

thereto, be increased by 3 members, 2 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Y. B. Chavan,
- (2) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

and 1 from Rajya Sabha; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint 1 more member from Rajya Sabha to the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do resolve that the membership of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to determine the conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and to prescribe his duties and powers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be increased by 3 members, 2 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Y. B. Chavan,
 - (2) Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
- and 1 from Rajya Sabha; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint 1 more member from Rajya Sabha to the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supp-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

plementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71, for which two hours have been allotted. This is just formal business. I hope it will be finished even a little earlier and we can make up time.

DEMAND No. 30—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 33—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 35—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 70—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 78—ROADS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 100—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 111—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 112—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 114—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.’”

**DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
REHABILITATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.’”

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands are before the House.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may please move them.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : (Madhupura) I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

[Policy regarding sea fishing (1)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministers of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Supply of milk from Government milk schemes especially of Delhi (2)]

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambipur): I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of

the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Incidental expenditure on import of Skimmed milk Powder and butter oil (3)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of stopping export of sugar (4)].

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to move:

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re.1.

[Policy regarding foreign trade (5)]

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I beg to move:

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.3,00,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Person be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Relief measures for families migrated from East Pakistan (6)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of sum not exceeding RS. 50,00,00,000 in respect of Capital outlay on currency and Coinage be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity of increasing the quota of contribution to the International Monetary Fund (7)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs.100.

[Effect of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. on the producers and traders (8)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs.32,85,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Mode of accounting the purchase and supply of foodgrains to the inmates of Central Relief Camp (9)].

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Exorbitant price rise of the country made cars *vis-a-vis* deterioration in quality (10)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of cess on coal and cokes despatched from collieries (11)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan (12)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 in respect of Roads be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Conditions of National Highways in the country (13)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund (14)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 in respect of Commuted Value of Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of payments of commuted

value of Central share of State pensions (15)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Working of the Nationalised Banks (16)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of loans to other parties and loans to Government Companies (17)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of [Capital outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Justification of setting up of Cotton Corporation (18)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,85,000 in respect of Capital outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Supply of foodgrains to inmates of Central Relief Camp (19)].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

[Implementation of plan for development of fisheries particularly the construction of the fishing harbour at Malpe for which foreign assistance was offered four years ago. (20)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Comm-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

unity Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Limits of the Milk Project which do not include other urban areas and exclude the State of Mysore (21)].

That the Demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Export of sugar at a loss of Rs. 8.20 crores to earn foreign exchange of Rs. 11 crores (22)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Creation of a redundant organisation, the Trade Development Authority for handling services, which should be in the private sector (23)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity for holding of International Trade Fair when the economy is facing a crisis from inflation and scarcity (24)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Price control of cars without adequate information (25)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Mismanagement of Calcutta Port (26)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary

Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,44,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Loss to exchequer from taking over private factories (27)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1.

[Assumption of cotton trade of about 700 crores to the displacement of private labour and capital (28)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 in respect of Roads be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Neglect of feeder roads to the National Highways (29)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Duplication by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust of activities of other departments without the same checks, making relief by Government necessary (30)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Nationalisation of banks with consequent disorders in the economy (31)].

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

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make fisheries scheme a success (34)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary

Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the prices of fish (35)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce Milk Supply Scheme in the cities of all the States (36)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to further increase the production of milk (37)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption prevalent regarding the supply of milk (38)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,00,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give special assistance to the States to develop Milk Supply Scheme (39)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Corruption and irregularities in the grant of loans to farmers and small industrialists from banks (40)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for not paying compensation to bank owners(41)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check officialdom in nationalised banks (42)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,66,67,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to include the representatives of bank employees in the Board of Directors of nationalised banks (43)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,020 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the production of cotton (44)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make the country self-dependent in the matter of cotton (45)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade be reduced Rs. 100.

[Need to pay reasonable price to the cotton growers (46)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut Motions are also before the House. Six hours remain for the discussion on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Would you like to give some

[Mr. Speaker]

time out of it for other discussion has already taken place on this subject.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मेरा निवेदन है कि समय कम करने पर हमें आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन आप मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर तो दिला दें ।

MR. SPEAKER : हाँ उत्तर तो वह देंगे । Because of this so many other motions were thrown out. I do not think that we shall have enough time for all our business in spite of extending the session by one day. So, with your permission—it is my humble request—if you like we can reduce the time and we shall ask the Minister to reply and avail of that time for various other miscellaneous motions.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 4 घण्टे जरूर रखिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरम्यान में फैसला कर लेते हैं 3 घण्टे का ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We should have 4 hours.

MR. SPEAKER : You will see if you come to my Chamber and I shall show you how many motions are awaiting discussion. They cannot be discussed during the last session and were to be taken up during this session. If we proceed like this, I do not think they will be taken up during this session. Only therefore, have I accepted this course with your consent.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Two hours should be given to it. It is losing its impact. The subject was taken up some ten days ago.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already agreed on having three hours for that discussion.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Mr. Speaker, I have moved six cut motions which are in my name and I shall refer to some points which are of great importance to our economy. The first point that I wish to emphasise is the problem of export of sugar. We know that for several years, we have been

exporting sugar at great cost to the people of our country. For each kg. of sugar exported the exchequer has to pay 53 paise, which comes out of the pocket of the poor people of India in order to supply sugar at the international market to people who are several times richer than our country. This should be stopped at the earliest opportunity. I plead with the hon. Minister to put a stop to this business altogether. In the past also we have commented on this but we are always told that we earn valuable foreign exchange. But at what cost? That is the question. What foreign exchange that we earn on account of the export of sugar is very small indeed.

The next point I would like to discuss is the effect of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation of India on buyers and producers. Government have come with a supplementary demand for setting up this Corporation only now. In 1968 the Agricultural Prices Commission recommended the setting up of the Cotton Corporation. I do not know why the Government spent more than two years in coming to a conclusion about the setting up of this Corporation.

In this connection, we are rather dismayed by the fact that the government have to import about 4.9 lakh bales of cotton almost every year and that our internal production of cotton is of the order of about 60 lakh bales. We know that the production per acre of cotton in India is one of the lowest in the world. Whereas our production is of the order of 117 lb per acre, it is nearly four to five times in countries like the USA and the USSR, and it is about 1,000 lb. per acre in Israel. So, if we are at present producing about 60 lakh bales, and if the Government gives sufficient incentives and provides the cultivators with improved seeds and also seeds for the long staple cotton, there is no reason why we should not be able to meet this shortage of only about less than 10 per cent, and we can also easily double the production of cotton. Therefore; I would request the Government to see that import is stopped altogether, because we not merely import about 4.9 lakh bales but we also export some quantities of cotton; and this import should be altogether stopped and we should try to be self-sufficient in cotton. My fear is that

only because we are getting cotton under the PL 480 programme, we are getting about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 90 crores from PL 480 funds, the temptation of counterpart fund is there—

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief. These are only supplementary grants.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Cotton Corporation forms part of the Demand for Supplementary Grants. Of course we are also discussing the Cotton Corporation tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : The time is limited. You can mention the points briefly.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Yes, Sir. In the past, so far as the agricultural production, namely, cereals and foodgrains are concerned, we have been talking about the green revolution. This revolution should also be made in respect of cotton production and we should become self-sufficient in cotton; we will be self-sufficient if we produce only 10 per cent more.

Regarding the increase in expenditure so far as the purchase and supply of foodgrains to the inmates of the central relief camps are concerned, and relief measures for the families migrated from East Pakistan are concerned, I have given cut motions. I would submit that this has been a serious problem, and as has been submitted by other members in the past, we must try to solve this problem finally and satisfactorily, not merely to the satisfaction of the people who are coming in large numbers from East Pakistan but also for the sake of the internal economy of our country.

There is a lot of misery when these people from East Pakistan are not shifted from their temporary camps in West Bengal to the camps at Dandakaranya and other places in India. Therefore, we have to incur unnecessarily heavy expenditure in these temporary camps in West Bengal, and so, the Government should see that no time is unnecessarily wasted between the time when these people come from East Pakistan to India and the time when they are shifted to the permanent

camps in Dandakaranya and other places. Regarding the milk schemes, it is said that the Government is trying to improve the four centres of milk supply in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. There is much mismanagement in these; especially in the Delhi Milk Scheme and Government should take steps to see that everything is put in proper order ?

श्री बसवंत (भिवण्डी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा मांग संख्या 30 के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मांग संख्या 31 में चौथी आयोजना में सम्मिलित मीनक्षेत्र विकास-कार्यक्रम के तीन मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं : प्रोटीन की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये मछली का उत्पादन बढ़ाना, मछली के निर्यात की क्षमता बढ़ाना और मछुओं की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारना।

समुद्रतट से कुछ दूरी पर और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के लिए यन्त्र-सज्जित नावों का इस्तेमाल करने पर अधिकाधिक जोर दिये जाने के कारण मछली पकड़ने के उद्योग में यंत्रों का प्रयोग किये जाने से इस उद्योग ने काफी प्रगति की है। इसलिए यंत्रों द्वारा मछली पकड़ने के काम को आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये यह सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है कि खराब मौसम में यंत्र-सज्जित नावों की सुरक्षा का उचित और यथेष्ट प्रबन्ध किया जाय और मछली पकड़ने की नावों की पत्तनों या मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाहों में तट पर मछली उतारने और ठहरने की सुविधायें दी जाएँ। भारत सरकार ने पिछले 22 सालों में मछली-उद्योग को एक नया मोड़ दिया है और इस उद्योग की काफी तरक्की हुई है।

मछली उद्योग में पिछड़े हुए समाज के लोग काम करते हैं और परम्परागत यह उद्योग उनके द्वारा होता चला आया है। इस उद्योग में हमारे देश के मुकामले पौर्वात्य और पश्चिमात्य

[श्री बसवन्त]

देश काफी आगे है। जापान जैसे देश ने इस उद्योग में काफी तेजी से प्रगति की है। दूरी और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने में जापान सर्वश्रेष्ठ है।

खराब मौसम में यंत्र सज्जित नावों की सुरक्षा की समस्या मछली उद्योग के लिए बहुत महत्व रखती है। इसलिए इन नावों के लिए गार्डनर (इंग्लैंड) और यानमार (जापान) के इंजिन सर्वश्रेष्ठ माने जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 18-20 साल पहले आए हुए ये इंजिन अभी भी अच्छा काम मछुओं को दे रहे हैं। मैं देशी इंजिनों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, परन्तु जब तक देश में अच्छे इंजिन नहीं बनते, तब तक मछुओं को उन पर थोपा नहीं जाना चाहिए। मछुए लोग ऐसा दावा नहीं करते कि विदेशी इंजिन ही अच्छे हैं, लेकिन वे लोग अपने अनुभव के आधार पर ऐसा कहते हैं। टारपेजो इंजिन भी विदेशों से लाए गए थे, लेकिन वे अच्छे नहीं निकले। देशी इंजिन जब समुद्र में बन्द हो जाते हैं तो उनको मौत के घाट जाना पड़ता है। इस के अलावा देशी इंजिनों के कारखाने-दार इंजिनों के बेचने के बाद उन की देखभाल के बारे में ग्राहकों की शिकायतों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते।

यदि आप दाम की दृष्टि से देखें तो जिस हासं पावर का देशी इंजिन 50 हजार रुपए में आता है, उसी हासं पावर का विदेशी इंजिन—गार्डनर या यानमार इंजिन केवल 18 हजार रुपए में आता है। देशी इंजिन में ज्यादा दाम देकर सुरक्षा भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जब देशी इंजिन के कारखानेदार अपने इंजिनों में सुधार नहीं करते, तब मछुओं के लिए बाहर से अच्छे इंजिन मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिए मँगवाना उचित होगा। यदि सम्भव हो तो यानमार या गार्डनर इंजिन उन कम्पनियों के सहयोग से यहाँ पर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मछली उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है—इस

उद्योग का तेजी से विकास होना जरूरी है। गहरे समुद्र और दूरी पर तथा खराब मौसम में भी मछली पकड़ने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जापान जैसा देश इस उद्योग में इस समय सबसे आगे है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य का 700 मील का समुद्र तट है। उस राज्य के मछलीमार विभाग के मंत्री मान्यवर वरुंक साहब ने एक स्टेट फिशेरीज डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना का है। इस सम्बन्ध में जापान की निचिरो कम्पनी के साथ भी वार्ता की गई है। भारत सरकार के कृषि राज्य मंत्री मान्यवर श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे वित्त तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिवों के साथ भी दो साल में कई बार चर्चा हुई तथा इस सहयोग के अन्तर्गत गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के लिए जापानी वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी। हर साल 8000 टन मछली पकड़ी जायगी, जिस में से चौथाई हिस्सा प्राउन्स का होगा। इस में आधा हिस्सा शीतकरण के द्वारा विदेश भेजा जायगा, जिससे हमें एक कोटि रुपए का फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त होगा। इसलिए इस योजना को सफल बनाने की दृष्टि से मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि निचिरो कम्पनी के सहयोग से महाराष्ट्र में मछली उद्योग की प्रगति के लिए इजाजत देना जरूरी होगा।

अन्त में, मैं फिर अनुरोध करता हूँ कि गार्डनर या यानमार इंजिनों को बनाने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाय या उन के सहयोग से इन इंजिनों को यहाँ पर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, these Supplementary Grants we find that no provision has been made for the payment of interim relief which the Government has promised to give. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this provision will be made.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not raise anything at any time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is concerning this.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather surprising that within three to four months time the Government has come with such a big demand of Rs. 215 crores. If we scrutinise the total demand we find that out of Rs. 215 crores, Rs. 150 crores are meant for subscription to the International Monetary Fund. I am surprised to find this demand here. When the decision regarding the subscription was already taken in the month of February by I. M. F. and I. B. R. D the Government could have provided such a big sum, say about Rs. 140 crores or Rs. 150 crores, in the Budget proposals of March 1970. But Government has come later on with a demand so that the earlier proposals of March 1970 may not look very big.

I would like to concentrate my criticism on four important aspects. They are : Rs. 43 crores as compensation to commercial banks, Rs. 8 crores as export subsidy to sugar, Rs. 3 crores for refugees from East Pakistan and Rs. 50 lakhs for the Cotton Corporation.

Take the problem of refugees from East Pakistan. I think, the Government has not realised the gravity and the seriousness of the problem. If you look back, probably last year Government could have wound up the entire department of rehabilitation. That was the situation last year but all of a sudden, from January onwards, the influx of refugees took place and by now it must be 1,75,000 or more. By the time we end this session; it will be 2 lakhs of people who would have come from East Pakistan. Now that the elections have been shifted by three months, it seems that before the elections are over it may be that the total number of refugees from East Pakistan would be up to 5 lakhs of people.

The provision of Rs. 3 crores additional and Rs. 7 crores earlier seems to be very inadequate, if you take into account the differences in the refugee problem which we face now and the refugee problem which we faced soon after the partition. The people who are coming now are people who come from the lower stratum of society in East Pakistan. They are without any resources whatsoever. About refugees from West and East Pakistan our experience of giving help to them has been also quite different.

Then, at present our country is facing a critical situation. Our own people are land hungry. How are you going to provide land to these people who are coming from East Pakistan ? Our own people are suffering from poverty. Our *Per Capita* income has remained stagnant for the last several years. How on earth are you going to bear the additional financial burden when your economy cannot even bear anything like a single rupee at all ?

Even if you take the States which can absorb them—West Bengal, Bihar and U.P.—they are throbbing with the Naxalite problem. There is already a violent agitation going on in those parts of the country where you would like to absorb these East Pakistan refugees. So, we are already facing a grave problem and it is time that some other approach for the solution of the refugee problem is being thought out by the Government. But it seems that the Government does not want to come out from the old rut like way of dealing with this problem. Have they told Pakistan, "Don't send these refugees" ? Have they asked other Muslim countries whom they wanted to support at Rabat to tell Pakistan that this is wrong and this is not the way of dealing with India ? Have they told people in this country who are looking at the problem from religious point of view that they should tell Pakistan that this will create a very critical situation not only in our economy but in our society and that it will be impossible to deal with the situation ? But it seems that there is no desire on the part of the Government to have a new approach. They could even approach the United Nations for some kind of grant from foreign countries in order to solve the refugee problem just as it is being done in other European countries.

Our foreign aid is also falling. There is no scope now to meet the extra expenditure on refugees by diverting some portion of foreign aid. That is why a good deal of attention must be given by the Government for the solution of this problem.

Another important aspect which I would like to take up is about the compensation to be paid to the nationalised commercial banks. Now, the additional amount is Rs. 43 crores. The total amount of compensation is to the

[Shri R. K. Amin]

tune of Rs. 87 crores. Now, let me ask the Government; what have they achieved between the two situations, the situation of the commercial banks when there was social control and the situation of the commercial banks when they have been nationalised? It has made a difference in respect of two important aspects, in respect of ownership and in respect of management. You take first the ownership aspect for which you pay Rs. 87 crores. What are you going to get in return? About Rs. 3 to 4 crores by way of profit which the commercial banks were earning before they were nationalised. In order to earn Rs. 3 to 4 crores, have you done all this fuss? Supposing you maintain the same amount of profit which you were earning before banks were nationalised, for Rs. 87 crores, you get only Rs. 3 to 4 crores by way of profit at the end of the year. Is this the game for which you nationalised the commercial banks?

The second aspect in which it will make a difference is management. You can see the composition of the Board of Directors you have now made. You see the Board of Directors which was there before. Today, you have put on the Board of Directors mostly people either from the Finance Ministry or from the State Bank of India or from the Reserve Bank of India. Now, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India were charged with the responsibility of increasing finance for agriculture and for small-scale industries. Simply because those two institutions failed and in order to achieve that objective, you asked the commercial banks to enter into these new avenues for advances. The institutions and the people who failed to achieve the objective are the same one who are now managing the entire banking system.

Looking at the Board of Directors, it seems, it is worth while for the Finance Minister to ask these 14 nationalised commercial banks to keep the full record of what they are discussing in the meetings of the Board of Directors and, by the end of the year, if he puts all this record on the Table of the House, he will realise what contribution the Board of Directors are making in the shaping of the entire policy of the commercial banks.

In fact, it seems, it is only the Custodian

who will rule and the Custodian being the stooge of the Government, it is the Government or the ministerial interference or political pressure which is likely to rule and which will, ultimately, have the control over the credit and currency. The credit and currency are the same thing in so far as economic effects are concerned. They could have done the same thing by printing more notes and putting them in the hand of an institution which would have lent money to agriculturists and small-scale industry. They need not have gone in for the nationalisation of these commercial banks. But they have interfered with a process which was already working successfully and they did not evolve a new process of giving aid to agriculturists and small-scale industry for which a new institution could have been created and more currency could have been given by the Government if they wanted it. Here, a hotch-potch or a *khiichdi* has been created which is not likely to work.

My third point is about the Cotton Corporation. Here, the only thing that I would like to say is that it is an undemocratic decision. Only two things have been mentioned in support of that decision. The recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Bombay Resolution of the Congress (R). The Bombay Resolutions do not mention categorically to take our cotton trade by Cotton Corporation. There is a mention only of taking over trade in all agricultural commodities. The Agricultural Prices Commission was meant for determining the prices of agricultural commodities. It was not meant to see whether nationalisation is good or not or what sort of machinery should be evolved in regard to distribution of cotton, purchase of cotton from abroad and things like that. It was meant only for price fixation of agricultural commodities. The recommendations of the three people on the Agricultural Prices Commission who are experts only on price fixation should not have led the Government to jump to such a big and stupendous step which has far-reaching implications on the economy of the country.

Because this is the distributive trade, a trade which is highly competitive where by introducing the system of regulated markets

you are organizing it in such a way that the agriculturists get a fair and reasonable price. There may be certain defects in the present system. But these defects were not such that within the present framework they could not be corrected. Have the Government made any attempts to see that whatever defects are there, are being corrected in the present framework? No. All of a sudden, they propose to change the entire framework. Even if they make such a big change, looking to the condition of the cotton trade, the Government are not going to make a success of its attempt. Sir, from which country are we importing cotton? It is only from three African countries and America. From America because of PL 480 and from African countries by negotiations. You are at present importing cotton by giving consumers quotas and these consumers import cotton directly through skilled brokers, whatever type of cotton they wanted.

In so far as internal trade is concerned, the area which is producing cotton is also the area which is consuming cotton. Gujarat and Maharashtra consume more and also produce more. The only other areas where such happy coincidence does not exist are Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu consumes a lot of cotton but it does not produce more cotton. Punjab produces a lot of cotton but does not consume. It requires a good deal of flexibility in decision taking due to different types of mixing of cotton, which, I am sure, the Government people or Government appointed people are not going to do it. This undemocratic step should not be taken. Therefore, I suggest that Rs. 50 lakhs should not be sanctioned.

Before I sit down, two things I would like to mention. So much has been said about poverty in this country, especially by the Prime Minister. Everybody talks about poverty. I would like to make one distinction about poverty—poverty which is relative and poverty which is absolute. In India it is not the relative poverty that is important. One can continue to make a fuss about relative poverty by talking of inequality of income. What is important in India is the absolute poverty. What does absolute poverty mean? Only quite recently in the Reserve Bank of India bulletin we have got one study that indicated that in terms of consumption of foodgrain

and caloric value, in 1953–54, 52% of the population in the rural area was below the poverty line, however it is defined. On the same definition, within 12 years, 52% has turned out to be 70%. It is time that the Government should devote its time to this aspect.

Finally, I would like to mention about the inflationary pressure. At the time of the Budget in March, 1970—Mr. Finance Minister, you were not in charge of it then. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was there the whole-sale price index was at 172, within four months it has gone up by 8 points and it is now 180. If you go ahead at this rate, where will you land? Have you made any attempt to see that all possible measures are taken to check the creeping inflation? How can you talk about discriminatory rate of interest for deposits and loans under these conditions? If you allow this sort of situation to continue, then within 12 months the very rate of inflation will be so high that you will find yourself in a tight corner and the cost of living will rise so high that probably you will wipe out the entire middle class and only the very rich and the very poor will remain in your society.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I would like to request the hon. Minister that in the budget that he has just presented there has been no emphasis paid on additional sums of money to be spent on sports in our country. I would like to concentrate my next six minutes on this aspect.

The hon. Minister has been closely associated with sports and is a patron of sports. I would like to draw his attention to this fact.

Ever since the Rome Olympics, we have been backsliding in one of the most important sports in which Indians held a sway, and that is Hockey.

Sir, it is a matter of great national regret that great country like ours, with 530 million people, cannot get their sports organisations so geared up that we could make mark in the world. The hon. Minister, Mr. Krishna is here; we were both in Mexico when we saw the Hockey debacle. I am not prepared to believe for one moment that India does not have the talent; the talent is there. But the

[Dr. Karni Singh]

trouble lies in coordination and the politics that is creeping in to the sports body.

Sir, I feel as much as Mr. Babu or anybody else who are hockey experts, that at the Munich Olympics, unless we prepare from now on and adequate funds are set aside, the Indian sports contingent is going to face a very sad future and we are almost certainly going to be beaten in Hockey. I have seen countries like Australia, New Zealand, Spain and many other countries, playing with us, and they play with Pakistan too. I do not want to sound anti-national, but I wish to say this. I saw the match played by our team in Mexico and immediately after that, the match by Pakistan. Many of us Indians felt that the Pakistan team was a shade better than ours, although India did not play against Pakistan in Mexico.

Now, if this is perceptibly so, something has got to be done. And, therefore, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable House to the Sports policy, to certain revision of our thinking on Sports in general in the country.

For a long time, Sir, I have been requesting that there should be a separate Ministry for Sports, I believe, many Iron-Curtain countries have this. Today, sports is being so highly professionalised throughout the world if a country like India wants to keep pace with other countries, India will have to produce super-men and these super-men can only be produced through adequate training. If you send a half-trained team and yet expect that we will get the Hockey crown or Shooting crown or Wrestling crown, well, it is not possible. And, for that, I believe, the hon. Minister who controls the purse strings of our country, can play a vital role giving the sportsmen equal training opportunities to be able to compete with some of the sputnik countries of the world.

The hon. Minister of State, Mr. Azad himself has been very closely associated with Sports. There are number of persons here who have been sportsmen, including you yourself, Sir who have been a famous sportsman. I hope the hon. Minister will try to allocate more funds for Sports.

I would like to make one request to the honourable House to consider; and I know that this is not a democratic request. But, I am one of those who believe that it is against the honour and dignity of our country to be beaten year after year, one must learn to lose as an honourable gentleman. But, the Sports Federations are to day going into the hands of politicians. I know something, because I have been closely associated with the Shooting Federation and year after year we have been trying to get higher priority for promoting the Shooting sports, But politics always seems to come in the way. I would like to say this, that, at least in the next 10 or 15 years, we should have a Sports Ministry and all Sports Federations should be wound up for the next 15 years. This Sports Ministry must have all the powers like nationalising sports and there should be no politicians in sports and then we can expect that in the next few years really top class Olympic Sports teams will emerge in this country.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Now there is sports in politics.

DR. KARNI SINGH : There is sports which are well known to you. You have got gold medal winner. You have got Wilson Jones Gold Medal in Billiards for the individual item. We have a Silver Medal in Shooting. We have numerous other items like wrestling and tennis, in which, we have really made a name.

Now, we know, Sir, what happens when a team goes out from one country to another. We know what happened in Mexico. Sir the immense respect that a particular country gains in a foreign country cannot be described, unless you are there, following your own flag.

I am all in favour of the Indian teams going out and also foreign teams visiting India. But I would like to see the Indian teams being given the best training possible. I do not like to see half-backed teams being sent out.

MR. SPEAKER : I was in London at that time, and I saw it on television, and I was

sadly disappointed, so, I quite agree with the hon. Member.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Even politicians should be given training.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I believe that this House had once discussed the Mexico Olympics hockey debacle and a sports probe was ordered. I would like to request this House, two years in advance of the Olympics in Munich, that probe is not going to get us anywhere. It needs a group of men who believe in sports, who want to see the Indian flag fly, who want to sit down and give the Indian sportsmen every possible opportunity.

The next question is about the participation of South Africa. I feel as much as anybody else that a country like South Africa entering the sports arena is making things extremely difficult. But I also feel, because I know that one sports federation...

MR. SPEAKER : I tried to link his speech with the Demands for Grants, but South Africa by any stretch of imagination cannot be linked with it. Anyway, he may say what he wants to say in the two minutes that are left over.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I would like to say that one sports federation—I would not name the sports—has been selected to participate in some big international match. I believe that one of the difficulties coming in the way is that South Africa is likely to participate. I know as an Indian, as one who has participated for one's country, that in a large number of sports, we can beat South Africa: But if we were to keep away from any sports that South Africa participates in, then it means that for the next one generation, Indian sports in the international field is going to backslide.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The International Olympics Association is responsible for it.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Olympics is different; according to the International Olympic Charter South Africa cannot participate in it. But in the world championships in many places South Africa can participate, and our sportsmen feel that rather than keep away, it is better

to give our men the best opportunities to beat South Africa on the fields. We beat South Africa once and only time they participated when they came to the world shooting in 1966, and we beat them clean. It was a matter of pride to us, But now they do not enter shooting, but they enter in other sports.

What I would request Government to consider is to give our sportsmen a chance to go there and try and throw South Africa out of these international bodies rather than keep our sportsmen from entering and then afterwards finding year after year that our sportsmen who are keen to participate lose the opportunity and lose the interest and are completely frustrated.

With these words, I would make a request to the hon. Minister that sports should be made into a separate Ministry and more funds should be allocated and our sportsmen should be given equal opportunity with those of other countries to give their best.

श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस माँग का विरोधी हूँ और मैं इस राय का हूँ कि इस सरकार को अभी एक पैसा भी नहीं देना चाहिए। मैंने इनकी परिचायक टिप्पणी पढ़ी। उस टिप्पणी में इन्होंने 215 करोड़ और 57 लाख २० की माँग की है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी अगर 50-55 करोड़ मानी जाय तो कम से कम 4-4 रुपये एक आदमी के जा कर मृत्ये पड़ेगा। अब हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम गांवों में ऐसे लोग भी रहते हैं जो अपनी तमाम ज़िदगी भर में एक रुपये का साबुन भी नहीं लगाते हैं। सवाल तो यह उठता है कि यह पैसा खर्च कहाँ होगा ? अगर देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पैसा खर्च होता तो समझ में आ सकता था या यह पैसा देश के किसी एक बहुत बड़े तरक्की के काम में या महान् काम में खर्च होता तब भी समझ में आ सकता था। लेकिन वैसा न हो कर यह पैसा खर्च हो रहा है कहीं से कोई कर्जा लिया गया है उस की अदायगी के वास्ते या गवर्नमेंट की गलती से कहीं कोई जुर्माना हुआ है, खास तौर से शिक्षा

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

के मामले में कोई एक सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अधिकारी हैं उन को इन्होंने गलती से निकाल दिया और उस पर किसी हाई कोर्ट ने गवर्नमेंट को कहा कि उस अधिकारी को नौकरी पर बहाल किया जाय और हाईकोर्ट द्वारा जो जुर्माना हुआ उसे अदा करने के लिए यह पैसा खर्च होना है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की जेबों से लिये हुए पैसे से यह फिज़ूल खर्ची न बरती जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha Reassembled after Lunch at
four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970—71 Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Janeswar Misra to continue his speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में हजारों रिक्शा-पुलस हैं और वह एक दिन 10-10, 15-15 रु० कमाते हैं। उसमें जो उनका मिडलमैन है वह हर रोज 10 रु० तक ले जाता है। जिस तरह से हमारे यहाँ जमीन बोनो वाले की है, टैक्सी टैक्सी चलाने वाले की है उसी तरह से रिक्शा भी रिक्शा-पुलर की होनी चाहिए।

मे आपकी माफ़त कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में जन संघ का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। उस ने यह फंसला किया है कि जो रिक्शाओं के मालिक हैं, उन को फ्री लाइसेंस दिए जायें जिससे हजारों रिक्शा पुलस एक्सप्लायट हो रहे हैं। जो लोग मुश्किल से डेढ़ रु० रोज कमाते हैं, दिल्ली की गवर्नमेंट उनकी रोजी पर भी लात मारना चाहती है। मैं

चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस मामले पर जरूर ध्यान दे और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लिखे वह क्यों इन लोगों को मार रही है। जब जमीन बोनो वाले की है, टैक्सी टैक्सी चलाने वाले की है, तब वह रिक्शा पुलस को क्यों मार रही है जो गरीब से गरीब आदमी हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह सीरियस नोटिस इस चीज की लें और जो हजारों की तादाद में आदमी हैं, जो अपना खून पसीना एक कर के कुछ कमाते हैं, उन के खून को यह न चूसें। यहाँ पर वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट जो आ गया है उस को खत्म करे और उन्हीं जो फ्री लाइसेंस देने की बात की है वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट को, उसको खत्म करें।

SHRI S. M. BANEERJEE : I support what he has said.

You know that the strike is going on in Ashoka Hotel even today. We have been dealing with the hon. Minister who is unfortunately sick., but his Deputy is there. We were told that it had been settled and an assurance was given that all the workers would be taken back, that there would be no victimisation, but unfortunately 12 men were suspended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want that the Minister should make a statement that all workers will be taken back, that the suspension will be withdrawn.

Secondly, you remember I mentioned that there was a brutal lathi charge in Kanpur jail on SSP workers. I am raising this question only because I know that a judicial enquiry will not be ordered by Shri Charan Singh. Let the Central Government institute an enquiry into it.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इस सरकार को कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से अब एक भी पैसा ज्यादा ले क्योंकि उसने देश के लिए कोई भी बड़ा काम नहीं किया है। जो कुछ भी पैसा उस ने मांगा है वह सारे का सारा

पैसा अनुत्पादक कामों में खर्च होने जा रहा है। उसने जो भी हिसाब बतलाया है उस के लिए एक परिचायक टिप्पणी भी दी है। उस के पाँचवे पंरे में उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

“215.57 करोड़ रुपये की कुल अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता में से 94.15 लाख रुपये की रकम पिछले वर्ष भारत की आकस्मिकता-निधि से लिए गए अधिमों की रकम की वापसी करने के लिए है और बाकी की रकम में से 178.51 करोड़ रुपये तक की रकम अनुपूरक मांगों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियों तथा वसूलियों आदि से प्रतिसंतुलित हो जायेगी। इस प्रकार इन अनुपूरक मांगों के कारण चालू वर्ष में वस्तुतः 36.12 करोड़ रुपये की रकम खर्च होगी।”

ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने बहुत सी गणित दे कर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और संसद की भुलावे में डालने की कोशिश की है। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब कभी उस खजाने में पैसा गया, कभी भी वह वापस जनता तक नहीं गया, चाहे वह प्रति संतुलित हो चाहे बच जाए। इस तरह से जो चार चार रुपया पर हेड पड़ रहा है, और गरीब आदमी के सिर पर पड़ रहा है, वह पैसा नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

पिछले बीस बाइस वर्षों में योजना के नाम पर, शिक्षा के नाम पर, सड़कों के नाम पर उन्होंने जो कुछ भी किया है वह दिल्ली का कनाट प्लेस सजाया है, बम्बई का चौपाटी सजाया है, कलकत्ता का चौरंगी सजाया है या लखनऊ हजरतगंज सजाया है। गांव, देहात और उसकी सड़कें बिल्कुल बिगड़ी हुई हैं। कहीं भी जाइए बरसात के मौसम में, रणधीर सिंह के गांव चले जाइए, वहां की सड़कें सड़ी हुई, गन्दी बढबू करती मिलेंगी। वहां के लोगों से पैसा ले कर के दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस और इन्डिया गेट की सड़कों को हरी भरी दूब से सजाने का कोई अधिकार सरकार को नहीं मिलना चाहिए, मैं यह मांग करूँगा।

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने पिछली जितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाई, उसने कमल के फूल की खेती की है। कमल का फूल देखने में खूबसूरत होता है, लेकिन उस के नीचे दल दल होता है, कीचड़ होता है। आप की योजनाओं में कनाट प्लेस कमल का फूल है, बम्बई की चौपाटी कमल का फूल है, चौरंगी कमल का फूल है, हजरतगंज कमल का फूल है, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले, राजस्थान, यह अपार गन्दगी, कीचड़ और दल दल है जिस में कमल के फूल खिला करते हैं इस के अलावा आप के पास कोई योजना नहीं। इसीलिए मैं सदन से मांग करूँगा कि सरकार को कोई पैसा नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

अब मैं खास तौर से सरकार की फिजूलखर्ची के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। जब उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त थे तब हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के दस दिन के दोरे पर गई थी। मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि उनके खजाने से 4 लाख रु० उनके दस दिन के दोरे पर खर्च हुए, यानी एक दिन का खर्च 40 हजार रु० होता है। जब इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे तब मेरी पार्टी के नेता डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर एक दिन में हिकाजत पर, शौक पर, ठाट बाट पर 25 हजार रु० खर्च होता है। मुख्य मंत्री ने अपनी कलम से अपने खजाने का हिसाब दे कर बताया है कि दस दिन में चार लाख रुपया खर्च होने जा रहा है। इसका मतलब हुआ एक दिन में चालीस हजार रुपया। यह कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। एक दिन में प्रधान मंत्री पर इतना खर्च हो जाता है। अकेली प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं हैं, दूसरे मंत्री भी हैं, और न केवल केन्द्र के मंत्री हैं बल्कि सूबों के मंत्री भी हैं और गवर्नर भी हैं। अगर उन सब के खर्च का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो एक बहुत भारी रकम बन जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर रोक लगाई जाए, खर्च को एक सीमा पर बाँध दिया जाये और तय कर दिया जाय कि हजार डेढ़ हजार या बारह सौ से अधिक एक महीने में खर्च

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

ये नहीं करेंगे या दो हजार से अधिक खर्च नहीं करेंगे एक महीने में अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया होता तो इन मांगों को रखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश बड़ा गरीब देश है। आप गाँवों में खेत खरीदने के लिए हरियाणा में जाए तो आपको चार हजार रुपए में एक बीघा जमीन मिलेगी। अब प्रधान मंत्री का एक दिन का खर्चा चालीस हजार है। इसका मतलब हुआ कि एक दिन के खर्च में दस बीघा खेत मिलता है। अगर मैं गुस्ताखी न करूँ तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री रहा है वह एक दिन में दस बीघा खेत साफ कर जाता था। इस में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। इस में कोई गलत बात नहीं है। एक ट्यूबवैल बहुत मेहनत करके और बढ़िया सामान लगाकर दस हजार रुपये में बन जाता है जबकि प्रधान मंत्री का एक दिन का खर्चा चालीस हजार है। एक मुख्य मंत्री का यह बयान है—

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री के मकान से तो मिश्र जी का मकान बड़ा है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह बयान हमारा नहीं है, एक मुख्य मन्त्री का है। अगर शुक्ल जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा अन्य मन्त्री गण जो यहाँ बोलते हैं वह सच बात होती है तो एक राज्य के मुख्य मन्त्री की बात भी सच होती है। उनके अनुसार एक दिन में प्रधान मंत्री का खर्चा चालीस हजार है। अब एक ट्यूबवैल दस हजार में बनता है। अगर हम ये कहें कि प्रधान मन्त्री रोजाना चार ट्यूबवैलों का पानी पी जाती हैं तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। इतनी अपार फिजूलखर्ची हो और उसके बाद ये करोड़ों रुपया माँगने चले आयें, इसको कैसे बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है। विदेशों से भी यह कर्ज ले रहे हैं और लिये हैं, अरबों रुपया लिया है। जनता पर भी हर ओर चीज पर इन्होंने टैक्स बढ़ाया है। सारे

का सारा पैसा जो इनको मिल रहा है उसको ये फिजूलखर्ची में पानी की तरह से बहा रहे हैं। मैं माँग करूँगा कि इनको एक धेला भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए।

शिक्षा की मद में भी पैसा माँगा गया है। क्यों यह पैसा दिया जाए, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी बगल में है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का एक लड़का हिन्दी में इम्तहान देता है, एम०-ए० का इम्तहान हिन्दी में देता है, उसका नाम है राजकुमार जैन। उसकी कापियाँ बिना जाँचे हुए उसको फेल कर दिया जाता है। जिस शिक्षा विभाग में अपनी मातृभाषा में इम्तहान देने की वजह से लड़कों को फेल कर दिया जाता हो, उस शिक्षा विभाग को क्या एक कौड़ी भी मिलनी चाहिए? नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। इसी वास्ते मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

एक और बात आप देखें। लड़का जब यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज से एम० ए० का इम्तहान पास करके निकलता है तो वह मुँह लटकाए हुए निकलता है। उसको दी हुई सनद दो आने की भी नहीं बिकती है। अगर सनद दिखाकर सड़क पर खड़े खोमचे वाले से वह एक प्याला चाय लेना चाहे तो वह भी उसको नहीं मिलती है। कितनी निरर्थक है यह सनद। किस काम की पढ़ाई है? यूनिवर्सिटी या कालेज में जब लड़का पढ़ने के लिये आता है तो जिस दिन वह आता है, वाइस चांसलर या रजिस्ट्रार उससे लिखवा लेता है कि आप लिख दो कि यूनिवर्सिटी के सारे कानूनों का तुम पालन करोगे। मैं कहूँगा कि उसी दिन रजिस्ट्रार या वाइस चांसलर या सरकार के मन्त्री को भी यह लिखकर देना चाहिए कि तुम हमारी बात मानोगे और इम्तहान कायदे से पास करोगे तो जिस दिन यूनिवर्सिटी छोड़ोगे और जिस लायक तुम पढ़ाई पढ़े हुए होगे उतने भर का काम तुम्हें जरूर दिया जाएगा। दोनों तरफ से आश्वासन चले। अगर नहीं चलता है तो आपके शिक्षा

विभाग को जनता पैसा क्यों दे ? क्या उसको पड़ी हुई है ? किसी का बेटा पढ़ने जाए, बाद में उसको धंधा न मिले, सड़कों पर लोग चलें, सड़क टूटी हुई हो तो उसकी मरम्मत के लिए भी पैसा मांगा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि यह तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां करने वालों की वजह से हुआ है, उनकी वजह से सड़कों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। इलाहाबाद की बात मैं आपको बताता हूँ। वहाँ बाबा गणेश दत्त के घर से सैंकड़ों बम मिले हैं, बन्दूकों मिली हैं, पिस्तौल मिले। कांग्रेस पार्टी के वह मेम्बर हैं और प्रधान मन्त्री इलाहाबाद के जिन सात आठ लोगों को चिट्ठियाँ लिखती हैं उनमें से एक वह भी कृपा पात्र हैं। अब उनको जब आप जेल भेजते हैं तो उनको सुपीरियर क्लास दी जाती है। ये जो तोड़ फोड़ करने वाले लोग हैं, इनको तो सुपीरियर क्लास और यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी के हकों की रक्षा के लिए यदि संघर्ष करते हैं, एस० एस० पी० के समर्थक अगर भूमि आन्दोलन को तेज करने के लिए, भूमि सुधारों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, उनको मजदूर बनाने के लिए तकलीफ उठा कर और स्वेच्छा से जेल जाते हैं तो उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट या कलक्टर या अधिकारी कहता है कि चरण-सिंह साहब ने सारे के सारे बर्गीकरण के नियमों को काट दिया है और कोई नए नियम नहीं दिए हैं, लिमये जो जब जेल में बन्द होते हैं बनारस में तो उनके लिए दवा तक का इंतजाम नहीं होता है। ऐसी अबस्था में क्यों पैसा दिया जाय ? जो चोरियाँ करते हैं, जो डकैतियाँ करते हैं, जो बम बनाते हैं, जो पिस्तौल बनाते हैं, जो सड़कें तोड़ते हैं, उनको तो यह पार्टी सुपीरियर क्लास देती है लेकिन जनता से कहती है कि सड़कें टूट गई हैं, पैसा दो। क्यों दिया जाय ? किस मद में दिया जाए ? मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहूँगा और विनती करूँगा हाथ जोड़कर कि श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल तथा श्री चव्हाण के मन्त्रालय के लिए जो अनुदान की माँगें पेश की गई हैं, उनको एक भी पैसा न दिया जाए।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन माँगों का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसके आधारभूत कारण हैं। मैं अपनी पार्टी के इस विरोध को इस रूप में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जनता से प्राप्त करों को धनराशि का दुुरुपयोग कर रही है। इसकी नीति आधारभूत दृष्टिकोण से गलत है। सरकार का लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिए कि तमाम जनता के लिए वह रोटी, कपड़े, मकान, शिक्षा, दवा आदि की व्यवस्था करे और उसके अनुकूल स्थिति देश में उत्पन्न करे। लेकिन सरकार ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करने में असमर्थ रही है और उसका मूल कारण यह है कि सरकार ने पश्चिम का अन्धानुकरण किया है, भारत की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा है जिन नीतियों पर सरकार चल रही है अगर उन पर चलना इसने जारी रखा तो इस जीवन में तो क्या और भी कई जीवनो तक जनता को यह काम न दे सकेगी और न ही रोटी, रोजी, कपड़ा, और मकान आदि दे सकेगी और जनता की तकलीफें बढ़ती चली जायेंगी।

आप पश्चिम की स्थिति को ले। वहाँ सीधो सी बात है। वहाँ काम ज्यादा है और मजदूर कम हैं। जब कि भारतवर्ष में मजदूर ज्यादा हैं और काम कम है, इस कारण से पश्चिम में लोगों ने समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों का सहारा लिया, आटोमेटिक मशीनों का सहारा लिया है और इस वास्ते उनका सहारा लिया है कि थोड़े से आदमियों से ही बड़ी मशीनों से काम लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन भारत में बड़ी मशीनों को पैदा करना, उन से माल तैयार कराना, अपनी मोत खुद बुलाना है। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी मशीनों का ही सहारा लिया है। ये बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें मुठ्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में हैं और इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि बेकारी बढ़ती गयी है। आप देखिये कि क्या तमाशा बनाकर इन्होंने खड़ा कर दिया है। लगभग चार करोड़ आदमी हमारे देश में बेकार हैं। आपको सुनकर

“ [श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

आश्चर्य होगा कि आज देश में 76,000 के करीब इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। डेढ़ लाख के करीब प्रोजेक्ट बेकार हैं। मैट्रीकुलेट बेकार हैं, पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार फिर रहे हैं। इन्होंने खूनी क्रान्ति की स्थिति देश में पैदा कर दी है, गन पाउडर पर लाकर देश को खड़ा कर दिया है। यह सब इनकी गलत नीतियों का परिणाम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी हमारी पालिसी हो वह ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को हम रोजगार दे सकें, लेबर बेस्ट पालिसी होनी चाहिए। डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ मशीन्स होना चाहिए, गृह उद्योगों पर और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, उनको अधिक बल मिलना चाहिये।

एक और बड़ा पाप इन्होंने किया है। भारत में पाँच हजार के करीब शहर हैं और सात लाख गाँव हैं। जितना भी रुपया आता है वह मुट्ठी भर शहरों पर ही खर्च किया जा रहा है। अस्पताल हैं तो यहाँ, कालेज हैं तो यहाँ। बिजली है तो यहाँ, सड़कें हैं तो यहाँ, जितनी दूसरी एमेनेटीज हैं तो वे शहरों को ही दी जा रही हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि गाँवों का आदमी सिमट सिमट कर शहरों की तरफ भाग रहा है। दिल्ली शहर में ही आप देख लें, कितने आदमी पटरियों पर सोते हैं। इस सब का पाप गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर है। कारण यह है तमाम जितने लाइसेंस दिये हैं, शहरों में ही दिये हैं। शहरों में ही उद्योगों को सरकार ने केन्द्रित कर दिया है।

आज बेचारे लोगों को काम की तलाश में गाँवों से शहर आना पड़ता है। मैं अब भी सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीकरण करे और गाँवों में गृह उद्योगों की स्थापना करे। सरकार की नीति का आधार शहर नहीं, बल्कि गाँव होने चाहिए। गाँवों में गृह उद्योग स्थापित करने से वहाँ के लोगों को वहीं काम मिल जायेगा और उन्हें रोजगार के लिए शहरों की तरफ नहीं भागना पड़ेगा।

सरकार को सब उद्योगों को शहरों में ही केन्द्रित नहीं करना चाहिए। जहाँ पहले ही फॅक्टरी है, वहाँ लाइसेंस न दिया जाये, बल्कि गाँवों में फॅक्टरियों के लाइसेंस दिये जायें, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के लिए रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था हो सके। एक और बड़ा पाप इस सरकार ने किया है कि वह जनता से कर वसूल करने में असमर्थ रही है। अगर वह ईमानदारी और समझदारी से कर वसूल करती, तो उस को इस प्रकार अतिरिक्त माँगें पेश करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़ती। सरकार का कर वसूल करने का सिस्टम दूषित है, जिस के कारण उसको हमेशा अतिरिक्त माँगें लेकर सदन के सामने आना पड़ता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर कोई आदमी कहता है कि मेरी आमदनी पचास हजार रुपये है, तो इनकम टैक्स आफिसर कहता है कि नहीं, तुम्हारी आमदनी एक लाख रुपये है और मनमाने ढंग से उस पर एक लाख रुपये का टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है। कोई कायदा-कानून नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि लोगों ने दो रजिस्टर बनाये हुए हैं: एक तो गवर्नमेंट को दिखाने के लिए और दूसरा असली रजिस्टर। दूसरा असली रजिस्टर के मुताबिक एक लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को दिखाये जाने वाले रजिस्टर में पच्चीस हजार रुपये की आमदनी दिखाई जाती है। उस से पच्चीस हजार रुपये पर टैक्स लिया जाता है और बाकी का रुपया काले घन में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। देश में जो अरबों रुपया ब्लैक का पड़ा हुआ है, अगर उसको निकाल कर देश की उन्नति के कामों में लगाया जाये, तो सरकार की आमदनी में बहुत वृद्धि हो जाये और उसको ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स लाने की जरूरत ही न पड़े। सरकार की मशीनरी में बड़ी फिजूलखर्ची चलती है। इनकम टैक्स आफिसरों की एक सेना खड़ी हुई है। अगर सरकार कर वसूली की ठीक व्यवस्था करती, ताकि आदमी अपने आप इनकम टैक्स दे, तो देश में इतना ब्लैक मनी पैदा न होता।

सरकार ने काले घन को कंट्रोल करने की

कोई चेष्टा नहीं की है। देश में प्राइसिज को ऊँचा करने में काले घन का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। आज काला घन बेलगाम तौर पर इस देश में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसने काले घन पर काबू पाने के लिए, उसको बाहर निकालने के लिए क्या किया है ? कुछ नहीं। तो फिर उसको ये सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज मांगने का क्या अधिकार है ?

सरकार को विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए पैसे की और खास तौर से विदेशी मुद्रा की, बहुत जरूरत है। विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों का अरबों रुपया इंग्लैंड के बैंकों में जमा है, जिससे वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट लाभ उठा रही है मैंने सरकार से कई बार कहा है कि अगर इस देश के बैंकों में पूरी सहूलियत दी जाये, तो वह अरबों रुपया हमारे देश के बैंकों में जमा हो और सरकार को विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो। लेकिन सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

गवर्नमेंट इस प्रकार नालायकी पर नालायकी करती जा रही है। उस की नीतियाँ इतनी गलत हैं कि उसकी किसी भी मांग का समर्थन करना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है। जो सरकार देश के आर्थिक ढाँचे को सम्भालने में, उसका ठीक तरह से संचालन करने में, असमर्थ रही है और जो अपनी फिजूलखर्ची को इस देश की गरीब जनता पर लादना चाहती है, मैं उस की इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री चण्डीका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस को देश के उस हिस्से का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए, जो बहुत पिछड़ गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई उद्योग नहीं है। इस लिए वहाँ पर बेकारी की समस्या ने बहुत गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लिया है। विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की स्थिति बहुत शोचनीय है। उस क्षेत्र को बाढ़ की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। वहाँ

पर एक तो बिजली का रेट हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा है और दूसरे, उस की सप्लाई ठीक तरह से नहीं होती है। हम से बिजली के पैसे लिए जाते हैं, लेकिन साल भर में हम को एक महीना भी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। पूर्वी जिलों को रिहंद से बिजली मिलनी चाहिए।

घाघरा और गंगा की बाढ़ ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को बर्बाद कर दिया है। उस बाढ़ में किसानों और हरिजनों के घर डूब गये हैं और उन के गाय-बैल बह गये हैं। इसलिए सरकार को उस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ कोई उद्योग न होने के कारण हम लोग बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं और बेकारी बहुत बढ़ गई है। चूँकि हमारे क्षेत्र में कोई राँ मेटैरियल नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ पर ऐसे उद्योग न लगाये जायें, जिन के लिए बहुत मात्रा में रा मेटैरियल की आवश्यकता हो, बल्कि वहाँ पर गृह उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए, ताकि लोग घर-घर में काम कर सकें और वहाँ की बेकारी दूर हो सके।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (कैसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 215.57 करोड़ रुपये की ये जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज रखी गई हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने जिन नीतियों की घोषणा की है और जो नई आवश्यकतायें पैदा हो रही हैं, इन डिमांडज में उनकी तरफ जरा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सिद्धान्त रूप में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज को लाने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जिन मुद्दों पर वे लाई गई हैं, वे बिल्कुल नाजायज हैं। इसलिए मैं उनका विरोध करता हूँ।

सरकार को इस बात की तो बहुत चिन्ता है कि चीनी के निर्यात में जो घाटा हो रहा है, उस को पूरा किया जाय, लेकिन उसको इस बात की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है कि लाखों किसानों

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

का चीनी मिल-मालिकों की तरफ जो बकाया है, वह उन को दिलाया जाये या चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। किसानों को तोल और गन्ने के उचित दाम प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, अगर उनको हल करने के उद्देश्य से कुछ व्यवस्था करने के लिए ये मांगें रखी जातीं, तो समझ में आ सकता था। लेकिन सरकार को किसानों की चिन्ता नहीं है, बल्कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों की चिन्ता है और उन को सहायता देना चाहती है। जहाँ तक चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सम्बन्ध है, इस सरकार ने उस को एक राजनैतिक मखौल सा बना दिया है। वह कभी उस को चरणसिंह के माथे पर डालती है और कभी उसके सम्बन्ध में अन्य बहाने पेश करती है।

सरकार ने इन मांगों में मछली पकड़ने के उद्योग के यन्वीकरण और बाहर से मिल्क पाउडर और मक्खन के आयात की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन उस ने देश की कृषि भूमि समस्या को हल करने की दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब से लेकर तामिलनाडू तक और उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और आसाम में आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उस आन्दोलन में 31,000 आदमी जेल में गये हैं और 14 किसान गोली से मार दिये गये हैं। उस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये तरह तरह के दमन किये जा रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद सरकार की तरफ से कृषि-भूमि समस्या को बुनियादी रूप से हल करने के लिए कोई ऐलान नहीं किया जा रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री ने ऐलान कर दिया कि यह आन्दोलन गैर-कानूनी है। वह किस कानून की बात करती है? सरकार की तरफ से हृदबन्दी कानून, बटाई कानून आदि कई कानून पास किये गये हैं, लेकिन उनको अमल में नहीं लाया गया है। बिहार के अकेले चम्पारन जिले में जमीन की रिटर्न न दे कर कानून की अवहेलना करने पर जमींदारों पर दस लाख रुपये का जुर्माना किया

गया है। सरकार ने स्वयं जो कानून बनाये हुए हैं, उन का तो पालन नहीं हो रहा है और जब देश की जनता कृषि-भूमि समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न करती है, तो कहा जाता है कि वह गैर कानूनी है। इस सरकार की उल्टी खोपड़ी है। उसकी नीतियों से किसानों की भूमि समस्या हल नहीं होगी, उस के कारण कृषि-उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है और इस लिए उसकी ये अनुपूरक मांगें बिल्कुल नाजायज हैं।

आज बिहार, उत्तर-प्रदेश, आसाम, बंगाल और राजस्थान में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में, चम्पारन जिले में मुजफ्फरपुर में, दक्षिण बिहार में सूखा की स्थिति है। बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की रोक-थाम के लिए सिंचाई योजनाओं को लागू किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इन मांगों में उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। गंडक योजना, कोसी योजना और दूसरी योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये और उसके लिए नये खर्च की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, लेकिन इन मांगों में उसका भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मालूम होता है कि सरकार को इन समस्याओं की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। बिहार में वैसा अकाल पड़ने जा रहा है, जैसा अकाल 67 में पड़ा हुआ था। ऐसे ही यह सवाल यहाँ पर पंदा हो रहा है कि जो योजनाएँ लागू की जाती हैं उनको भी लागू करने में बहुत बिलम्ब किया जा रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है और इस तरह इन योजनाओं के विलम्ब से लागू करने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इस साल गंडक नहर से तथा और जो नहर इस साल बनी हैं उन से सिंचाई नहीं हो पा रही है। यह जितनी योजनाएँ लागू की जानी चाहिए उन को लागू करने के सिलसिले में बिहार में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस के लिए सरकार को सोचना चाहिए था, सरकार कुछ और अनुदान उनको देती केन्द्र की तरफ से, उनके लिए माँग रखती तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। मैंने तो बार-बार माँग की है कि ऐसी जितनी योजनाएँ हैं उनको राष्ट्रीय योजना

के रूप में लेना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार के कानों पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगती।

इस सरकार ने मांग की है सड़कों के निर्माण के सिलसिले में। मैं जानता हूँ नेशनल हाईवे बनी हुई है, तिवारी जी उधर बैठे हुए हैं उनको भी मालूम है, मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी जाने वाली नेशनल हाईवे और दूसरी जो इस तरह की सड़कें बनी हैं वह तमाम बिलकुल बोगस बनी हुई हैं। सारा पैसा ठेकेदारों ने और अफसरों ने मिल कर खा लिया है और वहाँ उन सड़कों पर कुछ भी सामान लगा हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता, तो हमारी यह मांग है कि इनकी जाँच होनी चाहिए कि यह सड़कें ठीक से बनी हैं या नहीं बनी हैं।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सरकार की अन्धी नीति का फल यह है कि 27 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सामने जो 68 में हड़ताल किए थे, और जिन्हें हड़ताल के बाद सरकार की तरफ से आश्वासन मिला था कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ दिया जायेगा, उनके सामने आज यह एक समस्या बन कर खड़ी है लेकिन इंटेरिम रिलीफ के लिए इस में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से उसके लिए इसमें मांग आनी चाहिए थी कि हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इंटेरिम रिलीफ देने जा रहे हैं। अगर यह मांग आती तो हम समझते कि यह जायज मांगे हैं। हम यह मांग करते हैं कि 27 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इंटेरिम रिलीफ तुरन्त देनी चाहिए।

ऐसे ही दिल्ली पुलिस का सवाल है, कई सालों से चल रहा है। उन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं जिसके ऊपर सरकार का लाखों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। यह खर्च सरकार को दिखाई नहीं देता है। आप जनतंत्र की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो उन के ऊपर से मुकदमे वापिस लीजिए और उनको काम पर लाइए। यह भी सुनने में आया है कि काम में

फिर लिया भी जाय तो जहाँ-तहाँ बदली करके उनको छिटका दिया जाय, ऐसा कुछ विचार हो रहा है ताकि उनका संगठन कमजोर पड़ जाय। यह रवैया गैरजनतांत्रिक है और आप के अपने वादों के खिलाफ है। अगर आप समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं एक आना दो आना भी तो इस नीति को बदलिए। हम देख रहे हैं कि आप का रुख भूमि सुधारों के सवाल पर और दूसरे सवालों पर बदलता जा रहा है। आप दबते जा रहे हैं बड़े-बड़े भू-स्वामियों से तो इस तरह से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता।

अभी भूतपूर्व वक्ता मिश्रा जी कह रहे थे कि नवजवानों के सामने उनका भविष्य बिलकुल अन्धकारमय है और उनके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है, कोई कार्य नहीं है एम० ए, बी० ए० और इंजीनियरिंग पास करने के बाद वह बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। तमाम लोगों को परेशानी होती है। इसीलिए ऐसी योजना बनाई जाती जिन से उनको काम देने की व्यवस्था होती, और उसके लिए मांग की जाती तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। लेकिन यह जो मांगें रखी गई हैं यह बिलकुल अनुपयुक्त हैं। इनको रखते समय देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है। जिन सवालों पर आवश्यकता थी उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसी चीजों के लिए मांग की गई है जो देश की आवश्यकताओं से बिलकुल मेल नहीं खातीं, इसीलिए मैं ऐसी मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Demand. I wish to refer to Demand for about Rs. 8-20 crores for the purpose of exporting sugar. The international prices of sugar are much lower than the price not only available in the country but also the cost of production in our country. So, for the purpose of export, this subsidy is being given by the Government to the exporters.

What is the reason for the country incurring these losses towards sugar exports? The

[Shri Umanath]

reason given by the Government is the national interest, namely, the earning of foreign exchange. How do they earn foreign exchange? My point is that this is a false reason. It is just an argument to cover up the real reason. Now, to earn Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign exchange, the Government are actually paying Rs. 19.64 crores. That means they are paying much more than the actual value of the foreign exchange. For that purpose, if you are ready to pay much more than the real value of the foreign exchange, why should you go on exporting sugar? The dollar is being sold inside the country; the sterling is being sold inside the country. The people, the big businessmen, are purchasing it. Why should you take all these efforts to export sugar and produce it at a higher price? I would suggest to the Government that for this Rs. 19.64 crores you can get a little more than Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign exchange inside our country itself without the pains of exports and other things.

In this country they have nationalised the banks. Let them take over this foreign exchange trade that is going on in our country in the private sector. Let them take it over in the public sector. That would serve the country and they can get the foreign exchange. That is not the real reason. The real reason is something different. The ECONOMIC TIMES of 14th August says:

"Serious efforts by the Government to export more sugar have also in their own way acted as a bullish factor."

That is the real reason. That is, by these exports, Government's effort at exports, the sugar prices in the country are going up. The real purpose of these exports is to see that the mill-owners get a higher price and to see that the mill-owners are enabled to have their hands on the pockets of the ordinary consumer. It is for this purpose of profiteering and helping the mill-owners that these exports are made and the country's money is being lost in the name of foreign exchange. Sir, this is also consistent with the Government's policy.

On the eve of August 15, Government cut down the release of monthly quota of sugar

in the market. Is it because there is not much of sugar demand so far as the public are concerned? Why have they cut down? The same ECONOMIC TIMES says:

"The estimate of the country's requirement of sugar is estimated at 3.25 to 3.50 lakh tonnes. There is a marked trend for more use of sugar in urban as well as rural areas."

When that is the position in the country, why should they cut down the monthly quota of sugar that is being released and that too as a present on the eve of Independence Day? The real reason there also is the same. The same ECONOMIC TIMES writes:

"There has been a sharp rise in the prices of sugar following a cut in the monthly quota, released for internal consumption. The rise since the announcement of the current quota in the third week of July is of the order of Rs. 160 per ton."

So the releases of sugar quota are also meant to raise the price of sugar so that the sugar magnates have their share of the loot. This question of subsidy is also consistent with the Government's policy of helping the sugar magnates and the Government is encouraging rise in prices when people are exactly getting sugar at a cheaper rate. That is with an eye on the coming elections. It is for the purpose of having a share in the loot of the mill-owners for the election fund. Since they cannot rely on the people, since they cannot rely on the democratic verdict of the electorate they have decided to depend on money and money alone. Previously, there was money plus people. Now, there are no people. So let us rely ourselves on money. That is the game behind it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is money-grabbing.

SHRI UMANATH: Yes, it is money-grabbing.

Secondly, I come to the question of compensation provided after nationalisation of banks. Nationalisation of banks was meant to see that the big business groups do not use the depositors' money for the purpose of strengthening their own interest. It was meant

for the purpose that these deposits may be available for poorer sections and such other lower sections of the society. Have the Government changed their credit policy after the nationalisation of banks? They have not yet changed. The question is not whether these deposits are directed towards agricultural sector as such. The question is : whether the money is being diverted towards the lower sections of the agricultural sector. That is not being done. What is being done? Can they do it? They can definitely do it. For example, these banks can take over grain trade. They can build silos in groups of villages in rural parts and they can purchase the grain from the ordinary poor peasants who are in difficulties. Like that they can help the peasants. These banks can make advances to the lower sections of the peasantry and help them to cultivate and purchase their grain. In that way they can be protected. Banks can be used as an instrument for this purpose. That they have not done.

Finally, there is the question of representation. While constituting the boards for these nationalised Banks, the Government made a promise that representatives of employees also will find a place there. You will find after the interim boards are constituted, no representatives of employees are there. There are similar promises made. Take the Pay Commission. They assured the House that they will put in no employees' representative. No representative was put. No employees' representative is put in Bennett Coleman and Company. No employees' representative is there on that Board. But they are making various declarations. What for? Their attitude was revealed when this question was asked and at that time Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the Industries Development Minister. When it was asked did you not promise that the representative of the employee will be put on the Board of Bennett Coleman and Company he said, we did not say like that; my colleague Mr. Raghunatha Reddy said, we will consider doing that. They have considered and they have felt that it is not necessary. This is the position. Why should they make declarations, why should they make assurances? These declarations and these assurances are made as a facade for the new term that they have coined that they alone are the progressives

in the country and other sections are reactionaries. They use this as a facade and they continue to hold up to and carry on the old policy that they have been pursuing all along. Thank you.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands.

Sir, when the Budget was presented, many hon. Members raised grave doubts whether the economic policies adopted by the Government will result in the economy being revived or not. At that time I had mentioned that the Budget proposals will stimulate our economy, will stimulate the investment markets. I am happy to say that since then the investment market has improved considerably; prices of all the equities have gone up. And, Sir, over and above that, the very important thing is this, namely, the new capital issues which came into the market in the last few months were over-subscribed. This is a very healthy sign. The industrial activity which was all along slackening during the last two or three years has started reviving and new industries have started coming up.

Sir, last year, our industrial production rose by 7 per cent and we have to see that our industrial production also rises by more than 7 per cent during the course of this year, to meet the increasing demands of the consumers and the general public.

Therefore, I wish to submit that all efforts must be made to facilitate the setting up of new industries at a very speedy pace.

In this connection I wish to point out one thing and I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this particular point. Still there are many applications for granting of licences and for setting up of new industries which are being held up at several stages and particularly I wish to say that in Company Law Affairs Departments, very many applications are held up and their approach is negative and it takes a long time for them to get a clearance from them or any decision to be taken. And this has come in the way of setting up of new industries, for starting new industries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know, Sir, on what Demand he is speaking? Whatever the hon. Member is saying, does not come under any Demand. If it is his own Demand, it is all right.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I am speaking under industrial production, a subject in which you are more interested because if more industries are set up, more workers will be employed, whose interests you are representing here. That is the base of our economy; so you will understand my point.

Secondly, Sir, I wish to say this. The Monopolies Commission have put in certain provisions which are not realistic. They require amendments so that unnecessary delay is avoided in the matter of setting up of industries and more incentives are given and more benefit to the people. I suggest that whatever hurdles may be there in the way of setting up of industries should be removed; this should be considered by the Monopolies Commission; and all efforts should be made to see that our industrial production increases at a faster pace. We find that consumption is increasing. At present, there is shortage in many items, for instance, there is shortage of paper, tyres and tubes, chemicals, colours, industrial raw materials etc. Also the demand for scooters, tractors etc. is also increasing. I would, therefore, suggest that the establishment of new industries should be considered essential and the hurdles in the way of that should be removed.

For the last two months, the index number is going up. It requires to be checked, for otherwise it creates a vicious circle; the cost of living goes up and the demand goes up and there is rise in prices, and more production is required to meet the demand. The only way to increase production is to increase the agricultural production side by side with industrial production and create a buyers' market so that the rise in prices could be halted and the public could get some relief.

There is no clear-cut policy about the advances from the financial institutions for modernisation or for establishment of new industries, and many an application is held

up on account of this. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to give clear guidelines to the financial institutions so that they can disburse advances properly.

Regarding the public sector projects, there is room for improvement in their working. The most important is that "management" requires to be improved so that these public sector undertakings can contribute to the economy of the country.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA, (Contai) : Just a month back, a delegation from West Bengal met the Prime Minister and requested her to take up a development project for the Sunderbans area of West Bengal. When Kaka Saheb Kalelkar was the chairman of the Backward Classes Commission, he said that the Sunderbans area which consisted of people of whom 60 per cent were.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think this was discussed yesterday on the West Bengal budget.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No provision has been made for that. He particularly said that this area should be developed, because out of the 22 lakhs of people, about 60 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes and tribals. Further, if that area is developed, over 11 per cent of the food deficit of West Bengal can be covered. That area being in the coastal region, now, the salinity of the water creates a lot of difficulties for intensive cultivation and other things. The people who come from the coastal areas of East Pakistan could also be rehabilitated there. About 3 lakhs of refugees can be rehabilitated there. Each and every time and this time also, the Prime Minister showed a lot of sympathy for the need to develop this area; previously, Shastriji and Panditji also assured us that the development of the Sunderbans area would be undertaken but I find that no provision has been made in the supplementary budget for that purpose and nothing has been said about that.

Recently, the West Bengal Government have planned out some sort of incentive to the

industrialists for expanding the industrial capacity there and also for fresh investment there, but that involves a lot of credit and also the question whether the Central Government will provide the loans or aid to the State Government. It is only if the Centre comes forward to help the State that expansion and also fresh investment in the industrial area of West Bengal can be made.

Recently there were certain disturbing news appearing in the press that on many occasions Ministers from different States like Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa and others visited West Bengal and taking advantage of the present law and order situation and uncertainty prevailing there, persuaded industrialists there to shift their industries to their States. A few days ago a Minister of Bihar made a statement in Patna that about 200 medium and small scale industries are to be shifted from West Bengal to Bihar.

There was also another disquieting report that some foreign industrialists wanted to invest money in West Bengal for developing certain industries, but that some important officers of the Central Government expressed their surprises at the move and asked them: 'What? You are going to invest your money in W. Bengal where there is no law and order. How can you dare do it?' They are reported to have replied: 'We know how to tackle the law and order problem. So far as we, industrialists are concerned, we see whether there is a market, whether raw materials are available and whether it will be possible to have production'.

These are disturbing reports. In this House, representatives of all parties have said that the real remedy for the ills ailing West Bengal lie not in handling only the law and order situation and creating a climate congenial for industrial investment and development, but for tackling the socio-economic malady afflicting the State industrial development is the *sin qua non*. As you know, the land in West Bengal is already saturated. Cultivators are moving to urban areas and unless they can be provided with work in industrial areas, no problem of W. Bengal can be solved.

I will ask two questions, one, whether

the Government of India are going to provide loan assistance to the State Government for the project recently made by that Government under President's rule for expansion of the industrial capacity and for giving incentives for fresh investment, and two, whether the Central Government will dissuade Ministers from other States from seducing industrialists of Calcutta to shift their industries from the State, thus adding fuel to the fire so far as the problems of West Bengal are concerned.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चीनी मिलों के सम्बन्ध में आज हालत यह है कि 1970-71 का क्रशिंग सीजन अक्टूबर नवम्बर से शुरू होने जा रहा है। नेशनलाइजेशन की जो बात चल रही है उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो शुगर मिल वाले हैं वह पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं और ईश को पेलने की तैयारी नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस साल इतना शुगरकेन लगा हुआ है कि 1970-71 में करीब 42 से 45 लाख टन शुगर होने की आशा है। पिछले साल का एक्सपीरिएन्स यह है कि यू० पी० और बिहार में गन्ना इतना ज्यादा था कि शुगर मिलें उसको पेर न सकीं, जुलाई तक वह परती रहीं लेकिन फिर भी यू० पी० में किसानों का गन्ना या तो खेतों में जला दिया गया या उसका नुकसान हो गया। इसलिए मैं कृषि मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे बहुत जल्द चीनी मिल वालों को बुलायें और उनको आश्वासन दें कि वे लोग मिलों को तैयार करें जिस से कि समय पर वे पिराई शुरू कर सकें और किसानों को कोई तकलीफ न हो।

जहाँ तक नेशनलाइजेशन की बात है, जब श्री जगजीवन राम जी खाद्य मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने एलान किया था कि वे एक कमीशन बनायेंगे जो इस बात की जाँच करेगा कि शुगर मिलें जो कि अब करीब करीब सड़ चुकी हैं, उनको लिया जाय या न लिया जाय, उनको नेशनलाइज किया जाये या न किया जाये। बरना फिर आप पब्लिक को टैक करें और फिर उस पब्लिक

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

मनी को निकाल करके कम्पेन्सेशन में दे दें और उसके बदले में सड़ी हुई चीज ले लें तो उससे सरकार की बदनामी भी होगी और शुगर का प्रोडक्शन भी नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए जो कमीशन का वायदा किया गया था उस कमीशन को जल्द से जल्द बहाल किया जाये जोकि हर पहलू पर विचार करके सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और फिर उसके बाद यह तय किया जाय कि शुगर मिलों को नेशनलाईज किया जाय या न किया जाय।

जहाँ तक नेशनलाईजेशन का सवाल है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में इन्डस्ट्री के होने का सवाल है मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम शुरू न किया जाय या इन चीजों को न लिया जाय लेकिन मैं एक बात के खिलाफ जरूर हूँ। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर का मैनेजमेन्ट इतना खराब है कि जितनी भी इन्डस्ट्रीज उसमें हैं वह बहुतायत में नुकसान में ही चलती हैं। इसलिए जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हमने पहले से ले रखी हैं जब तक उनका ठीक से प्रबन्ध न करें, जब तक प्रोफिट में रत न करें तब तक हम दूसरी और इन्डस्ट्रीज को लेने की कोशिश न करें। गांधीजी ने कहा था कि उतना ही खाओ जितना पचा सको। इतना न खाओ की डायरिया या वोमिटिंग हो जाये। उतना ही खायें जितना कि हजम हो सके। अभी दुर्गापुर की रिपोर्ट है कि 50 करोड़ का नुकसान होता है और इसी तरह से दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज में होता है। अब इस इन्डस्ट्री को लेकर और नुकसान उठायें, यह बात उचित नहीं होगी। उसके बाद कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये पब्लिक पर टैक्स लगाना पड़ेगा, वह भी उचित नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस कमीशन को बहाल किया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am surprised to see that in these Supplementary Demands

there is no provision made for the grant of interim relief. They have asked the Pay Commission to submit report next month. When it is submitted, it should be implemented. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten the House why this has been omitted.

Secondly, I absolutely oppose Shri K. M. Tiwary's proposal. The sugar industry should be nationalised in U. P., and no amount of pressure either by Shri K. N. Tiwary or the sugar magnates should be allowed to stand in the way.

श्री० क० ना० तिवारी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेम्बर तो अपनी ओपीनियन देता है। इसलिए यह उस पर एस्पेशन करना कहाँ तक उचित है कि प्रेशर डाल रहे हैं? On the contrary, it is he and his party who are pressing the Government, not I.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Several points have been raised by hon. Members regarding some of the Demands that we have placed before the House.

Shri Amin raised the point regarding the composition of the interim Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks. First of all, may I say, that the majority of directors in these interim Boards are non-officials? Secondly, as hon. Members might remember, the nationalisation Act itself contemplates a scheme on the basis of which the Boards of Directors will be formed. That scheme is under formulation and after formulation will be presented to the House. After both the House have had the opportunity of giving their suggestions on that scheme, we shall constitute the regular Boards of Directors for the nationalised banks which we expect would consist of 50 to 60 members. I can assure the hon. Members that these Boards will surely include a representative of the employees. This is the assurance that I want to give here. There is no difficulty in our mind about it, and I am not saying that we will consider it, we will think about it etc. I can assure you that it is our intention, and it is our decision, that

there should be a Director to represent the employees of the banks. (*Interruption*)

अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकता हूँ ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

15 hrs.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : For the facility of other Members, I may say that this scheme which has been devised in the nationalisation Act is under preparation. As soon as it is prepared we want to bring it before Parliament, and we expect to bring it before the next session of Parliament. When it comes here, we would expect hon. Members of this House to give their suggestions regarding it so that if there is any lacuna or any shortcoming in the scheme, we shall try and make it better. After that, in pursuance of that, we shall have a regular Board of Directors constituted, and those regular Boards of Directors will replace these interim Boards that we have formed, because we do not want only the Custodians to run the nationalised banks. We wanted in the meantime also certain directions to be given, certain work to be done, and that is why these interim boards have been formed. We are now proceeding with all possible expedition to complete this process which has been laid down in the Act itself.

Shri Umanath also mentioned incidentally about the inclusion of a labour representative in the Pay Commission. This is a commitment that this Government has made. Here also, there is no question of "thinking or consideration" which he mentioned. It is the definite commitment by the Government of India that we want a labour representative in the Pay Commission. The only stipulation was that it should be free from labour politics. We want a consensus to emerge for a particular name or any name. If we have any name we will definitely put that person in the Pay Commission. But, in spite of the fact that the hon. Labour Minister held consultations with the various State Union leaders, it has not been so far possible to arrive at a common name which would be put in the Pay Commission, and that is why the labour representative has not been

appointed to the Pay Commission. But the Government has made the promise and we are still making attempts to do so and we stand by that compromise. Mr. Umanath need not draw the conclusion that the Minister just made a promise to satisfy some Members. We believe that it will be useful to have a labour representative in the Pay Commission and, therefore, we are still ourselves trying to see that something of that kind is done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Keep the vacancy.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have kept the vacancy. That vacancy is still on. Now, Mr. Umanath also mentioned about the loans to the neglected sector. This is a thing which is worrying us most. As we know, so far, most of the scheduled banks were in the private hands and these sectors were completely neglected. After we took over, you know of the difficulties that arose in the court cases and many things like that. But in spite of the loss of time, we have taken steps to see that the neglected sections of society do get the land. Mr. Umanath was at pains to say that the agricultural sector is getting the loans but that only the bigger landlords are getting the loans. It is not so. It may be that some of the bigger landlords may also get some loan, but the small farmers will also get loans, we have seen to it and we intend to do this; that the small farmers, the small self-employed person does get the loan that he needs, even for security purposes, because one of the greatest hurdles in our way was the concept of creditworthiness. Those people who had money or property were taken to be creditworthy and those needed are really very competent and really needed the money and who could improve their lot with the help of the public sector banks could not provide enough security or enough guarantee for the loans to be given. That is why there was the danger that they may not get the loan. For this, we have devised a system by which there would be a guarantee company which will give the guarantee and the credit that will be given to them would be covered to the extent of at least 75 per cent. We are also thinking of various other ways by which we can solve the difficulties

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

coming in the way. Since this is a completely new experiment and we cannot play with the depositors' money in the bank, I assure the House that whatever we do to help the under-privileged sections of our society, our effort will be to see that not a single pie of the nationalised banks is wasted or put to unnecessary risk. But we will see that the neglected sections get priority over every other sector.

Hon. Members must have read in the papers about the meeting of the custodians. We discussed in that meeting whether bank credit could be made available to the neglected sector at a smaller rate of interest and this loss could be made good by increasing the rate of interest for such sectors which could afford to pay a little more for this purpose. An agreement in principle was reached there that this could be considered. We are considering how to implement it. We are in an advanced stage of thinking but it will take a little time before we can finalise the entire scheme.

I wonder wherefrom Mr. Umanath gets his figures about sugar mills and sugar export.

SHRI UMANATH : They are from your book,

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not from our book; it is probably from your red book !

SHRI UMANATH : The red book does not contain figures about sugar export; it only contains tactics for eliminating big business.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Only 7.5 per cent of our total sugar production is exported. Mr. Umanath was wanting to make a case as if we are spending public money and trying to fatten the sugar mill owners by the subsidy we give. It is completely untrue. We know the conditions under which the sugar export scheme was started. It is really earning us good foreign exchange and that is the only purpose for which it is being done. Our purpose is not to help the sugar magnates. I would emphatically deny

the allegation that we are doing this only to help them.

About public sector undertakings, I was really surprised that our veteran revolutionary friend, Mr. Kamal Nath Tiwary should make a reference of this kind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is a counter-revolutionary.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No; he is one of our respected revolutionary leaders. He is honest, upright and still a revolutionary. He says what he feels and does not mince words as many others do. I want to put the record straight.

First of all, what Shri Tiwary said was that most of the public sector undertakings were making losses. This, with all respect to him, is not correct, most of the public sector undertakings are making profits. I am not saying that public sector undertakings are meant for making profits, but incidentally it happens to be that Most of the public sector undertakings that are running in our country are making profit. But if you see their overall performance, there is a loss. That loss is because a few of the public sector undertakings are undergoing heavy losses because of some reasons—political, economic, non-economic or whatever it is; I am not going into that because that is not the subject under debate. Of the 85 or 86 undertakings that are working under the Government of India, a majority of them is making very good profit; their performance is very good. Therefore, I do not think that there should be any slackening of creating public sector undertakings and taking more and more under public sector production. As a matter of fact, it is our firm resolve to give a strong fillip and impetus to the growth of the public sector in the country. More and more trade, commerce and industry will have to come under the public sector. We are not going to be deterred merely by losses that might be made here and there. It is wrong to say that we have not been able to digest what we have taken. We have not only digested properly what we have taken but we have also assimilated it properly. It is really doing a lot of good to the nation's

health. Therefore, we are determined to follow that particular policy.

The same thing applies to the Cotton Corporation. It has been set up in the national interest. I do not want to cast any aspersion on anybody but I think that only those people, who have made undue profits and were taking undue advantage in exports and imports by manipulations, are worried because of the setting up of the Cotton Corporation. The decision that has been taken to set up the Cotton Corporation is in the best interest of the country and there is no question of that decision being changed.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN (Visakhapatnam) : The attitude of the banks, after nationalisation, must change. In this connection I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister also. At the taluk centre there is a State Bank branch. Two businessmen living four miles away applied for a loan. The Bank Manager said that he had no time to go and see whether their business was all right, whether they had property and whether there was security or not. They said that they would hire a taxi so that he could go there but he said that he could not go in their taxi and he had no car of his own. Therefore, he rejected the loan application. What is the consequence of this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : The question is whether he has instructed the bank managers to change their attitude.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do admit that the private sector tendency still continues in certain banks.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN : It is the State Bank.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We will take note of his complaint. We are doing our best to see that these defects, wherever they are found, are removed.

SHRI UMANATH : The hon. Minister said that my figures were not correct. I took these figures from the report that has been

given to us with regard to this discussion. It clearly says :—

“These exports are expected to yield foreign exchange valuing about Rs. 11 crores. The total loss on the export of sugar (1.06 lakh tonnes) is expected to be Rs. 8.64 crores.”

So, Rs. 11 crores + Rs. 8.64 crores = Rs. 19.64 crores. I said that to purchase Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign exchange, you are spending Rs. 19.64 crores. These are the figures from this—unless it is a red book—which you have supplied us.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I did not question those figures; I questioned only the percentage of sugar export.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Are you going in for the nationalisation of black market in exports and imports ?

SHRI UMANATH : You have not replied to the point about the private sector and the public sector.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We do not want to nationalise the black market.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Many Members in this House wanted to know why a provision for interim relief to Central Government employees has not been made. He has not replied to that. Is the hon. Minister going to say something about it ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This particular question has been referred to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission has received over 500 memoranda regarding interim relief from various bodies including those which are represented by my hon. friend **Shri S. M. Banerjee**.

Now, the Pay Commission has been asked to give their considered opinion about it and they are going into all those things. It should be nobody's case that either the Pay Commission or the Government of India, without realising the implications or without going into the merits and demerits of the question, should in an *Ad Hoc* manner say something which might be wrong to do and

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

which might mean a little less interim relief than actually what is due to the employees.

SHRI UMANATH : We wanted it to be negotiated with the unions.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We want to be fair to our employees. We want to consider their view points. They have presented their view points to the Pay Commission. The Commission has given priority to that and they are considering the whole matter.

As the hon. Members might have noted, we have also requested the Pay Commission to indicate a date from which this particular recommendation of theirs in regard to interim relief will come into effect. That is to say, the date on which they announce their recommendations is not the crucial date. They might announce their recommendations in 15 days or 10 days or 20 days or whatever time they may take to consider the matter. They can say that this interim relief should be given to the employees from a particular date which might be a retrospective date. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to be patient and to give time to the Pay Commission. They have given priority to it and they are considering the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why a provision has not been made here ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am coming to that. As soon as the Pay Commission makes their recommendations and the Government takes a decision, we shall make a provision for it and, if necessary, we will come before the House with another supplementary demand. Because a provision has not been included here, that does not mean that interim relief will be denied to the employees. The hon. Members need not have any fear in their minds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, shall I put all the cut motions together ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There are cut motions in my name. I would like to say something on them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should

have taken an opportunity earlier. You can ask a question if you want.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My first cut motion relates to the Fisheries Department. They have a plan for increasing the fish catch by improving harbours and increasing mechanised operations. In this connection, I have particularly mentioned about Malpe that they have failed even to sanction a project for which Yugoslav Government has made an offer. This is the kind of speed with which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture deals with the question of fisheries. It is well known that not even 5 per cent of the fish in the sea, within 5 miles of the coast, is being caught. This provision is a mockery...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should not take the form of a discussion now after the Minister has replied to it. You should have taken an opportunity before he replied to it. That is not the procedure. You should not make a speech. You can only put a question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What are they going to do to expedite the fishery programme when there is so much fish in the sea and it not caught ? What are they doing to expedite the construction of the Malpe fishing harbour ?

Secondly, there is a milk project. This milk project is confined to only four big cities and the areas around them. Is it fair to the other areas that you give them to Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay ? Milk is wanted everywhere. It is wanted more in places where the income of the people is low. If there is any justice in a scheme like this where you are drawing assistance to the scheme from abroad, you should apply it to all major cities and the surrounding areas.

I come to the export of sugar. I need not say much because already much has been said. I would only like to say this: My friends make a mistake that only the sugar industry is benefited by exports or prices. The sugarcane growers are also benefited. It is a mistake to think that when there is an industry, it benefits itself without benefiting those who produce the raw material.

I come to the creation of a State Development Authority to do personalised packing service. Have you got enough of personalised packing? You want a State organisation. Why do you want this State organization to increase your bureaucracy?

Fourthly, I come to the necessity of holding an international trade fair which is estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores and to invite people from all over the world and all over the country and increase the demand on our short supply of food and other materials. Is this the proper time to have an international fair when your prices are rocketing? You should have waited for some time. Nobody is going to buy our things when our prices are so high. On the other hand, it will add to inflation. Could you not think of a better time, sometime when you have control on inflation?

Then, price control of cars. You know the history very well. When you imposed on cars a controlled price and you went to the court, the court dismissed it and asked you to do it properly through a tribunal. What is this Government—a Government of a continent to say that when it has fixed the prices, they are changed. Meanwhile, so many people are made to pay deposits. Why should you not function as a Government of a continent and not like a Panchayat, making decisions which are thrown out by the Supreme Court?

Then I come to Calcutta port. Calcutta port has been reduced from the first position to the sixth position in the country. Something must be done to make that port work. There was a complaint this morning that shipping has been done from Kandla. Quite true. Shipping has been done from Kandla, because you have mismanaged the Calcutta port which is your port, which is a central liability.

Losses to the exchequer by taking over the private sector—my friend is going to tell you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him any discussion on a cut motion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is an instance where the Minister is so extravagant about

inflation in the public sector. This is an instance here of a factory you take over in 1969 which has cost the Government Rs. 2 crores. Whose money is it with which you take over a factory and make the tax-payer pay Rs. 2 crores and call it public enterprise and call it socialism?

Resumption of cotton trade—about Rs. 700 crores. The Minister said that it is very good for the country to assume this trade. May I inquire from him.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, after I have replied, the hon. Member is raising these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I am trying to do. I have drawn the attention of Mr. Lobo Prabhu. He is a respected and knowledgeable member of the House. I have drawn his attention to it. What can I do? I have only asked you to put questions. If knowledgeable and honourable members like you do not co-operate with the Chair, how do you expect the Chair to run the House?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have given a cut motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, but there are certain procedures.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am only going to ask the Minister to explain why he hopes that the trade in cotton will be a success when the trade in food is such a colossal failure and has only succeeded in raising the prices and wasting foodstuffs and feeding them to the rats in their reserves.

The next point that I wish to refer is about the feeder roads to the national highways. You are making a provision for national highways, but all this will have no meaning unless you have the feeder roads. I have been stressing this point again and again that these feeder roads are very important for the villagers and without that this will be of no benefit to the country.

And now I come to the nationalisation of banks. Are you really benefiting the people by nationalisation of banks? The rate on advances has been raised from the maximum

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

of 9 1/2 per cent to a minimum of 12 per cent now. Is this the way of serving the interests of the people of India? I do not know what justification is there for nationalisation when you have increased the rate on advances from 9 1/2 per cent maximum to 12 per cent, minimum.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Most of the points have already been covered. I know Mr. Lobo Prabhu's mind and ideas are fixed and I would make no attempt to change them. Certain local matters were mentioned by him and I think it would be only fair if I say a few words about them. About the Malpe port, the Mysore Government took up this question with us and it is under consideration. Nothing has been finalised, and about the Yugoslav Government making certain proposals, I can say, they did not make any firm proposals to the Government of India so far, but we are discussing this matter still with the Mysore Government.

One point was made by Shri Janeshwar Misra about Prime Minister's tours. This matter was explained so often and yet some hon. Members keep on saying that particular point. There are statutory duties to be performed by the State Governments and the security and traffic control arrangements and many other things are involved. This has to be done whether X or Y or Z happens to be the Prime Minister or whether it is unfortunately Mr. Janeswar Misra who happens to be the Prime Minister. Even then these expenditures will have to be incurred. (Interruptions)

Perssonally speaking, I can say there is no additional expenditure involved than what would be the expenditure for any of the ordinary Ministers of the Central Government or State Government. For the Prime Minister whoever happens to be the Prime Minister, certain security arrangements will have to be made and certain expenditure will have to be incurred and it is very unfair to say that all this is a waste of public money and all that. There is no wastage of public money.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक गरीब मुल्क के प्रधान मंत्री पर इतना बड़ा खर्चा क्रिमिनल केस्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.....

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Himatsingka, you have been in this Parliament much longer than I have been, this is not the stage.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I want to ask a question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे भी मौका दीजिए। आपने श्री लोबो प्रभु को मौका दिया है। आपका एक होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are now at the stage of putting the Cut Motions to the vote of the House. Mr. Himatsingka, you have not submitted any Cut Motion. The stage of asking questions is over. Tell me honestly, whether it is the procedure of the House, whether we can permit any Member to ask a question at the stage of voting on cut motions...

SHRI HIMATSINGKA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have been more alert at that stage. If you are not alert, I cannot now violate the rules. When the Minister got up to reply, you might have said, I want to put question. You have not done that. You could have very well pointed out to me that you wanted to speak.

But the hon. Member had never even indicated that he wanted to speak. Anyway, for some reason or the other, he was not alert enough. And now he wants me to go all over the whole thing and turn the rules upside down. This is not fair. I would request him to kindly co-operate with the Chair.

I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the

third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 30, 33, 35, 66, 70, 78, 100, 108, 111, 112, 114, 117 and 127.”

The motion was adopted.

15:31 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL*, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71 be taken into consideration.”

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

“That the Bill to authorise payment and

appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71 be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ram Avatar Shastri has sent a notice that he would like to make some observations on the Appropriation Bill. Under the rules, only those who have given notice for it can make observations. I shall give 5 minutes to Shri Ram Avatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन मांगों पर यहाँ हम विचार कर रहे हैं उनके सिलसिले में मुझे एक दो बातें कहनी हैं। पहली बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के कई राज्यों में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है जिस की चर्चा कई सदस्यों ने की। लेकिन मैं उसकी विशेषरूप से इसलिए चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न सूखा-पीड़ित राज्यों के सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई बात या मांग यहाँ पेश नहीं की थी और अभी इस बात की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि हमारे बिहार के अन्दर, पश्चिमी बंगाल के अन्दर, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर, राजस्थान के अन्दर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर और इसी तरीके से और कई राज्य हैं जहाँ भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। यह सूखा हर साल हमारे देश के किसी न किसी कोने में पड़ा करता है जिसका मुकाबिला राज्य सरकारों को भी करना पड़ता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी करना पड़ता है। मैंने आज ही के अखबार में पढ़ा कि बिहार सरकार के राजस्व मंत्री ने यह एलान किया है कि बिहार प्रदेश के 65 लाख लोग 70 ब्लाकों के अन्दर सूखे के चंगुल में फंसे हुए हैं और 65 लाख लोग राज्यों के सभी भागों में फंसे हुए हैं। पटना जिला, गया जिला, दक्षिणी मुंगेर, दक्षिणी भागलपुर, जिला साहाबाद, पलामू, सहरसा, हजारी बाग और संथाल परगना जिलों की 80-90 प्रतिशत फसल बिलकुल सूख गई, झुलस गई पानी न रहने की वजह से। तो ऐसी

*Published in the Gazette of India. Extra ordinary Part II. section 2 dated 26. 8. 70.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.