

**SHRI OM MEHTA:** I beg to move:

"that this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Lok Sabha has been extended upto the last day of the next Session of Lok Sabha and do recommend to Rajya Sabha that they do take such action as they may deem fit in regard to the association of the members of Rajya Sabha with the said Committee."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The motion is self-explanatory. I will put it to the House. The question is.

"That this House do intimate to Rajya Sabha that the term of office of the present members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Lok Sabha has been extended up to the last day of the next Session of Lok Sabha and do recommend to Rajya Sabha that they do take such action as they may deem fit in regard to the association of the members of Rajya Sabha with the said Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

11.13 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS\* (GENERAL), 1975-76**

And

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS\* (GENERAL), 1972-73**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, we take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and Demands for Excess Grants (General). There are some cut motions by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Madhukar and Shri Ram Medao, but none of them is there to move them.

**DEMAND NO. 12—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

**DEMAND NO. 29—COAL AND LIGNITE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Coal and Lignite'."

**DEMAND NO. 40—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,50,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 41—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,71,10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

\*Introduction with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 70—PETROLEUM AND  
PETRO-CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,45,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 71—FERTILIZER AND  
CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 62,179 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 45,78,47,342 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 5,16,65,178 be granted to the President to make good

an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services Effective—Air Force', for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973.

**DEMAND NO. 15—STAMPS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 93,01,244 be granted to the President to make good an excess on grant in respect of 'Stamps' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 18—MINT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,30,846 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Mint' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 19—PENSIONS AND OTHER  
RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 24,94,087 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 20—OPIUM FACTORIES AND  
ALKALOID WORKS**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,89,929 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,89,77,414 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 28—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 9,71,550 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Forest' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 47—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 91,58,008 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 48—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 39,96,951 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 52—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 17,909 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 57—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 2,91,625 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Information and Publicity' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 70—ROADS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 49,31,750 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 72—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,15,439 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,29,176 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 83—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,60,22,094 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1975."

DEMAND NO. 89—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WORKING EXPENSES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 69,62,843 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 104—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 16,32,71,761 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 113—LOANS AND ADVANCES  
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,19,97,205 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,10,32,614 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN  
UNION TERRITORIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,49,60,086 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
ROADS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3, 19,85,536 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND NO. 133—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,85,966 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973.'"

The demands are now before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would confine myself to Demands 41, 59 and 2. Let me start from Demand No. 41 and bring the subject of the accumulated dearness allowance and the arrears which are legitimately due to the Central Government employees. This month itself our Joint Consultative Machinery met the hon. Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam and he was assisted by his colleague, Sardar Swaran Singh, along with the Secretary for Finance and others who were present and we continued discussions for for more than hours. We gave our arguments and we were assured that the next meeting will be called last week which has passed and finally a decision will be given. The Government had admitted that six or five instalments are due to the Central Government employees from the 1st of October, 1974. There is no doubt whatsoever on that point. They want us to reconsider the present formula which is a modified formula after the submission of the Pay Commission report.

The Third Pay Commission submitted its report and the Government very kindly agreed to that. A dialogue between the Government and the staff representatives continued for a considerably long time after which this modified D.A. formula was approved by the Government and implemented. Now the Finance Secretary or Government, I must say, want us to revert back to the Pay Commission formula which according to us was extremely reactionary.

What is the difference between the Pay Commission's D.A. formula and the modified formula? The Pay Commission recommended there should be

an average rise of 10 points and after negotiations, Government agreed on 8 points. The Pay Commission recommended that for the lowest category of employees drawing salary upto Rs. 300 p.m. there should be 95 per cent neutralisation, but as per modified formula they should be given 100 per cent neutralisation because they are the lowest in the society and in their case the line between hunger and anger is becoming thinner day by day. We accepted that.

So far as periodicity is concerned, whenever price rises Government should automatically declare slab of dearness allowance. Now, Government wants us to consider that this should be linked up with the annual budget and only once a year D.A. should be revised. This is again against the formula which Government had accepted after modification.

The most objectionable formula is the quantum of dearness allowance. The modified formula at present is that 4 per cent in the case of Class IV and 3 per cent in the case of Class III should be given. Now they want us to accept a change in that. They want us to accept 3 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively. They have quoted that this has been done by the Maharashtra Government. Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is here. I wish Shri Subramaniam to be here. It is told that the prices are coming down. Day in and day out Government through All India Radio, Television and through the news paper say that the prices are coming down. Figures and statistics are given to show that the prices of all commodities have come down. It is true that prices of certain commodities have come down beyond expectation, for example mustard oil, dalda, postman oil and some other commodities. But again the prices are rising. So, if the Government's statement is correct that the prices are coming down, what is their fear? There will be no occasion for future dearness allowance. Why should they ask us to change the formula. IUTC, HMS or Indian National Trade Union Congress

may readily agree to deliberalise the formula, why should we accept that? After struggle, after negotiations, we got Pay Commission's formula, which according to us was re-actionary, modified to the interests of the employees. Now Government, because they failed miserably to hold the price line, want us to change the formula.

The Pay Commission has said if the price index goes beyond 272, then either the same formula should continue or revision should take place. If any pay revision takes place, I am all for it; but that has been ruled out. I want the Government to consider this. What is their objection now? For 3½ or 4 crores, they are going to deprive 30 lakhs of employees of their legitimate dues, of five instalments of DA. I would not say more about it. There was a meeting which was to have taken place last week. Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is here. I would request him to consult his senior colleague and declare their final decision in this House. Whatever I say, will not come in newspapers, whatever he says will be broadcast over AIR and will come in newspapers. Let their final decision be announced. Do not tire the patience of Government employees. They have pledged their unconditional support to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her economic policies which she has announced. I don't make it a condition saying, unless you pay this they will not improve in their work. That is not the thing. They have already done it in 1962, 1965 and in 1975 and even today they are working hard. Reactionary forces could not grab the central government employees. J. P. tried his best; in the Boat Club meeting he said something, but they have not been accepted by the Central Government employees. They have stood against reaction. I request Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee to announce in the House whether they are going to have a meeting this week, and we are prepared to discuss; let him announce the mode of payment whether it can be in cash or in some other form we can discuss. I do not know why

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in the case of Central Government employees alone they are thinking so much in regard to payment of D.A. whereas in the case of employees of public undertakings they have been paid. Why should this question of 'Inflation' be brought in only in the case of Central Government employees but not so in the case of employees of public sector undertakings? I do not understand this. I request him not to disappoint, not to frustrate the feelings of Central Government employees. The Finance Minister was extremely sympathetic during the meeting. Even Sardar Swaran Singh assured us that we would take a decision soon. Let the Minister rise above the bureaucrats and give a decision immediately. We are prepared to accept any formula that is mutually agreed upon. If you take any decision on the basis of emergency it would not be good and the people will not take it lying down. I am not threatening, but I wish respectfully to point out that a time has come for you to take a final decision. formula for the payment of DA, the mode of payment etc. We are prepared to discuss and arrive at a reasonable solution.

I come to my second point. This is regarding agricultural prices. Prices of wheat; rice and other coarse grains have come down in some of the States. What about sugar? From Rs. 5 it came down to Rs. 4/50 or Rs. 4/20. But suddenly the prices are going up. I am not talking of the statistics. I go to bazar myself and purchase things.

But the price has not come down to that extent when here is more production of sugar—here is a record production of sugar (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): The official price of sugar is Rs. 142 per bag which includes Central Excise tax

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Unfortunately, we purchase sugar only in kilos! I say that there should be a discussion

in this House whether the price of sugar has actually gone down or is it as a result of fear of using MISA that the price of sugar has come down. I say that the price of sugar has come down as a result of certain measures taken by the Government.

I would like to take this opportunity of informing you as to how the multinational corporations are sabotaging the production. You know the price of dalda—a four kilo tin of Dalda—came down from Rs. 5 to Rs. 42. We are extremely happy to learn this. I have been told by our Federation that the Dalda factory at Ghaziabad owned by the Hindustan Levers has stopped the production of dalda completely just to raise the price of it. I want to know if this is true or not. How is it that in spite of the Prime Minister's statement, instead of maximising the production they have stopped producing it? I want to know whether they can be put behind the bar for this? I am sure, when Shri Shinde makes a statement, he will tell us something as far as Hindustan Lever is concerned whether it is a fact that their factory at Ghaziabad has reduced production instead of producing more.

How is it that even after decontrol, they are not utilising the full production capacity in their Ghaziabad factory? In their Ghaziabad factory alone where the capacity is about 450 tons per week, they were producing only 200 tons per week. After the price has fallen, they are producing only 100 tons a week. I mention this with full authority. The capacity was 450 tons per week before emergency and they are manufacturing only 200 tons per week after the emergency. In fact, after the emergency the production should have shot up and after hearing the statement of the Prime Minister and the T.V. interview with All India Radio, why they have decided to reduce the production to 200 tons per week. The Government is anxious to see that the manufacturer utilises the full capacity of the factory. The Hindustan Lever at Ghaziabad

should be prosecuted either under D.I.R. or under MISA. If they are not prosecuted, in that case, I shall be constrained to believe that the MISA and the D.I.R. are meant for the small shopkeepers and not for the manufacturers like the multi-national corporation. I have also written letters to the Minister. Why should they not cut down the expenditure when Hindustan Lever is spending Rs. 20 lakhs a year; on their personnel conference Rs. 10 lakhs a year; on the PRO's conference Rs. 60 lakhs a year; for litigation Rs. 30 lakhs a year; for their study tours Rs. 5 lakhs a year and for their guest houses Rs. 4 lakhs a year.

I have written a letter to say that there is no control as far as the multi-national corporation is concerned—whether it be Hindustan Lever or Philips or any other company. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee to kindly take note of that and I want a reply either from the Food Minister or from Shri Mukherjee whosoever can reply to this

My last point is on Demand No. 59—National Textile Corporation. We were extremely happy when 103 sick textile mills were taken over by Government. You might remember that my hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen, Shri-mati Parvati Krishnan and others made an appeal to the Government that they should take over the textile industry as a whole. It is no use taking over the sick textile mills only. Somehow or other these textile mills have been converted into junks. The money taken from the financial institutions was not used for the purpose of modernisation of textile mills. For want of machinery for modernisation of textile mills, many of them are still in a fix. I do not know whether this Rs. 2.3 crores which has been sought for in the Supplementary Grants will be sufficient.

Taking advantage of this Demand, I would like to mention about two mills, namely, Muir Mill and Victoria Mill

which have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. These two mills at the time of their being taken over were running at a profit, but due to the mismanagement of the General Managers of these two mills they have started running at a loss. You will be surprised to know that the General Manager of the Muir Mill, Mr. Narang declared a massive lay-off of the workers on the 27th June whereas the Emergency was declared on the 26th June. This has happened because of the inefficiency of the General Manager. The General Manager knew there was a crack in the roof of a spinning department and suddenly he realised that the workers cannot work safely under that roof. I request for an investigation into the whole matter. I am happy to say that Mr. Pai and Mr. Maurya have assured that a team will be sent there to investigate the whole thing. Sir, if it is found that these two mills are running at a loss because of certain financial conditions and not due to mis-management, I am prepared to resign. I know the workers who work in these mills. Mr. Singhania was running this mill at a profit. I request for a proper investigation in the working of these mills.

Now, I come to another point. I would request the hon. Ministers, Shri Pai, Prof. Chattopadhyaya and Shri Maurya to take over another two cotton mills, namely, Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill and Etherton West Mill. The Chief Minister of U.P. took a decision that these two mills will be taken over. He made an announcement to this effect on the 7th June in Kanpur. After he made the announcement I approached the Centre for taking over under National Textile Corporation the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill. The Centre agreed to it on the basis of an investigation report. Sir, Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill is headed by Shri Ram Rattan Gupta, one of the most famous men of India for non-payment of Government revenue. Rs. 31 lakhs were due from him on account of tax payment. He got

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this amount written off through Dr. Reddy, Governor of U.P. Thanks to Mr. Ganesh when he was in the Finance Ministry he got the case re-opened but I am sure this money cannot be realised from Mr. Gupta. Now, he wants to run this mill again. For the last eight to nine months 8,000 workers belonging to Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill are just rotting on the streets. When a decision has been taken both by the Centre and the State. I want to know why nationalisation does not take place of this mill. Now, I am told, it is being said that Rs. 3 crores are needed for taking over this mill. If more delay takes place Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta is going to sell off both moveable and immovable property belonging to this mill. I know his assets are more than the liabilities. The people of Kanpur are extremely sore that for the last 8 to 9 months they are starving on the streets. When I go to Kanpur and ask the workers to support Mrs. Gandhi's policies then they ask me a question. Whether we should remain starving when she has assured that workers will be given their due share in the mills.

With these words I accept this amount although a provision should have been made for nationalisation

की बर्बादी प्र 14 (बलिया) मध्यम महोदय, आज उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और आसाम भयंकर बाढ़ से ग्रसित है। हम ईस्टर्न यू० पी०, बलिया, से आते हैं। वहां बाघरा की बाढ़ से करीब 150 गांव बर्बाद हो चुके हैं। जब बाघरा का पानी घटा, तो गंगा का पानी बढ़ा। वहां एक नाव के डूबने से कुछ बेतिहर मजदूर मर गये। उन की संख्या के बारे में विवाद है। कुछ अखबारों में उन की संख्या 200 बताई जाती गई है। कभी कहा जाता है कि उन की संख्या 100 है और कभी कहा जाता है कि लगभग 40, 50 लोग मर गये हैं। उन की संख्या के बारे में निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन यह तथ्य कि नाव के डूबने से लोग मरे हैं।

यह घटना पहला बार नहीं हुई है। प्रत्येक वर्ष नाव उलटने की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं और लोग मरते हैं। मेर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गंगा और बाघरा बड़ी नदियां हैं। बिहार के करीब पचास, साठ गांव यू० पी० में आ गये हैं। उस क्षेत्र में आने-जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जल-परिवहन की कोई सुविधा नहीं है और यातायात के कोई अन्य साधन भी नहीं हैं। फेरी-घाटों की आगवनी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को होती है। इस लिए बाढ़ से पहले उसके अधिकारियों को जा कर चेक करना चाहिए कि नावें चलने लायक हैं या नहीं। वहां पुरानी नावें चलती हैं, जो प्रायः टूट कर डूब जाती हैं। फेरी-घाट के अधिकारियों और स्टेट पुलिस के अधिकारियों को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है और प्रति वर्ष इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। मैं हर वर्ष इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाता हूं, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। ये दुर्घटनायें डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और स्टेट पुलिस की लापरवाही के कारण होती हैं।

गंगा और बाघरा के बीच में जो गांव पड़ते हैं, बाढ़ के कारण वहां दो तीन महीने के लिए मनी-आर्डर चिट्ठियों का वितरण बन्द हो जाता है। हमारे यहां से बहुत से लोग रोजी-रोटी के लिए बाहर गये हुये हैं। वे बाहर से कमा कर जो कुछ भेजते हैं, उससे हमारे क्षेत्र का काम चलता है। अगर प्रदेश सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, तो संचार मंत्रालय को मॅकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और मोटर लांचिज का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, जो बाढ़ के दिनों में मनी-आर्डर बांटने का काम करे और ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के समय सहायता पहुंचाये। लेकिन अभी तक हमारे इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है।

मैं मानता हूं कि आज हम एक आर्थिक संकट में से गुजर रहे हैं, लेकिन जब ऐसी दुर्घटनायें बराबर होती रहती हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक क्रमबद्ध योजना बनानी चाहिए।



जिन सरकारी विभागों अथवा संगठनों के पास मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स या मोटर लांचिज हैं, वे बाढ़ के दिनों में उन्हें उपलब्ध कर दें। इस के अतिरिक्त डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड को जहाज बगैरह खरीदने के लिए मजबूर किया जाये। राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज से इस योजना को फिनांस किया जाये। अगर सरकार स्वयं यह काम नहीं कर सकती है, तो प्रदेश सरकार की लोकल सस्थाओं को यह काम करने के लिए कहा जाये।

सरकार की ओर से गाड़ी और हवाई जहाज में मरने वालों के परिवारों को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है, लेकिन नाव में डूबने वालों के परिवारों के लिए कम्पेन्सेशन देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर ये नावें चलनी है तो उनमें यात्रा करने वाले लोगों का इनशोरेस करना चाहिए, ताकि कोई दुर्घटना होने पर उनके परिवारों को कुछ राहत दी जा सके। नावों का भी बीमा किया जाय।

प्लड रिलीफ पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है, उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा सरकारी अफसरों तथा कर्मचारियों की पाकेट में चला जाता है। वहां अगर कुछ मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो प्रति वर्ष होने वाली इन दुर्घटनाओं की रोक थाम हो सकेगी। लेकिन सरकार यह नहीं कर पाती है। वह प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पाती है। यह केवल हमारे एरिया का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि देश भर में बाढ़ की समस्या है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे बड़े बड़े कुशल इंजीनियर एक प्रोजेक्ट बनायें। उस में जो पैसा खर्च होगा उसका इंतजाम बाद में किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह भी नहीं हो पाता। हमारे यहां चक्की च.दियारा में चाधरा रास्ता बदलने जा रही है। अगर वहां से रास्ता बदल कर गंगा में गिर जायगी तो पूरा जिला बरबाद हो जायगा और एक राष्ट्रीय क्षति होगी। हमारे इतने बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर और वैज्ञानिक बड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन

उनके पास इस का भी कोई उपाय नहीं है। वे इसके लिए कोई उपाय सोच नहीं पाए हैं। बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक हैं, रिसर्च करने के लिए बड़े बड़े सेंटर्स हैं लेकिन यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। पैसे का सवाल बाद में आता है। वह वर्ल्ड बैंक से या और कहीं से आ सकता है। लेकिन पहले उसके लिए कोई उपाय सोच कर निकालना चाहिए। भारत सरकार के जो मंत्री यहां इस समय बैठे हुये हैं उन का ध्यान मैं इस तरफ दिलाना चाहत हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ये चीजें जो प्रदेश सरकार के बश की नहीं हैं इनमें जो टेकनिकल सहायता करने की बात है वह टेकनिकल सहायता देकर उन का प्रोजेक्ट बनवाएं और उसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालें क्योंकि यह हमारी एक बड़ी भयंकर समस्या है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, I have considered your Cut Motions and have taken them as read and moved. But I am not calling you now to speak on that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise foreign trade (1)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check over-invoicing and under-invoicing (2)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of foreign trade and export production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in finding a solution of the problems of the weavers (3)].



"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 in respect of coal and lignite be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form Joint Committees of AITUC, INTUC and Hind Mazdoor Sabha to ensure smooth functioning of mines (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,71,10,000 in respect of industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise all cotton mills (17)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,71,10,000 in respect of industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wrong and anti-people policy of increasing the prices of controlled cloth (18)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,45,00,000 in respect of Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a petro-chemical factory in Barauni (19)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise all private pharmaceutical companies (20)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the prices of essential drugs (21)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of

fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortage of medicines meant for the cure of black fever (22)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,00,00,000 in respect of fertilizer and chemicals industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check remittances of profits by foreign drug companies (23)].

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on Demands 12 and 59. Sir, Demand No. 12 relates to the clearance of handloom stocks which are accumulated in the various States. This is a perpetual and perennial problem which exists now and the Government is not doing anything to protect the handloom weavers and ensure the clearance of this stock particularly neglected is the co-operative sector in the handlooms. For instance, I have already brought to the notice of the Minister the fact that the Handloom Export Corporation continuously buys stocks for export from the various big private master weavers and other big handloom magnates. But when the co-operative societies—after they had been formed—approached the Handloom Export Corporation, their plea fell on deaf ears. They are now having large quantities of stocks with them. The Government keeps on talking as to how it is in favour of the co-operative sector. But it is again the vested interests who are getting more and more favours in this country and yet the co-operative sector is continuously being neglected and if an analysis is made of the accumulated stock, particularly in my State—Tamil Nadu—you will find that the accumulated stock with the small co-operative companies that exist is far greater than that which exists with the other handloom units that are in our State. Therefore, I would appeal to the Mi-

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nister that in clearing the handloom stocks, particular priorities and preferences should be given to the co-operative sector because it is only by so doing that you will be able also to check mal-practices that are there in the yarn market, in the cotton market and in other ancillary market in our country.

Secondly, Sir, Demand No. 59 is about the National Textile Corporation. Now, on the National Textile Corporation, my colleague Mr. Banerjee has already made certain comments and I am in full agreement with him. I have already brought to the notice of the Minister the fact that in this period of emergency when the people of this country are being called upon to help implement the 20-point economic programme that has been announced by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government at this time, we find that in the Textile Industry, one after the other, each unit is resorting to lay off. Is this the way that the production is going to be increased? Is this the way that the productivity is going to be increased? Is this the way that the employment potential is also going to be increased? Far from increasing the employment potential, you are going to add on to the big unweildy army of unemployed that is already existing in our country. Take for instance, the Kaveri Mills, Pudukkotai. I have already drawn the attention of the Minister. He has been good enough to take up that issue. But the matter brooks no delay. You may turn round and ask me: Has this matter been examined, is there a report from a Committee, are you still going through the ageold, defunct and totally fossilised procedures?

Why then talk of emergency? Surely emergency really denotes that we are all working with a sense of urgency in order to meet those prob-

lems that are there before our industry and before our people. Therefore, you should be in a position to cut across procedures that take you to a court of law because we have seen how the courts of law in this country have been more often than not interpreting law rather than rendering justice and it is for justice that the workers have come to you. They are interested in seeing that the mill is kept open, that production continues, that targets of cloth production are achieved. How can they do that when there is mismanagement in the mill when the management is playing ducks and drakes with the finances of the mill in this way leading to a lay off and closure. Similarly there are the Madurai mills in Vikramasingapuram in Tamilnadu where again there is a lay off. Gwalior Rayons have declared a lay off. It is very significant the same Birla who is there behind the Hindustan Times and who headed a deputation to the Prime Minister declaring all support in this period of emergency for implementation of the economic programme has also declared a lay off and there are thousands of workers in Calicut who are out of job. Therefore, I should request the Ministry and the Minister who is a dynamic, young and sprightly figure to move with the dynamism of the youth that is there with him and see that the textile industry is nationalised and taken over by the Government, by the people, completely so that the textile magnates who have earned super profits for all the years, for nearly a century are now brought under control and the textile industry plays the role that it is called upon to play in our national economy.

One of the items coming under Demand No. 71 is IDPL. I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with me that after the hon. Minister intervened and the friction that existed in the factory had been overcome and certain understanding was built between the management and the workers, production has improved and conditions were

much better. Still there are some points that have to be looked into the IDPL is a commercial undertaking of the public sector. The industrial workers here are paid according to the Pay Commission's recommendations. It is not industrial wage that they are paid. Most of the workers are technicians and many of them are B.Sc., M.Sc., and graduates and they are working in the public sector industry because they are public sector minded. Should they go to the private sector. That is one of the highest paid industries in the country. There is no rationale in the wage structure in the drug industry. The workers are treated in such a manner that gradually they are getting more and more demoralised. Not that they are asking for the sky or enormously high wages. Their demand is, firstly, in regard to bonus; give us what is our due in relation to what we have produced for the IDPL, for the country. At the same time they also ask for rationalisation of their wage structure because after all the Third Pay Commission was not seized of the various problems of the IDPL. They had no conception of what are the various technicalities of the industry as it is run. Yet just because they happened to be a public sector industry, they are treated in this absolutely charlatan manner because there are certain officials who are sitting there in this industry who could not care less whether the workers' demands are really satisfied or not. That is why here we require a real attitude of humaneness towards the workers to sit down and sort out this problem. It has been pending for many years and I would urge on the Minister to take this matter up as early as possible. I do not know that he has summoned a meeting, he has set the ball rolling but I am taking this opportunity of impressing upon him that the matter should be dealt with in as speedier a manner as possible. For instance, we see on page 25 that one of the reasons why money is being asked for is that the IDPL is facing shortage of funds due to accumulation

of heavy inventories of finished goods and raw materials. Then I would like to draw your attention to the Hathi Committee report which has made certain recommendations in regard to the drug industry. Why are you having this heavy accumulation of finished goods and raw materials? Who are not picking up those raw materials? Firstly, you have said that the IDPL is not working in full capacity the workers are not co-operating and there is labour unrest there. Now, we are told that after some of the issues between the workers and the management are settled, production is going up, productivity is going up and the installed capacity utilisation is much better. Now, we know very well that the private sector and the vested interests in our country are constantly attacking the public sector saying that 'you have these gigantic public sector units where you have invested a huge money where the productivity is low and utilisation of installed capacity also is below par.' Now, when this utilisation is going up, you talk also of accumulated finished goods, accumulated raw materials. Why is this illogicality coming in? Personally I would like to put before the Minister that just saying these things and doing these things in piecemeal is not good. The Hathi Committee recommendations have to be examined very speedily and action taken on the basis of those recommendations because what is the spirit of those recommendations? The spirit is to see that the drug industry in our country is protected against the manipulation and the mal-practices indulged in by the big multi-national corporation of the drug industry throughout the world. We know what these mal-practices are. It is not only that our country indulges in such malpractices but even in the United Nation's Enquiry Report this matter has been brought up and they have pointed out that the same multi-national corporation as making a tremendous profit by inflating the price and by making profits out of the needs of the common people and of the country. Today the

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prices of drugs are still very high. Not only the prices of drugs are very high, but you find that there is a lot of black-marketing is going on in drugs also, because of the artificial shortages created by this multi-national corporation operating in our country. Therefore if the IDPL is to come up, it has got to come up as a decisive and determining unit in the drug industry in this country, a unit through which we will be able to defend our drug industry. Our indigenous drug industry and at the same time take effective action against the multi-national corporation who are operating in this country. With these words, I support the grant of amount that is being considered but with the reservation that I hope in voting these amounts to Government, we will have to see that the changed attitude is in action and is practised by the various Ministries concerned which will reflect the emergency and reflect the urgency of the 20-point programme which we have to implement in the shortest possible time.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this first batch of Supplementary Demands for grants for the current year involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 235.76 crores spreading over 10 Demands, mainly to recoup the loss in the public sector undertakings and loans and advances made to the States to meet the situation arising out of rise in prices of fertilisers, pesticides, coal and steel investment in agriculture, irrigation etc.

Sir, in Demand No: 2, it is said:

"Due to higher target of consumption of fertiliser fixed for the year and increase in the prices of fertilisers and pesticides and consequent heavy demand of fresh loans from the State Governments for agricultural operations, this amount is sought for."

Similarly, again, I draw your attention to Demand No: 71 at page 24

where the Minister says: "The 1975-76 Budget included Rs. 190.69 crores . . . However, in a subsequent review, it has been estimated that the additional budgetary support would be required by the Corporation for meeting commitments on Korba Project (Rs. 5 crores) and for financing other schemes." Sir, I have no complaint in getting the Government commitments honoured. Rather, I welcome it. But I would like to point out that the Minister should also equally honour the commitments which have been made to other States. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Government has agreed in principle to establish a fertiliser plant at Paradip in the State of Orissa, but as yet no plan or programme has been drawn up. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister whether it is not a commitment of the State of Orissa? If it is so, when are you going to implement it? The hon. Minister is here. I would like to know from him the future plans and programmes for the project. While it is my sacred duty to support Government's efforts in increasing production, specially at this hour when the Nation is passing through a crisis, I caution the Government to be careful not to make mistakes because it might cost the exchequer dearly.

12.00 hrs.

So far as the increase in prices of fertilisers and pesticides are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Minister to the recent news report which appeared in the Times of India of 22nd May, 1975. Here in the editorial under the caption 'Fertiliser Muddle' it is stated:

"The Union Government's fertiliser policy is in a mess."

It is further stated:

"The reason is that the Government has been recklessly spending foreign exchange to buy huge

quantities of fertilisers overseas regardless of the high prices prevailing in the international markets."

Similarly, in the latter portion of the tutorial, it says:

"The fact that clearly 4 lakh tonnes of urea was purchased not long ago at the price of 280 dollars a tonne just before the international price fell to 280 dollars per tonne has only lent credence to such charges. The least that the Government can do in the circumstances is promptly to order an enquiry into this deal and quickly publish its findings."

So, I would urge upon the Government to go into all the details to see whether this is a fact or not. If this is a fact, they should punish the persons responsible for this loss to the country.

In Demand No. 40 at page 10 it is said:

"With a view to ensuring adequate capacity in important projects in the core sector of irrigation and power, a provision of Rs. 100 crores was included in the Budget for 1975-76 and subsequently in these current Supplementary Demands another additional amount of Rs. 75 crores may be required to fulfilled the requirements."

I have no complaint against these Demands, but I would like to press upon the Government that they should implement the projects which have been pending for a long time. Instead of helping the country, it only harms the nation and the people.

In this regard I would like to draw attention to the Anandpur Barrage Project in Orissa. This is a spill-over from the Fourth Plan. Till now a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been spent on it, but a final site for the project has yet to be decided. We are told that the CWPC has gone into the pro-

ject and suggested a suitable site which is both financially and technically feasible, but it has been learnt recently that this project is going to be dropped from the development plans of the State. If it is a fact that this project is not financially and technically feasible, then why has this amount been spent so far and so much precious time lost and who is responsible for all this?

Ever since my election to this august House, I have been drawing attention to this project, but no effective measure has yet been taken to finalise it. At least the people of the area should be told whether you are going to drop it or implement it.

At the same time, I demand any enquiry into the happenings in regard to this project and punishment of the persons responsible for the bungling so that the people may know that the delinquent are punished for their misdeeds.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं अनुपूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूँ, मैं आज देश की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ जो बदकिस्मती से तथाकथित सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की जन्मभूमि रहा है। बिहार हर दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा प्रदेश है और पिछड़े प्रदेशों में इस का अग्रगण्य स्थान है, चाहे प्रति व्यक्ति आम-दनी की बात हो, शिक्षा की बात हो या भ्रष्टाचार की बात हो। इस का कारण है—1967 के बाद बिहार में एक सविद की सरकार बनी, जो टि ठक नहीं हो सकी। चूँकि यह सरकार अस्थायी थी, इस लिए इन्होंने कुछ गैर-जिम्मेदाराना काम भी किये, जिस का फल आगे की सरकार और अन्ततोगत्वा बिहार की जनता को भुगतना पड़ा—उदाहरण के लिए एक-दो बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं—महामाया प्रसाद सिंह की सरकार

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

आई, जिसने कहा—विद्यार्थी जिगर के टुकड़े हैं। उसके बाद देखने को मिला है कि वास्तव में अनुशासनहीनता की शुरुआत उसी समय से शुरू होती है। सिटी बसेज पर विद्यार्थियों का चढ़ने हुये देखा गया। उसके बाद कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी की सरकार आई—जिन्होंने कहा—अंग्रेजी में फेल मायने भी पाम और इस का अरथ यह हुआ कि वहां बेरोजगारी बेइन्तिहा बढ़ी। केन्द्रीय नौकरियों में हम जानते हैं कि रिक्तपदों का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है, इसलिए हमारे लोग उसमें कम्पीट नहीं कर सके और बेरोजगारी बढ़ने लगी। उसके बाद लोकनायक जी आते हैं जिन्होंने विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल और कालिज छोड़ देने को कहा। जयप्रकाश जी के नेतृत्व में वास्तव में अहिंसा के नाम पर हिंसक क्रांति चलाई गई, पार्टियों से अलग रहने के नाम पर प्रतिक्रियावादी और उग्रवामपंथ वाली राजनीति शुरू की गई, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आन्दोलन के नाम पर भ्रष्टाचार का आलम फैलाया गया, जिससे सामान्य जनजीवन अस्त हो गया अस्तव्यस्त हो गया। जल्द इस प्रकार बढ गया कि लोगों के जाना-माल की रक्षा भी मुश्किल हो गई। जनतन्त्र के नाम पर जनतन्त्र की हत्या हुई, चुने हुए विधायकों को जबरन इस्तीफा देने को बाध्य किया गया, इस्तीफा न देने वालों को तरह-तरह की धमकानाये दी गई, बेइज्जत किया गया। फलस्वरूप बिहार की सरकार को कानून का व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए पैसा पानी की तरह से बहाना पड़ा। इन सभी कारणों से बिहार सरकार का ओवर-ड्राप्ट एक अरब रुपये के करीब हो गया। अब स्थिति यह आ गई है कि यदि वास्तव में इस सन्दर्भ में बिहार सरकार की मदद नहीं की जायेगी और योजना के पैसे में से उस पैसे को काटा गया तो शायद बिहार सरकार काम कर भी पायेगी—इस में मुझे सन्देह है। इस लिये मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इस सन्दर्भ में विचार किया जाय और बिहार सरकार की इस मौके पर मदद की जाय।

अध्यक्ष जी, संसद में जो आये-दिन बातें हुई—गत सेशन में या उससे पहले सेशन में—आपने उसमें देखा कि किस तरह से संसद का मखोल उड़ाया गया तथा इसका उपयोग केवल चरित्र हनन के लिए किया गया। घृणा और नफरत का वानावरण किस प्रकार फैलाया गया कि उस के फलस्वरूप हमारे प्रिय नेता श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या हुई। यह बात भी कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर कतिलाना हमला किया गया, दफतरी और कारखानों में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा था, रातदिन राजनीति की बातें ही हांती रहती थीं। विरोधी दलों के लोग मजदूरों को भड़का रहे थे। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने सेना और पुलिस का भी भड़काया। ये प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व डम तोड़फोड़ के द्वारा कुछ दिनों के अन्दर ही, बल्कि एक स्ट्रिगुलेटेड समय के अन्दर, गन्ना को नाजायज तरीके से हथियाना चाहते थे। उसी समय में प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आपात स्थिति की घोषणा की जिस में चन्द बाने साफ हुईं। पहली तो यह कि श्री जयप्रकाश और मोंगारजी को यह झूठा भ्रम था कि उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने में देश में सिविल वार हो जायेगी। उन का यह भ्रम सही नहीं निकला। दूसरे यह कि आनन्द मार्ग द्वारा किस प्रकार के देशव्यापी आन्दोलन की तैयारी थी यह भी साभने बात आयी। उसके कार्यालयों से अस्त्र-शस्त्र तथा कागजों को देखने से पता चलता है कि इन की साठ-गाठ विदेशी ताकतों में थी और वह ताकते हमारी नितियों को पसन्द नहीं करती थीं . . . . .

अध्यक्ष नहौदय : आप विषय पर बोलिये।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। मैं पृष्ठभूमि बता रहा था कि आपात स्थिति लाने का क्या कारण था। इस आपात स्थिति से यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि भारत में गुंडों का राज्य नहीं चलेगा जिन्होंने सामान्य जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त कर रखा था।



लोगों ने आपात स्थिति का स्वागत किया । आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के कुछ दिन बाद ही . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे एक बात बताइये कि आप किस तरफ आ रहे हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम पर आता हूँ । उसके बाद ही आप ने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक जुलाई को आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखा, मैं उस की डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता । लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वास्तव में यह समस्या है कि इस को किस तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय । इस संदर्भ में मैं एक, दो बातें सुझाव के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ । सबसे पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि इस कार्यक्रम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का तन्त्र वही पुराना तन्त्र है जो अभी तक था, और हम सभी जानते हैं कि यह तन्त्र किस तरह हमारे कार्यक्रम को मुखा-लिफत करता रहा है । यह कतई नहीं चाहता कि इस कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जाय । इसमें खासकर आर० ए० ए० और आनन्द मार्ग के जो लोग हैं उन को निकाल बाहर किया जाय । दूसरी बात यह है कि चुने हुये प्रतिनिधि-धियों को इस कार्यक्रम में इनबाल्व किया जाय । तीसरे यह कि ओवर टाइम को बन्द करना होगा । आचार्य विनोबा जी ने ठीक कहा था कि यह आपात स्थिति अनुशासन का पर्व है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं विहार के उस भाग से आता हूँ जहाँ कोसी नदी के पानी का सदुपयोग सिंचाई के लिए किया जाना चाहिए । सहरसा, पूरनिया और दरभंगा क्षेत्र कोसी कमान्ड एरिया के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी, बात मुनिये । आप अगर अकेले बोलने वाले हों तो मैं चुप रहूँ । दूसरों ने भी ऐसे ही बोलना शुरू कर दिया तो उनको कैसे रोकूंगा ? वह कहेंगे कि मैं ने यादव जी को क्यों नहीं रोका ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं एग्री-कल्चर की मांग पर आ रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्पेसिफिक ग्रान्ट्स हैं फटिलाइजर, बल्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज, और लोन्स के बारे में आप इन पर ही बोलिये ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ ।

मैं कह रहा था कि मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ जो कोसी के कमान्ड एरिया में है । लेकिन वास्तव में वहाँ की जमीन की सिंचाई कोसी के पानी से नहीं होती । कहने के लिए कागज पर वह क्षेत्र कोसी कमान्ड एरिया में है, वहाँ के लोग पैसे भी देते हैं, लेकिन उन की जमीन की सिंचाई नहीं होती । खुशकिस्मती है कि उस क्षेत्र में 8, 10 फीट पर पानी मिलता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सिंचाई के लिए सरकारी ट्यूबवेल लाये जा रहे हैं वह काफी इफेक्टिव हो रहे हैं । उनसे लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है । ट्यूबवेल ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगाये जायें ताकि उन का उपयोग हो सके । इस क्रम में 30 करोड़ रु० अनुदान की इसमें मांग की गई है ऋण के रूप में । कृषि कार्य-क्रम के लिए 30 करोड़ की राशि कोई बहुत नहीं कही जा सकती । बदलते हुये हालात को देखते हुये कृषि उत्पादन पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा । हमें देखना होगा कि वास्तव में इसका सदुपयोग होता है कि नहीं ।

हम उस इलाके से आते हैं जहाँ कैशक्राप जूट है । पर इससे लोगों को फायदा नहीं होता क्योंकि जितनी उन की पूंजी इसके उत्पादन में लगती है उसके हिमाव से उन को दाम नहीं मिलते । सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, जे० सी० आई० के परचेज सेन्टर्स खोले गये हैं । लेकिन वास्तव में जो जूट ग्राउन्स हैं उनसे सीधे जूट न खरीद कर कौरपोरेशन वाले उन्हीं मारवाडियों से लेते हैं जो काश्तकारों से कम दाम पर जूट खरीद कर जूट कौरपोरेशन को बेच देते हैं । यदि आप

[श्री राजेंद्र प्रसाद यादव]

वास्तव में किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो जूट कोरपोरेशन मोनोपली परचेज करे। जो भी दाम निर्धारित कर रखे हैं, जो किसानों की लागत आती है, उसके आधार पर सारा का सारा जूट कोरपोरेशन किसानों से खरीद ले जिससे उन को फायदा हो और लोग इस केश आप को और अधिक पैदा करें।

इन्हीं चन्द बातों के साथ मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करना हूँ।

श्री रामाबतारं शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने कुछ कटौत के प्रस्तावों के सिलसिले में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहिली बात कोयले के दामों के बारे में है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने जलावन के कोयले के दामों में वृद्धि नहीं की जिसके लिये सरकार बघायी की पात्र है। इसकी कीमत और कम करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि ग्राम जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सके। अब यह कीमत कैसे कम हो सकती है? इसके बारे में आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट और बिहार ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट, हमारे साथी, श्री चतुरानन मिश्र, एम० एल० ए० ने सरकार के पास एक सुझाव भेजा है जिस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये। वह सुझाव यह है कि अभी जलावन के कोयले की ढुलाई ज्यादातर ट्रकों से होती है। जो आसपाम के कोयला खानों के इलाके हैं, जैसे कलकत्ता, पटना आदि, वहाँ ज्यादातर जलावन के कोयले की ढुलाई ट्रकों से होती है जिसकी वजह से कोयला खरीदने वालों को ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ती है। उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है और सरकार भी कहती है कि हमारे पास बैगन्स की कमी नहीं है, तो रेल के जरिये कोयले की ढुलाई की जाय तो कोयले की कीमत कम की जा सकती है। हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग कोयले का इस्तेमाल खाना बनाने के लिये करते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को इस सुझाव पर विचार करना चाहिये। कि जब बैगनों की

कमी नहीं है तो कोयले की ढुलाई ट्रकों के जरिये न हो कर बैगनों के जरिये की जाय। इस तरह से हम इसकी कीमत कम कर सकते हैं।

हमारे बिहार में हजारों बाग, गिरिडीह और संधाल परगने में 300, 400 कोयले की खानें हैं जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण सरकार ने नहीं किया और गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कोयला निकालने वाले मालिक वहाँ से कोयला निकाल कर फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अभी अखबारों में खबर आई थी कि बिहार सरकार चाहती है कि भारत सरकार उन कोयला खानों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार शीघ्र उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करले और गैर-कानूनी कोयला खानों को चलने न दे।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सूबे में बरौनी का इलाका औद्योगीकरण के रूप में विकसित हो रहा है और बिहार सरकार बार बार भारत सरकार से निवेदन करती रही है कि वहाँ एक पेट्रो-कैमिकल कारखाना बनाया जाय। इसकी वहाँ पर बड़ी आवश्यकता है। पहले इस बात की चर्चा कुछ होती थी कि भारत सरकार इस दिशा में बिहार सरकार की मदद करेगी लेकिन अब खबर है कि वह मदद करना नहीं चाहती। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपकी मारफत भारत सरकार से कि वह बिहार सरकार की वहाँ पर पेट्रो-कैमिकल कारखाना खोलने में मदद करे।

और आखरी बात, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दबा उद्योग के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने है। उस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने की जरूरत है और उसके मुताबिक तमाम दबाओं के कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे बड़ी बड़ी दबा कम्पनियों के मालिक, देशी या विदेशी, जनता को लूटते रहेंगे। अगर कं.मते बढ़ाते रहेंगे। राष्ट्रीय-

करण करने से हम अति आवश्यक दवाओं और ग लियों, टेब्लेट्स, जिनकी आम जनता को जरूरत पड़ती है, की कीमतें सस्ती कर सकेंगे और आवश्यक औषधियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम आम जनता को सप्लाई कर सकेंगे।

हमारे बिहार में इधर पिछले कुछ सालों से कालाजार शुरू हुआ है। कटिहार जिले में और दूसरे कुछ और जगहों पर जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा से भी इसके बारे में खबरें मिली हैं। पहले यह बीमारी समाप्त हो चुकी थी लेकिन वह अब फिर सिर उठा रही है और उससे लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं। इसकी दवा हमारे देश में कम्पनिया नहीं बनाती हैं। कलकत्ता की एक मैसर्स ग्लूकोनेट लि० कम्पनी है, जो इस की दवा बनाती थी। और जो बन्द पड़ी है। सरकार ने उस कम्पनी को लेने का फैसला किया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि दूसरी कम्पनियों को भी कालाजार की दवा बनानी चाहिये क्योंकि कालाजार जैसी बीमारी बहुत खतरनाक होती है। कलकत्ता की इस कम्पनी को तो सरकार को लेकर चलाना ही चाहिये बल्कि साथ में दूसरी कम्पनियों के जरिये भी इस दवा को बनाने की शुरुआत करनी चाहिये। इसका प्रारम्भ करना चाहिये ताकि इस बीमारी से हम लड़ सकें। तमाम दवा कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीकरण किये बगैर हम जनता को दवा नहीं दे सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार भेरे कटौती के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करे और उनमें से जो बात समझ में आये और जो जनता के हक में हो, जनता के हित में हो, उन्हें स्वीकार करे।

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is passing through an emergency. I think, the Central Government as well as the State Governments should take advantage of the powers given to

them under emergency and try to change the very face of this country. So far they have been trying to solve the basic problems of this country but without success. Though we have attempted in all directions to solve the fundamental problems, we have yet to achieve the full success. For example, as far as the food front is concerned, still according to the economists, 40 to 50 per cent people of this country are living below the poverty line, if poverty line is taken as Rs. 40 per month per individual. As far as unemployment problem is concerned, according to Shri B. K. Nehru himself, six thousand people are added every day in the list of unemployed in this country. We cannot go on narrating this. I would like to point out to the Minister....

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** The solution for that is in family planning.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** That is also going on without check in spite of the family planning campaign and by 2000 A.D. we are going to have a hundred crore population in this country. Already, we, in this country, have the prestige of being one-seventh of the world and I do not know, by 2000 A.D. we may be one-sixth of the world population.

These powers which are given to the Central Government and the State Governments should be utilized fully to check these various things which will lead to malpractices and the powers should be used to see that production increases in the country.

We are having a number of public sector industries and the Government have invested thousands of crores of rupees. I think the public sector industries set an example to private sectors as well as the joint sector which is coming up in some of the States that production will increase at any cost, that there will be no strike or lock-out and if there are any legitimate grievances of the employees

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

there must be some machinery created by the Government of India which will look after the interests of the employees and that nothing will happen to hamper production. This has been happening for years together and now we must give a holiday to these strikes and lock-outs and see that production is increased.

Sometimes our planners have failed us. Lop-sided priority has been given and that is why irrigation and agriculture have suffered. Now, it is time that the Government should take up and give priority to agriculture and irrigation and production and electricity so that our industry and agriculture will not suffer. Every year, we, in our State, always have electricity cuts. Sometimes it is a unique feature in our States that we have a cent per cent electricity cut at least for two or three months which is the case of many other States also. Now, the Government should think and plan so as to provide electricity to industries as well as agriculture. After all, we require eight hours power which is not given to the farmers. Three hours or four hours supply is given and that too, in the midnight when farmers could not do anything ...

MR. SPEAKER: Under the Rules only during the general debate you can speak on the general subjects. Specific items are mentioned in the Demands and you have to confine yourself to these items only. I just thought that you will be presiding and you will give this ruling to others

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am glad that the Government is taking keen interest in helping the States to clear the accumulated stocks of handlooms. Rs. 4 crores have already been given and they are asking for Rs. 1 crore extra. I do not know how far this is going to help the States. According to the States, there are accumulated stocks of Rs. 36 crores. Yes.

terday, Mr. George participated in a conference of Southern Ministers for Handlooms at Madras, where the Minister for Handlooms from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Keshavlu, has pointed out that the States themselves have demanded Rs. 20 crores whereas the Centre has given Rs. 4 crores. At least Rs. 6 crores should be given immediately. That is what the Andhra Minister also has demanded. The Southern States are suffering very much. I would request the Central Government to increase this amount from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 10 crores so that at least 25 per cent of the stocks accumulated in the four southern States can be purchased and relief can be given to the handloom employees. Then, not even 25 per cent of the weavers are under the co-operative sector. At the Madras conference the Ministers have demanded that all of them should be brought under the co-operative umbrella. I think this is a good idea and the Government should see that co-operative societies are formed and enough money is given to them. I am very happy that Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been given 10 crores of rupees to purchase specialised mining equipments. It has been our long standing demand that there should be a second mine cut in Neyveli because you know we get our power from Neyveli Lignite. If there is full production in Neyveli and if the production of power goes up, naturally Tamilnadu and other neighbouring States will be the beneficiaries.

12.31 hrs.

(SHRI H K L. BHAGAT in the Chair.)

Now the Government has given Rs. 10 crores. I am told that the Chairman of Neyveli Lignite has returned from West Germany after negotiations. Whatever amount is required for the second mine cut may be given so that Neyveli Lignite goes into full production and Tamilnadu and other States get enough power.

Recently the price of coal has gone up. I do not know what is the justification for increasing the price of coal. Whenever, there is an increase of price in coal by a few rupees, naturally those who are using coal are increasing the price of their products three or four times. Government should check and see that the prices are not increased.

Mr. Shastri has pointed out how the price of coal can be brought down. As I pointed out earlier our coal mines authority should see that production increases. Not only that, the retail price which is paid by the consumer should not be increased often and the Government should also see as to what to do because once there is an increase of Rs. 10 in the price of coal, the increase in price of end products goes upto Rs. 100. The public sector should see that they compete with the other sector. There is no private sector as far as I know except a few

They should set an example that prices are not increased every year. Thus, they can bring down the prices of other commodities also.

With these remarks I support the demands

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA** (Balasore). Mr Chairman, Sir, when the country was reeling under the economic and social problems, emergency had been imposed to strike at the root of the vested interests. The demands for supplementary grants are indications of the way in which our economy is being moulded

Mr. Chairman, the human beings under this heaven, want four requisites to live—food, clothing, education and health benefits. But do we know that 90 per cent of our people do not get even 1.4 sq metre of cloth to wear and the Government has definitely told the Textile Mills to produce 12 square metres of cloth for

everybody? The Estimates Committee in 1973-74 observed that the annual production was 800 million sq. metres of controlled cloth. The annual *per capita* availability of controlled cloth is 1.46 sq. metres and the requirement of cloth should be assessed on the basis of a minimum *per capita* annual requirement of 12 square metres.

I have to bring to the notice of the Government a salient fact that only vulnerable section of the society—Harijans, Tribal and the backward people—got the minimum cloth to wear. The benefit that we should have given to the people has been denied. How the Textile Mill owners—the tycoons—are betraying the policy of the Government, will be evident from the following observation:

“Actual production of controlled cloth during May 1968 to May 1971 was 1572 million linear metres against an obligation of 3248 million”.

They have betrayed the Government. They have not accepted the request of the Government and the Textiles Commissioner has let them off.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research of which Mr Lokanathan was the Chairman, has observed that whatever controlled cloth and standard cloth we are producing is going to the free market. It is hardly ever available to the Harijan people what to speak about the vulnerable sections and tribal people and the backward people. And, whatever is available is sub-standard. That is why it is accumulating in the cooperative stores and the people do not get it. Speaking about these things, we should not lose sight of the fact that in India today there are 4 million educated unemployed and these are the boys and the persons who are exploited by vested interests, the reactionaries and the hoarders of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. Out of them 22,808 are engineers.

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra]

6,03,273 are graduates or postgraduates. In this atmosphere what is happening? Organisations like Hindustan Steel Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. are all retrenching the people. Where will these engineers and educated people go? Therefore, what I suggest is that the Government should give a directive. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, just as directive was given to newspapers, so also this sort of directive should be given to them not to retrench people. Directive has been given to newspapers not to retrench people like the reporters, press correspondents and others. Similar directive should be given to all these public sector undertakings and the business houses. They should not retrench people.

May I tell you the position in Orissa? In Orissa, there are 3,37,191 people who are unemployed. They are yet to be absorbed somewhere. Out of this 1,02,880 are educated unemployed, out of whom 592 are doctors, 58 vaterinary; 186 persons are skilled persons and engineers are more than 1,000 and this is the position of unemployed people in our country. If this is the position, we should take steps to give directive to the business houses and public sector undertakings or whatever organisations may be there which may be concerned with these things saying that they should absorb more and more people.

Sir, it is heartening to note that Mr. Gujral on July 25th, laid on the Table the outlay for the current year, that is, 1975-76. This is sufficient indication. We will have more food to the extent of 114 million tonnes. There should be coordinated planning for irrigation and power. Can we not have a coordinated planning? Can we not fix a target date by which the river valley projects will be completed? In Orissa we have seen this

and my predecessors have said about it. Government should fix a target saying that by this time this very river valley project will be completed like Anandapur project in Orissa, like Suvarnarekha project in Orissa. It could not come in the Fifth Plan period. I wonder whether it will be completed within the Sixth Plan period.

Then, I would like to focus the attention of the House on one particular aspect, that is, the corruption which is found everywhere. We should make use of this emergency to root out this corruption from our country once for all. During his address to the CBI people and others Mr. Om Mehta said that 'the drive against corruption among public servants is to be intensified throughout the country'. If he is serious about it, I think, it is a warning to the officers whatever be the position of the officer, whether he is Secretary or Under Secretary or whatever else; this is a warning to them, that Government will not tolerate this any more. Mr. Acharya, Chairman of the Vigilance Commission said "I had come across cases in which a Chairman or a Managing Director of a public undertaking had fitted his own residence with expensive furniture, wall to wall carpet his office with a luxurious bar." If this is the position, the Government should strike at the root of this social evil, so that at least during this emergency, we should see that this evil is done away with. Such people should not feel that they will go scot-free; but energetic steps should be taken to punish them so that this evil could be eradicated from our society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the hon. Member, Shri K. Suryanarayana begins, I would like to make a request to the Congress Members. I find that there is a number of them who want to speak. I would like that everybody should get a chance. It would be a very unpleasant task for me. I would request the Member—after all, these

are demands for supplementary grants—to be brief and to make the points within five minutes.

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):** It is not possible for a Member to explain his viewpoints within five minutes on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Pandey, kindly take your seat. After all, I have got a list from the Congress Party and I have to go by the time as much as possible. Therefore, I am making a request to you all. We will see afterwards. Now, I call upon Shri K. Suryanarayana to speak.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Before you do that, I want to know when the Minister is going to reply.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Minister will reply at 1 O'clock. May I know from him how much time he will take?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** I shall take fifteen minutes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** At 1 O'clock he will reply. Mr. Suryanarayana may now speak.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for supplementary grants I want to make a few specific suggestions for the Minister's due consideration.

Efficient and streamlined functioning of our banking institutions is very essential and that too, to implement the policy of the nationalised banks.

After the nationalisation of fourteen banks, the people, particularly, the people from the rural areas, were expecting much from the banks. They were expecting that the agriculturists and labourers might be given due

consideration. But these hopes were belied. It is heartening to note that these unsatisfactory conditions have attracted the attention of our Prime Minister also. Our Prime Minister is gifted with the extraordinary capacity for locating weak points and rectifying them in time. While speaking to the Chief Executives of the Government financial institutions and nationalised banks the other day, she referred to the sense of dissatisfaction among the people. I quote:

“One of the reasons for this dissatisfaction is—when we take up new activity, we do not change procedures and attitudes. Social set-up and people's psychology have changed, but banks still largely continued along old lines”.

In this way it is going on. The Prime Minister said again that several new anomalies had been created and discipline is laxed even at the officers' level. She called for a change in attitudes and methods of work in financial institutions to match the changing requirements and heightened expectations of the people. The Prime Minister's observations, which I have referred to earlier, give credence to the general feeling of disappointment among the people about the functioning of our banks.

Though some of the branches of the nationalised banks are reaching the rural sector, still, they have to meet the credit needs of agriculture which are not fully met by the banks. The annual credit requirements of the agricultural sector have been estimated at Rs. 2,500 crores during the Fifth Plan. As against this, what was the amount of credit provided by the banks during the last six years? Just Rs. 580 crores. Advances to agriculture rose from Rs. 188 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 767 crores at the end of April, 1975. This represents only 8.9 per cent of the total advances of the banks. According to the Report of the Ministry, during the year under review, commercial banks opened

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

1,693 branches, taking the total number of bank branches in the country to 18,180 by the end of December, 1974. As a result of this, the population per bank office has been further brought down to 30,000 as at the end of 1974 compared to 65,000 as on July 19, 1969.

"During 1974 also rural and semi-urban centres accounted for a large proportion of the new bank offices. Of the 1693 new branches opened during the year, 1082 were located at rural and semi-urban centres, taking the number of such branches to 12065, as at the end of 1974, compared to 5204 as on July, 1969."

In this way the credit needs of agriculture are not fully met by the banks. Agriculturists are still largely dependent on money-lenders and commercial banks will have to come to their rescue.

There is also an argument that commercial banks have achieved 80 per cent of what cooperative banking institutions have done in several decades in the field of agricultural credit. Those who put forward this argument forget about the vast resources at the command of the commercial banks as compared to the cooperative institutions.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer briefly to the conditions in non-nationalised banks. Several irregularities are being reported from private scheduled banks—both Indian and foreign-managed. We have recently heard of the illegal activities of the National and Grindlays Bank, now called Grindlays Bank. I do not know why the Government hesitates to nationalise these foreign banks, specially those which are violating the rules and regulations. The Government should shed its hesitation and make a beginning with the nationalisation of the Grindlays Bank and such other banks which are functioning erratically and exceeded Rs. 100 crores deposits.

Similar is the case with some Indian banks which have not been nationalised. Dubious methods are being followed in extending credit, there is rank nepotism in appointment of staff and witch-hunting of honest officials who resist the nefarious activities of the management. The other day, I have come across a strange resolution, proposed to be moved by a shareholder of the Andhra Bank against its Chairman. The resolution is proposed to be discussed in the Annual General Meeting of the Bank being held in Hyderabad today Sir, you will be startled to hear the wording of the resolution. I quote:

"The share-holders of the Andhra Bank, after careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that Shri K. K. Narayan, as the Chief Executive, whole-time Director and Chairman of the Bank, has hampered the progress of the bank. His continuance is likely to cause further damage to the progress of the institution."

What is the damage done by the Chairman for which he is sought to be penalised? In 1974 the deposits of the Andhra Bank have reached an all-time high of Rs. 141.46 crores from Rs. 113.82 crores, registering an increase of 24.29 per cent as against a rise of 14.15 per cent for the entire banking system. Its advances rose from 81.51 crores to Rs. 104.66 crores. This is the damage done by the Chairman which makes his continuance undesirable. I know Shri K. K. Narayan personally. He worked with me in 1942 movement. He is a very straightforward and efficient man. He resigned from the Merchantile Bank where he was getting Rs. 7,000 p.m and joined, I think in 1973, this bank at a lower salary of Rs. 4,000.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say something about the sugar policy of the Government. They have recently revised the prices. I do not know, on what basis. I would like to cite the example of Andhra Pradesh. The



consumer is not being given the lower rate. The consumer is being charged the same rate—Rs. 2.15 whereas....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more than ten minutes. There are your other colleagues.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, I am speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I quite see. But, there are your other colleagues.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I will only give a comparative statement as to how much they have reduced. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, it has been reduced from Rs. 149 to Rs. 117—a difference of Rs. 32. This is quite strange. I would request the Agriculture Minister, the Finance Minister as well as the Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies to go into this question. There is no coordination. Nobody knows on what basis they have fixed this price. Now, the cooperative sugar factories want to close down. They are prepared for nationalisation. We are already committed to nationalisation. Why don't we nationalise the sugar factories? We only want that a fair price should be given to the cane growers. We are not bothered about the profits; we are not bothered about other malpractices. We are bothered only about a proper cane price to the cane growers and in time. The private factories are not paying properly. There should be a thorough examination of the whole question of nationalisation.

Sir, I would request the Finance Minister, through you, that he should examine the Andhra Bank affairs immediately. The depositors are dissatisfied and the shareholders are dissatisfied. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Government to go into the reasons. The Governor of Reserve Bank has recently remarked that the nationalised banks are not working properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The Governor of Reserve Bank also has opined that the nationalised banks have not fulfilled the expectations and the purpose for which they were nationalised. I would request the Government to take note of the Prime Minister's desire and the opinion of the Governor of Reserve Bank and see that there is effective implementation of the objectives before we go in for other developments.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाणी) :  
सभापति महोदय, एक बात है, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब गण्डे महाशय भी दें और वित्त मंत्री जी भी दें क्योंकि समय के मामले में हमारे साथ जाँच आपका मध्यवहार होता है। पहले बोलने वाले कुछ भी बोल जाये लेकिन हमारा... .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can utilise the time in speaking, in making your point.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ के हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा जुल्म किसी के साथ हुआ है तो वन और जंगलों के साथ हुआ है। आप एक बात बता दीजिये कि कितना रुपया सरकार ने खर्च किया है 1950 के बाद और कितने जंगल आज देश में उममे पैदा हो गये ? मारे जंगल बरबाद कर दिये और उसकी ऐसी हालत बिगाड़ी है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी प्रान्ट कर देंगे कि इतना रुपया दे दीजिये। लेकिन मैं आपके सामने कमटी की रिपोर्ट उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"The Committee note that judging from the national and international standards, the position with respect to forest area in our country is extremely unsatisfactory."

[ श्री मूल चर्चा ]

"The Committee are concerned to note that instead of increasing the forest area in the country so as to bring it to the proportion laid down in the National Forest Policy Resolution, there have been continuous inroads into the forest area and there has been shrinkage of 3 million hectares of forest area since 1952. The Committee in their report (1969) had expressed concern over this matter and had felt that if this trend was allowed to continue unchecked, the situation might assume alarming proportions particularly in States having a small forest area. They, therefore, recommended that the matter might be placed before the National Development Council for their consideration and it was exactly after 4 years, i.e., on 8/9.12.1973 that it was actually placed before the Council."

"The Committee regret to observe that the Government have not paid due attention to the Committee's recommendations".

अगर कोई हमारे कमेटी आपकी कुछ रेकमेंड करे तो चार साल तक आप सन नहीं सकते और चार साल के बाद एक रेजोल्यूशन आता है। यह हालत हो रही है फारेस्ट की राजस्थान में ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश में ही नहीं, सभी जगह का कुछ कहना कठिन है। ये रिसर्च करने वाले इकट्ठा करते क्या है? लाखों रुपया करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर दिया और जंगल चले गये हिन्दुस्तान से। वन महोत्सव करते रहते हैं, क्या पता शिन्दे साहब के हाथ से किया गया या नहीं, लेकिन हर आदमी ने वन महोत्सव किया है और पेड़ काटते गये हैं। मेरे खयाल से यह बन्द हो कर देना चाहिये। बजट में कोई प्राविजन मत रखिये जंगल लगाने के लिये। सारे जंगल तो खत्म हो गये। इनको कौन काटते हैं? कांटेक्टर काटते हैं या कौन काटते हैं? यह जंगलों को साथ जुल्म करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके साथ आपका क्या रबैया है और इसमें क्या लिखा है रिपोर्ट में?

लेकिन उसको कोई परवाह नहीं? कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी तो चार साल बाद उस पर रिपोर्ट दी जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मैं कह दूँ। वल मैं बम्बई में था तो अखबारों में खबर आई है कि दो लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये। सारे जो मकान बनाने वाले थे उन्होंने मकान बनवाना बन्द कर दिया और दो लाख आदमी बेकार हो गये जो बम्बई में मकान बनाने वाले मजदूर हैं। तो गवर्नमेंट उन बिल्डिंग को ले ले। मात्र 20 दिन हो गये वहाँ लाखों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं। जो गवर्न चुम्बो अट्टालि ये बनाते थे उन्होंने वह सब काम बन्द कर दिया, सारा बिल्डिंग का काम ठप्प हो गया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें कनवना ही नहीं है। आप अपना पालिसी तो ठोक बनाते हैं लेकिन लाखों आदमी बेकार हो गये उनके लिये आपके पास क्या उपाय, क्या तरकीबें। या तो आप उदकी नाटिस दीजिये हम यह करने जा रहे हैं, तुम अपना इन्तजाम लावना इस तरह ता उनके लिये कार रोज का साधन नहीं रह गया। उन्होंने बृक्षकर मकान बनाना बन्द कर दिया और उससे लाखों लोग बेकार हो गये।

अभ्य अभा मेरे एक मित्र बैंकों की बात कह रहे थे। मैं इसमें यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभा भी आप ओवर टाइम एलावेस दा चाहते हैं जब कि सब लोगों ने एक आग से इसे बन्द करने की बात कही है। गान ने 1959 में 9 करोड़ रुपया दिया। 9 करोड़ से शुरू किया और आज बढ़ने बढ़ते 14 करोड़ तक आ गए। बराबर इसके ऊपर रिपोर्टें आती हैं लेकिन आप उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते। आप ओवर टाइम एलावेस बन्द कर दीजिए और बैंकों में ओवर-स्टॉफ हूँ। अभी प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी साहब बम्बई आये तो उन्होंने ए. बडुन बड़ी रिसर्च कर मालूम किया कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी का कर्म 7 जा है वह 10 मिनिस्टर से

ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाता है और ओवर टाइम मिलाकर । क्लर्क की तनख्वाह कितनी ज्यादा है ? बहुत ज्यादा है, फुल फ्लेज्ड मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा है । यह हालत आपके बैंकों की है । बड़े भाराम से बैंकों में लोग बैठे हैं । सूर्य नारायण जी अभी कोट कर रहे थे, हमारे पास भी उसकी शिकायत आई । मुझे मालूम हुआ कि रिजर्व बैंक का एक अच्छा काम करने वाला आदमी चला गया तो वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट वालों ने बलवा करना शुरू कर दिया । आज इन बैंकों को चेक करने वाला कोई नहीं है । वे रेजोल्यूशन पास करते हैं कि इसको हटा दो, ग्रान्ध बैंक के चेयरमैन को । क्यों हटा दो जब उसके टाइम में इतना डिपॉजिट बढ़ा और इतना अच्छा काम हुआ ?

अब मैं नहीं चाहता कि चार मिनट के समय में सारी बातें कहूं । लेकिन सभापति जी, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप पीछे बोलने वाले जो हैं उनका टाइम भी रेगुलेट करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री राम हेड़ाऊ (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के कार्यक्रमों को जनता देख रही है । बड़ी आशा से वह चाहती है कि रोटी कपड़ा और मकान की समस्या हल हो । अष्टाचार का निर्मूलन हो और जो छोटा आदमी है, नीचे के तबके का आदमी है, जिसका शोषण आजादी के पहिले और आजादी के बाद भी आज तक होता चला आ रहा है उसको कुछ राहत मिले ।

13.00 hrs.

इस दृष्टिकोण से पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन के बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोच-विचार कर अनिवार्य परिवर्तन करना चाहिये । शिक्षा क्षेत्र में जो अष्टाचार है उसकी इतनी लम्बी कहानी है कि उस पर बड़ी बड़ी थीसिस भी लिखी जा सकती है । आज व्यापारियों तथा सभी पक्ष के नेताओं की ग्राम से लेकर दिल्ली तक की बड़ी बड़ी शिक्षा संस्थायें

हैं । इनमें शिक्षकों को आधी या एक-तिहायी पगार दी जाती है । और आज भी पूरी पगार पर उनके हस्ताक्षर लिये जाते हैं । पिछले 27 साल से यह चला आ रहा है । स्कूल मैनेजमेंट के मोलिक धन्धा खोल कर बैठे हैं । इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पचास-पचास हजार रुपये प्रति माह एक-एक संस्था संचालक को मिल रहा है । वहां के मैनेजर जिनका शिक्षा क्षेत्र के प्रति कोई आदर नहीं है, उसको कुछ सम्झता नहीं है लेकिन धन्धे के नाम पर शिक्षा संस्थायें खोल कर बैठे हुये हैं । ग्राम पंचायत से लेकर पार्लियामेंट के नेताओं की ऐसी संस्थायें हैं । मैं सरकार से बिनती करना चाहता हूं, पहले भी कह चुका हूं, यदि शिक्षा क्षेत्र में अष्टाचार खत्म करना है, शिक्षा में उचित परिवर्तन लाना है, विद्यार्थियों को सही शिक्षा देकर उनके मस्तिष्क को सुधारना है तो आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार व्याप्त अष्टाचार को तुरन्त बिल्कुल समाप्त कर देना चाहिये । सभी प्राइवेट स्कूल्स को बन्द कर दिया जाय और उनका संचालन सरकार अपने हाथों में ले । आज हम देखते हैं—90-95 फीसदी पैसा प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट को शिक्षा संस्थायें चलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है, लेकिन वह पैसा मैनेजर के मकान में चला जाता है और मेहनत करने वाला शिक्षक अथवा विद्यार्थियों पर खर्च नहीं होता है । ऐसी स्थिति में ग्रान्ट देने का फायदा क्या है ? शिक्षकों का जो शोषण होता है उसके लिये वे अपना मुख खोल कर बोल नहीं सकते हैं । जब उनको नौकरी दी जाती है तभी उनसे कोरे कागज पर राजीनामा लिखवा लिया जाता है । यह चीज कब बन्द होगी ? प्राइमरी से कालिज की शिक्षा तक यही स्थिति है । 18 साल तक मैं भी शिक्षक रहा हूं, इसलिये मुझे यह सब मालूम है । सरकार इस पर तुरन्त विचार करे और इमर-जेंसी का उपयोग कर के प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट में जो स्कूल्स हैं उनको तुरन्त अपने संचालन

[श्री राम हेड़ाऊ]

में ले। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो शिक्षा क्षेत्र में जिसे आप एक पवित्र क्षेत्र मानते हैं, उसमें एक बड़ा भारी परिवर्तन हो सकेगा।

दूसरे मुझे बुनकरो के संबंध में कहना है कि आजादी के बाद उन पर बड़ा भारी प्रत्याय होता आ रहा है। बुनकरो के संबंध में अलग अलग राज्यों में तथा दिल्ली सरकार ने भी जितने आज तक कमीशन बनाये उन की रिपोर्टों पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र या प्राइवेट क्षेत्र के जरिए बुनकरो का राहत देने की जो व्यवस्थाये हुई उन बुनकरो को या हथकरघों को सरकारी राहत बिलकुल नहीं पहुंचा। आपने जो बीच की एजेसीज निर्मित की हैं उन्होंने सारा सरकारी पैसा हड़प लिया है। मैं सरकार से बिनती करूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र से जितने लोग घुसे हुए हैं उन के इस क्षेत्र से घुसने के पहले उन के पास कितनी प्रापर्टी थी और आज कितनी है, उन के धन्धे कौन से हैं, उन का खर्चा कैसे चलता है, यदि इन बातों का पूरा व्यौरा आप देखें तो मालूम होगा कि लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपए की जायदाद कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र में जो लोग मालिक बन कर बैठे हैं, लोक सेवा के नाम पर घुम कर बैठे हैं, उन्होंने बनाई है। उन की मारी प्रापर्टी जब्त होनी चाहिए। इस वीस-गृही कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यदि आप इन दिशा में कदम नहीं उठायेगे तो बुनकरो की स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। उन के हथकरघों के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं मिलेगी तो उन की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं आयेगा। सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। हमारे साथी लोग हमारे साथ रहे—यदि इसी भावना को लेकर आप ऐसे बदमाशों को पालते रहेंगे तो सत्ताइस साल से जो कुछ भी हो रहा है उस से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। इस लिए मैं बिनती करता हूँ कि जो शिबरमन कमेटी के रिपोर्ट आते उसे कार्यान्वित कर, और उसने पहले अशोक मेहता

कमेटी रिपोर्ट ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि यदि बुनकरो को जीवित रखना है तो हैडलूम की मिला के साथ या पावरलूम के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं हो सकती है, हथकरघों के लिए कुछ प्रकार के कपड़े को प्रोत्साहित रखना चाहिए जोकि केवल हथकरघों पर ही बनाये जा सकें, पावरलूम या मिला में नहीं। रगीन साड़ी के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश की गई कि उनका निर्माण हैडलूम के लिए ही सुरक्षित रखा जाये लेकिन आज दस साल आतीत होने के बाद भी उगपर कोई अमल नहीं हो सका है। हम देखते हैं रगीन साड़ी का उत्पादन मिला और करघों पर हो रहा है और उसके पीछे राजनीति काम कर रही है। सरकार को बुनकरो की कार्ट चिन्ता नहीं है लेकिन जा मुट्ठी भर एजीपति हैं जिनकी मिने है, पावरलूम हैं, जिन्होंने टैक्स बचाने के लिए अलग अलग यूनिट्स खोल रखी हैं वह मुर्खित है। यदि सरकार बुनकरो को वास्तव में राहत देना चाहती है तो मैं मिनिस्टर माहव के साथ डग पर गभीरता से विचार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ क्योंकि मैंने 8 साल तक बुनकरो की है और मुझे इसका पूरा अनुभव है। यदि सही रूप में आप बुनकरो को राहत देना चाहते हैं तो गाव गाव में आप हैडलूम की फैक्ट्रिया खोलें और 8-10 घंटे काम करने के लिए बुनकरो को बहा बुलाये और देश विदेश में। स प्रकार के कपड़े की डिमाण्ड है उस पर विचार करके एकमपट की इ स्ट्रक्चर के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन का कार्य करे तथा बुनकरो को उचित मजदूरी दे। कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र में कराडा रुपया बटने से यह सवाल हल नहीं होगा। यदि इस संबंध में सरकार वास्तव में कुछ करना चाहती है तो मैं अपनी पार्टी के साथ सदा ही सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार रहूंगा।

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, in supporting the Supplementary Demands under consideration of this august House, I would confine myself to making a few observations with reference to one or two Demands contained therein. Now,

I would refer to Demands under Short-term fertiliser loans and Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Rs. 20.0 crores). This is indicative, in my opinion, that the desire of the Government is to go forward to achieve the objective of growth with social justice. It is true that under the changed circumstances brought about in this country, as a result of the proclamation of emergency and the announcement of the dynamic 20-point economic programme, it has become incumbent upon the Government to seek urgent ways and means of stepping up production in a climate of discipline and to ensure equitable distribution of income and essential commodities in this country. Keeping this objective in view, it is a very timely provision made—about Rs. 30.0 crores—for providing rural credit in the context of moratorium which is a part and parcel of the 20-point economic programme. Sir, it does not appear to be a considerable amount in my opinion because the declaration and enforcement of the moratorium on a country-wide scale would generate a great demand for rural credit and that has got to be tackled. In this context, I welcome the Government's proclaimed desire of setting up of 50 regional rural banks in different parts of the country to step up and fill up this gap in rural credit that is going to be felt as a result of this moratorium.

I request the Government to bear in mind that while opening these rural regional banks care should be taken to avoid the needless outlay on overhead expenses. It is our very sad experience that while opening branches of nationalised banks in the rural sector, we have not taken sufficient care to avoid unnecessary overhead expenses which are a dead load on the banks. In my own area, in small villages, nationalised banks have set up branches and engaged houses at a fabulous rental of Rs. 600 to 700 per month, which is unthinkable. This should be gone into and wherever possible the expenses should be sharply pruned.

The reduction of fertiliser prices recently announced by the Government is a timely step in the right direction and is calculated to augment agricultural production. It is surprising that while on the one hand Government is giving such incentives to agricultural production, on the other hand Government itself is working at cross purposes by adopting certain pricing policies which will directly hit agricultural production. Otherwise, how on earth can we understand the recently announced sugar levy price policy? A sudden and drastic reduction of Rs. 32 per quintal is bound to cripple sugar production at least in Andhra Pradesh. I am afraid in the coming season, many sugar factories, including cooperatives, will have to close down. This sudden and calamitous reduction in price is inexplicable. The rationale of this policy is not understood by the public and by the members. This should be urgently reviewed. The new levy price should not be made applicable to the production on hand already in the factories, because in the hope of realising a certain price level, they have already paid certain prices to the cane-growers. If this new policy is made applicable to the sugar production already on hand, the factories will be ruined and will land themselves in a big mess. Licences have been issued for setting up new cooperative sugar factories in the backward areas of Chittoor, that is, at Renugunta and the poor ryots have raised the required capital by making huge sacrifices but they are not able to proceed because the capital cost, the cost of plant etc. have gone up and credit is not forthcoming from the usual financial agencies. In reply to our representations, Government says, the Sampath Committee is going into the question and is going to give a report, on which Government will take action. We do not know what is going to happen. The ryots are already getting frustrated.

There is a Demand for Rs. 75 crores for transfer to the States for advance action on the core sector projects of

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

irrigation and power. This is a right step and it should have been taken in a much bigger way. In fact, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been representing to the Centre that liberal advance assistance should be given so that the Nagarjunasagar project could be completed sooner than otherwise possible, so that the gap in rice production in the country can be filled up by this one project alone. The 21 point economic programme envisages bringing about 2 million acres under irrigation. Nagarjunasagar is already in an advanced stage of completion and with a little advance assistance from the Centre this could be completed within a year or two, so that the food requirements of the country could be met adequately.

In setting up new super the mal power stations, Andhra Pradesh has been ignored. Setting up new thermal power stations at coal pitheads so that there may not be power shortage again should be wisely planned on an equitable basis. The Singareni coal belt area could have supported not one but three super thermal stations of this type very economically. Surprisingly, among the four centres selected for World Bank help, Andhra does not find a place. I hope this omission will be made good and Government would take a step in the right direction by setting up a super thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for presenting the supplementary demands and for expressing frankly the real state of affairs. The NTC mills are short of Rs. 57 crores and the handlooms about Rs. 34 crores. This comes to almost Rs. 100 crores. About the textile mills, the minister said, whatever amount was there, it has already been washed away. I do not know the reasons for the huge loss which NTC is suffering. On a account of manufacturing controlled cloth, it seems NTC is suffering a loss of Rs. 25 crores. I want to know the reason

for this whether the mills are inefficient or the price fixed is low. I also want to know why the private mills also are not compulsorily made to produce this cloth, so that they may also share the loss. The minister said, the cotton prices are very high. This is not correct. They are the lowest in the world now, almost at the rock bottom. All the kisans are ruined. Next year I am sure the Government has to import cotton again.

If the sugar price which has been fixed now is allowed to continue, I am sure the minister will be compelled to make the same sort of statement about sugar mills as he is making now about textile mills, because next year no sugar factory will be in a position to start crushing. As the previous speaker pointed out, in Andhra Pradesh, the price has been reduced by Rs. 32 per quintal in one year. It is not spread over five or ten years. The cost of levy sugar in Andhra is only Rs. 117. Out of that, Rs. 6 will go for the gunny bag. So, the actual cost is only Rs. 111. It means just one rupee per kg. Is there any other cheaper commodity in the country than sugar? I do not know how this price is arrived at. The price has been reduced now by Rs. 32 per bag in one year. The cost of the same sugar is about Rs. 441 in some areas. Government is purchasing levy sugar at the rate of Rs. 441 per bag. Instead of purchasing at a higher rate, why not the Government allow the mills to sell it in the open market? The cost of levy sugar is double the cost of free sale sugar. Free sale sugar is sold at Rs. 240 or 250 per quintal. Another Rs. 140 is added by way of excise duty on free sale sugar. What is the logic behind this? I request Shri Jagjivan Babu to see that these prices are immediately revised. This year our country has produced 49 lakh tonnes of sugar. Next year we have planned to produce 51 lakh tonnes. I can say with my 33 years' of experience in sugar industry that next year the sugar production will not exceed 30 lakh tonnes, because the more will be the loss for more production.

This year, we are exporting 15 lakh tonnes of sugar and we are getting Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 300 crore in rupee profit. In spite of this, the industry is being let down by the Government. I do not know who has made this policy. I think, somebody in the Agriculture Ministry might have done this and everybody has put his signatures on that and it has become a law. About 50 to 60 Members of Parliament went to Babu Jagjivan Ram and 60 M.P.s represented this case to the Prime Minister. I would like to warn the Minister that if enough attention is not paid to the sugar industry which is giving hundreds of crores of rupees to the national exchequer by way of excise, transport, etc., you may lose such a big sum and this nation will become bankrupt.

We are having adverse balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores. Sugar is the only commodity which can bridge this huge gap. I congratulate the Minister for his herculean effort in exporting sugar. A timely warning has been given by four States i.e. Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. These four States produce 66 per cent of the total production in the country and 90 per cent of this is in cooperative sector. Unless Government takes certain immediate steps, the cooperative sector of the sugar industry will be ruined completely. What is the wisdom in killing the goose which lays golden eggs.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANICRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But I would like to make certain observations and I hope, the hon. Minister would enlighten us on those points.

One of the fundamental and main objectives of our planning and our monetary policies has been to reduce inflationary pressure on our economy. And the other is to see that whatever is spent is spent for productive purposes because we want to bring down the prices; and one of the points of

the 20-Point Programme is to reduce the prices of essential commodities in this country. But, Sir, when I look at this, I am surprised to find that two most disquieting trends have been revealed in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If you look at page 10, you will find that the Government has clearly admitted that the latest assessment of their resources position indicates that the resources gap of certain States for funding their approved Plan outlays may be of a higher order. It is estimated that an additional amount of Rs. 75 crores may be required for this purpose for which a Supplementary Appropriation is sought. In fact, last year the Central Government had directed the State Governments to mobilise their resources because unless the State Governments mobilise their resources, since the Reserve Bank was not there to meet all the requirements of the Governments' expenditure, they won't be able to implement all the policies and programmes. Therefore, the first requirement was that the States were to be asked to mobilise their resources. Now, the trend is that they have not mobilised the resources and perhaps, the directives of the Central Government have not been implemented effectively. Therefore, we are asking for Rs. 75 crores to fill up the gap in the resources. The other point is that we thought that perhaps, all the directives of the Central Government on the Ways and Means would be implemented and the position in this regard would improve by at least 1 per cent. But again, we find to our surprise and dismay that ways and means position of the State Governments have deteriorated in the last year. Therefore, again, in this account the Central Government is asking for a further amount of Rs. 50 crores for helping the States. I think, these are very disquieting trends and the Central Government should really try to remove these things by taking certain action and not by giving Rs. 75 crores. It is going to defeat the 20-Point Programme that we have committed to implement in the shortest possible time. In three or four months we

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

have to see that they are implemented. Otherwise, we are not trying to lessen the inflationary pressure on our economy.

Secondly, I would draw attention to some of the programmes of the Orissa Government. As some of our friends have said, the Paradip fertilizer project is a big complex costing about Rs. 265 crores. When its foundation was laid in 1974 we thought that it would be implemented by the end of 1974 or at least in the beginning of 1975. While for Korba and other projects money has been provided, we find that not a paise has been provided for this project. Even though we were assured in the last budget session by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that provision would be made for the Paradip fertilizer project, we do not see even a token grant of Rs. 1,000, which would at least show that the Government want to proceed with this project.

Coming to irrigation, I would like to say that Orissa needs these facilities more and more. The Central Government has to finance the major and important projects. Take the Delta Irrigation Scheme, which was started in 1954 with an estimate of Rs. 14 crores. Because of the delay in the execution of this scheme, huge resources of the Government are being wasted. Though it started with an estimate of Rs. 14 crores, today it has gone up to Rs. 84 crores. It is not going to be completed for the next ten years which will mean that it will cost Rs. 135 crores. This shows that we are not able to work to schedule. At least during this emergency we have to see that we complete these projects in time.

Another very important irrigation project is Gania Barrage project. This should also attract the attention of the Government and, if not today, at least in the next two or three years, it should be undertaken.

I am happy that recently Kolab and some other projects in Orissa have been approved. They will certainly help so far as irrigation and power generation in that area is concerned. I feel that similarly the other projects should also receive the attention of the Government.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :  
 सभापति जी, जो मण्टीमेंटरी डिमान्डस हैं उन का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मान्यवर, चीनी मिलों के बारे में और कोआपरेटिव मिलों के बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हमारे साथियों ने लेवी प्राइम जो बढ़ाई गई है उस की चर्चा की। श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत दिनों से इस बात को इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर कहता आ रहा हूँ कि जब तक चीनी के बारे में खाडसारी और गुड के बारे में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति घोषित नहीं होगी तब तक कोई यह कहे कि इस के बारे में क्या निश्चय हो, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। क्योंकि उत्तरी भारत में चीनी मिल बहुत पुरानी हैं, उन की रिकवरी कम है और कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा पड़ती है बनिस्वत उन मिलों के जो मिलें कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में नई खुल रही हैं। उन की रिकवरी और कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन अच्छा है। पूर्वी यू० पी० और बिहार में जो मिलें है उन पर हर साल इतना ज्यादा कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पड़ता है कि मिल मालिक चिल्लाते हैं कि हम नुकसान में जा रहे हैं। बड़ी मुश्किल से प्रांतीय सरकारें उन को गन्ना किसानों को उनके गन्ने का दाम देने के लिए राजी कर पाती हैं। आज वही परिस्थिति है। इसीलिए भागव कमीशन ने कुछ अपने सुझाव दिये। सब से पहला सुझाव उन्होंने यह दिया कि जो चीनी मिलें सही तरीके से इकोनामी को मैन्टेन नहीं कर सकती हैं तो उन को आप को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिए।

आज मुझे यह जान कर खुशी हुई है कि कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर के लोग भी इस निश्चय



पर पहुंच रहे हैं कि आज की स्थिति में कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर, सब की फ्रैक्टरीज को नेशनलाइज कर लेना चाहिए। श्रीमन्, सवाल आज यह नहीं है बल्कि आज सब से बड़ा सवाल किसानों की बकाया राशि का है। सरकारी आकड़ों के अनुसार 70 करोड़ रुपया सारे देश में किसानों का चीनी मिलों पर बकाया है और उस में से करीब 40 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश का बकाया है। यह तो इस सीजन का बकाया है और इस के पहले सीजन का भी छ करोड़ बकाया है। खाद्य मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिख दिया है कि वे मिलों पर रिकवरी मॉर्टिफिकेट्स इशू कर दे। मैं बहुत अरब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने मिलों पर रिकवरी मॉर्टिफिकेट्स इशू किए गए हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का 40 करोड़ रुपया मिलों पर बकाया है और आज सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों में बाढ़ आई है और किसान वृत्त परेशान है। आज किसानों को मदद की जरूरत है और आज सबसे ज्यादा पैसा उन्हीं लोगों का बकाया है जोकि एक, दो, तीन और चार एकड़ के किसान हैं। सरकार आज गावों में एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स के लिए और एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाने के लिए बैंकों की योजना बना रही है और बोर्डेड लेबर को किस तरह में मदद की जाए, यह सोचा जा रहा है और बड़े बड़े जो साहूकार हैं उन से उन को कौंसे छुट्टी दिलवाई जाए। ये सब काम किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार की यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि चीनी मिलों पर जो 70 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बाकी है, वह उन को दिलवाये और इस के लिए मेरा मुझाव यह है कि आज जिस दानून का इस्तेमाल स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ किया जा रहा है, उस का इस्तेमाल उन के खिलाफ भी किया जाए। आज जो उन मिलों के पास 10 लाख या 15 लाख का जो भी स्टॉक हो, उस को रिकवरी मॉर्टिफिकेट इशू कर के सरकार को अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिए। मान्यवर, इस संबंध में मैं इस राय का हूं।

आज श्री गेंदा सिंह यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं हैं। पहले जब मैं कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की बात करता था तो वे कहा करते थे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मिल का नेशनलाइजेशन कर लेना चाहिये और कोआपरेटिव की बात मत करो। अब ऐसा समय आ गया है कि गेंदा सिंह जी भी यह कहने कि आज जो परिस्थिति आ गई है उसमें कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर की मिलों को भी नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये। श्री सूर्य नागराज जी किसानों के बहुत बड़े नेता हैं और कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में उन्होंने बहुत दिनों तक काम किया है। वे भी शायद मेरे विचार पर आ जाये। और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। मान्यवर, चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आज नहीं तो कल करना ही है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अभी हम राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते ताकि उद्योग पूरी स्पीड से काम करें। हम भी समझते हैं कि अभी उपयुक्त समय नहीं है और उद्योगों को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने में कोई कोर-कसर बाकी नहीं रखनी चाहिये।

श्रीमन् टैक्सटाइल मिलों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य श्री बनर्जी ने काफी कहा है। मैं भी एक टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिक को जानता हूं, जिन पर लाखों रुपया का सेल्स टैक्स बाकी पड़ा है। आज सारी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री जो कानपुर में है, उसकी एमेंट्स और लाइबिलिटीज को बेच कर लोग नेपाल राज्य में जाना चाहते हैं और वहां जा कर बसना चाहते हैं श्री राम रत्न गुप्त का नाम आया, जिनको सागर सदन जानता है और देश के सारे लोग जानते हैं। आज तक इस प्रवृत्ति के लोग पनप रहे हैं। अब जब कि यहां पर एकेनामिक मेजर्स एडोप्ट किये जा रहे हैं, तो यह लोग समझते हैं कि बेहतर यह है कि कहीं दूसरी जगह जाकर ज्यादा फायदा कमाया जाए, बनिस्वत इसके कि यहां पर पैसा लगाया जाये। मैं ऐसे बहुत से मालिकों को जानता हूं जो कि

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

चीनी मिलों के हैं और सूती मिलों के हैं जोकि यहाँ से जाना चाहते हैं।

ग्राज कोटन ग्रोवर्स की क्या हालत है। मान्यवर, सरकार प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहती है। चीनी मिलों की हालत देख ली और किसानों की जो हालत है उसको देख लिया। ग्राज जो कोटन ग्रोवर्स हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। यहाँ पर काटन ग्रोवर्स के जो सबसे बड़े नुमायन्दा हैं, और एसोसिएशन के प्रेजिडेंट हैं वे बैठे हुये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये का लांग स्ट्रेपल कोटन हमारे पास पड़ा हुआ है और किसान उसका भाव नहीं पा रहा है। ग्राज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि बेल्जियम से तो काटन आएगा लेकिन जो लांग स्ट्रेपल काटन हमारे यहाँ पैदा होता है, उसको स्टोर करके अपने मिलों के द्वारा सस्ते दामों पर सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। उसका इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं होता? ग्राज गवर्नमेंट की मंशा सोशलाइजेशन की है और वह चाहती है कि सस्ता कपड़ा बना कर गरीबों में बाँटे लेकिन ग्राज 34 करोड़ रुपये का कपड़ा स्टॉक में पड़ा हुआ है। ग्राज हैन्डलूम का कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ है। मैं हैन्डलूम के क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। गोरखपुर, मऊ, ग्राजमगढ़ और दूसरे प्रदेशों की जो हैन्डलूम इंडस्ट्री है, उसके बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। मान्यवर, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी सबसे पहले और अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी की कमेटी जो बनी, उसकी रिपोर्ट भी मैंने ही दी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हैन्डलूम का जो बीवर है, वह मरा जा रहा है और उसकी दस्तकारी खत्म हो रही है। उसके लिए कोई स्कीम बनायी जाये और उसके लिये कपड़ा नियत किया जाय। इसके बाद "शिवारमन कमेटी" की रिपोर्ट आई और वह बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी रिपोर्ट थी। इस तरह से रिपोर्टें तो आ जाती हैं लेकिन उन रिपोर्टों पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी होना चाहिये। और,

जो बूनकर हैं, उनकी हालत ग्राज क्या है। ग्राज उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बाढ़ आई हुई है और लोग परेशान हैं। वहाँ पर एक पावर स्टेशन बनना था, गोरखपुर और सहजनवा में 400 मैगावाट का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनना था जिससे पूर्वी जिलों का जो सारा डिवीजन गोरखपुर का है, वह इन्डस्ट्रियेलाइज होता। वहाँ पर जमीन पर ज्यादा बोझ है और लोग चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग घंघे खोले जायें, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग भी चाहते हैं और कोपरेटिव सेक्टर के लोग भी और हैन्डलूम का काम करने वाले लोग भी अपने रोजगार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मान्यवर, ग्राज उस पावर प्लान्ट का क्यों स्थान परिवर्तन हो रहा है। एक चीफ मिनिस्टर ने ही नहीं बल्कि दो दो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में एशोरेंस दिया कि यह गोरखपुर में बनेगा लेकिन अब सुना जाता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में कोई बी० बी० लाल साहब थे, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी कि वहाँ पर पावर स्टेशन नहीं बनेगा क्योंकि पानी नहीं है। राप्ती नदी की बाढ़ का पानी ग्राज भी वहाँ भरा हुआ है, फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन वहाँ पर है, जूट मिल है और सारी स्थिति वहाँ पर पैदा है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि एक टैक्निकल कमेटी वहाँ पर भेजनी चाहिये जो कि वहाँ पर जा कर जांच करे। वहाँ पर कुछ जमींदारों की कुछ जमीन आती है। और उसको बचाने के लिये ग्राज वहाँ से पावर स्टेशन के बदलने की बात चल रही है। पूर्वी जिलों में बाढ़ से 100 करोड़ रुपया हर साल बर्बाद होता है, एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स बर्बाद होते हैं और लाखों लोग बेघरबार होते हैं और 50 करोड़ रुपया सरकार हर साल वहाँ पर मदद के तौर पर देती है लेकिन 100 करोड़ रुपया लगाकर एक नदी घाटी योजना नहीं बनाती है। वहाँ पर राप्ती नदी घाटी योजना, जलकुंडी नदी घाटी योजना नेपाल सरकार से बात कर के बनाई जाए और इस मामले को तय किया

जाये। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इससे वहाँ की गरीबी दूर होगी और इन्डस्ट्रियाइ-जेशन वहाँ पर होगा और एप्रीकल्चर भी इन्डस्ट्रियाइज तौर पर किया जा सकता है।

मुझे आशा है और विश्वास है कि इन बातों का माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे और यह देखेंगे कि वहाँ की स्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जा सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की ग्रान्ट्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there will be two speakers—Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya and Shri Madhukar—and after that, the Minister will reply.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Debate on Supplementary Demand for Grants permits us to assess the present economic health of our country. There are various angles from which an assessment can be made, that is, budgetary, monetary and fiscal measures which we have taken during the last two years, the declaration in the rate of inflation over the last year, the production and productivity, in agriculture and basic energy industries like coal and oil and so on.

As the time allotted to us is very short, I would like to make certain points. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from a particularly backward region, a disastrous area, a disastrous region in India where 6000 jobs have vanished during the last 5—10 years, where the confrontation between Adivasis and non-Adivasis is going on, where there is one crop economy and only two per cent of the area is under irrigation.

The Sifton Survey Report in 1917 showed that out of five years, two are normally drought years and one is a good rainfall year only. So, the situation is like this: there has been one

crop economy; there has been arrested growth; there has been closure of Giridih Collieries; there has been land alienation present drought and low quantum of relief. So, you have to get out of that. There has been a scheme for rejuvenation and revitalisation of the Giridih Collieries.

13.39 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISWANATHAN in the Chair]

A plan prepared by the foreign experts in 1946 suggested that the entire DVC should have a number of dams of which Bal Pahari was one, and if it was accepted, it would have helped the Adivasis.

The long-range neglect has led to certain political consequences in my region to which I urgently draw the attention of all concerned. In December, 1974, I sent a telegram—when there was the turmoil going on in my region—to Shri D. P. Dhar, the then Minister of Planning, Shri K. Brahma-nanda Reddy, Minister of Home Affairs and Shri D. K. Borooah, our Congress President. I had said this in that short telegram—I think, I could not have compressed the situation in a fewer words:

“ONE CROP ECONOMY COMMA ARRESTED GROWTH COMMA CLOSURE GIRIDIH COLLIERIES 000 A FOREST CASES COMMA USURY COMMA LAND ALIENATION PRESENT DROUGHT AND LOW QUANTUM OF RELIEF IN GIRIDIH COMMA GANDEY AND BEGABAD ANCHALS HAVE THE GROUND READY FOR EXTREMIST LEADERS STOP TWENTY FORCIBLE PADDY HARVESTING ALREADY REPORTED STOP PIRTAND AND NAWADIH ANCHAL PARTICULARLY TENSE STOP SCHEDULED TRIBES JOINED IN MANY PLACES AND AGRARIAN SITUATION COMPLICATED STOP WIDESPREAD TURMOIL APPREHENDED STOP CHIEF MINISTER BIHAR INFORMED STOP SUGGEST IN-DEPTH APPROACH TO THE

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]  
REGION FOR CONTAINMENT AND  
LONG RANGE SOLUTION THROUGH  
SPECIAL GRANTS OF MINIMUM  
PROGRAMME IN GIRIDIH LETTER  
FOLLOWS"

But no in-depth assessment of the situation has been made; no plan has been forthcoming; and the people there have been left to chase themselves in this quagmire, that is, the particular region of Tundi, Giridih, Nawadi, Pirtand, and Dumri—all in Giridih and Dhanbad districts.

I welcome the 50 core projects of major irrigation which should be taken up. I suggest that Balpaharidh dam in Tundi may also be taken up. We should take up small irrigation projects costing Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 which will bring about a sea change in that region. The extra demands for grants have become necessary because there have been extra allocations in the matter of irrigation this year to the extent of Rs. 59 crores and in the matter of power to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. But we are always behind the schedule. If we complete another 2,200 megawatts, we will only be completing the programme set out for the Fourth Five-Year Plan and will be nearly two years behind the schedule in the Fifth Plan.

I would like to point out that the nationalised banks are not pulling their weight in helping agriculture. The cost of credit is rather high. I understand that you have other regional banks and so on. But, in the meantime, your scheme for increasing the taccavi loan from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 90 crores will not help. I suggest that there should be an effective increase in the taccavi loan to Rs. 120 crores, so that immediate relief and help for increasing the agricultural production can be reached to the people who need it most.

The difficulty with the nationalised banks is that they are restricted by the ten-mile limit. They are also not helpful to small industries.

The resources position should be improved to enable the Jute Corporation, Cotton Corporation and Mica Corporation to give effective price support. I am told that the funds are not available. Yet, we have taken up a large amount of economic territory. Unemployment and depression in prices are there. The price of stick lac has crashed from Rs. 25/- per kg. to Re. 1 per kg. The governmental help to face these challenges has been too little or too late.

In mica, there is a wide unemployment zone. Forty per cent of mica export is canalised through MITCO, but the procedure and *modus operandi* of purchase is not helping the mica industry in the way they should. They have recently revised the prices, but they have done a major injury to the mica-manufacturing trade. I saw it only the day before yesterday.

Special prices in respect of different limits, 10 to 15 mm or 25 to 30 mm have been removed. That will kill a number of expert mica manufacturers and allow them to add a few thousand skilled workers to the army of the unemployed.

You have demanded certain grants for the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I would have liked if you had brought some Demands for Grants for starting micronised powder, mica paper and macanite manufacturing industries in the region. That alone—that alone—can lead to long range health of mica industry and nothing else. We are beating about the bush and in the meantime, the melancholy story of 1.6 lakh mica home splitters who are the most skilled in the world—they can split 1/10,000th of an inch—is continuing. Mica industry has achieved a record in regard to the wages of these most skilled mica home splitters. Most of them are women Adivasis, Momins and scheduled castes and their wages are Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00 per week. That is their wage earning. That is what mica industry has done. Herein lies the major failure of the Ministry of Commerce.

The World Bank had pointed out that energy should never be subsidised. That is precisely what we have been doing during the last few decades. The effect has been that the coal miner has been ill-paid, and the coal industrial belt had a lot of environmental pollution and a high rate of incidence of microbial and respiratory diseases. I am glad that this is being reversed. I am glad that the Government has taken it up. I welcome this subsidy to Coal Mines Authority and other authorities to bring about this change which has been long overdue. I support this Demand for Grant in the supplementary Demands.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) .  
अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलते समय मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर ही अपने विचार आगे सामने रखूंगा। मुझे अफसोस हुआ इस बात को देखकर कि कृषि का विकास में जो एक रोग है और हर साल की बमारी है और जिस के निदान के लिए सप्लीमेंटरी मांग रखी जाना चाहिये नहीं रखी गई है। हर साल असम से लेकर बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तक के तमाम जो इन के है बाढ़ की चपेट में आने रहते हैं और बहुत भारी जाधन की क्षति होती है। सरकार की ओर से जो योजनायें बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए बनाई जाती हैं उनको पूरा नहीं किया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि ये तमाम इनके हर साल बाढ़ में डूब जाते हैं और लोगों को बहुत भारी क्षति होती है। उत्तर भारत के तमाम इलाके लगातार बाढ़ की चपेट में आने हैं, इस साल भी आए हुए हैं। रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं कि सहारा से लेकर चम्पारन तक का सारा इलाका हर साल की भांति इस बार भी बाढ़ की चपेट में है। इस बार यहां बहुत भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। पूर्वी चम्पारन के बीस प्रखंडों से तेरह प्रखंड बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हैं। यहां पार साल भी बाढ़ आई थी और इस साल भी आई है। अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा

होगा कि काठमांडू से दिल्ली तक का जो नेशनल हाई वे है वह आवागमन के लिए बन्द हो गया है और लाखों लाख एकड़ भूमि जिसमें धान की फ़सल लगी हुई थी वह बरबाद हो गई है। इसकी ओर सरकार ने कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया है। कुछ कदम रिलीफ़ के जरूर उठाए जाते हैं लेकिन वे बहुत ही नाकाम्य होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के सवाल पर अगर सरकार ने गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया होता और इनकी रोकथाम के लिए अनुपूरक मांगें पेश की होती तो यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम होता। बाढ़ों पर काबू पा कर लोगों को विनाश से बचाया जा सकता था और कृषि के उत्पादों को बढ़ाने में आपको सहायता मिल सकती थी और आपने जो आर्थिक कार्यक्रम अपने सामने रखा है जो लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है उसकी पूर्ति में सहायता मिल सकती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए था और मंत्री महोदय को बाढ़ नियंत्रण की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुपूरक मांगें लानी चाहिए थीं, मगर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है। इस स्थिति में हर साल बाढ़ आने और उम के कारण जन-धन की भारी क्षति होने की एक अन्तहीन शृंखला बन गई है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि वर्तमान इमर्जेंसी को देश के निर्माण का अवसर बना दिया जाये। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बाढ़-नियंत्रण की योजनाओं को कारगर ढंग से लागू करने के लिए सरकार को धन खर्च करना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारें उन योजनाओं को पूरा कर रही हैं या नहीं।

बिहार की गंडक योजना एक अन्तर्राज्यीय योजना है, और एक अन्तर्देशीय योजना भी है। इस योजना से केवल बिहार की लगभग साढ़े सैंतीस लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने वाली है। पहले यह 56

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

करोड़ रुपये की योजना थी, मगर 120 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने के बाद भी अभी उस की पूरी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। कहा जाता है कि बिहार सरकार के पास फंड्स नहीं हैं। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से लगातार यह मांग कर रहा हूँ कि वह इस को एक केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में अपने हाथ में ले ले और उस को कार्यान्वित कराये, क्योंकि इस के द्वारा बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, और नेपाल में भी, सिंचाई होने वाली है। स्थिति यह है कि गंडक योजना का काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है और उम का खर्च लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है।

गंडक योजना में फ्रील्ड चैनल्स के अभाव में खेतों में पानी नहीं पहुंचता है। गर्मियों और बरसान में नहरों में पानी चलता रहता है, लेकिन खेतों में पानी नहीं पहुंचता है। भूतपूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री ने यह कुबूल किया था कि फ्रील्ड चैनल्स का निर्माण इस योजना के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वह गंडक योजना को एक केन्द्रीय योजना के रूप में अपने हाथ में ले और उस के लिए अनुपूरक मांगों को मदन के सामने रखे। तभी हम समझ सकेंगे कि कृषि के विकास की ओर उम का कुछ ध्यान है।

यद्यपि उर्वरकों के दाम कम हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आज स्थिति यह है कि मझोले और गरीब किसानों ने उर्वरकों के उपयोग में कमी कर दी है, क्योंकि उन के दाम बहुत ज्यादा है। भले ही सरकार को इस के लिए सबसिडी देनी पड़े, यह आवश्यक है कि उर्वरकों के दाम घटाये जायें, ताकि कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो। इस के लिए सरकार को अनुपूरक मांग को लाना चाहिए। उर्वरकों के दाम को और घटाया जाये, जिस से मझोले और गरीब किसानों को

उर्वरकों का इस्तेमाल करने की सहूलियत हो सके और इस प्रकार खेती की तरक्की हो सके। उर्वरकों के बढ़ हुए दामों से बड़े बड़े किसानों को कोई हानि या असुविधा नहीं होती है, लेकिन मझोले और गरीब किसान उन का उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं और वे लोग पुराने तरीके से खेती कर रहे हैं और उसमें अभी कोई तब्दीली नहीं हो पाई है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे ने चीनी की राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित करने के बारे में कहा है, जो आज एक राष्ट्रीय मांग का रूप ले चुकी है। उत्तर भारत में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तमाम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्र यकरण करने की मांग एक राष्ट्रीय मांग है। इस सम्बन्ध में संसद् के 357 सदस्यों ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एक मेमोरेंडम दिया था और उन से भेट भी की थी। लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है कहा जाता है कि ऐसा करने पर कम्पेन्सेशन देना पड़ेगा, वह कहाँ से आयेगा। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों ने चीनी उद्योग को इतना लूटा है, और उस को इस स्थिति तक पहुंचा दिया है कि सरकार को कम्पेन्सेशन देने की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन देना चीनी उद्योग और देश के प्रति द्रोह के समान होगा। श्री पांडे और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में जो सही मांग की है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने तमाम टक्सटाइल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीय करण करने का जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह एक राष्ट्रीय मांग बन गया है। यह सवाल देश के विकास, स्वयं टक्सस्टाईल इंडस्ट्री के विकास और मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि आम जनता में कपड़े का बितरण अच्छी तरह से हो, और उस के

लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कपड़े की पैदावार बड़े और टक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, और उस के जरिये देश के विकास में योगदान करे ।

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धंधे खुलने चाहिए, लेकिन इस बारे में किसी कार्यवाही पर विचार नहीं किया गया है । जेनेरल बजट में इस के लिए एक ग्राम मांग रखी गई थी, लेकिन लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इन के लिए कोई अनुपूरक मांग नहीं रखी गई है । इमर्जेन्सी का लाभ उठा कर इन इलाकों में छोटे उद्योगों का विकास करना जरूरी है । यद्यपि सरकार ने पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए बड़े मिल-मालिकों को रियायतें दीं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कोई नये उद्योग नहीं खोले गये हैं । दूसरी तरफ छोटे छोटे किसानों और कारोबार करने वाले लोगों को लाइसेंस और रा मेटिरियल आदि सुविधायें प्राप्त करने में इतनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है कि वहां छोटे उद्योगों का विकास नहीं हो रहा है । यदि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड लायेंगे, तो हम उस को सहर्ष स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार होंगे । प्रधान मंत्री और सत्तारूढ़ दल की तरफ से बार-बार कहा जाता है कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों और इलाकों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए । लेकिन अगर उन इलाकों में उद्योग-धंधे नहीं खुल पायेंगे, तो उन का विकास कैसे होगा ?

चम्पारन में 7 चीनी मिलें हैं वहां जो बग़ास पैदा होता है, उस से पेपर के कारखाने खुल सकते हैं । मैं लगातार मांग करता रहा हूँ कि चूंकि राज्य सरकार इस बारे में उदासीन है, इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को खुद इस बात का अध्ययन करना

चाहिए कि वहां कितना बग़ास पैदा होता है और वहां पर एलकोहल तथा पेपर के कारखाने खोलने की सम्भावना है या नहीं । सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

पूर्वी चम्पारन फलों के लिए मशहूर है । वहां लीची और आम प्रचुर मात्रा में पैदा होते हैं । वहां फूड प्रोसेसिंग के कारखाने खोलने की सम्भावना पर विचार करना चाहिये, ताकि उन फलों की रक्षा की जा सके और उन्हें एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सके । इस से उस इलाके की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का सही इस्तेमाल हो सकता है । हम उस को एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं और साथ ही अपने देश के कमजम्पशन के लिए भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । फलों की अच्छी फसल होने पर भी अधिकतर फल बर्बाद हो जाते हैं । क्योंकि उन को रखने और उन के प्रोसेसिंग की सुविधा नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज में पिछड़े हुए इलाकों और लघु उद्योगों के विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । इन बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास के लिए एक समग्र योजना बनानी चाहिए ।

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members for making their observations on the supplementary grants.

This is the first batch of supplementary grants after the budget was passed by this House and ten grants constitute nearly Rs. 285.76 crores. If we broadly divide the grants, it would be in two ways—assistance to the States and secondly assistance to the public sector undertakings.

14.00 hrs.

In the foot-note of the supplementary grants under each head the details have been spelt out. I would

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not therefore like to repeat them. But I would like to highlight two or three points which necessitated bringing forward of these batch of supplementary grants. While making his observations Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi asked about provision of Rs. 75 crores as plan advances to the States. It is true, when the Budget was passed in this House, the Finance Minister, while making his observations regarding the State Administrations, said about some fiscal discipline, as a result of which we can reduce the resources-gap and at the same time they can try to mobilise the resources by their own efforts. But after making some review it has been found that in many of the States it is not possible for them to augment their resources, and at the same time, if these advances are not given to them perhaps the total plan outlay, and particularly the core sector, like agriculture and irrigation, may get jeopardised. As a result of this, there was perhaps no option but to have provision to the tune of Rs. 50 crores in Ways and Means. It is known to the Members that the Reserve Bank has put strict ban on overdraft, and more and more State Governments are brought to discipline. Therefore, to meet the essential requirements it was found necessary to give some fillip to the State Governments. At the same time it is to be kept in mind that these are short-term advances and we hope it would be possible for State Governments to augment their own resources and to see that these things are not being repeated.

While making their observations some of the hon. Members have expressed their dissatisfaction over the import price of fertiliser. The fertiliser price fluctuates to some extent and while making his observations Mr. Sethi asked what Government is doing into the matter. I can assure him, there is constant exercise which

is done, and as a result of this sort of exercise, it has been possible for Government to renegotiate the contracts from these areas from where we are importing the fertilisers. As a result, we could save nearly Rs. 93 crores. Some high-priced contracts have already been cancelled. So it has been possible for us to see that fertiliser prices get some sort of stability.

Certain observations have been made about the NTC mills. Regarding what money has been provided for it, the reasons etc. the necessary information has been given in the footnote and I would not like to go into them. But I would like to point out one thing. So far as NTC mills are concerned, their total turnover in 1971 was Rs. 71 crores. In the current year's loss, out of Rs. 29.40 crores, nearly 20.20 crores is due to operation of controlled cloth scheme alone. It is known to the Hon. Members and many times this has been discussed on the floor of the House. We have known about the recalcitrant attitude of some of the private sector mills about production of the controlled cloth and how the NTC mills are put in a less advantageous situation.

They are keeping all these points in view for modernisation. In order to improve their liquidity position, arrangements have been made to make some budgetary provisions in the Supplementary Grants. Some is the case with the handloom weavers because there is a huge stock with them. Efforts are made to give relief to the weavers—those who are unemployed and those who are underemployed—so that they can market them. In order to give such assistance, Rs. 5 crores has been given to the State Governments and I can tell the hon. Members that some assistance has already been given to the various State Governments as follows:—



Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 120 lakhs.
Karnataka.	Rs. 70 ,,
Kerala.	Rs. 30 ,,
Tamil Nadu.	Rs. 180 ,,
Loans yet to be disbursed to UP.	Rs. 70 ,,
Others.	Rs. 50 ,,

Therefore, it is not a fact that we are not aware of the problems of the handloom weavers; we are aware of them. Various recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee have been looked into some of which are being implemented. One point which was discussed on the floor of this House when the budget proposals were considered was about the rate of duty on the power looms. That too was recommended by the Sivaraman Committee to give some help to the handloom weavers.

It has also been highlighted in the socio-economic twenty point programme which has been put forward by our Prime Minister. Two or three observations were made actually on the floor of the House when Demands for supplementary grants or other specific measures were being discussed, about the development of the backward region and about regional imbalance, etc. It has been the constant endeavour on the part of the Government to see that regional imbalances are done away with and backwardness of the various areas is being gradually removed. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind that by merely injecting some money or pumping in some industries only no area can be developed unless and until programmes are evolved taking into consideration various factors. So, keeping these things in view, a certain strategy is being made and the Ministry of Industrial Development is looking after that. Certain concessions have already been announced. So far as development of backward areas is concerned, provisions such as the scheme for giving 15 per cent subsidy or concessional assistance from the financial institutions in the hill areas and transport concessions are all there. But, at the same time, what is to be kept in

mind is to see that there is a need for a close coordination between the State Governments, various Central agencies and other agencies working here. The necessary infrastructure is not being built up in the backward areas. Perhaps we cannot expect to have that much development with that much of speed which we expect.

Some of the hon. Members, while making their observations, have criticised the role of the nationalised banks. I do not deny the possibility of it. It has been commented upon even at the highest quarter that the role of the nationalised banks is not up to the mark. In certain areas, certain deficiencies are being looked into and, at the same time, constant efforts are being made to improve the functioning of the nationalised banks. The Finance Minister has taken up the matter by meeting the Chairmen of the nationalised banks. Even at the meeting held by the Prime Minister with the banks and other financial institutions, various suggestions have been put forward. We shall have to improve the functioning of the nationalised banks. There is no doubt about it. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind that the banks are also working under certain constraints. The total and overall credit position of the country is also very difficult and the bank has to work within these constraints. In spite of their will, sometimes it may not be possible for them to come forward with assistance either in the backward areas or in certain other areas. But, at the same time, I do appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. I do feel that there is an area of improvement and I can tell the hon. Members that constant efforts will be made to see that they can play their desired role so far as industrial and economic development of the country is concerned.

Now, I will take up the much-discussed subject of dearness allowance to which Mr. Banerjee referred to in his speech. It is known to him and to the other Members of the House that

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we are equally agree to see that the Central Government employees do not have any dissatisfaction. But there are certain issues which cannot be sorted out merely by acceding to the demands. Had the problem been so simple perhaps the D.A. issue would not have lingered so much. At the last meeting which took place on the 10th July and in which both the Finance Minister and Defence Minister and the staff side were present there was a preliminary discussion and the official view was clearly pointed out to them. At the same time they have also expressed their views and after that it has been decided that another meeting will be called very shortly and, I hope, after the Parliament Session is over it would be possible for us to convene the meeting and arrive at a solution. But it has to be kept in mind—perhaps Mr. Banerjee has forgotten—that it is not an isolated issue. Merely by increasing the dearness allowance or by making some provisions from the Central exchequer we cannot get rid of the problem because we shall have to keep in mind the repercussions in other areas. We shall have to keep in mind what would be the effect of Government of India's decision on State Governments.

One observation has been made, and rightly too, as to what would be the overall budgetary position by making supplementary demands to the extent of Rs. 285.76 crores. Sir, we have made an exercise and it is expected so far as the revenue side is concerned there is buoyancy of realisation and we can expect to have larger market borrowings. Even the foreign aid prospect is slightly better. Keeping all these points in view it may be possible on our part to keep the budgetary deficit to certain limits and it may not be necessary and it would not have the immediate effect on inflation. We are also making certain exercises on the expenditure side and if we can make these exercises

it may be possible for us to see that the deficit does not go beyond certain limits.

Before I conclude I would like to say that I shall have to look into the matter regarding Andhra Bank mentioned by Shri Suryanarayana. I have not get the facts readily available with me but I would like to tell him that we shall look into the facts and whatever needful is required would be done. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I raised one issue under National Textile Corporation about the two mills in Kanpur one of which is Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mill. Sir, I have a fear that Shri Ram Rattan Gupta has made all the arrangements to go away to Nepal. The Central Government has already taken a decision to take over this mill. Mr. Maurya is here, Sir, let him reply.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: My hon'ble colleague is here and he has noted the point made by Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know it has been noted. This gentleman is going away to Nepal. I want that this mill be taken over since a decision to this effect has already been taken by the Centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

*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 to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 12, 29, 40, 41, 59, 70, and 71."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 4, 15, 18 to 21, 28, 47, 48, 52, 57, 70; 72; 82; 83; 89; 104; 113; 117; 118; 126 and 133"

*The motion was adopted.*

14.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL\*  
 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14 18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No 4) BILL\*,  
 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authori-

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-7-75.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.