

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

ple belonging to the Scheduled Castes are treating tomorrow as their mourning day because of their manifold misery under the present Government of Janata Party. The Government must look into their genuine grievances and do the needful.

श्री रामलाल राहो (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो समिति बनने जा रही है उसमें इस सदन के जो भी सदस्य लिये जायें हैं उनमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि प्रत्येक वर्ग और जाति के लोग उसमें होने चाहिये। यदि ऐसा सम्भव न हो किसी तरीके से तो एक निवेदन मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन समुदाय में अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजाति में से किसी भी जाति के लोगों को नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये, खास कर के उन जाति और जनजातियों में से जिनकी जानकारी सरकार को है और उनको हम सुविधायें नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, उनको विशेष रूप से शामिल किया जाना चाहिये। हम लोग बातें करते हैं हरिजनों के शोषण की, श्रमिकों की शोषण की, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष यह देखा गया है इन 30 सालों में कि जो जातियां बाहे राजनीतिक तरीके से या आर्थिक तरीके से शक्ति में हैं वह जो सुविधायें हासिल की तरफ से मिसल वाली हैं वह अधिकतर फायदा उठा जाती हैं और ऐसे व्यक्ति जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से समोन्नति नहीं हैं वह बर्चित रह जाते हैं। इसलिये इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये ताकि हम हरिजन समुदाय या अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग जो अधिक कमजोर हैं उनको भी दूसरी जातियों के समान आर्थिक तौर से मदद पहुंचा सकें और सामाजिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ा सकें। मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी ऐसी बात को स्वीकार करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 55 moved by the Minister, as modified by him, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri D. Amat, Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Bega Ram Chauhan, Shri S. S. Das, Shri Durga Chand, Shri Krishna Chandra Halder, Shri Ram Sewak Hazari, Shri

Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri Dalpat Singh Paraste, Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, Shri K. Prakash, Shri S. Ramaswamy, Shri S. H. Naik, Shri Shankar Dev, Shri T. S. Sharnagare, Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Suraj Bhan, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal,

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall also be instructed to examine the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and to suggest amendments thereto in their report;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee" (55, as modified).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments Nos. 42, 45, 49 and 54 moved by other hon. members are barred.

14.17 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands & Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1978-79.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 12, 18, 29, 31, 42, 59 to 61, 63, 71, 78 and 79".

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79 submitted to the vote of the House.

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION		
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production. . .	40,00,00,000	1,50,00,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs.	..	2,000
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
29	Power Development.		8,05,00,000
	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
31	Ministry of External Affairs.	1,97,04,000	
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance. .		33,94,19,000
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
59	Industries.	1,46,63,000	1,68,80,00
60	Village and Small Industries.	15,00,00,0000	..
61	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts.	40,15,000	7,66,00,000
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
63	Information and Publicity	3,50,000	
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
71	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries.	3,00,000	1,000
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
78	Road and Inland Water Transport.	2,00,00,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
79	Department of Steel	3,000	5,21,26,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are cut motions.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,50,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate assistance and aid to small scale industry and handloom sector (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,00,000 in respect of Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure adequate protection to existing small industries especially in vessel making and hosiery (2)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts to be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps to nationalise Swadeshji Cotton Mills Company Ltd. (3)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay outstanding dues to workers in the National Textile Corporation Mills (4)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over Binny Limited (5).]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 2,00,00,000 in respect of Road and Inland Water Transport be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ensure the proper maintenance of vehicles of DTC (6)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,21,29,000 in respect of Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Metallurgical Engineering Consultant (India) Limited (MECON) after restructuring (7)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): I beg to move:—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,00,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Present policy of BHEL entering into collaboration with multinational corporations compromising the interests of BHEL itself and of the public sector (8)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,94,19,000 in respect of other expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a second look at our relations with the international monetary fund (IMF) taking into account India's national interest (9)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,00,000 in respect of Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the beedi industry and several lakhs of workers engaged in this sector of industry (10)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Tex-

tiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the handloom industry and several lakhs of workers engaged in this sector of industry (11)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend cooperation of the NTC to Kerala by taking over certain sick textile mills suggested by the Kerala Government (12)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to diffuse the ownership of the big newspapers and delink it from business houses of Indian Monopolists. (13)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Kalahandi):
I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,50,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise timely purchase of tobacco from the growers at remunerative prices (14)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,50,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate quantity of raw cashewnuts to the cashew manufacturing units in Kerala for export of cashewnuts (15)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Capital

Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Defective functioning of the Delhi Telephones system (16)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Punalur telephone exchange in Kerala into an automatic exchange (17)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,00,000 in respect of Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the prevailing power shortage in different parts of the country (18)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,15,000 in respect of Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps to produce and make available adequate quantity of controlled cloth for the common people (19)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I have moved cut motions in respect of the Demands with regard to the small scale industry, National Textile Corporation and so on. Now, the point is that as for the encouragement that is being given to small scale industry, that needs very close examination. For instance, there are some very big concerns which are today manufacturing items which could easily be manufactured in the small scale sector. I hope, the Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes, himself will go into this matter instead of just telling us all the time that he is having interest of the small scale industry at heart. For example, at Jamshedpur, Tata-Robins-Fraser, a

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multi-national company, are manufacturing certain very common items which can be easily manufactured in the small scale sector. It should be investigated as to how much foreign exchange is earned by this company and how much is drained outside due to foreign collaboration. There are two aspects. One is the multi-national company having a collaboration. The other is that items being manufactured by them, can be diverted to the small scale sector. I would like to know whether the Don Quixote Minister of Industry has set up a cell to go into this matter and see whether and how those products which are manufactured by such concerns as Tata-Robin-Fraser, can be diverted to the small scale sector so that the small scale industry can be developed and helped in this manner.

I would next like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that there is a very important industry which is being neglected. Since the Budget itself, they have been asking for relief of the general excise duty and they have till today, not even got a reply except the usual acknowledgement saying that the matter is being looked into. Who is looking into it, whether it is being looked into at all, one does not know at all. Here, I am referring to the brass vessel industry. This is a small scale industry. The manufacturers in my constituency alone are as many as 300 with about 10,000 workers who do not get the work everyday. If you take Tamil Nadu as a whole, there are nearly 3,000 manufacturers with about a lakh of people employed but because of the burdens of the excise duty, they are today not even getting regular employment. This industry which is a cottage industry, is not being supplied copper and zinc on permits in terms of sheets. They have to buy this scrap and then they turn it into brass-sheets and copper-sheets and then they have to pay excise duty on that and again on the finished product. It is a tremendous burden on the cottage indus-

try. That is why, I would appeal to the Minister that he should look into this as early as possible and give them exemption of Item 26(a) of the First Schedule of the Excise Duty Act.

The next thing I would like to refer is about the uniform price of coke and coal. In my constituency, Coimbatore, there are a large number of small industrialists particularly in the engineering sector. They have to buy coke and coal at higher rates because it is far away from the coal bearing regions. Due to these higher rates, the burden on them is quite considerable. The engineering sector and other sectors have also made representations to the Government in this regard. When you find that they produce 40 per cent of the total goods, surely, they should be given encouragement. Though the Minister is very busy with his personal conversation, he should convey this to the Minister of Energy, and at the ministerial level sort this matter out so that just as steel and cement are supplied at a uniform price, you will also consider the supply of coal and coke as far as the small scale sector is concerned. This merely going on and on and on about the small scale sector, and how you want to encourage them and set up these industrial estates and so on—what is it for, unless you do something concrete in order to help them to compete with the much bigger concerns that are there.

Talking about the National Textile Corporation, I would like to bring it to the notice of Government that the workers of the NTC are not being paid the dues which are outstanding to them, which had been frozen by the Government, specifically with regard to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the Atherton Mills and the Laxmi Rattan Mills of Kanpur, because the workers have not been paid their wages,—earned wages—which the employers had not paid to them before they had played ducks and drakes with those concerns. While you have taken them over, what stops you from clearing these dues of the workers. We have

been demanding again and again that particularly their provident fund dues and so on should be paid, and the only way to help these workers is also to nationalise these concerns. I cannot understand why the concerns are not being nationalised.

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills have gone to court, and you have this endless litigation, and meanwhile the biggest sufferers when this litigation is going on are the workers, because the litigation concerns the management. But on the other hand, the workers' cases also are endlessly before labour tribunals, before conciliation courts and so on. I am glad the Minister of State for Labour is also here, because at least he would agree with me that the workers' dues should be cleared and they should not be harassed in this way for no fault of their own, and they should have been paid these wages which they have earned by virtue of their work. Therefore, the NTC should see to it particularly in case of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the Atherton Mills and the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills.

We welcomed the take-over, we greeted it, the workers said they would extend all co-operation in seeing to it that the mills are run properly, but what about your co-operation to see that their dues are cleared? That is why I would request that the Government should take this matter up very urgently and also not delay the process of nationalisation.

I would like to point that in the NTC there is a great deal of mismanagement, and something needs to be done about that. For instance, the Director of the Eastern Region has sold quite a considerable amount of cloth -- 100 lakh metres--in advance to the Textile Trading Company of Bombay for dyeing and printing, and he has sold it at below cost. This would lead to quite a high amount of loss to the Corporation. This is the manner in which your Corporation is being run. Merely this juggling around

the textile policy of Don Quixote who is just absent--I mean George Fernandes--is not going to help the NTC. Therefore, will the hon. Finance Minister convey to Don Quixote, if he likes to be his Sancho Panza, that he must do something about this mismanagement of the National Textile Corporation, because in this way the workers suffer, the public sector suffers, Government suffers, the country as a whole suffers. When we welcome the nationalisation of the mills and the formation of the Corporation we had the confidence, as far as the workers were concerned, that the management would now fulfil the responsibility and the commitment for improving the national economy and for production of cloth at a cost that the consumer would be able to pay, but if this kind of jugglery goes on by the directors who are put in charge, then obviously you will tomorrow come to me and say there are losses.

Lastly, I would only like to refer to the last Demand and the cut motion that I have given, and that is in relation to MECON. Unfortunately, our Minister of Running Commentary is absent today, otherwise he would have been having a running commentary--I mean Shri Biju Patnaik--because he is always busy with his running commentary, but he is not here, but when he was introducing the Bill on the re-structuring of SAIL, he had said that it would result in greater viability of MECON. We had objected to MECON being taken out, but he insisted on it and he tried to sell us the idea that MECON would work very smoothly and that the public sector would be strengthened.

But, Sir, what has happened only recently, in April this year? We find that in April the contract for the cold rolled green oriented sheets in Rourkela plant was given to Dastur and Company in preference to MECON by the then General Manager of Rourkela Steel Plant who is now the

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boas of SAIL (Steel Authority of India Ltd.) and I would like to inform the House that this contract he was trying to push through to give it to Dastur and Co. who had given an estimate of Rs. 4.6 crores whereas, for the same work MECON, had quoted Rs. 1.5 crores, MECON being in the public sector. Dastur and Co. being in the private sector, he was trying to push it through and it is because the Chairman of SAIL and other technical officers of SAIL were vigilant about it, they looked into the matter and did not okay that contract. But again, Shri Agarwal asked Dastur and Co. to give a new quotation. How much was that? It was for Rs. 2.5 crores. This was also higher than MECON. But he said "No, No, Dastur and Co., have already started the work." Who was he to give them the contract and ask them to start work? Anyway this went on and SAIL said 'No' and then finally Dastur and Co., came down to the same quotation as MECON. If SAIL has not been vigilant in the matter, if SAIL has not been holding company that it was before—this is the absolute brain wave of the Steel Minister—and if that contract had gone to Dastur and Co., what was the loss that we as a country would suffer? Therefore, it is not an ordinary thing and I would request the hon. Finance Minister who is studying his demands very carefully because he has to reply afterwards, that he should convey to his colleague, the Steel Minister, (a) that he must have that matter investigated and must find out why the present Chairman of SAIL was so interested in Dastur and Co. being given this contract for Rs. 4.6 crores when MECON has already given a quotation of Rs. 1.5 crores, and (b) why they do not take up the proposal that MECON should be appointed the general consultants of SAIL on a nominal retainer, so that small items also can be referred to them for advice and quick clearance. It is an im-

portant thing and we have to see that the public sector is strengthened, particularly in this sector, that is the steel sector.

श्री कंबरलास गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, मुझे तीन चार बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो यह कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बजट पेश करते समय वायदा किया था कि स्टेल्स के बजट में डेफिसिट नहीं होनी चाहिए और अगर ओवर-ड्राफ्ट होगा तो उसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे। अब इसके अन्दर अगर आप देखें तो 430 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के डेफिसिट के बिलियरेंस के लिए प्रोवाइड किया गया है और 15 करोड़ यूनिवर्सल टेरिट्रीज के लिए है। इस तरह से 445 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट्स के डेफिसिट के लिए है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपनी रेवेन्यू को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती है। खास तौर से जो बड़े बड़े लैड लार्ड्स हैं जिन पर टैक्स लगाने की बात आपने कही थी वह टैक्स वह लगाना नहीं चाहती हैं चाहे वह किसी कारण से भी हो। इसलिए आप फिर वही काम कर रहे हैं जो पहले होता आ रहा था। तो यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। आपने खुद ही कहा है कि बैंक्स का डिपॉजिट फाल कर रहा है, पहले से काफी कम हुआ है और मनी सप्लाई बढ़ रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि देश की आर्थिक अवस्था का डांचा कहीं टूटने की तरफ न चला जाये और महंगाई भी बढ़े। इसका कहीं गरीब आदमी पर और बोझ तो नहीं पड़ेगा, इसपर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि डी टी सी को आप घांट दे रहे हैं। दो करोड़ रुपया आप और दे रहे हैं लेकिन डी टी सी दिल्ली में जिस तरह से काम कर रही है, इस सदन में भी जिसकी आवाज उठी कि इसका नाम दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट एथारिटी के बजाये डेथ ट्रांसपोर्ट एथारिटी रखना चाहिए। जितने एक्सीडेंट्स दिल्ली में होते हैं, उन में मैक्सिमम एक्सीडेंट्स दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट एथारिटी के होते हैं, फेटल होते हैं गम्भीर होते हैं और इसकी ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं आप को यह भी बतला दूँ—यहां पर बहुत सारी बसेज ऐसी हैं, जो इतना धूँध छाड़ती हैं कि कोई आदमी वहां खड़ा नहीं रह सकता। हम ने अभी हाल में पोल्सुशन बिल पास किया है—क्या उस के अन्तर्गत डी० टी० सी० का बालान नहीं हो सकता है? डी० टी० सी० को ठीक किया जाय, इस की तरफ ध्यान कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। आज ऐसी बसेज भी दिल्ली में हैं, जो एक लिटर में केवल 2 मील चलती हैं—मुझे उम्मीद है यह बात सुन कर आप को आश्चर्य हुआ होगा। या तो उन बसेज को स्कैप किया जाय या उन को ठीक

किया जाय, लेकिन इस तरह से डी० टी० सी० की बसेज को चलाये जाना एक बहुत खतरनाक चीज होगी ।

तीसरी चीज—टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस विभाग के लिये भी काफ़ी पैसा इस में रखा हुआ है । यह मेरे प्रश्नों का अनुभव नहीं है, आप सब का भी यही अनुभव होगा—चाहे दिल्ली हो, मद्रास हो, कलकत्ता हो या बम्बई हो—आज दिल्ली में हर 6 टेलीफोन के पीछे एक टेलीफोन खराब पड़ा है । मेरा स्वयं का टेलीफोन पिछले 5 दिनों से खराब था और मैं समझता हूँ बहुत सारे दूसरे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के टेलीफोन भी खराब थे, जनता की क्या हालत होगी, यह पूछने की तो आवश्यकता ही नहीं है । मैंने एक जगह टेलीफोन मिलाया, दूसरी जगह मिल गया और उस ने कहा—

“Nonsense; why are you disturbing me?”

दूसरी बार मिलाया—फिर कहीं और मिल गया—सुना—

Darling, how are you?”

मैंने कहा—चलो कम्पेन्सट हो गया । फिर मिलाया तो यू० एन० आई० से मिल गया । अब मैंने पता लगाया कि यह खराबी क्यों है—तो वह ब्रेड हो गया और यह कह दिया गया कि केबिल खराब है । मैंने सोचा शायद एक-दो दिनों में ठीक हो जायगा, लेकिन तीन-चार दिन के बाद पता लगा कि केबिल खराब नहीं है । जो ठीक करने आये थे, उन्होंने किसी और के टेलीफोन के साथ जोड़ दिया था । मुझे गालियाँ भी खानी पड़ीं और प्यार की बात भी हुई । आप 199 को मिलाइये तो 15 मिनट तक घन्टी बोलती रहती है कोई उठाता ही नहीं—यह क्या हो रहा है ? क्या कोई सरकार फक्कन कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है ? अगर आप इस को कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकते तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । मैं यह शिकायत के तौर पर नहीं कह रहा हूँ—यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है—इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं 1977-78 की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट की तरफ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । 1970-71 में टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट के एरियस 6.28 करोड़ रुपये थे जो 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 8.61 करोड़ रुपये हो गये । इन के एरियस बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और तबका यह है कि जो बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, उन के एरियस बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । अगर किसी बूत्तरे की तरफ बकाया हो, तो फोरन टेलीफोन काट देते हैं । इतना ही नहीं, इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है—

“According to the information furnished to the Committee, the

short recoveries of Rs. 8 lakhs during 1973-74 has risen to Rs. 21.69 lakhs during 1976-77.”

Similarly, next year also the short recoveries rose,

यानी रिकवरी बढ़ती जा रही है । मुझे ऐसा भी मालूम हुआ है कि बहुत सारे केसेस में बिल ईशू ही नहीं होते और जो ईशू होते हैं, उन में कई जगह एक्सेस होते हैं । दिल्ली के अन्दर सभापति जी, एक साल के अन्दर साढ़े-तीन लाख कम्पेन्स आती है । अगर यह हालत हो और मानोपोली स्टेट की हो तो इसे अवश्य ठीक किया जाना चाहिये, इस में कुछ डास्टिक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये, अन्यथा यह हमारे लिये बहुत शर्म की बात होगी ।

सभापति महोदय, अब मुझे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ के बारे में कुछ कहना है । अभी हमारे इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो घोषणा की कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ जो है वे मिलें नहीं बनाएंगीं और हैन्डलूम सेक्टर उन्हें बनाएगा । आप ने हैन्डलूम को सहयोग दिया और आप उस को पैसा दे रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने उन को एग्रेमेंट तो कर दिया लेकिन कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ क्या हैन्डलूम सेक्टर इतना बना सकता है जितनी कि देश की आवश्यकता है । उस को पूरा करने की स्थिति में वह कितने दिनों के बाद आएगा । इसलिए यह एक बहुत खतरनाक चीज है, जिस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । मेरे पास यह पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है । उस ने जो 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट की है, उसमें यह कहा है :

“The annual target for the production of controlled cloth was fixed at 800 million sq. metres with effect from 1st April 1974. This overall target was achieved by the industry during June 1974-75. In the following year, April 1975 to March 1976, the actual achievement was 681 sq. million metres. This downward trend in production persisted in the subsequent period....”

और हर साल वह कम होता गया है और आज आप ने यह कह दिया कि यह जो कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ है, इस को टक्सटाइल मिक्स नहीं बनाएंगीं और हैन्डलूम सेक्टर इन को बनाएगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक हैन्डलूम सेक्टर पूरा कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लोथ नहीं बना सकता, तब तक उन गरीब लोगों का क्या हाल होगा ? आप ने उस के

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बारे में कोई फेज्ड प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई फेज्ड प्रोग्राम इस के बारे में बनाती, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

एक और दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्रोडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के लिए सेक्रेट प्रेस कमीशन के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ पैसा मांगा है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन उस के अन्दर जो आप ने आबजेक्ट्स दिये हैं उन में फीडम आफ दि प्रेस का सवाल है, ओनरशिप का सवाल है, येलो जरनेलिज्म का सवाल है और कोड आफ कन्डक्ट का सवाल है। अब क्या हो रहा है, आजादी के बाद, इस दोबारा आजादी के बाद जो 1977 में जबसे जनता पार्टी आई है, प्रेस में आप देखें कि कितना येलो जरनेलिज्म बढ़ गया है कि होता यह है कि किसी की भी टोपी कोई उछाल दे और एक सेन्सेशनल न्यूज़ दे दे। यह गलत है। क्या फ्री प्रेस का मतलब येलो जरनेलिज्म से है या जो मर्जी में आए किसी के खिलाफ लिख दे या बिना डाइरेक्शन के यह चलता चला जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा प्रेस दुनिया में बहुत सोबर प्रेस माना जाता है लेकिन इधर एक या डेढ़ साल से एक जबर्दस्त डेटीरियोरेशन इस में हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह जो पोलिंग है, हमारे जो इस मिनिस्ट्री के मंत्री महोदय हैं, उन को यह बता दिया जाए कि फीडम आफ दि प्रेस का मतलब डाइरेक्शनलेस प्रेस नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब आप ने घंटी बजा दी है, तो मेरे लिए कोई चारा नहीं रह गया है कि मैं अपना आशय खत्म न करूं। एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आप जो सन्सीडी दे रहे हैं, एक्सपोर्ट के लिए जो केश पेमेन्ट दे रहे हैं, तो कभी आप की मशीनरी ने यह हिसाब लगा कर देखा है कि जो यह केश पेमेन्ट आप दे रहे हैं उस से कितना आप को फायदा हुआ है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस का कोई सिस्टम नहीं है, कोई ठीक कैल्कुलेशन करने की मशीन नहीं है और इस के बारे में भी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी कई बार लिख चुकी है। हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह भी एक डेजरस ट्रेंड है। अब जो पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है, वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनना चाहता हूँ :

"The Committee have noted that the Government propose to cause an enquiry to examine in detail the circumstances leading to the failure to have the modalities worked out in all essential details before the grant of cash assistance for the import of raw jute fibre and the delay in verifying the export performance

of jute mills which had been granted ad-hoc cash assistance totalling Rs. 694 lakhs as also the delay in furnishing the requisite un-utilisation certificate to Audit with a view to fixing responsibility....

"In view of the high importance of jute in our economy and in view also of the utter failure in recent years on the part of the jute industry as a whole to play a proper and a constructive role therein, the Committee have urged that the Government complete the said inquiry soon and adopt rectificatory measures forthwith."

इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि कुल इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट 447 करोड़ हुआ है और इस में 115 करोड़ की कैंश—सबसिडी और दूसरी सबसिडी दी गई। इसके अलावा कंसेशनल रेल फंड, कंसेशनल बैंक फाइनेंस, सप्लाय आफ रा मैटीरियल जो सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर की गई यह सब अलग है। इसको भी छोड़ा जाए जो कुल एक्सपोर्ट जो हुआ उसकी आधी रकम सरकार ने दी। कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिये यह देखने के लिए कि कुछ गड़बड़ी तो नहीं है। इसी कमेटी की एक्शन टैकन कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट जो दी थी उसमें उसने कहा था :

"The Committee had, in the report, observed that the formulation and implementation of the scheme for granting such assistance had given rise to doubts and even suspicion of mala fide intention which needed to be allayed. The Department of Textiles had at that time not been in a position to vouch with any degree of certainty for the level at which this scheme was finally approved."

मैलाफाइड का जो सवाल है क्या कहीं न्यूक्रेसी या और लोग इस स्कीम के तहत कहीं धपसा बनाने में तो नहीं लगे हुए हैं ?

इन्हीं बातों की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पांच चार मुद्दे मैंने उठाए हैं, जो गम्भीर मुद्दे हैं, मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते वक्त बताएं कि वह इनका क्या इलाज करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजुराहो) :

जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश की हैं उनको मैंने देखा है। इस बात का मुझे बहुत ही दुख है कि देश में बाढ़ का इतना भयंकर प्रकोप है, जन जन व्रत है, परेशानी में है, इस सदन में रोजाना इसके बारे में चर्चा होती है लेकिन इतना होने के बावजूद भी बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए इस में कोई रकम नहीं रखी गई है। इस काम के वास्ते पैसा रखना बहुत जरूरी था और काफी पैसा रखा जाना चाहिये था। केवल इतना मात्र कह देने से कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं या ग्राम्य इन लोगों के प्रति वहा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सर्व प्रथम उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन मांगों में प्रावधान करना चाहिये था, हमें पता लगना चाहिये था कि जो लोग आफत में हैं, परेशानी में हैं उनके लिए आप कितनी राशि स्वीकृत कर रहे हैं। तभी यह सिद्ध हो सकता था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की हमदर्दी उन लोगों के साथ है।

तीस बरस कांग्रेस राज रहा और हमने देखा कि बराबर देश में गल्ले की कमी रही, बाहर से गल्ला मंगाया गया, ग्रास्ट्रेलिया, अमरीका आदि से मंगाया गया? फिर भी पूरे नहीं हुई। अमरीका से ज्वार आई जिस को पशु भी नहीं खा सकते थे, उसको इंसानों को खाना पड़ा मजबूर हो कर। मैं देखता हूँ कि जनता सरकार ने एक ही बरस में न केवल उत्पादन ज्यादा कर दिखाया है, इसकी व्यवस्था इतनी उत्तम रही है कि बाहर से गेहूँ मंगाना बन्द किया बल्कि यहां का गेहूँ पाकिस्तान तक को भेजा गया है। इस में जनता सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है इसको भी आप देखें।

अभी चीनी को डीकंट्रोल करने के बारे में जो घोषणा हुई है उससे ग्रामीण जनता बहुत खुश है। क्योंकि हमेशा चीनी में ब्लैक होता था और हर आदमी चाहता था कि चीनी की दुकान का लाइसेंस उसे मिल जाये। अब कम से कम जिसको जितनी चीनी की जरूरत होगी वह खुले बाजार में ले सकता है और इस प्रकार चीनी पर होने वाला ब्लैक भी समाप्त हो जायगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि जिनको सस्ते भाव पर लैबी की चीनी मिलती थी उनको कुछ अधिक पैसा देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर कुछ कंट्रोल भी हो फिर भी काम तो सही हुआ है, जिसका सब को स्वागत करना चाहिये। अब चीनी में कम से कम अठ्ठाचार समाप्त हो गया।

इसी तरह से सीमेंट है। कुछ ऐसी चर्चा आयी कि इसका कुछ कंट्रोल होने वाला है। एक पर से कंट्रोल हटाया, गेहूँ के पूरे देश में मूवमेंट पर से रोक समाप्त हुई इससे सफलता मिली थी। उसी तरह से सीमेंट पर भी कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिये। केवल उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। जो भी गड़बड़ी करता है, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करता है उनको सरकार

को सक्ती से डील करना चाहिये। कंट्रोल करने से काम नहीं होता है, बल्कि इससे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग बढ़ेगा। सीमेंट की अगर कमी है तो उसका समाधान कंट्रोल करके नहीं हो सकता बल्कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये। देश में पत्थर की कमी नहीं है, हमारे यहां रा-मैटोरियल काफी मात्रा में, लाइम स्टोन की भरमार है। बड़े कारखाने न हों तो छोटे कारखाने बनाये जायें और सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। सीमेंट पर कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिये।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग धंधे खोले जा रहे हैं यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसकी शुरू-बात होनी चाहिये क्योंकि जनता को बहुत देर तक आशा में नहीं लटकाया जा सकता है। इसका काम जल्दी होना चाहिये। इसका प्रावधान भी बजट में है कि जिलों में औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे। सदन इस के लिये घन अवश्य स्वीकार करेगा क्योंकि इससे गांव की बेकारी समाप्त होगी। वही कच्चा माल है, मजदूर भी हैं, साधन भी हैं, पानी और जमीन भी है इसलिए छोटे, बड़े, धंधे जल्दी खोलने चाहिये।

सिंचाई में जो भेदभाव है वह समाप्त होना चाहिये। पिछले दिनों भी बड़ा भेदभाव किया गया। क्योंकि कई सर्वे हो गये, बान सागर योजना का सर्वे कई साल पहले हो गया था, अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री ने उसका उद्घाटन भी किया है, लेकिन फिर भी काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। इसी तरह से राजघाट बांध का काम भी शुरू नहीं हुआ।

समापति महोदय : बरसात के बाद शुरू होगा :

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : इसलिये उसका काम शुरू हो और भेदभाव न किया जाय। 65,000 एकड़ जमीन के लिये केमगड जिले को पानी देना था। लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि 6,000 एकड़ को ही पानी देंगे। औरछा विद्युत बांध के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की स्वीकृति हो चुकी है, लेकिन यहां पर केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत कमिशन में वह मामला पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह काम जल्दी होना चाहिये क्योंकि किसान तभी तरक्की कर सकता है जब सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ायी जायें। कोई भी स्कीम हो उसका काम तत्काल होना चाहिये। सिंचाई पर खेती आधारित है। और कोई दूसरी चीज इन्सान को न मिले लेकिन अगर जरूर मिलना चाहिये भरपेट। उसके लिये प्रावश्यक है कि सिंचाई के ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन मिलने चाहियें। ताकि आगे हम अपनी तरक्की कर सकें।

इसी तरीके से वसों का मामला है। दिल्ली में 3, 4 दिन पहले एक छोटे से अवोध बासक की मृत्यु हो गई। इससे पहले हमारे साथी संसद-

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक]

सब्सय श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला की मृत्यु हो गई। यह सब कैसे हुआ? यह सब इसलिये कि यहाँ ट्रक और बसें इतनी तेज चलती हैं कि उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं करता। झूठे चालान तो किये जाते हैं पैसा लेने के लिये, लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चाहे देहात हो या शहर बसों की रफ्तार बहुत कम होनी चाहिये। रफ्तार रोकने के नियम बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन उनका कोई पालन नहीं होता है।

बसों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी होना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बड़े-बड़े आदमी ही इनका लाइसेंस लेते रहें। जो बुनियादी बातें थी, वह हमने पहले भी कहाँ हैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के मामले में, लेकिन सरकार देर करती है।

कृषि मंत्री ने जवाब दिया है भूमि सुधार के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकारें काम कर रही हैं, हम तो उन्हें कह ही सकते हैं। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, अगर प्रान्तीय सरकार काम नहीं करती तो उनसे सख्ती से काम ले। आजकल भूमि सुधार का काम ढीला है। जितनी परती और बंजर जमीन है, उसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये भूमि सेना बनाइये जो इसको ठीक करे। आदिवासियों और गरीबों को मिर्क जमीन बांट देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, उनके पास साधन भी होने चाहियें, उनको यंत्र दें, बैल दें और दूसरे आवश्यक साधन दें तभी वह समानता के आधार पर बराबर आ सकते हैं। नहीं तो गरीब और कमजोर के बीच की खाई को बातों से नहीं पाट सकते। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह भूमि सुधार का काम तेजी से होना चाहिये। इसका सैटिलमैट जल्दी से होना चाहिये। पिछले 30, 40 बरस से इनका सैटिलमैट नहीं हुआ है। उनका सैटिलमैट जल्दी से होना चाहिये ताकि गाड़ों के बगैर खेती हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूँगा कि इस तरफ ध्यान देते हुए बाढ़ के मामले में भी ज्यादा मे ज्यादा रकम रखिये।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that you have been good enough to give me this opportunity to say a few words on these Supplementary Demands for Grants. I was delighted to hear the speech of my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, because whatever we on this side speak, the Government will always presume that we are here to criticise the Government or to oppose the Government; Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, who

belongs to their Party, has been good enough to admit as to what has been the performance of this Government..

AN HON. MEMBER: It is non-performance.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Yes; it is non-performance. I was only thinking of trying to analyse this. He himself has said that the deposits are falling. What does it show? Why are deposits falling? The deposits are falling because of lack of confidence of the people in this Government. He has also said that imports have increased and exports are decreasing. What does this show? I want the hon. Minister, who has come with these Supplementary Demands for Grants, to search his heart about the performance of this Government while coming before this august House with these Demands—whether he expects this House, which is the custodian of the purse of the people of this country, to give this money to them, with what confidence we can support and give this money to the Government which is suffering under the charge of corruption, which is functioning under the clouds of doubts that have been created; with what face he has come and with what moral authority he is expecting this House to give this money to them, God only knows. I would like to point this out for the consideration of this House.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, while speaking, referred to the allocation of funds for the press Commission. He said 'freedom of press'. I am glad that if we had not curtailed this freedom of press during the emergency, perhaps these people would not have been there to-day in those Government Benches. But what has happened now? Not merely freedom of press and freedom to whom? To whom have they brought freedom? Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said, 'It is second freedom.' They said that they have brought second freedom. Second freedom for whom? It is second freedom for economic offenders, black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers. This is the

second freedom they have brought about and that is what is going on in the country to-day. ... (Interruptions)

Kindly listen to me, Mr. Sheo Narain. You should be ashamed of yourself. Your Ministry has totally failed..... (Interruptions) Mr. Sheo Narain is trying to interrupt me, Sir. Do you know, Mr. Sheo Narain what is going on in the railways today? Anybody who is getting into the train, says while entering the train, 'Sheo Narain.. Sir, if the Railway Ticket Inspector does not listen and if they try to do something or the other or curb these antisocial elements, then they say, 'Do you know who we are? Dandavate.' This is what you are encouraging in this country. You should be ashamed of yourself. While entering they utter 'Sheo Narain' and if they try to set right the matter then 'Dandavate'. - You are ruining the country. You are shamelessly continuing in this Ministry although so many accidents are happening day in and day out and trains are being robbed. Still you try to interrupt me?....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He should do something by interrupting.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: He will not do anything. They know their days are numbered. They cannot go on like this.....

It was mentioned by one of your own colleagues, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta about the Telephones Department. He has rightly pointed it out. He only referred to the local calls, but what about the STD calls and the trunk calls. God save us, Sir. I do not know. You can find it out. Every section of this House, I hope will agree with me about the inefficiency of the Communications Ministry. Sir, the rot has gone to that extent in that department that, I think, it is irreparable.

In the Supplementary Demands, the Finance Minister has mentioned

some allocation for an Auto Exchange in Bangalore for the Rajajinagar Exchange and also some assistance to the tobacco growers.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair.]

I would like to point out, Sir, yesterday's incidents in front of Prime Minister's house are something which is really alarming. We do not know where we are leading to. There is complete anarchy in the country. There is lawlessness. All of us in this House say that we are all interested in the protection of the Harijans. What is happening? When the Prime Minister wanted to protect the harijans, their legitimate rights, their houses are being attacked. I do not know whether they can run this country in this manner. Everyone on the other side talked of thirty years misrule. Our friend, Prof. Sher Singh is sitting here who had the privilege of being a Minister for a long number of years in the previous Government. Babu Jagjivan Ram is also there who never had a break although he had a very small break under the Kamaraj Plan. Morarji Bhai was with us for all these years. Actually, what they call misrule, was a better rule. But, now we are under a mad rule. We do not know where to go and break our heads.

15.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): Break your head.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: They will not only break my head but they will also break everybody's head. How can this Government solve the unemployment problem which is so enormous? The other day, the hon. Finance Minister sitting here brought forward here the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill; a joint

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

session was called and it was repealed and his financial institutions are now free. I would like to know, having pondered himself, the way the recruitment is being taken up. The R.S.S. is being brought in and no other section of the people is being entertained. They say they go by the merit. They go by some pretext or the other. The people belonging to the weaker sections of our society, scheduled castes, minorities or other backward classes have no place in any of these financial institutions. What is the attitude of these financial institutions? Are they helpful to the poor? Whatever may be the programme— they may laugh at us about the 20-Point Programme—I want to ask them whether it is a bad programme? Government of Maharashtra has just started another programme by some other name. For whose benefit the twenty point programme had been take up?

AN HON. MEMBER What about five-point programme? It is only because of the five-point programme that you are sitting here. Otherwise you would not have been here. (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Sahajanpur): To restore democracy.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Don't talk about that. Where is democracy now? There is only anarchy in the name of democracy. Where are you taking this country to-day?

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN (Nainital): It is a false allegation.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: What appears in the papers is a false allegation. Still you are not ashamed of yourself when the Prime Minister is being attacked.

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Why should I be ashamed of myself?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Why should I be ashamed of? You should be ashamed of yourself.

Madam, Chairman, another thing is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope this is the last point.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: You have not given me much time. I think, you are too strict. It would become very difficulty for us. Madam, Chairman, to-day a Minorities Commission has been appointed. Their socio-economic conditions are so bad. They are in no way better than the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Minorities are all over the country. You take any part of the country or any State. They have got a number of artisans. In some respects or the other their socio-economic conditions are so bad. They have been exploited time and again by the middlemen. I do not know how much help the Finance Minister is going to give to the Minorities Commission under the Home Ministry that they have appointed. By giving a few clerks or some such help to this Commission, I do not think, he is going to solve their problem. If the government is really concerned about the welfare of the minorities or the weaker sections of the country, they should go all-out to give the necessary help or assistance to study the socio-economic conditions. Unless they give the necessary assistance by undertaking the proper programme to win, their confidence, I do not think this Government will be able to do something or the other.

Lastly, what I would like to submit is this. It has been said that this Government has clearly demonstrated to the world that this is a Government without any direction. You give any money under any Head or Account, this Government will not be able to deliver the goods because it has miserably failed. They have been successful only in appointing commissions but even those commissions—which have brought out bogus and concocted reports and attempted to

divert the attention of the people—have thoroughly failed. (*Interruptions*).

Therefore, I would like to submit that this government is only taxing the exchequer. The money paid by the tax-payer is being spent without any sense of responsibility.

With these few words I would request the hon'ble Finance Minister to take due care particularly of those sections which are deprived of all the privileges, namely, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, minorities and the weaker sections.

Madam Chairman, yesterday's incident which has appeared in the newspapers today has clearly spelt out the trend which is developing, namely, a war may come about between haves and have-nots. So, I hope that the Finance Minister will bestow his best attention to remove the difficulties of the down-trodden.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I stand to make certain submissions on the Supplementary Demands and Grants. I have come to gather from authoritative sources that the nationalised banks in the North-East, collect 200 crores of rupees as deposits every year from the people of that backward region. Out of that the investment of the banks in North-eastern region for developmental works is less than 25 per cent. The money collected from half-naked, semi-naked Nagas, the hill tribes and the people living in the area of darkness is invested in bigger metropolises and megapolises and not invested in the backward States.

Madam Chairman, it is expected that in another five years Rs. 600 crores will be the bank deposits in the North-eastern region. From the Supplementary Grants presented before the House, I do not find that there is any possibility of any amount out of this Rs. 600 crores going back to that area so that it can deposit more and more money in the banks in future.

The North-eastern region is paying Rs. 3,000 crores directly or indirectly to the Central exchequer and to the people who do not live their permanently. Out of Rs. 3,000 crores, for one particular State of India, that is, Rajasthan, about Rs. 1,500 crores are drained out. Every year, Madam, Rs. 1,000 crores go to the Central Exchequer directly as the State revenue from the North Eastern Regions. About Rs. 500 crores go to the Central Exchequer from the North Eastern Regions indirectly. We had asked for a bridge for our region which costs about Rs. 25 crores. For the last seven years we have been asking for the construction of the bridge. I have received a letter from the Governor of Assam in which he has said that on receipt of the project report for construction of bridge over Brahmaputra, the project report will be submitted to the Planning Commission for investment decision. Further action for construction of a bridge can be taken only after the investment decision is taken by the Planning Commission. For the past seven years, there has been an agitation for the construction of this bridge. The two chunks of Assam in the North-Eastern Region should be connected by construction of this bridge across the river. You know well that we had discussed in the last Budget Session about the provision of money for the construction of broad-gauge railway line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati. Money has not been provided so far even though sanction for the same has been accorded. It has already taken 11 years. I do not know how many more years it will take for the extension of the broad-gauge railway line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss this during the Railway discussion.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Since money has not been provided by the Planning Commission so far, the broad-gauge railway line could not be extended and people of this region are put to great difficulty.

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

Now, I understand that it is the prerogative of the State Government to locate a permanent capital of Assam State. The permanent capital should be located in a central and under-developed area so that a planned city can grow up. But the Union Finance Minister had suggested to our State Finance Minister not to spend any more money for constructing capital city elsewhere and keep the capital wherever it was temporarily built. I regret to say that our Finance Minister has gone out of the area of his jurisdiction in this matter. Even when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was in power and all the powers were concentrated in her own hands, she could not suggest to the then Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sarat Sinha, in the matter of location of the State capital. But you are asking our State Finance Minister not to shift the present temporary capital at Jawahar Nagar since we have already spent about Rs. 50 crores in building this temporary capital. Jawahar Nagar is a disputed area where Congress Session was held. I regret to say that now the Union Finance Minister and the Financial Managers had advised the State Finance Minister to convert the present temporary capital into a permanent capital of the State. In protest I had written a letter on this subject about a month ago, but I have not received any reply from him so far. I assert with emphasis to say that it is the prerogative of the State Government and the people of Assam to decide the side of permanent capital of the State. Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not do so although she had all the powers in her hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't repeat yourself.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: In this connection, I have also got a letter which stated: "I would like to draw your pointed attention to the strange behaviour of the Central Minister so that he may deal with the subject thoroughly and in a proper perspective and do convey the people's

resentment for this uncalled for advice alleged to have been given to the Assam's Finance Minister by the Union Finance Minister." This is a letter from a senior advocate of Assam. I am very sorry that things have come to such a pass. The Industries Minister was talking about the development of industries in the backward areas of North-Eastern region. But wherefrom the money will come to develop these areas. What I would like to mention here is that in this Supplementary Demand there is not even a single item concerning the North-Eastern region for which provision of funds has been made. This is a matter of great regret that our Financial Managers are not looking towards the backward regions; and they do not try to set right the regional imbalances. I make this observation and with great regret I am compelled to mention about the behaviour of the Finance Minister though we have been supporting the Government whatever it does. But at the same time we have been neglected. This is our complaint. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he would remove regional imbalances and provide necessary funds to the backward regions since it is entirely the Centre's responsibility. Further, I would state that it is ultimately the responsibility of the Central Government to remove the imbalances between one region and another and develop the backward areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Cananore): Madam Chairman, I would like to mention some of the very important problems relating to the Ministry of Industry when we are discussing these Supplementary Grants. In these Demands, the Government is asking for a few crores of rupees for purchasing some of the machinery, spare parts, for BHEL. In this context, it is important for this House to know what is happening in the BHEL.

BHEL occupies a place of pride in our public sector and is one of the most important public sector undertakings in the country. It will not be

incorrect to say that it has been completely sold out to multi-nationals by the policy of the Janata Government in the recent period. BHEL has become a hot-bed of corruption, it has become a place of nepotism and it has also become a place where lot of intrigues are taking place. I would like to mention two or three important things which have happened in this institution which is very dear to our country.

Recently, they have entered into some foreign collaborations: one is with Siemens of West Germany. When the steam turbines could have been produced by indigenous know how and technology and with the existing collaboration, this Government has rushed to West Germany multi-nationals, Siemens. May be Mr. George Fernandes with his connections with Socialist International and Willy Brandt more is interested to have an economic deal with the multi-nationals, Siemens. Why has this collaboration taken place and what was the necessity of it? This should be probed into.

Then, a very important decision has been taken by the organization for switching over to have 200 megawatt turbo-sets with the collaboration with Siemens, whereas we have already got collaboration agreement with Czechoslovakia and that was sufficient for us to go in for the production of these turbo-sets.

Similarly, there are many other collaboration agreements that this Company has entered into in the recent past with multi-national Corporations. A probe is necessary into all these, as also the change of personnel in the administrative set-up of this company, and the under-estimation of requirements of the Libyan agreement which this company has entered into. I would request the Government to order a probe into the affairs of this company including the connections of the top executives with the multi-nationals.

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Another demand is for repayment of certain amounts for the International Monetary Fund. In my opinion, the time has come when the Government of India should re-examine its approach to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. It has been very widely known, and it is no more a secret, that even the Chairman of the World Bank—the present one and the past one—have repeatedly said that they are against the public sector. Their aid goes to countries where they want to create an environment for the private sector to come in, in a big way, and they ask countries to go in for family planning, and they are ready to finance those things. Whether these are all in the interest of our country, and are all in pursuance of our policies—is to be looked into, more deeply.

There is another aspect to this, which I would like to bring to your notice. It is the failure of this Government to protect the bidi industry and the several lakhs of workers who are engaged in that industry. Recently, the Labour Minister had come to Kerala and said that he would see that at least 2 or 3 States—Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka—had common minimum wages or regional minimum wages, so that the industry does not shift from Kerala to other places where the wages are low. But nothing has been done so far.

The handloom industry is in a crisis. This industry, especially the quality called crepe had a very big market, and it has practically collapsed. And the Government has done practically nothing.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the fact that the Speaker himself, while we discussed the privilege motion moved by Mr. Unnikrishnan on the multi-million deal in the Ministry of External Affairs in relation to Iran, had said: "A deeper probe is necessary." I don't think

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

that anything has been done about this. I would like the Minister to communicate to the Ministers concerned that the House feels strongly about this.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, ग्रामी मंत्रो जी ने 13 अनुदान प्रक मांग के लिये 551 करोड़ रुपये की उपस्थित की हैं, जिसमें से 430 करोड़ तो राज्यों को विशेष ऋण, घाटा पूरा करने के लिये दिया गया है। इसीलिये यह वस्तुतः सन्तोमंदरी डिमान्ड राज्यों को मदद देने के लिये कहा जाना चाहिये इसलिये राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों को खुश होना चाहिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों के लिये इतना भागे बढ़ रही है। लेकिन और भी कुछ इसमें अच्छी बात है जैसे एन० टी० सी० के अन्तर्गत स्वदेशी मिल का अधिग्रहण किया गया है उसके लिये 3 करोड़ 66 लाख और लगन जूट मिल जो एक फौरेन संस्थान है उसका अधिग्रहण करने के लिये 1 करोड़ 67 लाख रुपये लिया गया है। इसी तरह से एड टु नेपाल और भूटान को 1 करोड़ 7 लाख २० देना है, इसके अलावा और भी कुछ है। इसीलिये अनुदान की जो प्रक मांगें पेश की गई हैं उनमें अच्छी बातें हैं। लेकिन एक चीज सभापति महोदय मुझे कहनी है राज्यों को जो यह 430 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं घाटा पूरा करने के लिये यह घाटा उनका कहाँ तक सही है? 11,800 करोड़ २० राज्यों पर ऋण का हो गया है मार्च 1978 तक, और इसी प्रकार से राज्यों का जो ऋण बढ़ता जा रहा है यह कहाँ तक सही है, इस पर सोचने की बात है। कुछ जगह पर यह भी कहा गया है कि राज्यों की ओर से जो घाटा उपस्थित किया गया है कि यह वास्तविक घाटा नहीं है। चूंकि उनको रेगुलर डिमान्ड तो थी नहीं ज्यादातर बोट ग्रान्ट अकाउन्ट हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ था इसीलिये यह कहा गया है :

"Deficits for 1977-78 are somewhat suspect because of the tendency on the part of State governments to overstate deficits on the eve of a Finance Commission's award."

तो इस चीज को भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है कि यह घाटा, क्योंकि 7वां फाइनेंस कमिशन बना है उसके लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिये वह दिखा रहे हैं। इसकी पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह इस बात का धोतक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों की आकांक्षाओं को देख रही है और उनको अधिक-से-अधिक ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिये कटिबद्ध है।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस कार से यह हमारा 1978-79 का बजट

लाया गया है तो यह कहा गया है कि रिकार्ड डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग है। लेकिन इसमें जो भी गतिविधि चल रही है, नान-टेक्स रैवेन्यू फाय कर्मशियल ग्रंटरटेकिंग 1977-78 में 8.4 परसेंट था जो कि 1978-79 में घट कर 6.1 परसेंट रह गया, यह इस बात का संकेत करता है कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। 8.4 परसेंट से यह 6.1 परसेंट आया है जब कि एक्सपेंडिचर ग्रान बोथ रैवेन्यू एंड कॅपीटल 7.5 परसेंट इन्क्रीज हुआ है। हम मानते हैं कि जो प्लान होलीड पिछली सरकार में हो गया था और हम विकास के काम में बढ़े हैं तो वह एक्सपेंडिचर हमारा ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन इसको भी ध्यान में रखने की बात है, क्योंकि अगर बैलेंस नहीं रहेगा, तो बहुत मुश्किल होगी। जिस तरह से यह रिकार्ड डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग चला रहे हैं तो उसी तरह रिकार्ड इम्पोर्ट भी है। कोयला बीजू पटनायक साहब विदेशों से मंगवा रहे हैं, सोडा-ऐश पर भाज बहस हुई है, यह भी 20 हजार टन इम्पोर्ट किया गया है, हमारे जार्ज फर्नान्डीज साहब सीमेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं तो यह सब चीजें इम्पोर्ट हो रही हैं, क्या इम्पोर्ट देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के लिये ठीक है? इस पर भी सोचने की बात है।

इसीलिये मैं केवल 2, 3 सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जहाँ भी पूंजी लगावें, उसको फुटफुल काम में लगावें जिससे जल्दी फायदा हो। टेक-प्रोवर स्थिति लम्बी नहीं होनी चाहिये, जल्दी उसका लाभ होना चाहिये।

जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट की स्पीच में कहा था कि इकनामी मैजर्स कितने हैं, तो यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि जो इकनामी के इस्ट्रक्शन दिये थे, विभाग को, उससे राष्ट्र को कितनी बचत हुई है जिससे पता लग सके कि सरकार सचमुच में मीनिंगफुल काम कर रही है।

एक सजेशन है इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ पब्लिक सैक्टर कारपोरेशन। लगता है देश में जो राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, उसकी कुशलता कम हो रही है। उसको भी देखना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा यह जो सोना बचने की बात है, इससे क्या लाभ और नुकसान हो रहा है, इसका भी मूल्यांकन होना चाहिये। यह जो राज्यों को दिया गया है, इसको देखना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, when we discuss these Demands for Grants, it is very relevant to have a look at what has happened during the past one year in the economic sector of this country. Quite often, the present Government was taking the plea that they are

suffering from the hang-over of the earlier Government. This will not go on for a long time. Whenever there was any hue and cry from the public that the prices of essential commodities were going up, either they will say: it is not a fact and will give some figures of the whole-sale price index or if some facts are so glaring, immediately the plea will be that it is because of the earlier Government; the earlier Government for the past 30 years did this thing or that thing.

The most important thing which I would like to bring before the notice of the Government through you is that of late it has become so evident and glaring that there is a disparity between the figures of the whole-sale price index and the consumer price index. The disparity is so much that whenever the Government makes a claim that there is no inflation, if you go to the market, you will feel the pinch of it. Our women folk who really go to the market and buy things really feel the pinch of the cost. they feel: like laughing. The present government have become the laughing stock because they are not able to control the prices of essential commodities. Except for foodgrains and may be to some extent sugar which according to the sample survey from only a part of the family budget, 15 per cent of the family budget, the prices of all other items are skyrocketing and the government is not at all in a position to do anything about that.

You must have seen in the Times of India today the analysis about the cost of living as well as the price situation. During the past one year the prices of most of the essential commodities had gone up at least by 50 per cent. In the compilation of wholesale price index there are some interesting tricks and magics. That is why through jugglery of figures this government is able to give a feeling that they are able to control prices whereas the real situation is that for

pulses and other every day requirements much as vegetables, fish, meat, etc., the prices are going up. Because of sumptuous and ample rains we had in the last four or five years the crop is a record crop and the prices of some foodgrains are stable. Except for that there is nothing much that this government can claim.

There is wide gulf between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index which we really feel in the market and it is here that I should like to point my finger at this government. The wholesale price index says one thing but people are fleeced. The present government had been promising for the last one and half years about the public distribution system but nothing concrete has been done. All the same, the policy has been a colossal failure because their attitude towards the public sector and public enterprises is something which is prehistoric. The present government is trying its level best to discourage the public sector and at the same time all sorts of encouragement and concessions are given to the private sector. For a long time they were harping on the so called failures of the government which was there for 30 years; they have already crossed one third of their period. Their days are being numbered and counted. At least when one third of their period is over, let them come forward with some concrete steps and economic policies which will do some benefit to the common men to obviate his difficulties.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I want to bring to the notice of the government some specific instances of the rural industry encouraged by the government. Before I refer to that, I want to refer to the Binny company limited which have two textile mills in the south. You are well aware of them. The government have come forward for the sake of only 20,000 employees who are suffering. What about the previous loss-

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

es? For 100 and 200 years when Britishers were ruling they had taken already their capital and the interest, ten or 15 times their capital. In the same manner government also will look after other industries which are started by the support of the government. For instance I wanted to say this; last year also several times I have brought the case of some cooperative sugar factories which have been encouraged by the rural industry policy. For the last 4-5 years on account of the defective policy of the government 25 per cent of the cooperative sugar factories have been suffering losses. Will the Government come forward and pay the losses incurred because of the Government of India's defective policy on sugar.

Because of de-control the entire South India-Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat suffered and at the cost of South India North India sugar industry benefited. You have given subsidy on wheat, why do you not give on sugar also to the North India?

The Chief Ministers of South brought it to the notice of the Public and they asked why was subsidy was being given on wheat? Is it not disparity? It is not differentiation but on rice nothing is being allowed. We want same treatment to be given to the co-operative sugar mills in the rice producing areas also. Subsidy is being given @ Rs. 24/- per bag of wheat. What is the reason that this is not being given on rice? We are getting only 4 paise per quintal. Is it not a disparity?

I brought it to the notice of the Finance Minister and requested for an enquiry. Government has promised that they will enquire into the disparity in incentive to the sugar industry and giving of manipulated inflated figures and thereby got concessions and award by the previous Government.

This Government has also promised many things. I requested to appoint

a Commission or a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the malpractices which have been committed in sugar industry—to boost up figures, exploit the Government to get incentive. But this Government has not yet done anything.

Last year Shri Mohan Dharia had promised to get an enquiry made. I have written a letter to the Minister of Home Affairs. After Shri Charan Singh has gone out, Shri Patel has written to me, "He has no right to enquire into the malpractices which have been committed by the Sugar Industry, through the CBI."

We spent Rs. 3 crores in 1974-75 whereas they inflated the figures and said that they spent Rs. 4 crores and odd.

In my Constituency, after 12 years, we got licence for a sugar factory and it was got constructed in the year 1974-75. Last year I brought it, to the notice of Mr. Patel. He promised to get the matter looked into. Last year, in 1974-75 we got a profit of Rs. 5 lakhs and depreciation of Rs. 25 lakhs. They are now losing heavily. Whenever I ask a question, Government says—cane is available. It could not be crushed. This year also they have lost heavily.

In 1975-76 they have lost	Rs. 21 lakhs.
In 1976-77	Rs. 38 lakhs.
In 1977-78	Rs. 46 lakhs.
Total	Rs. 105 lakhs.

Altogether loss is to the tune of Rs. 105 lakhs, excluding depreciation. It is due to the Government's defective policy.

Notice has been received by them for making payment. They have paid Rs. 71.43 lakhs. Interest at a rate of 15 per cent so far accrued and added to it, the amount comes to Rs. 114.32 lakhs. This amount had been borrowed from the Nationalised banks.

They have to pay about Rs. 50 lakhs as interest.

Our Managing Director is a Collector. He said—"Also resolved that in case the Government of India does not extend the same facilities, steps may be taken to liquidate the society to avoid further hardship to the Members of the Society."

That is the policy. The farmers are feeling disgusted. To avoid further hardships to the members whose paid up share capital is about Rs. 71.43 lakhs, which is now worked out at 140 lakhs when the interest at 15 per cent is added, I want once again that the Government should in order an enquiry and find out who have spent more, for what reasons, and how to recoup the losses.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Madam, my cut motion on Demand No. 12 deals with the problem of tobacco growers and also the problem of the cashew industry in Kerala. A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores have been asked by the Government for purchasing tobacco from the tobacco growers through the National Marketing Cooperative Association. What I want to stress is that the Government has come to the market through the Marketing Cooperative Association very late. Already the tobacco growers have suffered quite a lot due to lack of demand and due to the failure of purchase of tobacco by the tobacco companies. Not only in respect of tobacco growers but in respect of all agricultural produce, this Government has consistently failed to come to the aid of the farmer. Though they claim that they are heavily subsidising distribution of wheat and to some extent even rice, they have consistently failed to help the farmer. This is the serious charge I bring against this Government. Whether they are wheat cultivators or rice cultivators or cotton growers or tobacco growers, all the farmers have been hit very badly by the policy of this Government of not helping them at the cri-

tical time when they are forced to sell their produce at throw-away prices.

My second point is about the cashew industry, which is mainly concentrated in Kerala. I come from a constituency where there are a large number of cashew factories. About one lakh workers are engaged in this industry. Most of the cashew factories have been closed down due to the shortage of raw nut. Cashew industry is fetching valuable foreign exchange for our country. The raw nut produced in our country is not sufficient. They import it from foreign countries, mainly African countries like Kenya and Tanzania. These imports had been declining from year to year. Unless the Government takes serious steps to increase the import of cashew nuts from African countries and also launches a serious programme of cashew cultivation wherever it is possible in this country, this problem of shortage of raw nuts cannot be solved. Unless it is solved, thousands and thousands of people who are depending on cashew industry will have to starve. There is no other way.

I do not want to speak about the telephone system in Delhi, though I myself had been a victim. I just want to refer briefly to my cut motion about controlled cloth. Government has recently announced its textile policy of exempting the mill sector from its obligation of producing controlled cloth. This has been done ostensibly in the name of helping the decentralised sector—i.e. the National Textile Corporation and particularly, the handloom industry. But I should say that this is a dubious way of helping the mill sector. Government has rather succumbed to the pressure of the organised sector which never tried to discharge its obligation of producing controlled cloth. They demanded more price and the Government had acceded to that. And now succumbing to their pressure, Government have

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

exempted from them from this obligation also.

The handloom sector can be helped only if the cost of handloom cloth is reduced by making the yarn and other inputs available at reasonable prices.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that though we are passing the Annual Grants and the Supplementary Grants because of lack of financial discipline the moneys are not going to the States and the districts in time. Moneys go there in February or March but then they are not able to spend the same in time and that lapses. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that immediately after the approval of these Grants, moneys are sent to the States and the districts

The other thing is about export promotion. The agricultural commodities are not getting any support whatsoever now because the export of agricultural commodities are discouraged. Since the agricultural prices have come down, it is necessary for the Government to give support to the export promotion of agricultural commodities.

With regard to purchase of tobacco I am glad that some money is being given by the Government but it must be a continuous one. Whenever there is any agitation, the Government gives some grants. What I want is that the Government should estimate and know the trends in the market and see that moneys are allotted as and when necessary for the items which require assistance.

श्री कृष्णलाल हेमराज जी (बालाघाट)
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में कौरम नहीं
है। मैं कौरम की मांग करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung....Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): May I say at the outset that most of the speakers had not paid any attention to rule 216 which says:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you raising a point of order?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not raising a point of order. I am merely explaining; why I will not reply to a number of points that were made by various Members.

You yourself raised the question about protection to small scale units. This was one of your cut motions. It is certainly incorrect to say that either the Government is not aware of the problems faced by these two industries, the utensil industry and the hosiery industry, or is not protecting their interests. All further expansion in the hosiery industry has already been reserved for the small scale sector. This has been done with a view to protecting the existing small-scale units from any undue competition from the large scale sector. So far as the utensil industry is concerned, presently production of all types of utensils except stainless steel is also reserved for the small-scale sector. Government has no intention of permitting production of such utensils in the large-scale sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask for a clarification now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is to my advantage!

You raised also some question regarding the National Textile Corporation, the Binny Mills and so on, not strictly pertinent to the demands, but I will certainly see that the point that you raised about labour not receiving whatever they were entitled to, is pursued.

Shri Chandrappan raised certain questions which were not strictly relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reference to MECON was relevant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, I will come to that.

So far as the International Monetary Fund is concerned. I may tell him that it is a very useful institution, although he might think otherwise. One of the main purposes of the Fund is to promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution which provides the machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems. It is, therefore, a very important U.N. specialised agency, and a country like India, because it has executive directorship on that body, is able to play a very important, a very useful role, in the various crucial decisions which are taken from time to time in connection with subjects like the reform of the international monetary system and the increased transfer of real resources to the developing countries. However, the point raised by him was not relevant because what I have come before the House is in respect of merely a revolution of what we have to contribute. So far as MECON is concerned....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You are asking some money for BHEL. It may not be very strictly within the scope of that. But it is a very serious matter which I raised.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever matters you have raised, they will all be pursued with the relevant Mi-

nistries and so on. I am merely saying that so far as I am concerned, they do not arise for a reply. I am not saying that they will not be taken note of.

So far as MECON is concerned, that was also certainly raised and there I can only say that I shall find out the facts. But the point raised is not strictly correct. The restructuring has not led to the particular point that was raised relating to the substantive part of whatever has been done in that organisation. The point nevertheless is of sufficient importance to be pursued and we shall pursue it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will need a few minutes more. So many I just put this to the House?

Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House for the Supplementary Demands for Grants by a few minutes and then take up the Resolution due at 4 O'Clock, so that we will complete this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What time would it take?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Another 5 or 10 minutes.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): That should not reduce the time for the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Similarly, I think you will find that Mr. Kodyan raised various points which are not strictly relevant. Cashew nuts, for instance, do not come into the picture at all. In so far as tobacco is concerned, it is said we have come late into the market, but obviously we can only come into the market when the tobacco growers themselves come to us saying that there is not enough demand and unless certain purchases are made for creating a buffer stock, they will be in difficulty. I may tell you that within a matter of a few

[Shri H. M. Patel]

days of their coming to us, decision was taken here and in another few days the machinery was set up to purchase.

He also referred to the question of controlled cloth which has only very limited relevance, but it does not arise from this matter. These various textile mills that have been taken over were taken over because they were sick and we had to see to it that they continue to work so that the large number of workers....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: And they continue to be sick.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Well, we hope that they will improve. It is only time which can show whether our hopes are justified and I hope that you will also bless us so that these particular institutions at least succeed. The chances of their success are not bad.

I think a great many other similar questions were raised.

There is a reference to Binny's 20,000 workers, and that we had poured so much money into it. But then Binny's is a very large industrial unit. It has three units and I may say that now it is practically, entirely a unit in the public sector, taken over because the State Bank of India has bought over almost all the foreign holdings for one rupee, but the amount of losses etc. have to be met. In order to see that it can be put back on its feet, a great deal of money will have to be spent and this is what we are proposing to do.

The really major point that was made is with regard to the States to whom Rs. 430 crores have been given. I would like to explain how this has happened. About the ways and means of dealing with the opening deficit of States, we were trying to see how best to meet this. After detailed consideration of the various alternatives we decided to extend special loans

to these States to assist them in clearing the actual or accrued amounts of opening deficits whichever is less.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Rs. 12 crores have been distributed to MISA detainees in Madhya Pradesh. They take overdrafts from you. You are not imposing any discipline. They are distributing Rs. 12 crores.

16 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think I would not go into the question of the previous Government which followed a scorched earth policy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My question is about the present Government, not about the previous Government. So, this is not an answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is an answer. Because, that fact has led to this situation of the States, monetary difficulties now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There are questions like Rs. 4,000 crores of foreign exchange being squandered away.... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know where these Rs. 4,000 crores come in. I was only referring to the point of Shri Unnikrishnan which was a relevant point. I was trying to explain to him the limits of its relevance and that it was really the cause why this problem has arisen, which we have to face just now. That is all I am saying. I am not even trying to apportion blame. I am simply explaining how the situation has arisen.

These loans are repayable over a period of five years commencing from 1979-80. The Finance Commission will be apprised of the payments of these loans so that the Commission can take them into account while considering the indebtedness of the States. A query was made whether this will not lead to further inflation. It will not because money has already been spent

it is merely an accounting procedure; nothing else. It can have no inflationary effect.

Continued overdrafts with the Reserve Bank is one of the basic reasons for taking this step. Once we put this burden out of the way, we leave the State with no valid reason hereafter to overdraw. Therefore; we have said that once we have done this, the States will have to ensure that they keep their resources in the current year at the assistance level so that no fresh deficits are created.

It will also be necessary to take measures to regulate unauthorized overdrafts of the States. There can be no doubt that whatever be the factors responsible for the overdrafts, such overdrafts amount to a compulsory loan by the Government of India to the State Governments, and that the continuance of this practice can cause serious damage to the national economy. That is why we have given serious thought to this question.

Having regard to the fact that these overdrafts are in contravention of article 292(3) of the Constitution and the agreement entered into under section 21(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, it has been decided to bring into effective operation a scheme for regulating State overdrafts. The basic features of the scheme will be as follows. If a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days even within the authorised limits, the ways and means situation of the State Government will be discussed first at the official level and then, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister, to devise corrective measures. As soon as a State Government has availed of 75 per cent of the authorised ways and means limit, the Reserve Bank of India will issue a notice of caution to the State Government concerned and if, despite such notice of caution, the State Government account remains overdrawn for more

than seven working days, the Reserve Bank of India will automatically suspend payments, which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared. This scheme will be brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1978. Certain transitional period is being provided to enable the States to readjust to the discipline inherent in this scheme. Even in the transitional period, the States will be expected to do their utmost to manage their finances within the parameters of the scheme for regulating the overdraft.

I am hoping that the State Governments will subject themselves to this discipline. This is not a very difficult discipline and we are giving them plenty of latitude in order to enable them to do that. But I am very anxious that this request, this appeal, to them will be heeded by them and they will comply with it so that there will not be any such problem in future.

I think, I have covered all the important relevant points.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What about export promotion for agricultural commodities?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Export promotion has nothing to do with which I have come before the House. This is with reference to certain export subsidies. We are considering export subsidies that are given, the provision that was made for subsidies for the export of certain commodities which was already notified. As I have said, as regards the point that he has raised, we will consider.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On a point of order. I refer to Demand No. 63. It has been the practice in this House, as you are aware, that whenever money is sought for a new service, the Finance Minister used to give an explanation. As you know, in parliamentary practice, this has

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan—Contd.]

always been looked down upon. Here, an amount has been taken from the Contingency Fund of India on 1st June, 1978, that is, Rs. 3.5 lakhs, to meet the immediate requirements and a supplementary demand is sought for this. This is very important. On an issue like this, I thought that the Finance Minister would enlighten the House. He has not done that. So, I would request him to give us the rationale behind this proposal for a new service.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order; you are asking for a clarification. Let the Minister clarify.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not a new service. The Government have appointed the second press commission....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: It is a new service. Please refer to p. 22.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If you read, it says:

"The Budget did not include any provision for expenditure on the Commission which is estimated at Rs. 7 lakhs in the current year. As it is a "New Service" and advance of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India on 1st June, 1978 to meet the immediate requirements...."

We shall come in due course as for a new service. This is the explanation that we have given.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: What is the explanation? What is the rationale behind it? You say, it is not a new service. It is a new service.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In fact, It is clearly explained here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: What is the rationale behind this proposal? Please explain.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: A Commission of this nature had to be appointed and, for this purpose, money was needed and therefore, we have come before the parliament for it. It is explained fully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I shall put all the cut motions moved together to the vote of the House.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, I put them together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second-column thereof:-

Demad Nos. 12, 18, 29, 31, 42, 59 to 61, 63, 71, 78 and 79."

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL,*
1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to