

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA—
contd.

of people have been rendered homeless. They have lost their cattle wealth worth several lakhs of rupees.

In view of such enormous loss, I make a fervent appeal to the Government to rehabilitate the people to a safe place. A central team should visit the flood-affected areas to assess the loss and sanction advance relief assistance forthwith.

I demand that the Government should take special measures to avert recurring floods in this area. This is a question of life and death of more than 50,000 people. The raising of embankments on both sides of these rivers should be taken on war-footing.

14.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No 3) BILL, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration."

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
आज सरकार को बहुत बड़ी रकम कंसालिडेटेड फंड में से दी जा रही है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बजट का पहला असर तो यह हुआ है कि महंगाई आज काफी बढ़ गई है। हम लोगों ने यह सोचा था—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir the Appropriation Bill covers all grants and for all Ministers. Kindly have a look around, at your right. Except the Finance Minister, there is nobody. This is most unfor-

tunate. Mr. Speaker was making observations about Members not being present during the Question Hour, not realising that they have other programmes. But the Ministers here—for whose Ministries grants have been voted—are not present. This is most improper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is giving a reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You cannot obstruct the proceedings of the House like this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, it has been the practice in the House that since some Ministries get guillotined and questions may be raised about those respective Ministries, the Ministers responsible for these Ministries, particularly, always took care to be present. This courtesy has always been extended by the Cabinet to the House. It is regrettable that this practice has not been followed this time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been briefed on all these points, and the officers of the Departments are here. Cabinet responsibility is a joint responsibility, and as long as I am able to answer the questions, the other side should have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने 1417 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट पेश किया है। यह घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कहां तक जायेगी, इसका पता एक साल बीतने

पर लगेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके कारण महंगाई काफ़ी बढ़ गई है और इससे हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी को बहुत कम राहत मिली है ।

राजस्थान में आठ लाख लोग अकाल से पीड़ित हैं । वे काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बराबर दो महीनों से अनाज का भुगतान नहीं हुआ । केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें अनाज देने में असमर्थता जाहिर कर चुकी है । इस लिए या तो राजस्थान को अनाज देना होगा या 15 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि देनी होगी । राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत ऐसी नहीं है कि वह 15 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दे सके ।

हमारे बजट का उद्देश्य एक ही मालूम होता है कि हम आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर को ठीक रखना चाहते हैं । हमारा गैर-योजना खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जा रही है । 1979-80 में हमारा वेज बिल था 11,396 करोड़ रुपये, और इस साल वह बढ़ कर 13,310 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है, अर्थात् एक साल में वेज बिल 1,914 करोड़ रुपये के करीब बढ़ चुका है । इसी तरह ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस की रकम भी काफ़ी बढ़ चुकी है । करोड़ों रुपये ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस के रूप में दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद सरकारी कर्मचारियों में एक्लिशेसी नहीं पाई जाती है और लोगों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं होता है । हमारे प्रशासन के तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है । ज्योंही महंगाई बढ़ती है, सरकारी कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ जाता है । लेकिन गांवों में 40 प्रतिशत गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को मिनिमम वेजिज़ भी नहीं मिलती है । अक्षारों में चर्चा होती है कि बीड़ी वर्कर्स को तीन रुपये रोज भी नहीं मिल पाते हैं । आज

आर्थिक विषमता, डिस्पैरिटी, बढ़ रही है । क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई तरीका है, जिससे यह विषमता कम हो सके ? हिन्दुस्तान में बजट का केवल एक मतलब नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम बजट के द्वारा केवल सरकारी नौकरों की संख्या बढ़ा दें, उनकी तनख्वाहें ज्यादा बढ़ा दें, उनको बोनस ग्रेच्युइटी सब कुछ दे दें लेकिन उनकी एक्लिशेसी बढ़ाने की तरफ, उनकी काम करने की योग्यता बढ़ाने की तरफ कोई ध्यान न दें । आज कौन इस तरफ ध्यान देता है ?

बोनस की बात की जाती है कि बोनस देना चाहिए आन दि बेसिस आफ प्रोडक्टिविटी । अभी तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि प्रोडक्टिविटी का क्या आधार होगा । हम रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज रेलवे की क्या हालत है ? इसी तरह पी० एंड टी० विभाग को और दूसरे विभागों को बोनस देने की बात की जाती है, लेकिन यह किस लिए ? आज आप हालत देखिए उन मुहकमों की । आज टेलीफोन की क्या हालत है ? तो क्या बोनस का यही मतलब है कि जो अपनी आवाज़ उठाए उसको खुश करने के लिए चूंकि वह आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है, या एलाइड सेक्टर के लोग हैं, वह खुश रहें इसके लिए बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए ? इस तरह से तो हमारे बजट का जो परपज़ है वह सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो सकता । महात्मा गांधी ने सोचा था कि गरीबों को सारी राहत मिलेगी । उनके सपने का स्वराज्य वह था जिसमें गरीबों को वह सब चीजें मिलेंगी जो धनी व्यक्ति को मिलती हैं । लेकिन आज गरीबों को वह चीजें मिलना तो दूर रहा, उनकी हालत और गिर रही है ।

एक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को ही ले लीजिए । मैं ने एक बात देखी कि आर्टिफिकल 49 में कहा गया है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

होनी चाहिए दस साल के पीरियड के अंदर। लेकिन आज कितने साल बीत गए, प्राइमरी एजुकेशन आज भी कम्पलसरी नहीं हो सकी है। हम लोग अपनी धनराशि एडल्ट एजुकेशन में लगाना चाहते हैं। उससे क्या होगा कि जो हमारी आलाद पैदा हो रही है गांवों में वह अनएजुकेटेड रह जायगी और फिर उसको आगे चल कर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा देंगे। उस आर्टिकल की जो धारणा थी कि हम लोगों को शिक्षा देंगे उसके लिए आज 30 साल के बाद भी हम दावे के साथ नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम ने संविधान के उस आर्टिकल को लागू कर दिया। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो आज हमारे स्कूलों की और विश्व-विद्यालयों की दशा है, वह तो भगवान ही जानते हैं कि कैसी हालत हमारी हो रही है। जब ओरिएण्टेड एजुकेशन आज नहीं है। लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में बेकार लोग हैं।

इसके अलावा आप देखें कितनी घटनाएं आज दहेज की होती हैं, कितनी चोरी और डकैती होती है। इसका कारण क्या है? आइडल माइंड इज डेविल्स वर्कशाप। आज करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग बेकार हो गए हैं। हमें उन्हें एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी देनी चाहिए या कोई बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देना चाहिए। लेकिन वह हम नहीं दे सके।

माननीय मंत्री के खुद के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि कितनी रकम हमारी लोगों पर इनकम टैक्स की बकाया है। 5 लाख की धनराशि के केसेज इनकम टैक्स बकाया के 5250 हैं। पांच लाख से दस लाख तक के केसेज 892 हैं और ओवर दस लाख के केसेज 2149 हैं। आज 965 करोड़ रुपया तो इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। यह मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि इनकम टैक्स की इतनी बड़ी रकम बकाया है और कोई कहने वाला या सोचने वाला नहीं है।

इसके अलावा बजट के अंदर और जो योजनाओं में खर्चा बढ़ रहा है वह तो बढ़ ही रहा है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट किस प्रकार निर्णय लेती है। मैं जब पांचवीं लोक सभा में था तो मैंने एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछा था कि जो सैनिक आपके यहां पाकिस्तान के ऐज प्रिजनर रह गये हैं उनका खर्चा कैसे लेगे तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि सादा खर्चा उनसे वसूल किया जाएगा। वह कुल खर्चा हुआ था 3 करोड़ 15 लाख 10 हजार रुपया। वह कैसे वसूल किया जायगा? जब वे सैनिक यहां रह कर चले गए तो आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि अभी इस सवाल को हम ने उस गवर्नमेंट से उठा रखा है। 38 करोड़ रुपया खर्चा हुआ पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों के यहां रहने पर, जो यहां प्रिजनर की तरह रहे और उनको आपने लौटा दिया। उस समय आप ने कहा था जो खर्चा हुआ था वह आप ले लेंगे। मैं ने प्रश्न किया तो आप ने कहा कि वह उनसे ले लिया जायगा लेकिन आज दस साल के बाद हमें प्रश्न करना पड़ रहा है कि 38 करोड़ रुपए का क्या हुआ, वह लिया या नहीं लिया। आज तक वह क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you are on the third item. You have to come to the fourth item. You have finished with the Planning Commission item. You must now come to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. With that, your time will be over.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : न्यायालयों की बात ही ले लीजिए।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Where is the hurry in passing the Finance Bill? It has to be passed within two months from the date of introduction. It had been introduced on 18th June. We can pass it by 18th August even.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज देश में न्याय सस्ता और सुगम मिला या नहीं—इस पर जब आप विचार करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि लाखों की संख्या में हाईकोर्ट में कैसे पड़े हुए हैं। जजेज की 75 पोस्ट खाली हैं। फिर सस्ता और सुगम न्याय किस तरह से मिलेगा? यहां पर ला मिनिस्टर साहब स्पीच देंगे तो कहेंगे कि मैं प्रोवीजर निकालूंगा जिससे सस्ता न्याय मिलेगा।

इनो तरह से आज डाक्टरों की हड़ताल हो रही है इसलिए न तो आप सस्ता इलाज दे सकते हैं और न सस्ता न्याय दे सकते हैं, न ही कुछ और कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और भी है। आपने बैंकों पर साढ़े सात परसेंट ब्याज और लगा दिया। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बहुत कम संख्या में लोग ऋण लेंगे क्योंकि उनकी भारी संख्या में ब्याज देना होगा। इसकी वजह से हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता भी घट जायेगी। आप इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए लोन भी देना चाहते हैं लेकिन बैंकों पर साढ़े सात परसेंट ब्याज बढ़ा देने से क्या हालत होगी? आप मेहरबानी करके इस पर सोचें। आपने खुद कहा था कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग पर ध्यान रखें। मैंने पढ़ा और देखा कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होती है। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में जो डायरेक्टर हैं उनकी आज क्या हालत है? 1978-79 की पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग से संबंधित रिपोर्ट आने देवी होगी कि किना एक्स्ट्रावैगेन्ट खर्चा होता है। उस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि 59 अण्डरटेकिंग घाटे में चल रही है, करोड़ों का घाटा होता जा रहा है। वहां के जो डायरेक्टर हैं वे 10 परसेंट मीटिंग भी अटेंड नहीं करते हैं। बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद यह बात कही गई थी कि किसी तरह से मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट को पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग

में डायरेक्टर के रूप में मौका देना चाहिए। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने यह सजेस्चन दिया कि एम पीज को मौका दिया जाए लेकिन आप अपनी भूमिका ठीक से नहीं निभा सके।

मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि पेट्रोल और डीजल का खर्चा कैसे कम किया जायेगा। यहां पर मैं आपकी तारीफ करूं उससे कुछ नहीं होगा, हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में बैठे हुए गरीब लोग जब आपकी तारीफ करेंगे तभी तारीफ होगी। 40 करोड़ लोग जोकि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं उनको जब राहत मिलेगी तभी आपकी तारीफ होगी। हम लोग यहां पर उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। गांवों में जो हालत है उसी को हम यहां पर कहना चाहते हैं आपका जो बजट है वह आपने बड़ी खूबसूरती से बनाया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद लेकिन वह तो बाद में मालूम होगा कि इसका क्या असर हुआ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जों हमारी उम्मीद थी कि लोगों को सस्ता न्याय मिलेगा इलाज सस्ता होगा और उचित शिक्षा मिलेगी, उसमें कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कर्जा नहीं मिलेगा तो उत्पादन भी कम हो जायेगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री भीम सिंह (मुन्सुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बजट पर बहस के दौरान कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे थे, जिनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान तीन-चार मद्दों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

आज अपने यहां से हजारों आदमी गल्फ कंट्रीज में काम करने के लिए गए हुए हैं। खास तौर से वे आपके ग्रनिंग मेम्बर्स हैं, जो आपको फ्लरन-करेन्सी कमाकर भजते हैं। मेरी कान्स्टीच्यूएन्सी मुन्सुनू और सीकर, इन दोनों

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में बड़ोदा बैंक के द्वारा करीब 10 लाख रुपया प्रतिदिन अपने मुल्क में आ रहा है। जब इन लोगों को वीजा के लिए रिक्रूट किया जाता है, तो एजेंट्स इनको मिस-गाइड करते हैं। ये मजदूर आम तौर पर इल्लिट्रेट आदमी हैं, बगैर पढ़े-लिखे-कोई खाती हैं, कोई कारीगर है। अपने देश के अन्दर इन लोगों को वीजा देने के लिए एजेंट्स इनसे पांच हजार रुपया लेते हैं और आज यह राशि बढ़ कर नौ हजार ६० तक चली गई है। इन मजदूरों को कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें गल्फ-कन्ट्रीज में जाने के लिए वीजा दिया है, लेकिन लिबिया में पहुँचा दिया जाता है। पिछले वर्ष राजस्थान और गुजरात के 127 आदमियों को लीबिया पहुँचा दिया गया और ऐसी कम्पनी में जगह दे दी गई कि छः महीने तक सिवाय खाना-खाने के उनको कुछ नहीं दिया गया। उनकी हालत यह हो गई थी कि वे टयूनिंस भी नहीं जा सकते एम्बेसी को पुकारने के लिए। जब हम लोगों को मालूम हुआ तो हमने यह मामला विदेश मंत्री को भूँव किया, तब बड़ी मुश्किल से जाकर उनको रिस्क्यू किया जा सका।

अभी हाल की एक बात मैं आपको बताता हूँ। जैसी कि रिपोर्ट है, नागौर जिले के एक आदमी को, जैसा कि वहाँ को कम्पनी कहती है, इंडिया जाने वाले अमुक जहाज के अन्दर बैठा दिया गया था और जब हमने बम्बई में मालूम किया तो उस लिस्ट में उस व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं था। वह आदमी आज दो साल से गायब है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इनकी तीन समस्याएँ हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह है कि इन मजदूरों को एजेंटों के एक्सप्लायटेशन से

बचाने के लिए कोई मशीनरी सैटअप की जाए, जो उनको वाजिब खर्च पर वीजा दिलाये और वो गल्फ-कन्ट्रीज में जाकर काम कर सकें। दूसरी समस्या यह है कि वहाँ की एम्बेसीज में एक सैल बनाया जाए, जो मजदूर वहाँ से गल्फ-कन्ट्रीज के अन्दर, सऊदी अरब के अन्दर या लीबिया के अन्दर चले गए हैं, उनके वेल-फयर के लिए, उनको लूक-आफटर करने के लिए ध्यान दे। आम तौर पर ये मजदूर तीन साल के लिए जाते हैं और तीन साल में करीब 60 हजार रुपया कमा पाते हैं इनको नार्मली 45 ६० से लेकर 60 ६० प्रति दिन मिलता है और करीब 200 ६० महीना ये अपने खाने पर खर्च करते हैं तथा एक्वेज में 1000-1200 ६० हर महीने बड़ोदा बैंक के थ्रू ड्राफ्ट भजते हैं इस तरह से जो मजदूर 60 हजार ६० तीन साल में कमा कर भेजता है और जब वह अपने देश लौटता है, तो अपने बच्चों के लिए कुछ चीजें खरीदता है, जैसे कपड़े, ट्रांजिस्टर आदि तो एयरपोर्ट पर कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट के लोग, इल्लिट्रेट होने को वजह से उनको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। वहाँ के अधिकारी चार-चार पांच-पाँच, छः-छः हजार ६० उनसे क्रस्टम ड्यूटी का चार्ज कर लेते हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों एक मजदूर से 13 हजार ६० तक लिए गए हैं और इसके बावजूद उनका सामान सीज कर लेते हैं। इसलिए तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर आपको 60 हजार ६० फारन-करन्सी का कमा कर भेजता है, वो कम से कम उनको यह छूट होनी चाहिए कि जो सामान वे लेकर आते हैं, उसको लेकर वे आसानी से उतर सकें। इन तीन बातों की ओर मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

दूसरा प्वाइंट सीलिंग ग्रान एग्रीकल्चर होल्डिंग्स से संबंधित है, जो डिसकस नहीं हुआ था। आप को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि 23 जलाई, 1972 को, जब हमारे स्व० श्री फखरुद्दीनअली अहमद हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने सारे स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई थी और उसमें उन्होंने गाइडलाइन्स दी थी, सीलिंग ग्रान एग्रीकल्चर होल्डिंग्स के ऊपर। जो सीलिंग के कानून जुदा-जुदा स्टेट के अन्दर पहले से लैजिस्लेट किए हुए थे, उनमें यूनीफार्मिटी नहीं थी, जिस तरह का आऊट-लुक होना चाहिये, वह नहीं था। उस समय यह गाइड-लाइन्स दी गई थीं, डायरेक्शन्स दी गई थी कि सब स्टेट्स में यूनीफार्म टाइप का लाभ हो और गाइड-लाइन्स को स्ट्रिक्टली फोलो किया जाय। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में गाइड-लाइन्स को फोलो नहीं किया गया।

मैं राजस्थान के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, जो पुराना कानून था, जो 1960 में बना था, वह भी आज की तारीख में चालू है और 1972 में जो गाइड-लाइन्स दी गई और उन के अन्तर्गत 1973 में जो सीलिंग का कानून बना, वह भी इन-फोर्स है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो फैसले पुराने कानून के तहत 10-15 वर्ष पहले किये गये थे, आज 15 साल बाद उन को री-ओपन करने के नोटिसिज दिये जा रहे हैं। कई काश्तकार इस बीच में मर गये हैं, उन पर हुए काश्तकारों के नाम नोटिसिज जा रहे हैं। बहुत से काश्तकारों ने जिन्होंने बैंकों का लोन चुकाने के लिये वह मान कर कि जमीन का फैसला फाइनल हो चुका है, अपनी जमीन को बेच दिया था, वह जमीन आगे भी री-सेल हो चुकी है, अब पुराने काश्तकारों

को नोटिस दे कर केस को फिर से री-ओपन किया जा रहा है। यहां यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं—मान लीजिये उस ने कुछ जमीन अपने पास रख ली थी और कुछ बेच दी थी अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो जमीन तुम ने बेच दी, वह तो तुम्हारी थी और जो अब तुम्हारे पास है उस को लिया जायेगा। कानून की यह मंशा नहीं थी कि इस तरह से जो लैंड होल्डर है, उस को लैंड-लेस बना दिया जाय।

मैं एक सवाल और उठाना चाहता हूं—मान लीजिये चार लड़के हैं, एक लड़का आर्मी में जाता है, दूसरा मैडिकल प्रोफेशन एडाप्ट करता है, तीसरा इन्जीनियर बनता है और चौथा सिविल सर्विस में आता है—चारों को एग्रेज में 2 हजार रुपये माहवार कमाने का मौका मिलता है। लेकिन जिस लड़के ने बी० एस० सी० (एग्रीकल्चर) किया है और वह सरकार पर बर्डन नहीं बना है, सरकार से कोई एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मांगी है, अपनी जमीन पर सीटल हो कर, सेल्फ-एम्प्लायड हो कर मुल्क की मदद कर रहा है, उस को हम कमाने का मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब दूसरों को 1500 रुपये या 2000 रुपये माहवार कमाने का मौका मिलता है, तो इसको भी वह अपार्चुनिटी मिलनी चाहिये : सरकार की यह मंशा अभी नहीं हो सकती है कि कोई एग्रीकल्चर में बी०एस० सी० पास कर के टेर्टर्ड क्लोड्स में रहे। उस को भी पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिये कि एग्रीकल्चर में आज जितनी रिसर्च हो रही है, जितना खर्चा सरकार इन कामों पर कर रही है, वह उस ज्ञान को अपने काम में भी एप्लाय करे और देश को अच्छी प्रोडक्शन दे सके। लेकिन इस डिस्पार्टी का नतीजा यह होगा कि कोई भी इन्टेलिजेंट आदमी एग्रीकल्चर के प्रोफेशन में नहीं जायगा और जो पुराने और प्रायोग्य लोग हैं या इल्लीट्रेट लोग हैं

वे ही इस प्रोपोज़िशन में रहेंगे। ऐसी हालत में आप की फूड-प्रोडक्शन की जो स्कीम है, वे कैसे कामयाब होगी। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब के वक्त में जो गाइड लाइन्ज दी गई थी—उन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये उस के सब-बलाज 9 की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस कान्फरेन्स ने यह कहा था—

Guidelines were drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on ceiling on land holdings held on 23rd July 1972.

उस के लास्ट पैराग्राफ का हैडिंग था —
“इम्प्लेमेंटेशन” उस में कहा गया है —

“Implementation will be the responsibility of the State Governments. They would set up non-official bodies at appropriate levels and place competent officials and organisations in order to administer the ceiling legislation.”

इस में एक और मेम्बेटररी बात आती है—

“The concurrence of the Central Government will be obtained in respect of any incidental departure from the guidelines necessitated by the special conditions prevailing in any State or the Union Territory.”

जब भी गाइड-लाइन्ज से डेविएट करेंगे तो उस में सेंटर का इन्टरवेन्शन होगा, सेंटर से मंजूरी लेनी होगी। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। 1979 में जब राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट के सामने यह ईशू आया तो गवर्नमेंट से एफिडेविट लिया गया, जिस में गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि पुराने कानून के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ 166 केसेज बाकी हैं, इस लिये मंजूरी दी जाये। लेकिन इस के अन्तर्गत 10-15 हजार नोटिसिज भेजे गये और पुराने केसेज को रीओपन किया गया। ग्राम काश्तकार के

ऊपर जब इस तरह से तलवार लटकती है तो स्वाभाविक है वह खेती के काम में पूरी तरह से नहीं लग सकेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बहुत उचित समय है जब कि सेंटर को इस मामले में इंटर्वीन करना चाहिये, दो कानून नहीं चलने चाहिये, एक ही कानून चलाना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मैं सौलजर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में करीब 1 लाख ग्राम्स फोर्सिज के जवान हर साल रिटायर किये जाते हैं। ग्राम तौर पर रिटायरमेंट के समय 35-40 साल की उम्र होती है। 18 साल की उम्र में रिक्लूट होते हैं और 17 साल उनकी सर्विस का पीरियड होता है। नामेली 35 और 40 साल की उम्र के बीच में उन को रिटायरमेंट मिल जाता है और उस के बाद उन को 100 रुपये से 150 रु० पेंशन के मिलते हैं या दूसरे इमोलूमेंट्स के नाम पर उन को इतना पैसा दिया जाता है। जे०सी० ओज० और एमिशनड आफिसर्स जो हैं वे 50 साल के नीचे की उम्र में रिटायर होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वे बच्चों का लालन-पालन कैसे कर सकते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन की फैमिली में फ्रस्ट्रेशन पैदा हो जाता है। आप का जो यह जवान है, यह देश का क्रीम है और यह वह आदमी है जिस ने अपनी जान देश की रक्षा के लिए झोके के लिए ओफर किया है। दूसरी तरफ हम यह देखते हैं कि जो सिविल सर्विस वाले लोग हैं, वे 55 और 58 साल की उम्र में रिटायर होते हैं। ब्रिगेडियर रैंक का जो आफिसर होता है आई०ए०एस० आफिसर होता है, वह 55 और 58 साल की उम्र में रिटायर होता है और सब से खराब बात तो यह है कि जब यह जवान 35, 40 की उम्र में रिटायर होता है, तो उस के जो बच्चे होते हैं वे इतने बड़े नहीं हो पाते हैं कि वे नौकरी कर के कुछ कमा सकें जबकि दूसरी

तरफ यह स्थिति है कि जो सिविल सर्विस का आदमी है या जो बैंक का चपरासी है, वह जब रिटायर होता है, तो उस के बच्चे बड़े हो जाते हैं और अपनी एजुकेशन खत्म कर के सर्विस में लग जाते हैं और वह जो आदमी है, हीरोज सर्वाथिंग टू काउंट अपोन। जवानों के बच्चे इतने बड़े नहीं हो पाते हैं तो इस से बहुत बड़ा फ्रस्ट्रेशन जवानों के अन्दर होता है।

एक दूसरी प्रब्लम जो इन लोगो के सामने आई हुई है वह पेंशन लाज की है। जो आज से बहुत पहले रिटायर हुए थे और जिन की सर्विस पुरानी है, उन को पेंशन कम मिलती है और उस के बाद लेटर इयर्स में जो आदमी रिटायर हुए हैं उन की पेंशन फ्रॉम टाइम टू टाइम रिवाइज होती रही है लेकिन वह जो पेंशन रिवाइज हुई है, वह रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से रिवाइज नहीं हुई है। मैं आप को एक कर्नल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। एक कर्नल जो कुछ साल पहले रिटायर हुआ था, उस को 400 रुपये पेंशन के मिलते हैं लेकिन एक कर्नल जो अब रिटायर हो रहा है, उस को 1000 रुपये पेंशन मिलेंगे। दोनों ही कर्नल हैं। एक ही कैडर के हैं और दोनों ने एक सी ही सर्विस की है अपने कर्नली के लिए, लेकिन यह डिस्पैरिटी है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस तरह की डिस्पैरिटीज को दूर करने के लिए एक पेंशन कमीशन बिठाया जाना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक यह निवेदन करना है कि जो आर्मी वालों की विडोज है, 1-1-64 में एक यह कानून आया कि जो आर्मी का जवान मर जाता है इविन नाट इन सर्विस, तो उस की विडो को फैमिली पेंशन लागू रहेगी, लेकिन 1-1-64 से पहले की जो पेंशनर हैं, उन के लिए ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है कि उन की फैमिली के उनके खत्म होने के बाद उन को पैसा मिले। पेंशनर के खत्म होने के बाद उन की फैमिली को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। तो विडो इज विडो।

1964 से पहले की जो विडो हैं, उन को 16 साल हो गये हैं और अब कितने दिनों की वे और मेहमान हैं। तो जब 1-1-64 के बाद वाले जवानों की विडोज को पेंशन मिलती है, तो उन पहले वालों को भी मिलनी चाहिए।

इस के अलावा अभी आप ने पेंशन-स्केल बढ़ाए हैं इन्डिपेंडेंस के फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के। तो यह जो जवान हैं, ये तो उस इन्डिपेंडेंस को कायम रखने वाले हैं। इन के पेंशन स्केल्स को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि रावतभाटा का एटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान में है और यह प्रोजेक्ट करोड़ों रुपये की लागत से बनाया गया है और आज से 15 साल पहले इसका कमीशन किया गया था लेकिन हर तीन महीने के अन्दर यह फेल हो जाता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि इस का पर डे जो 40 लाख यूनिट का आऊटपुट है और जो यह राजस्थान को देता है और जो राजस्थान की रिवायरमेंट्स का बन्धन है, वह अबरप्टली बन्द हो जाता है, जिस के कारण एग्रीकल्चर के लिए कुश्नों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है और इंडस्ट्री के सामने भी प्रब्लम आती है और आप जानते हैं देयर इस पावर क्रइसिस इन राजस्थान, तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस काम को देखें कि यह 15 साल में जो हर तीन महीने में फेल हो जाता है, तो इस में क्या टेक्नीकल फला है। उस फला को दूर किया जाए और राजस्थान को पावर क्रइसिस से बचाया जाए और जो करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है, उस से भी बचा जाए।

बस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपना बजट पेश किया था और उस भाषण में कुछ एक्साइज ड्यूटीज पर छूट दी थी और

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोदल]

कुछ को विद्वष्टा किया था, तो बड़ी खुशा क साथ खास कर सत्ताहृद दल की ओर से वेचों की वाजाया गया था और आज जब इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर व्हस चल रही है, तो उसी सत्ताहृद दल की ओर से जो अर्थ, माननीय सदस्य डा. जी बोले, यद्यपि जवान जितनी साफ होनी चाहिए थी, त्रिटिकल होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं थी फिर भी जवान से उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि बजट भाषण के अन्दर वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो हमें सुविधा दी थी विशेषकर के मूल्यों के स्थिरीकरण के बारे में उनसे हमें निराशा हुई है। बल्कि उन्होंने यहां तक भी कहा कि जो कुछ वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था उससे यहां तक आगे वे जाएंगे; खास कर उन्होंने घाटे के बजट की बात चलायी थी। घाटे का बजट आपने 1470 करोड़ रुपये का बनाया है। यह कहा जा कर शक्या, कहाँ तक जाएगा, यह तो समय ही बतायेगा।

यह इस से ही बात साफ हो जाती है कि आज एक महीने के अन्दर अन्दर कांग्रेस जन निराशा अनुभव करने लगे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्वाभाविक है कि कांग्रेस दल में, खास कर के जो नया रक्त आया है, उस नये रक्त ने आशा दी है, देश की जनता को कहा है कि अब हम सत्ता में आये हैं, हमारी सरकार स्टेबल है, सब राशियों में हमको स्टैबिलिटी मिल गयी है, अब हम अपने वायदे पूरे करेंगे। खास कर उन्होंने दो ही तो वाक्य किये हैं—एक मूल्यों के स्थिरीकरण का कि जन साधारण की जरूरत की चीजें थियर भावों पर मुहंठा करायेगे, सत्ता भावों पर दिलायेगे और दूसरा वायदा उन्होंने किया था लाएण्ड आर्डर की वनाये रखने का। ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में तो मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, मूल्यों के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। क्या एक महीने के अन्दर ही देश की स्थिति इस प्रकार की नहीं बन गयी है? जनवरी में आपने शसन सभाला, 18 जून

को आपकी दण्ड आया और 18 जुलाई के तीसरे सप्ताह के अन्दर हम हैं। इन सप्ताहों के अन्दर साधारण वर्गों की कीमतें वहां जा कर पहुंची है?

आज आप अन्न की ले लीजिए। चाहे गेहूँ के मूल्य हों, चाहे चावल के मूल्य हों, चाहे शक्कर के मूल्य हों, चाहे दालों के मूल्य हों। उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर इन बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों का फायदा अगर किसान की जेब में जाता है तो किसान किसी की भी शर्पित नहीं है।

14.39 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

आज दो मी स्टैंड विटल गेहूँ है। अगर इसका फायदा किसान को मिलता है तो फल अच्छी हुई होती। आज डाट रुपये विलो अवकाश है। अगर यह बढ़ते हुए मूल्य शूगर में के मूल्य के रूप में किसान को मिल गये होते तो शूगर केन की फल अच्छी हुई होती। लेकिन आज आप सीजन में किसान के पास न गेहूँ है न और चीजें हैं। आज सब चीजें जा कर के व्यापारियों के हाथों में जमा हैं। इन बस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्य किसी पूँजीपति को या उच्च मध्यम वर्ग की तंग करने वाले नहीं हैं। ये बढ़ते हुए मूल्य जन साधारण को और लोअर मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को जिन की बंधी हुई आय है पित्त इनकम है, उनकी परेशान कर रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी मैं किसी से बुलना करने नहीं जाना चाहता। दालों का भी मेरा दृष्टिकोण वही है। लेकिन आज आप अपने मन से सोचें कि जिस समय जनता पार्टी का रुल था उस समय प्राइस इन्डेक्स किस तरह से लगातार स्थिर रहा था। आप 1975-76 और 1978-79 का होल्सेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स देखें जो कि लगभग बराबर बना रहा। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के दण्ड आने के बाद से निश्चित रूप से उसमें बढ़ती हुई। लेकिन आप स्वयं ही इसका फायदा कि वि जनवरी के अन्दर जब से आपने शासन सभाला है तब से विसर्गित

से होलसे सेल प्रइस इंडेक्स बढ़ा है और खास कर के आपके बजट पेश करने के बाद से कितना बढ़ा है ?

आज मेरे पास जो होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स के आंकड़े हैं वे 28 जून तक के हैं।" सभापति जी मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार ने यह बहाना लगा कर के कि हम प्रइस इंडेक्स का एक नया फार्मुला बनाने वाले हैं, एक नये ढंग से इंडेक्स तयार करेंगे इसको छापना और प्रकाशित करना बंद कर दिया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में बताएं कि मेरी सूचना ठीक है या नहीं कि इस प्रकार के इंडेक्स जो समय समय पर इशू किए जाते थे, वीकली किए जाते थे उनको सरकार ने बन्द करवा दिया है

1970-71 का बेस यीअर मान कर 28 जून को जो होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स था वह 249.9 था जबकि जिस समय बजट पेश किया गया था वह 242.7 था। केवल दस दिन के अन्दर बजट पेश करने के बाद यह 7.2 बढ़ गया। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते हुए कहा था कि इससे इन्फ्लेशन नहीं बढ़ेगा, प्राइसिस नहीं बढ़ेंगी। जब उनको चैलेंज किया गया तब उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया था कि या तो मैं सफल होऊंगा या फिर कुर्सी से हट जाऊंगा। मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह कुर्सी से हटे और न मैं ऐसा कहने का दुस्साहस कर सकता.... (इंटरप्शन) मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी एक योग्य व्यक्ति हैं। उनकी मजदूरियां हो सकती हैं। वह स्वयं एक अच्छे अर्थ शास्त्री हैं। अर्थ शास्त्री होने के नाते वह कैलकुलेट करें कि अगर दस दिन के अन्दर इतने प्वाइंट होलसेल इंडेक्स के अन्दर बढ़ जाते हैं, तो यह क्या दर्शाता है। अप्रैल 1977 में जब जनता का शासन आया उस समय यह इंडेक्स 184.1 था। जिस समय चौ चरण सिंह ने बजट पेश किया दो साल के बाद मार्च 1979 में तो यह 189.1 था। यानी लगातार दो साल के अन्दर इस में केवल पांच प्वाइंट की वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन 14

जून को यह 243.7 हो गया और 28 जून को यानी दस दिन के बाद इस में 7 प्वाइंट्स की वृद्धि हो गई। इधर दो साल में केवल पांच प्वाइंट्स का वृद्धि हुई और इधर दस दिन के अन्दर अन्दर 7 प्वाइंट्स की वृद्धि हो गई? यह किस बात का द्योतक है? गवर्नमेंट को इस पर गर्भ रता से सोचना चाहिये। जिस समय कांग्रेस शासन में आई जनवरी 1980 में उस समय यह इंडेक्स 226.2 था और आज यह 249.9 हो गया है, उसको क्रॉस कर चुका है। इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी कुछ भी कारण बताएं लेकिन इस बात को तो वह स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह जो मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है यह खास कर उन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हो रही है जिन का सम्बंध साधारण जनता से है। यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। सरकार को और से इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं।

आपने बजट के अन्दर अनेक प्रकार की छूटें देने की घोषणायें की थीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन वस्तुओं पर आपने एक्साइज इयूटीज में छूट दी थीं या जिन वस्तुओं पर से आपने इनको विदूड़ा किया था, क्या उसका लाभ उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचा है? बढ़ी हुई कीमतों में इन छूटों की वजह से क्या कोई कमी आई है या इन कीमतों को नीचे लाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं? क्या इन छूटों का लाभ उपभोक्ता को मिला है? उपभोक्ता केवल वही मूल्य नहीं दे रहे हैं जो पहले दे रहे थे बल्कि आपके द्वारा की गई इन छूटों की, घोषणा के बाद वे और भी ज्यादा मूल्यों उन्हीं वस्तुओं के दे रहे हैं।

आप दिल्ली के बाजारों में जा कर देख लें। सब्जियों का क्या हाल है? कोई सब्जी आज पांच रुपये किलो से कम आपको नहीं मिलेगी। कोई दाल ऐसी नहीं है जिस को गरीब खाता हो और जो पांच और छः रुपये किलो से कम हो। मसाले, खाने के तेल, इंधन धर के अन्दर जो लकड़ी जलाने के काम आती है या कोयला—गैस की बात आप छोड़ दे—

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

जितनी भी वस्तुएँ हैं जो दो जून रोटी खा कर जिन्दा रहने के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उन में से एक भी वस्तु ऐसी नहीं है जो कांग्रेस के शासन में आने के बाद और खास तौर पर बजट पेश करने के बाद सस्ती हुई हो। इसके विपरीत उनकी कीमतों में बहुत तेज गति से वृद्धि ही हुई है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान एक अञ्चल के उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें वस्तुओं के भावों में वड़ोतरी की ओर इशारा किया गया है :—

"Unending price spiral"

Prices of all essential commodities—sugar, pulses, oils, soaps, vegetables—have registered further increase.

Sugar has touched an all-time high—Rs. 8 per kilo—making it beyond the reach of the poor. Gur price has also almost doubled in the last one month. Loose oil costs one rupee more per kilo. The Postman four kilo tin priced at Rs. 65.89 just before the budget, is now selling at Rs. 70.65. The four-kilo Kanodia oil tin is also seven rupees more expensive than it was at the time of the budget.

Prices of all the dals—arhar, moong, gram, Rajma—have registered an increase of 10 per cent. Arhar dal and the poor mans dal, chana cost one rupee more per kilo after the budget.

Popular brands of soap—Lux, Hamam, Rexona, Lifebuoy, Rin, Sunlight—have become costlier by 10 paise per cake. Prices of detergents have also been revised to make time of the budget is now Rs. 14.20. the one-kilo box more expensive by about a rupee. The two and a half kilo Vim, priced at Rs. 13.10 at the time of the budget is now Rs. 14.20.

Baby foods are "another item whose prices are going up almost daily."

These are the expressions made by the press.

मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिन-प्रति-दिन वस्तुएँ अधिक महंगी होती जा रही हैं, उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। वह या सम्बन्धित विभाग यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते हैं कि हम तो होर्डर्ज, प्राफिटियर्ज और ब्लक-मार्केटियर्ज को जेल में डालने के लिए कानून बना चुके हैं, अब यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। एक या दो राज्य सरकारों को छोड़ दीजिए, अन्य राज्यों में, जहाँ वित्त मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी ने स्टेबिलिटी के नाम पर बोट मांगे थे, उनकी पार्टी का ही शासन है। उनके बारे में वित्त मंत्री का क्या कहना है? इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने आज तक क्या किया है?

मैं वित्त मंत्री से एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि गई फसल में शूगरकेन का उत्पादन कम हुआ। लेकिन जितना शकर का उत्पादन कम हुआ, उसका मुकाबले में शकर की कीमत 8 और 9 रु० के बीच में है, क्या सरकार उसको जस्टिफाई करती है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक सरकार ने लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में इस बात की स्पष्ट घोषणा क्यों नहीं की कि चारों ओर भी कारण रहे हों, जब उसने इन्फ्लेशन प्राइस सिस्टम लागू किया है, उसके बाद वह फ्री-सेल शूगर के लिए रीजनेबल प्राइस क्या मानती है। शूगरकेन महंगा रहा हो, शूगर का उत्पादन कम हुआ हो, लेकिन स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार फ्री-सेल शूगर की वाजिव प्राइस क्या मानती है, उसने आज तक यह घोषणा नहीं की है। न ही उसने यह घोषणा की है कि अगर मूल्य इससे अधिक बढ़े, तो सरकार कदम उठायेगी।

मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहूँगा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के सम्बन्ध में। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की बात जनता सरकार ने भी बहुत की और आप भी बहुत कर रहे हैं, मैं कैटेगोरिकली पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार ने इस के लिए इस में कोई फंड एलोकेट किया है ? आप एप्रोप्रिएशन के नाम से हम से पैसा ले रहे हैं । आप जितना मांग रहे हैं उस से चार सौ करोड़ और अधिक हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं । क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्थेन करने के लिए आप ने कोई रकम इस में प्रोवाइड की है ? कही रकम का हवाला नहीं है । सिविल सप्लाइज डिपार्टमेंट ने जो अपनी डिमांड पेश की है उस को देख कर आप को दुख होगा और मैं खास कर अपने कांग्रेस के दोस्तों से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस बात को प्रशासन और सरकार बार-बार कह रही है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को हम मजबूत बनाएंगे उस के लिए कितना पैसा इस में मांगा है ? आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि इस बजट के अंदर नाफेड को डेढ़ करोड़ देने का तय किया है । वह भी इस बात के लिए कि सोयाबिन जो खरीद लिया है उस के लास को पूरा करने के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दिया जायगा । यानी नाफेड की हालत सुधारने के वास्ते यह नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से एन०सी०सी०एफ०को केवल 90 लाख रुपया दिया है । कन्ज्यूमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव को केवल साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपया दिया है । इस प्राविजन को रख कर सरकार विश्वास दिलाना चाहती है देश की जनता को कि हम जो जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं है उन को गरीब को मुहैया कराने के लिए अपने

सिस्टम को मजबूत बना रहे हैं ? कोई इस का आधार नहीं है । जिन वस्तुओं को अभी आप ने शामिल किया है पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के अंदर उन को देखें । मैं एक जानकारी चाहूंगा, यद्यपि वह चीजें इम्पैटिरियल है, जैसे माचिस है, मैंच वापस की कितनी डिमांड है जो आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने जा रहे हैं ? एक्सरसाइज बुक्स हैं, कितनी डिमांड आप के सामने आई

है और कितनी डिमांड को आप मीट करने वाले हैं ? सोप है, सोप की कितनी डिमांड है जो आप देने वाले हैं ? ये सब वेंगटर्स हैं और केवल कागज के ऊपर कार्यवाही है । सचमुच में स्थिति यह है कि कहीं पर भी पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के नाम से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है । यहां तक कि शक्कर भी आज डिस्ट्रिक्ट केन्द्रों को नहीं पहुंच पा रही है । मैं तो एक जानकारी चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सरकार जो अपने आप को समाजवाद का बड़ा भारी नेता कहती है, आज सीमेंट, कैरोसिन, पेट्रोल, गैस ये जो प्राफिटेबल आइटम्स हैं जिन पर काफी मुनाफा होता है, इन आइटम्स के लिए यह फैसला करने जा रही है कि इन सारी वस्तुओं को प्राइवेट एजेंसीज के हाथ से ले कर केवल कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को देगे ? फिर आप आशा कर सकते हैं कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर से कि जिन वस्तुओं में उन को नुकसान होने वाला है उस नुकसान की पूर्ति वह इन प्राफिटेबल आइटम्स से कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं सोचता हूं कि इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं है । उपभोक्ता अपने रहम पर है । सरकार अपने आप को निराश महसूस कर रही है । हाथ पर हाथ धरे चली जा रही है और सारी वस्तुओं के दाम बाजार के और मनमाने ढंग से बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं । आप कोई सहारा नहीं दे सकते । जितनी अच्छी बरसात इस साल हिन्दुस्तान में हुई है जसी कि रिपोर्ट आ रही है उस से नेचुरल कोर्स में बाजार गिर जाने चाहिए । लेकिन दुख है कि आज वस्तुओं के भाव न गिर कर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980 is before the House. I shall defer my comments on fiscal measures and economical policy till the consideration of the Finance Bill is taken up. Here I shall confine myself only to some of the important points. There are about 2.48 lakhs of extra-departmental employees of the

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

Posts & Telegraphs Department in this country. Their emolument^s range from a meagre Rs. 85 to Rs. 170 per month. Technically speaking, they are part-time employees and are supposed to be not working for more than five hours in a day. However, the actual position is that they put in the same amount of work as regular employees but draw meagre emoluments and are not entitled to any service benefits on the ground that they are engaged mainly in rural areas where post offices and telegraph offices are not remunerative. This is discrimination and exploitation. I must, therefore, urge on the Government that expeditious steps should be taken to departmentalise all Extra-Departmental employees in the Posts and Telegraph Department of our country.

A number of States are once again victims of ravages of floods. Floods have occurred in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. As admitted by the Government, 15,36,145 people have been affected with a total damage to crops, houses and public utilities amounting to Rs. 45,17,47,000/-. These flood havocs are attributed to two causes, viz. swelling of rivers because of heavy downfall and the consequent inevitable excess discharge from the reservoirs. But I submit that there are several man-made causes also. There is a great need to pay proper attention to these man-made factors such as ill-planned or badly designed protection works, bunds, embankments and other structures constructed without considering the larger river flow and the sub-standard materials and poor construction works because of corruption. I hope these factors also will receive due consideration in the formulation of a comprehensive policy with respect to meeting these flood havocs.

There is also need for speedy central assistance to all the flood-hit

States. The two States that are always worst hit by these floods are Gujarat and Kerala. According to the admission of the Government, Gujarat has suffered a loss of over Rs. 24,29,13,000/-. In the recent unprecedented floods in Kerala, nearly 42 human lives have been lost with 14,236 houses destroyed and 22,575 damaged. A preliminary estimate of loss is over Rs. 20,56,00,000 or about Rs. 21 crores. The Kerala Government has approached Government of India for immediate non-plan central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15 crores. I hope that this particular matter will receive serious and immediate attention of the Government. I must again emphasise that the assistance that is sought by Kerala and that should be given to the Kerala Government, is in the nature of non-plan relief grant.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I may refer also to the draft Annual Plan for Kerala for 1980-81. It envisages a total outlay of Rs. 265.40 crores. Later, because of the discussion with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, there was a revision of the Plan outlays and it now stands at Rs. 290.41 crores. But even for sustaining a Plan of the original size of Rs. 265.40 crores, the Kerala Government is committed to resource mobilisation to the extent of Rs. 22.50 crores. The State has, therefore, made a special appeal to the Planning Commission to sanction additional Central assistance of Rs. 17.50 crores from its Special Problems fund in addition to the earmarked assistance of Rs. 10 crores for specific schemes under the new priority. I must urge upon the Planning Commission that the developmental and the financial problems and needs of the Kerala Government should be seriously considered and more Central assistance should, therefore, be readily provided.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of augmenting the flows of the Ganga is not only serious but brooks no further delay in its solution. The

proposed construction of the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal which is expected in size to be six times—the length of the Suez canal and half a mile in breadth is a Herculean task. I must emphasise upon the Government the need to see that our differences with Bangladesh are sorted out and solved as early as possible. Since 75 per cent of the flow of the Ganga is from Nepal and since, as I understand, it was agreed in the 17th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission that Nepal may be approached for necessary data and information, I must urge upon the Government that the vexed question of association of Nepal with augmentation studies be tackled in a pragmatic manner with necessary accommodation. It should be shorn of all rigidities and we should try to obtain the earliest solution for mutual benefits. It is necessary that our Government should not adopt unnecessary impractical rigidities in this particular matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one more point I had to make and that was with respect to the change in the practice of appointing the Chief Justices of High Court. However, today we had the Call Attention on this and the matter was clarified by the hon. Minister for Law and therefore, I will not go into that particular point.

Sir, the problem of inter-State wage parity has assumed serious significance especially for Kerala which is a very industrially backward State. As a result of higher wage rates in the bidi industry in Kerala, the bidi manufacturers in Kerala are not in a position to compete with the manufacturers in the neighbouring States. As a result, we find a shift in the bidi industry from Kerala to other neighbouring States.

Similarly, consequent to the implementation of the minimum wage laws in the cashew industry, the cashew processors find it cheaper to get the

raw nuts processed in the neighbouring States. This has led to the smuggling of the raw nuts from Kerala and also it threatens the closure of several factories in Kerala. It is, therefore, a serious question.

Then again, because of the implementation of minimum wage laws in the handloom sector, the handloom products of Kerala are not in a position to compete in any market anywhere in India, or even in Kerala itself.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Why so?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Because, as I said, minimum wages are ensured to the handloom workers in Kerala, which is not done in the other neighbouring States. This pushes up the cost in Kerala as compared to the other States. Kerala should not be punished for being progressive in matters of labour laws and in ensuring that the workers receive their legitimate dues.

Similarly, in Kerala minimum wages have been fixed for employment in fish peeling and fish canning, freezing and exporting of sea food and frozen legs. This has led to the steady migration of the industry from Kerala.

Kerala, as I said, is an industrially backward State. Therefore, this question of inter-State disparities in wages has become very serious in Kerala. I urge upon the Government to redouble its efforts to arrive at an early solution.

Finally, just a few words more. It is highly regrettable that India, while participating in the Twentysecond Olympics in Moscow, failed to express its protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Nearly 16 countries while participating in the opening ceremony, marched without their national flags and carried the Olympic flag instead, and ten of these countries were represented by solitary flag bearers as a token protest against

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the said intervention. I am sorry that we have not been able to express our resentment and our disapproval against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan where the situation was such that Soviet soldiers did not hesitate even to massacre school girls on the streets of Kabul. When such was the condition, we totally failed at the time of this Twentysecond Olympics in Moscow to give even a token expression to our resentment in keeping with our policy of nonalignment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is a unique year in that no less than 25 Demands, including the Demands of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President's Secretariat have been guillotined. Once a year the House gets an opportunity to discuss a Ministry. This year it has been done in such a manner that the ruling class cannot afford to listen to even minimum criticism of their activities and the blunders that they have been committing, and they have managed to ensure that these are guillotined.

I am not going to touch upon the election manifesto of the ruling party. Mr. Venkataraman know all about it.

He knows the game of politics, how to rule and how to remain in power. Sugar—Rs. 9 a kilo, it will be Rs. 10 tomorrow, and day after tomorrow Rs. 11. He says: 'we shall take care of that.' Edible oils—while the international price is Rs. 450 a quintal, we are paying here Rs. 1500 a quintal. Increased cost of transport—they have taxed Rs. 2100 crores in fuel and fertiliser—Rs. 600 crores. It will all spiral down; Mr Venkataraman, however clever and cunning you may be, it does not take time to discover this; it will ultimately land on the common man. And we shall see how you face the electorate in the next elections. Central excise alone—Rs. 6500 crores.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the members not to interfere when

Mr. Bosu is speaking. Mr. Bosu, I will bring to your notice one thing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He should also confine to the Rules of Procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am doing the same thing.

Mr. Bosu, you may please hear what I am reading from the Rules of Procedure:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Exactly. I have done that. Please do not interrupt me unnecessarily. The Central Excise grant amounting to Rs. 6500 crores, there, Mr. Venkataraman, your establishment and administrative structure is terribly under-staffed when compared to the direct taxes organisation. The relief that you have given is Rs. 35 crores. I would like to know whether the 20 per cent relief that you have given to Campa Cola has been passed on to the consumers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You don't keep on interrupting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to deal with the Chair. I am referring to the Rules and you have to follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am speaking within the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Congressman in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair will be entitled to take all the necessary action against you. This is not the way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you, you take. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He has been referring to certain excise levies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say that much. I shall have no objection. But if he is trying to impose his authority on the Chair, it is not good, it is not in the interest of the members.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT): I say that the remark made by the hon. Member namely? 'Congressman in the Chair' must be withdrawn. What business has he got to say as to who is in the Chair?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will not withdraw. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That was a factual statement...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I expect that the senior members will help to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House. Otherwise, it is not in the interest of the members concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall show you respect, Mr. Chairman, but you must deserve it also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the respect that you are showing to the individual, you are showing it to the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Finance Minister, Kindly tell us whether the 20 per cent excise relief that you have given to certain types of beverages like Campa Cola has been passed on to the consumers or it is being swallowed by the privileged classes. How much refund has been allowed to Campa Cola people? Is it not amounting to more than crore and a half rupees? Would he cover it in his reply? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He is going out of the scope of the debate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair would be interested in helping all the members to make their points in the House. But, at the same time, the House is sometimes agitated when the points are repeatedly raised in the House. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. senior member not to repeat the points extensively. If you refer to certain points, the Chair would certainly have no objection. But if you go on repeating them, that is not in order. I would request the senior members to help the Chair and the House, and everybody here, to see that the minimum time that is available to us is properly utilised and it is utilised for discussing the new points.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am one with you with regard to the observation made. But I would like to know from you, for my own consumption, as to who referred on the floor of the House that an amount of Rs. 1.60 crores has been refunded to Campa Cola people. How is it a repetition? It is for the Government to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agarwal, you will kindly bear with me that it is not that every new point has to be raised or not to be raised in the House. Now, if a demand comes up for discussion and all the points which could have been discussed about that have not been discussed, if you take a demand like that...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: All the points "which have been discussed" not "could have been discussed". Kindly correct yourself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then all the time available to us will not be sufficient. You make use of time for making points, not for alleging anything against the Chair. It is not good to quarrel with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would go to Grant Nos. 86 and 88 relating to the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The amount voted by Parliament is Rs. 61.67 lakhs in one case and Rs. 33,92,85,000 (Revenue) and

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Rs. 59,52,50,000 (Capital) in the other case. Let us deal with this subject first. This is a matter relating to demands of the Department which have been guillotined and no debate has taken place. The hon. Minister, Mr. A. P. Sharma, is here fresh with all the memories after returning from London. I am quite sure, he will be able to give a befitting reply to the things I wish to say.

The Air India has become the biggest, the densest, cesspool of corruption. If you read the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee, you will get an insight of Air India. The biggest gainer is Mr. Joginder Sangar, a General Sales Agent, drawing a cut of 13 per cent... (*Interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, under rule 353, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice to raise certain points. He is referring to the demands of the Civil Aviation Ministry which have been guillotined. I would simply draw your attention to the third line of his letter. He has stated, "I shall be bringing an allegation that has been brought to my notice." Mr. Bosu is not bringing an allegation himself. He is going to make certain allegations which have been brought to his notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What does it matter?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Of course, he is free to bring any allegation he likes...

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: No, he cannot bring whatever he likes.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I maintain that Mr. Bosu, an Hon. Member of this House, is free to bring any allegation against the Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry; he will be absolutely within his rights. But he must make the allegation: he should not say 'I will be bringing an allegation that has been brought to my notice'.

He has to make the allegation and he has to take the consequences of that allegation.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: He cannot be a carrier of allegations.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We take it that the Hon. Member is taking full responsibility for the allegation that he has made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I could not hear the last part; will you please repeat it? What is the operative portion?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Bosu says he is going to bring a certain allegation 'that has been brought to his notice'. I am saying he cannot say that: if he is going to bring any allegation then he should take the responsibility for the allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure given in Rule 353 and it requires that he should give notice to the Hon. Speaker and he should inform the Hon. Minister also that he is going to raise certain objectionable points in the House or that he is levelling allegations against somebody in the Ministry or against a Member or against a Minister and, after obtaining permission he can do that. He has given a letter to the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Speaker's order is like this: 'Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice that he would make some allegations and would lay on the Table certain documents during his speech on the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980. In accordance with the well established practice, the Member should take the responsibility for the allegations to be made by him.' As regards the papers to be laid on the Table, these will be examined and, thereafter, I will decide whether they should be treated as laid on the Table'. (*Interruptions*). Copies of the documents given by Shri Bosu have been sent to the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I think I may be allowed... (*Interruptions*) I am intervening on a point

of order... (*Interruptions*). You are a senior Member and many a time we are reminding you that you are a senior Member.

Rule 353 says: 'No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member...'. There is no reference to his having heard indirectly or directly through somebody or to his passing on the information of somebody. If it is an allegation, the allegation must be by the Hon. Member himself. That is precisely what the Hon. Civil Aviation Minister has said. (*Interruptions*).

Let him make the allegation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bardagana): Sir, this point of order has already been disposed of by you.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: No. Let him make the allegation—and not carry, like a postman, somebody's allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it, Mr. Bosu is levelling this allegation with responsibility.

You say 'Yes' Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes: I can give it in writing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even Rule 353 clearly says that no allegation, if there is an imputation or... (*Interruptions*).

I am not holding a brief for anybody. Why can't you listen to me? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri, if you want this matter to be finished in no time and you want that he should continue, let me hear him and then say whatever I have to say.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was making the point... (*Interruptions*) By your laughing, my point is not going to be overlooked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Some people are laughing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You are one of them.

I was making the point that, in his letter, he has very clearly stated that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. I will have to decide this. I will ask you, if I require your help. If I require it, I will certainly ask you.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In his letter he has stated that he shall be bringing an allegation that has been brought to his notice. He has said, "...that has been brought to my notice..." I am saying that he cannot, as my friend has stated now, carry somebody's allegations. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu must make the allegation himself and take the responsibility for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should say on this point, viz. bringing allegations against a person or levelling allegations against a person or charging a person with something, that there may be difference in using the phraseology or the words, but in a sense they are the same thing. At the same time, the hon. Member was asked whether he was prepared to take full responsibility, and he says that he is prepared to take full responsibility. All other formalities which should have been fulfilled, according to me, have been fulfilled, and hon. Speaker has allowed him to raise it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Responsibility for making the allegations. That means, Mr. Bosu is making the allegations. He is not carrying somebody else's allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Bosu has been informed about certain things and on the basis of that information he is saying something, the rules require that he should have investigated into the matter and he should have come to a particular conclusion; and having come to the conclusion that what is going to state in the House is correct, he should state in the House. I had asked him whether he was prepared to take the responsibility, and silently he moved his head to say that he was...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said it, I stand by it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...and afterwards he has said that he takes the responsibility. In view of all these facts, I think, it would not be possible to... (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I want to bring this to your notice. If Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that he has heard somebody say this or that somebody has told him this... (Interruptions) The question is who is the author of the allegation. If Mr. Bosu says, 'I make the allegation', then he is the author of the allegation. It is another matter, being a carrier of the allegation; in that case, he will say, "I only reported what I learnt", "I only conveyed to the House what was alleged somewhere". Here, the rules require that he should be the author of the allegation. Let him be the author. Then, we shall face it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a matter of procedure; this is something which affects the procedure in this House. It has to go by the precedents of the past. The rule has been read out by the hon. Minister who raised the point of order more than once. It clearly states:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned, so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply."

In this case, the hon. Member has written to the Speaker as demanded by this rule, and he has informed the Speaker that he proposes to make an allegation. When he writes to the Speaker... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Let him say so, that he is making the allegation. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a serious matter affecting the rights

of the House. This cannot be settled by shouting

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravindra Varma, I have followed you...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Minister can repeat his argument, but you cannot hear me even once! I will sit down if you ask me to. I do not want to defy you

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have anything more to say, I will be pleased to hear. I have only said that I have followed what you wanted to say

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I was saying that, therefore, as provided for in the rules, the hon. Member has written to the Speaker giving intimation of his intention and providing such material as is necessary to enable the Speaker decide whether it should be permitted or not, and the Speaker, after looking into it, has permitted a reference to it on the basis of the letter he has written to the Speaker.

The rule, you will see, has two provisos under which the Speaker is competent to refuse him permission to make such a reference. One is that 'if, in the opinion of the Speaker such allegation is derogatory... (Interruptions)—I have my right to speak—to the dignity of the House and the other, that no public interests is served by making such allegation.

The hon. Speaker, I presume, Sir, as you do, has gone into it and then given the permission. Therefore, it is very clear that the conditions laid down in the rule have been fulfilled by the hon. Member and the Speaker has given his ruling on that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): To interpret the provisions of Rule 353, Rule 353 clearly says that a member who makes an allegation against a person should have the knowledge and he is taking full responsibility for that. My friend, Mr. Varma says that he is making the allegation according to rules and as per the letter he has written to the Minister. You know, Sir, what he has written to the Minister? He has stated...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): He is challenging your ruling.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can it be allowed?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has addressed to the Minister, 'I shall be bringing in allegations that have been brought to my notice by somebody...' Sir, it is all hearsay. It is hyothetical and it is not direct. Therefore, the spirit of rule 353 has not been complied with. I can understand a member cleverly interpreting and playing a fraud not only on the floor of the House but also on the Chair by interpreting it in a different manner and thereby he may get away and escape from the responsibility. He is a responsible member. I hope he will, in all sense of responsibility, withdraw and he cannot make such an allegation against any individual with vengeance or motive. Therefore, he will not come within the purview of Rule 353 and, therefore, no permission should be given and if such a thing is brought out, we will protest against it and it should be expunged. No allegations should be recorded on the basis of somebody saying something.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not agree with Mr. Ravindra Varma that any permission is required from the Speaker. The second part is only prohibitory and the first part is permissive. It says 'by intimating to the Speaker and giving a copy to the Minister so that he may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply'...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the intimation he has given? That he got the information from somebody. He has got no knowledge about it. Let him take the full responsibility for the allegation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not taking the responsibility of Mr. Bosu or Mr. Lakkappa. What I wish to submit is that it is very important with regard to the procedure. Para (1) simply says intimation to the Speaker with a copy to the Minister so that

he may be able to reply. Para (2) says that the Speaker may prohibit at any point of time—even prior and later on also, during the debate. That authority is there in the Speaker to prohibit. Supposing he does not prohibit, that which is not prohibited is permitted. So, Speaker's permission is not at all required. Simple intimation is enough under the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Making such derogatory remarks on the floor of the House is prohibited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have followed all the arguments put forth by the Members.

I am giving my final decision on this in consonance with the decision given by the hon. Speaker. Hereafter, I will not hear any arguments on this point.

The allegation which Mr. Bosu wants to bring before this House is the allegation about which he is ready to take the responsibility. He has said so specifically in the House. No Member is expected to be present at all the places where objectional thing happens. So, they may not have the first-hand information.

The information would be given to them by somebody and, on the basis of that information, they would be coming before the House. But, at the same time, to keep the record correct and straight, I would state, the Member who wants to allege anything against anybody has to investigate into the matter and has to come to a conclusion that whatever he is going to speak in the House is correct, and has to be ready to take the responsibility for all that he is saying in the House. Only then he can come here. The first part is that the matter has to come before the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker has to see everything that the hon. Member wants to say. After the hon. Speaker goes through the record that is produced before him and after having heard and having gone through the record, he comes to the conclusion whether the matter can come before the House or not.

Generally, the permission is granted. But, if the hon. Speaker thinks that no purpose is going to be served and the dignity of the House will not be maintained if that kind of allegation is brought before the House, he may refuse permission. As regards the second part, what Mr. Agarwal said is correct. Here the matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Speaker who probably, has personally gone through the document.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Kindly read that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Speaker has said that 'I am allowing this objection to be raised. But, I am not allowing the documents to form part of the record. I will scrutinise the documents and I will come to a conclusion.' He has applied his mind and he has found that there is a *prima facie* case only for allowing him to raise an issue—not the *prima facie* case—and so the issue is: to raise a *prima facie* case, and not what he says. That is why I am allowing Mr. Bosu to speak out. I will state further that while making certain allegations, let us do it in such a fashion as to show that we are interested in correcting if something wrong has taken place, not with any intention of alleging something against somebody. While doing that there is a procedure followed in the House. Generally, we don't mention the name of the officers; when there is a criticism against the policy, it is the responsibility of the Minister; if there is criticism against some officer, then we do not mention his name but we mention his designation so that unnecessary publicity is not given but, after coming to the conclusion that what is stated in the House is correct, a lot of publicity can be given. When the hon. Member is just trying to raise this issue, he will follow these norms.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I want to understand this. Many members feel that this is what I have and I am alleging in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He takes the responsibility.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: But if the information is correct, or otherwise, the responsibility is not mine. I am only a spokesman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other procedures which can be followed in order to correct the Member also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Any way I am quite amused to hear the arguments because it has happened a number of times before. I should know why they are so much identified with this. I am bringing a serious charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not here for amusement. We are here for working.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am one with you. I am now coming to Air-India. This was examined in depth by the Public Undertakings Committee. I did not reveal certain things in the interest of the country. I am not going to reveal anything that was recorded in the evidence. But, it has come out in the press only a few days ago. Therefore, certain clarifications are necessary. I have collected certain material afresh. What is happening? The General Sales Agency is the real gold mining in Air-India. The man has called himself as Joginder Sanger who operates in different names in U.K., in Delhi and in Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mention designation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have mentioned that. In addition, I am told—Mr. Minister, say 'yes' or 'no'—he is trying to get agency in Rajasthan and North India and for South India also. That means there is a feeling that in Air-India this man is getting a commission of 13 per cent on each ticket. In regard to GSA, for cargo, the Air India has got a banking of 3 months of cargo, which they cannot tackle. They are chartering from other companies. But they have to engage a general sale agent for enhancing the business. They cannot handle but they pay another 13 per cent commis-

sion. For what consideration, the Minister should convey it to the House. Only the other day he has been appointed as the General selling agent for cargo also. For what consideration, Mr. Chairman, Sir? I would ask the Minister to clarify before this House. You have got a biggest patron of this man. Here is a person called I. D. Sethi, Dy. Managing Director. I am quoting from a public document. This is the 53rd Report of the Public Undertaking Committee. I am reading this from page 48. Mr Lakkappa was a member; he was a signatory to this report. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He was the Chairman. I was a member of that committee. I do not remember... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, what I say is this...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You should be proud of exposing such things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How corrupt is this man, he is remaining untouched; he is flourishing in his position, flourishing in his money-collecting racket. I want the Minister to say 'yes' or 'no' to this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come out with facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to it. Kindly don't disturb me. Page 48 says this. It is said here very clearly. It says: 'Misuse of authority'. It says:

"An instance of acceptance of lavish hospitality both in India and outside by a senior executive from parties having business connections with Air India which came to the notice of the Committee is dealt with below:

(i) In 1975, Shri Sethi took his family to London..."—on a free pass, of course.—

Then it says:—

"...Where they stayed in an apartment owned by one Mr. Iqbal

Ghai. Shri Ghai holds a Travel Service Contract with Air India at the Gaylords Restaurant, London, where Air India's passengers/clients are entertained.

(ii) In 1976, Shri Sethi took his wife and stayed in a Villa in Spain, owned by one Mr. Frank Kozareck"—

I will tell you who this Frank Kozareck is—

"...who is currently holding the following positions:

(a) Director, Indamer Co. Private Ltd Bombay.

(b) Director of Afghan Industries Incorporated, Kabul.

(c) Director of Operations..."

etc. etc.

Then it says:

"Besides, Mr. Kozareck has a contract with the U.S. Air Force for the maintenance in West Germany of the U.S. Air Bases for jet fighters..."

He has also some collaboration with another company. Now, this Frank Kozareck is a retired Air Force colonel and he is in the pay-roll of C.I.A. penetrating into the vital sectors of our Air India, because Air India at the time of war had carried sensitive materials from abroad. We have got details; I will not go into them.

SHRI LAKKAPPA: Let him say who was the Chairman of the Committee... You cannot hoodwink all the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then it says:—

"In 1977 Shri Sethi took his family to USA and stayed in New York and Orlando. In New York they were the guests of Pierre Hotel, which has business deals with Air India... On one occasion Shri Sethi stayed at Maurya Hotel as the personal guest of Mr. Prem Kapoor who was at that time President of ITC—that is India Tobacco Company—

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Hotel Division. He was given a suite for five days for which the normal charges are Rs. 900 per day. Shri Sethi claimed full out-station allowance for visit. It appears that the hotel gave hospitalty to Shri Sethi as they wanted to get more business from Air India....

.... Shri Sethi has explained that it has been the practice whereby executives..." etc. etc.

Then, there is another instance. The Committee recommended the matter to be enquired into thoroughly. Now I demand that the matter be enquired ino by the Central Vigilance Commission because he managed the matter with the CBI.

I will come to another point concerning serious mal-practices by Sangar. I wish the Foreign Minister was here because the African countries, at least eight of them, are very much agitated about the serious mal-practice of siphoning out of their money abroad through undercutting in tickets. Sangar pays in dollars and pound sterling to parties in African countries and buys air tickets, MCOs (Miscellaneous Carriage Orders) in their much fluctuating currency. The international law prohibits this. None can get refund for unused tickets outside the country where the ticket is bought. Sangars bring the tickets and MCOs to UK, USA etc. and get payment in dollars and pound sterling from Air India and sometimes by re-routing those tickets. This is all done under arrangement and direct consent of Mr. I. D. Sethi about whom I have just now mentioned. He still remains untouched. The discount amount I am told, is as high as 40 per cent. One senior Deputy Managing Director, Mr. Sharma, who objected to this practice was over-ruled. The African countries where this mal-practice is done by Sangars using Air India are Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Nigeria, Iran and

Sudan, Air India, a national flag carrier, is being used for dirty work. Air India is losing to the extent of 13 per cent as also the foreign exchange on those tickets. I want the hon. Minister to enquire into this and tell us whether Sangars' offices were raided and foreign currency and blank tickets of fake airlines were seized or not by the Enforcement Directorate or some other agencies of the Government. Further, whether the Manager, who happened to be his nephew, was also arrested and fined Rs. 10,000. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Sangar and Sethi had arranged complimentary tickets for the mother-in-law and sister-in-law of an ex-MP and for full lodging and other expenses in Europe and London.

Here, nothing short of an enquiry by the Interpol about this international racket which is spoiling the name of this country, because Air India is a national flag carrier of this country, will do. We should request the Interpol to institute an enquiry and Sethi should be immediately suspended and the enquiry should be held by the Central Vigilance Commission.

Then, Sir I would like to give you further details about Frank Kozareck's brother, Joe Kozareck, who has featured in another well known company. I have got all the documents now in my hand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a court of inquiry. You have mentioned the matter, it is not necessary for the House to know all these details..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not?.... (Interruptions). With all modesty, I would say, you are mistaken....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not be able to cow me down with that kind of statement. At this stage we consider the administrative policy or anything of public importance. We

do not consider individual cases. How can you go on giving all the details?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand that the Interpool be requested to enquire into this racket.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am on a point of order under Rule 218 read with Rule 353.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You read clause (4).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Clause (4) says, "The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy. (Interruptions) Please let me also complete it; let there be no running commentary from the Chair. it has not been the practice I am again reading it. It says, "The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration". Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, after going through the procedural formalities has come to us regarding the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of which the demands for grants were guillotined. Now, exactly what he was trying to say, as far as I have understood him, was that it is a matter of great administrative policy. (Interruptions) The Air India is a public corporation. (Interruptions) If a loot is going in the Air India which causes a loss to public revenue and loss of foreign exchange it is a matter of relevant public importance, I would urge you, please do not be restrictive on this, because it is a vital matter. Violation of law involves a loss of foreign exchange led by the law enforcing agency which has been brought to the notice of the House. If he wants to say anything in this connection, he is certainly within legitimate right under the Rules of the House to have his say. We are also interested in this. You cannot enforce a blanket restriction on this. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope that this is not a matter of administrative policy as such; it may be a matter of public importance. I am allowing him to state all these facts and be brief. But if you are going to give all the details, it is not a court of inquiry; you are making it a court of inquiry (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Since the hon. member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, is making his point I also want to say one thing. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule, he has to make his point?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We have a right to know whether the hon. member is not making all these things a part of his speech, but as the Chairman of the Committee in which he presided, he is reading the Report thereof. (Interruptions). He was the chairman of the Committee whose Report he was referring to. I want to say one thing against this Report (Interruptions). Let me say, Sir, let me make my point, Mr. Unnikrishnan has made the point. I want to make a point (Interruptions). When this Committee's Report was being published, the Chairman of Air India publicly contradicted.. (Interruptions). I want to know this fact; I want to make only one point, a simple point of.. (Interruptions). I don't want to sit down, I want to say, the report which is being quoted, he is the author, he is the Chairman of that Committee; and the then Chairman of Air India came out with an article contradicting.. (Interruptions). No action has been taken (Interruptions).

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. Clause (4) of Rule 218 is the very clause which you have referred to. There are two elements in that: whether it is a matter of public importance or administrative policy. I do feel that

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

this is a matter of public importance. *(Interruptions)*. How matters are going on and all that are very important and therefore it perfectly fits into this particular clause 4 of Rule 218. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One minute Sir. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to his notice, he has to make an allegation..... *(Interruptions)*. If he is reading the report of the Public Undertakings Committee, as Chairman of that Committee, I may say that allegations have been made in that report and they have been denied and a rejoinder has been given by Tata and already the public had seen it. If he wants to make allegations again, notice to the Speaker should be given, notice to the Minister should be given and the Minister has to get information. He should not be allowed to read from that report.. *(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you a spokesman for Tatas?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are saying this because he has not followed the procedure. Let him write first and obtain permission and then let him make allegations.. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not disallowing him from raising this matter. What I am saying is this. If you are going to speak about this matter in this fashion, at such length, it is not a court of enquiry we are holding here. You have mentioned some matters; you can mention all the relevant points but if you want to take the entire time of the House, you cannot be allowed and

you are not the only one Member. I am asking him to be brief.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On the Appropriation Bill the scope is very limited; you cannot allow all things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now I would like to ask the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not ask the Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:..... Through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question-answer session that is going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask the hon. Minister through you, during Mr. Sanger's visit to Delhi who were the persons in authority whom he had met? The hon. Minister, Shri A. P. Sharma visited London. How many discussions did he have on business with people there? I would like to be enlightened on this.

I am only wanting to ask: In spite of serious strictures given by the Public Undertakings Committee, which is a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, why this person, Mr. I. P. Sethi, has been kept untouched? Is it because of the fact that he is a convenient person for people in authority?

I would like to ask Mr. Venkataraman one thing. How are you allowing customs exemption for aircraft that are being imported? Confiscated aircraft are being allowed to be brought in, aircraft belonging to Thomas Moujai & Co. I will furnish you with all the details in a short time.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHAY (Asansol): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member has quoted from the report of the Public Undertakings Committee, of which he was the Chairman. What action was taken on

that report by the Government of that time?... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have written to the Speaker; I am giving this* at the Table, for examination, as you directed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not form part of the record; after the hon. Speaker takes a decision it will form part of the record; he would decide whether it should be included or not.

Now, Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Your notice was received very late; some concession was given to you; you should reciprocate and be brief.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी मैं तीन सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। एक सवाल है गन्दी बस्तियों के सिलसिले में और उससे उत्पन्न स्थिति। दूसरा सवाल है—पांडे जी आपके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित सवाल है—बाढ़ से कटाव पीड़ितों को बचाने का सवाल क्योंकि इसके बारे में आपके मंत्रालय में अभी विचार नहीं हुआ है। तीसरा सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान में जो नारा दिया जा रहा है कांग्रेस की तरफ से और सरकार की तरफ से और अभी श्रम मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था वहाँ भी यही नारा दिया गया था कि सरकार कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को एक परिवार में से नौकरी देना चाहती है, उसका।

16.00 hrs.

जहाँ तक गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इससे जो सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय है उस पर बहस नहीं हुई है। इन तीनों सवालों से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों पर बहस नहीं हुई है। स्लमज का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। बड़े से ले कर छोटे शहर तक सभी जगह गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं वहाँ की स्थिति बड़ी ही

नारकीय है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केवल बड़े-बड़े शहर ही इससे पीड़ित हैं जैसे दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता। इनके अलावा जितनी भी हमारे देश की राजधानियाँ हैं या दूसरे शहर हैं और नीचे के स्तर पर चले जाएँ, वहाँ भी इन गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है। पहले जो चार मट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज थीं उनकी ही जवाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार की थी। लेकिन अब राज्यों की सरकारों के जिम्मे यह सारा काम सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है कि वे गन्दी बस्तियों का इंतजाम करें। पहले यह भी व्यवस्था थी कि गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के नाम पर सरकार अलग से बिल की व्यवस्था कर देती थी। अब राज्य सरकारों को ब्लाक ग्रांट के नाम पर पैसा दे दिया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि राज्य सरकारें इस महत्वपूर्ण काम को तो भूल जाती हैं, इसको तो नजरअदाज कर देती हैं और उस तमाम पैसे को कुछ और कामों में खर्च कर देती हैं। यह स्थिति हमारे देश में अभी तक चल रही है। आप पटना शहर को ही ले जो बिहार की राजधानी है। वहाँ ग्रैंड ग्राउंड नाला बनाने में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के नाम पर नौ करोड़ खर्च किए गए हैं। आप चल कर देखिये, अभी मेरे साथ कल चलिये, उस नाले से पानी नहीं निकल सकता है और वहाँ इतनी गन्दगी है कि नाक खुली रख कर आप चल नहीं सकते हैं। गलियों में, सड़कों पर सारे शहर में गन्दगी पड़ी रहती है, कूड़ा पड़ा रहता है और उसको उठवाने के लिए वहाँ कारपोरेशन के पास पैसा नहीं है। कारपोरेशन करे भी तो क्या? वहाँ निर्वाचित नगर निगम है लेकिन उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। राज्य सरकार पैसा देती नहीं है। करों का सब पैसा अपने पास रख लेती हैं। इस प्रकार से नौ करोड़ खर्च हो जाए और समस्या के फिज को भी टच न किया जा सके तो यही कहा जाएगा कि भ्रष्टाचार का वहाँ आलम है। यह केवल पटना शहर की बात नहीं है। पूरे भारत में यह हो रहा है। लखनऊ, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी

*The Speaker subsequently not having accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हैं वहां की भी यही हालत है। सरकार ने कहा है कि नौ लाख से ज्यादा जिन शहरों की आबादी होगी, उन पर सरकार तबज्जह देगी। लेकिन नौ लाख से कम आबादी वाले जो शहर हैं उन्होंने क्या पाप किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं? उन शहरों के विकास का, उनकी गन्वी बस्तियों की सफाई का क्या प्रबन्ध होगा? सरकार को इस बात पर भी विचार करना होगा। तभी हमारे देश का सम्यक् विकास होगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, अगर मेरे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार होगा, तो मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। आप बतायें कि मुझसे पहले जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उन्हें कितना समय दिया गया है। हाउस में दो तरह का स्टैंडर्ड नहीं चलेगा। कोई बड़ा हो सकता है, कोई छोटा हो सकता है। मैं भी एक रैस-पांसिबल पार्टी को बिलांग करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : आप एक रैस-पांसिबल और अनुभवी सदस्य हैं। आप थोड़े से शब्दों में बहुत कुछ अच्छे ढंग से कह सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर ये लोग छोड़खानी क

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को संबोधित कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तमाम शहरों में सम्यक विकास का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, नहीं तो शहरों में बड़े पैमाने पर हैजा फैल जाता है। अभी पटना में तीस आलीस आदमी मर गये।

कई महत्त्वों में हैजे का प्रकोप शुरू हो गया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना को ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाना चाहिए और इस योजना को बिना किसी भेदभाव के तमाम शहरों में लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए हुडको बनाया गया है। लेकिन आप मेरे साथ पटना चलिए और देखिये कि कितने लिए मकान बनाये गये हैं और कितने को दिये गये हैं। हुडको का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन उस पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, उसका फायदा निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग उठा रहे हैं। जिनके पास पहले से मकानात हैं, ज्यादातर वही लोग इसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं। दबे तबके को दबे कुचले लोगों को, मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल ठीक तरह से हो और देश के तमाम शहरों का विकास हो।

आज ग्यारह सूबे बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। हमारे सूबे में भी बाढ़ आती है। सब जगह कटाव, इरोजन की समस्या है। नदियों से गांव कट जाते हैं। हमारे जिले के दर्जनों गांव सालों से गंगा नदी द्वारा कट चुके हैं। मनेर प्रखंड में जीवराखन टोला एक बहुत बड़ी बस्ती है, वहां बिजली लगी हुई है। उसका थोड़ा सा भाग बचा हुआ है, बाक़ी कट कर गंगा में चला गया है। दानापुर और मुकामा में भी यही स्थिति है। खगरिया में बहुत से गांव कट चुके हैं। मानसी उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है। कई सालों से उसको भी कटाव का खतरा है। कटाव का खतरा सारे देश में है। मैं इन जगहों का नाम इसलिए ले

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं वहाँ गया हूँ और वे मेरे सूबे में हैं ।

कटाव की रोकथाम के लिए विशेष रूप से धन दिया जाना चाहिए । अगर ब्लॉक ग्रांट के रूप में दिया जायेगा, तो उन बस्तियों का पुनर्वास नहीं होगा, जो कटाव से पीड़ित हैं या पीड़ित होने वाली हैं । हजारों हजार लोग कटाव के शिकार हो गये हैं, जिनमें मनेर के लोग भी हैं मगर अभी तक उनका पुनर्वास नहीं हो सका है ।

मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा है एक परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को काम देने का । उद्देश्य तो बड़ा महान है और सब लीग इसका समर्थन करते हैं । हमारे देश में लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ ऐसे बेकार हैं, जिनके नाम नियोजनालयों, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में दर्ज हैं । बिहार में 12 लाख पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार हैं, जिनमें प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक भी शामिल हैं । इसी तरह तमाम देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में बेकार लोगों को काम देने का सवाल है । यद्यपि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने दावा किया था कि वह दस सालों में बेकारी को समाप्त कर दगे, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के शासन में भी करीब 45, 45 या 47 लाख बेकारों की वृद्धि हो गई । तो डेढ़ लाख बेकारों को काम देने का उद्देश्य तो बड़ा अच्छा है । लेकिन कैसे देंगे ? आप ने कोई योजना इसके लिए देश के सामने नहीं रखी । विचार तो आप ने किया लेकिन कैसे करेंगे ? रोजगार आप तब तक उनको नहीं दे सकते हैं जब तक कि आप देश का बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगीकरण नहीं करेंगे । बड़े पैमाने पर कल कारखाने स्थापित कीजिए और लघु उद्योगों को भी दूर दूर तक देहातों में ले जाइए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . चरण सिंह का जवाब मैं नहीं दे रहा हूँ । मैं आप का जवाब

दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप शासन में हैं जब चरण सिंह आएंगे तो उन को भी जवाब दे लूंगा ।

तो बड़े बड़े उद्योग खोले जायें, लघु उद्योगों का जाल बिछाया जाय । पुरे देश में और भूमि सुधार कानून लागू किया जाये । भूमि सुधार कानून सब जगह बने हुए हैं लेकिन लागू कितने हुए हैं ? जमीन जो अर्जित की गई उस का भी बंटवारा नहीं किया गया । यह मैं इस सन्दर्भ में कह रहा हूँ कि बेकारी कैसे मिट सकती है ? इन कदमों को अगर आप नहीं उठाएंगे, लैंड रिफार्म नहीं करेंगे, जमीन का बंटवारा गरीबों में नहीं करेंगे जो कि आप का बड़ा पुराना नारा है, 1938 में त्रिपुरा कांग्रेस में आप ने यह नारा दिया था कि जमीन जोतने वालों को देंगे, लेकिन कितनी जमीन दी ? (व्यवधान) मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप अभी यह बेकारी की समस्या हल कर पाएंगे और प्रत्येक परिवार के कम से कम एक आदमी को काम दे सकेंगे जब इस तरह के बूनियादी सवालों के हल की तरफ जाएंगे जिन के लिए मैंने जिक्र किया—औद्योगीकरण, छोटे उद्योगों का बढ़ाना और जमीन का बंटवारा जोतने वालों के बीच में और खेत मजदूरों के बीच में । 42 प्रतिशत खेत मजदूरों के पास जमीन नहीं है और अब तो उन की तादाद और बढ़ गई है । जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं 60 प्रतिशत देहातों में उनको जमीन नहीं देंगे तो बेकारी की समस्या हल कैसे होगी ? इसलिए अगर सचमुच में आप चाहते हैं कि प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को काम दिया जाय तो देश के सामने योजना रखिए । अगर इस तरह की योजना आप ने रखी या और कोई जनता के पसन्द की योजना रखी, जनता पर चीट करने वाली योजना नहीं, बल्कि

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जनता की मदद करने वाली योजना, तो निश्चय ही एस तरह की योजना को समर्थन मिलेगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान जाय, नहीं तो कुछ होगा नहीं । महंगाई बढ़ती रहेगी, हम आप कराहते रहेंगे, चीनी नहीं मिलेगी, शिकायत करते रहेंगे । इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, permit me to bring to the kind consideration of the Finance Minister an aspect which requires a very sympathetic consideration.

In the first place, I am sorry that though the Finance Minister has provided funds for so many items, he has not given sufficient amount for slum clearance. Slum clearance is an obligatory duty of the Government. When I asked a question about it, the reply given was that it is a State problem and the States will have to tackle it. It is the duty of any State which calls itself a welfare State, to provide food, clothing and shelter. Harijans and backward people live in slums, who cannot afford to have their own housing.

Apart from humanitarian considerations, namely, to give them shelter it also reflects on the good administration. The Government should see that the city beauty is not marred. At the same time, slum is a health hazard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has already been covered.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: The Government should give top priority to slum clearance. The difficulty is that if the slum problem is to be tackled by the States alone, then it is impossible for any State to clear slums. And therefore, the Centre should come forward and give necessary

facilities to the State Government. The State Government, the Central Government and also the local bodies should join together and see that they do something for these unfortunate people. I am not well versed with the big cities, but as far as Bangalore city is concerned, I am sorry to state that about 10 years back there were hardly 100 slums. After 10 years, now we find that there are 400 slums in Bangalore city.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made that point.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: We have got about thousand families in slum areas and the population there is not less than 3 lakhs. If these families require proper shelter, we require a crore of rupees and we require this huge amount to see that slums in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta are cleared. Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to see as to how soon this problem could be solved. This problem is very urgent and that has to be attended to.

The next point that I wish to make here is regarding Vijayanagar steel project. As you know, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Hospet are the three areas which were taken for steel projects. Round about Hospet in Karnataka we have got very fine iron ore and it is one of the best ores in the country and some work has been done at Visakhapatnam and Salem in this regard. Though something has been done in Tamil Nadu, it is very unfortunate that the Karnataka State has not got the fortune of having a major steel project and therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that without any delay the Vijayanagar steel plant should be taken up and at least a token grant should be provided here so that within the course of a few years we may have the satisfaction that something good has been done to our State. Therefore, I once again appeal to the Finance Minister to see that this year the work on the Vijayanagar plant starts.

We have got plenty of power and we have got plenty of iron ore, and at the same time we have got plenty of labour and therefore, it will be a most successful project and therefore, that has to be taken up on a priority basis.

The third point that I wish to state here is regarding the urban water supply. Now, the Government is taking keen interest in solving the drinking water problem of thousands of rural people. At the same time, in the cities it is necessary that drinking water facilities are provided.

As far as Bangalore is concerned, they have completed the first stage of Cauveri scheme, and now the population is growing rapidly and water scarcity is already there. If the State Government applies for funds to the Central Government, they have to give assistance in the form of interest free loans or grants.

Bangalore has military establishments and Central workshops. So, it is necessary that the Central Government has to give assistance. Therefore, some priority should be given to see that the important need of the city, namely, water, is met. The State Government will not be able to bear the whole burden and Central assistance should be given in the form of interest-free loans or grants. So, I request that necessary assistance may be given to Karnataka State in this regard.

Fourthly, the Finance Minister knows the problem very well and that is with regard to prohibition. He knows how Shri Rajagopalachari introduced prohibition. He found this out as an alternative measure for loss of revenue through excise. But it is unfortunate that though we are collecting a large amount of revenue as sales-tax, we are collecting not only the sales-tax, but also the excise duty. Therefore, the Central Government has to take a decision on how best the problem can be solved. The Central

Government should take it as a policy decision and see that the problem is solved without further delay.

In Karnataka, medical colleges and evening colleges are charging exorbitant fees and donations. The Central Government must see that this evil is stopped. One medical college seat is sold for Rs. 2 lakhs and one engineering college seat ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. The University Grants Commission is giving grants, and therefore the Central Government has got every right to direct the State Government to see that this evil is stopped forthwith.

In Karnataka the lands of many poor people and even ex-army men, their valuable property, have been taken over. Good paddy land costs Rs. 30,000 per acre, but they are hardly given Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,700 as compensation. Therefore, I urge that something should be done in consultation with the State Government to give relief to those who have lost their lands, which was all their property, by giving them better compensation.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not only a very intelligent person, but also a very clever person. Wherever he wants to cover something, he does it very intelligently and cleverly, and wherever he wants to place certain things in a wrong way, he always tries to do that. This is known perhaps to all of us.

I thought that through this letter under rule 353 in which he has sought the permission of the Speaker, he was going to make out something new. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to the fact that Mr. Bosu is the same person who was chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee. All that he has stated here in this House is old excepting only one thing, and that is regarding the sale of tickets in African countries. There

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

also, he has very cleverly mentioned the thing which is already in his letter. I am sure we will make an enquiry into that.

It is very unfortunate that he has made an allegation against the officials of Air India. Mr. Bosu knows that the services and the reputation of Air India are praised not only by our own people, but by the people in foreign countries also. Anybody who has travelled by Air India can definitely be a witness to it. I only want to say that whatever allegation he is trying to make is nothing but a repetition of what is already mentioned in the PUC Report. That report, I am sorry to say, was submitted by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, during the time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why should you feel sorry?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am only sorry that during your period, when you were in Government, at that time this report was submitted and I can say that this report is under the examination of the Government and the decision of the Government...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when? It is now six months since you are in power. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Bosu, please do not try to cover whatever has happened during your time. How you had tried to bully the people as the Chairman of PUC is known to every public sector undertaking. I do not want to say...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is highly objectionable. He is casting aspersions on the Committee. Committees are composed of members drawn from both the Houses of Parliament, from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and all the members are signatories of that Report, are consenting parties to that report. He has cast aspersions. It is not an individual who sits. I am surprised that Sharmaji, who has been in Parliament for

decades is behaving like this. He is calling a Committee as an individual.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No. I have only said what he has been doing as the Chairman of the Committee, how he has been acting in his person outside the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Outside?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You are known for bullying type. Whatever he has tried to make out...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A monument of bribery.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Did I speak when you were talking? This clearly goes to show how hollow were your arguments and how they were devoid of any truth.

I will read out only one relevant thing. He accused somebody and then he says: 'Although, he has managed to get out from the CBI inquiry...'. In the eyes of this gentleman, nobody is honest. Everybody is...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order under Rule 376. (Interruptions). The Minister is misleading the House. (Interruptions). The CBI inquiry was done in a perfunctory manner. This is the Committee's Report. I do not want to divulge here what was in evidence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. You may please continue, Mr. Minister.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I know the position of a Committee and the Parliament, if not more than Mr. Bosu, at least as much as he knows. Therefore, he should not expect me to say anything against the Parliamentary Committee or Parliament. What I have said is all about his own personal habits. I have read out the point. Mr. Bosu has not made out any point. He has only read out from the Report of the PUC, which has already been published and therefore, I do not think that there has been any allegation. (Interruptions). He has said only

one interesting thing. I will read out that. In his letter, he has again said that it has been explained. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not good, Mr. Bosu. I think, Mr. Bosu will take a correct position.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It has been explained by a person—I am not naming the person—that it has been the practice whereby the executives of Air India have availed of hospitality from hotels and have claimed full out-station allowances.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can you imagine that?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He should have patience. What more does he want? This explanation has been given and it is for the Government, Department to examine whether it is correct or not, whether it is right or wrong. What is the allegation in this? Therefore, I would say this much and I would request Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, in the interest of service, in the interest of the fair name of India, not to bring in allegations against individuals, against some officials of Air India, thereby bringing a bad name to our national carrier which has earned a good name throughout the world, wherever Air India goes. (*Interruptions*).

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
सभापति महोदय, बिना आप की आज्ञा के इस तरह से ये बड़े हो जाते हैं और संसद का टाइम खराब करते हैं और नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं। आप इन पर नियंत्रण रखिये और इन के बोलने पर लगाम लगाइए।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I again submit that he has not made out any new point. I would request Mr. Bosu that even if he wants to make some incorrect statement, if he wants to say something wrong, please do not say in the House, say outside so that the people can take care of him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can give in writing that I stand by it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the House is really in a mood to hear all the placid explanations which I am going to give, I may say that the debate has been useful in certain parts and some constructive suggestions have emanated. Therefore, I shall first deal with these things and then proceed to deal with the individual points raised by hon. members.

One of the points which has been raised by a number of hon. members is the emphasis that should be given on slum clearance. On this there can be no two opinions. The Government is committed to giving the highest priority for slum clearance and is making adequate provision for the same. But I must confess that the problem is of such a magnitude that it cannot be solved even during a Plan period. It will require several Plans to completely eradicate the slums. But I will give some figures as to what we are doing in this regard.

The erstwhile Plan provided Rs. 140 crores for slum clearance for the period 1978-83 and we are continuing to honour the commitment in respect of that. Besides, we have now started re-vamping the Plan for the period 1980-85 and, in this, it has been the objective of this Government that adequate provision should be made. I am not at liberty at this stage to disclose the figures because they are tentative. But I do recognise the importance of slum clearance.

The problem is something like this. There are about 10 million people living in the slums in cities which have a population of about a million each. The concentration varies from place to place. My hon. friend, Shri Shamanna said that Bangalore has got a very heavy concentration of slums. On the contrary, only 10 per cent of the population of Bangalore is in slums as against 87 per cent in Kanpur.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Therefore, the problem has to be tackled on a national level. I assure the House that this programme will receive the highest priority.

The second important aspect which has been dealt with by a number of hon. members is the disturbing trend in prices. I will not be right or correct if I pretended that the price trend is really disturbing. In fact, it is causing great anxiety to us. But hon. members would be aware that the price trend is not one which is created by anything one does in the previous week. Actually, the economic forces take more than a year or two to exhibit themselves in the results and in indices. It is the past politics of a Government that have created this very heavy pressure on prices. It is in the same that I would like to explain that during the period of comparative stability of prices in 1975-76 that paved the way for comparative stable prices in 1977-78. It is the policy of very heavy deficit financing pursued by the previous Government that has indeed brought about this very great pressure on prices and it still continues to exert its pressure. Therefore, to say that the prices have gone up in the last week and, therefore, you are responsible for the price rise in the last week is to exhibit ignorance of basic economics.

Now, I would go further and say what we want to do in this matter. We have provided a number of incentives for the purpose of increasing production in the country. In fact, as I explained in my reply to the debate, the inflationary situation is handled in two ways, one by restricting money supply and controlling liquidity and the other by expanding supplies of goods and services so as to absorb liquidity in the country. We have attempted the second path of trying to increase the supply of goods and services and, for that purpose, we have given a large number of incentives. It takes some time for these incentives to work and for production

to be geared up on account of the incentives given.

The hon. Members said that various excise concessions which have been given by the Government have not been reflected in the retail prices. I agree. In fact, we have no price control now. It was my earnest hope that the concessions in excise duty that we gave would be passed on to the consumer and at least some kind of reduction would be noticeable in essential commodities. Though there have been some items in which the reduction has been noticed as for instance in non-essential items like T.V. there has been a reduction of Rs. 200 in prices and in respect of some engineering goods, there has been some reduction in prices, in respect of other important and essential items, there has been none. It has not been passed on to the consumer. The best policy that a Government can follow is that of the carrot and the stick. We have followed the path of the carrot for a while. I am afraid, if the market does not behave, the policy of using the stick will have to be used.

I do propose in consultation with my colleague, the Civil Supplies Minister to see, as a first measure, whether the retail shops should not be asked to put up notices of their stocks and the retail prices. This will be a first step in making people know what stocks are possessed by the retail shops and what prices they are charging. It will enable them to compare and if this measure does not bring about the required results, then we may have to adopt all other measures which will have to be used for the purpose of controlling prices. I am quite sure that the market will understand that the Government is not going to take things lying down and that if they invite by their behaviour the use of certain regulatory measures, they have only to thank themselves for what will come or what will follow.

Now, having dealt with the two major subjects which have been dealt with in this, I will refer to some of the points made by individual Members.

Shri Daga was very critical of a number of things. In fact, it is customary for the opposition to open the debate, and since the opposition Member was not there, Mr. Daga performed this function.

AN HON. MEMBER: He fulfilled that role. (6)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And he earned your compliments also.

In matters relating to the economy of the country, I personally do not think that there is any division or dichotomy between the Government and the Opposition, because, in my opinion, both are interested in seeing that the economy improves and both are interested in seeing that better conditions prevail in the country. Therefore, whether criticisms come from my side or from your side, I am prepared to give them the utmost consideration and respect and see that the good points raised by either side receive the best attention.

One of the points that he has mentioned is that the non-plan expenditure has been increasing. Apparently, he is under an impression that all non-plan expenditure is administrative expenditure. It is not so. What is plan expenditure in the previous Plan becomes a non-plan expenditure in the current plan. For instance, if we spend an amount of money as plan expenditure on education in the previous Plan, then in the current Plan this becomes a non-plan expenditure and in this Plan we give an additional amount as plan expenditure for education. Therefore, to think that all non-plan expenditure is administrative expenditure and to say that the administrative expenditure has, therefore, gone up sky-rocketing is to ignore the real state of accounts of Government.

The second point which he has raised is that there is a lot of income-tax arrears. We are quite aware of

this problem. Actually we are trying to increase the number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners who will be able to cope with the problem. A number of cases go to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner as well as to the Tribunal and to the courts, High Courts and Supreme Court. And what actually prevents a quick disposal is the number of stay orders that are issued by various courts. Once the stay order is issued, we are unable to proceed with the matter and the courts stay these proceedings for a number of years, with the result that the arrears accumulate. In any event, as I said, we shall try to improve the situation by having more Appellate Assistant Commissioners. We are looking into this question in an earnest manner.

Mr. Daga also mentioned about drought in Rajasthan, and he has said that nothing has been done. He comes from Rajasthan and should have known better, because, in this very year, 1980/81, we have so far provided to Rajasthan Rs. 20 crores by way of drought relief assistance. Nobody can say that the Government has not come to the assistance of Rajasthan. We have not in any way reduced the assistance for drought relief because wherever there has been drought, the policy of accelerating the food-for-work programme has been continued and I have stated in my budget speech itself that in some cases, we will not only continue till September, but even continue this assistance, in some cases, for a longer period than that. Therefore, I would like to remind him that the criticism is not well informed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You must have special consideration for Rajasthan for two reasons: the earlier Minister of State of your Ministry comes from Rajasthan; and Mr. Jagannath Pahadia, who was an immediate deputy in your Ministry, also comes from Rajasthan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He has already cashed in on that. I want to tell my esteemed friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, that he has already cashed in on that: he will know very soon...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That Tonk is a place where the thug chief still lives. That Tonk is still there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My friend, Mr. Bosu, speaks a language which is too clever for my brain.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Speak in the language of the people.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My friend, Mr. Bhim Singh also referred to a number of points. One point was that a number of people who go abroad and earn foreign exchange are put to a lot of harassment when they come back and the Customs authorities in various ports are very harsh on them. This is a complaint which we have heard before also. One of the difficulties is that many of these people who come, come with a very large amount of baggage. In fact, it is not the usual practice in our country to get all these things—sundry things. They come with lock, stock and barrel and they come back with such a large number of things that it is very difficult to clear them. If they take some advice of the people in our Embassies and Missions in the area in which they are working before they come, they may be able to discard a number of things which are useless and which they need not bring here....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: To distribute to their relatives here.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The other point raised was that in some cases they have been levied very heavy taxes and that as much as Rs. 10,000 was charged by the Customs authorities. That is why I have changed the law in the present Budget. Till now if a person brought goods upto Rs. 1000, it was free of tax. If he brought Rs. 2000 worth of goods, he was liable to pay 120 per cent as tax on those goods and if he brought more than that then he was subject to penalties and then he was subject to prosecution and so on. Now we have changed the law in this Budget and even if he brings goods worth

more than Rs. 3000, then he will pay a higher duty of 320 per cent, but he will not be harassed by way of prosecution, penalties, etc. This is the change which we have made and I hope it will reduce any complaint of harassment.

He also said that the agricultural ceiling legislation has not worked properly or has not been implemented properly in the various States. This is a statement with which nobody can quarrel. Everybody knows that the degree of implementation of the land ceilings law varied from State to State and in some States at least, they do not have the heart to implement the legislation and, therefore, it has been in different levels of implementation. As far as the Centre is concerned, we can only advise and we have no direct powers in respect of land ceiling legislation over the States.

The hon. Member also raised a very important point with regard to the persons discharged from the Services, particularly, the JCOs and Jawans who retire at a very young age and in the prime of their lives. We are aware of this problem and actually for the rehabilitation of those people, a number of vacancies has been reserved—for instance, in the public sector, for JCOs—17-1/2 per cent of the vacancies has been reserved and for Jawans 27-1/2 per cent of the vacancies are reserved. In government also a certain percentage has been reserved. We are also giving them facilities for training in various trades before they are discharged. Banks have also been advised to give facilities to new entrepreneurs so that they can start an industry of their own. I would not say that the problem has been solved, but, to a large extent, I would say, it has been mitigated.

Mr. Goyal then dealt with some very important questions. I would deal only with one or two points. He mentioned about the very high price of sugar and said that it does not benefit the growers.

Sir, I have a complaint about the sugar prices. 65 per cent of the total sugar releases are through the fair-price shops and at prices which are the most lowest in the world. We supply 65 per cent of the releases at Rs. 2.85 per kilo which you cannot get anywhere in the world. The other 35 per cent you get at Rs. 7/- a kilo or so. May be, everybody pays Rs. 10/- a kilo. Even at Rs. 10/- many people buy. All the time only that part of the sugar, the open market sugar, is given for the people who do the *mithai* business or those who are rich and who can afford to spend more on sugar. We are giving that to them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will kindly see that the people will judge you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Our commitment is to the masses. To them we give 4 k.g. in urban areas and one kilo in the rural areas. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about rural areas.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am quite capable to take care of myself. I do not want any assistance from anybody. Sir, I will repeat my point. The Commitment of my party is to the masses. And it is to them that we have agreed to supply sugar at the controlled and at lower price. We are doing it; to-day, 65 per cent of the sugar releases are at Rs. 2.85 per kilo (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): You can distribute that within your State, the sugar that is being given to your State.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I want to take time on this because the people who pretend to be the champions of the poor are now pleading for the richer, the upper classes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Also see how much of sugar you export.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the persons who live in an urban area get about 4 kilos of sugar; he gets it at Rs. 2.85 a kilo per head.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Not per head. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman, you do not know it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I accept Mr. Agarwal's plea. Even if it is 400 grammes only, the amount which you are paying per kilo of sugar is only Rs. 2.85. (*Interruptions*) What we have said is that the distribution of sugar at this level is 35 per cent to be sold at a higher price so that they can make up the lower price at which we are procuring and selling the sugar to the people. This dual pricing system implies that for the weaker sections of the society, sugar or any other commodity will be given at lower prices and the person who produces the commodity will be allowed to recoup the difference by selling the same at a higher price. (*Interruptions*) Your criticism amounts to saying that you supply sugar at subsidised price and give free to us, then you would come and say 'you supply petrol at subsidised price'. But you do not understand that when you make such a demand, going to cast this burden on those who do not consume and not the man who consumes it. So the general community cannot be asked to pay for what one person consumes. Therefore let us understand this very clearly. If a person goes to a hotel and eats he must pay for it. If he buys a cloth he must pay for it. If he travels he must pay for it. If he eats sugar he must pay for it. But the general community cannot be asked to pay for the travel of some person.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

One person cannot be asked to pay for the higher consumption of sugar of another person. Out of 60 lakh tonnes, 40 lakhs tonnes of sugar are being distributed at Rs. 2.85. The other thing is only 20 lakh tonnes. How can you say that the average price of sugar is 12 rupees and 8 rupees? All the newspapers play up; they say, sugar is selling at 8 rupees and 10 rupees. What is more, they are buying at Rs. 2.85 and then writing that it is selling at 10 rupees. They are buying only at Rs. 2.85 and they are propagating that it is selling at Rs. 10. This is what happens. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one. One Member at a time. He will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After all there must be some norm. Is it to be treated like this? Is there going to be a dialogue? He is making a point. Is there going to be a dialogue?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, order please. You have had your own say. The Minister is making a speech. You should hear the Minister. Let him reply. You have already stated your own point of view. Now should not the Government state their point of view.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am enjoying this because I know it hurts and truth hurts. I am glad that I have made this point go home to them and therefore it is that they are protesting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, it is sugar complaint; therefore you must answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They must go to a doctor, they must not come to me. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You become more unpopular; please don't do it.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In that case you should be happy; then, why

are you angry? If that is true you should be happy, but now you are all very angry.

Mr. Banatwalla had a number of points about Kerala. The first point is that inter-State wage disparity is hurting industries in Kerala. My answer is this. Kerala State should enter into dialogue with the neighbouring States and then try to solve this problem because Government of India cannot do anything in this matter. I have myself been a member of the Cabinet of the Tamilnadu Government and I am the person who introduced the Bidi labour Bill there and got the Bill passed. At that time, Kerala did not have the oil and that was transported from Tamil Nadu to Kerala. I had to go to Kerala and then discuss with them the wage arrangements and asked them to follow Tamil Nadu in certain respects. Similarly, I would say that in respect of both handloom and Bidi, it would be appropriate for Shri Banatwalla to ask the State Government to go and have a dialogue with the State concerned.

The next point that he made is about the floods in Kerala. In fact, Shri Banatwalla with other Kerala members came and saw me also. Shri Banatwalla should know that there is a well laid down procedure for this. Whenever there is flood, or drought, the State Government sends its report on the extent of damage to the Centre. A team from the Centre goes and makes an assessment of the damage. They make an interim report in which they say that the damage would be likely to be of the order of this much, then they make a final report also. According to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the advances are made and these advances are given as advance plan allocation. We are following only the procedures which have been already well laid down for the purpose of meeting situations like this.

He also referred to a matter of great interest to both the users and myself

and that is about the extra-departmental staff. I would like to remind Shri Banatwalla that I have been the President of the Extra-Departmental Staff Association at one time. The principle on which they are given lower wages than full-time employees is that they are part-time employees and they also engage in some other work.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Part-time employees, but working full time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then, it is a demand, but this is not the situation. The position is that they have some other occupation and for attending to this postal work, they are given an allowance which varies from Rs. 93/- to Rs. 192/- as the case may be. Therefore, if Shri Banatwalla says that this is exploitation, I would request him to reserve such harsh language for causes more worthy than this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are saying that it is not a worthy cause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He might have said that because a trade union leader is the Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is worthy enough, there are worthier causes also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said 'More worthy'.

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu cannot speak without creating commotion. If he must speak, there must be something which must set the whole of Yamuna on flames. So far as the point about the Air India is concerned, there is a report of the Public Undertakings Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not a report, but reports.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No less a person than the Chairman of the Air India at that time had come forward with certain contradictions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was not Chairman, Air India, at that time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am referring to the period concerned in the report. How can he deny something if he is not concerned? He was then the Chairman. And as Chairman, he is entitled to equal right. He has completely denied that. Therefore, what we have before in the House is an allegation and a denial. Now, nobody can say that the allegations are proved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. As regards the Financial Committee's Reports, there is no rule, no convention by which the remarks or observations of the post-mortem can be done by the remarks which the Minister has chosen to say in his wisdom. These should be expunged. He has no right to do that. Financial Committee Reports are not open to criticism by Ministers or any individual members in this House. It is a report which is consented and agreed upon by 22 Members of the Public Undertakings Committee—seven Members from the Upper House and 15 from this House.

Therefore, Shri J. R. D. Tata made a press statement for which he has been hauled up before the Privileges Committee. And he is equating Mr. J. R. D. Tata's statement with the Committee's report. It is regrettable and unbecoming of you, Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank you for your compliments. But, I respectfully submit . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, I was also the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The general convention is that Government generally accepts the reports of these Committees and they implement most of their recommendations. But it does not mean—it is never understood like that—that everyone of the recommendations that this Committee makes has got to be accepted by the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already made your point. Let the Minister reply to your first point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he is confused. Mr. Venkataraman, these are not accusations; these are what have been recorded in the report based on oral and written evidences. Recommendations of the Committee are based on them. They may accept the recommendations or they may not accept them at all. The narrative part of the report is based on evidences and Shri Venkataraman has no right to cast any aspersion on the narrative part of the report. I am a little surprised. I never expected this from him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not cast any aspersion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have regard for Mr. Venkataraman. I do not expect this from you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I speak English and I hope they understand this. I stated that there are certain portions in the report that have been denied by other persons. So, there are two versions; government have not yet come to any conclusions on these. Mr. Bosu is always a Jack in the box before I can say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has been narrated in the report. He cannot do that. I am surprised at this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not said like that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not say anything. I only said that there are two versions. Only certain things are stated... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may or may not accept the recommendations of the report.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is a denial not by a passer-by but by a person who was the Chairman of Air-India at that time. Therefore, I said there are two versions now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We had not been criticised... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is an extraordinary thing that the Minister is equating the report of the Committee and accepted by the House with the statement of Shri J. R. D. Tata.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You spoke English. We did not understand that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, when certain charges or allegations of the kind are made and that person against whom the charges are made denies them, until Government comes to the conclusion... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. To the best of my knowledge, I recollect that no charge was made against Mr. Tata but it was made on the working of the Air-India, against certain officials, Mr. Venkataraman. I am surprised at this. He is casting aspersion on what has been established before the Committee, through oral and written evidences. Government may or may not accept the recommendations. But the Minister has no right to cast any aspersion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What the Minister said was that he had not supported anybody. This is what I understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to understand my rotten Indian English.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You may have been educated in—England. I am a person who had been educated earlier in India. The point really is that Government have not taken any decision on this and therefore one should not treat it as a conclusion, as something which is binding on the Government. That is all I have got to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It cannot apply to the narrative part the narrative part is based on evidence; the recommendation is different . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion on this point; you go to the next point.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNA: It is not a matter between Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr. Venkataraman; it is a matter of prestige to the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The evidence part, the narrative part, he cannot talk about it like that. Is he holding a brief for J. R. D. Tata? He should be hauled up before the Privileges Committee.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am really surprised at the exhibition of temper by my hon. friend.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Since a reference has been made to the Privileges Committee of which I happen to be the Chairman, I would respectfully submit that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu or for that matter anyone else has no business to refer to what is going on before the Committee of Privileges. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not cast any aspersions on the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*) I have not commented on what you are doing inside the Privilege Committee.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I will finish within one minute. I would respectfully submit that so long as the Committee is seized of the matter—and the Committee will certainly submit its report—it is nobody's business to refer to the Committee, what its finding will be, who is being hauled up and who is not being hauled up. It should not be referred to at all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Bosu referred to some refund of 1621 LS—11,

certain amount. I do not remember to have passed any such order. I would request him, because in Government orders are passed at different levels and I would like him to put a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you accept a short notice question?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No? I am busy . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No time is left for a question in this session.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are sitting till the 15th of August and you have enough time. I am surprised at this: this is all gimicks. (*Interruptions*). The rule that silence is consent does not apply to me because I do not reply to many things that are being said.

The other point he said was that there was an aircraft. Even about that if he puts a question, I will collect all the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: S. A. II Aircraft. What customs did you collect? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will do the job for you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am making a very fair offer. Please put a question. I will collect all the information.

One thing, I can assure the House—I will not hold back any information. I will certainly place all the information. If I am wrong, I will be the first to admit that I am wrong. Therefore, you please put the question? Now I come to the last point. Shri Shamanna raised a point about the Vijaya Nagar Steel. He said that no provision has been made. Actually we have made a provision of Rs. 30 crores in this Budget 1980-81 and a detailed project report has been prepared. The detailed project report is now

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

before the Board of the Steel Authority of India. Then he also mentioned about prohibition.

(Interruptions)

As regards prohibition, I must make this point clear because it has been raised by several people outside as well as here. Government have said that they will meet 50 per cent of the deficit which is created by States going in for prohibition. I would now appeal to the States to have a thorough look at their own finances and then take a decision because the bulk of the States do not have adequate resources now for a large development programme and since we want the development programme to be put through in the next Plan, it is upto the States. We do not want to advise them in favour or against. But we want them to look into the problem from the point of view of their own resources and take the decision. This is my appeal to them.

I thank the House once again for the very . . .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I shall now put the motion for consideration. I am not allowing anything. I shall now put the motion for consideration. I am not permitting you. I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Ayes have it, the Ayes have it, and the motion is adopted . . . Now we shall take clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes have it. Noes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want Division? Are you pressing for Division? Now I put again the motion to the vote of the House and you ask for Division.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is on record—you have announced Noes have it. Noes have it. That is all. We do not want Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I said Ayes have it, Ayes have it. Please see the records.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a record. It is very easy to create a confusion. Let us see the record. I have said—Ayes have it, Ayes have it. What is that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, even if you had said—Noes have it, we say—Ayes have it and we will have the Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, do you want Division?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared—

I would request each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned seat. Each Member is requested to take special care to record his vote correctly as 'Aye' or 'No' or 'Abstention' as the case may be, so

that there is no occasion for making corrections.

I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active on announcement by the Chair "Now Division", a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press the push switch and then operate one of the three push buttons that is, for 'Aye', 'No' or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed

simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after 10 seconds.

Kind cooperation of Members is solicited.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

[17.28 hrs.]

Division No. 6]

AYES

Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoys, Shri Reshma Motiram
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh Rao, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Krishan Dutt, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mallu, Shri A. R.
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Motilal Singh, Shri
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Panday, Shri Kedar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Uttamabhai H.
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Saminuddin, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Veerbhadra Singh, Shri
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vyas, Shri Giridhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Bhim Singh, Shri
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Trilok Chandra, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes: 101; Noes: 25.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration. There is no amendment to clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill. The schedule was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes: Shri V. N. Gadgil, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy, Shri Digvijay Singh, Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad, Shri Muldevji M. Odedra, Shri Hiralal R. Parmar, Shri Rameshwar Nikhra, Shri V. dhi Chander Jain and Shri Subhas Chandra Yadav.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.32 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Finance (No. 2) Bill for consideration and passing.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.