

12.38 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General);

Yesterday, Mr. Noorul Huda had just started his speech. Today I am told that he has not come.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I shall speak for him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am talking of Mr. Noorul Huda.

But they still have their party's time. So, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya can speak.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I oppose these Demands for Grants which have led to more taxation. The amount involved in them is more than that in the general budget grant, thereby proving that Government's thinking is not at all rational. They could not imagine it a few months back.

Now, a new thing is happening. Why has this new situation come about? Has some extraordinary event occurred during this period? Certainly not, no new event has happened. Still, Government are taking certain drastic steps to deal with the situation. They are telling us that inflation has occurred in the world and it has occurred in our country also. So, they have to take some steps and some package schemes and various other things. Thus, we have further taxation, wage freeze and so many other things are still in the offing.

Taking for granted what Government are saying, let us see the figures in regard to the price rise and money

wage in the various countries. The figures are as follows:

Country	Price rise	Money
	%	ways
Italy . . .	47.5	62.5
U. K. . . .	45	67.5
Japan . . .	40	87.5
West Germany .	37.5	40
Canada	35	45
France	32.5	62
Australia	30	5
USA	percent	25 37.5
India	125-150	22-30

You are thinking of being a socialist country. Among the capitalist countries, you are the worst of the lot. You must understand this. You are trying for a wage freeze. No other capitalist country has done so. They are not so much anti-working class as you are. You are taking the steps to check and control the economic crisis in this way.

You do not see what they have done in the socialist countries, Soviet Russia, China and the East European countries where there is now no price rise, no inflation. But in your country inflation is a permanent feature.

Then you see the fall of money value of the rupee declared repeatedly by Government. In 1949 it was 100; in 1974 it has come down to 28P. Year by year it has been falling. These are the figures: 80.6, 78.1, 72.2, 79.4, 61.0, 57.8, 50.8, 46.7, 48.1, 46.5, 44.2, 42.2, 39.2, 31.6, 31.2, 30.8, 29.9, 29.9, and 28.0. The value of the rupee is falling regularly and systematically. The reason is that the very economic system you are running is rooted in the devaluation of the rupee. The economy is run in the interest of monopolists, landlords and profiteers. This has created this serious situation.

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

in this country of poverty, unemployment, rise in prices and so on which you cannot avoid. It is not the Government that is deciding the economic policy of our country; it is the monopolists, landlords and profiteers who are deciding the policy of this country. The Government is compelled to carry on their dictates. This is the situation. So the country is going more and more towards ruin.

A few days ago there we saw that pressed by the profiteers, Government have been compelled to give up the take over of wholesale trade in wheat and rice. You have given a free hand to the traders to raise the prices. This is the position. So it cannot be believed—no reasonable person can believe—that this Government by these steps is going to solve the problem or check the degeneration of the economy of our country or save this country from this growing crisis.

Our country's problems can be solved but I do not think that this Government pressed by the monopolists, landlords and profiteers can solve our problems of unemployment and poverty. Yet our country requires a solution to these problems and our party and some other parties who are interested in the welfare of the people have repeatedly said that for a real solution radical land reforms should be undertaken. Lands must be taken over from big land owners and such lands must be distributed among the landless poor agricultural labourers and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Monopoly industries must be nationalised. Wholesale trade must be taken over by the Government. Prices must be controlled thoroughly. Then our industries can be developed and the initiative of our people will develop. People's problems cannot be solved by police forces but by making available to people goods and essential things at proper prices. There are ways to deal with corruption. We do not require goondas. It is only the people

who can save this country and corruption will ultimately go. The Government is going just the opposite of what it must do; it does not solve the discontent among the people but is utilising the CRP and the Border Security Forces and goondas against the people. This is a warning. You cannot kill the people whatever force you can utilise. On the other hand, the oppressive measures will strengthen their minds. We shall galvanise all the forces which really believe in the cause of people, you will have to change yourself; or else people will compel you to do so. There may be other things but these are the basic things which need to be done. Imperialist conspiracy against the people of the country must end. We must solve our problems we can solve them. That is the correct way, not the way in which the Government are proceeding. You are leading the country more and more to ruin and so I oppose this.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak)

In these supplementary demands for grants and additional sum of Rs. 352.07 crores is being asked for Rs. 125 crores subsidy on foodgrains issued to maintain public distribution system an additional amount of Rs. 75 crores for the Defence Forces due to improvements in the emoluments of Defence Personnel Rs. 152.10 crores for additional investments in the core sector of the Plan. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that the country is passing through a serious economic crisis that is unparalleled in the history since Independence. In spite of criticisms by hon. Members opposite, various steps are being taken by the Government to overcome this crisis.

But it is no use blaming the Government without coming forward with concrete proposals to fight this problem. It is a fact that there are certain areas of uncertainty where distress is prevailing due to the vagaries of rainfall and recent floods. As a result, the suffering of the people are great. In this context, I like to

confine my remarks to the subsidy of foodgrains to maintain the distribution system. In Orissa, we are having both flood and drought at the same time and the situation is very serious. It needs immediate attention to mitigate the sufferings of the people. I quote from a press statement made by our Chief Minister, Mrs. Nandini Satpathy, appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 28th of this month:

"On the prospects of the kharif crop, Mrs. Satpathy was sore that there had been a setback due to delayed rains in the beginning of the season and the continuous dry spell for the last eight or nine days. As a result, she admitted, foodgrain prices had increased sharply during the past few weeks. The movement of foodgrains had in the last two days brought down the price of rice from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2.80 per kg. Earlier the same quality of rice was available at Rs. 1.20 per kg."

So, you can imagine situation prevailing there. Rice which was selling at Rs. 4 is now selling at Rs. 2.80. Last year the price was varying from 80P to 1 rupee. The price has gone up because of flood and drought in some districts of Orissa and the public distribution system is not quite adequate to control prices in the open market. The *Hindustan Times* correspondent also mentions how those areas where there are some industries and people are maintaining their livelihood depending on the industry are facing trouble, because the works being done in June and July are coming to a standstill. In this context, I would like to quote one or two sentences.

The *Hindustan Times* of 27th August, says:

"Can drought conditions adversely affect export of iron ore? In Orissa they have.

As a sequel to the unprecedented drought, the price of rice in and around Paradip port had gone up to Rs. 3.80 a kilo, two and a half times what it was only two months ago. The loaders engaged by contractors to unload iron ore from ore trains and reload into trucks at the Barabanki terminus of the Cuttack-Paradip broadgauge link have deserted the work spots because the price of rice has overwhelmed their wage structure. As a result, some 50,000 tonnes of ore has already piled up at Atharbanki and a good number of ore rakes have been arrested by the jam thus caused."

So, people have left those places in search of food to maintain themselves. The same report says:

"Some 5.5 million people have been affected by drought and the rest by floods."

So, I urge that the Centre should increase the supply of foodgrains to Orissa because the existing supply to the various districts by the State Government is not sufficient. The districts of Balasore and Cuttack, which are being considered the granary of rice, have been affected by the recent floods and there is no prospect of any kharif crop unless the Government take immediate measures to provide seedlings and funds so that they can again raise kharif crop this year upto an extent.

We know how the price of fertilizer is rising from time to time. Because of this rising price the cultivators are not in a position to raise crops which will help them to maintain themselves for the rest of the year. So, I urge upon the Government to maintain the public distribution system in the rural areas of Balasore and Cuttack Districts, which have been effected by the recent floods. The Central allotment to the State should be increased so that the State Government can give more of weekly quota to the various panchayats in the flood affected areas.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

Demand No. 76 on page 25, refers to Rs. 2 crores for Paradip Port to meet the contractual obligations in respect of on-going works and for investing in schemes which are essential for deriving the benefits of earlier investment on works. Paradip Port has recently been connected with the railway network by the opening of the 100 km. Cuttack-Paradip railway link.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, this is a press report of *Statesman*. I would like to quote a few sentences to show how they have neglected the Development of this Port and, as a result, the people in the areas which are inter-linked with this Port and who are mainly dependent on the Port to maintain their livelihood are in difficulty. The press report says:

"This has reduced its dependence on road transport for carrying ores from the mining areas through the specially built express highway. The full benefit from the rail link will, however, be derived only after the railway network in the port area is completed and construction of the 175 km. Banspani-Jakhpara railway link to connect the mining areas with the east coast section of the South Eastern Railway completed ...."

This line which connects the Paradip Port passes through rich mineral deposits and the hinterland connecting the Paradip Port. It further says:

"Paradip Port has a large hinterland of about 100,000 sq. kilometres rich in mineral resources and agricultural and forest produce. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has made an extensive study of the possibilities of traffic through this port. ..."

Of course, the Minister of Railways has made a statement to construct immediately the rail link during the Current year so that these most backward areas of Orissa State are developed and the Adivasis and Scheduled Caste

people who are mainly dependent, in these areas, on this Port, are able to maintain their livelihood and they can be saved from any difficulty. But we find that there has been no work, no progress, done to construct the rail link and connect it with this Port so that the Paradip Port is developed for our National interest.

Another thing that I would like to say is that in the core sector, they have provided some amount for steel, specially, for the Rourkela Steel Plant. It is fortunate for us that the Government is taking measures to develop the Rourkela Steel Plant though they have not taken any decision to expand the Steel Plant. However, whatever things are prevailing in the Rourkela Steel Plant are not for the interest of the country. It is reported, recently, in some News Weekly that the management of the Rourkela Steel Plant is hand in glove with certain private parties and, as a result, there have been some losses of revenue to the management. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to inquire into this matter as to whether the press report is correct, whether the management of the Rourkela Steel Plant is hand in glove with certain private parties so that the only public sector plant, the main Steel Plant, in Orissa does not suffer any more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Once again the Government has come out with Supplementary Demands for Grants which are to the tune of Rs. 352 crores, which are to be spent under the various heads.

When we discussed the Finance Bill the other day, we made certain suggestions as to how resources could be mopped up without further fleecing the already fleeced people of this country. A race is going on between poverty and employment and I do not know who is going to win in the long run. Even after the so-called

anti-inflationary measures like Additional Wages (Compulsory Deposit), Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payees), restriction on dividend and so many things, the price has gone up, even after 6th July 1974. When the question was raised in the other House the other day, whether Government would take steps to freeze the prices, what was the reply of the Finance Minister? I quote from the newspaper of 7th August, 1974:

"A complete price freeze is 'neither administratively feasible nor economically desirable', Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, said in the Rajya Sabha today. He told Mr. S. K. Raha that the Government recognised the need to control price rise and was aware of the need for price control on certain sensitive commodities of mass consumption. However, a price freeze was not feasible due to a variety of factors, such as, continuing changes in the costs of inputs, the varying degrees of the essentiality of different commodities to mass consumption and of supply and demand elasticities for them, the need for an efficient distributive machinery for making price control effective and the effects on the long-term allocation of resources."

The Cabinet Secretary was talking to the pressmen when the Compulsory Deposit Ordinance came. We thought that the Cabinet Secretary was making this announcement on his own when he said that there was no possibility of a price freeze. Now after reading this and after knowing the mind of the Finance Minister we are convinced, at least on this side, that Government has no desire to do it, they are unable to take any step. They have completely failed to take any steps to freeze the price. This has become a one-way traffic. Government cannot mobilise resources by realising the income-tax arrears, wealth-tax arrears and other arrears and by unearth black money.

Only the poor man has to suffer at the hands of the Government because of the repeated failure of the Government; because of the failure of their wrong policies, the poor man has to pay through the nose to buy his essential requirements, he has to dispose of his belongings. This is the condition that we see today. After the introduction of the so-called measures which they have brought in the name of fighting inflation or inflationary trend, there was a seminar in Bombay. I read from the *Hindustan Times* of 12 August 1974. There are certain well known economists; we do not call them progressive; they are conservative in their approach, according to us. What do they say? I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* of 12 August, 1974.

"Unless effective steps are taken immediately, prices will go up by 25 per cent in the next 16 months giving rise to inflation in the farm sector and recession in the factory sector.

"This warning has been given by leading economists who participated in a seminar here on 'Inflation with special reference to the stagnation of production in agriculture and industry'.

"Prof. M. L. Dantwala held stagnation in the farm sector as the main cause of inflation. A rational policy in respect of prices of agricultural commodities and an effective system for their distribution alone could cure inflation."

"...None could ignore that commodity prices have shot up by 134 per cent since 1961-62."

134 per cent and this Government shamelessly comes to this House and asks us to vote for another sum of Rs 352 crores. Then, he said that the present policy favoured only the vested interests in the farm sector. This is what Prof. Dantwala says. He is not a believer in Marxism or Communism.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Then, procurement prices were enhanced in spite of a bumper crop. The worst he said is: 'The Agricultural sector is beyond economic discipline'. What happened? A particular price was fixed for wheat. In the market what is the price of wheat? In the open market it is Rs. 300 per quintal in Delhi. Only last Saturday I was in Bombay. In Bombay rice is being sold at Rs. 7.50 per kg. Salt is being sold at Rs. 2 per kg. There was no question of getting butter or bread. Wheat was sold at Rs. 5 per kg. and in Delhi itself the price of wheat has gone up from Rs. 1.50 per kg. in the open market to Rs. 3 today. Likewise, the prices of all commodities have gone up. I say they were very clear that this is the responsibility wholly of the Government. Then what happens? As on 30th August 1974 cereals prices have gone up by 41.9 per cent compared to last year. The prices have gone up by nearly 42 per cent. Still, we have to believe that the Government is taking measures by which they are able to fight inflation. We have to believe that the prices are coming down and we have to believe that this Government are trying to stabilise the prices and if anybody objects to that and if anybody starts a *dharna* etc., MISA is there to arrest these persons. Here is the hon. Minister, Shri K R. Ganesh who demanded that MISA should be used against smugglers. He is a Member of the Council of Ministers. But MISA is not used against smugglers and I am sure the Government is not going to use MISA against the smugglers. They are thinking over it! A strike was to take place of the railwaymen in the month of May. On the 6th April itself a secret circular was issued by the Home Ministry to the Railway Ministry that MISA should be used against the leaders of the railway employees and it did not take any time to take a decision and a final decision how the strike has to be crushed and how the leaders are to be arrested under DIR and MISA but the not the smugglers

and others who are holding the country to ransom despite the pleas of the Minister. Forget for a moment that we are shouting hoarse. But, here is a Minister who said that MISA should be used. Still, the Government has not made up their mind. Should I take it that the Government is unable to do it? The facts are cruel and are really very bitter because it is said here that the greatest or the biggest smuggler in the country whose name I do not want to mention and it has been mentioned many times, paid nearly Rs. 1 crore during the UP elections to the Congress Party. Whom he did pay I do not know. But the story goes like this that he wanted to pay Rs 2 crores provided the Prime Minister received the money but since it was received by somebody else on her behalf, he paid only Rs 1 crore. But even if 25 per cent or 5 per cent of that is true, what is going to happen to this country? All of us talk of corruption but who is going to stop corruption? Unless the corruption is stopped, the prices will not come down. Nearly a thousand Communist Party volunteers have marched for a dehoarding campaign but the Police gets the information first and they inform the hoarders. And where is the hoarding, Sir? We were told wagons will be unloaded whether it is foodgrains or any essential things and will be sold through super market. I am yet to see these things being sold in the super market, although the time has elapsed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Did you pay a visit there?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have been visiting; my friends are there. Smuggled things are sold but not these things. What happens is this, These businessmen pay demurrage and yet they make fabulous profits. Mr. Gureshi made a statement the other day and we asked, did you take the permission from the Prime Minister, because you are making such a statement. We congratulated him. That was an offer which was unconditional.

But yet this thing is not implemented. This is really what has happened.

On the 21st August, the position was this. The prices of essential goods rose up by 30 per cent in Bombay. Here it was 22 to 27 per cent. This is the position in the last week of August.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some say it is a super-heated economy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not an economist, it is for you to judge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some say like that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to quote what my friend Daniel Latif a member of the Kotnis Committee had to say after visiting China. He has said that except kerosene oil which is dearer in China than India all prices of essential commodities have not increase there since the last 10 or 15 years. Somebody may say this is due to regimentation, due to communism and all that. We are an independent country and we have got even individual freedom. But freedom is in this sense namely freedom to eat or not to eat, freedom to die also in the pavement without any coffin. This is exactly the freedom we are having. There was sharp rise in the prices of essential commodities. Gram prices rose by 15 to 20 rupees; pulses 10 to 27; edible oil 45 to 100 and sugar by Rs. 50 a quintal. This is the position as on 22nd August 1974.

The Vanaspathi manufacturers' association of India has issued a press note today to the effect that if the oil price is Rs. 9400 per tonne, vanaspathi cannot be produced in bulk at Rs. 8000 per tonne. At the same time, they have also stated that the vanaspathi industry has no decisive influence on oil prices. Even when the industry has not been buying much oil since June, oil prices have risen by Rs. 1500 per tonne. They have conveniently forgotten that during this time when the vanaspathi industry has been

on production strike despite the substantial increases given by the Government from time to time, how much of refined oil and margarine has been sold in the market by the same industry. They are on production strike. They did not produce this. Instead they produced margarine where the profit margin is much more. The raw material is the same. Take for example the biggest of the vanaspathi manufacturers Hindustan Lever Limited. While the industry is claiming heavy losses in case normal level of production is maintained, in fact, the figure quoted for the total vanaspathi industry as a whole is Rs. 8.39 crores per month, it is curious to note that during 1973-74 Hindustan Lever Ltd. has remitted abroad a sum of Rs. 146.02 lakhs by way of dividends. It does not need a very fertile imagination to note from where this kind of profits could have come if the picture painted by the Vanaspathi Manufacturers Association would have been realistic. They say they are not making profits; they force Government to increase the prices and so on. But the position is that they remitted huge amounts to foreign countries. It is more than Rs. 150 crores in one year. Yet they want us to believe they are unable to manufacture at this rate. Hindustan Lever was selling only as much as 125 tonnes of margarine in a year in the northern zone and for the last several months they have been producing and selling at the rate of 200 tonnes per month. Also it would be pertinent to note that margarine contains as much as 15 per cent moisture. This has been stated in the Times of India dated 26-8-74. This means, roughly, a margin of Rs. 2500 per tonne.

At the same time, Hindustan Lever, apart from their normal sales of 'Refined Oil' and 'Bulk Margarine' has launched what they call "Hima Cooking Margarine" in the big way in Bombay and other places in 1 kilo pack which increases the margin of profit manifold not only because of the water contents but because of the pricing at which the smaller packs are marketed.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Sir, whenever anything has been given out, union representatives have been victimised by them because they think that the information about them has been given out by them. Information was given by me to the Chief Minister of U.P. for raiding the Ghaziabad Factory of Hindustan Lever. This was found to be correct. This has helped them to unearth 85,000 tons of dalda. As soon as this news was conveyed, Shri Bahuguna acted on it. I should congratulate him for this. He also found that my information was correct. I do not know whether he will be able to retain his job after this. This has exactly happened. I would request the hon. Minister to take this opportunity of immediately nationalising this Dalda industry. This should be immediately taken over. I do not know whether they have the courage or conviction to do it.

Now I shall come to the various Demands. There is a provision for payment of subsidy to Food Corporation of India under Demand No. 8. That is to the tune of Rs. 1.25 crores. What are they doing? Are you able to probe into the working of it? Their working is very unsatisfactory. So many charges have been levelled against the officials. The entire matter is gone into by the C.B.I. What happened to this? I want to know from the hon. Minister why is it that the prices in the open market though show an upward trend yet the Corporation is unable to take stock of the whole situation? You will realise that in rural areas everything is so costlier and the moment the name of the Food Corporation is mentioned, it seems there is something wrong with this Corporation. I would request the hon. Minister to tell something about this. I would particularly like him to tell us something as to what happened to the serious charges that have been levelled against the Hindustan Lever.

Now I come to Demand No. 19—Defence Services—Arpy. It has been

stated that a classification tribunal is needed to implement the decisions of the Pay Commission. May I tell you in all humility that as regards the entire piece workers who are the backbone of the defence industries—the soldiers in the front and the piece workers in ordnance factories—who are involved in the manufacture of Vijayanta Tanks and the Gnat in Hindustan Aircraft Factory, uptill today the Pay Commission's recommendations have not yet been implemented. There are different categories of employees in the Defence who are being paid less. No coordination has taken place in this regard. For example a supervisor in Defence establishment gets Rs. 80 or so whereas in the railways, according to Pay Commission's recommendations, the supervisor gets a pay of Rs. 425. Why is there such a great disparity? We would request you to see that a classification tribunal is appointed for doing this work. Though it was pointed out I am sorry to say that—Shri Shukla is not here but my friend Shri Patnayak is here—so far no classification tribunal has been appointed in Defence. It was agreed from the Defence Federations side that a classification tribunal with a high court judge on it. The Department of Personnel came in the way and they said nothing doing as it will have a repercussion elsewhere. Now a repercussion committee has been formed! I do not know whether, if such a committee will be formed here, it will have repercussion in the Railways as well as in the P & T. I request the hon. Minister and, through him, the hon. Deputy Minister for Defence, Shri Pattanayak who is extremely helpful to the Federation, to convey our feelings to the Minister for Defence that once a decision is taken about this, for appointment of a classification tribunal, he should not go back upon it.

Then, I come to Demand No. 38—Other Expenditure of Ministry of Finance. This deals with the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit)—Ordinance, 1974 promulgated in July 1974.

Sir, I wanted to say these Ordinances provide for compulsory deposit of additional wages for a period of one year and half of the additional allowances for two years. The Minister has announced one instalment of dearness allowance from 1st April, 1974; another instalment is due from June, 1974 and, I understand, that the third is due from August, 1974. Sir, each additional instalment costs the exchequer Rs. 50 crores. But our suggestion for cheap grain shops for giving subsidised foodgrains was never conceded. They are prepared to give Rs. 50 crores every two months. Further, Sir, the second instalment of dearness allowance which is due since June but has not yet been announced should not come within the mischief of the Compulsory Deposit Ordinance as the Ordinance came in operation only in July.

Then, I come to demand No. 48 regarding CRP. May I tell you, Sir, in this very House I raised a question under Rule 377 about the sad and tragic death of a Naga girl who was raped by CRP personnel. I placed photostat copies of the statement recorded by the Political Assistant of the Deputy Commissioner of that place. I submitted in original the medical report. The hon'ble Speaker was kind enough to send the same to the Home Minister but so far no statement has come from the Home Minister. Sir she was taken forcibly and locked in a particular room and two people started giving blows on her thighs. She had to open her thighs and she was raped. Sir, no statement has come from the Home Minister. I am very thankful to the Press that they displayed the whole news very nicely. Today itself we were told how in Cooch-Bihar the CRP personnel killed a teacher. We also know what the CRP are doing in Calcutta and Durgapur. We want the CRP to control the law and order situation but it should not be brutal and so brutal as to murder and rape everyone. Are we not diverting from our own statement that we are safeguarding the interests of the Naga people? Is it the

protection we are giving? No girl is safe in Nagaland.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I would request you to give guidance in this matter because serious and specific complaints have been made and the things have also appeared in the Press. I would request you to tell the Minister that he should come out with a statement; otherwise what is the use of our making complaints here?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This question is not raised for the first time. I think, Mr. Banerjee raised it earlier. There are two ways of doing it. One, the person sitting in the Chair at the particular time if he feels it is necessary he can direct the Government to come forward with a statement.

On one occasion, I remember, when there were very serious charges against similar atrocities on a large number of Naga girls in Manipur, was in the Chair and I directed the Minister concerned and he came forward with a statement. He admitted that these things had happened; he regretted that these things had happened. He said that these were isolated cases indulged in by certain individuals and he also said that the Government had arrested those guilty persons alleged to have committed the crime and that actions were taken. I think that had a very good, healthy effect, not only in other parts of the country, but in that part of the world as well, which is very sensitive. Now, in this case, as the matter was raised when I was not in the Chair, I would not issue the direction. But, I should suppose, Government should take note of these things, because if no statement comes forward people can draw their own inferences. One inference is, Government hears these things and does not care, and therefore, people can do anything they like. It will be in the interest of the Government to see what is the real thing, whether these are true or not and if these things

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

had happened, to take action against those people. But, if they just keep silent, then, of course, things go on like that and the country reacts in any manner it likes. That is all I can say.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, in this case, I got the photostat copy and I got the original medical report. With all these documents, I made a statement. I never make a statement unless I am sure because they are very sensitive matters, they are very delicate matters. I am told by the Lok Sabha Secretariat that the Speaker, in his own wisdom has sent those papers to the Home Minister and that he has asked the Home Minister to make a statement. But, I can tell you that CRP goes on killing people unabated and unchecked. What happened in Calcutta? Yesterday, my hon. friend Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu read out a telegram from Mr. Utpal Dutt, one of the renowned artists and dramatists. He has enacted certain plays which are the envy of the country. We can be proud of that. If he exposes certain aspects of the Government's policy with regard to CRP and other things, why should we be allergic to that? Are we having a jungle law? That is why, we requested that a statement should be made. About CRP I would request that a statement should be made by the Minister. Sir, today, a statement was made by Shri F. H. Mohsin on the incidents in North Bengal, Cooch-Bihar. What happened there? My heads are hung in shame.

Sir, I am coming to the last item-- Demand No. 65--Irrigation and Power--Power schemes. It has become a matter for us to laugh. Sir, the power employees throughout the State have given a suggestion, the Federation has given a suggestion, how this could be improved. This has not been taken into consideration. Shri Rao was there. He was one of the experts, but, unfortunate-

ly, he is not there in the Ministry now. Now, Mr. K. C. Pant, who is a good friend of mine, is in charge of this Ministry. I would like to know, how this power shortage is likely to be overcome. What is happening today? If there is an agitation in the textile mills, power is restored to them and it is taken away from the jute mills. What is happening in the jute mills? Suddenly, they realise that power has been taken away from them and there is an agitation; power is restored to them. The same power is being given everywhere. Power supply should be increased.

Let us take the case of Rihand Dam in U.P. I do not know whether the dam was constructed there at all; not on Bhakiratj but on the river called Renu, where there is no water. The Britishers thought that that was a sort of sanatorium, a good place for picnic or for shooting and recreation. We have spent the entire money simply to have a dam. The power station was established there to suit the convenience of Mr G. D. Birla who is the Chairman of the Aluminium Corporation known as HINDALCO. Electricity is given to them at concessional rates. In this company, there was an agreement between the workers and the management; this has been there for 25 years. Mr Bahuguna wanted to do something about it. Initiative was taken by the Chairman of our party, Shri S. A. Dange. He said 'We should terminate this agreement; this is an old agreement; why should we have it? He wanted to do something. Immediately, there were certain instructions from the Centre 'Don't clash with Birla; let him enjoy this benefit that he has got; only ten years more; let the people suffer for ten years.' The agriculturists do not get electricity at that rate. They have been clamouring for reduction of the price, but Government have never done it.

In Calcutta, all the industrial units have practically come to a standstill

Police pickets were posted at several places. Army, B.S.F. and the State Police units started patrolling the because of power shortage. In U.P. hardly 40 per cent of them are getting electricity. Many of the units are working with only one shift

So, the power crisis has to be settled, and it has to be settled by having more projects and by having more projects, including nuclear power projects. The hon Prime Minister was very happy when there was a nuclear explosion. We were also equally happy. But what has happened after that? Why can we not use it for manufacture of power and for producing power? Unfortunately, even these power units which are already there are not functioning properly. There is surplus capacity but it is not being utilised. Why is that so? We want to know the reasons for this

No doubt, this money will be granted to the Government or to the President in the form of these Grants. It will go into the hands of the Ministers and Ministries and a gain nothing will be done and the whole thing will be squandered. I am quite convinced of this that Government are not serious about austerity at all. They talk about austerity. But how are they practising it? They have recently announced that 25 per cent telephone connections have been cut off. But there are so many unnumbered telephones in the stock exchange. Everybody has unnumbered telephones, but with no number on them. But by way of telephone bill I have to pay Rs. 10,000, I do not know how it comes to so much, but I have to pay Rs. 10,000 by way of my telephone bill, Rs. 5000 for the Kanpur one and Rs. 5000 for the Delhi telephone. I do not know whom I telephone so much. But anyhow, I have to pay it. Even if I do not contest elections, my son will have to make the payment. But these people with these unnumbered telephones do not have to pay anything at all. How they do it is something I do not

know. Every telephone exchange has six telephones without numbers. Nobody can go there because it is a protected place or a prohibited area. What is being done, in regard to those telephones? So, I wonder whether Government are serious about austerity at all. They want Rs. 352 crores and they want to fleece the people. But are they really prepared to cancel many of their tour programmes? Mr. Ganesh may kindly tell me how many people had gone on foreign trips during 1973-74 in the name of delegations. The country may go to dogs but delegations must go. What is the utility of all this? What is the amount of foreign exchange which has been spent? I am told that the maximum number of people have gone abroad. The moment somebody has some approach he feels he must go abroad. So far as I am concerned, I am unable to go even to a hill station because it does not suit me since I am a cardiac asthma patient, and so I have to stay at Kanpur where the climate remains the same. But I find everybody else wants to go abroad for various items of work; some are going for defence purposes, some others are going for this purpose or that purpose and so on. On some pretext or the other they must go. And why do they go really? They go because somebody's daughter is there or somebody's son is there. I agree that it is very important that everybody should see his daughter and son. If I had a daughter or son abroad I also would have definitely gone. But the question is whether that should be at the cost of the country when there is foreign exchange shortage and then our foreign exchange resources are dwindling.

In conclusion, I would request the hon Minister to kindly tell us squarely and frankly whether the prices are going to come down or not. If the prices are not going to come down, then there are bound to be agitations. When there is an attack on the working classes, when there is a war on the working classes by



रूपे प्रति बट्टा के हिसाब म धरिया खाद ले कर वह इन्धेमाल कये । एक बड़ी पेचीदगी का सवाल खड़ा हो गया है कि आज भारत का किसान खाद का इन्धेमाल करना करे अथवा किसान इन मशीनों का इन्धेमाल नहीं करना है तो देखावत है क्या जान होगा मैं इस का अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकता हूँ । अथवा हमारे सरकार का सीमा नरीका है कि हमारा मकसद बुनियादी काम किसान को माया और उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है तो मैं दाव के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम वास्तव में अन्धधमाल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ता । आज बुनियादी मयाव है कि हिन्दुस्तान की नगरचना की नीति, उन के प्राथम गाबा में सही तरीके से पहुँचने चाहिए । आज किसान अथवा अच्छा बीज, अच्छा फिटिलाइज या इन्धे-विटमाइड और दूसरी दवाइया इन्धेमाल करना चाहता है तो उन के लिए भी पानी की बड़ी आवश्यकता पड़ती है । हमारे देश में पानी का माकूल इतजाम नहीं हो पाया है । 10 फीसदी किसानों को भी अभी तक हम पानी नहीं दे सके हैं । आज किसान पानी के लिए तड़पता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ की महाभारी फीनी हुई है । प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये की मर्याद बाढ़ में नष्ट हो जाती है तो यह त्रा बाढ़ की सूखे की बीमारी मानना चाहती है और हम मक बन कर देखन रहने है उन के लिए कोई विस्तार योजना बना कर उन को हन करना चाहिए । नदियों के किनारों को मरुबत करना चाहिए और जहाँ उन में मरुभूमत तथा अन्य उपाय विग जान क सधान है उन्हें पूरा करना चाहिए । बाढ़ से बचने के जो तरीके हैं पूर्व योजना मिलने पर उन को इन्धेमाल करना चाहिए जिससे बाट से बचा जा सके । साथ ही साथ गावाँ के अदर आज टयवेल और विजनी की मरुभूमत बनी हुई है । आज किसान के दयुबल का बिजली नहीं मिलती है लेकिन सिनेमा चलने रहने हैं । अनाज और मूसे को अलग करने के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है और ग्रहरो में मनोरजन और दूसरे व्यर्थ के कामों के लिए

बिजली मिलती रहती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने ही शहर अन्धेरे में रहे या मनोरजन में बसी आ जाग लॉकन किसान की बिजली की माग को अग्रगण्य छोड़ा जाए । अथवा हिन्दुस्तान में खशाहली लाना चाहते हैं तो किसान के लिए हमें बहुत मजदूरी के साथ काम करना पड़गा । उन का हर तरह की सहूलियत देनी पड़गी । आज शहर में जाइए तो हर शहर में निर्माण का कुछ न कुछ काम चलता नजर आयागा । इस से मालूम होता है कि कुछ काम हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा है और यह देख कर प्रसन्नता होनी है । लेकिन इन निर्माण कार्यों को गाबों की तरफ जाना चाहिए । गाबों की तरफ इनका रुख होना चाहिए जिन में गाबों के लोग यह महसूस करें कि उनकी तरक्की के काम पूँकये जा रहे हैं । उनके यहाँ भी योजनाओं का प्रभाव देख रहा है ।

अभी पिछले दिना प्रधान मंत्री के भाइसा-नुसार एक केश प्रोगाम मडक बनाने का चला था । जगह जगह उन के बोर्ड भी लगे और देहातों में उन से बड़ा सनाय हुषा और बहुत सारी मडकों का निर्माण भी हुआ । मगर बदकिस्मती में वे सडके अघुरी रह गई और टुट गई । देहात के लोगों को लालच आ गया । उन बनी बनायी मडकों का तोड़ कर अपनी जमीन में शामिल कर लेने की एक लडाई बहा चल पडी है । पहल सडक बनाने के लिए जमीन लेने की लडाई बनी । अब दूसरी लडाई सडक को तोड़ कर अपनी जमीन में शामिल करने की चल रही है । तो केश प्रोगाम के लिए भी कुछ रुपाय अवश्य दना चाहिए नहीं ता जो भी किया सराया काम है वह मिट्टा म मिल जायगा और फिर से नया रुपया लगा कर नये मिग से काम को शुरू करना पडगा जिन देश में अच्छी मडक होनी है उस देश का निर्माण अच्छा माना जाता है । इसलिए अथवा कोई अच्छी सडक अपने यहाँ बननी है उनमें एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बनना है ।

सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रान्ट के अदर फाजियों के लिए जो ऐडिशनल वेतन बंधि की मांग की गई है उस

[श्री हरी सिंह]

का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि सेना में काम करने वाले नीजवानों के लिए बेतन बृद्धि की सिफारिशें मजूर कर ली गईं और उस के अनुसार उन को बेतन-बृद्धि देने का इतजाम भी कर लिया गया। लेकिन एक बात से ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी फौज में 35 वर्ष के बाद रिटायर हो जाता है उस के पहले सरकार उस को तरह तरह की चीजों को सिखाने के लिए ट्रेनिंग देने में पैसा खर्च करती है, लेकिन रिटायरमेंट के बाद एक तो उस का जीवन दूबर हो जाता है, दूसरे वह घर आ कर बेकार बैठ जाता है। एक तो अपनी सारी जवानी वह फौज में बिता देता है और जब वापस आता है तो उस के लिए कोई काम नहीं होता है, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंकों में तथा अन्य इसी प्रकार की संस्थाओं में जा गाड़ इत्यादि की सर्विसेज होती है जिन के हार्थ में प्रोटेक्शन का काम होता है, उन सर्विसेज में मिलिटरी के टैलेट का इन्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और उस में उन के लिए एक कोटा नय किया जा सकता है कि मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड आदमियों को इन सर्विसेज में इतनी जगहों पर लेगे। इसी तरह दूसरे बहुत से टेकनिकल काम भी मिलिटरी में वे सीख कर आते हैं। तो अलग से जो मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड लोग हैं उन को भी आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए एक निश्चित कोटा रिजर्व करना चाहिए। अगर कोई मिलिटरी का आदमी अपना उद्योग घन्घा कायम करना चाहता है और उस में वह मिलिटरी के एक्विपमेंट का कोई सामान तैयार कर के देता है, उस में सहायता पहुँचाता है तो उस के लिये भी अलग में फंड रखा जाना चाहिए और वह उस को रुपया देना चाहिए। इस में हमारा फौज में काम करने वाला नवयुवक खुश ही नहीं होगा बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो हथियार हैं उन में रॉलफ मर्फिशंसी भी लाएगा। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ जो टेक की चादर है और फायर गन्स हैं ये स्टील के होते हैं और एलाय अयर्त मिले हुए स्टील के बनाए जाते हैं और एलाय स्टील अब भी बाहर से आता है।

उस में करोड़ों रुपया विदेशों में चला जाता है। उसके लिए एक हैदराबाद में और एक अन्य स्थान पर एलाय स्टील बनाने की योजना तय हुई है, लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में वह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई। मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपया बाहर चला जाता है उसे बचाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में ही एलाय स्टील बनाने के लिए रुपया जूटाना चाहिए और उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। उस से हम हथियार के मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशियन्ट हो सकेंगे और प्रति वर्ष जो करोड़ों रुपया एलाय स्टील को मगाने में लगाना पड़ता है वह भी बच जायेगा।

हमारे जिले तुलन्दशहर में नरौरा के स्थान पर एक एटॉमिक एनर्जी बिजली केन्द्र बन रहा है, जिन के द्वारा बड़ी मात्रा में बिजली पैदा करने की योजना है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य में उस पर धोमी गर्त से काम चल रहा है, जिन रफतार में काम होना चाहिए, उस रफतार में नहीं दूर रहा है। आप जानते हैं यदि यह बिजली केन्द्र बन गया तो हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर बदलने में यह बिजली केन्द्र बहुत सहायता करेगा। इस केन्द्र के बनने में काफी समय लगने वाला है, लेकिन आर्थिक सकेत की बजह में यदि रुपय का अभाव चलता रहा तो यह काम बहुत लम्बा समय ले जाएगा। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महादय से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस केन्द्र के लिए एटॉमिक एनर्जी कमिशन को अधिक मात्रा में धनराशि दे ताकि यह जल्दी पूरा हो सके और इस के द्वारा हमारा आर्थिक सकेत भी दूर हो और बिजली पैदा कर के हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को सहुलियत मिल सके।

मेरे जिले में एक लखावटी कृषि कालिज है—यह कालिज उत्तर भारत में सब से पुराना कृषि कालिज है। इस कालिज के पास बहुत सम्पत्ति है, मैदान है, बिजली है और सारी सहुलियतें हैं लेकिन यह विश्वविद्यालय नहीं बन पा रहा है। इस कालिज से निकले हुए विद्यार्थी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि विभागी में

काम करते हैं। इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस कालेज को शीघ्र से शीघ्र विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाए। क्योंकि उत्तर भारत में जिला बुलन्दशहर खेती का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है, एक तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की ग्रंथरी माना जाता है—इसलिए ऐसे क्षेत्र में इस कालेज का विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दिल्ली के अन्दर जो दुध की मिल्की होनी है उस का 50 प्रतिशत दुध, खोया और दूधरी चीजें मेरे जिले से आती है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से दुध का इतना बड़ा कारोबार मेरे क्षेत्र में होते हुए भी वहाँ दुध के डिब्बे तथा दुध की अन्य बस्तुओं के बनाने का कोई कारखाना नहीं है, मेरा तात्पर्य है कि मिल्क प्रोमिसिंग का कार्ड रखना नहीं है। केंद्रीय सरकार का ध्यान में इस आर आन पित करना चाहना है—वहाँ मिल्क प्रोमिसिंग का प्रोजेक्ट शीघ्र से शीघ्र बनाया जाना चाहिये, दिल्ली में 30 मील की दूरी पर दादरी क्षेत्र में इस कारखाने का लगाया जा सकता है। इस में दिल्ली की माग पूरी होगी और किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और वह इनका खशाल हागा। दिल्ली की जनता को आज दुध की जो किल्लन पानी पड़नी है, वह दूर जा जायेगी।

मेरा जिला—बुलन्दशहर—फौज और गेहूँ के लिये बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। इस जिले के 42 हजार आदमी आज फौज में है इन के अलावा हजारों आदमी वाइंग रिगोरिटी फॉर्म, रिजर्व पुलिस और दूधरी फार्म में काम कर रहे हैं। यहाँ कोई भी गांव नदी है जिस के आदमी फौज में न हों। आज भी हजारों के तादाद में हर महीने फौज द्वारा भेजे गये पैशन के मनिफ्रांड आते हैं। जैसे स्थान पर मिनिस्ट्री कामिज बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वहाँ इन प्रकार के कालिज के लिये हर प्रकार की सुविधा है—मच्छ, क्लाइमेट है, हर तरह की सुविधाएँ जुटाई जा सकती हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ घाघ डिफेंस के लिये मारी मूहमियतों की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं वहाँ बुलन्दशहर में एक मैट्रिक स्कूल अवश्य स्थापित करें जिन में हिन्दुस्तान के मही टेनेंट के आदमियों को भाग आने का मौका मिल सके। आर फौज को सुदृढ भी बना सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मर्नामेन्ट्री डिमाण्ड्स का मनर्न करना हूँ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):  
Sir, we are considering the Supplementary Demands for Grants, which have been presented to this House after much discussion, after much persuasion on our part and after a clear ruling from the Chair. But I am sorry to note that the purpose of our demand, and the spirit of our demand, has not been followed in this matter. The budget is an integrated process. The mere presentation of a Finance Bill or consideration of the Supplementary Demands for Grants, which will result in the Appropriation Bill, while no doubt they form part of the budget, they do not form part of the entire budget. The budget is an integrated process, and these are only parts of the budget. The budget has got a significance of its own. If we refer to May's Parliamentary Practice it has been clearly enunciated "the financial statement familiarly known as Budget is made when the Minister has completed his estimate of anticipated income and expenditure for the coming year in which the Chancellor develops his views of the resources of the country, communicates his calculations of probable income and expenditure and declares whether the burdens upon the people are to be increased or diminished". Therefore, it is not a question of taxation or expenditure; it should be preceded by a review of the resources of the country, of the economic situation. These should not be left uncorrelated. There should be a nexus between the two, and that is what is being brought in the bud-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

get Mere presentation of the Finance Bill, entailing the additional taxes to be collected, or giving the Demands for grants wherein they are going to get the sanction of the House for the expenditure, that alone will not constitute the budget Kaul and Shakdher talk of "the financial business culminating in the passing of the Appropriation and Finance Bill" Therefore, the Appropriation and Finance Bill do not constitute the entire budget, though that is a statutory requirement, as far as Parliament is concerned. So, at least when they come next they should bear this in mind. When the Speaker gave his ruling, he said very clearly and categorically "we cannot deny that this is a sort of supplementary or additional budget" Therefore, they should give all the respect which they show to a regular budget.

For example, in this case, if we go through the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the position has not been made very clear. If it is a regular budget, the budget review would have made the position very clear. Here we have to correlate one with the other to find out the sorry state of affairs of the public finances of the country It is not revealed as a regular budget would reveal

For instance, we have to make a calculation to find out what is the deficit The additional expenditure is Rs 352 crores In regard to DA increase it is stated in paragraph 3.

"As a result of the continuous rise in prices there may be a substantial increase, even on the basis of the current price level, it is estimated that a further amount of Rs 112 crores will be needed"

Probably, they will come with another Supplementary Demands for Grants At this stage, you are envisaging Rs. 112 crores. But even that is not reflected in this Demand. The additional expenditure envisaged in this statement is Rs 463 crores By way of additional taxes you will get

Rs. 123 crores and you are very sure of making economies to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. So, the real deficit comes to Rs. 140 crores. There is already a deficit in the budget that was presented in March That means, if all the calculations go rightly, if they are able to make economies to the tune of Rs 200 crores, the deficit will be Rs 263 crores Even that is not brought out very clearly in the statement of the Minister But in this calculation they have not taken into account how much the DA will go up and how much escalation there will be in the cost of the core projects. They have been saying again and again that these are anti-inflationary measures Whatever it means, I do not know. They tax, they spend and they do not give us a regular Budget This is the slogan that is given again and again

14.00 hrs.

About the deficit part, I am very particular Previously, the Government have been having the source of revenue from the taxes. The taxes formed a major share of the revenues of the Government But now-a-days, other factors are also entering, like loans and deficit financing They have become alarmingly significant part of the resources of the Government My first apprehension and question is what is the control this Parliament has got on the quantum of deficit financing? At the time of the Budget, they leave some portion uncovered If they indulge in deficit financing only to that extent I can appreciate. There is the tacit approval of the Parliament to that extent But when they announce a deficit at the beginning of the year when the year comes to an end, it becomes three-fourth or four-fold After saying, at the beginning of year, that Rs 126 crores is the deficit financing, at the end of the year if it becomes a *four accompli* that they indulge in deficit financing to the tune of Rs 800 crores, where is the sanction for the balance of Rs 674 crores? They do not take the approval of Parliament This is also an indirect taxation. This is a

surreptitious way of increasing the resources of the Government without due sanction from the Parliament.

They can say one thing. They will say, "whenever we spend, the expenditures have been sanctioned by the House" It is correct. But if you extend the logic, then you do not take any sanction, any authorisation, for the resources. You can simply pass only the expenditure said and, for the receipts side, you can do it in your own way. The parliamentary procedure has evolved over the two objects that, on the one side, an authorisation should be obtained for the additional taxes, for the taxation that is, for all the receipts of the Government and, on the other side, for the expenditure of the Government also the Appropriation Bill comes. The lacuna is there as far as the deficit financing and the loans are concerned.

The deficit financing with a flood of currency or bank credit is going on, on an unimaginably large scale. Often times the House is completely kept in the dark as to what is going on the shape of the printing of the currency. In the United States of America, if I remember very correctly, they put a ceiling on the loans. The Treasury Department cannot indulge in the amount of the deficit financing to the level that they want. There is a ceiling put. If they want to go beyond that one, they should come before the House to get a sanction. In India, we do not have that one. Therefore, any first plea will be that the deficit financing should also be taken on the same lines as a receipt. As the Parliament is made aware as the Parliament's sanction is being obtained, in the same way whenever they exceed the gap that has been indicated in the Budget, they should come before the House and get the approval of the House before they indulge in more printing of the currency or bank credit.

About the loans also, I want to say one thing. There also, we do not have any control. The Parliament does not have any control on the loans raised by the Central Government. Of

course, the States have to apply to the banks and get these things. The Central Government does not have any limitation set upon itself. This is not a new situation. In the Commonwealth of Australia, the Federal Government is not allowed to take loans in whichever way it likes. In Australia, there is the Loan Council which is constituted by the membership of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the premiers of the States. Each State has got one vote, but the Commonwealth has got two votes and a casting vote. All the applications for loans, whether by the Centre or by the States, are sent to this particular body—Australian Loan Council. It scrutinises them and then only loans are allowed to be raised. The rates of interest, quantum of loans, all these things are scrutinised and decided by this Federal Loan Council. In India, all the economic policies that are experimented at the Centre usually make an enormous impact, have a disastrous effect, on the State economy, but the States are not consulted, the States are not taken into confidence whenever loans are raised, whenever foreign assistance is raised, whenever deficit financing is indulged in the manner in which this is being done. Hitherto, this has been going on in an unquestioned way. In a federal economy, I would suggest, the Parliament's consent and approval should be obtained whenever deficit financing is indulged in beyond the level indicated in the Budget. In respect of loans also, it would be better to have a Federal Development Bank or a Federal Loan Council to scrutinise the loan applications of not only the Centre but also the States.

Nowadays much is heard about seizures and searches. I should congratulate Mr K R Ganesh on that. Of course, I am yet to see the results. Still, an enthusiasm has been created in the country that black money seizures and searches are paying some dividends. I do not know what will be the quantum, but some hopes have been raised, some expectations have been raised.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai). A Sindhi widow has been caught.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** Whether she is a widow or not, whosoever has the black money, that has to be unearthed

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** They have seized gold bar weighing about 40 kilos

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** With the present apparatus, with the present way of thinking, in spite of all his enthusiasm I do not know how far he is going to succeed

If you see the Wanchoo Committee's report there they have calculated the tax-evasion every year, from 1961-62 they have calculated the tax-evasion every year, in 1961-62 it was said to be Rs 700 crores a year. And when they came to 1968-69, the annual tax-evasion had escalated to Rs 1400 crores, the annual tax-evasion had doubled from 1961-62 to 1968-69. All these powers that are now being utilised by Shri K R Ganesh and that are being given publicity now were there in all those years. What were the results of the seizures and searches, during that period? If you see page 16 of the Wanchoo Committee's report you will find that over the years 1964-65 to 1970-71 in seven years with all these powerful weapons that the taxation laws have provided them, the Department has been able to unearth only about Rs 7 crores in seven years. In each year they were able to unearth only Rs 1 crore whereas the tax evaded has been going up from Rs 700 to Rs 1400 crores every year this is evaded tax alone. I am not talking about black money as a whole. Every year the new money that should have been tested and touched, the money that has evaded the nets of the Income-tax Department has been Rs 700 to Rs 1400 crores. And they have been able to unearth only a crore of rupees a year with all the best intentions and the best laws. Now, Mr Ganesh is having very high hopes and I would not

dampen his hopes. I would welcome if it is going to give the expected results.

Here, I would suggest something because it is a thing which was stated by the Public Accounts Committee also. The Public Accounts Committee made a categorical recommendation about self-employed persons like doctors, engineers and advocates whether the Tax Department would take the pains to go into the medical register and find out how many doctors are there in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and how many advocates are there on the rolls and how many of them have been paying taxes. Even this basic information, I do not know, whether they have collected by now. When this question was put to them two years ago—this has been reported in the report also—no statistics were available in the Department and I understand that in the year 1964-65 actually a scheme was formulated for bringing self-employed persons like doctors, advocates and engineers into the tax net and notices were also served to a few of these categories. But I am sorry to understand from reliable sources that the scheme was later dropped and the notices issued were withdrawn and besides the officers who issued such notices were also made to tender apologies to those to whom notices were issued. With all responsibility I am making this charge. This thing did not happen at the time of Mr Ganesh. Still he will go through the files why in 1964-65 a circular was issued categorical notices were issued but those notices were withdrawn and the scheme was dropped very unceremoniously.

I have got only one more point. As per the Demands for Grants that have been raised before us, certain amounts have been spent on new schemes withdrawing amounts from the Contingency Fund of India. This has not received much of the attention of the House. I would like to know more information about them because the

information given in these Supplementary Demands has been very scanty and in some places, it is missing. During his reply I hope the Minister will clarify these points.

On page 11 it has been stated that a vehicle belonging to CRP was involved in an accident and the Motor Claims Tribunal passed an award in satisfaction of which a total amount of Rs. 17,000 has to be paid and this amount was met from the Contingency Advance. I want to know when this amount fell due because that is a significant date. I may quote some of the rules wherein any amount withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India, as it has to be given under the Contingency Fund of India Rules, supplementary estimates for all those expenses or advances shall be presented to the Parliament at the first meeting of the session immediately after the advance was made. So, there is a rule governing these advances and it cannot be postponed indefinitely. So I would like to know the exact dates on which the amount was withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India and when the amount has been paid in satisfaction of the decree.

Then on page 13 they have paid a sum of Rs. 3,58,000 together with interest in satisfaction of an Arbitrator's award. I would like to know when the Arbitrator made the award and when the amount was withdrawn. Also on page 15 they have made a payment in connection with a suit filed by an employee of Dadra Nagar Haveli. I would like to know when exactly the amount was withdrawn from the Contingency Fund. These are very vital matters and I hope he will be able to get all these particulars before he replies. This amount should have been recouped at the next session of Parliament. I can quote earlier decisions also. These amounts withdrawn from the Contingency Fund should be recouped during the financial year itself and it cannot go beyond the financial year, because, there is no provision in the Constitu-

tion or rules to make these recoupsments legal or constitutional. On this point I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he replies. Thank you.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur):** I raise to support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. The country is passing through a very critical period, very difficult economic period. There is an unprecedented price rise of all commodities. The cause of the price rise is for the experts to find out and for the economists to analyse.

As a layman I can say that the shortage of production of all the commodities is the root cause of the unprecedented rise in prices. On the other hand with regard to what is produced, we find, there is no proper machinery for distribution. There are two things. One is means of production and the other is the machinery for distribution. If we concentrate on the means of production the production can rise. Now there is some increase in production of certain commodities but there is no proper machinery for distribution of the commodities. It is also one of the causes of the price rise. I do not know whether the price rise is the cause of inflation or inflation is the cause of price rise. Perhaps both may be inter-linked. There is one thing which is important. The bureaucratic system of administration is responsible for many things. The bureaucracy is one of the things which creates such artificial difficulties. I would like to refer to certain instances in this connection. Take the case of salt. Salt is a common man's commodity. It is consumed by every man in our country. It is consumed in every part of the country. It is used by the poorest of the poor in the country. But what we find is that salt is not available in Assam and certain parts of the country at a reasonable price. Salt is sold at Rs. 1 or even more per k.g. in Assam. There is no shortage of salt production. It is known to everybody.

(Sri Biswanarayan Shastri)

In Gujarat and Saurashtra and in other parts of the country salt is produced in abundant quantities and there are good stocks. The Salt Commissioner sitting in Jaipur does not allot salt to different States at the proper time. If he does not allot salt, wagons are not provided by the Railway for movement of salt. It is rather a conspiracy between the Salt Commissioner and the Railway Board to create artificial scarcity in the country and allow the merchants to reap the benefits of this artificial scarcity.

Similarly the Food Corporation of India is creating various difficulties. In the eastern region of the country they do not give the proper price for the food grain which they are procuring. On the other hand they allow them to rot on the open space. After some time it is declared that they are unfit for human consumption and they sell it in the market. Unscrupulous traders purchase it. They mix it with other foodgrains and sell them at higher prices for human consumption. That is the role of the Food Corporation. As soon as the Food Corporation of India will be abolished, I think, that the situation will improve so far as foodgrains are concerned. I am so bitter against this organisation that I have no language to condemn it.

There is black money in the country and attempts are being made to unearth this black money. For the last few days we are reading in the newspapers about certain raids. In certain premises gold and jewellery and hard currencies were recovered. It is a good attempt. I do not know how long it will take place and how far this attempt will succeed.

In this respect, Government should follow a persistent policy of not only raiding the premises here and there but they should also try to find out the manner or method by which the black money is going into the hands of a particular concern or particular

persons. If by the method evolved you cannot arrest the menace of black money or by raiding premises here and there if you cannot arrest it, then, according to my opinion, the Minister will have to consider this problem very seriously and try his best to stop this menace of black money by some other methods.

As regards smuggling, so far as food grain is concerned, we have seen it in eastern region of our country. Foodgrains are smuggled there to some other part of the country. The machinery is there to stop it. But, that does not act. If smuggling is not stopped, naturally, the price also increases. Rice is passing through two different ways one by trucks and the other by carts. For one cart load of rice if Rs. 100 to 200 is paid, as gratification to men on check post, these foodgrains can go to some other place; and if Rs. 200 to 400 per truck load is paid, then that truckload of rice is allowed to go to some other place. I do not know what the government machinery is doing to stop this. This is the common experience of the people. Therefore, I ask the Government to be vigilant and more strict and to keep an eye particularly on those persons who are entrusted with the work to stop this smuggling. There is no other way of stopping this menace. There is shortage of foodgrains—rice, paddy and wheat—in our country. But what steps are taken by the Government to increase the production. I am concentrating my attention particularly on the eastern region of our country. It is common knowledge that Assam, Arunachal Pradesh etc. are the victims of the fury of flood. This year flood has affected mostly this part of this country. Every year, flood damage runs to crores of rupees. Damage is caused to cash crops like jute and other crops like paddy, wheat etc. And if that damage caused to a small State like Assam runs to Rs. 30 to 40 crores—annually this year that is estimated at Rs. 50 crores—how can our country prosper? We are an integrated country. If a particular state is lagging

behind as compared to the other parts of the country Government should pay special attention for the development of that part of the country Eastern part of the country was neglected during the British regime Geographically this being far away from centre of the country, not much attention was paid to this part of the country even in past independence period Take for instance irrigation and power These are two essential items for the production of crops What is the facility of irrigation in this part of the country? If you take the total mileage, in Assam Meghalaya Tripura or Manipur, the area of irrigation will not be more than 10 miles Altogether, that is, 01 per cent of the total area of the cultivable land

But in other parts of the country it is 10 to 12 per cent and even 14 per cent whereas in the Eastern region it is 01 per cent which is irrigated It is true there is abundance of rains but it is only in certain months In the winter season without irrigation facilities crops cannot be grown Therefore, I urge upon the authorities that irrigation facilities should be provided in the Eastern region of our country

So far as power is concerned there is only one hydel power project which caters to the needs of the States of Assam, Meghalaya, etc No new unit is coming up there Unless there is a big hydel project the requirements of this area cannot be met If power is not available no new industries will come up I am informed by a very knowledgeable person of the State Electricity Board that if the industries are coming up according to schedule by 1977-78 the electricity for domestic requirements will have to be cut and if domestic supply is maintained, industries cannot come up So, this aspect must be looked into So far as Brahmaputra is concerned it has great potentiality and if its waters can be harnessed it will solve many of the problems and supply power to not only Assam but to entire India Nothing is impossible in the present day of

science Therefore, this aspect should also be considered.

Lastly, I want to refer to certain things regarding border dispute or border settlement. There is some dispute or difference of opinion in demarcation of boundaries between Assam and Meghalaya and Nagaland also between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh These differences will have to be settled Unless they are settled quickly they may grow into bigger dimensions For instance, in the northern part of Assam that is, in the district of Lakhimpur by the side of the highway, land belonging to Assam is claimed by the Arunachal Pradesh Government On the other hand certain buildings constructed by the Arunachal Pradesh administration are claimed by other people which are presumed to be within the territory of Assam I therefore, urge the Home Ministry particularly to settle this dispute or difference of opinion very quickly for the benefit of all the people and to the satisfaction of all the people living in that part of the country

Lastly, I would like to say there is some complaint about the CRP. CRP people are there Their services are required when there is law and order trouble in different parts of the country. But most of the CRP personnel do not understand the language spoken by the people of that area where they are posted It is a big disadvantage. Therefore out of mis-understanding there is some irritation between CRP people and the local people on petty matters For instance, when a CRP person goes to the market to make some purchases he does not understand the language and picks up quarrel After that to take revenge other friends of that person come and a big conflict takes place This is my experience I would urge upon the Government to see that such incidents do not take place in future. There have been more such incidents, which have been referred to by my friend. I do not want to repeat it.

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

What I would urge upon the Government is this. Of course, CRP is necessary. I do not dispute it. But, there should be greater discipline in the administration of such forces. If a person indulges in mischief, he should be punished severely, he should not be allowed to go scot free.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री मधु लिये सब से पहले खाद्य मन्त्रालय की मांगों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि दिन प्रति दिन मार्केटिंग बितरण व्यवस्था पर खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि किसान से या व्यापारी से ये जिम दाम पर अनाज लेने हैं उसको बितरित करके मनय उसका बिक्री मूल्य बहुत ज्यादा रखा जाता है। यह सही है कि जब देश में अभाव रहता है तो व्यापारी मुनाफाखोरी करना है लेकिन जब अभाव की स्थिति नहीं रहती है तब हम बात में इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि व्यापारियों का जो बितरण का खर्चा है मरकरी खर्च की तुलना में नगण्य रहता है। क्या वजह है कि सरकार अपने खर्च को घटाना नहीं चाहती है? इससे किमान तया म धारण जनता दोनों में बहुत अमन्तोष है। आपकी सबमिडी इसलिए देनी पड़ती है क्योंकि आप बितरण व्यवस्था पर जो आपका अधिक खर्चा हो रहा है उसको आप घटाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस देश के जो बड़े बड़े अर्थ शास्त्री हैं, प्रो० धनजय राव गाडगिल थे, उन से भी मैंने बात की है और उन से भी है कि आप दुनिया भर की बात करने हैं लेकिन जो बुनियादी चीज है कि मरकरी बितरण व्यवस्था बहुत अधिक खर्चीनी है, उसकी ओर आप ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते हैं? मैं आप में स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि कौन से कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं अने वाले दिनों में जिससे मैंनेबरी और बितरण का खर्चा घटे और जनता को सस्ता अनाज मिले?

मैं सदन में बार बार रोकर मिलने के माजिन का साल उठा चुका हूँ लेकिन मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। उस दिन चट्टोपाध्याय साहब ने कहा कि माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा जो आरोप किए गए हैं उन से मैं साफ इन्कार करता हूँ। लेकिन जब आपने उनको पूछा कि सदन यह जानना चाहता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में कौन से ऐसे विशेष कारण थे कि जबकि उड़ीसा में 80 रूपया प्रति टन मिलिंग माजिन था तो उनको बढ़ा कर पश्चिम बंगाल में 200 रूपया प्रति टन रखा गया? उसके बाद प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय ने कहा कि इसकी मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जब किसी चीज की जानकारी नहीं है तो औपचारिक ढंग से आप एलीमेंट को बाटने का प्रयास क्यों करते हैं? क्या इसलिए कि अखबारों में आपकी बातें छरें? हमारी तो कमी छपनी नहीं है। कल ही आप देखें कि मानवीय जी का लम्बा चीजा भाषण छपा है और यहा सदस्यों ने जो कहा उसमें से एक वाक्य भी किसी अखबार में नहीं आया। मार्क्स का मामला मैंने कल एकमराज किया। इन्होंने कहा था कि 900 टन स्टील मार्कित को दिया गया है। इस में से 500 टन ट्रंक में बेचा गया है और कम से कम दस लाख रूपया इस पर उभाया गया है। जो बाने कही जाती हैं अगरे वे सही सही अखबारों में छपें तो आपकी मरकार हिल जाएगी। मिलिंग माजिन के बारे में इनकी दफा बात को दोहराने के बावजूद भी यह मरकार चुप्पी क्यों साध रही है। 7 करोड़ 20 लाख रूपया पश्चिम बंगाल की मरकार रोकर मिलने को क्यों देना चाहती है? मैंने यह आरोप किया है कि 25 लाख रूपया कैश में श्री मिडियम गकर रे को मिला है। कुछ काग्रेसी सदस्यों ने मुझे बताया है कि दो सौ रूपया माजिन नहीं उससे अधिक है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ यह। यह बात उन्होंने आज कही है। अब आप इसका जवाब दिलवाएंगे या कोई निर्दस इनके लिए जारी करेंगे? हम लोगों ने जो कट मोशनस दी हैं वे पहले से सम्बन्धित

हो चुकी हैं और इन लोगों को पहले से तैयार हो कर आना चाहिये। आज बख्शा जी बैठे हैं। यह हमारा बड़ा भाग्य है। तकरीबन एक डेढ़ महीने के बाद वह मेरे द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब देने वाले हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन फूड मिनिस्टर का क्या हुआ? पहले वाले फूड मिनिस्टर राष्ट्रपति बन गए हैं। उनके बाद फूड मिनिस्ट्री में कोई मिनिस्टर है या नहीं है? अगर है तो जवाब क्यों नहीं दिलवाया जाता है?

जहां तक सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की मागों का सम्बन्ध है एक बहुत गम्भीर वान मैने कानपुर भी ओ डी के बारे में कही थी। वह यह थी कि 550 किनो बास वहां से चोरी हुआ और इस चोरी में वहां के अफसर शामिल थे। बाद में कहा गया कि कागजों पर दिखाया गया है कि माल वापिस मिला लेकिन वापिस नहीं मिला, किमी ने फिजिकल चैक नहीं किया है। शहर में एक पागल आदमी था उसको पकड़ कर लाए और उसको गोनों से उड़ा दिया और कहा गया कि चोरो के गैंग का यह सदस्य था। इनने दिन इस आरोप को लगाए हो गए है लेकिन कोई जवाब ही नहीं देता है। तब नहीं सरकार इनकी बेगम में हो गई है।

जहां तक सुरक्षा दला का मवाल है जो हमारे अफसर और जवान है वे बड़ी तकलीफ में रहते है। फार्बर्ड एरियाज में उनके लिए मकान नहीं है। वहां मकानों का न होना, यह बात तो मेरी मसल में आनी है लेकिन जब किसी अफसर को फार्बर्ड एरिया के बाहर किसी जगह पोस्ट दिया जाता है और जब वहां उसके रहने के लिए मकान का इतजाम नहीं किया जाता है तो उसको ऐसा लगना है कि उसके साथ बड़ा अन्याय किया जा रहा है। वह फार्बर्ड एरिया में सब कुछ बदलाव करने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन दूसरे इलाकों में तो

उनके लिए घरों का इतजाम होना चाहिए। सरकारी नियम और कानून के अनुसार किसी भी मकान मालिक से उसकी जमीन या मकान को सात माल के लिए रिक्विजिशन किया जा सकता है लेकिन आजकल चूक मकान के दाम, कस्ट्रक्शन कास्ट बहुत बढ़ गई है इसलिए कोई भी मकान मालिक सात माल के लिए मकान देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। आप तो नियम के बंधे हैं। नियम में परिवर्तन कीजिये और तीन साल के लिए देने के लिए तैयार हो ता तीन साल के लिए और दो साल के लिए देने के लिए तैयार हो तो दो साल के लिए ले लें। इस तरह से नियमों में परिवर्तन करके कुछ तो आप फीजी अफसरों के लिए इतजाम करे। मैं मैरीड परमनन के बारे में कह रहा ह। सरकार को अपने मकान बनाने का कार्यक्रम भी हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

मिग एयरक्राफ्टन के बारे में कुछ दिन पहले मैंने यह कहा था कि उनकी रिपेयर और ओवरहाल के लिए तकरीबन 70 विमान रूस भेजे गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने मुझ से कहा कि 70 नहीं, उसमें कम भेजे गये थे। मैंने पूछा कम माने कितने? 69, 68 या 65? कोई जवाब नहीं आया। और अगर आप मिग विमान बना सकते है, खुद तैयार कर सकते हैं तो आप उसको रिपेयर नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या रूस के साथ आप ने कोई ऐमी सीक्रेट ट्रीटी, मीक्रेट ऐग्रीमेंट किया है जिसके तहत ओवर हाल रिपेयर के लिए आप को वहां भेजना पड़ता है? इस प्रश्न का कोई सीधा सादा उत्तर नहीं आता है। यह बात मेरी मसल में ही नहीं आती है कि जो देश मिग विमान तैयार कर सकता है, खुद बना सकता है क्या उसमें उसको रिपेयर करने की शक्ति नहीं है? और एक समय अगर मत्तर सत्तर विमान आप रूस में रिपेयर के लिये भेजेयें और देश के ऊपर तत्काल कोई हमला करेगा तो हम लोगों की क्या स्थिति

[श्री मधु लिमबे]

होगी ? लेकिन इसके बारे में भी कोई जानकारी हमें नहीं दी गयी।

इसी तरह श्री० जी० ए० एंड श्री० के द्वारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए बहुत सारा माल खरीदा जाता है स्टोर्स एक्विपमेंट वगैरह, उसके ऊपर डिफेंस कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी में मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जो सप्लायर्स यह माल श्री० जी० एस० एंड श्री० को देते हैं उसमें इनका साठ साठ फीसदी प्राफिट का मार्जिन है ? सचिव को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा था कि यह बात सही है। एक झरसे से मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए, प्राफिट मार्जिन की, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। तो सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से मुझे उम्मीद है कि आज इन बातों का खुलासा आप करेंगे।

अब मैं अपने मित्र श्री देवकान्त बरधा जी के मंत्रालय पर बोलना चाहता हूँ और सब से पहले मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ इस बात का कि हमारे नाविक दल को इनके द्वारा हायर बिस्कोसिटी वाला तेल दिया गया। उसके बारे में एक झरसे से मैं सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। ये कहते हैं कि हमारे पास अलग इंतजाम नहीं था तेल की सप्लाई करने का . . .

(अध्वबान) . . . हा, पुरानी बात हो गई, वो छाल, तीन माल की बात है, तो मुझे यह बताया कि मद्रास रिफाइनरी के पास कोई अलग इंतजाम नहीं था इसलिए तेल सप्लाई गलती से हुई होगी। खैर, यह तो ठीक है लेकिन मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न है जिसका जवाब ये भी नहीं देते और सुरक्षा मंत्रालय भी नहीं देता। श्री सी० वाई० राव का एक टेलिक्स मैंने पकड़ा और आपकी छिदमत में पेश किया। उस टेलिक्स से मालूम होता है कि इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट की सम्मति के बिना आप ने 90 सी एस बिस्कोसिटी वाले तेल की सप्लाई चालू कर दी। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने अपने टेक्स के द्वारा 100 बिस्कोसिटी

वाला तेल चालू करने की छूट दी है। वह टेलिक्स मैंने आप को दिया है। अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस अफसर को आप ने सस्पेंड किया ? क्योंकि उस ने दो गलतियाँ कीं। एक तो इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट की इजाजत लिये बिना ही इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित किया और दूसरा, जो आप का निर्णय ही नहीं हुआ था, 90 बिस्कोसिटी का निर्णय हुआ था तो उन्होंने 100 बिस्कोसिटी के बारे में उन्होंने टेलिक्स कैसे दिया ? यह मैं एक सीधी सी बात कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन सदन के अधिकारों का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है ? यह जो गलत काम करने वाला अफसर है क्या उसको सस्पेंड करके उनकी जांच की गई ? पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी में मामला भेजा गया ? मैंने इन लोगों का चेहरा तक नहीं देखा, न मैं कभी अफसरों से मिला ही हूँ, न कभी मैं इनको चिट्ठी लिखता हूँ। मैं मंत्रियों के मार्फत ही सारे काम करता हूँ। तो मेरा उसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष नहीं रहता। यह सच्ची बात है, उसे समझ लीजिये। जब भी मैं कोई मामला यहाँ पर उठाता हूँ किसी मंत्री या अफसर का तो मेरा उममें कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष नहीं होता। मैं केवल राष्ट्रीय हित में कहता हूँ। कभी कभी आप को बुरा लगता है।

पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बरधा) : नहीं, बुरा नहीं लगता है। मैंने कभी नहीं कहा ऐसा।

श्री मधु लिमबे तो इसको कीजिये आप।

अब मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं। आप को याद होगा कि अधिश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर जब मैं बोल रहा था तो मेरे कांसेसी मित्रों ने बड़ा हल्ला किया, मैंने कहा था कि 1 मार्च, 1974 को खाद के लिए नाफता बचे,—यह इनके शब्द हैं—इसलिये इन्होंने पेंडो कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए नाफता का दाम 13 सी रुपया

प्रति टन बढ़ाया। हजार था, 23 सौ कर दिया तो नेट इन्फ्रीज 13 सौ रुपये हुआ अब 26 दिन के बाद इन्होंने उसका घटाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का ग्रौर मंत्रालय को हाश था या नहीं जब उन्होंने बढ या ? इतना बड़ा निर्णय साच ममक्ष कर ही किया होगा ? आप इतन बुद्धिहीन हैं ऐसी ता हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। तो सोच समझ कर आप निर्णय करते हैं और 26 दिन में इतनी जबर्दस्त लाबीडय गफनलाल, यूनिशन कार्बाइड और माहू जैन करते हैं कि जिसके फलस्वरूप आप दामा को गिरा देते हैं। अब देखिए डेढ़ महीना हो गया है, जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह बात नो-कार्फिडेंस मॉशन के समय कही थी . . .

**श्री देवकान्त बरधवा :** मुझे कहने का कभी मौका नहीं मिला, आज मैं बता रहा हूँ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप किसी दिन भी परमनम एक्सामिनेशन दे सकते थे। हर दिन हमारा समय हमसे खराब होता है।

**श्री देवकान्त बरधवा :** आज तो मैं आपको बना रहा हूँ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ठीक है, डेढ़ महीने के बाद नोट तो खुली।

मेरा यह कहना है, यह मर। अपनी जानकारी है मैं ने यह नती कहा कि मंत्री जी ने अपना घर भरने के लिए पैसा लिया है, आप मेरा उस दिन का भाषण पढ़िए, लेकिन आप लोग क्या करने हैं कि आपके हाथ में इनने जो डिस्क्रिशनरी राबर्स है, इन विवेकाधीन अधिकारी का दुरुपयोग करके अपने दब का सना में विराजमान रखने के लिए, अधिकार में बनाए रखने के लिए इन लोगों में पैसा लेते हैं। (ब्यबचाल) व्यक्तिगत मेरा किसी से मतलब नहीं है, यह कोई

देवकान्त बरधवा की धरने वान नहीं चन रही है। यह मार्बजनिज जीवन की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। कम्पनी डानशन का अच्छा विकल्प ढढा प्राप्त। मैंने यह नही कहा था कि आप न अपनी जेब में टाला, या अपने मन-डन-ला का दिया, तो आप नाराज क्या हो रहे हैं ? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कम्पनी डानेशन का हमने खत्म क्या किया ? किस उद्देश्य में किया ? इसीलिए न कि सार्बजनिज जीवन जो दूधित हो रहा है उसको मुधारा जाय। सब आप अपने विवेकाधीन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके, काला धन जा बना रहे है, उसका एक हिस्सा लगे राजनैतिक कामों के लिए तो मैं ममक्षता हूँ कि यह बात अच्छी नहीं है। तो प्राइमफर्मी जो बात है वह मैंने आप के सामने रखी है।

हमारा डी० एम० टी० वाला मामला है। उस दिन विल विधेयक पर बोलते हुए श्री चव्हाण ने खुद ही आकर दिये और यह कबूल किया कि 16 हजार रुपया इंडिजिनस प्राइस है। मैं तो समझता था 18 हजार रुपये, मैंने उसको घडर-गस्टीमेट किया था, मैं समझता था कि इंडिजिनस डी० एम० टी० की एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस 18 हजार रुपये प्रति टन आप ने रखी है लेकिन चव्हाण साहब ने कहा कि 16 हजार रुपये है एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस। 25 प्रतिशत में कहने के बाद उम पर उन्होंने एक्साइज रयटी नगाई तो वह हो गया 20 हजार और रूम में जो घाता है वह उन्होंने कहा कि 38 हजार रुपये प्रति टन बिकता है। ये चव्हाण साहब ने आकर दिये हैं। और फिर उसके बाद कहते हैं कि व्हेयर इज दि प्राईस गैप ? खुद कह रहे हैं कि 20 हजार में तो इंडिजिनस बिकता है और रूम से आयातित 38 हजार में बिकता है, तो 18 हजार का गैप नहीं हुआ ? इन आकड़ों का भी खुलासा नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री देवकान्त बरधवा :** आज मैं आप को दे रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप को बहुत पहले करना चाहिए था।

श्री देवकांत बरधा : आपको पूरे कागज दे रहा हूँ। आप देख लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये बार बार बीच में बोल रहे हैं तो इन्हीं को मौका दीजिए। मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बनिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश आज आर्थिक संकट की स्थिति में गुजर रहा है। उसका मुख्य कारण आज पावर शॉर्टेज है। हमारे गंगा उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर का दो-तिहाई जिम्मा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से बनता है और जब तिहाई हाइड्रल से बनता है। अगर वर्षात नहीं होती है तो हाइड्रल से पावर नहीं बनती है जिससे सारे प्रदेश में पावर की शॉर्टेज हो जाती है। दूसरी तरफ कोयले के न मिलने के कारण, जैसे रेलों की हड़ताल हुई, थर्मल स्टेशनों पर कोयला नहीं पहुँचा, इसमें भी पावर शॉर्टेज हुई—जिसने उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत को बिगाड़ कर रख दिया है। हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के भाई कहते हैं कि देश में महंगाई है, परेशानी है। मैं मानता हूँ—लेकिन यह महंगाई और परेशानी किसके कारण हुई? रेलवे की हड़ताल के कारण कोयले का न पहुँचना इसका कारण है जिसने लिये वे स्वयं जिम्मेदार हैं।

14.51 hrs

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

इस महंगाई को दूर करने के लिये, मुद्रास्फीति को दूर करने के लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी अध्यक्षता में जागे लिये, जिनको सदन ने अभी पास किया है। इसके लिये मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को अनुरोध करता हूँ, वे इस सम्बन्ध स्थिति का मुकाबला

करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्र के जीवन में ऐसी संकट की बर्बादी आया करती है, हमारे देश के नेताओं ने हमेशा ऐसे संकटको का मुकाबला किया है और आगे भी उसका मुकाबला करेंगे।

हमारे देश के अन्दर आज नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन आरंभ हो गया है। यद्यपि यह मजदूरों की लड़ाई है, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश के बाबू लोग कहते हैं कि यह नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन है। मजदूर अपनी मजदूरी के लिये लड़ रहा है, भेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कैसे नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन है। हमारे प्रदेश सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, उनकी तरफ से स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट करे कि यह नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन है या मजदूरों की लड़ाई है। इस सम्बन्ध में गठ मधी जी का प्रधान शीघ्र अपना चाट्टी जो अभी तक नहीं आया है।

पिछले विधान सभा के चुनावों में हमारे क्षेत्र में प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों ने पॉपुलर बूथ पर कब्जा किया था। हमने इस सम्बन्ध में इलेक्शन कमीशन और राज्य सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट भी बरवाई थी तथा अनुरोध किया था कि इसके बारे में जांच करा कर उचित कार्यवाही की जाय लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने वचन पर बद्ध कराया था, उनके खिलाफ इलेक्शन कमीशन की मार्फत या कानून के सहारे जांच कराई जाय और ऐसे लोगों को 6 साल के लिये डिबार किया जाये ताकि लोग इस तरह के अवैधानिक काम न कर सकें।

केवल मे प्रामीण मजदूरों के लिये कानून बना हुआ है। हम चाहेंगे कि भारत सरकार उसकी गाइड-लाइन ले कर, उसके मोडल पर कानून बना कर हर प्रदेश में उस कानून

को पास कराये ताकि हमारी अनभार्यनाइज्ड लेबर भार्यनाइज्ड हॉ सके। 20 वर्ष पहले उनको जो मजदूरी मिलती थी, वही मजदूरी आज भी चल रही है, इस महगाई मे उनकी कठिनाइया और परेशानिया बढनी जा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि इस मन्वन्ध मे शीघ्र मे शीघ्र कदम उठाये जाय ताकि उनका राहत मिल सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के बजट मे धन के अभाव के कारण विकास कार्यों के लिये पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं रखी गई है। हमारे यहा आज न सडके है, दूग्ने साधन हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ और सूखा दोनों मे प्रभावित है। मारी फसल बरबाद हॉ गई है। वहा 6 महीने बाद रबी की फसल आने की भी उम्मीद नहीं है। अग्रर प्रदेश सरकार उधर ध्यान नहीं देती और अग्रर सरकार भी कुछ नहीं करती तो भूखमरी व्याप्त हो जायेगी, नब स्थिति को सम्भालना मुश्किल हॉ जायगा। इस स्थिति को मिगने के लिये हम चाहेंगे कि आप क्रैश-प्रोग्राम को चला कर उनकी मदद करे। गरीबो की परचेजिंग पावर को बनाये रखे ताकि उनका राहत मिल सके।

मेरे क्षेत्र मे मिनि स्टील प्लाट लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने आज्ञा दी थी, लेकिन पावर की कमी की वजह से वट आज तक रुका हुआ है। हमारा "ओबरा" का पानी जो आप दूसरे प्रदेशो को देते है, उगरे बदले मे आप उनमे बिजली लेव र ईस्टर्न यू० पी० को दे ताकि हम पिछडे क्षत्र मे कुछ उद्योग धन्धे लग सके।

हमारी गण्डक कनाल मे तमाम रुपया भारत सरकार का लगा हुआ है उममे वो ह्जार क्युमक पानी बेकार जा रहा है। हमारा निवेदन है कि अप्रैल, मई और जून मे, ओ पानी बिहार नहीं ले रहा है, ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में सिन्हाई के लिये दीजिये। यदि आप ऐसा

कर दे तो जुलाई मे जब बाढ घाती है, उससे पहले फसल तैयार हो जायगी और उस क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोगो को भोजन मिल सकेगा और कुछ कमाई हो सकेगी।

हमारे यहा जो बिजली पैदा हाती है उसका उपयोग लकड़ी गड्डम मे न करके आवश्यक चीजो के उत्पादन मे होना चाहिए। किसानो के लिये छोट छोट उद्योग धन्धे खोलने के लिये बिजली दी जानी चाहिए, इससे लोगो को काम मिलेगा और बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान हॉ सकेगा। बिजली की बचन के लिये आप एअर-कण्डीशनर बन्द कर दे, गैरजरूरी चीजो मे उसकी खपन को रोका जाना चाहिए ताकि उसका उपयोग मही चीजो के उत्पादन मे हो सके।

हमारे प्रदेश मे बिजली की ट्रान्मिशन लाईन बढत ज्यादा है, 20 प्रतिशत है। हमारे इंजीनियर्स का कहना है कि यह लाईन 6-7 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह जो वेस्टेज होती है, चोरी होती है, यह रोकी जानी चाहिए। यदि हम इसको रोक सके तो हममे बिजली की काफी हद तक कमी की पूर्ति की जा सकती है।

मम्पूर्णानन्द मेडिकल कालेज बनारस मे खला हुआ था। उममे लडको से 16 हजार रुपया डोनेशन लेकर भरती किया गया, लेकिन 27 लडको मे डोनेशन तो ले लिया गया लेकिन उनको भरती नहीं किया गया। अब न डॉनेशन वापस करते है और न उनको भरती करते हैं। गा तो उस कालेज को मान्यता दी जाय या उन लडको को अन्य कालेजो मे भरती कराया जाय या ईस्टर्न यू० पी० मे मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के लिये जनता को इजाजत दी जाय।

हमारे यहा ईस्टर्न यू० पी० मे कोई प्रायुर्वेद कालेज नहीं है। हमारे यहा जो लडके हिल एरियाड से आते हैं उनके लिये लखनऊ मे और दूसरी जगहो पर रिजर्वेशन

[श्री शशििका प्रस्ताव]

है, लेकिन ईस्टर्न यू० पी० और सेन्ट्रल यू० पी० के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। इसलिये हमारा अनुरोध है कि हमारे यहां प्रायुर्वेद कालेज खुलना चाहिए। यदि नहीं खोलते हैं तो उनको अन्य कालेजों में रिजर्वेशन देना चाहिए। जिस तरह में हिन एरियाज के लिये रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है उसी तरह से इनको भी मिलना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पूर्व क्षेत्र में गाजीपुर में एक ओपियम फेक्ट्री है जो प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का फारेन-एक्सचेंज कमाती है, लेकिन आज उसको उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। मैंने कई बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि भारत सरकार की नीयत क्या है, उसको तोड़ना चाहती है या कायम रखना चाहती है। कई बार कहने पर भी मंत्री जी वहां जाने का प्रोग्राम नहीं बना सके। यह ओपीयम का कारखाना अग्नेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा है, वह कायम रहना चाहिए, इससे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लड़कों को काम मिलेगा और वहां बेकारी दूर होगी।

ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में 90 प्रतिशत किमान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ या उससे भी कम भूमि है। हमारे यहां जमीन उपजाऊ है, किसान बहुत मेहनत से काम करना है, पानी है लेकिन दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आप ने फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना गोरखपुर में खोला हुआ है लेकिन ईस्टर्न यू० पी० को फर्टिलाइजर उस कारखाने से नहीं मिलता है। यह कारखाना ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में स्थापित है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लिये फर्टिलाइजर की परमेन्ट फिक्स कीजिये ताकि वहां पर किसानों को फर्टिलाइजर मिल सके।

हमारे यहां कृषि की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की

बहुत आवश्यकता है। यदि सरकार शीघ्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोल दे तो किसानों को खेती के मामले में सही जानकारी मिल सकेगी और वे कृषि से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकेंगे। इससे उनको पैदावार बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना : (महाराज-गञ्ज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले बजट में खाण्डसारी पर कोई इयूटी नहीं बढ़ाई गई थी, लेकिन बजट पास होने के बाद एक एकजी-क्युटिव आर्डर के जरिये सरकार ने इयूटी दुगुनी कर दी। मुझे प्राश्चय हुआ कि बजट में यह मामला क्यों नहीं लाया गया, बाद में उस को क्यों बढ़ाया गया। मैंने विल मंत्री जी से कहा है कि यह बहुत बड़ा प्रत्याय हुआ है। खाण्डसारी शहर गरीब आदिमियों की शहर है। महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे—ह्लाइट शहर पाइजन है, जहर है। लोगों को खाण्डसारी शहर इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिये। यह इन्फ्रस्ट्रुक्चर हमारे यू० पी० की सब से बड़ी काटेज इण्डस्ट्री है, इस पर लाखों किमानों की रोजी निर्भर है। इस का एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल भी ह्लाइट शहर के एम्प्लायमेंट पोटेन्शियल के मुकाबले दस गुना है। जितने मजदूर 1 टन ह्लाइट शगुग बनाते हैं, उम के दस गुना मजदूर 1 टन खाण्डसारी चीनी बनाते हैं। आज जब कि हमारे देश में एम्प्लायमेंट की लड़ाई चल रही है ऐसे समय में ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री जो बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकती है, उम पर इयूटी लगाना प्रत्याय है। खाण्डसारी के उद्योग अधिकतर गांवों के अन्दर हैं, इस इयूटी के लग जाने से देहानों की जो खुशहाली है, प्रोसपेरिटी है वह अन्त में जायेगी, क्योंकि जो गरीब मजदूर और कानिगर वहां काम करते हैं वे बेकार हो जायेंगे।

15.00 hrs.

मुझे आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से प्राश्नना करनी है, उन्होने बायदा भी किया था कि

इस पर विचार करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि बजट पास होने से पहले व इस बात का ऐलान करेंगे कि खण्डमारी पर जो डबल इयटी की गई है वह नहीं रहेगी।

मैं वही बात यह है कि अगर इंडस्ट्री का कोई कम्प्यूटीटर नहीं है क्याकि यहाँ पर फार्म शूगर नहीं आ सकते हैं। इस का एक ही कम्प्यूटीटर है और वह है खण्डमारी शूगर। वह चाहते हैं कि मी तरह से खण्डमारी शूगर की इंडस्ट्री समाप्त हो जाये। इसा वजह से सरकार पर प्रेशर पड़ता है कि डबल बड़ाई जाय केन मेस बढ़ाया जाय ताकि इस का समाप्त किया जा सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार का ध्यान करीव किसानों की सरकार बहती है उस का चाहिए कि एमा न कर। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि मल की शूगर पर इयटी बट दे उस में कई कराइ रूप में मिल जायग लेकिन खण्डमारी पर इयटी बढाने से सिर्फ दा कराइ ही मिलेगा—डबल एकमाइंग करन से। सरकार का चाहिए कि मिल मानिकों के प्रेशर का मकाबला करे जो पुरानी इयटी थी उसी का रख।

किसानों के लिए गन्ना बड़ा वन है। जहाँ पर फेक्टरीज नहीं है वहाँ पर खण्डमारी के लिए ही गन्ना इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यदि यह इण्डस्ट्री समाप्त हो जायगी तो वहाँ पर किसानों का वह गन्ना जलाना पड़ेगा। विशेषकर कम्पैर काप के आइस में जब कि गल मिला पर हूँ निभर करते हैं खण्डमारी का उद्योग सपटा बाल्ब का काम करना है किसान अपना गन्ना वहाँ बेच सकते हैं। इस तरह में हर प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू में यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि खण्डमारी पर जो डबल इयटी की गई है उस का समाप्त किया जाये।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) Mr Chairman Sir I shall be brief as I usually am I would only reply to some points raised

by Mr Madhu Lumaye because they relate to my Ministry I had requested Mr Lumaye to stay on and also listen to my reply But like in the Bible when he asked Jesus Christ, 'What is truth?' and he did not care to listen, he also put the question and he did not consider it proper to listen to the reply I am not really concerned about that

Sir he raised three points and in fact he had raised them earlier also He had raised them on occasions when I had no opportunity to reply One was on the No-Confidence Motion when the Prime Minister had to reply and, naturally she could not reply to all the points raised by all the Members Next time he raised some of the points on the Finance Bill and the Finance Minister replied to one or two things that he had raised Now this is an opportunity for me to reply to the points he had raised sometimes in this House and sometimes I have seen in the press also

I am one of those who believe that public acts of Ministers should be discussed publicly and that is the basis of parliamentary Government because in the ultimate analysis Parliament is based on sovereignty of discussions Therefore, I am always grateful to hon Members when they raise any point any criticism or even whatever they have to say in respect of any policy any action taken by the Minister and particularly in respect of my Ministry From that point of view I am really grateful to Shri Madhu Lumaye Earlier also he had raised one point and I had found him to be constructive and I took action on that He is aware of that

First I would start with the point about caprolectum Today he mentioned that he had raised that earlier But I had no opportunity to reply to him

Caprolectum is not a controlled commodity, neither the price nor the end product is controlled It is produced in this country by the Gujarat

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

State Fertiliser Corporation. It is again a misnomer to call it so because it is in the private sector and not in the public sector. They fix the Price in accordance with the market trend. I will now come to the price of imported caprolactum. The import was about 10,800 tonnes. The highest price during the period 1973-74 was Rs. 12,480 c.i.f from Hungary. The quantity imported from 1-4-1974 to the end of May 1974—the price had risen in the meanwhile, I have got this figure from the STC; it does not come under my Ministry—was 2,100 tonnes; the maximum price was Rs. 21,500 plus 75 per cent customs duty; the landed price, i.e. the selling price was Rs. 37,000. The GSFC started producing caprolactum from 4 August 1974..

श्री मधु लिमये: सी घ्राई एफ प्राइस और सेलिंग प्राइस में फर्क है।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ: मैं कह रहा हूँ नैडेड प्राइस जो है प्लस 75 फ्रंटम ड्यूटी।

श्री मधु लिमये: What about STC's charges?

SHRI D K BOROOAH: I will come to that. I am now coming to something more interesting than that.

The GSFC started producing caprolactum from 4th August 1974 and they have produced till now only 200 tonnes, and out of that quantity, they have sold only 70 tonnes. Therefore, there was no question of making any deal with the businessmen either for political purposes or for other purposes. They have sold only 70 tonnes, and they started producing only from 4th August 1974. The landed price of imported caprolactum during the period 1-4-1974 to the end of May 1974—the latest, the costliest lot—was Rs 37,000. The GSFC's price which they have fixed, excluding the excise duty at 50 per cent, is Rs 26 320 a tonne in bags; the excise duty is 50 per cent; it comes to about Rs 13,000; therefore, the price of caprolactum to the consumer is Rs 39,500. The selling price of STC and the selling price of GSFC are,

more or less, the same, because they watch the market trend. There is hardly any difference in the selling price. And the quantity sold was so small as 70 tonnes. Therefore, I do not think there was any chance of making any deal for that. This is the position.

Certainly there has been a delay and it is not a good thing. But, so far there was no control in the private sector. But the fact remains that the price of caprolactum produced, whatever be the quantity, and the price of the imported material is more or less the same. Certainly, we wrote to Mr. Chavan that it should be increased and one of the members said something but ultimately these things are done at the governmental level. You may ask how Mr Chavan knew. The officers might have brought it to his notice. So, this is a decision for which the credit goes to the Government and Shri Madhu Limaye, to the extent it goes to him, also gets the credit for it. This is about caprolactum.

Next is DMT. As you all know the production of DMT is also under no statutory control. The price is fixed by IPCL which is a public sector body. Under the rules under which it functions it is their responsibility to fix the price. The prices of DMT like the prices of all other petroleum products are erratic. Therefore, there has been a lot of change in the prices from 13-4-1973 when it was Rs 6 000 per tonne and ultimately it was Rs 18 000 per tonne on 2-3-1974 to 6-3-74 and from 27-7-74 it has been reduced to Rs 16 000 per tonne. They also watch the market. What about the imported prices? It varies from time to time and also from country to country. He said that the price of DMT has reached an all-time high of Rs 38 000.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This was Mr Chavan's figure.

SHRI D K BOROOAH: I do not know whose figure it is, but from what I gather from STC, it never went that

high. The maximum price paid by STC was in fact only Rs. 10,200 landed for a 200 tonne lot in June 1974. At that time, the IPCL's prevailing price was Rs. 12,000, higher than the highest landed cost when the highest price they paid was Rs. 10,200. Two offers of DMT are under consideration now at an average price of Rs. 15,800 against the IPCL's excise-exclusive price of Rs. 20,000—Rs. 16,000 price and the excise duty of 25 per cent...

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** What is the customs duty on the imported stock?

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH** The same 75 per cent.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** तो फिर एम० टि० सी० चार्ज मिला कर कितना होना है

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH** It is the same. The landed cost always includes the customs duty. When I say Rs. 15,800 is the landed cost, it includes the customs duty of 75 per cent. There is hardly any difference. The price has been changing. As I said, the price started from Rs. 6,000 went up to Rs. 18,000 and came down to Rs. 16,000. Again, as I said this depends upon the imported price and the market trends which have been changing from time to time and fluctuating.

So, there is a watch which is kept. This is entirely an uncontrolled commodity. And if the price is fixed by the ICPL it is an autonomous body and they do according to their decision. Neither in the DMT nor in the caprolactum there is basic variation between imported and indigenous price. It stands to reason that there is no question of making any deal with industrialists in this thing. I will add one thing more. We have now decided that substantial part of DMT would be given to co-operative sector. In fact we have already floated the company. 51 per cent shares would be held by Government and 49 per cent would be by cooperatives. This company is being floated and polyester filament things

would be produced. Substantial part of DMT will go to them. It was inaugurated yesterday by Mr. Shinde and Mr. Kulkarni. There is no chance that industrialist will take benefit out of this DMT.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** ज० के० के साथ टम में कोई टैक्सिकल वालवोरेशन किया गया है कार्ल फिशर टैक्नालाजी के बारे में? यदि हाँ, तो उन के टममें मदन के मामले रखिये।

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH** This is a cooperative venture which has come into being. I cannot cover everything. I can show all the papers to you if necessary.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** I am prepared to see them. I am a one-man Public Accounts Committee; I am prepared to see.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव (छत्रपुर) जल्मत**  
नहीं है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जरूरत क्यों नहीं है।

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH** You come from the tradition of Nana Fernaves who keeps all his accounts, I am not so capable; I come from a tradition no accounts were kept. You will be better in accounts.

The other point made was about the reduction in price of naphtha used for non-fertiliser use. We keep the price of fertiliser low, which is the end product. Therefore we keep it low. That is to say, we do not increase the price across the board for certain items. Take kerosene and diesel and other common use items. They were not increased to the extent they could have been had it been under across—the board formula. But we thought that whatever is used for non-fertiliser use, for petro-chemical and chemical etc. it should be increased on that basis. And we increased the price. It

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

came to Rs. 2320 per tonne. That is, from 1,000, it went up upto 2320. As soon as it was increased we received lot of complaints. I will briefly mention about them. The first one were from the industries because the plastic industry was dependent upon them. Plastic industry needs substantial parts of high density and low density polythelene which is made out of naphtha cracking. They brought this point. The State Government of Karnataka said that so far as they are concerned the sharp increase in naphtha price has made serious crisis with the high-density polythelene bags and other plastic industries. The Maharashtra Chief Minister came here, he said if you don't do it, all their plastic industries will go to rum, they have to be closed down etc. About 300 thousand people were involved in Maharashtra, in general and Bombay in particular. I think I am correct statistically.

All these people who came to see us were from Maharashtra. I asked them how is it that the plastic industry or even the drug industry is located only in that part of India? They said that it was because of the availability of raw materials that go into the manufacture of plastic goods. So, a large number of people came from this area.

If we increase the production of naphtha, the end-products from it will be very high. We sent for the study of it one gentleman from the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. I think his name is Shri Marathe; he is the Chairman of this Bureau. He went into it himself and gave us a report. The study made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices revealed that on the basis of the revised price of naphtha which is selling from Rs. 189 to 400, the cost of the end-products will be going up by Rs. 200 or so. The small scale industry has a large share in the plastic industry because there are a number of

educated youths and unemployed engineers who took to this kind of industry for which the Government gave encouragement. It was based on availability of raw materials such as high density polyester and low density polyester. What we are very much concerned about is with regard to high density polyester which is made use of by the small-scale industrialists—the manufacturers. That is why we sent it to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices for a study to find out the result.

What we did was this. We went to the Finance; we consulted the Finance Secretary Shri Yardi who looked into this carefully. Then we sent it to another committee presided over by the Cabinet Secretary—I shall give out his name. In view of the very wide problems involved in this, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, in consultation with Finance submitted a paper which was considered at a meeting presided by the Cabinet Secretary on 18-7-74 wherein the Secretaries of Finance, Petroleum and Chemicals, Chief Adviser of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and an OSD of Prime Minister's Secretariat were present. There it was decided at that meeting.

श्री अशु लियये प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटरीयेट हर चीज में होना ही चाहिए।

श्री देवकांत बरुवा यह तो रूम ब्राफ बिजनेस में है।

When you become Prime Minister, you can change it.

श्री अशु लियये ठीक है। मैं ये सब बातें समझ रहा हूँ।

SHRI D. K. BOROAH: There it was decided to reduce the price of naphtha used for fertilisers production from Rs. 2,000 to 1,000 per ton. That was also considered at a joint meeting on the 25th March of the Cabinet and Political Affairs and Economic Affairs Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के कहने से लगता है कि इस का जो अमर प्लास्टिक या दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज पर पड़गा, उस पर आप ने विचार नहीं किया वाम बढ़ाने में पहले। यह सरकार कैसे चलनी है। 10, 15 रुपये का मामला नहीं है, यह तो 1320 प्रति टन का मामला है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के सब नाम लिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मफल लाल, युनियन कारब.इड और साटू जैन ने सीधे या अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से मेमोरेण्डम और लावाड ग के द्वारा एप्राच किया या नहीं।

श्री देवकांत बबसाहू : इन का भी मैं आप का बताता हूँ।

The manufacturers, IPCL, produced a number of petro-chemicals. That is the reason why their cost of intermediate products went up. With that their cost of end-products too had gone up. Then, the people came to the office. I do not know whether they came in deputation. They came to the Secretary but they did not come to me. This should be done in a proposal form. The Secretary told them that all these would be certainly taken into account. As I mentioned already, the industrialists were there. We were more concerned with the manufacturers—the small scale industrialists—the unemployed youngmen—the engineers who were encouraged by the Government to take up this job. Therefore, we took abundant precaution to see that no improprieties were committed and it was done strictly in accordance with the business rules and took into account all the advice available to us.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर मेरी टिप्पणी धाबजरवेशन केवल इतना है कि पाण्डिचेरी पार्टीज को लाइसेन्स देने में श्री तन्मोहन शम का रोल है आप ने छोटे-छोटे इण्डस्ट्रि-प्रेसिस्टम का नाम लिया है।

श्री देवकांत बबसाहू : इस में नहीं है। आपके कहने से क्या होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : जब ये बोल रहे थे तो मैं मुन रहा था मैं ने कहा है कि बड़े बनिफि-गियरीज य तीन हे इस में आप इवार नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI D K BOROOAH. Certainly, they would be beneficiaries and alongside them IPCL also will be a beneficiary. The Agriculture Ministry also wrote to us that the price of the insecticides will go up and, as such, they said price should be reduced. BHC is also a product of naphtha. Naphtha is used in the manufacture of many drugs. If naphtha prices go up prices of so many things go up. We did not do it at the instance of big industries but we did it at the instance of the Government of Karnataka, Maharashtra, small scale industrialists and IPCL. If because of them others are benefited it cannot be helped. So, if Mr Limaye makes any insinuation of that type I repudiate it. I am not using harsh words but I would say certainly Mr Limaye has done no good to anybody by making these allegations which are of a wild nature. As the facts he had raised deserved reply, so I was sitting the whole day here to give a reply. I have held Mr. Limaye in great respect because he brings facts before us and I have taken a lot of interest in whatever he says. But I would submit in all humility that we are co-workers in Parliament and should not start doubting each other's bonafides. It does not help us.

I am prepared to place all the facts before Mr. Limaye. Let him look into them and tell me this is the mistake here. I am a humble person and all the wisdom of God has not gone into my head. If I make mistakes I have the courage to correct them and if I am held guilty of them I plead guilty.

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

Sir, the first question he raised was about oil supplied to Defence Ministry. Sir, this is a matter which took place at a time when the whole country was engaged in a life and death struggle. This is a matter which the Defence Ministry could say whether whatever oil they used was suitable or not. If I am not mistaken the Defence Minister has issued a statement that whatever oil was received was suitable and there was nothing shady about it. He issued a statement also on this. Since Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised this question again, I will certainly take it up. I will let the hon. Member know and the House know all the facts that we have. But, Sir, because the Defence Minister issued a statement, a public statement, I thought that the issue has been closed and there is no point in my raking it up. But, if the hon. Member wants that I should look into this question again, I am willing to look into this question, in consultation with the Defence Ministry. If he thinks it proper, certainly, I will look into it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking on the demands, I want first to refer to this demand of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power where we are being asked to vote a certain sum of money for new power projects that are being brought up. Sir, this chronic power crisis in our country, which we see year after year, is crippling our national economy and hitting also at the earnings of the workers year after year. But, I find that Government's policy as regards power is just not changing at all. Time and again, we, from our side of the House, have been raising this fact that industrial development is getting inhibited; workers' earnings are affected; there is loss in production year after year because of power crisis and power shortage. Sir, this year, the power shortage has caught up all imagination and we

have already, on the floor of the House, discussed this whole matter. This is a culmination of years and years of defective planning. When, Sir, is the Government going to settle down to examining this in a dispassionate and logical manner and work out a Central Grid and Central Electrical Authority? It is the absence of these two that are leading to these repeated shortages and repeated power crises. There has been bungling year after year throughout every scheme, that has been put on the map. Again, we are being asked now to sanction more money for new schemes. What is the guarantee that the same bungling is not going to continue? We have seen this. Every time when hon. Minister and hon. Member's attention statements and other statements, he just answers in his usual generalistic way and usually his answers go on pretty long, but, nothing practical has emerged either from his answers or actions of the Government. That is why, nothing seems to be happening in the world of power within this country, except that this in-built system of corruption is flourishing. If there was time to go into it, one could detail tales after tales, how much corruption is rampant, right from the lowest to the highest echelon; in the construction work that is carried on and even in such matters as for instance, collecting of tariff arrears. For instance, the arrears are increasing year after year. Now, in the name of fighting inflation, Government comes forward with Bills such as the Compulsory Deposit Bill and they are going to collect Rs. 450 crores through this. But, nothing is done for collecting arrears of moneys that are already due. These arrears are going up year after year and the arrears get accumulated as far as electricity tariff is concerned. The accumulated arrears in, for instance, provident funds etc. go on increasing year after year. There is the question of tax arrears. I think Mr. Ganesh would know better than I. Certainly, tax arrears that are outstanding are far more than the Rs.

Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 crores that you expect to get from this hair-brained schemes that has already been thrust on Parliament's throat. Then, Sir, there is also, as far as irrigation and power is concerned, delay in amending the obsolete provisions of the Electric Supply Act of 1948. Time and again the Electricity Workers' Federation put forward this and pointed out how this delay leads to many States refusing to yield to any Central authority or to any planning at the Centre and insisting on their own policies and insisting on carrying on whatever they want, with the result, there is no coordination; there is no cooperation. For instance, when there is shortage of power in Tamil Nadu, a great quarrel takes place between Tamil Nadu and Mysore in regard to the discharge of water. This goes on. Meanwhile, factories remain closed, workers out of jobs and production is affected.

Since this is a sort of seasonal disease that the country suffers from suddenly when the production picks up again the workers are called upon to increase production. Every time production goes down it is the worker who is responsible and not Government policy, not the bankrupt policy particularly where are power shortage is concerned. Therefore, this matter of electricity policy and policy towards building a Central grid in this country is a matter of tremendous urgency.

Another reason why I am constrained to talk about this issue here is that when the crisis is already there West Bengal, in Tamil Nadu, in one State after another, and shedding of power is taking place and rationing of electricity is there, and factories are not working full throughout the days of the week and the workers are being laid off for some days of the week, when this critical situation is there, the Electricity Workers' Federation has pointed out how they are also being neglected, and since their voices and their demands have fallen on deaf

ears, we are today faced with the possibility of a strike on the 18th strike in order to press for their absolutely just demand. What is the September, an all-India one-day demand that they are pressing for? The prices have been rising for the past two years long before even this wonderful hair-brained scheme of compulsory deposits was thought of, and they had raised the question of the irrational system of wages existing among the electricity workers. at the same time demanding that wage negotiations should take place since the wage board recommendations were going out of date. Therefore, the Labour Ministry in its wisdom had set up a certain machinery; a wage guidelines committee was in the process of carrying on discussions. But now because some State Government was opposed to this and some State Government said 'We do not like this' or somebody else does not like it, or they are allergic to this, that or the other, an attempt is being made to scuttle these very important negotiations. I am not going into the question of whether the workers are going to get their wages or not, because both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have said that that price of legislation was not going to affect negotiations. That is all right. Then, why is this attempt being made to scuttle even the negotiations, because the electricity workers are being paid different scales in different States, apart from the fact that the workers of this very important industry in our country are also paid very depressed wages? That is why it is extremely important that Government should immediately take up these negotiations and see that a success is made of the Wage guidelines Committee so that no crisis comes up, and the existing power crisis does not further degenerate into a labour crisis in the field of power.

As regards Demand No. 76 relating to Shipping and Transport, there is a problem that has been there in

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

the ports, particularly in the Madras port for a long time. The problem is that the Port Trust has not accepted the code of discipline; therefore, they have got their own peculiar way of choosing whom they will recognise or whom they will not recognise. This is not conducive to smooth industrial relations and not conducive to settling the grievances and problems there at the shop or floor level itself.

For instance, these unions who got their representatives on to the Port Trust Boards as a result of verification are not recognised by the Port Trust with the result that their demands cannot be discussed with the Port Trust authorities, and so, they go on strike. Then, it has to come to Delhi; in spite of all the talk of economy, they prefer to have the strike and when this is taking place, they have to pay the air fare for the representatives of the workers who are on strike to call them to Delhi and settle the demands and so on. Why all this? When can the Port Trust not immediately recognise the union that has shown through verification process that it has got a majority and that it has a right to recognition.

Today take, for instance, the Mardas Port United Labour Union. The President of that Union is a member of the Port Trust. But it is not recognised. The demand for recognition has been pending year after year and it continues to be ignored. These are the small irritants that militate against industrial peace and against the worker throwing his all into the national effort, because all the time there are this sort of humiliating tactics of the employers, particularly Government. After all, Government should be the model employer, but unfortunately Government is a model employer, whether it be in the Railways, ports and docks or electricity, only to generate strikes, not a model employer to show how industrial relations should be built up and how the

workers should be taken into confidence and given the facilities to play their fullest role in building our national economy.

I would like to say a word on Demand No. 38. It is very strange that the Ministry of Finance which talks of curbing inflation today comes before the House asking for money which will be required for the implementation of a measure which is supposed to be for savings. It is Rs. 70 lakhs for the remaining part of the year for administrative work that has to be carried on this wage freeze scheme of Government; Rs. 70 lakhs only Government are going to spend; over and above this, Government alone for their administrative work have to spend. I would like a calculation as to is going to be spent by the private sector employers throughout the country who will also have to do a certain amount of extra accounting and so on, unless of course they choose not to do it and run away with the money which most of them are capable of doing. Therefore, in the name of fighting inflation, create another head of expenditure—strange logic of which only this Government is capable.

With these few words, I thank you for the patience with which I was heard.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : (नवादा) :  
सभापति महोदय, मैं अतुल्यक माया का समर्थन करना है और छात्रों के माध्यम से सरकार के सामने कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार का ध्यान विहार की बाढ़ और अकाल की तरफ खींचने के पूर्व कुछ ऐसी बातों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और नवादा चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनता ठीक वैसे इसमें घबड़ाती नहीं है, घबड़ाती इन बातों में है कि जो हम पैसा देते हैं उसका मनुष्य योग होता है या नहीं। हमकी तरफ उसका ध्यान जाता है। सरकार ने बड़ा ही कारगर कदम उठाया है मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने के संबंध

में और काले धन के संबंध में और इसका प्रकटा प्रसर होना चाहिए था। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि सरकार का यह प्रणवनीय कदम है। किन्तु अभी तक जन-मन पर प्रसर नहीं पड़ रहा है इसका कारण क्या है? मैं सम्मता हूँ इसका मुख्य कारण है कि काले धन के लिए हम छापे मारते हैं, पकड़ते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ काले धन का जो हमारे प्रशासनिक उर्जों के द्वारा बड़ावा हो रहा है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है। उनका तरफ इन्हे ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े काम होते हैं लोक निर्माण विभाग में, सिंचाई विभाग में तथा आपूर्ति विभाग में, उनमें कुछ इस तरह के काम होते हैं जिनके जर्गण इन विभागों के अकलगत, इनके इर्जानियर इत्यादि काले धन को बड़ावा देने में बड़े मददगार सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। आप भी जानते होंगे कि जो काम दत्त टैट विभागों के द्वारा चाहे वह सडक निर्माण वा काम हा, सिंचाई की योजना का काम वा भवन निर्माण का काम हा, जा एग्टामेंटड फास्ट उसको हाती है उसके 40 प्रतिशत में अधिक उन कामों में खर्च नहीं होता है और 60 प्रतिशत उसका ठेकेदारों के हाथ में, इर्जानियरों के हाथ में और अन्य ऐसे ही लोगों के पाकेट में चला जाता है। यह भी एक प्रकार का काला धन है और इससे काले धन का बढि हाती है। तो जहा छापे मारने का काम करने हे वहा दूसरी ओर आप के अपने प्रशासनिक उर्जों के द्वारा जो काले धन की बढि हा रही है सरकार का ध्यान इस तरह जाना चाहिए। देखना चाहिए कि वस्तुस्थिति स्वयं में क्या है और इसको हम कैसे रोक सकते हैं? इसके लिए कारगर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैं बिहार की और सरकार का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार इस वक्त याद में, कुछे में और आन्दोलन में प्रसित है। भयकर बाढ आई है जमीन पुराने लाग करने है कि सैकड़ों वर्षों में कभी नहीं आई थी और

इस तरह की बरवादी कमी नहीं हुई थी। गहन बरवाद हो गये, फसल बरवाद हो गई, गये संधन बरवाद हो गये। बिहार सरकार की प्राथिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि इस बाढ ने हुई क्षति का मुनाबिला कर सके। इसलिए तदा तत्काल राहत पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है उनके क्षेत्रों में अगली फसल बोई जा सके इसकी शक्ति लाने का प्रयत्न करना है। लेकिन बिहार सरकार की शक्ति के बाहर की यह बात है। कराड राज्य बिहार सरकार ने इसके लिए दिया है और केन्द्र सरकार की अभी तक टीम जा रही है उसका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए। अभी तक न तो एक छटाक अनाज दिया गया है न एक पैसा बहा के लिए दिया गया है। इतनी बड़ी भयकर बाढ और अकाल की स्थिति वहा है और बिहार सरकार तथा बिहार की जनता की हालत यह है कि यदि केन्द्र की सरकार में महायत्ना न मिली तो वे कैसे इसका मुनाबिला करेंगे और उनकी क्या हालत होगी, यह एक विचारणीय पण्ड है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा सरकार से कि बिहार की स्थिति को वह देखे। बिहार हिन्दुस्तान में सब में पिछडा हुआ राज्य है। आज उसकी परकीपिता आमदनी को देखिए और देखने के बाद मोचिये कि जहा मरीबी की रेखा में नीचे 60-70 प्रतिशत नांग बसने हों वहा इस प्राकृतिक विपदा के मुकाबिले में आपका क्या करना चाहिए? बिहार की स्थिति को देखने के लिए आप ने टीम अभा भेजी है साथ में पैसा भेजने की भी जल्दी व्यवस्था चने। बाढ में अन्न हों कर उन बेचारे अन्न यों ने सडकों पर शरण ली है, करोड़ों आदमी इस तरह में क्षतिग्रस्त हैं। तो मैं बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में मांग करूंगा कि वहा महायत्ना पहुंचाने में विलकुल विलम्ब आप न करें।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा कि बिहार में बाढ और मुखाड एक स्थायी चीज बन गई है। प्रति वर्ष बाढ आती है और मुखाड भी होता है लेकिन सरकार चाहे वह राज्य

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

सरकार हो चाहे केन्द्र की सरकार हो, उस बाढ़ और सूखा से बचने के लिए स्थयी रूप से क्या करना है इसकी तरफ कारगर कदम नहीं उठाती है। मैं बिहार के दक्षिणी हिस्से से आता हूँ जो बराबर सूखा में रहता है और आज भी है। लेकिन आप को मुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहाँ की चार योजनाएँ सूखे से बचने की प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना से इन्वेस्टिगेशन में हैं—अपरस्फरी रिजर्वायर, दिलिया डाइवर्शन, मुहाने रिजर्वायर और नार्थ कोयल ये चार स्कामे लम्बे प्रमे में इन्वेस्टिगेशन में हैं। बिहार सरकार के मुख्य सचिव का और मंत्रियों का हमारे पास पत्र आता है कि 31 दिसम्बर 1973 तक सभी योजनाएँ दिल्ली, भारत सरकार के सिविल विभाग के पास जाच के लिये भेज दी जायेगी। फिर पत्र आया कि 31 मार्च 1974 तक जरूर चला जायगा। फिर पत्र आया कि 30 जून 1974 तक निश्चित रूप में चला जायगा। लेकिन नहीं आया। अब कहा जाता है कि 30 नवम्बर 1974 तक जरूर पहुँच जायगा। इस तरह से बिहार सरकार ने आज तक इन योजनाओं का भारत सरकार के सिविल विभाग के पास नहीं भेजा। इन योजनाओं में बिहार के दक्षिणी हिस्से के गया, पटना, नालंदा, औरंगाबाद, नवादा, भद्रा, झांझाबाद आदि जिलों को म्याथी रूप में सिविल दे कर सूखे से बचाया जा सकता है। परन्तु ये योजनाएँ अभी तक भारत सरकार के पास नहीं आई हैं चार योजनाएँ समाप्त हो गईं और पाँचवी योजना में भी इसको इन्क्लूड नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ वे बतायें कि इन योजनाओं के बारे में वे क्या कर रहे हैं? दूसरी तरफ़ केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से यह तय किया गया था कि जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उन को अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक सहायता देकर विकसित राज्यों के मुकामले से बढ़ा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। बिहार

एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है जो खास कर सूखा का क्षेत्र है, जहाँ केवल बिजली पर ही निर्भर किया जा सकता है। महम बिजली बोर्ड से कहा था कि तेनुघाट में जो कोयला क्षेत्र के मध्य में बसता है और जहाँ पानी की भी सुविधा है, एक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगायें जो केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट में हो। लेकिन आज तक उस का निर्णय आप का बिजली विभाग नहीं कर सका है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में इन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में बतलायें तथा यह भी बतायें कि तेनुघाट थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट में लेने जा रहे हैं या नहीं।

आज कोयले की कमी है अनाज की कमी है—यह बात सही है। लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप बार बार यहाँ कहते हैं कि काम और मीडियम क्लास बनाने के लिये हम मिलों का आदेश देते हैं लेकिन वह फिर भी नहीं बनता है। जो बनता है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—वह कहा जाता है। आज हमारा यहाँ गरीबों को एक मीटर कपडा भी कन्ट्रोल के दामों पर नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने यहाँ के जिला अधिकारी से तथा अन्य अधिकारियों से पूछा, लेकिन वे लोग भी अपनी असमर्थता दिखाते हैं। आज इस दश की यह स्थिति है कि जिन को जरूरत है, उन को जरूरत की चीज भी हम नहीं पहुँचा सके हैं। हमारी वितरण प्रणाली इतनी दोषपूर्ण है कि चीजें जतना तक पहुँच ही नहीं पाती। आप को इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। यदि वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो वे चीजें काले-बाजार में जायेगी और काले धन को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुपूरक भावों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीकारनाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
समापति महोदय, यह जो अनुदान की मांग 352.70 करोड़ रुपये की बचन के सामने पेश है, इसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे घर की मुर्गी दाल बग़र—जब चाहो पका लो, खा लो। जब रुपये का घाटा हुआ, जब ज़रूरत पड़ी, फोर्न सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड पेश कर दो, क्योंकि बहुमत आप के पाम है, जितना चाहो निकाल लो, जितना चाहो रख लो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह घाटा क्यों हुआ ? अतिरिक्त मांगे लाने की यहा क्यों ज़रूरत पड़ी ? आप ने चुनाव में देखा होगा—पिछले चुनाव में 70 करोड़ रुपया लगा दिया, 300 जगहों का उद्घाटन करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी गईं, क्या उन में पैसा नहीं लगता है ? जनता बेचारी क्या जाने, विदेशी मुद्रा क्या है और देशी मुद्रा क्या है। जब टैकम लगता है तब मानुस पड़ता है कि सरकार क्या कर रही है।

इस में लिखा है कि 125 करोड़ रुपया खाद्यान्न की नई प्रणाली के लिये रखा गया है। हमारे शिष्टे माहव ने कहा था कि हम खाद्यान्न की एक नई प्रणाली बनाने जा रहे हैं। अभी जो प्रणाली बनी थी उस में यह था कि 105 रुपये क्विंटल के हिमाब से खरीदो और 165 के हिमाब में बेचा। मैं सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि यह 60 रुपये का फर्क किस बान का रखा गया है, किनना खर्चा आता है ? क्या इतना खर्चा रख-रखाव पर आता है, लाने-लेजाने में लगता है या चूहे खा जाते हैं या खाद्य नियम बाले खा जाते हैं, कौन इतना पैसा खा गया, कैसे इतना खर्चा हो गया। क्या कभी सरकार ने देखा है कि 60 रुपये का खर्चा कम आता है ?

जहा तक लेबी का सवाल है—अभी पुलिस की चर्चा हो रही थी बेलन बृद्धि के लिये पैसा रखा है। यह वही पुलिस है जो आप को

सलाम करने के लिये रखी जाती है। कहीं हड़ताल हो तो मजदूरों को उध्दा मारने के लिये काम में आती है, लेबी की बसूली करनी हो तो किसानों को उध्दा मारने के लिये है, इसी लिये आप उन का पैसा बढ़ा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस आप को सलाम करने के अलावा और कौनसा काम करती है। ठीक है—पैसा बढ़ाइये, आज कल महंगाई इतनी ज्यादा है कि पैसा बढ़ाना ही चाहिये—लेकिन उन का उपयोग क्या है ?

रोजाना अखबारों में काले धन की चर्चा आती है, फला जगह इतना धन निकलना, फला जगह इतने बड़े अनाज के निकले, इतने बड़े सीमेंट के निकले, लेकिन वे कहा जाते हैं ? क्या मुपरम.कॉट में जमा कराये गये, उन का क्या हुआ ? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि ये जिनने मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं इन्होंने ही सारा काला धन दबा रखा है, इन के घरों में दबा पड़ा है, लेकिन इन की बान कौन करे ? जैसे मिनेमा के पर्दे पर दीखने वाले, गाने वाले और देखनेवाले तीनों अलग अलग रंगों में सामने आते हैं वही हाल इन का है—बाहर में कुछ है और अन्दर से कुछ है। कभी कहते हैं सो का नोट खत्म करो, कभी कहते हैं कि परिवार नियोजन का मिक्का निकालो, कभी कहते हैं कि खाद्यान्न स्थिति खराब हो गई है, कभी कहते हैं कि व्यापारी घोखा देता है, कभी कहते हैं कि पोपुलेशन बढ़ गई। धरे, कहीं तो आ कर ठहरो। यही कहो कि पापुलेशन इनने करोड़ बढ़ गई या हमारा खाद्यान्न घटता जा रहा है क्योंकि हमारी नीति गलत है।

मैं कहा तक गिनाऊँ—आप ने खाद और बीज की ऐसी-ऐसी एजेंसिया दे रखी है कि आज किसान को खाद 300 रुपये क्विंटल में मिलता है, जब कि वह आप को अपना स्टॉक 105 रुपये में देता है। लेबी में क्या होता है—आप ने 35

[श्री फोंकार लाल बेरवा]

किलो के हिसाब से लेबी लगाई है—पहले पटवारी जाता है वह वसूल करता है, फिर वो 0बी०ओ० जाता है—कहता है, नहीं तुम को 10 बोरी और भरना होगा। उस के बाद कर्नलक्टर जाता है—नहीं तुम को इतना और भरना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उस की सारी जमीन का ठेका आप ने लिया हुआ है। कभी आप ने यह सोचा कि वह किस तरह से पैदा करता है—10 बीघे जमीन में कितनी खाद लगेगी, कितना बीज लगेगा, किस कीमत पर खरीद कर वह इन चीजों को लगायेगा, कभी आप ने हिसाब लगा कर देखा है? यह सब हम लिये हैं कि आप ने कोई नीति नहीं बनाई है।

खाद को ही ले लीजिये—रातों रात भाव बढ़ गये—50 रुपये से 105 रुपये हो गया, पाटल 30 रुपये थी, कोई पूछना नहीं था, लेकिन अब 65 रुपये हो गई। पानी का रेट इतना बढ़ा दिया कि मेरे ख्याल में अब किसान सिचाई भी नहीं कर सकेगा। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है यहाँ चार बीघारी के झण्डर बैठ कर आप सारे कानून बना देते हैं, कभी किसानों से भी पूछा है कि तुम किस तरह से काम कर रहे हो। आप कहते हैं कि 400 करोड़ रुपये का खाद बाहर से मगते हैं, किसान अपने आप खरीदेगा। क्या आप ने सोचा कि उम में 105 रुपये में लगे लेकिन खाद पर और दूसरी चीजों पर उम की क्या लागत आ रही है।

एक और नमूना है—किसान को कहते हैं कि हम तुम को सीमेंट देंगे, लोहे की चट्टे देंगे। किसान अपना देना है 71 उम को रसीदे पकड़ा देते हैं कि तुम को 4 चट्टे मिलेगी, इतनी बोरी खाद मिलेगी, इतनी बोरी सीमेंट मिलेगी। यह बेचारा उन चीजों के लिये 15 दिन तक क्लकटरी के चक्कर लगाना है, चक्कर लगाते लगाते उस की रसीद गल जाती है— न उस को

चट्टे मिलती हैं, न खाद मिलती और न सीमेंट मिलता है। हमारे खाद मंत्री जी तो अब राष्ट्रपति बन गये—कौन देखता है कि उस की क्या हालत हो रही है। जो भी इस महकमे में जाता है नाकामयाब हो कर जाता है।

भाव कौन बढ़ाता है—बनिया बढ़ाना है या आप बढ़ाते हैं? पालियामेंट में भी मिलता है पहले मान रूपये किनो लेते थे अब 25 रूपये किलो मिलता है—क्या यह मूल्य हमने बढ़ाया है। रेल के किराये क्या हमने बढ़ाये हैं, तेल, माबून का दाम क्या हमने बढ़ाया है। जब आप खुद 105 रूपये में लेकर 158 में बेचोगे तो क्या दुकानदार का दिमाग खराब है जो आपकी नीति के पीछे चलेगा। पहले आप दाम बढ़ाते हैं तब दुकानदार बढ़ाता है। आप एक पैसा बढ़ाते हैं तो दुकानदार भी एक पैसा या आधा पैसा बढ़ाता है। शोर मच जाना है कि आज दाम बढ़ने वाला है वह पुरानी चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ा देता है। आप इतना तक तो कर नहीं सकते कि जो पुराना चीज है उसको तो पुराने भाव पर बिकवा सके। अभी इंदिरा जी गुजरात में जा कर 5 करोड़ रूपया ले आईं, चुनाव के लिये नैयार हो जाओ। कैसे मूल्य घटेंगे। जो स्थिति है उममें आप कैसे मूल्य घटा सकोगे? आपकी कैबिनेटिया चल रही है, आपकी एच० एम० टी० घड़ी पहले 1.38 में मिलत थी लेकिन आज उमकी कीमत 1.68 रूपए है। यह तो आपकी अपनी बनाई कंपनी है। मूल्य वृद्धि तो आप स्वयं कर रहे हैं। फिर सरकार कहती है कि सरकारी बाजार में हम मूल्य वृद्धि नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपने कभी दवाई की दुकान देखी है? जो कंप्यूल पहले 6 पैसे में आता था आज वह 15 पैसे में मिल नहीं रहा है। जो सरकारी कैबिनेटिया है उनका यह हाल है। तो मूल्य वृद्धि कभी घट नहीं सकती है और न खाद स्थिति ही सुधर सकती है।

आपने सिचाई साधनों के लिए 125 करोड़ रखे लेकिन राजस्थान वालों से क्या

कहा कि जम्मू कश्मीर के नीचे कोई बांध बन रहा है उससे राजस्थान को बिजली देंगे। आप वहा की बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश वालों को ही दे दीजिए, राजस्थान तो वहा से बहुत दूर है। यह आपकी योजना है। आप कहते हैं चम्बल बांध बना रहे है वहा से राजस्थान को बिजली मिलेगी। हम कहते हैं राजस्थान में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बना हुआ है, चम्बल बांध है वहा से बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। 14 माल हो गए आप लिफ्ट इंटीग्रेशन भी नहीं कर पाये। वहा की प्राथी जमीन पानी के वगैर सूखी पड़ी हुई है। वहा पर लोग बाढ़ के लिए चिन्ता रहे थे लेकिन राजस्थान का तो ऐसा एरिया है—बाडमेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर की सरहद पर—जहा लोग एक एक बूद पीने के पानी के लिए तड़प-तड़प कर भर रहे है। आप लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें करने है कि इनने बांध बनवा देंगे, इतने क्युए बनवा देंगे लेकिन राजस्थान में लिफ्ट इंटीग्रेशन के इतने माघन होने हुए भी वहा पर बिजली नहीं वनेगी, आप कहते है जम्मू कश्मीर में बांध बनवा रहे है वहा से बिजली देंगे।

इसी तरह मे मैं आपको बताना चाहता हू कि हमारे यहा कोटा का जो पुल है वह टूट चुका है और सारा ट्रैफिक आपके बांध पर होकर जा रहा है, कोटा डैम के ऊपर होकर जा रहा है। अगर एक पूरा टुक जाना है तो पुलिया धरानी है, गुजनी है। इसलिए आप जल्दी में जल्दी उसको बनाओ नहीं तो कोटा डैम भी राम राम कर जायेगा। आप राजस्थान सरकार को टेलीगाम में या किसी तरह से कहिए कि जल्दी में जल्दी इस पुलिया को बनाये। अगर इंटीग्रेशन वालि बनायेगे तो उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचेगा। लेकिन उस नहर को, उस बांध को बनाने में पहले अगर राजस्थान कैनाल को बना दे तो वह हम सभी को पानी दे सकनी है। इतनी लम्बी-चौड़ी छलांग मारने में काम नहीं चलेगा, राजस्थान कैनाल किनने दिन से आपके ऊपर घासू बहा रही है लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया।

श्री चन्द्र भाल शर्मा तिब्बारी : (बलरामपुर) : सभापति जी, आज इस बहस में भाग लेने का अवसर भेजे मिला इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मेरा निवेदन है कि आजकल की श्रयं व्यवस्था इतनी जो बिगड गई है, उसके कारण क्या हैं, क्या इसकी तह में जाना हमारी सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है? इसमें अभी तक सरकार क्यों फेल रही है? आप तमाम इन्जाम कर रहे हैं, प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं, नेल बना रहे हैं लेकिन मेलों में क्या कुछ खर्चा नहीं लगेगा? अवश्य लगेगा। मैंने एक 8 पेज की किताब मन्त्री महोदय को मेवा में भेजी थी, जो मैं अभी टेबिल पर भी रखूंगा उसमें हमने निवेदन किया है कि किस तरह से जो आजकल श्रयं व्यवस्था बिगड रही है उसको सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें। मैंने उसमें लिखा है हमारे जो करेन्सी नोटम हैं उनको बिड़ड़ा करना चाहिए। जिनने भी पैस वाले हैं उनके काउन्ट बैंक में हों। साथ-साथ उनकी जो बैंक खाते की किताबें हैं उसमें उनके फोटो होने चाहिए जो कि अटैस्टेड हों। इस प्रकार पैसा निकालने और पैसा खर्च करने का हिसाब किताब बैंक में रहेगा और बैंक का पैसा बैंक में लोगों को दिया जाये। वितरण प्रणाली में आपको चेज करना पडेगा। यह सारी बातें मैंने उस किताब में मेशन की हैं। मैं समझता हू इस प्रकार का गस्ता अपनाते में जो ब्लैकमनी बढता जा रहा है उसमें बहुत बड़ी रकवाट आयिगा। हम कराधान में जरूर उनको खोखला करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कराधान से जो होशियार वर्ग के व्यापारी हैं वह बच जाते हैं और जो ईमानदार व्यापारी हैं वहां नहीं बचते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि गरीब और गरीब बनने जाते हैं तथा अमीर और अमीर बनने जाते हैं। मेरा आपने निवेदन है कि जो आपको रिजर्व बैंक है उसकी शक्ति में हम देश की ब्लैकमनी को रोकने के लिए कदम जडायें जायें जोकि मैंने उसमें निवेदन किया है।

मैंने अभी अपनी मास्टीटुएन्सी में रेड कराया था। हमारी जो थ्यूरोमैनी है वह कहा

[बोधोपकार लाल बेरवा]

तक ईमानदारी से काम कर रही है उस पर भी आपकी गौर करना है। हमने जो रैड करवाया उसमें लाखों रुपए की सम्पत्ति मिली लेकिन मैंने इनकम टैक्स आफिसर, उत्तर प्रदेश से पूछा कि क्या धन मिला तो उन्होंने कह दिया अभी बताने की क्षमता मुझमें नहीं है। दस रोज हो गए आज तक जहाँने मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। क्या मतलब है, क्या वह भी गोलमाल करना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान) मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारा इनकम टैक्स विभाग, सेल्स टैक्स विभाग जो घपलेबाजी कर रहा है जिससे ब्लैकमनी रोज बना जा रहता है उसके लिए सरकार उनको चंतावनी दे और सख्ती में उनको ईमानदारी से काम करने के लिए बाध्य करे।

हमारे देश के कुछ हिस्सों पर नेपाल की सरहद पडती है। हम तो अपने देश में अनाज के लिए, कपड़े के लिए तरमते हैं, ऐसा लोग कहते हैं लेकिन हमारे जो वस्त्र आधिकारी नेपाल बांडर पर बैठे हैं वह मालामाल हो रहे हैं। ट्रकों से लदी हुई चीजें, कपड़ा, गन्ना और दूसरी जरूरत की चीजें रोज नेपाल को जा रही हैं लेकिन ईमानदारी में बेचिक नहीं होती है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा हमारे जो सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं वे इस पर ध्यान दें।

एक बान मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एम० पी० का कि सेल बनाया जाये, यदि सरकार मुनासिब समझे, जोकि हर तरफ अपनी निगाहें रखे। जहाँ वह मुनासिब समझे, सरकार को डायरेक्शन दे और सरकार उस पर मुनासिब कार्यवाही करे। इस बात को मैंने पहले भी कहा था लेकिन आज तक इसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ। व्यूरोक्रेसी के कंधे पर यह चीज रखी गई है जो हमेशा हमारी सरकार को बोझा देते रहे और हमारी सरकार कुछ पता नहीं क्या कर रहा है, कैसे उसके कदम हैं कि वह उनको बाच भी नहीं कर पाता।

हमारे देश में रेलवे लाइन के किनारे की जो जमीन पड़ो है उसको हमारे स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी ने भूमिहीनों में बांटने के लिए कहा था लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज तक वह सारी जमीन नहीं बंटी है। अगर कुछ जमीन आप बाट भी पाये हैं तो वह रेल कर्मचारियों के हाथ में ही गई है जिनको कि उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी। हमारे जो गजटेड आफिसर्स हैं उन्हीं के पास वह जमीन गई है। इसलिए छोटे किमान जोकि आज भूखमरी के शिकार हैं उनके पास वह जमीन जानी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे वार्डमें है जहाँ से इस देश के लिए खतरे की घंटी बजती है वहाँ पर टेलीफोन और वायरलेस की सुविधा होनी चाहिए। हमारा नेपाल का वार्डर बहुत बड़ा वार्डर है। उत्तर लेकिन वहाँ पर सरकार ने टेलीफोन और वायरलेस की सुविधा नहीं दी है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप जानते हैं आपका उत्पादन का जो कार्यक्रम था उसमें क्लिम्ब हुआ।

**श्री देवकांत बरधा :** वह तो है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अगर मैं ड्यूटी का सवान नहीं उठाता, उधर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता तो 50 परसेन्ट ड्यूटी भी नहीं होती।

**श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी :** कृपया इधर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हम जो देश में काला धन निकालने के लिये प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं क्या उस में हम को आभासीत लाभ हो रहा है? नहीं हो रहा है। हम ने कितनी मन्त्री से यह मांग की थी कि देश में कितनी करेन्सी है वह बताये। उन्होंने जो फिगर दी उस का चलना उन को एंटीमेट कर के बताना चाहिये था कि हमारे कागजों से कितना है। जो कागजों में नहीं है वह ब्लैक मनी में है। लेकिन कम्पैरिटिव चार्ट बिल मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। वह बताये।

एक बात और अन्त में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में काले बाजारियों के एक मनी कमाने वालों को सामने पकड़े जाने पर शूट किया जाना चाहिये, ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये। अन्यथा देश में पीगल की काफी कमी हो गई है जिस की वजह से मुधार नहीं हो रहा है। इस ब्लैक मनी बनाने वाली परम्परा से देश को बनाये।

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** Certain points were raised by two hon. Members regarding the functioning of the Defence Ministry. Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri S. M. Banerjee are not present in the House now. Even then I would like that these points raised by the hon. Members should not go unanswered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee has raised the issue of setting up of an experts classification committee for Defence civilians. A decision was taken by the Government in this regard many months ago. He has raised a doubt that the formation of this committee has now been shelved. I want to assure this House that there is no question of shelving the formation of this committee. There has been some delay in receipt of the names of the representatives of the federations and of the official representatives. Secondly, a panel of Retired Judges from which one is to be selected for appointment as Chairman has yet to be called for from the Department of Justice under the Ministry of Home Affairs. For these two reasons, the formation of the committee has been delayed. But I would like to assure the House that within two to three months' time this committee would be formed.

Shri Madhu Limaye has raised a number of points. His first point was about an alleged theft in COD, Kanpur. I would like to make it clear that there has been no theft in COD, Kanpur. On 21st March, 1974 it was reported that about 700 kgs of brass was missing. After a thorough search

of the surrounding area with the help of the security staff, this brass was found and the quantity was located and it was purely a case of misplacement.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** Where was it found?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** In the surrounding area in a sub depot. It was replaced in the store. There was no case of any theft there. It was a case of misplacement.

He made an allegation of theft. He said, a lunatic was brought inside the depot and was shot. This is also not correct. On 4th May night a Defence Security Corps Sentry was on patrol duty; he was in no man's land lying between the road and the inner perimeter of the depot. He noticed some intruder who ran and climbed the inner perimeter of the fencing with a view to avoid arrest by the Sentry. The Sentry challenged the intruder and since there was no response, fired at him. The second shot fired by the sentry hit the intruder in the leg. He was apprehended and handed over to civil police. The matter is under investigation by the local police. So there is no question of a lunatic being brought inside the depot and being shot etc.

He said, wagons were taken away by conspiracy of some people from the depot.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** About the lunatic having been shot at, this item appeared in the Press. In that case, why did you not contradict it? It appeared in the Press.

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** I am making contradiction now.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Events took place some time back. These news-items appeared in the press. Why was it not contradicted earlier?

**SHRI J B PATNAIK** Every news item need not be contradicted. We need not contradict every item appearing in the press. Because it was raised by the hon Member here I am contradicting it on behalf of the Government.

Wagon No CR 54069 was received in the depot on 5-6-74. The endorsement 'seal of one side of the wagon was knotted' exists on the wagon's check list of that date. It was presumed someone had tampered with the seals and depot therefore did not unload the wagons nor did it reseal it, as it was required to be unloaded in the presence of railway staff. On 7-6-74 the orderly officer of the depot found that wagon was being drawn out from depot by the railway pilot engine when it was not included in the drawing out list of loaded wagons for that date. Actually along with this wagon 53 other wagons of which 33 were lying loaded and 20 empty were being taken out. The guard who was interrogated by the orderly officer admitted that he has connected this particular wagon by mistake with the others mentioned in the drawing out list. The matter was brought to the notice of concerned railway authorities.

He raised the issue of residential accommodation for the married officers in the armed forces. In fact a decision was taken in the Emergency Committee of Cabinet on 9-12-65 that married/separate families accommodation for defence services should be built up in a phased programme, over a period of 15 to 20 years. According to this phased programme since 1966-67 to 1973-74 married accommodation has been built for the armed forces. As a result of this construction of accommodation the percentage of satisfaction has gone up to 64, in the case of officers and 53 for the others in the army. It is 42 for officers and 51 for others in Navy. It is 68 for officers and 89 for others in Air Force. Even then the situation is not

satisfactory. There are number of officers and number of others who are not finding accommodation. For this purpose we have made budget provision this year. But as the House is aware we have to function under certain financial constraints. I am afraid the 1965 programme would not be fulfilled if these financial constraints continue to operate. Even then accommodations are being provided.

Officers are permitted to hire married accommodation of their own and to claim reimbursement of the difference between rate of accommodation and the rate that would have been recovered from the officer had he occupied a Government accommodation.

Besides this JCOs and others of the army and equivalents in the Navy and Air Force are also allowed to hire married accommodation and then claim compensation in lieu of quarters. Besides this it has been decided that in A-class city accommodation has to be found out for the officers in terms of construction of hostels. These are the means by which we try to find out accommodation for those officers and men who are not finding accommodation because of the factors stated by me earlier.

Shri Limaye again raised the issue of higher viscosity of furnace oil. This has been clarified to by the hon Shri Borooah. As far as Defence Ministry is concerned, he had correspondence with the Finance Minister. He must have got the answer from him. He raised one point to-day. He said that the Navy was using higher furnace oil—furnace oil of 100 c/s viscosity.

श्री मधु लिमये यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि श्री सी० बाई० राव ने टेलिफोन मेसेज भेजा था और उनमें 100 विस्कोसिटी का आयल भेजने के लिए कहा था। नेवी के लिए मैंने नहीं कहा।

I have given you a copy of the documents. I do not know why you are not replying to the matters raised by me point by point?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** You do not patiently hear me.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Have you got the document?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** I am replying to the points. So far as Defence Ministry is concerned, a reply has already been given to the points raised by you by the Defence Minister. He has also replied to the same in his letter to you.

So far as the Navy is concerned, there is no question of their using furnace oil of a higher viscosity than prescribed.

श्री मधु लिमये इस वकन निम्न विस्को-  
सिटी का तेल प्राय इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ।

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** I have told you that you do not have the patience to hear me. I said that at present Navy is using furnace oil of 80 C.S. viscosity which has been prescribed by the I.S.I. and not more than that. He raised another point regarding sending of our MIG aircraft to the USSR for overhaul and repair. Construction of MIG aircraft was undertaken in the early part of sixties. But the overhaul facility was not immediately available. That was created in late sixties and, by 1970-71, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. was in a position to undertake overhaul of the aircraft and they have started their overhaul works. Of course, in the meantime, there was some accumulation of MIG 21 series for repair and a few MIG 21 aircrafts have been sent to the Soviet Union for repair work. I think I have answered the questions raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this debate on supplementary demands...

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**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Mavalankar, you please be brief because the time for the Independent Members has been exhausted. Have only fifteen minutes.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** When this debate on supplementary demands involving a sum of Rs. 352.72 crores is going on, I see that the attendance is very thin partly because this is the week-end, a Saturday, on which the House is sitting and also because already various severe objections by the Opposition have been effectively voiced. I do not want to repeat all those arguments. I have also moved several cut motions, and one of them is about the Government's failure to control effectively and efficiently the inflationary spiral in the economy.

I came across an article recently written by my friend, Mr. Dandavate, which has appeared in the magazine 'States' of 31st August, 1974 wherein he has given interesting facts, namely, in other countries the rise in prices is accompanied by a rise in wages. If you take many of these western countries, you will find that if there is rise in prices there is a corresponding rise in wages too. In our country, however, I am sorry to say that not only the rise in wages is not corresponding to rise in prices, but that the Government have instead come forward with a Bill—unfortunately, already passed—whereby all extra things they get by way of wages will have to be deposited compulsorily for a period of one to two years. This is very unfortunate and it hits adversely the labour and the working classes and the middle classes. Further, Sir, India according to the International Monetary Fund's statistics of December 1973 happens to be the third country in terms of largest rate of inflation, the first two being Chile and Vietnam.

I am sorry to say that in our country today, the food situation, the flood situation and the scarcity situation have all become very critical, and I wonder sometimes how we all are

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

carrying on in this great country in spite of this critical situation. Now, even if people have feelings of dependency and helplessness, I should say Government cannot go on remaining helpless. Recently, the Prime Minister has been making a number of trips to various States. She visited Gujarat on 2nd and 3rd August. Nobody disputes the right of the Prime Minister to go to the various parts of the country with a view to exploring the augmenting of agricultural production, but I would like to ask Shri Ganesh or the Food Minister whether such visits of the Prime Minister to various States are bringing any appreciable concrete results, or are they merely explorations in some other activities than agriculture? There is also the defective public distribution system in Gujarat, for example, one finds not only the system is defective but the grains supplied are inadequate and the quality is of much lower quality. That is very unfortunate. If you really believe that the economically backward people must be given foodgrains then surely it must be adequate and of at least modicum quality.

I have two points to make about floods and river projects. What is happening to irrigation network? Are Government spending enough in terms of massive control of floods? The other day Dr. Rao was complaining about it but he complained only after he had laid down his office. Let us know what the Government is doing for having effective flood control.

In regard to power, there is the atomic power station at Tarapur which gives electricity both to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Although this power station is financed jointly by Gujarat and Maharashtra, I find recently there is a move to divert some electricity supply to Andhra Pradesh. If electricity goes to Andhra Pradesh we are happy, but it cannot be at the cost of Gujarat and Maharashtra, especially

when Tarapur plant is jointly financed and put up by Gujarat and Maharashtra. For a long time Gujarat was paying 5.8 paise per unit. Then Tarapur authorities wanted Gujarat to pay more, so from 5.8 paise per unit it was raised to 6.27 paise per unit.

But, they want eight paise. Ultimately, Sir, there were some negotiations, I believe, between Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Centre and the Tarapur plant authorities were asked to compromise at 7.8 paise per unit. But, they are refusing to do it; they are insisting on eight paise. Therefore I would like the hon. Minister to tell us something more about this matter as to why should Gujarat and Maharashtra suffer, especially Gujarat, because the switches are in Maharashtra? Since the switches are in Maharashtra, it can really stop the supply. Sir, Gujarat is thus kept in a particular predicament, which I think is very wrong and unjust, especially when we know that Gujarat is very short of power supply. We do not have yet the Narmada Project, and we do not have other sources of generating power. It is difficult and more expensive to get coal from the distant areas of Eastern Region. We have to depend on this source. Therefore, Sir, I would like the Minister to reply to this point.

Sir, since my time is limited, I would mention only two more points before I sit down. One is about scarcity and drought. I shall have an occasion to speak about this in a little more detail, when I shall be able to speak on the Gujarat Budget. But, I do wish to make it clear that it is not a point concerning only Gujarat. Sir, unfortunately, today, we find that—some Members mentioned about it; Mr. Sethi made a reference to it—Orissa and Gujarat are particularly hit with floods on the one hand and scarcity on the other. It is a very terrible irony of the situation that some areas are flooded with water and vast areas of State have no water at all! Most of Gujarat has not

water, and according to the meteorological experts, Gujarat is now in the last category of rainfall, i.e., below 5 inches, and since more than half the monsoon is over, there is no possibility or likelihood of any appreciable rains coming. Therefore, Sir, Central Government's massive financial assistance must come forth for those States which are hit by such unprecedented scarcity conditions. I would not like the Government of India to take shelter under the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. It is particularly tragic that the first year of operation of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission should coincide with the first year of drought and floods in Gujarat and Orissa. Therefore, Government of India cannot say 'because of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, we are not able to help you and you must depend on your own resources'. But, where are the resources? If we are to divert annual plan resources to expenditure on scarcity relief works, that can be done. But, that will be a very small percentage, a drop in the ocean. We just cannot stop the schools; we just cannot stop other projects; the projects which are about to be completed cannot be kept hanging. Therefore, we have to depend on financial assistance for the State from the Centre, and I hope Shri Ganesh will do that.

Finally, I wish to say this Shri Ganesh has been continuously, not once, but repeatedly coming to us before the House and talking about his helplessness to stop smuggling. I am prepared to accept his sincerity, that he is sincerely concerned about the problem of smuggling. But, if a Minister of State of Finance of the Government of India comes repeatedly before this hon. House and expresses his helplessness all the time, I would like to ask, is this Government? It is we, on this side, and the country and the people at large who can feel helpless in this matter. But, if Government also begins to say 'We are helpless; we cannot do anything', then, it is not helplessness,

but surely there is something "wrong in the State of Denmark". We begin to suspect; we begin to have our own inferences. Therefore, let the hon. Minister not come again and air with this attitude of helplessness. Then, Shri Ganesh talks about his idea of 'Satyagraha'. Of course, it is a good idea. But, let him leave this to the opposition parties and the people. As part of the Government, let him take effective steps in this matter, and not just offer 'Satyagraha'.

Before I conclude, I would also like to say something on the demand—Police. There shall have to be very sincere and honest efforts with regard to proper understanding and relationship between the police and the public. Sir, on the 8th and 9th August, in Ahmedabad, 25 newsmen were lathi charged at the residence of Mr. Sarin, Adviser to the Governor. Since that day, the Gujarat journalists, unanimously, have been demanding a judicial enquiry into this incident. But what the Government did was to appoint Shri Chandramouli, one of the Government Officers to conduct the enquiry. I am told that he has not yet started that enquiry. But, we are not going to have an enquiry by Governmental agencies for acts of Governmental departments. We want, therefore, a judicial enquiry and I support this demand for a judicial enquiry, made by the journalists, and I hope Government will do it. I say this because I feel distressed that even after 27 years of Independence, the relationship between the public and the citizens on one side and the Police on the other, is far from satisfactory and far from what it should be, in a democratic set up. In a democratic set up, people have a right to protest peacefully, democratically and forcefully. As long as they are not violent or unconstitutional in their protest, the Police must be trained to behave in a manner which is in tune with the conditions that obtain and that ought to obtain in a democratic set up.

श्री बाबू राम शिर्का (नागौर) - आज देश के हालात काफी चिन्ताजनक हैं और इन को सुधारने के लिए सरकार काफी प्रयत्न कर रही है। इस सिलसिले में उसने इस साल दो बजट पेश किए हैं और दूसरे बजट में पहले से भी ज्यादा टैक्स लगाए हैं। पहले वाले में 212 करोड़ के लगाए थे और दूसरे वाले में 232 करोड़ के लगाए हैं। कुछ महीने निकल गए हैं इसलिए इस में कुछ कम मिलेगा। अगर टैक्स लगाने से समस्या हल होती हो तो टैक्स जरूर आपकी लगाने चाहिये। मैं मरकारी पार्टी में बैठने वाला सदस्य हूँ इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि कुछ सोच समझ कर ही आपने टैक्स लगाए होंगे। जो टैक्सों से आपके पास पैसा आया वह खर्च कैसे होगा यह भी आपने बताया है, कुछ तो तनखवाहों में जना जाएगा, कुछ महंगाई भत्ते में चला जाएगा कुछ कोर सैक्टर में खर्च आप वरंग विजली बढ़ाने के लिए करेंगे, खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में करेंगे पानी के बांध बनाने में वरंग इरिगेशन बढ़ाने पर करेंगे। इम्पोर्ट सैक्टर जो है जिस को कोर सैक्टर कहते हैं उसमें आप खर्च करेंगे यह दिशा ठीक है। आज के हालात में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सब लागू का कहा कि निराश नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि निराश नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन हालात ऐसे हैं कि मैं जहाँ वही भी जाता हूँ चारों तरफ लोगों में उत्साह हा गेमा मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता है जो उत्साह लोगों में होना चाहिये वह नजर नहीं आता है। इन सारे हालात को देख कर निराशा ही होती है।

आपने कुछ आडिनेन्स निवाले टैक्स की लगाए। पहले आप ने कहा था कि भ्रवाल पड गया, बगना देश की लडाई हो गई, सरणार्थी आ गए इसलिए मुद्रा स्फीति हो गई। लेकिन अब हम कंट्रोल करेंगे। उसके बाद आपने टैक्स लगाने शुरू किए और तब वह सबका क्या कि कुछ होगा लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। योजनाओं को ठीक चलाने से

हमारी अवस्था सुधरेगी, ऐसी आशा भी आपने व्यक्त की लेकिन वह भी पूरी नहीं हुई।

यह बात सभी स्वीकार करते हैं सरकार भी करती है कि देश की दशा को, देश के हालात को सुधारने के लिए सब से पहले जरूरी चीज है कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाना। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी दशा जिनकी साफ होनी चाहिये नहीं है। किसान की हालत क्या हो गई है। खाद के भाव पहले से दुगुने हो गए हैं, सिंचाई के रेट्स मव जगह बढ़ गए हैं बिजली के दुगुने हो गए हैं और इम मव के बाद यह कहा जाता है किसान को कि आपके द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे। दुगुना खर्च करने के बाद भी अगर भाव यहाँ रहना है तो किसान क्या ज्यादा पैदा करेगा और बिगड़ कर तब जब उसको मालूम हा उममें वसूल की गई वस्तुओं का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन भी इसी तरह में होता है और वसुली की नीति भी यही रहनी है। कृषि उत्पादन करने वाला तो किसान हो है चाहे छोटा हा बड़ा हा मध्यम टर्जे का हा। उसका बच्चा भी कोई स्टूडेंटों नजर नहीं आता है। आपने उनके लिए कानून बनाया है और वह विचने दिन के लिए है कोई नहीं जानता है। वही तरह के उनके बार मनारे लगाए जाते हैं। एक विचित्र सा वानावर्ण किसान के बार में मार दश में बना हुआ है। उसको सभी चीजें महंगी मिलने लेकिन उसकी उपज सस्ते में आया यह कहा तब उचित है। फिर बिजली, जो देश में है उसका दस प्रतिशत ही आज तक का दिया जाना है खेतों के काम के लिए और वह बिजली भी कभी रात का दो घंटे के लिए दी जाती है कभी दिन के समय का घंटे के लिए दी जाता है और कभी बिल्कुल भी नहीं दी जाती है। फिर उसके दाम भी दुगुने हैं। इस सब के बावजूद आप बूझ बढ़ाने की बात करने हैं, मछली बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं मांस बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, बाकी सभी चीजों का

उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। अब इन सब का उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाला तो किसान ही है चाहे वह गरीब है, छोटा है या बड़ा है। हमने कृषि आयोग में बैठ कर आठ दस रिपोर्टें दी हैं। अब यह जो विषय है यह राज्य सरकारों का है। कोई इन रिपोर्टों के बारे में मोचता ही नहीं है, विचार ही नहीं करता है उन प्रावधानों के बारे में जो रिपोर्टों में दिए गए हैं। आप टैक्स लगाते हैं, रेड्स बिजली इत्यादि के बढ़ाते जाते हैं लेकिन आप में तथा राज्य सरकारों में भी यह समता नहीं है कि लोगों को घरने प्लाज में इनवास्व करे, उनको आप दिशा नहीं दे सकते हैं। अब आप देखें कि उनको कूट नहीं मिलता है। खाद के भाग आपने दुगुने भर दिए हैं। पिछले साल आपने 28 लाख का खाद दिया था और इस साल 30-32 लाख का देंगे। लेकिन खाद खरीदने वाला आपको नहीं मिलेगा। जिस तरह में क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी आज किसानों के पास नहीं है। कोई मोचता ही नहीं है। डीजल, कूड प्रायन के भाग दुगुने हो गए हैं, बिजली नहीं है। कूड प्रायन और डीजल में चलने वाले पम्प जो हैं वे मारने के सारे बन्द रहेंगे।

राजस्थान के पाच सात जिलों में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। डेजर्ट बढ़ना आ रहा है। डजर्ट को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये आपको रिपोर्टें भी दी गई हैं। न योजना आयोग का न आपका और न ही राजस्थान सरकार का इस बारे में विभाग साफ है। पाच जिलों पर आपको करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा, जसे फालतू रेत को फेंकने है, वसे ही आपको खर्च करना होगा। लेकिन कहीं पर कोई सूझ-बूझ नहीं है। किसान को उससे फायदा मिले इसके बारे में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि फाइनेंस कमिशन ने दस करोड़ रुपया राजस्थान सरकार को इस काम के लिए दिया है। लेकिन इसके लिए 30-40 करोड़ की जरूरत है। अकाल जो राजस्थान में है उससे निपटने के लिये भी उसको पैसा चाहिये।

आप द सकत हैं लेकिन दे नहीं रहे हैं। योजना जो आती है मजूर नहीं होनी है। ऐसे किस तरह दश का काम चल सकता है? कहीं भी तालमेल बना करके जो पसा लगाए योजना बनाए और उमें खब करन की व्यवस्था करे आखिर उनका लाभ उन किसान के पास पहुंचकर उत्पादन बढ़ना है या नहीं यह भी कभी आपन बेखा है? हमन मॉर्जिनल फार्मर के लिए दूध की योजना बनाई, मुर्गी पालन की और शीप की योजना बताई, इन सारी योजनाओं को आयोग ने मजूर किया है लेकिन हमका कहीं नामोनिशान देश के किमी हिस्से में ही नहीं देखना है। मजिमडल के लवेल पर भी उन को कल्पनाए उन रिपोर्टों के बारे में नहीं है जिन को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। इन बातों में तो उत्पादन बढ़ना नहीं और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ना तो कीमते नहीं मिलेगी। आप जिनना टक्स लगाएंगे कीमते उननी और ऊंची बना जाएगी, आप कहेंगे कि रिजल्ट देर में आया तो हम कितने दिन इनजार करे, दो, चार, पाच या सात साल, आखिर कब तक?

यहां पर सारे मंत्री जिन को बठ कर अपने महकमें की बात मूननी चाहिए, उन में से एक भी नजर नहीं आता। एक अकेले गणेश साहब क्या उत्तर देगे? सिचाई मंत्री हैं। उनसे मैं राजस्थान कनाल के बारे में कहना चाहता हू। इस अकाल में राजस्थान के सारे जिले सूखे पड़े हैं, बाढमेर, जसलमेर, जालोर, पानी, जोधपुर, बड़ोदी इत्यादि। राजस्थान कनाल के लिए आप रुया बढ़ाए। अभी केवल आठ नां करोड दिया है। लिफ्ट योजनाओं के लिए उन कनाल पर काम करवाइये। उनका सबे कराइये। पानी होगा तो अकाल से बच सकते हैं। दस पंद्रह साल की योजना हमने बताई। उन सारे कामों को भारत सरकार मजूर करती है, दिशाए मानती है पर उस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं करती।

गांव में आपने सोहार को बेकार कर दिया, खाती, तेली, चमार सब को बेकार कर दिया। छोटे और मोटे काश्त-

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा]

कार को जमीन में लबा दिया। हुआ कुछ नहीं। रूरल इन्स्टीट्यूट की हालत देखे। हैडलूम बाले रो रहे हैं, धागा नहीं मिल रहा है। आप रोज कहते हैं कि हम दे रहे हैं लेकिन बुनकर रो रहा है, लुहार, खार्ती, तेली आदि सब रो रहे हैं। न कोई कुटीर उद्योग है, न कोई धधे है।

आप कहत है कि किसान बड़ा मालदार हो गया है। चल कर देखे कि कितने किसान मालदार हो गए हैं। आप में बड़ा कनफयूजन है। लालटेन ले कर दिन में भी घूम और देखे कि कितने किसान मालदार हो गए हैं। आप है कि किसान कुलव हो गये। कुछ लागा नेता एक भाषा ही ऐसी बना ली है हम देश के 80 फीसदी लोगों को आपका मे लडाना चाहते हैं। सिर्फ पॉलिटिकल मोटिव सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं। कोरी राजनीति मे पेट नही भरने वाला है इस महंगाई में जमाने में खाश्रोंगे तो धान और उसको पैदा करने वाले कौन होंगे? देश के अंदर सब मे मुश्किल काम खंती वा है। खेत मे खडे खडे किसान के एंठी चाटी का पसीना एक होता है तब जा कर उम मे से अनाज उपजता है। (व्यवधान)

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इंदिरा जी को चिन्ता हो रही है और उन्होंने कृषि आयोग की इस बात को स्वीकार कर के दौरा भी शुरू किया है, लेकिन अभी भी उम की हनुबल मविमडल मे नही आई हैं। पंजाब मे, हरयाणा मे, बंगाल मे, बिहार मे, उड़ीसा मे हर जगह मेने देखा कि नीचे कहीं पर उम का परकोलेसन नही है। अगर यही हालत इस देश मे कृषि उत्पादन की रहेगी और यही इनपुट्स के दाम रहेगे, यही क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था रहेगी तो कसे देश मे दूध बढ़ेगा, कैसे धान बढ़ेगा, कसे आब नीचे आयेगे और कैसे जनता को राहत मिलेगी? यह बडे अहम सवाल हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जरा इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन में लोगों का इन्वाल्वमेंट करने की क्षमता अपने यहाँ पर और राज्य सरकारों

के लेवेल पर राजनेताओं में पैदा करें। आज राजनेता ठण्डे पडे है और कोरे अफसरो से इस देश की जनता का हम में इन्वाल्वमेंट नही हो सकता और नही कोई मसला हल हो सकता है। इस तरह से कोई योजना आगे नही चल सकती। इसलिए उस वातावरण को बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिस मे उन वा इन्वाल्वमेंट हो। बाकी टैक्स तो जितना भी आप ने लगाया है, अगर नही वाम चलता है उम मे, और लगाना चाहते है ता और जगा ले। आप की मुश्किलात हैं वह मैं ममझ रहा हू फारेन एक्सचेंज की दिक्कत आप को है कर्जा चुकाना है, ब्याज चुकाना है तेल वा दाम ज्यादा देना है। आप की हालत बडी मुश्किल मे है। लेकिन इस के लिए राजनेताओं का अकसोरने की जरूरत है ताकि जनता को साथ ले कर कुछ नाम बरवान की क्षमता पैदा हो। केवल गारे नाने देन म राम नही तनेगा।

मरो प्रायंता है कि राजस्थान के अकाल के क्षेत्रों को तरफ मिचाई मंत्री जो ध्यान दे। राजस्थान कैनाल वा यूजफुलकाम हो सरकार जा पैसा दे उम से उम यात्रना के अंदर वाम हा। आप देखे जि लाखा कुए बने बडे है जि न का बिजली चाहिये। लेकिन आपके पाम एल्यूमिनियम का तार नही है। आपने राज्य सरकारों का कहा कि वताओं कितना काटा आपका द। मैं पूछता हू, वो महीन हा गये, कितना काटा आप ने दिया, कितना तार बना और वब उन कुओं का बिजलीकरण होगा राजस्थान मे 35-40 हजार कुए बिजली के बन पडे है। पचास हजार कुए हरयाना मे है, इसी तरह पंजाब, बिहार, उड़ीसा हर स्टेट मे पडे हैं। लेकिन इन के पास बिजली का तार नही है। एल्यूमिनियम नही हैं। फिर कैसे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ायेगे? मेहरबानी कर के बिजली दीजिये उन कुओं के लिये और कृषि के लिये जो दस प्रतिशत बिजली मिली है उस मे कमसे कम 8-10 घंटे तो बिजली लगातार उन को दें जहाँ कुएं बिजली से जुड़े हुए हैं

घर जहाँ नहीं जुड़े हैं बहा जोड़। तब उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। आपके पास बीज नहीं, खाद नहीं, क्रेडिट नहीं, पैसा नहीं, कुछ भी तो नहीं है। टैंकस हूँ लगा ले, लेकिन उम से काम आप का चलेगा नहीं। उत्पादन बढ़ेगा नहीं, कीमतें बढ़ जायेगी और मुद्रा स्फीति चलनी चली जायेगी। क्यों कि आखिर खाने वाले जो हैं, वे तो जब भाव बढ़ेगा तो फिर कहेगे कि लाभ्या पैसा। तो न ट छापन चले जाए और माल बढ़ेगा नहीं, देश की हालत चिन्ताजनक रहेगी। इस-लिये यह एक महम मोबा है। जो याजना आप बना रहे हा, कुछ तो उभरा इम्प्लो मेटेशन सही हों और उम का पयकोलेगन हो, मंत्री चीजा म प्रायार्टी हा। मं तो आप मे कहना है कि दो नार मन्त्रालय आप रखे और वाक मन्त्रालय का खत्म करे। म आप का टुम मान कर इसी वक्त बँठ जाता है।

सिचाई और विद्युत् विभाग मे उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मभापति जी श्री नाथुराम मिर्धांन रूपि आयाग के अध्यक्ष के रूप मे स्वयं इस दग की रूपि की क्या स्थिति है उम के मन्त्र मे बहुत विस्तार से सारी बाता पर गार किया है और जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं बताया रूपि आयोग ने विभिन्न मूद्रों पर अपनी मिफारिणे भी सरकार को दी है। उन मे से अभी मे केवल ए सिफारिश का यहा जिक्र करना चाहूंगा जिस का सबध राजस्थान की मरूभूमि को विकसित करने से है। उनकी रिपोर्ट पर रूपि मन्त्र लय और सिचाई मन्त्रालय के जो विगेषज्ञ है वे पूरी गभीरता से विचार कर रहे है। उसमे उन्होंने यह भी मुझाब दिया है कि अभी जो राजस्थान नहर बन रही है उम नहर का जो एलाइनमेंट है उस मे भी फेर बदल किया जाय। दोनों मन्त्रालय इस बात पप भी राजस्थान सरकार मे विचार

विमर्श कर के कोई अन्तिम फेसना करेगे कि कहा तक इस की सभावना है कि इस मे फेर बदल कर के इस को और लाभदायक बनाया जा सकता है। मे एक ही बात इस मोक पर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति या उत्पादन के जा दूमे सेव है उन मे हम कठिनाई मे है लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि स्थिति अिलकुल निगमाजनक है और हम सा मिल कर अधिक स्थिति मे जा सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे है उम मे कही भी आशा की किरण नहीं दिखाई देती। ऐसी बात नहीं है -

अभी माननीय मन्त्र ने वाद सिचाई और विजला के मन्त्र मे जा बाने उठाई हैं उन मे मे मे दानान वाता की और सके करना चाहूंगा।

पिछले वष की तुलना मे दिल्ली मे विजला मन्त्र मे काफी सुधार हुआ है। उसी प्रकार म दामोदर घाटी निगम का उदाहरण ले ता पिछले वर्ष की तुलना मे दामोदर घाटी निगम की विजला मन्त्र मे काफी सुधार हुआ है। वमंचारियों की दृष्टि मे देखे ता पिछले वर्ष की तुलना मे इस वष देश के मर्भा मुबा मे काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है। यदि मे फिर दिल्ली का उदाहरण दू ता अभी कुछ मर्हने पहले दिल्ली मे जो विजला का उत्पादन करने वाले कर्मचारी है उन की यूनियन ने इस बात का फेसला किया कि वे एक साल तक किसी प्रकार की हड़ताल नहीं करेगे अपने वाम का ठीक से करेगे। साथ ही उन की बहुत सी बातें जो अधिकारियों के मामने बहुत वर्ष से पडी हुई थी उन को हल करने के लिये काफी तेजी से कदम उठाये गये हैं। सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न भी कर रही है कि विजली उत्पादन करने वाले कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों मे किसी प्रकार संघर्ष न हो, बातचीत से या समझौते के द्वारा समस्याओं को सुलझाया

[श्री नाथू राव बिर्ला]

जाय—इस काम में भी काफी सुधार हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। हर योजना के अन्दर बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पिछली योजनाओं की तुलना में दुगुनी रखने की कोशिश की है। पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम चाहते हैं कि चौथी योजना में बिजली उत्पादन के काम में जितनी वृद्धि हुई है उस की तुलना में तीन गुना बिजली ज्यादा पैदा करें। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये आवश्यक है कि जो बिजली उद्योग है उस का पुनर्गठन करें। हम ने बिजली उद्योग का पुनर्गठन करने के लिये फैसला लिया है और अभी हाल में देश के सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में देश के बिजली और सिंचाई मंत्रियों ने इस बात की स्वीकार किया है और हम ने उन के सामने सिफारिशें भी भेजी हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की और आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली उद्योग केंद्रीय सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों को ही उन के पुनर्गठन के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। लेकिन जहाँ तक केंद्रीय सरकार के बिजली और सिंचाई मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने इस बात का फैसला कर लिया है और हम एक सेंट्रल अथॉरिटी बनाने जा रहे हैं, इस के साथ साथ सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमीशन को भी पुनर्गठित करने जा रहे हैं। इस के अलावा जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट है उस में संशोधन करने का हम ने फैसला लिया है। उस संशोधन का क्या रूप होगा, इस पर विचार करने के लिये हम ने ला मिनिसट्री को कहा है उस का ड्रफ्ट क्या होगा इस पर वे विचार कर रहे हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि बहुत जल्दी सदन के सामने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट का संशोधन करने के लिये बिल आयेगा। इस समय मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा विस्तार से कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I Will the Bill that you referred to, cover the question of all India central grid?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहाँ तक ग्राल इण्डिया पावर ग्रिड का सवाल है उस के लिए किसी प्रकार संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है। चौथी योजना में ही भारत सरकार ने इस बात का फैसला लिया है कि जहाँ जहाँ इन्टर स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के बनाने की जरूरत है, उस को फाइनेंस करने का काम गवर्नमेंट ग्रफ इण्डिया करेगी, लेकिन इस के लिए सेंट्रल अथॉरिटी की जरूरत नहीं है। जहाँ इन्टर स्टेट लाइन बनाना चाहते हैं, जिन जिन स्टेटों के बीच में वह इन्टर स्टेट लाइन पड़ेगी वहाँ केवल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड इस काम को करेंगे। अगर किसी वजह से स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तैयार है न हो तो हम यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि हम कोई ऐसी सेंट्रल एजेंसी रखें जो इन्टर स्टेट लाइन को बनाए।

Different rates are there. For instance HINDALCO of Birlas are given electricity at a concessional rate, leading to a loss. Should there not be a central authority which lays down certain policies whereby this kind of distortion does not take place?

सभापति जी, जैसा कि अभी मैंने बतलाया है— बिजली का पूरा काम राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है। अपने अपने राज्य में बिजली की जो दर बं तय करते हैं उन्हीं दरों पर वहाँ के उद्योगों की बिजली का जाती है। यहाँ तक एलुमिनम का सवाल है, मैं हिण्डालको के मामले में बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जानना चाहता हूँ। एलुमिनम उद्योग आज सारी दुनिया के अन्दर एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है, इस लिए हमारे देश में भी उस को अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सस्ती बिजली दी जाती है। जहाँ तक हिण्डालको का सम्बन्ध है, जिस समय वहाँ बिजली बनाई गई थी उस बिजली का कोई खरीदार नहीं था, इस लिए उनके साथ खास तरह का एग्रीमेंट किया गया।

लेकिन अब जो नये एप्रीमेंट किये जा रहे हैं उन में किसी भी सूबे में किसी भी उपयोग को उन की जो कास्ट ग्राफ प्रोडक्शन है उस से कम दर पर नहीं देते हैं उस समय डिप्लोमको के साथ जो एप्रीमेंट हुआ था वह 25 साल के लिए किया गया था, अब उसको बदला नहीं जा सकता है ।

16 56 hrs

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair].

एक माननीय सदस्य वह इस डग का लिखा हुआ है कि उन में तबदीली की जा सकती है ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद अगर ऐसा सुझाव है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को विचार के लिए भेजेंगे । लेकिन जहाँ तक अभी बिजली के उत्पादन में मुघार का सवाल है, विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली के उत्पादन में जब तक पर्याप्त मुघार नहीं होता, चौथी योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखे थे उन की पूर्ति के लिए हम तेजी में कदम नहीं उठाते और जब तक पूरी तरह से हमारे यहाँ बिजली की सप्लाई सतोय-जनक नहीं हो जाती, तब तक एल्यूमिनम जैसे उद्योग केलिये, जिन में बिजली की काफी जरूरत पड़ती है, हम पूरी मात्रा में बिजली नहीं दे पा रहे हैं । इसी लिये हमारे यहाँ विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिये जितने एल्यूमिनम की जरूरत है उस में कमी हो गई है । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है कि जहाँ तक हो सके एल्यूमिनम उद्योग को इसी प्रकार के जो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग हैं जैसे डिफेंस के उद्योग, फर्टिलाइजर, रेलवे ट्रेक्शन के उद्योग, स्टील इण्डस्ट्रीज बिजली को हम ने प्राथमिकता दी है, उन उद्योगों की भी प्राथमिकता देने की कोशिश की जाये ।

अभी श्री मावलकार जी ने सवाल उठाया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा कर रही है, वे किम उद्देश्य से कर रही है । शायद माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है कि मंत्री मंडल ने एक उच्चाधिकार समिति बनाई है जिस की अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं । यह समिति देखेगी कि कैसे हमारे देश में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है । इस लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में जा कर स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी इन बातों को देख रही हैं । और इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्रियों, दूरगो मंत्रियों, उच्चाधिकारियों और विशेषज्ञों से चर्चा कर रही हैं कि कैसे उन राज्यों में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है । जिन राज्यों में वृद्धि हो सकती है, लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों में नहीं हो रही है जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन भी हैं, बिजली भी है उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा जो इनके पूरे उपयोग में बाधक रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी की इन चर्चा का बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है और हम आशा करते हैं कि वहाँ आगे के वर्षों में कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी ।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर क्या इस के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाये है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ठोस कदम उठाये हैं । मैं इस समय विस्तार में नहीं कहूँगा । लेकिन वहाँ पिछले वर्षों में उत्पादन में कोई रुकावट थी तो उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न हा रहा है । अगर सिंचाई की दृष्टि से कोई रुकावट थी तो उस के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं । वहाँ जो निर्माण की ऐसी योजनाएँ थी जिन के सम्बन्ध में किसी बजह से फंसला नहीं लिया जा रहा था उनमें तैजा से फंसले लिये गये हैं । विभिन्न राज्यों में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या हो रहा है, इस समय में विस्तार में कुछ नहीं बहना चाहता हूँ ।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की धीर सकेत किया कि हम को बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये या सिंचाई की योजनाएँ के लिये या बिजली की योजनाओं के लिये जितनी धनराशि की जरूरत है सम्भवतः उतनी धनराशि नहीं दी जा सकी है। इसी लिये जितनी तेजी से बाढ़ नियंत्रण की योजना बनाई जानी थी या जैसे राजस्थान की नहर है या दूसरे सूबों में नहरों की आरंभ सिंचाई की योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं उन क लिये साधन की कमी हो गई है या बिजला क उत्पादन के लिये हम का जीवन साधन दिया जाने था उन साधन नहीं दिए जा सके। हम जानते हैं कि जिन स्थानों पर हम इन योजनाओं का आग यकाने की वाशिश कर रहे हैं उन में साधन का अभाव सब में बड़ा अभाव है और जव में पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की चर्चा शुरू हुई है यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा मान "रिसोर्स इन्स्टीट्यूट" द्वारा भी उन को धारा बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेगा। तबिन मैं यह बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पाचवी योजना में वित्तीय साधनों की कठिनाई के बावजूद चाहें हमारे क्षेत्रों में धोड़ा बटोर्न हूँ हो लेकिन सिंचाई और बिजली की योजनाओं में कमी नहीं हो रही है। और उस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि सिंचाई और बिजली का जो हमारा लक्ष्य था उतनी प्राप्ति के लिए जितने साधन की जरूरत है उनमें साधनों की पूर्ति की जा सके। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

श्री पी० जी० साबलकर : कृपया, तारापुर एटासिक पावर स्टेशन के बारे में कुछ बताइये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : तारापुर की बिजली कहीं दूसरी जगह ले जाने की बात मेरे ध्यान में नहीं आई है। वहाँ का जो पावर स्टेशन है उसकी बिजली महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को भी जाती है, दूसरी जगह जाने की कोई बात नहीं है।

17.01 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अभी श्रीमति पार्वती कृष्णन ने महत्व की बात कही कि हम आल इंडिया ग्रिड बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर हम यह आल इंडिया ग्रिड नहीं बनायेंगे तो मारे देश में हम स्टैबिल पावर सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेंगे। दूसरे, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि मारे देश में एक ही ग्रेट पॉ- बिजली के तो विना ग्रिड के एक ग्रेट पर बिजली भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिए हमको पहले रीजनल ग्रिड और फिर बाद में आल इंडिया ग्रिड बनाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और तब बंमो हानत में हमका यह नई सोचना पड़ेगा कि कैसे राजस्थान की बिजली तामिलनाडु को चली गई है और क। तमिलनाडु की बिजली पश्चिम बंगाल चली गई या कंम पश्चिम बंगाल की बिजली जम्मू कश्मीर चली गई। हमको केवल यही सोचना पड़ेगा कि कहीं से भी किसी ग्रेट को बिजली मिले—क समान दर पर मिले और पावर सप्लाई स्टैबिल हो। उसमें प्लबचुएशन भी न हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें देखना होगा कि पंजाब में बिजली की कमी है तो महाराष्ट्र में वहाँ जा सकती है, महाराष्ट्र में बिजली की कमी है तो वहाँ गुजरात से मिल सकती है।

जहाँ तक सिंचाई दर में वृद्धि का सवाल है जिसको मिर्जा जी ने धीर बेरवा जी ने उठाया है, हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा कि सिंचाई की योजनाओं पर जो लागत प्यती है उसकी तलना में सिंचाई की बारे बहुत कम खी है।

बिजली की दरें भी उसी हिसाब से कम रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हर एक चीख की दरें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिचोई की सुविधाएँ दी जाएं हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिजर्व का निर्वाह दे जायें तो जितनी समितियाँ बनाई गईं कई साल पहले बैंकेटरमन समिति बनी थी बिजली की दरों के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरी समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए और पानी की दरों के लिये निर्माणगणना समिति बनी थी, उन सभी समितियों का मिफारिण था तथा साथ साथ सभी राज्यों में उन मिफारिणों को स्वीकार किया कि हम बिजली और मिचोई की दरों को वास्तव में समायोजन में बढ़ा देने के लिये तैयार हैं। बार बार जो सम्मेलन बनाये गये या जो समितियाँ बनाई गईं उन्होंने प्रो. मधु मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में हम बात का फैसला किया कि पानी और बिजली की दरों को बढ़ा कर माधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार है। मेरा मतलब है हम बात में तो हमारा समर्थन होना चाहिये। उम्मीद है कि हम ही कहना चाहते हैं कि जिस प्रकार राजस्थान नहर बनने की वजह से गगानगर का रूप बदल गया जिस प्रकार में ब्रीकानेज का रूप बदलता जा रहा है उसी तरह में जहाँ जैम राजस्थान नहर का पानी आये जायेगा राजस्थान का और रूप भी बदलेगा। चम्बल योजना से चम्बल घाटी का रूप बदलेगा, नार्गाजून सागर योजना बनने में नार्गाजून क्षेत्र का रूप बदलेगा। हम हम बात की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि जहाँ तक हो सकेगी से राजस्थान नहर बने और उसके लिए साधनों की कमी न हो। हमने एक विशेष समिति बनाई है जो हम बात को देखेगी कि जिन नहरों के लिए जलाशय का निर्माण हो गया है लेकिन नहरों को बनाने के लिए काफी पैसा नहीं है तो उनके निर्माण की सेबी की दृष्टि से कैसे और धनराशि देंगे

जाये। हम समिति की सिफारिश आते ही सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी।

श्री मुखर्जी प्रसाद वर्मा जी ने कहा मधु क्षेत्र में सूखे की स्थिति के कारण बड़ी विवट स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। उन्होंने हम बात की आगे भी ध्यान दिया कि मन्त्री महोदय, तिलैया इत्यादि योजनाएँ कई वर्षों में पड़ी हुई हैं। उनकी छान बीन हो रही है लेकिन अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आ सकी है। मैं विहार सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूँगा कि जल्दी में जल्दी रिपोर्ट भेजी जाये जिसमें उन योजनाओं को जल्दी में जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

SHRI S M BANERJEE As we raised it in our speeches, Mrs Parvathi Krishnan and myself wanted to know the reaction of the Government regarding the proposed token strike of the Electricity employees throughout the country. They have been having some sort of a wage committee. The committee was appointed during the time of Dr Rao. But somebody has scuttled it with the result that they are going on strike. I would like to know whether you are going to accommodate their request.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं आपकी धन्युक्ति में इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो की बिजली उद्योग है वह राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है, राज्य बांड में अधीन है और उसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए हमारे जो श्रम मंत्री हैं श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी वह इस समस्या को देख रहे थे और मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि विभिन्न राज्यों से बातचीत करके इस समस्या को सुलझाने में वे समर्थ हो सकेंगे।

श्री मिश्रा जी ने एल्यूमिनियम की कमी के बारे में ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। हमने खान और इस्पात मंत्रालय, जिनके अधीन

**[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाह]**

एलम्यूनियम उद्योग है, से बात की है और उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि बिजली के विस्तार के लिए जितने एलम्यूनियम की जरूरत है वे उसकी भरतक पूर्ति की कोशिश करेंगे।

पट्टीसयम और रसायन नंत्रालय में राय्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनबाख खाँ) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे इस बात का ग्रहसास हो रहा है कि हाऊस के पास बहुत थोडा वक्त है इस लिए मे ज्यादा वक्त न लते हुए सिर्फ चन्द मिनटो मे एक दो प्वाइंट्स जो मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे मे उठाये गए हैं, उनके जवाब देने की कोशिश करूँगा। श्री मिर्जाजी और हरीमह जी ने फटिलाइजर की बहुत ऊर्ची किमते होने के बारे मे जिक्क किया है। मे मानता हू फटिलाइजर की कीमते बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। मे पहले के मुकाबले अब यूरिया की कीमत तकरीबन दो गुने हो गई है। इसकी वजह मे बनलाना चाहता हू कि क्रूड प्रायल जिसकी कीमत एक दो वर्ष पहले 2 डालर 85 सेन्ट थी एक बैरल की, आज उस क्रूड प्रायल के एक बैरल की कीमत 10 और 11 डालर हो चुकी है। नेपथा से बनता है यूरिया और उसकी कीमत जैसा मैंने ब्रज किया, 2 डालर 85 सेन्ट से बढ़कर 10-11 डालर हो चुकी है। इसलिए खासकर जो हम इम्पोर्ट करने हैं फटिलाइजर उसकी कीमते बढ़ गई। आज जो फटिलाइजर, जो यूरिया हम बाहर मे इम्पोर्ट करत हैं उसकी कीमत करीब 3 हजार रुपया फी टन हम दे रहे हैं। 3 हजार रुपया फी टन हम बाहर मे इम्पोर्ट करके किसानो को 2 हजार 50 में दे रहे हैं इस तरह मे सरकार करीब 1 हजार रुपया फी टन सब्सिडाइज कर रही है। जो नेपथा हम अपने देश मे पैदा कर रहे हैं, जब वह फटिलाइजर के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उस नेपथा की कीमत 486.31 रुपया है और अब कॅम्पोक और दूसरे

कारों के लिए नेपथा को बेचते हैं तो उसकी कीमत हजार रुपया टन है। तो वह जो फर्क है इससे हम जो फटिलाइजर बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उसको सब्सिडाइज करते हैं। मे खुद भी किसान हूँ, मे जानता हू फटिलाइजर की कीमत बढ़ जाने मे किसानों पर कितना बोझ पडा है लेकिन मे यह भी जानता हू कि सरकार 3 हजार रुपया फी टन मे इम्पोर्ट करके 2 हजार फी टन किसानो को दे रही है।

श्री नटरसाल पटेल (मेहसाना) : मेरे खयाल से आज ऐसी हालत नही है। आपने स्टॅम्पाइजेशन फंड बनाया है जिसे पब्लिक से 600 फी टन ज्यादा ले रहे हैं इस लिए आप यह कैमे वह देगे कि हम किसानो को फटिलाइजर मे सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। यानी सेंट्रल पूल मे जो डेफिसिट प्रायेगा उसको मीट करने के लिए आपने स्टॅम्पाइजेशन फंड बनाया है मगर यह कहना कि किसानो को सब्सिडी दे रहे है ठीक बात नही होगी।

श्री शाहनबाख खाँ : 3 हजार मे हम मगा रहे हैं प्रोग दो हजार मे दे रहे है।

श्री नटरसाल पटेल : इन डेफिसिट को मीट करने के लिए आपने फंड बनाया हुआ है फिर आप इसको सब्सिडी कैमे कहते हैं।

You are not prepared to spend even a single paise from your pocket or from the treasury. The entire burden is on the kisan and you are going to collect every paise from the kisan.

श्री शाहनबाख खाँ : तो वह मे भ्रज कर चुका हू। इसरो बात यह है कि डीजल प्रायल की कीमत बहुत बढ़ी यह कहा गया क्रूड की तो दुनिया मे बढ़ गई है लेकिन हम मे डीजल की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई है और जहाँ दूसरी चीजो की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं वोटर स्थिर...

श्री नाबू राम मिर्चा (नगौर) :  
पम्स में डीजल काम में नहीं आता । लो  
स्पीड डीजल काम आता है । उसके दाम  
बहुत बढ़ गये हैं ।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : उस में डीजल  
भी लगता है ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): The  
difference has been of the order of 3  
dollars per barrel or Rs. 400 per  
tonne. That should not be played up  
to an extent to justify this extra  
charge that is made on various pro-  
ducts by the Petroleum Ministry. The  
difference the Petroleum Ministry  
has got to make up because of  
the rate difference is smaller. The  
crude oil we are receiving is from a  
neighbouring country. I have to say  
this because we do not want to get  
any incorrect information. We have  
got an internal crude oil production  
of nearly 8 million tonnes. There  
again, we are not paying anything  
extra either to Assam or Gujarat. In  
other words, the whole money aris-  
ing out of both these receipts has  
been completely taken away by the  
Centre. There is already a pending  
demand from Assam and Gujarat  
governments....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You  
are making a speech.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am inter-  
rupting him because....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It  
should not be too long.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There is al-  
ready a case made that we should  
charge a higher price.

किसान जो खाद और डीजल प्रायल  
इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उस के लिये

Why we are charging more. I am  
saying that it is improper and there  
is no justification. The difference is  
of a negligible nature and there is a

substantial part which is indigenous  
and on which no extra amount is be-  
ing paid by the Government.

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जो प्राप ने कुछ  
फ़िर्गसे दिए, वह सही नहीं है । हमारा जो  
इन्डिजिनस प्रांइकशन है कूड प्रायल है,  
वह सवा सात मिलियन टन है, और बाहर  
से हम 13, 14 मिलियन टन आगते हैं ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am sorry I  
have to interrupt you again. It is  
not 7 nor it is 8. It is somewhere  
around 7.7. Therefore, the current  
year is still in progress and this year  
will end up probably with 8 million  
tonnes.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN.  
Between 7 and 7.5 million tonnes is  
our indigenous production and our  
imports are 13 to 14 million tonnes  
and we are paying a much higher  
price for the imported crude and we  
are supplying naphtha for fertilisers  
at a very much cheaper rate of  
Rs. 486.31 per tonne. That is why  
the fertiliser that we import at  
Rs. 3,000 per tonne is being given at  
Rs. 2,000 per tonne to the farmer and  
there is this element of subsidy  
which I mentioned. Price of diesel  
is also kept as low as possible and  
farmers are using high speed diesel  
for pumping sets also.

श्री नाबू राम मिर्चा : ज्यादा लीजिय,  
पर क्रेडिट नहीं किसान पर । अगर हम में  
ज्यादा दाम लगे तो भाव भी ऊंचे होंगे ।  
प्राप जितना लेना चाह लीजिये ।

श्री शहनाज खाँ : वम इतना ही  
कहना है ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumhakonam):  
Sir, I raised in my speech certain  
points about the information to be  
given on the exact dates of the with-  
drawal from the Contingency Fund.  
Please see Demand No. 48. Certain  
amounts are withdrawn from Con-  
tingency Fund. Date is not there.  
Item B states that advance was

[Shri Sezhiyan]

granted from Contingency Fund of India in March 1964. The exact date is not there. In Demand 53 also it is stated that the amount is taken out of the Contingency Fund and there also it is not stated when the amount was taken and all that. In Demand 53 also the date is not given. My point is this. If it is something before 31st March, 1974, it is not belonging to the financial year 1974-75. Please take the Constitution of India. Article 115 says this.

The President shall—

- (a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year.

That means, supplementary budget is visualised on two occasions. When the amount sanctioned in the annual financial budget presented is found to be insufficient. Specific grant can be asked. Also supplementary expenditure upon new service not contemplated in the financial year's budget. Therefore it can give either a Grant for Account already voted but not sufficient or a New Service for current year. Supplementary Grant can cover only for the financial year. Here we are considering supplementary grants for the year 1974-75. It can cover only expenditure for the year 1974-75. If there is any expenditure before 1974-75 then my point is that they cannot be covered. We therefore have to go for Express Grants. Supplementary Grants can cover only the financial

year 1974-75. If there is any expenditure earlier than the 1974-75 financial year, before that date,—this is not covered. Please see Demand No. 48 item B. Payment in satisfaction of court decree, charged expenditure. There the advance was granted from the contingency Fund in March, 1974.

That means that the expenditure from the Contingency Fund has been incurred. That expenditure has been incurred in the month of March 1974. Therefore, it cannot come for the year 1974-75.

Therefore, as far as this Supplementary Demand for 1974-75 is concerned, one item is very explicit. For all the other items they have not given the dates. If they give the date prior to 31-3, then all the items may not come under Supplementary Demand. I am sure that at least one item which is explicit cannot come under Supplementary Demand. This can come under Excess Grants. For one item, that is explicit. For the other items too I want the dates. If the dates are before 31st March, then they cannot come for the year 1974-75. Take Grant Nos. 48, 53 and 55. One item is very explicit. But, for other items, the dates are not explicit.

श्री सच्चु लिसये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
मैं अतिरिक्त मांगों के पेज 11 के (बी)  
तक ही अपने को सीमित कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि  
मंत्री महोदय में मैंने बात की है और वे  
कहते हैं कि बाकी जो रकम है, वे पक्षी  
अप्रैल के बाद ही खर्च किये गये हैं। मैं  
फाइनेंसियल टयर की बात कर रहा हूँ।  
मैं आप का ध्यान शकधर और कील की  
किताब की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ।  
पेज 630 के आखिरी पैराग्राफ को आप  
देखें। उस में लिखा है—

“Demands for money” already  
spent in excess of the voted grants,  
are not, therefore, met by way of a  
Supplementary Grant. But, never-  
theless, all Excess Grants and De-

mands for Excess Grants have to be presented to the House in the same session in which the Public Accounts Committee presents its Report there on or in the following session "

मैंने आप को बहुत स्पष्ट उदाहरण दिया है। मंत्री महोदय तबूल करते हैं कि भूगणान विगत वित्तीय वर्ष में, मार्च में हुआ है। मैं (बी) की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं इसका पूरा ही पट देना है क्योंकि उस में बात माफ हो जाएगी।

"The payment being in satisfaction of court decree for a charged expenditure for which the advance was granted from the Contingency Fund of India in March 1974 after the last budget of supplementary demands for 1973-74 had been presented "

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चार्ज वित्तीय माल में खर्च नहीं हुआ है, यह विगत साल में खर्च हुआ है। आप सविधान की धारा 115 में (ए) और (बी) को देखें। (बी) में दिया हुआ है।

"If any money has been spent on any service due to financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year "

और ऊपर वाला सन्नीसटरी है।

"It is for the current financial year "

"करंट" शब्द (बी) में नहीं है। यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

इसलिए कौल और शकधर को किताब के आधार पर और सविधान की धारा 115 (बी) के आधार पर मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चार्ज्ड ग्रान्ट है इस के ऊपर शेट करने को अनुमति का प्रश्न नहीं है मगर चकि यह ग्रान्ट एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में भी आयी है, इसलिए एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर तो हाने का मवाल ही उत्पन्न नहीं होना चाहिए। उन को बदलना पड़ेगा। इसलिए एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल को स्मगित रखा जाए। श्री गणेश जवाब देना चाहे,

तो उस को सुन तो हम लेंगे और वाकी डिमान्ड्स पर भी वे बोटिंग कराना चाहेंगे तो करा ले लेकिन किसी भी हालत में यह एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पाम नहीं हो सकते।

ममद काय मंत्री जी से माफ़ा चाहता हूँ, विधेयका का रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए व यहाँ बैठे हैं, लेकिन गलत कामा का हम यहाँ नहीं हान देंगे।

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir, if you remember many a time when we are discussing in this House supplementary grants and excess grants, and when we discuss excess grants we are told that supplementary grants are being discussed now and you should speak and criticise and move cut motions on the supplementary grants only I must congratulate my friend, Shri Sezhayan and Shri Limaye for pointing out in this House something which if it was passed we would have been held responsible for passing something which does not relate to the year 1974-75. If I have heard Mr Limaye correctly the Minister Shri Ganesh, has also confirmed that it was paid during the month of March and what we are supposed to pass, that is, an amount of Rs 352 crores relates to 1974-75. Therefore I request you it be removed from the supplementary grant as it is not a supplementary grant but an excess grant

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There have been many submissions made by the Members in the course of the general debate. Naturally you will have to reply to that. But this is a specific point of order. If you like to reply to the first then we shall take up this point of order in which you will have your say.

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा सझाव यह है कि जो विवाद हुआ है, वहन टुर्न हूँ उसका वे आज जवाब दें और इस मुद्दे पर इन को जो कुछ कहना है कहे लेकिन इस बिल को सोमवार को लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall see about that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): As advised by you, I will first take up the points made in the general debate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this has been a very exhaustive debate. Normally, when supplementary demand come in the course of the year the debates are not as exhaustive as we had in this case. It has come as a result of certain constitutional and procedural discussions that took place in the House and under the specified direction given by the Speaker. A very large number of hon. Members have participated in the debate both from this side as well as from the other side. Many distinguished Members have made their submission in the debate. The debate has been of a very wide-ranging scope. Apart from the question of inflation which is the most dominant question as far as our country's economic and social life is concerned, many other specific points have been raised by the hon. Members. The debate has also been very useful and meaningful because my senior colleague Shri Borooah, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals intervened and replied to some of the points which Shri Limaye had been raising for the last one week.

Sir, my colleagues in the Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Defence, Petroleum and Chemicals have already intervened in the Debate and gave answers to the very many specific points that have been raised in this debate relating to their Ministries. Sir, the Food Minister is not available today here. He has gone with the Prime Minister on her tour. He was available till yesterday; he was sitting till late in the night yesterday. But, unfortunately, he had to go, and therefore, he could not be present. Therefore, with these interventions, my task has become lighter and I will concentrate on some of the major points that have been raised in relation to the question of economy.

Sir, these supplementary demands themselves, the approval of which we are seeking, indicate the earnestness of the Government to meet the situation squarely and to concentrate on some of the important requirements of our people as well as the economy. For instance, these demands relate to subsidy on food-grains, which is of the highest order of about Rs. 125 crores; Defence services—Rs. 25 crores which is due to the improvements in emoluments of the defence personnel and about Rs. 152 crores for investment in the core sector, which has been indicated there

Now, therefore, Sir, this break up of these demands itself indicates that on the one hand, Government is serious about maintaining the public distribution system and on the other, Government feels that investments in the core sector, despite the constraints on economy today, despite the constraints on resources today, should be stepped up and whatever requirements are there in regard to the core sector, have got to be met. This is indicative of the earnestness of the Government that on the one hand, inflation has to be met by taking various fiscal and monetary measures, and on the other, it has also to be met by stepping up the production in the core sector. This has also to be met by having a public distribution system, for which as much as Rs. 125 crores have been provided.

Sir, on the general question of inflation and on the state of economy, which has been discussed in the House, the Finance Minister while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill No. 2 as well as while replying to the debate on the three Ordinances, which came up for the approval of the House, which have now been passed by both the Houses of Parliament—two of them have been passed—indicated the various measures that Government has taken. Now, Sir, I will just indicate very broadly the various measures that have been taken; the supplementary budget; the railway budget; the ordinances to immobilise large amount of money supply so that it does not

into circulation so that the excess liquidity in the economy is removed—these measures indicate the earnestness with which the Government is going about this matter.

There is no dispute with the hon. Members on the other side that inflation is the single biggest problem that this nation is facing today. Unless we are in a position to control inflation and bring it to a level which is desirable for the economy, I would submit that it is not a question of this side or that side saying it,—the whole system will be weighted down by the impact of these inflationary prices.

No democratic system based on the kind of democracy that we have, with the kind of extreme hardships which the people are facing, with the kind of percentage of our population which is always at a level of depression with depressed living, to use a more respectable term, can bear this inflation. There is no dispute with hon. Members on the other side about that.

The point now is that Government are making earnest efforts, which are known the world over for fighting inflation, efforts which have made an impact on inflation in other parts of the world. I have tried to indicate that the various steps that to have been indicated are serious and earnest efforts that Government have made to keep the inflationary spiral at a reasonable and controllable level.

It has already been said by the Finance Minister in his speech on Finance (No. 2) Bill and also on the ordinances that the impact of these measures can be seen and will be discernible only after a period of time. But it is the hope of this Government that all these measures will go to reduce the excess liquidity in the system. The effort made in physical terms can also be seen from the central supplementary budget, the increase that the railway budget has proposed, the increase in the P. and T. rates etc.,

through which Government are expecting to raise Rs. 666 crores during 1974-75 and Rs. 901 crores in a full year. Then, these ordinances to withdraw the excess liquidity from the economy will also make an impact, because we expect to collect as much as Rs 450 crores due to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, about Rs. 50 to 60 crores due to the ordinance relating to company dividends and about Rs. 50 crores due to Compulsory Deposit (Income-taxpayers) Ordinance or Bill. These are very large physical targets which will draw the liquidity away from the economy. The other steps that have been taken relate to the increase in the bank rate. That would also curtail public expenditure. In these very Supplementary Demands themselves it has been indicated how economics have got to be effected two high-powered committees of the Government are examining the scope for the curtailment of non-productive expenditure, both Plan and non-Plan.

Then, efforts taken to increase production have also been indicated in these Supplementary Demands. The core sector has to be stepped up in spite of the financial constraints, in spite of the fact that the single big target of Government is to keep the deficit financing at a level which has been announced to Parliament, because that is the single biggest question today. It is not a question of whether this sector is going to be neglected or that sector is going to be neglected, whether four million jobs or 20 million jobs are going to be created. The question is that we have committed ourselves to this Parliament to keep the deficit financing at the level which has been indicated to it.

Apart from all these factors, the steps taken to increase production, the steps taken to maintain the public distribution system, all these total integrated efforts that Government are taking do indicate the earnestness of Government to tackle this problem.

How, a question may be asked 'What is the other way?'

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Debate in this House goes on a manner that very serious questions remain unanswered. What is the other way out? There are two other ways. One is to take complete control of the economy, which means procurement, which means the public distribution system, which means taking commodities from where they are produced into the hands of Government, which means austerity, which means slashing down an essential things and returning back to an economy of complete austerity. That is one way out. Here certain attempts are being made and if these do not produce the desired results, this Government has the necessary capacity, resilience and democratic tradition even to go to the next step where complete control of the economy has got to be taken if we are to be true to the people of this country, if we are to save the system from being weighed down by the very force of inflation by the very force of depression of the people's living, by the very force of the tremendous hardship which the poor are facing.

The other way is to keep the economy completely free, to free everything, allow free market, allow free prices, allow free production, have no priorities. Probably India is too large a country with too great a tradition to allow such a sort of thing.

Therefore, these steps are earnest steps and whatever else may be the criticism of hon. members, I hope they will earnestly help Government to see that these efforts which are well known and are taken the world over have got to be tried so that they make an impact on the total situation.

Shri Sazhiyan, veteran member of the House who in recent weeks has been making interventions on constitutional and procedural matters and has made a very distinctive contribution to debates in this House, particularly when the Finance Bill was introduced, has raised certain points. As for one of the points he raised, as you had

kindly indicated, it is better I take it up later and give a reply.

He raised another point as to what is going to be the nature and extent of the deficit. In these supplementary demands themselves, we had indicated about the question of DA that the Government would have to pay. On the basis of the present trend of the average consumer price index, it would be necessary for Government to concede DA to Central Government employees on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which Government have accepted. Therefore, it may be necessary to come later this year with another batch of supplementary demands. That is as far as DA is concerned.

The point the hon member has raised is whether with the demand of Rs 353 crores for which we are seeking approval of the House and the DA which we have indicated here for which supplementary demands will have to be brought, the budgetary gap would be more than the Rs. 126 crores deficit which was indicated. It is also before the House that additional resource mobilisation has been made to the tune of Rs. 123 crores in Finance Bill No 2 and economies have been decided in plan and non-plan expenditure to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. Over and above these, further economies have got to be effected for which, as I indicated, two high power committees have been set up.

It is also the intention of the Government to see that the public sector undertakings increase their profits and decrease their losses. With all the steps that I had enumerated earlier, it is the earnest hope of the Government to keep the budget deficit at the level which has been indicated. But one has to watch the increasing prices, international factors in terms of commodities which we have got to import and the price situation having an impact on dearness allowance and other things. As on date that is the picture

of public finances. With efforts at additional resource mobilisation, with better revenue accruals and with economies in expenditure as I had indicated earlier, the position will become clearer. It is not a question of deficit suddenly rising to a high level of Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 600 crores. The price situation being what it is, we have come with Finance Bill No. II, with efforts at additional resource mobilisation, an attempt is being made for better realisation of taxes. It is not that Parliament will be taken unawares and the deficit will go on rising because deficit financing cannot be allowed to rise. Once deficit financing is allowed to go up, the total strategy of anti-inflationary drive, the kingpin will get dismantled. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to keep it at the level indicated earlier.

I think this partly meets the points made by the hon. Members. The question of black money has also been raised. In the anti-inflationary strategy an assault has to be made on the citadel of black money and black marketing and various other anti social practices. On this matter there is no dispute between members on that side and this side. What is the strategy which the Government has to adopt to meet this problem of black money? That is the central question. As indicated by the hon. Finance Minister and also by me on various occasions in reply to questions, etc., there is to be an integrated approach in this matter. Black money generates at the level of commodities and the assault has to be made at that level. It generates at the level of commodities such as food-grains or steel or cement or paper or drugs or textiles. There are various agencies in the armoury of the State. Whether it is income-tax, central excise, sales tax or other regulatory measures, they have got to coordinate their efforts to see that ardent is made. Income-tax is a sort of beneficiary of the black money generation from various sectors, because all that goes into the income-tax net. There an integrated approach of stepping up raids has been adopted. As hon. members

know, in recent weeks and months several raids on the sources and accumulation of black money have been conducted. It is not my case that by these raids you are going to solve the problem. The question is of making an impact and creating a psychological fear in the minds of these black money operators and putting a screw from all sides so that they can be hemmed in. Apart from raids, intensive investigations will have to be done into the manipulations that take place in the larger sector. This is being done by a special cell set up by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Various income-tax and wealth-tax cases have been instituted and some have gone to the High Court. Those who have escaped by superior tax planning and by superior methods through chartered accountants and managerial and other expertise available to them have been subjected to very intensive investigations by this special cell which has done very good work. It asks this opportunity to pay a tribute to the very fine officers, handpicked officers, who have been doing fine job, matching their ingenuity and earnestness with the best that was available to these larger concentrations. They have been able to locate the various manipulations that take place which are slightly different from just black money.

The third is the question of black wealth. Black money converts itself into black wealth in the form of buildings, gold and ostentatious living. An attack has to be made in on this—how buildings are built and they change hands very quickly. An attack has to be made on these three centres of the use of black money. There has to be coordination between various agencies. It is the determined strategy of the Finance Ministry to attack black money from the various sources which I had indicated.

Mr. Sezhiyan asked about self-employed persons. Recently we have informed the House that it is a fact that they have been evading taxes. A survey was done during the last two years. A special survey was also done. It has indicated very large evasion of

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taxable incomes by these sections. It is a tragedy that in our society, people who are in such responsible positions, who have all the benefits of society like education respectability and various other things should be the ones who have been evading taxes. Now they have been brought under the tax net. A very large number of notices have been issued in different parts of the country and some of them are voluntarily also declaring their wealth.

The hon. Member asked about something that was done in 1964. I do not have any information about it. I will look into that.

I would very humbly submit to Shri Mavalankar that when I spoke in the House or outside about smuggling, I did not speak with any sense of helplessness. If that is the idea that I have conveyed, there is probably something wrong in the expressions I used. I did not plead helplessness. I had indicated the various measures that Government have taken like providing staff, fast boats, wireless network, equipment, having separate preventive formation, increasing the staff and giving more teeth to anti-smuggling formation. I had also indicated that on the basis of the Law Commission's Report, the whole gamut of economic crimes have to be seen in a new way by setting up special courts. Even the use of MISA is under examination. So, I have not indicated any helplessness.

I take this opportunity to clarify very briefly, without getting into a controversy, that when I referred to the question of satyagraha, it was a question of creating vigilant public opinion. It is not that the public is not aware of it. Yet, public opinion has got to be mobilised. For instance, the Congress Working Committee itself has said that dehoarding has to be done. Why did it say so? There is a State machinery. Still a call was made to Congressmen to encourage and initiate dehoarding. Why? The

reason is that, apart from the usual administrative machinery, political parties have got to be used, the peoples' machinery has got to be used, we have got to mobilise the people and expose the racketeers. It is in this context that I talked of mobilising public opinion. In fact, the Wanchoo Committee Report says extensively that these people should be exposed before the people as the enemy of the public. It has gone on record that their names must be published. I have only quoted what the Wanchoo Committee has said and used it in connection with the smugglers. Sometimes bitter truth hurts. I can assure Shri Mavalankar that I am not a helpless person, nor a big person. I said it deliberately to bring home the dimension of the problem, because I know that it has gone into the very root of our system. So, I wanted to place before the public the manifestations and dimensions of the problem.

Shri Banerjee raised the question of the CRP incidents, which has been discussed here earlier. The manner in which he placed it before the House should have roused the conscience of this House. I am sure the Home Minister will give a reply to this. Whether on this side or that side of the House, all of us will agree that such atrocities on our people cannot be tolerated.

18.00 hrs.

It also belongs to a part which is a sensitive part of the country. I have also come from a very far off part of the country. We have our own individuality; we have our own way of thinking. Therefore, we do not like our women-folk to be oppressed in this manner. I am sure, the Home Minister will reply. I shall bring the views of the hon. Member, his very strong and bitter views, his feeling of anguish, to the notice of the Home Minister and, I think, he will be able to satisfy him.

He also said something about the delegations to be sent abroad. As you know, there are certain obligatory functions which this country is to perform. There are international conferences and meetings on which India is represented, whether it is U.N. or U.N. organs, whether it is I.L.O., whether it is UNESCO or various other things, and these are obligatory things from which India stands to gain much. Therefore, our delegations have to go abroad. Then, there are purchase and trade missions and other project studies, signing of collaboration/loan agreements, etc. These are obligatory things. A strict procedure has also been laid down which requires the approval at the high level. There is a Committee of Secretaries, very senior Secretaries to the Government of India, which processes all these visits abroad, all those delegations abroad. The Minister in-charge of the Ministry has to approve of the delegation. Then, it goes to the Finance Minister. It is at the level of the Finance Minister that these delegations are finally sanctioned. As far as the Ministers are concerned, it has to go to the level of the Prime Minister.

An attempt is being made to keep the delegations to the minimum level. But being a large country, being a country which has contributed its best in the international fields, the country whose voice in the international world is today respected because of our size, because of our traditions, because of our contribution to international affairs, to the international life, certain things become absolutely obligatory as far as delegation are concerned.

Most of Mr. Limaye's points have been answered by my senior colleague, Shri D. K. Barooah. He had raised the problem of milling. I shall try to give some facts about this. The point that he raised has been sent to the West Bengal Government to find out the correct position, about the milling

margin that has been allowed by them. The Government is expecting their reply. I am sure, when that reply comes, the hon. Member and the House will be informed.

Apart from this, the point that I may like to mention here, because it is necessary to mention this, is that a particular formula has been fixed and this formula is based on a Committee known as the Verma Committee. It is on the basis of this that the formula is sought to be revised. Because of the increase in the issue price of rice and wheat that this formula is continuously being revised.

There are two points which I wish to make. I will not be able to go into the entire detail, because the West Bengal Government's position has not been indicated to me. It is based on a formula....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: For every dirty thing, there is a formula.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That is a view. I thought, because once a point has been raised by the hon Member—he is a very senior Member—serious attention has got to be given. Whatever information now I have, I am placing before the House. It is based on a formula. There is a differential of the formula which the State Government can fix: The State Government has been asking, not only West Bengal but other States also have been asking, that this formula has got to change because of various factors: As regards the specific point about West Bengal is concerned, when the reply comes, the hon. Member will be informed about it. He has also raised about U.P. Cooperative Societies' purchases....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have given notice that I shall raise that point when I speak on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Shrimati Parvathi Krishan has mentioned about Demand No. 38, Rs. 70 lakhs. This amount of Rs. 70 lakhs, for which we are seeking the approval of the

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House, is for meeting the expenditure of the Employees' Provident Organisation which will look after the deposits as far as the private sector is concerned. She raised the point that the Government had spent so much and private sector also would have to spend. As I have said, this is as far as private sector is concerned.

Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha has raised a number of points. He is connected with agriculture, he is an expert in that. To some of the points, my colleague has replied. I would only mention two or three things.

There is no dispute that we have to build our agricultural economy and provide food because food economy is the crux, the central point, of the Indian economy. Unless the food economy is managed properly, the entire Indian economy cannot be managed because in the day-to-day budget of an average Indian it plays a very important part. Therefore, all help to the farmers—credit and various other things—has to be given.

In the present inflationary pressure, when deficit financing has to be kept at the level at which it has to be kept, every other thing has to be subordinated to it; the question of increase of electricity rate, the question of increase in fertiliser prices, the question of increase in prices of other inputs become germane and have to be linked up with this central task, apart from whatever other explanations Government have given.

There is another problem, the problem of resources. Resources have to be mobilised. They cannot be mobilised from a smaller sector. For mobilisation of resources, we have to have a larger sector and, I think, hon. members will agree with me that the agricultural sector will have to play its own part in this mobilisation—not the smaller part of the agricultural sector, but the larger part of it, the affluent part of it.

With the new strategy, with seeds being given, with fertilisers being given, with all other inputs being given, the Green Revolution is coming. One of the most important questions of agricultural economy is land reforms. It is my conviction that, unless there is a large scale land reforms, unless the land reforms are done in a manner that we have pledged to the people, unless the millions of hands of agricultural labour, now unused, are used for production as it has been done in China—just because we have a quarrel with them, we do not reject everything that is good there—, unless the millions of hands are used for production on the farm front, so that there is increase in terms of coverage, in terms of the number of people used, I think, the Green Revolution will remain only in smaller pockets, in smaller area. Therefore, this is a very major question.

As far as droughts and floods are concerned, apart from what the Fifth Finance Commission has done, the Chief Ministers of various States have come and they have been meeting the Finance Minister and have been discussing with him. The Governor of Gujarat also met the Finance Minister and discussed with him. This matter of Central help to the States is in the process of discussion, but it has to be seen within the natural constraints that are there in the economy as such (Interruption) This is a problem which the States and the Centre cannot neglect. If we have to keep the economy in its even keel, if we have to keep the deficit at a particular level, there has to be some sort of harmony between the two. Discussions are taking place. I am not in a position to say anything further.

With these words I request the House to pass the Demands.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Do you want to leave Gujarat to fate?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have had enough,

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SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us have some concrete reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now about this point of order...

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We can take it up on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that he will answer it on Monday.

So, we now adjourn to meet again on Monday at 11 a.m.  
18.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 2, 1974/Bhadra 11, 1896 (Saka).*