

matter. I will find out the position. The guilty persons will be punished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) in respect of the Budget (General) for 1972-73.

DEMAND No. 53—INDUSTRIES.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,79,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 63—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

MR. DEPUTY-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, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,00,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'."

DEMAND No. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,00,000 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, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

MR. DEPUTY-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, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

I find that there are some cut motions given notice of by Shri Jyotirmoy Bose. I find Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Are you moving them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,79,000 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to run Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, on a profitable basis(1)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue favour shown to the British monopoly firm Indian Copper Corporation and payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 7.50 crores (2)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Progress of coking coal mines since nationalisation (3)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,51,93,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Corruption, favouritism and nepotism prevailing in the Coal Board (4)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,89,00,000 in respect of Other Capital of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Indian Airlines Corporation (5)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands and Cut motions are before the House.

16.45 hrs.

[**SHRI R. D. BANNA** in the chair Chair].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, they have asked for Supplementary Demands for Grants on various items. I will deal with only two or three points. One is the agricultural crash programme, for production of food-grains. Sir, we are aware of the regional imbalances which are created by them. The difficulties which we face are due to their invidious and unplanned action. In regard to Minor Irrigation, what is the position?

The figures for Minor Irrigation show as under. This is the figure for the period 1968-69 to 1970-71 in terms of crores of rupees: UP 39.43; Maharashtra 39.43; Gujarat 19.45; Madras 21.79; Mysore, 25.20; Bihar 20.33; and then comes West Bengal which is still lower, namely, 17.64. This is what was given out to us in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha.

Regarding the benefits of minor irrigation, in terms of hectares covered, what is the position? The position is as under. This is the figure of hectares: U. P. 14.43; Madras 2.73; Maharashtra 3.44; Bihar 3.25; Gujarat 2.36; and then West Bengal, which is at the bottom of the list, where the figure is 1.53.

What is the food outlook? This is what the *Economic Times* says:

The Food Ministry report for 1971-72 said that in view of the marked improvement in the availability of foodgrains in 1971 and in accordance with the decision taken five years ago, concessional import of foodgrains under PL 480 have been stopped from January, 1972.

Then it says—

Speaking later in August, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed asserted that in view of a buffer stock of 9.5 million tonnes there was no programme for the import of foodgrains. The total output of foodgrains of 1971-72, he went on, was estimated at 106 million tonnes against 197.3 million

in the previous year and the targets for the current season was about 113 million tonnes. But all this has become fanciful. According to the final estimate prepared by the Union Agriculture Ministry, there was a shortfall of 7.32 million tonnes in foodgrain production in 1971-72. The estimates put production at 104.68 million tonnes against the target of 112 million tonnes.

Last year the shortfall was this....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which Supplementary Demand are you referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Agricultural Crash Programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have located it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very glad to hear it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't reflect on the Chair....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at all, I hate it, that is the last thing. I would do or like to do, Sir, especially when you are in the Chair; after all, you are a very respected colleague of ours.

Then, I come to the Government's ineptitude which has resulted in complete dependence on Nature or the rain-God. What is the outcome? Today, you know very well, especially in your own State, and in other States, after drought, scarcity and famine conditions and water scarcity have come to such a height that in fact we have no right to come and stand and speak here because we should have gone there and tried to share the burden with them. The hon. Minister himself has mentioned in his statement that the worst affected States are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. He has also referred to Bihar, U. P., Mysore, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh where the kharif crop may be affected. It is a terrible state.

Then, let us see Government publications about the performance of this Government. I am quoting some figures from the publications entitled *Toward Self-Reliance-Employment Opportunities etc.* There is a crash programme for rural employment. It is a real package programme in which agricultural crash programme is the main feature. For Assam, while the allocation was Rs. 112.50 lakhs, the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 81.49 lakhs. In Bihar, the allocation was Rs. 458 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 33.5 lakhs. In the case of Gujarat, the allocation was Rs. 237 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 81.92 lakhs. In the case of Jammu and Kashmir, the allocation was Rs. 125 lakhs, while the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 72.05 lakhs. Similarly, in the case of Madhya Pradesh, the allocation was Rs. 537 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 149 lakhs. In the case of Maharashtra, the respective figures were Rs. 325 lakhs and Rs. 126 lakhs. In the case of West Bengal, the allocation was Rs. 299 lakhs while the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 152 lakhs. I can give you a lot more examples. The total allocation of funds for this was Rs. 5,000 lakhs, but the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 3270.96 lakhs. You can well imagine who are the people who are responsible for these lapses and failures; they are the people sitting opposite who are taking things lightly.

Then, there is another crash programme given in Table IV. The allocation for Andhra Pradesh under that programme was Rs. 319 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 101.29 lakhs; in the case of Bihar, the allocation was Rs. 458 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 99.75 lakhs, and it is not even Rs. 100 lakhs. In the case of Gujarat, the allocation was Rs. 237.50 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 92.49 lakhs. In the case of Haryana, the allocation was Rs. 87.50 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 3.77 lakhs. I think that Shri Bansilal must be making hay. In the case of Hima-

(SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU)
chal Pradesh, the allocation was Rs. 125 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 5.25 lakhs. This is how they have been functioning and performing

The most interesting part is given in Table V, which relates to the progress of the drought-prone-areas programme. For Andhra Pradesh, in 1970-71, the allocation was Rs. 284.64 lakhs, while the expenditure was only Rs. 186.63 lakhs. In 1971-72, the allocation was Rs. 422 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 348 lakhs. A similar situation prevailed in Gujarat. The position in Madhya Pradesh was very bad. When the allocation was Rs. 217 lakhs, they had spent only about Rs. 76 lakhs. In the Maharashtra State, when the allocation was Rs. 132 lakhs in 1970-71, the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 90 lakhs. The figures go on like this.

This shows that they have completely neglected this vital sector, thereby causing serious hardship and difficulty and bringing in famine condition in the country. This Government needs to be impeached for this wilful neglect of the man at the bottom of the society. All their pious wishes and all their holy words are meant for catching votes, and after that, they are allowed to perish. I have quoted from their own books to show that their utterances have no relation whatsoever with the performance that they have put up.

Then, what about land reforms? It is a vital thing for this crash programme. We know that the land reforms that they are trying to go through are just a gimmick and an attempt at hoodwinking the people. They were pieces of legislation which were full of loopholes and which actually allowed the land-holders to retain more land than they were allowed to do earlier. That is the condition. Their land reforms are the biggest hoax that they have allowed to come before the people, as we have seen it. Then what is happening today? If you go to a flour mill and ask

the man how much built-in capacity of the flour mill is being used, what is the answer that you get? I have enquired. In many places, it is not more than 20-30 per cent. That is the barometer, that is the indicator, that we are going to face again another serious food crisis.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domarganj): I have come in front to listen to his hoax.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From West Bengal, they have sent a telegram to the Central Food Minister where they have said that 'if you do not rush food, specially rice, the rationing system in Calcutta will collapse'. This is the condition today and here they are waxing eloquent, about *samajwad*, *garibi hatao* and trying to make the *zamin* ready for catching another set of votes in the near future. God knows what is going to happen.

The second thing is about the coking coal business. It is another scandal. It says here that currently aggregate coking coal capacity is roughly 27 million tonnes while actual production does not touch even 15 million tonnes. In 1970-71, the Department of Mines and Metals in New Delhi had estimated that the actual requirement of coking coal in 1972-73 would be around 22 million tonnes while it is found that even if 20 million tonnes are produced, the basic national demand including export of BP coke would be met. But the gap between current minimum demand of 20 million tonnes and actual production of 15 million tonnes is wide indeed. This is the position regarding the coking coal business. But they have come forward to ask more money. The House should consider these things.

Then there is the seething corruption that goes on in the coal mines and in the Coal Board. The sand-stowing section is a hotbed of corruption. Such thieving and such stealing of public money is perhaps not done anywhere

else I am quoting some examples I want the hon. Minister to tell us what has happened For the protective works which were undertaken to control the fire in Lodna Bagdiga colliery in Jharlia, how much money was required in excess of the estimate of the department? Contract valued at Rs 63,30 000 was given to a man whose background is only as a travel agent running tourist specials, buses and coaches This man has been given a contract worth Rs 63 30 000 involving very highly skilled work in the coal mines

Then there is another scandal with the Coal Board For the F Ropeway which was to cost Rs 6 crores the business was given to an American contractor firm named Inter-State Equipment Corporation Due to inefficiency negligence and conniving and due to non-settlement in time of bills to the tune of Rs 115 crores which was the responsibility of the finance wing specially of the Coal Board and also of the Chairman

MR CHAIRMAN Chairman?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Not the Chairman of the Lok Sabha You are the number one Chairman of the country—there is no question about it

Due to negligence of the finance wing specially of the Coal Board and the Chairman of the Coal Board an opportunity of arbitration in India was allowed to be nullified As a result Government was made to face a claim of Rs 115 crores from that company, out of which 90 per cent was in foreign exchange Three officers of the Coal Board had to go to London twice for consultations and after a lot of struggle, they could arrive at an ad hoc settlement at Rs 36 lakhs payable to the American company, all in foreign exchange You will be surprised Mr Chairman of the Lok Sabha, to know that the solicitors' bill alone in London came to Rs 8 lakhs, wholly payable in foreign exchange

Therefore, I must say with great regret that I have the least confidence in this Government which is nothing but a nest of corruption and inefficiency and I oppose this demand

I now come to Indian Airlines Corporation Dr Sarojini Mahishi is here The amount is Rs 1689 crores Why is it that they have not been able to mobilise on their own the resources? Why is it that they must remain in red all the time? Why is it they have lost Rs 199 79 lakhs in 1970-71? I can well understand why it is happening They have preference for dealing with dishonest people, they are very fond of that That is their class character Here is a beautiful article which reads as follows

What has completely stumped observers is that among the planes being evaluated for purchase in the forthcoming expansion plan of the Indian Airlines is the DC-10 airliner This plane is manufactured by the Douglas Company (which is also known as the Donnel-Douglas Company) whose personnel is currency in Delhi for discussions with the Indian Airlines The DC-10 aircraft came to India this August and was demonstrated before the officials of the Aviation Ministry and the Airlines in Delhi and Bombay

Officials are puzzled about what happened to the assurance given by Dr Karan Singh to Parliament that Douglas Company air crafts will not be considered for purchase by the Government because of the criminal proceedings under way against the company's representative in India The case against Mr Kozarek is still proceeding In the earlier stages of the case Mr Kozarek was defended by the celebrated lawyer Mr H L Anand, who had also appeared on behalf of the Prime Minister's son and who has now become a judge in the High Court

Though the case against Mr. Kozarek has not been withdrawn by the Government it has, nevertheless

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

less, given him a government contract for crop dusting, and reported to have purchased from him over 50 Lycoming engines for installation in the Indian built Pushpak aircraft. Simultaneously, the Government continues to prosecute Mr. Kozareh for alleged bribery."

This political donation is going to kill the country and the politics

The Public Accounts Committee had come very heavily on the Indian Airlines. Why should they have such a love for dishonesty? For dishonest people? On page 2 of its thirty-second report it says the Committee are unhappy that the department of Civil Aviation is not able to instal even a single radar procured at such a heavy cost within the normal warranty period. They are also not satisfied with the way the period of warranty was extended by the firm as a gesture of co-operation. It says here

"In the opinion of the Committee a purchase of this magnitude involving Rs 3.90 crores of which Rs 2.83 crores were in foreign exchange should not have been considered without obtaining adequate comparative data on all aspects of the purchase from available sources"

Why the IAC is wedded to dishonesty I do not understand. The hon. Minister Dr. Mahishi should tell us what has happened to the sale of sky-masters, how much money was fixed and how much they will get, why the party has defaulted, why they have not seized the planes and have allowed them to make money and compete with their airlines.

In one restaurant in Dum Dum airport the contractor has defaulted for ten years, he has not paid due rent. Those are very special favourites of some highups in Delhi, or they are making very generous political contributions to a particular political party. We must understand these things

MR. CHAIRMAN. Is it your inference?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I am not mentioning any names. This contractor had paid a contribution of Rs 50,000 so that he was allowed to default the exchequer for ten years. Otherwise, what can be the explanation? I do not want to talk about the performance of the IAC, in one word, it is Never In Time.

There are imbalances in different regions, there is neglect of some regions particularly the eastern region, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Cachar, and the Dum Dum airport also. They do not deserve a penny, they should have mobilised their own resources. If you gave them money they will swallow it or give it to some thieves and misappropriate it. I oppose these supplementary demands and I say you throw it as a piece of rag.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बसु (बलिया) देश को
आजाद हुए पन्चीस साल हो गये हैं लेकिन
फिर भी देश के जो पिछड़े हुए भाग हैं, जो
उपेक्षित भाग हैं, वहां पर गरीबी और भी
बढ़ी है और जो देश के विकसित भाग हैं,
वहां धनमन्दी बढ़ी है, वे और विकसित
हो गये हैं। श्री ज्योतिरमोय बसु अपनी कह
रहे हैं कि बंगाल में हालत खराब है। लेकिन
मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो बरस से
प्रधान मंत्री ने वहाँ पर जितना काम किया है
उसका गतीजा यह निकला है कि वहाँ पर
सी पी एम समाप्त हो गई है। वहाँ गरीबी
हूर करने के लिए पैसा खगाया गया है। साथ
बसु साहब और पैसे की मांग कर रहे हैं और
कह रहे हैं कि कल्लू लक्ष्मी काटिए। मैं बसु जी
की जातकावरी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि
पिछले डेढ़ दो बरस में प्रधान मंत्री ने इसका

काम कर दिया है जितना पिछले 23 बरस में देश के अन्दर नहीं हुआ है। जहां यह सही है वहां यह भी सही है कि उत्तर भारत में और विशेषकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में आज भी गरीबी व्याप्त है और भुखमरी अपना ताण्डव नृत्य कर रही है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश रा मैटीरियल्स और मिनरल्स के हिसाब से भरे पूरे हैं। वहां कारखाने भी लगे हुए हैं। फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कारण क्या है कि वहां की गरीबी जा नहीं रही है और बढ़ती जा रही है? मैं समझता हूँ कि कारण यह है कि देश का वह भाग उपेक्षित रहा है, वहां का समाज असंगठित रहा है, वह बोकल नहीं है, बोलने वाला नहीं है, सीधा है, मूक है। उसको गधा कहा गया है, उसको दबाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक उपेक्षित भाग नहीं उठेंगे, वहां के गांव नहीं उठेंगे, किसान नहीं उठेंगे, तब तक देश मजबूत नहीं होगा। वहां पर सारे रिसोर्सिस्स होते हुए भी, कारखाने होते हुए भी, गरीबी जो अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है इसका कारण यह है कि वहां सिचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है, बिजली का प्रबन्ध गांवों में नहीं किया गया है, सड़को का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है, खाद आदि का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग जो बिहार से लकते हैं वहां सड़कों तक की व्यवस्था नहीं, वसतामात के साधन नहीं। अक्सिओं से कहा जाता है कि आप बहा का खीरा करें तो वे भी अपनी मजबूरी दिखा देते हैं कि वहां पर जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं है और जाने से पहले वे बस बार सोचते हैं। जहां पर हवाई जहाज जा सकते हैं,

जहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधाएँ हैं, जहां पर मोटरें दौड़ सकती हैं वहां तो वे चले जाते हैं लेकिन यहां जाना उनके लिए भी मुश्किल होता है। इसके लिए मैं उनको दोष देना नहीं चाहता हूँ। वहां न रेलवे लाइन है, न रोड है और न हवाई जहाज के अड्डे हैं। मंत्री जो शासन कर रहे हैं जब वे ही नहीं जा सकते हैं उन इलाकों में, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश आदि में, तो उस भाग का कब भाव्य चमकेगा, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इस वास्ते आपको इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। देश के उपेक्षित और पिछड़े भागों के लिए, वहां के असंगठित मजदूरों के लिए, उनको उठाने के लिए आप उत्तर प्रदेश आदि को, बिहार मध्य प्रदेश आदि को जो धन दे तो उसके खर्च के वास्ते कुछ गाइडलाइज भी आपको देनी चाहिए और उनको बताना चाहिए कि कितना परसेंट उस धन का इन इलाकों में खर्च हो।

हमारे जिले सूखा और बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष पीड़ित होते हैं। हमें न तो सूखाग्रस्त एरिया डिकलेयर किया गया है और न ही बाढ़ ग्रस्त एरिया डिकलेयर किया गया है। यही हालत अन्य भागों की भी है। हमारे लड़के जो सूखा-ग्रस्त या बाढ़ ग्रस्त या नैचुरल कलैमिटीज से प्रभावित हैं, उनके वास्ते वैंडल गवर्नमेंट पचास परसेंट हिस्सा देती है। लेकिन चूंकि इनको ऐसे इलाके घोषित नहीं किया गया है इस वास्ते इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारे लड़के फीस नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और उनके नाम फाट

[श्री चरित्र का प्रसाध]

दिये गये हैं, वे परीक्षाओं में शामिल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं।

चव्हाण साहब अभी हाल में वहाँ गये थे। उन्होंने वहाँ के हालात को देखा है। वहाँ की घोर गरीबी और बेकारी को देखा है। उनको वहाँ पर ज्ञापन दिया गया था लेकिन आज तक उस ज्ञापन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। हमारे एरिया में राष्ट्रीय बैंक बैंको ने माडल फार्मिंग स्कीम इंट्रोड्यूम की हुई है। लेकिन बैंको से कर्जा लेने में तरह तरह की कठिनाइयों का वहाँ लोगों को सामना करना पड़ता है। एक हजार रुपया कर्जा मिलता है तो डेढ़ सौ रुपया उनका कट जाता है। जो मालदार है उनको उनकी जमानत पर हो नान दे दिया जाता है लेकिन गरीब किसान की ईमानदारी पर धुवहा किया जाता है। उनकी जमीन रहन रखी जाती है, उसका गारेटर देना पड़ता है उसको इनश्योरेस प्रीमियम देना पड़ता है। इस सब में और जमान की रजिस्ट्री आदि करान में उसका बो झई सौ रुपया धाया हो जाता है जबकि मिलता उसको केवल एक हजार रुपया है। यह जो कमी है, इस कमी के ऊपर लीगल एक्साईट्स का सोचना चाहिये। किसान को इस तरह से धाप बरबाद न करे। उनको अपनी ही जमानत पर रुपया मिल जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से रिक्शा वालों को, छोटे छोटे दूकानदारों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको से रुपया उधार मिलना चाहिये। इन बैंको में बीकन बैंकशाव को ज्यादा फायदा मिलना चाहिये। इलाहाबाद बैंक उत्तर प्रदेश का

बैंक है। लेकिन इसका लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश को न हो कर ज्यादा तर लाभ बम्बई कलकत्ता आदि को होता है। रुपया हमारे किसानों का, हमारे लोगों का लगा हुआ है लेकिन उनको लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इनकी पश्चिम में अधिक आर्थिक है लेकिन इसका हैडक्वार्टर बम्बई में है। हिल एरियाज में बन्देखण्ड में इसका कोई हैडक्वार्टर नहीं है। इस वास्ते में जो इलाके हैं य इससे फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। मारे जो फाइनेंस है जो रिसोर्सिंस है और जो हमारे लगे हुए है वे भी अगर हमें मिल जाए तो वे हमारे किसानों के सिचाई व काम में आ सकते हैं दूसर कामों में आ सकते हैं। इस और भी ध्यान देना जाना चाहिये।

मैं गया और घाघरा के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। घाघरा के ऊपर दोहरी पर पुल बना है। लेकिन दोहरी में छपरा के बीच में कोई पुल नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि बनिशा, देवरिया, धाजमगढ़ गोरखपुर को धूम कर जाना पड़ता है और इस में चौबीस घंटे लग जाते हैं? इस वास्ते अगर इस पुल को बना दिया जाए तो चार घंटे में जाया जा सकता है और इस क्षेत्र के विकास में सहायता मिल सकती है। य क्षेत्र आइसैड्ड बने हुए है, टामू बने हुए है और पानी से घिरे रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और ध्यान दें और इस पुल को बनाए। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उतना नहीं कर पाती हैं जितना धाप कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते धापको इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

गाजीपुर में पुल बन रहा है। भारत सरकार को उसके लिए पच्चास परसेंट उना चाहिये और इस पुल को बनाना चाहिये। दोहारी घाट और छपरा के बीच से दो तीन पुल कम से कम और बाघरा पर बनने चाहिये ताकि इन पूर्वी जिलों को आपस में मिलाया जा सके। इसकी मांग बहुत की जा चुकी है लेकिन सरकार के काना पर जू तक नहीं रेंगती। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साधन सीमित हैं। ये जो टापू है जहाँ जाने के लिए कार्ड ट्रामपोट के साधन नहीं है वहाँ पर जब तक पुलों के साधन नहीं हों पायेंगे, हमारा विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। जो प्रकृति ने हमें रिमोमिस दिए है भगवान ने जो रिमोमिस दिए हैं उनका उपयोग करने के लिए हमारे पास पैसे नहीं है साधन नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इस काम में हमारी सहायता करें।

बाघरा पर एक और पुन माझी और बकुला के बीच में बनाना चाहिये ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को मिलाया जा सके। गंगा पर सिन्हा घाट और जय प्रकाश नगर पर पुल बनेगा तो यह भी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, आरा और बलिया आदि को मिलाएगा। प्रदेश सरकार के पास साधन नहीं है कि वह इनको बना सके, इस वारते इस और ध्यान देना चाहिये।

। अब मैं इन्सैड वाटरवेज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पटना से माल डौने बासा जहाज चलता है जो गाजीपुर तक जाता है। इसको इसाहाबाद तक बढ़ाने के लिए अब कहा जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि

यह प्रश्न सरकार का काम है और जब प्रदेश सरकार को कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इस मामले इस और ध्यान देना चाहिये।

घाघरा में पटना से फैजाबाद तक माल डौने वाला जहाज चलाया जाना चाहिये। इस मामले में बंगाल से व्यापार हुआ करता था। अब बंगला देश बन गया है। इसको अग्रत चलाया जाए तो पूर्वी जिला का विकास होने में सहायता मिल सकती है। बनारस में पटना और फैजाबाद में पटना जाने वाला जहाज भी तेज चलने वाला चलाया जाना चाहिये। इसमें विदेशी पर्यटक भी गंगा का किनारा और दर्शनीय स्थान दर्शन की और आकर्षित हो सकेंगे और आपकी नाम होगा।

बगानी रिफाइनरी हमारी बगल में है। इस रिफाइनरी से मालूम छोटे छोटे उद्योग फैसल उद्योग हमारे यहाँ लग सकते हैं। इसकी छानबीन नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी जिलों में इसके सवसिडियरी उद्योग लगाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। जब तक ये उद्योग नहीं लगेंगे हमारे पूर्वी जिला का विकास होना सम्भव नहीं है।

भारत सरकार ने हमारे यहाँ पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में इंडस्ट्रियल लैंडर डिवेलोपमेंट गृहज का सर्वे करवाया था और टीमें भेजी थी। उत्तर प्रदेश और आपकी टीमें गई थी। उसने रिपोर्ट किया था कि टैनरी बलिया से बोन मिल तथा पब्लिक सैक्टर में, जूते बनाने

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

का कारखाना, चमड़े के बक्से बनाने के कारखाने आदि कहा जग तकले है। वहा इन सब के बास्ते पबलिश मात्रा मे रामटीरिबल उपलब्ध है। जब तक इस तरह के कारखाने वहा नही लगाए जाएंगे लोगो को एम्प्लायमेन्ट नही मिलेगा। लेकिन ये सब सिफारिशो रटी की टोकरी मे पडो हुई है। पटेल भायोग ने जो अपनी रिपोर्टमेशज दी थी उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन भी नही हो सका है। एक भाघ जिले मे कर दिया गया है, बाकी किलो मे नही किया गया है।

श्री ज्योतिर्बन्ध बसु काग्रम थोड दो।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद कुछ मना हो सकता है तो काग्रस मे और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व मे ही हो सकता है। इनके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नही है।

बेकारी दूर करने के लिए केश प्रोग्राम का मुलाव दिया गया छ। हर प्रदेश को बराबर इसके लिए पैसा दिया गया है। क्षेत्रो के लिए भी उतना ही खपया दिया गया है जितना की और जगह दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश को कम से कम बुकना रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये, जो दिया जाता है इसको डबल किया जाना चाहिये ताकि वहा की बेकारी दूर करने मे सहायता मिल सके।

कजयुमर बुज्ज बनने पर सरकार पाच छ सी रुक्या खर्च करती है। इस मे से भाघा कम से कम पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रो को दिया जाना चाहिये।

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पन्च प्रदेश आदि को सर्विस मे इनकी प्राबादी के हिसाब से नीकरिया बिलना चाहिये। कई बरस से हब यह भाग करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नही हो रही है। हब गरीबी, और भुखमरी के भिकर हैं। इसको देखते हुए हमे आबादी के हिसाब से सर्विस मे रिप्रिजेन्टेशन मिलना चाहिये।

श्री श्रीवेणु झा (बबनगर) सभापति महोदय, जो अनुपूरक मार्गे हमारे सामने है, उन मे सब से बडी रकम कृषि के लिए 150 करोड रुपये की है, जिस के अन्तर्गत केश प्रोग्राम, सूखा और बाढ से अभावित क्षेत्रो के लिए सहान्यता और औरन उपज बढाने के कार्यक्रम हैं।

बिहार कास्तकारी कानून के मुताबिक जो जोतता है, जमीन पर उस का कानूनी हक है। लेकिन जमीन का मालिक मूठ बोल कर उस कानून का उल्लंघन करता भाया है। आज अगर बटाईदार मांग करता है, तो उस को सिंचाई करने के लिए खपया नही मिलेगा। मालिक उस मे रुचि नही लेता है, जब तक कि वह बटाईदार को लाठी से या पुलिस की सहायता से हटा न दे। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध मे जो पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस के कानूनी हक की हत्या कर के, बिहार कास्तकारी कानून का उल्लंघन कर के बड़े भूस्वामियो के हित मे किया जा रहा है। यह कर्ब बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। इस सिचुति में जमीन धोकमे वाले अपनी जमीन की रक्षा के लिए खडे हो रहे हैं। खेदारों पर मुकदमों

बन रहे हैं। कुछ गोली से मारे गये हैं और सैकड़ों जेल में बन्द हैं।

शासन तौर से चुनाव के समय, और बाद में भी, कृषि के सुधार के नाम पर जमीन की हद बन्दी कम करने की आशा दिलाई गई थी। बाद में हदबन्दी कानून की भूमिका यहां पर तैयार की गई। इस सम्बन्ध में प्राल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के पैल और लैंड रिफार्मज कमीशन के स्टडी रूप ने जो रिपोर्ट्स दीं, उन को भी खत्म कर दिया गया। इस भविष्य में जो मंत्री बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी हैं, उन्होंने अपनी जमीन बचाने के लिए यह सुझाव दिया कि हर बालिग बच्चे को एक परिवार माना जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि इस सुझाव के अनुसार कितने भवियों की फाजिल जमीन बच जाती है।

हमारे कृषि मंत्री, श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद, आसाम में 1400 एकड़ जमीन के मालिक हैं। उन्होंने आसाम के पुराने हदबन्दी कानून के मुताबिक यह रिटर्न दी कि हम सात भाई-बहन हैं और सब का चूल्हा प्रलग प्रलग है और सब में बांटने के बाद नहीं के बराबर फाजिल जमीन रह गई है। आसाम की एसेम्बली ने बहां के राजस्व मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में पिछले साल एक कमेटी बनाई। उस कमेटी ने श्री अहमद को यह नोटिस दिया कि वह इस बारे में जबाब दें कि उन्होंने हदबन्दी का उल्लंघन किया है, रिटर्न देने में गलती की है और जर्नील बर्खास्त है। उस के बाद उस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया। जब मैंने यह सवाल यहां उठाना चाहा, अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे अनुमति

न दी। उन्होंने मुझ से लिखित विवरण मांग कर इस विषय में कृषि मंत्री से जबाब मांगा। कृषि मंत्री की ओर से जबाब आया। उस में कहा गया कि समिति ने प्राठ महीने इन्तजार किया, ज्यादा इन्तजार नहीं किया और इस लिए मुझे जबाब देने का मौका नहीं मिला; फिर भी जो 200 एकड़ जमीन फाजिल हो जाती है, अगर आसाम सरकार चाहती है, तो मैं उस को दे दूंगा। श्री अहमद उस समय आसाम सरकार के मिनिस्टर थे और उसी हैसियत से उन्होंने वह रिटर्न दी थी। उन्होंने लिखित रूप से यह कन्फेशन किया है, कबूल किया है कि उन्होंने वह 200 एकड़ जमीन चुरा-ली। वही कृषि मंत्री आज देश में भूमि सुधार के मालिक हैं। लेकिन इस के बावजूद वह इस्तीफा देने की बात नहीं सोचेंगे और न ही शासक दल उन से इस्तीफा मांगेगा। इस उदाहरण से प्रकट है कि यह सरकार बड़े भूस्वामियों और जमीन के कानून तोड़ने वालों के रक्षक के रूप में काम कर रही है।

बिहार का किस्ता प्राप जानते हैं। बिहार विधान सभा ने टाटा जमींदारी को एबालिश करने का कानून पास किया गया, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उस को रोक रखा गया, क्योंकि टाटा ज्यादा शक्ति-शाली था।

बिहार सरकार पर जमींदारों का प्रभुत्व आज भी पहले से कम नहीं है। कांग्रेस के सब से बुरे दिनों में बिहार कांग्रेस पर बड़े भूस्वामियों और जमींदारों का जो दबदबा था, वह आज भी कम नहीं हुआ है। वहीं

[श्री भागीन्द्र झा]

नये कानून में तीसरी किस्म की लैंड, ड्राई लैंड, की हद 30 एकड़ रखी गई। यहां से उस को यह शर्त लगा कर वापिस कर दिया गया कि 30 एकड़ से बढ़ा कर 27 एकड़ कर दिया जाये। एक साल का विलम्ब किया गया और अब वहां यह किया जा रहा है कि 30 एकड़ को चौथी स्किम में रख दिया जाये और तीसरी किस्म में एक नई किस्म पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिस को 25 एकड़ दे देगे। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि बिहार में अस्ती फीमदी जमीन हदबन्दी में नहीं जायेगी। इस तरह भूमि-मुधार के वास्तविक उद्देश्य और आधुनिक को ही खत्म किया जा रहा है और मैं समझना हूँ कि यह देश के मतदाताओं, अन्न-उत्पादकों और अन्न-खाताओं के साथ बड़ा विश्वासघात है और इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है।

सरकार 150 करोड़ रुपये देने जा रही है और जैसा कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है, कितना कम खर्च हुआ है। अब वर्ष का आखिरी समय आ रहा है और जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में जल्दी रुपया खर्च करने पर जोर दिया जायेगा। जिन इलाकों में बेहतर तरीके से खर्च हो रहा है, वहां आधा रुपया अफसर और कन्स्ट्रक्टर आदि आ जाते हैं। मुझे कुछ कांग्रेसी एम० पी० ने बताया है कि जिस इलाके में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अजबूत है, वहां तो वह घेराव आदि कर के रिजीक का कुछ काम करवा लेती है, लेकिन दूसरे इलाकों में रिजीक का सामान गांवों में नहीं पहुंच पाता है और अन्न अफसर तथा कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ता आदि उस

को ऊपर ही ऊपर आ भेजे हैं। बिहार के राजनीतिक जीवन में जो कूड़ा-कॉर्कट आया, वह सब यहां कांग्रेस पार्टी में आया था है। जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में किसी तरह की भुगतान करने में इतनी बड़ी रकम के बहुत बड़े हिस्से की बढ़ाई ही होगी।

जहां तक पश्चिमी कोसी नेहरू का प्रश्न है, तीन बार उसका उद्घाटन हो चुका है। एक बार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने, दूसरी बार र्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने और तीसरी बार श्री जगजीवन राम ने उसका उद्घाटन किया। तीन तीन बार उद्घाटन होने के बावजूद वहां आज मिट्टी का काम की शुरुआत नहीं हुई और उसके लिए भारत में एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं खरीदी गई। पहले नेपाल का बहाना किया जाता था। अब नेपाल सरकार न समझती करके अपने यहां जमीन दे ही है। अब भारत सरकार कहती है कि बिहार के पास खर्चा नहीं है। क्या सरकार इस रकम को उस खर्च के लिए नहीं दे सकती है, जिसमें बेईमानी होने पर भी टिककर काम हो जायेगा, बेकारों को काम मिलेगा और मिचवाई का स्थायी इन्तजाम होगा? वह काम ऐसा नहीं होया कि रुपया तो खर्च कर दिया गया और बाद में खोजने पर भी काम न मिले। खोजने की जरूरत भी नहीं है। बरसात में खत्म हो गया। तो इस तरह से हल्के काम के अर्पित पैसा गायब हो जाता है। क्या उसके टिककर काम नहीं हो सकता है? बंधक योजना कम से बढ़ाई हुई है और पैसे के अभाव में

बहुत ही धीमी रफ्तार में काम हो रहा है। राजस्थान नहर जिसके चलने राजस्थान का नकशा बदल जायेगा बल्कि देश में अन्न के अभाव का ही नकशा बदल जायेगा अन्न की कमी नहीं रहेगी वह राजस्थान नहर भी पैस की कमी के कारण बहुत ही मंद गति में चल रही है, बहुत ही धीमी रफ्तार में उस नहर का काम चल रहा है। ता क्या इस रकम को हम उस काम में नहीं लगा सकते हैं जहाँ बेकारी का इलाज भी हो सकता है और सिंचाई का काम भी हो सकता है। गंडक में जितने कदम हम बढ़ते हैं, काम शुरू हो रहा है, राजस्थान में जितने कदम हम बढ़ते हैं, सिंचाई का काम शुरू हो रहा है। तो सिंचाई का काम भी है और बेकारी को काम देने का काम भी है और टिकाऊ आधारा पर देश को अन्न के मामले में स्वाधीन बनाने का काम भी है उसके लिए पैस की कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या पैसों को खर्च करने का यही आधार है कि उस को हम लुटा दे या उस को हम तरह से खर्च करें कि टिकाऊ आधार पर देश को स्वावलंबी बनाने में वह मददगार हो सके।

इसी तरह से जो इंडियन कापर कार्पोरेशन को लिया गया वह स्नागत की बात है लेकिन उस के लिए भी अंग्रेज पूँजीपतियों को मुआवजा देने की बात है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि एक पैसा बिलायत से लेकर उन्होंने नहीं लगाया है और जो हमारे देश से लेकर उन्होंने लगाया उसका सैकड़ों गुना वह लूट कर विदेश ले गये। अब आज की हालत में उन को सड़क सात करोड़ रुपया फिर मुआवजा में दे रहे हैं। संविधान का सशोधन हुआ, लोक सभा पहले बंग की गई, बनाव

म पड़ने हम बाग गए और जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त कर यहाँ संविधान का सशोधन हुआ कि मुआवजों के मवाल पर कोई दखल नहीं दगा प्रायः उस के बाद किंग माटे मात करोड़ उन का मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है। साढ़े 16 करोड़ तोयल के मानिका को देने जा रहे हैं। तो इन बड़े पैमाने पर यह मुआवजा दगों और रिदगों पूँजीपतियों को देकर कर-दानाधरा पर इनका बड़ा वाश डालना क्या यह जरूरी है? क्या यह उचित भी है, वास्तवीय भी है जबकि दग मकट म गुजर रहा है? बगना दश क चलने और दूसरे मामला के चलने हम पर मुनीबन आई। सूबे के चलते मुर्साबने आई लेकिन इन सब के चलते पूँजीपतियों का पैसा दन म कार्ड दिक्कत का सवाल नहो उठेगा? क्या इस पैस में हम कोई कमी नहीं कर सकन है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय मुआवजा देना सरकार की पूँजीपत नानि को दर्शाना है।

यूगाडा का मामला है। यह एक मानवीय मामला है, इस में दो राय नहीं हो सकती है कि जो हमारे यहाँ आ गए है या मजबूरी में आ जाते हैं उनके बारे में यथासम्भव हमें कुछ करना है। लेकिन मैं इसमें राजनीतिक सवाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। अब केनिया में यह सवाल उठ रहा है। अफ्रीका के अन्य मुक्तों में भी यह सवाल उठने वाला है। हो सकता है मलएणिया बगैरह में भी यह मवाल उठ जाये। स्वा भारत सरकार के बारे में यह शक किया जा सकता है या नहीं कि यूगाडा में जो भारतीय लोग हैं, जो पूर्वी अफ्रीका या दक्षिणी अफ्रीका में हैं उन को आपने क्या राय दी थी? क्या

for

1972-73

काय ने यह राय दी थी कि तुम अपने को ब्रिटिश नागरिक के रूप में दर्ज कराओ ? क्या काय ने यह राय दी थी कि तुम वहाँ के बूनावा के या और देशों के नागरिक के रूप में अपने को दर्ज न कराओ ? और नहीं तो क्या अभी भी यह, प्रयास हो रहा है कि वहाँ जो भारतीय लोग बसे हैं वह उस जमीन को अपनी जन्म भूमि समझें ? उस जमीन के साथ बफादारी बरतें और जो उसको लूटने वाले हों, चाहे वह ब्रिटिश रहें हों या दूसरे रहे हों उनके खिलाफ वहाँ के लोगों का साथ दें नहीं तो यह मसला बार बार हमारे सामने आयेगा । इसलिए वह केवल अन्तर्नीय मसला नहीं है, यह राजनीतिक मसला है । इतने भारतीय लोग जो वहाँ हैं वह उस भूमि की तरक्की के लिए, उस भूमि के संरक्षण के लिए वहाँ के लोगों का समर्थन करें । अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादियों ने हमें भी लूटा है और उन्हें भी लूटा है, उससे यह लड़ने का इयास कर रहे हैं तो हम उनका साथ दें और उनसे खोस्ती के साथ रहें । नहीं तो आज भारत में यह तबाबू बन रही है कि वह अमीन खराब है और अंग्रेज बड़े अच्छे हैं भारत के पूँजीपति अच्छे हैं, वहाँ के भारतीय लोग चाहे वह कुछ सुखबोरी और ब्लैक वहाँ पर करते हों वह बड़े अच्छे हैं । यह फिर आयेगा तो हमारे देश का नुकसां घूमिना हो जायेगा ।

एक प्राथमिकी बन्त और कृष्णा प्राकृष्ण हूँ कि एक अम्बेडकर के दफ्तर के बारे में इसमें क्या है कि उच्चको अर्जास्तोषी को लेकर कोर्ट के मामले के चलते सब खर्च देना पड़ रहा है, और काँसा, उसके लिए हमारे बजट के माँग

की जा रही है अनुदान के रूप में । एक और मामला है केरल के ही एक अम्बेडकर क्लब के दफ्तर के विरुद्ध नाम के एक अम्बेडकर को बिसमित कर दिया एक और राष्ट्रपति की ओर से संविधान की 311 द्वारा के मुतत्रिक बिसमित कर दिया गया, वह भी कोर्ट में गया, क्या यह उचित है कि राष्ट्रपति के विशेषाधिकार को लेकर एक व्यक्ति को बर्बास्त करने के काम में उसे सामा जाये और किसी सुनवाई के ? मैं सम्मत्ता हूँ इस तरह की कार्यवाही बन्द होनी चाहिए, कि एक व्यक्ति या एक कर्मचारी के लिए राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति का दुखयोग किया जाये और तब फिर नाद में हमें खर्च देना पड़े ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): While supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1972-73, I want to make two observations, particularly, about the development of industries in our country.

While granting the licence or letter of intent, simply they are passing on the order only to the institutions or to the co-operative societies, but there is no co-ordination between the Finance Department, the Ministry of Steel and the Industries Department. I will quote one instance with which I am closely associated since the last two or three years.

The Ministry of Industries, on the recommendation of the Food Ministry, has granted a licence to my co-operative society in the sugar industry. After one year the FCI granted me a loan of Rs. 1 crore on the guarantee of the Government of India and the State Government. Without any grant of iron and steel how can we complete this project within time, Sir? I have paid nearly Rs. 40,000 in one year as commitment charges, besides Rs. 14

lakhs in the form of interest. I approached the Ministry of Iron and Steel. They have said that this is the fifth category or the sixth category. They said: You will have to wait and take your own chance. On my personal effort, I could get only 50 per cent of my requirements for the sugar factory. Even though the Food and Agriculture Ministry recommended this, due to the non-coordination of the various departments concerned with this industry, the industries are not being developed. There is no inter-linked machinery with the various concerned Ministries.

Sir, simply granting the money and granting the licence alone will not do. By that alone industries will not be developed as we wish them to develop. You are abusing only the mercantile community. In my opinion, lack of proper distribution system in our policies and programmes is responsible for all the difficulties and for the so-called price rise.

There is the Agro Industries Corporation in my State (Andhra Pradesh). The farmers will need half a tonne, quarter tonne, etc. of zinc sheets and other materials for construction of say, cattle shed or pump shed, etc. Now, in this regard, to help the farmers, the Government of India, Steel Ministry, has given about 600 or 700 tonnes of zinc sheets to the above-mentioned Agro Industries Corporation. The Government's cost price is only Rs. 1200 per tonne. But do you know what they do? They are charging, I am told, Rs. 1900 per tonne to the small farmers. That means what? That means 58 per cent over and above the Government's original cost of the product.

Sir, we are heckled by the other parties only on account of the misdeeds of these organisations. The Finance Ministry and other Ministries should examine and see as to how best they can function so as to give satisfaction to the interests of

the consumers and the small cooperative industries. The FCI has charged the society Rs. 12,000 as legal fees alone, without any necessity there for any legal assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN Kindly confine your speech to the Supplementary Demands alone.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Supplementary Demands involve everything, Industrial Development, Finance so many other things. Sir, three Ministers are here; they are in charge of Industrial Development, Finance and Agriculture. So, I want to bring this to the notice of the Ministers who are here.

I will now come to the pressing problem particularly in my State, that is, the Mulki rules. Sir, the movement has not been started by anybody. It is only spontaneous, due to the pressing circumstances. The students and the NGOs have taken the lead; they are being directly affected and they have taken the lead. They are directly affected on account of the Mulki rules in Andhra area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you to confine yourself to the Supplementary Demands which alone are before the House. You are taking up now a new issue, which is, the Mulki issue. It has nothing to do with the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Home Ministry is also involved in these Supplementary Demands, Finance Ministry is also involved. While supporting the Demands on all the subjects which have been listed here, I would like to point out that there are Demands relating to the Ministries of Home, Steel and Finance. Therefore, I may be permitted to make my observations on these very relevant subjects. It is very rarely that I get an opportunity to speak, and, therefore, I want to express my views to the hon. Ministers so that they may rectify these

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[SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA] things at the Government's level. I have no other purpose in expressing these things.

Lastly, in regard to the mulki rules, I would submit....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not touch that point.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I would just say one sentence. Government have now taken the matter up in their hands. The other day, unfortunately, my hon. friend Shri Gupta had made some remarks; I do not know whether they were unparliamentary or not; he had said something about the landlords and the Khamma community. I would like to mention the facts to the House. Please ask him to appoint a committee to go into the matter; let them examine the position. The leader of their party in my State is not here, but he is outside the House. But he is also a landlord's son. Let a committee examine how much property he has acquired, and how much property was his father's. He may be preaching these things for Northern India, but his father's property and his property come to a 100-acre village there. This is how their leaders are misrepresenting and misguiding the people. My hon. friend Shri Gupta is not here. I am very sorry for him. Let him appoint a committee. In his own party, let him appoint a committee. I am prepared to give a challenge to him on this point.

In regard to the Khamma community I would like to point out that they had sacrificed for the country. In Andhra Pradesh, the people belonging to this community have sacrificed for the country from 1921 up to this date. The Khammas and the Brahmins had started the non-co-operation movement in 1921. In fact, my own brother had resigned from the British raj. I could not prosecute my studies myself, because from 1921 I had given up my studies. I learnt my lessons only in

the jails. Yet, their leaders are speaking like this. Shri Rajeshwar Rao speaks soberly always. But unfortunately, I do not know how this kind of information has been given to my hon. friend. He has told us that their leader has given all this information. Their leaders had approached our Ministers also. The non-Khammas had instigated them, and all this propaganda has started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has explained the position. He should conclude now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The Andhra Pradesh Government have now taken the right steps. We are expecting a result which would be acceptable to all the regions. As the hon. Prime Minister has said, the least unsatisfactory solution will be found out for this issue within the next two or three days, so that all the present *golmal* may be stopped.

Once again, I would like to tell my hon. friend let him be prepared to have an inquiry into how much property the communists have acquired in the national movement.

In conclusion, I would like to mention one other thing in regard to the communists. It is said that we have exploited the situation. But I would like to point out that it was the communists who had exploited the movement in Telengana before the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, when the communists had all gone underground.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The communists are not under debate now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I want to avail of this platform to point out the actual facts....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The communists are not under the Supplementary Demands. So, let the hon. Member kindly conclude now.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: But facts must be put forward here.

SHRI BHOGENERA JHA: The hon. Member should be ashamed of criticising the role of the communists in 1946-47-48. I would like to mention that the communists were the leading force in fighting the Nizam's Government and the Razakars; they had liberated that State while the Congressmen had fled away from that State.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: But peace has to be maintained. My hon. friend had brought in the question of land reforms. I would like to submit that land reform is just a slogan only. I would like this to be examined as to how many communists had acquired land before the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh was formed, and how many hundreds of acres the communists had acquired. So, they are the exploiters. I can challenge my hon. friend on this. Let there be an inquiry into this matter. Let him please appoint a committee from his own communist party itself and find out how many communists are landlords and how many communists from Krishna district had got lands in Telengana. So, it is not we who have exploited the Telengana area. We have only developed the Andhra capital, and that is why we want a share along with others.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1972-73.

Under Demand No. 53, a sum of Rs. 216.79 lakhs has been asked for as subsidy to be given to the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal. As on 31st March, 1972 the total cash losses suffered by this public undertaking amounted to Rs. 81.36 crores.

This factory went into operation in early 1961 and even after 11 years this unit has not reached the break-even point. I wonder whether this unit will ever come to a stage of making a nominal profit. All these years the Government have been giving loans to this undertaking. In this year's Supplementary Demands, the capital structure of the company is sought to be reorganised. I do not know for how long the Government will be giving loans and such other financial assistance to this company. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that every effort should be made to gear up the production in this factory so that this factory reaches early the break-even stage.

17.00 hrs.

Demand No. 129 makes financial provision for the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation. Sir, at present the metal scrap as also the steel scrap available in the three Steel Plants, in the Avadi Tank Factory and also in the Heavy Engineering Corporation is being auctioned. I have come across serious allegations of malpractice in this system of auctioning the scrap. I would suggest that all kinds of metal and steel scrap available in the country should be handled by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation and the system of auctioning should be done with.

Under this demand there is also reference to the Salem Steel Plant. The Salem Steel Limited has been set up. It is stated that the project will be completed by 1977. Phase I of the first stage is expected to be completed in three years, the phase II in 1½ years and the second stage—the production of silicon steel sheets, etc.—in about 6 years. By reading this one gets the impression that the project may take 10 years for completion. But, today, in answer to Question No. 1145 the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

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Minister of Steel stated that the project will be completed by 1979. He also said that the railway yard, water and power supply are under preparation. If such a categorical statement has been incorporated in the Supplementary Demands, the people reading it would not get confused. I would request the Government there should be no delay in the completion of the 'Dream Child' of four crores of Tamil people. I would plead with the hon. Minister that all the efforts needed for completing the project by 1979 should be expedited.

Sir, under Demand No 136, at a cost of Rs 28 lakhs two buildings having 60 flats are being purchased from private people for giving residential accommodation to the P & T staff in Bombay. The total number of P & T staff in Bombay is 27,911 and if the target of 25 per cent satisfaction so far as the provision of residential accommodation to the staff is to be achieved, then there should be 7,000 flats. At present there are only 1,971 flats and even in this 842 flats are under construction. I do not approve of the system of purchasing buildings from the private people for this purpose. It would be better that the Government undertake massive construction programme to achieve this aim. Here I would also urge that the Urban Property Ceiling should be introduced quickly. If that is done, both the State and the Central Government will be able to get the surplus private building at moderately cheap price. Anyhow, I would suggest that the idea of purchasing private buildings should not be encouraged.

In these Supplementary Demands, there is the provision of Rs 150 crores for agricultural crash production programmes. When I read this, I was reminded of the provision of Rs 100 crores last year for Crash Employment Programmes. You know, Sir, that this Programme has not met with success. A major portion of this allocation remains unutilised. The

main reason for this is that constructive programmes had not been formulated and the moneys were not disbursed to the State Governments at the appropriate time. I would not like that this provision of Rs 150 crores for agricultural crash production programmes should meet with the same fate of crash employment programmes. It should be ensured that this provision is allocated to the States at the appropriate time and that worthwhile and meaningful schemes for augmenting agricultural production should be drawn up quickly. If the agricultural crash production programmes do not succeed, then we may have to go through an unprecedented crisis in the country in view of the drought and famine conditions prevailing in different parts of the country. There should be better coordination between the States and the Central Government so far as the agricultural crash production programmes are concerned.

Under Demand No 131 a sum of Rs 6.89 crores has been provided for the IAC. It is stated that a major portion of this provision will go to meet the increased wages and salaries of IAC employees. If this is the position, I am afraid that there is no meaning in thinking about taking away four major trunk routes from the IAC and handing them over to the Air India. A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of full utilisation of planes available with Air India and it is reported that the Government are awaiting the recommendations of this Committee to implement this proposal. If four major trunk inland routes are given to the Air India, then the IAC will incur more losses and the Government will have to make increased provision to meet this loss. As it is, both the IAC and the Air India are incurring losses. Air India has got more planes than the traffic offering and the IAC has less planes to cope with the increasing traffic offering within the country. Both are Central Government undertakings and it should not

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be difficult for the Government to bring about proper co-ordination between the I.A.C. and the Air India and ensure that both the undertakings work profitably. I would request the Government to give their serious consideration to this suggestion.

Before I conclude, I would refer to only one point. The main reason for the prevailing drought conditions in many parts of the country is non-availability of adequate power supply. I am sorry to say that no provision has been made in these Supplementary Demands for either expanding or for undertaking approved power projects in the drought afflicted and floods ravaged parts of the country. If more power is not generated in the quickest possible time, the country is in for a severe crisis. I would appeal that adequate attention should be paid by the Government to this problem of adequate supply of power throughout the country.

With these words, I concluded.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): Although it is the supplementary demands that are before the House, it gives us an opportunity to discuss various matters arising from that and also bring to the notice of the Government if there are any serious lapses committed by the departments under the Finance Minister. An article or some news appeared in one of the Bombay papers regarding some kind of a transaction I would not call it misappropriation which does not fit in with our method of working.

It was reported in Blitz dated the 4th November, 1972 and I do not know whether the Government has been seized of the matter. If not, I would like to put it before Government for their consideration. The custodian of a bank retired. Banks have been nationalised and Finance Ministry has control over them. After his retirement, the Board of Directors met after one month. The first and foremost thing is that he is allowed four months leave preparatory to retirement. That

may be absolutely legal. The resolution passed by the Board of Directors was like this. He was given away the car of the bank at 6 paise. The gift packet contained over 30 items. They were given away at what is called written down value, i.e. book value. It is an incredible formula. Can you imagine a retiring custodian walking away with the car he has been using for just 6 paise? That was the written down value of the Plymouth car on June 20, 1972! He was allowed to stay in the bank house. It is said that he has two houses in Delhi. But as he could not get possession, he was allowed to stay in the bank house at the rate of Rs. 400 or 500, but the bank will have to pay not less than Rs. 3000 or 4000. This gentleman has been allowed to stay for 2 years. I wonder if a chaprasi or a clerk were in that position, the same consideration would have been shown to him as was shown to this custodian who was only receiving a meagre sum of Rs. 4000 or 5000 a month. Three air-conditioners worth Rs. 10,000 were sold for Rs. 2,292. That may be again the book value, quite legal. The bank did not need it and it was sold. Possibly the bank will go in for new air-conditioners. Six carpets valued at Rs. 12,912.99 were given away for Rs. 2602.30. Almirahs worth Rs. 1,835 were given away for Rs. 237.34. Book cases worth Rs. 755 were given away for 30 paise. There are many other things which I hope the Government will look into. The question is, is this story which has appeared in the press correct or not? This paper does bring out sensational stories, but many a time it is true. This paper has given details about the number of the resolution by which all these things have been passed. So, it is a legal transaction; nothing illegal. The custodian retires and the Board of Directors passes this resolution. There must be a Government nominee on the Board. Was he a party to this resolution? Because if he was a party to this resolution, then I think something is definitely wrong somewhere and the nationalised banks are not working

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in the interests of the people but, possibly, in the interests of the officials and the Custodian himself.

AN HON. MEMBER: He must also have got something.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Possibly; we do not know that. I would like to pose the following questions to the Finance Minister. Are they seized of this matter? If it is true, are they investigating it and, if so, what is the result of it? If it is untrue, if it is a wrong news, then they should take action against the paper for having published such a wrong news item. They should not try to hoodwink us, because this involves the fundamental question whether our nationalised agencies are working in the right direction. If they are not working in the right direction, where are we going? All the public enterprises, or at least most of them, are running at a loss. Day before yesterday we discussed the rags scandal on the floor of the House. Today I have read out from the paper another instance. This is a malpractice which has been perpetrated by the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Punjab National Bank.

I would, therefore, say that it is time to sit up and look at the things that are going round. With the rags scandal on the one side, this on the other side if it is proved true, and with many other things which are going on everywhere, is it not time to look at the administration and decide for ourselves who is ruling this country? Is Parliament ruling this Country or the administration is ruling this country? This is a very fundamental question that we will have to decide. If Parliament is not running this country it is time that Parliament should see that the administration is brought completely under the control of Parliament. Otherwise, we have no right to be the representatives of the people as we claim to be. It is the sovereign right of the people, the vote of the people, the sovereignty of the people that must reflect in every administra-

tive action of the government instead of the officials ruling this country and the sovereignty vesting just amongst ourselves and our abusing or pulling up the Ministers while those who are responsible sit quiet in the easy chair and enjoy our circus without paying any entertainment fees. This is the submission which I would like to place before the Finance Minister.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Chairman, my colleagues on this side have streamlined the scandalous and corrupt practices that are being pursued by the various Ministries when they spoke on the supplementary demands, while our Congress friends have largely focussed their attention on local problems or individual cases. While speaking on the supplementary demands for an additional expenditure of Rs. 309.77 crores, which are being discussed now, I would like to present the impact of the additional expenditure on the economy and, secondly, whether it would really serve the national objectives.

What are the national objectives? They are growth, stability and social justice. But what we see them result in? At the moment, while we talk in terms of growth, it actually results in economic stagnation. While we talk of stability, it actually results in spiralling prices. While we talk of social justice, we find large unemployment in our country. This is really the picture before us.

The national leadership is very fond of talking in terms of ideology, policies and principles. But when we see, in terms of results, we find that at the moment the present government have got no ideology whatsoever, no policy and no principles. They have got only one ideology and that is to retain power at any cost.

The present leadership is known for blowing hot and cold at the same time. The Prime Minister just a little while ago had claimed that economy has

turned the corner and prefers to be misguided by the World Bank reports. Then, all of a sudden, she realised that the situation is not that good and that it is going to be extremely difficult.

Similarly, the Finance Minister has always been found in search of some alibies. Sometimes he talks in terms of weather; sometimes he talks about refugee influx or Indo-Pak war of 1971. He has obviously shown a great deal of complacency while handling the economic situation in the country though, I know, he has repeatedly denied that the Government suffered from a sense of complacency. Then, all of a sudden, he started seeing the signs of recovery and said that the Government has taken a series of measures for economic recovery. But we find, in this House, while replying to the debate on rise in prices, that he spoke of a deepening economic crisis and he laid emphasis on the need for importing foodgrains to the extent of 1.5 million tonnes.

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These contradictory statements which are being made by the national leadership in this country do give an impression to the common man that the national leadership refuses to learn from the past experiences. At the moment, it is true, there is a whispering campaign going on that Mr. Chavan has failed as the Finance Minister and that he is wholly incapable to deal with the critical situation prevailing in the country. I will say, it is not only the Finance Minister but the entire Government that has failed.

The economic policies of the Government have failed to deliver the goods and the common man today feels that the Government has got an image of helplessness and that they cannot really deliver the goods. The common man has begun wondering as to what is to be done at the moment. The common man is greatly disappointed. The myth has been exploded; the Government leaders have been exposed.

If the economic policies are not radically amended today, I can tell you that the national objective, that is, the price stability, will never be achieved and that the prices, with these Supplementary Demands, will rise at least by 10 per cent within a period of six months, by middle of 1973. This is what I predict. Let the Government note that the promises and hopes that were expressed from time to time will all go in vain.

I know, at the time of the Budget, the Finance Minister told us that additional Central excise will not increase the prices. But we know that it has resulted in 11 per cent price rise during the last six or seven months. This is the situation prevailing in the country. Therefore, these Supplementary Demands cannot be supported unless and until the Government really gives an assurance that it will actually not lead to additional deficit financing.

At the time of the Budget, the Finance Minister had budgeted for Rs. 252 crores as deficit financing for the current year. But we are now told that it has already gone beyond Rs. 450 crores. I feel that the Government has really muddled with the whole concept of deficit financing. What is deficit financing exactly? Does it not include net bank credit? This is a question I ask the Government because I know the Reserve Bank's definition that the net bank credit is included in the definition of deficit financing. If you see the net bank credit figures, they were Rs. 1,288 crores for 12 months ending October, 1972 as against Rs. 995 crores during the preceding 12 months. These net bank credits should necessarily give an impression or an idea of exactly as to what effect the deficit financing has got.

Last year we were told that deficit financing had gone only to the extent of Rs. 710 crores. But, in actual practice, it has gone beyond Rs. 1,100 crores and the money supply expand-

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[Shri Virendra Agarwal] ed during the 12 months ending October 1971 by Rs. 745 crores and during the next 12 months the money supply expanded by Rs. 825 crores. The massive deficit of the government sector during the latest 12 months has been of the order of Rs. 1,300 crores. You can very well visualise the impact of deficit financing on prices. We are told by the Government that the direct tax collection figures have crossed Rs. 1,000 crores mark and we have also been told by the Government that the government loans have gone up from Rs. 215 crores to Rs. 423 crores. The Bangladesh refugee fund is still going on. With all these collections, the deficit financing today has gone beyond Rs. 1,300 crores during the last 12 months. That is why I say that the fiscal policy is the main culprit for the present economic stagnation prevailing in the country, and so long as the economic policies and the fiscal policies are not tuned to the needs, I am afraid, the economy can never recover, whatever efforts we may make on different fronts.

It has been suggested several times that, if we really want the economy to improve, we must take bold measures. The Finance Minister should spell out these bold measures to reduce the money supply in the market. Whenever any suggestion is made to the Government we know how indifferent the Government is to it. We have suggested that at least for a period of one year there should be no deficit financing whatsoever, deficit financing should be reduced to zero.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Not possible.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Secondly, we have suggested that there should be a reduction in excise duties on all essential items of consumption. Thirdly, we have suggested that incentives should be given for accelerating the growth of production in the fields of both agriculture and industry. We have also suggested that stern measures be taken to curb black money in the country, and we

must do something to improve the faulty distribution system. Finally we have said that unproductive and non-Plan expenditure be cut down at least by ten per cent. These are the suggestions that we have made. I know that the Finance Ministry has recently suggested that a five per cent cut in non-Plan expenditure will be made. I am not satisfied with these figures because I know, on an earlier occasion when the Finance Minister made similar promises, they have all gone wrong. We would like to know exactly what amount of expenditure has been reduced in the non-Plan or unproductive expenditure. In any case, we want the Government to present some sort of a White Paper to the House, so that the nation is convinced that the Government really means business so far as the question of cutting unproductive and non-Plan expenditure is concerned. This is the only way for curbing inflationary pressures; the deficit can be cut only in this way. Either the Government expenditure should be slashed in a big way or non-inflationary finance should be found to finance the gap between the government revenue and government expenditure. If this is not achieved, I am afraid, the present economic policies will never deliver the goods and the present mood of the nation—disappointment and annoyance—may turn into nationwide violence. The economic policies need to be given a fresh look and need to be changed to meet the needs of the people. If the Government is really determined to meet the aspirations which they have aroused, then they should do something, and something radical, at the early stage. The whole democratic process is in danger today. If the common man loses his faith and confidence in the entire government and its economic policies, I am sure even the democratic functioning may get jeopardised. The Government today is responsible for holding the price line; the earlier it does that, the better it is; otherwise, all these political commitments will have little meaning and the country will go to the dogs.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और इसके साथ साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश के उन अंचलों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो आज तक उपेक्षित रहे हैं और जिनकी कमी पूछ नहीं हुई है। वे क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ गरीब बसता है, देश का मजदूर बसता है और वह बसता है, जो सरकार बनाता और बिगाड़ता है। सरकार और वित्त मंत्री जी को उनकी ओर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

जब मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल की ओर जाता हूँ, तो मालूम होता है कि स्वतंत्रता के पच्चीस वर्षों में हमारे यहाँ कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ एक भी सड़क नहीं बनी है और एक भी औद्योगिक संस्थान नहीं खोला गया है। वहाँ सिर्फ चार पुरानी और टूटी-फूटी गन्ना मिलें बरकरार हैं। मैंने माननीय उद्योग मंत्री से यह मांग की थी कि इसी सदन के द्वारा जो पटेल आयोग बिठाया गया था, उसकी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया जाये और उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाये। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

आज के जमाने में अगर वित्त मंत्री जनता की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो सकती है। भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन यहाँ हमेशा सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। हर बरस सूखे की आशंका रहती है। इस बरस सूखे के कारण धान की फसल नहीं हुई है। बरती जिले में तीन तहसीलों में एक भी दाना धान का नहीं हुआ है और

वहाँ भुखमरी पड़ गई है। अभी तक वहाँ कोई राहत-कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय बस्ती जिले और उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान दें, जहाँ सूखा पड़ा है।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बहुत बड़ी कमी हो गई है। इस का एकमात्र कारण यह है कि उसके पाम पीसा नहीं है, जिससे बिजली के नये नये कारखाने लगाये जा सकें। मैं देखता हूँ कि देश में सदियों से जो बड़ा आदमी रहा है, वह आज भी बड़ा बनता जा रहा है और जो गरीब रहा है, वह और गरीब होता जा रहा है। लेकिन आज वह जमाना आ गया है, जब गरीबों की ओर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि गरीब यह बर्दास्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि वे गरीब बने रहें और अमीर अधिक अमीर होते जायें।

आज जो लैंड सीलिंग आ रही है, उसमें किस का जमीन निकल रही है? कुते और बिल्ली के नाम जमीन करा दी गई है। मेरे जिले में सिर्फ तीन चार आदमियों की जमीन निकल रही है। और वह भी कहां निकल रही है—अपने रिश्तेदारों, अपने हलवाहे और चरवाहे के नाम कराई जा रही है। जब तक वित्त मंत्री विशेष ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तब तक गरीबों को कोई राहत नहीं मिलने वाली है।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, बहुत ही ठीक किया गया। होना चाहिये था, हुआ। लेकिन उस राष्ट्रीयकरण से क्या लाभ हुआ? अभी जो हमारे मित्र बोले हैं उन्होंने क्लिच का उदाहरण दिया। डाय-

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे]

रेक्टर महोदय ने 6 नये पैसे में कार खरीद ली, यह तो एक घटना है। मैं चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी गरीब अचला की ओर चले गरीबों की ओर निगाह डाले नहीं तो अब जमाना बहुत खराब आ रहा है। केवल आश्वामन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जनता चाहती है उसकी गरीबी दूर की जाये। केवल थोथे प्रोग्राम में कोई काम नहीं होगा।

मैं एक निवेदन अपने गरीब जिनके लिए करदू, बट है बिडरघाट का पुल जो बस्ती, फौजाबाद आज़मगढ़ जिला को जोड़ने वाला है। अगर वह पुल बन जायेगा इस क्रीश प्रोग्राम में तो उस क्षेत्र के लिए बड़ा काम हो जायेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को अन्यायवाद देता हूँ कि कुछ धनराशि उन्कोने दी है किमानो और मजदूरी के लिए इस क्रीश प्रोग्राम में लेकिन मैं चाहुंगा कि क्रीश प्रोग्राम की जिम्मेदारी केवल अफसर-शास्त्री के ऊपर न मोंगी जाये, और लोगो में भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी बाटी जाये। इस देश में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद अगर कोर्ट आगे बढ़ा है तो वह है आफिमर। अफसरों के कहने पर मंत्री लोग फलम उठाते है और जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसी पर दस्तखत होकर चला जाता है। किस चीज पर दस्तखत कर रहे है मालम नहीं।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए है, मैं एक निवेदन कर द कि जो देश का गन्ना उत्पादक है उसने कोई बढ़न बड़ा पाया नहीं किया है, उसने इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायता दिया है। यहाँ से गन्ने का मूल्य 8 रुपये निर्धारित किया जा रहा है। सारे मूल्य मंत्री परेशान हैं कि करें क्या ? मैंने

उत्तर प्रदेश को देखा तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को तीन अन्नानो में बाँट दिया गया है। हमारे सामने अभी आंध्र प्रदेश का उदाहरण है। मैं वह उदाहरण उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं ले जाना चाहता। उत्तर प्रदेश की एकता बरकरार रहनी चाहिए लेकिन अगर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी तीन भागों में तीन मूल्य बाँट देगे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर तो उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यह भाग मुलगा पक्की है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जो गन्ने का मूल्य है चीनी के मूल्य से गन्ने के मूल्य का कोई मतलब नहीं है 85 नये पैसे में मोलैमिम खरीदा जाता है और 15 रुपया क्वीटल में बाजार में बेचा जाता है। खोई का दाम हाई स्पेण क्वीटल है। ता इसमें गन्ने के मूल्य पर अगर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। बड़ा बड़ा होता जा रहा है, गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है इस पर विशेष ध्यान आपको देना होगा। गरीबों, मजदूरों को और जब तक ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक देश का बल्ल्याण हाने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ गाव गाव में ट्रैक्टर लगाये जायें और उन क्षेत्रों में जलर लगायें जायें जहाँ पर सिंचाई के साधनों की बहुत कमी है। उसका आप अगर उदाहरण देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश का बस्ती जिला है गोरखपुर, देवरिया, आज़मगढ़, बलिया, जौनपुर गाज़ीपुर ये जिले है। वहाँ के लिए एक पट्टेन आयोजन बैठा था जिनके बारे में चर्चावा बाबू ने बताया। वहाँ के सबानो पर विचार हुआ लेकिन सिर्फ एक कारखाना अभी स्टील का गया है बलिया में, लगेगा कि नहीं लगेगा इसपर अभी धारणा हो रही है जनता में। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी प्रोग्राम के अन्दर धनराशि आप

वितरित करे उसको गरीबों तक पहुंचाने की कृपा करे। जब तक वह गरीबों तक नहीं जायेगी तब तक जैसे यह राष्ट्रीयकृत वीणा का उदाहरण। अभी हमारे पास बचला न दिया है नहीं होगा रहेगा और वह गायर हाना भी रहा है।

मेरा जो क्षेत्र है उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी अंचल काबस्ती जिला वहा जुलाहे अधिक बसते है। जुलाहों को चाहिए अपने छोटे छोटे करघों को चराने के लिए कुछ पैसों की मदद लेकिन जब वह बैंकों में जाते है तो उनको चाहिए जमानतदार/जमानतदार भी अगर पाया, बड़ी स्किफल स किसी को वह गरीब खोज करके ले गया कि बाबू चलिए ता उसके बाद भी दो दो तीन तीन महीने तक उनका लाइन में लगना पड़ रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी में निवेदन करूंगा कि जरा उन गरीबों की ओर ध्यान ले जायिये। एक निवेदन और करूंगा उन जुलाहों के लिए जो हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की रीढ़ है, बाग़ ज़ार में आग्रह करना चाहता हू कि जहा एक यार्न की मिल लगवा दीजिए जिसमें उनको सूत मिलता रहे और वे अपना उद्योग चलाते रहें। यही निवेदन है, यही प्रार्थना है और आपके माध्यम से फिर निवेदन करता हू कि गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए।

श्री धनराज प्रसाद (शहडोल) कृषि उत्पादन हेतु आज विश्व के समस्त देशों में भारत विकास के एक नाजुक दौर में गुजर रहा है। विश्वव्यापी अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण उत्पादन में होने वाली भारी हानि एवं

जन जीवन में बार बार आने वाली अन्नविधाओं को सहन नहीं कर सकता है। यह अनुभव करते हुए कि यह समस्या कितनी कठिन है माननीय सदस्यों ने श्रमिक अर्थव्यवस्था के कारणों पर प्रकाश डाला है। इसका आर्थिक राजनीतिक कारण है कि भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन यहा के राजनीतिक दलों की बाहुओं के समान है, अतः भारत की यूनियनों ने श्रमिकों के प्रति केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की सहानुभूति का बहुत अधिक लाभ उठाया है। ऐसे श्रम दिना की संख्या 1971 में पचास लाख रही। बिजली पानी आग छोटी छोटी मिचोई की व्यवस्था गांवों में चाहिए जो छोटे छोटे किसानों के लिए उपयोगी हो सकती है। ट्रैक्टर हार्बीस्टर ईंशर तथा छिडकाव की मशीनों के उपयोग को सीमित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। छोटे किसान वर्ग तथा खेतीहर भूजदूरो को उपलब्ध होने वाली मुक्तिधारा में लक्ष्मीलापन तथा बिस्तर बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मिचोई सुविधाओं में अधिक से अधिक विस्तार किया जाए नवियों द्वारा उपलब्ध सिंचाई योजना के लिए पाच दम किलोमीटर के अन्तर पर बिजली के पचास हाई पावर के स्टेशन लगाए जाए। जहा नदिया नहीं हो वहा छोटे छोटे बाधों और नालों का बाध कर पानी रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाए। बड़ी मिचोई योजना जैसे वापस आकर योजना जो इस दश के लिए तथा उस दश के लिए बहुत उपयोगी होगी, धूपी की जाती चाहिए। भारत के जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं

[श्री धनशतह प्रधान]

वहां हर जिले में पचास पर्यटन ट्यूबवैलज की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय कृषि विभाग के विशेष कार्यक्रमों में सहायक बने। प्रौद्योगिक विकास को किस प्रकार शीघ्रतापूर्वक मम्पन्न किया जा सकता है इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए। विनीय सहायता, ऋण सुविधायें और कच्चा माल तथा बाजार की सुविधा जिसमें कोटि निर्यंत्रण भी शामिल हैं उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए। कच्चे माल की कमी, कोयले की कमी और रेल के डिब्बों की कमी को दूर किया जाए। बिजली की कमी जहां है उसकी पूर्ति की जाए। मदस्यों ने अनुपूरक बजट के सम्बन्ध में विशेष चर्चाएं की हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ जो अनुसूचित और जन जाति का क्षेत्र है। मध्य प्रदेश के उस क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। वहां जो ऋण या तकावी लोगों ने ली है या बैंकों से जो कर्ज लिया है उसे माफ किया जाए। जो उनकी कुर्की इत्यादि हुई हैं वह वापिस कराई जाए। श्रमिकों में जो अशान्ति है उसे दूर किया जाए। 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस को लेकर सारे देश में श्रमिक अशान्ति फैली है। वह उन्हें दिया जाए। अंत में मैं एक निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे यहां की बाणसागर योजना है जो उस क्षेत्र के लिए तथा सारे देश के लिए बड़ी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी, उस योजना को पूरा किया जाए। इन सबों के साथ मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन तमाम बातों पर विशेष विचार करते हुए विकास के कार्यक्रम में सहयोग दें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, while speaking on the supplementary demands, referred to the working of the Indian Airlines. In spite of the tight position of the fleet, IA has been operating and extending its service in the last few years to far-off corners also. In the last five years, the services have been extended and there is also some improvement in the services.

Shri Bosu said that there was imbalance in development in the eastern region. I do not know what exactly he meant by that, whether IA has not been able to cater to the eastern region in the field of aviation or he was referring to development in other aspects. In the eastern region, not only in those places where other modes of transport are not available, but also where other modes of transport are available, IA has extended its services—in Khowai, Kailashabar, Kamalpur and the hopping service in Agartala, Lilabare and Mohanbari. In Agartala the air field is being extended, the runway is being strengthened and lengthened also for facilitating 737 service. Also the 737 is touching Gauhati. IA is proposing to touch all the State capitals within a short period with the Boeing 737 service. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the eastern region has not been developed.

If there is a rise of 100 per cent in the air fare in parts other than the eastern region in the country, there is hardly a rise of 50 per cent of that in the eastern region.

Looking to the modes of transport available, looking also to the facilities that should be extended to backward areas, these facilities are being extended. In Barapani in Meghalaya and also in Aijal in Mizoram, the airports will be commissioned in the first half of 1973. Therefore, we can say

that the eastern region is being catered to.

Then he said that the Calcutta Airport is being neglected. Calcutta airport is an international airport. This complaint is often made by many of the members from West Bengal. I do not know why they say this. More than Rs. 3 crores have been spent on the construction of the terminal building and also other facilities, navigational aids and a number of other things including staff quarters; the domestic terminal building has also been improved. More than 100 scheduled international flights take off every week from Calcutta Airport. From 1967 onwards we find there is a slight improvement in the traffic position also. We hope more and more improvement will be seen in due course in the Calcutta region also. No efforts are spared on behalf of IA and the International Airport Authority which has taken over from the Dept. of Civil Aviation to provide all facilities and to bring about increase of air traffic in the eastern region.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Why only Calcutta? Why not Bhagalpur also in the eastern region?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I am speaking about the whole of the eastern region. With Calcutta as the centre, the air services are being extended to other areas.

Then he said that one Shri Kothari has not paid his arrears at Dum Dum since ten years. This is wrong. Arrears are due only from 1st January 1972. It is to the tune of Rs. 9 lakhs and it is being recovered from him. So it is not correct to say that arrears are pending since ten years.

He referred to the 32nd report of the PAC which says that the imported radars were not installed at the right time on account of delay and they could not be used properly. It is a navigation of service to be put up by the Department of Civil Aviation. For

the installation of precise and surveillance radars which were imported the State Governments are required to give land and the CPWD has to build the whole thing. As a result there was delay. I am not defending the delay in the installation. Radars should be installed as early as possible. But there are other navigational aids, such as VOR and ADF 200 and others. Yet it is necessary that all the international airports should be equipped with precision radars and surveillance radars. I do hope that the department has taken steps to instal the radars... (Interruptions).

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) What about Gorakhpur?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to the case of Mr. Kozarek and asked why 50 spraying machines were purchased from him. The case of Kozarek was referred to CBI and is pending in the High Court. I am not going to make any remarks about that particular case. The spray engines were purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture DC-10s are one of the planes in the list; it does not mean that it is being purchased.

SHRI RIIOGENDRA JHA: Does it mean that when a person is being prosecuted by one Ministry for some criminal action, another Ministry can deal with him?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: He referred to the sale of skymasters. There skymasters were sold and the payment of instalments has been according to schedule. He wanted to know why instalments were not paid, how much is due, when it is going to be recovered. Two more instalments of Rs. 1,20,000 are due; one on 30-11-1972 and another on 28-2-1973. We hope they will be paid according to the schedule.

These were mainly the points made by him. I may say that the IAC has been doing well; it has been trying to extend its services to new airports.

for

1972-73

(Dr Sarojini Mahishi)

In the last December war, the pilots, engineers and the staff of the IAC all rose to the occasion and they did commendable service. Constructive suggestions from the hon Members are welcome and the IAC and we here are all to implement the constructive suggestions given to us by Members and to serve the nation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd)

When a carabelle plane from Calcutta was about to land at Palam the lights went off it was on the verge of crash and the ingenuity of the pilot who immediately went up should be appreciated. Will the Government do something about it?

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI I am sorry there have been power break-downs in Palam airport many times about sixty times in September 40 times in October and nearly 20 times in November. We have appealed to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Apart from that, within ten seconds the emergency services at the airport are switched on. The hon Member is referring to the flight on the 18th perhaps and when pilot Mr Bakshi took the plane up with presence of mind. I commend his services and his presence of mind. Within a short time he took a round also and landed after sometime. Within a period of ten seconds, the emergency lights were switched on. I am not defending the break-down. There should not be break-down. But in case there is a break-down, emergency power is being switched on within as short a time as 10 seconds.

About Gorakhpur, we are going to have a Gorakhpur service in the early part of 1973.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD The hon minister said that the eastern region is being developed and a few crops are being spent on Calcutta. But that is not the only eastern region. Indian Airlines has linked many divisional towns like Ranchi,

Muzaffarpur, etc, but why this step-motherly treatment for Bhagalpur which is one of the oldest divisional towns of that State? There is already an all weather airport there.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Before they introduced the Hyderabad-Calcutta direct service, people could leave Delhi and reach Vijayawada the same day. But now it is not possible. I want to know whether the Government is considering re-arranging it and have a service by which people leaving Delhi may be able to reach Vijayawada the same day?

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER May I know whether any Indian Airlines routes will be given to Air India?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कड़कली (करना):

जब कभी हवाई जहाज में रिजर्वेशन को कैंसल कराया जाता है तब उस का 50 परसेंट कासा जाता है अगर कोई टिकट लेने के बाद प्लेन में जगह न मिलने के कारण टिकट को वापस करना चाहे तो उस के लिए 25 परसेंट काटे जाते हैं। प्लेन में जो सबाचार-पत्र पढ़ने को मिलते हैं उन में हिन्दी के सबाचार-पत्र नहीं होते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 50 परसेंट और 25 परसेंट काटा जाता है उस को कम करने के लिए और प्लेन में हिन्दी के सबाचार-पत्र पढ़ने के लिए दिना जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कच्चा चाहती है ?

श्री रामचन्द्र प्रसाद (पटना)

मैं पटना हवाई अड्डे के विकास के बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। वह मुझे श्री राजप्रसाद है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटना हवाई अड्डे के विकास की कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है या नहीं, क्योंकि वहाँ की बचत सभ को स्थिति है उसको सही नहीं कर जानती है।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: An hon. member referred to Bhagalpur. In Bihar we are having services to Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur Patna is being served by a 737 Boeing Service. Another hon. Member referred to the Patna terminal building. At present it is undergoing change. Of course, it is being expanded. You will find that within the next three or four months, or at the most six months it will be ready. It will be ready by the first half of 1973. Of course, I am not referring to the new terminal building. Then there will be quite a few changes and the whole terminal building is going to be expanded. A decision has been taken in this respect.

As the hon. Member knows, there was difficulty on account of the Nalagar. So, now fencing has been completed and it is ready for Boeing Service. The terminal building would be undergoing immediate change and it will be expanded.

So far as Bhagalpur is concerned, IAC could not extend the service on account of the tight position of the fleet. Also, on account of other difficulties, priorities to certain other areas of the country are being attended to. The hon. Member's suggestion will be kept in view.

Shri Suryanarayana referred to Vijayawada. It is now being touched by Avio. He wants another service, or a change in the present service. If he writes to me, I shall certainly look into it.

Another hon. Member referred to the cut of 50 per cent and 25 per cent for cancellation. If there is no cut at all, the passengers will cancel the tickets at any moment. I am not suggesting that a cut or reduction is a nice thing. But there is no other way. It becomes difficult to make reservations otherwise. The passengers who travel should take care to see that they cancel well in advance. In fact, in the case of emergencies IAC have been very liberal in the percentage of reduction.

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As regards Hindi papers, a decision has been taken to keep the Hindi papers, and it shall be implemented.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि जो यात्री टिकट खरीदते हैं और उन को प्लेन में जगह नहीं मिलती है तब टिकट को वापिस करने है तो उन से 25 परसेंट काटा जाता है, उन को कम करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करने के लिए तैयार है। साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जो हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र पढ़ने को नहीं मिलते उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रही है? उन्होंने कहा कि निर्णय हो गया है, लेकिन वह मिलने नहीं है।

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI: In reply to Shri Gowder's question, there is no such proposal under consideration. Of course, as a part of their international service, Air India is operating Bombay-Calcutta and Bombay-Delhi routes. There is no question of Air India getting a route from IAC. Of course, IAC has taken Boeing 707 from Air India for their services.

श्रीछोत्रिक बिहास मजरावा में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) . समाप्ति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री गोडर ने हिंदी एरिनाइज्म बोयान के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न उठाया है उन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जानना चाहा है कि इस कारणाने में मुताफा क्या होगा और उसकी व्यवस्था में सरकार के लिए क्या काम उठाये गए है। उस कारणाने की प्रवन्ध व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए कौन परामर्श लाये गए है।

MR CHAIRMAN The hon. Minister may continue his speech to-morrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven o'clock on Friday, November 24, 1972 (Agrahayana 3, 1894 (Saka))