

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I introduce†  
the Bill.

12.7½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BRAITHWAITE  
AND COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED  
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF  
UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1976.

SHRI B.P. MAURYA : I beg to lay  
on the Table an explanatory statement  
(Hindi and English versions) giving reasons  
for immediate legislation by the Braith-  
waite and Company (India) Limited  
(Acquisition and Transfer of Undertak-  
ings) Ordinance, 1976. [Placed in library  
See No. LT-11160/76].

12.08 hrs :

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS  
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1976-77—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will  
now take up the further discussion and  
voting on the Supplementary Demands  
for Grants in respect of the Budget (General)  
for 1976-77. The time allotted is 3 hours,  
time taken—1 hour 5 minutes and the bal-  
ance is 1 hour 55 minutes.

Shri Ram Sahai Pandey to continue his  
speech.

श्री राम साहय पंडे (राजनंदगांव) :  
श्रीमन्, कल अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों के  
समर्थन के संदर्भ में मैंने "समाचार" एजेंसी  
की स्थापना का स्वागत किया था लेकिन जो  
साधन "समाचार" एजेंसी को दिये गये हैं,  
10 लाख रुपए, मैं समझता हूँ जो दायित्व  
श्रीर जो कार्य क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया गया है  
उसको देखते हुए वह बहुत कम है। "समाचार"  
एजेंसी ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में 25 लाख रुपए  
तुरन्त देने की मांग की थी, उसके आधार पर  
10 लाख रुपए दिए गए हैं जब कि इस  
समाचार एजेंसी पर बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय और  
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दायित्व आ गया है।

श्रीमन्, समाचार की स्थापना के बाद  
जिन योग्यता से हुनार, मंत्रालय और हमारे  
मंत्रों जो—श्री विद्याचरण जी शुकल—इस

काम में लगे हुए हैं, पत्रकारों की जो सम्बन्धित  
एजेंसीज हैं वे जिस कार्यकुशलता और  
दक्षता से काम कर रही हैं—मैं आपके माध्यम  
से उनको साधुवाद देता हूँ धन्यवाद देता  
हूँ, क्योंकि जिस नाजुक समय से हम गुजर  
रहे हैं, उसको देखते हुए यह बहुत आवश्यक है  
कि हम सामान्य से सामान्य व्यक्ति के पास  
सही समाचार, सभ्य से प्रोत्पन्न समाचार  
पहुँचाकर इस एजेंसी का कार्य पूरा करें।  
काम बहुत बड़ा है, समाचार को आज यह  
जिम्मेदारी निभानी है, लेकिन  
इस के लिए उसके पास पर्याप्त  
साधन नहीं हैं। इस बात को सरकार  
स्वयं भी स्वीकार करती है कि समाचार को  
देश के शहरी, अर्धशहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों  
में हो रहे विकास के बारे में पूरी जानकारी  
जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए अपने कार्यक्षेत्र  
का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विस्तार करना है।  
अपने संबन्धित क्षेत्रों को अखिलम्ब विश्व के  
सभी नाजुक क्षेत्रों में भेजना होगा जहाँ घटनाएँ  
होती रहती हैं। इस दृष्टि से तमाम गुट-  
निरपेक्ष देशों की समाचार एजेंसियों का पूल  
बनाना, उन में आपस अधिक से अधिक  
योगदान हो—इस दृष्टिकोण से इन देशों के  
सूचना मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन पिछले जुनई  
मास में यहाँ सम्पन्न हुआ, जिसके फलितों का  
कोलम्बो में सम्पन्न हुए गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों के  
सम्मेलन में बड़ी सराहना हुई। इसका एक  
उद्देश्य यह भी था कि हम एक ऐसी एजेंसी  
का गठन करें जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंगत-जीवन में  
हमारी नीति को हमारे जीवन का हमारे दर्शन  
का, हमारी प्रतिक्रिया को सही ढंग से प्रस्तुत  
करे। पश्चिमी समाचार जगत ने हमारे देश  
की जो तस्वीर अब तक दुनिया के गुटनिरपेक्ष  
देशों के सामने प्रस्तुत की है, वह सदैव सच्चाई  
से बहुत दूर रही; इसलिये कि उनका दृष्टिकोण  
हमेशा आपनिबन्धवादी, कालोनियलवादी  
रहा है। यह बड़ा चलेन हमने स्वीकार  
किया है—हम ऐसे देशों का एक संगम

बनायेंगे—समाचार संगम— जो समाचारों के प्रादान प्रदान के साथ साथ विश्व में एक ऐसा चित्र प्रस्तुत करेंगे जो सच्चाई पर आधारित होगा। लेकिन इसके लिये हमें एक बड़ा मोर्चा लेना होगा। सभी जानती हैं—अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और फ्रान्स जिन ती एजेन्सीज और जिनके संवाददाता अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में फैले हुए हैं, उनकी तुलना में हमारी एजेन्सी को काम करना है और उन तत्काल बनेज्ज का काम करना है जो आए-दिन हमारी छवि को बिगाड़ते हैं। हमारे पास 5-7 प्रतिनिधि ही बाहर होंगे, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है—एक यूनाइटेड नेशंस में है, जो अमरीका के समाचार भी भेजते हैं, एक फ्रांस में है, एक ब्रिटेन में है, एक कोलम्बो में है, एक काठमांडू में है—इस तरह से सब मिलाकर 5 या 7 प्रतिनिधि हैं, जब कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे अधिक से अधिक संवाददाता अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में और खाल तौर से उन देशों में जहाँ समाचार घड़े जाते हैं, जहाँ छवि बिगाड़ी जाती है—रबे जायें। अभी कोलम्बो में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पश्चिमी देशों के जो समाचार प्रकाशित होते हैं उनको उद्धृत करते हुए स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि उन को मनोकृति को देख कर उन्हें दुख होता है और जिनका समर्थन हमारे देशों ने किया—हमारी रूस के साथ मैत्री है इसकी जानकारी सारी दुनिया को है लेकिन पश्चिमी देशों ने हमारी और रूस की मैत्री को एक मैत्रिक संधि कहा और पाकिस्तान की सैनिक संधि की तुलना में उसको रखने का प्रयत्न किया जिसका स्पष्टीकरण श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कोलम्बो सम्मेलन में किया। उनकी सराहना हुई है। ऐसे ऐसे समाचार पश्चिमी देशों में प्रकाशित होते हैं जिसका सच्चाई के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है उससे बहुत दूर होते हैं। इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं कि भारत की सड़कों पर टैंक घूम रहे हैं दिल्ली की सड़कों पर टैंक घूम रहे हैं। कहीं घूम रहे हैं कहीं उनका मोर्चा लगा हुआ है

कुछ पता नहीं है। इस प्रकार के समाचार समाचार उनमें प्रकाशित होते हैं। इसके विपरीत यहाँ पूर्ण शान्ति है सारा सारा हमारी समाचार एजेन्सी कुणतत्पूर्वक काम कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विश्व को सच्ची बातों को निकट लाकर एक ऐसा दर्शन उसको दिया जाए ताकि वे तोड़ उरोड़ कर समाचारों को प्रकाशित न करें। किसी भी देश के निवासियों को लांछित न किया जाए। किसी भी देश को छवि को बिगाड़ने का काम प्रयास नहीं होना चाहिये। दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन जिसका उद्घाटन सर्व प्रधान मंत्री जो ने किया था और जिसमें समाचार संगम बनाने की सिफारिश की गई थी और जिस सम्मेलन में करीब चात्स देशों के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था कोलम्बो में हो रहे सम्मेलन में जिसमें 80-85 देश भाग ले रहे हैं, उसका स्वागत किया है। दिल्ली में जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसको पत्रिका हमारे देश ने तैयार की थी। उस सम्मेलन में बड़ी भूमिका हमारे देश ने प्रदा की। अब 80-85 देशों के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों ने एक स्वर से समाचार संगम बनाने का स्वागत किया है। यह बड़ा ही शुभारम्भ है अच्छा श्रोगणेश है इसके द्वारा सच्चे समाचार देने की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसमें समाचार गढ़े नहीं जायेंगे बल्कि जो ठीक समाचार हों सच्चे समाचार होंगे वही दिए जाएंगे। विकास के संदर्भ में लोकतंत्र के संदर्भ में जन के कष्टों और दुबो के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी समाचार होंगे वे ठीक ठीक दिए जाएंगे।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इनकी एकिकेसो को बढ़ाने के लिए आप उदारतापूर्वक इतना पैसा दें। दस लाख रुपये को जो आपने व्यवस्था की है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। इसमें 1800 कर्मचारी हैं। ये इसको अप्रैट करते हैं। इनमें से पांच सौ पत्रकार हैं और बाकी टैक्नोकल हैंड्स हैं। उनकी सुविधा के बारे में उनके एमालुमेंट्स के बारे में

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

आपको उदारतापूर्वक सोचना होगा ताकि राष्ट्रीयता की भावना के साथ, मौलिक विचारों के साथ परिवर्तनशील समय को देखते हुए अपने आपको ये ढाल सकें और बड़ी अच्छी गति से, निष्ठा से अपना काम कर सकें। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि आप उनकी सुख सुविधाओं को भी प्राथमिकता दें, उनका भी आप ध्यान रखें।

हमारे यहां एक हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर मद्रास की कम्पनी है जो टेलीप्रिटर बनाती है। हमारा अप्रेशन कैसे होता है। नौ दस भाषाओं में समाचार भेजे जाते हैं, समाचार एजेंसी के माध्यम से जिस में से साठ प्रतिशत तो हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में और शेष 40 प्रतिशत गजरात, पंजाबी, तेलगू, उर्दू, बंगला, असमिया आदि भाषाओं में भेजे जाते हैं। हमारे पास टेलीप्रिटर मशीन बहुत कम है। 150 के करीब है जिनमें आधी किराये पर सरकार ने ले रखी है। हम को आवश्यकता दोसी के करीब की है। एक मशीन की कीमत कम से कम दस हजार होती है। ये उपलब्ध नहीं है। आप आज आर्डर प्लेस करें तो पता नहीं कब मिलेगी। इसका और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इस एजेंसी की एफिलेसी को आपको बढ़ाना होगा अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में यह मोर्चा लेने की स्थिति में हो। देश के अन्दर काम करने वाले जो संवाददाता हैं जो गांवों में और छोटे टाउंड में हैं जिनको हम स्ट्रिजर कहते हैं, उनको काम करने का मौका देना होगा। उनका काम आज बन्द पड़ा है। वे समाचार भेज नहीं पाते हैं। यह जो नेटवर्क है इसका स्क्रीनिंग होना था। जो बंद संस्थाएँ हैं, जिन संस्थाओं पर हमने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है, उन से जो सम्बन्धित थे, उनकी स्क्रीनिंग की योजना बनाई गई थी। स्क्रीनिंग नहीं हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह है कि समाचार आने अभी भी

बन्द है। आपको इसके सम्बन्ध में द्रुत कदम उठाने चाहिये। स्क्रीनिंग करके समाचार की एफिलेसी को आपको बढ़ाना चाहिये, समाचार एजेंसी जो देश भर में फैली हुई है, जितने भी समाचार पत्र हैं उनको अच्छी तरह से सम्भालने के लिए, उनकी देखभाल करने के लिए, उनको समाचार देने के लिए, इसको अपने प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने के लिए जितने पैसे की जरूरत है, वह आपको देना चाहिये। इसको पैसा बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है। इस एजेंसी ने 25 लाख की मांग की थी और आपने दस लाख स्वीकार किया है। अगर आपको गुटनिरपेक्षीय देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना है, जो भूमिका आपने दिल्ली में अदा की है, उसको बनाये रखना है तो आपको करोड़ों रुपये की आवश्यकता है। कम से कम एक करोड़ रुपया तुरन्त दीजिये और इसके बाद धीरे धीरे और रुपये देने का प्रावधान कीजिए। यह बात सही है कि जितने भी गुटनिरपेक्ष देश हैं वह आधुनिक साधनों से परिपूर्ण नहीं हैं, लेकिन चूंकि हम उसमें लीडिंग कंट्री है, हमारे ऊपर दायित्व है, तो यह जो एकमचेज आफ न्यूज होगा इसमें सारे गुटनिरपेक्ष देश हमारी तरफ बड़ी उम्मीद से देख रहे हैं। इसलिये कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारा लक्ष्य इसलिये डिफ़ीट हो जाय कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, यां पैसे दिये नहीं गये हैं।

अब मैं इस विषय से हट कर फ्रीमिन्स प्लानिंग की तरफ आना चाहता हूँ। इसमें आपने 500 लाख रु० का प्रावधान किया है। आपने पहले से इससेटिव की दर बढ़ा दी है, अब आप 75, 100, 150 रु० इससेटिव के तौर पर लोगों को देंगे, इसका अच्छा असर होगा। मेरी राय में यह एक ऐसा काम है जिसको प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये क्योंकि संसार की गणना के अनुसार 2000 ए० डी० में, अगर हमारी आबादी इसी अनुपात से बढ़ती गई, और हर साल हम एक आस्ट्रेलिया को

जन्म देते गये, तो हमारी आबादी 100 करोड़ हो जायगी और सारे संसार की 800 करोड़ हो जायगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** 800 नहीं बल्कि 8,000 करोड़ संसार की आबादी हो जायगी।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** मान्यवर, यह बड़ा कठिन काम है। जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, धरती सीमित है और साधनों के लिए समुद्र के तल में जाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उसकी भी एक सीमा है। अतः जब तक इसको नियंत्रित नहीं करेंगे, इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं ढूँढ़ेगे और एक आन्दोलन के माध्यम से इस काम को नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं होगा और अन्त में प्रश्न आ जाता है पैसे का, जिसका सम्बन्ध वित्त मंत्री जी और मुर्शाला जी से है। हमारी उप-मंत्री महोदया स्माल सेविंग का बड़ा अच्छा काम करती हैं, महिलाओं से इस योजना में खूब पैसा लेती हैं इसलिये मेरा मुझाव है कि जो स्माल सेविंग में पैसा आये वह फॉर्मिर्ला प्लानिंग में लगा दिया जाय। कहिये, मुर्शाला जी, आपको यह मुझाव स्वीकार है? कितनी अच्छी राय मैंने दी है? इससे देश का भविष्य समान्वत हो जायगा और यह काम बार फुटिंग पर होना चाहिये। यह नहीं कि 500 लाख रुपया आपने दे दिया। इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। हमको लोगों में चेतना पैदा करनी है देश की आबादी के प्रति। लोगों को बताना है कि इतनी आबादी को हम नहीं खिला सकेंगे, और बढ़ती हुई आबादी से जो भयकी स्थिति पैदा होगई है इससे हमको बचाना है। इसलिये कम से कम आप हमारी राय को मान लीजिये आप मान लेंगी तो मुबह्शय्यम साहिब भी मान लेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने जो 800 करोड़ का या वह ठीक है। 8000 करोड़ की ख्या सही नहीं है।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** साधनों को देखते हुए जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का आह्वान हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया है और चार सूत्री कार्यक्रम द्वारा हमारे कुशल युवा नेता श्री संजय गांधी ने देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उसके लिये मैं उनको साधुवाद देता हूँ। हमें आशा है कि श्री संजय गांधी के कुशल नेतृत्व में जिस गति के साथ यह आन्दोलन चला है और जिस उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य के साथ उन्होंने आह्वान किया है वह अशय सफल होगा। परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का आह्वान शायद किसी ने नहीं किया। वह हमारा एक ऐसा सूत्र बन गया है, जिसके माध्यम से हमारी आबादी कम होगी और हमारा भविष्य सुरक्षित होगा। लेकिन जिस प्रकार पैसे की कमी के कारण समाचार एजेसी के सम्बन्ध में हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में बाधा उत्पन्न होने की आशंका हो सकती है, कहीं वैसी स्थिति परिवार नियोजन की योजना के विषय में न उठ खड़ी हो, जिस के लिए हमने देश में जागरूकता और चेतना पैदा की है। सरकार को इस नियोजन के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि का प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा।

विभिन्न मंत्रालय जिस कुशलता के साथ काम कर रहे हैं, उस को देखते हुए हम इन मांगों को अपनी स्वीकृति देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस मुझाव को भी स्वीकृति दिलायें कि स्माल सेविंग का सारा पैसा परिवार नियोजन के कार्य में लगाया जाये।

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balsore):** While supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants I have only to impress on you that the country is going from strength to strength every year. Only five days ago, we celebrated our Independence Day, and naturally there is a rethinking as to how much we have achieved during the last 27 years.

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

I have to bring to your notice one fact. Agriculture and irrigation is the lifeline of India's progress. It is a matter of great satisfaction today for 60-crore Indians that we have probably crossed those hurdles which brought us in confrontation with difficult situations two or three years ago. Today we have probably a stock of 17 million tonnes of foodgrains in our country. I do not know whether it is a buffer stock, but it is a matter of great satisfaction that with this reserve stock we can cross any flood or drought situation.

A glance through the Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will show that weather conditions 'during January-February 1976 have proved to be beneficial and in case weather conditions during the remaining part of the season remain favourable, production of rabi crops may also register a substantial increase over the previous year'. It is true that India being an agricultural country has to depend on the monsoon and there will be vagaries of nature. There will be floods or drought in some part or other of the country every year. It may be as in Kerala where we have drought in some parts and floods in some other parts. But the overall situation of agriculture and food in the country is very good. That is a matter of great satisfaction to the people.

In this connection, I must say something very pertinent to my State. Orissa is an agricultural State, and as Gandhiji said, the poorest of all the States in India. It has so many projects to be taken up. I come from North Orissa where there is the Subarnarekha project which has been passing through almost every Ministry during the last ten years. Now probably it is pending with the Planning Commission. Babuji will agree—perhaps he has seen the file—it is an inter-State project to be finalised between Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Although the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Bihar have agreed to the project, the

signature of the Chief Minister of West Bengal is yet to come. I have no doubt that through Babuji's intervention and good offices, the signature of the Chief Minister of West Bengal will be obtained. If that is done and the project is taken up, this multi-purpose project is going to bring prosperity not only to 10 lakh people in Orissa but to a large number of people in Bihar in the upstream of Subarnarekha who are suffering due to floods. It will also bring prosperity to a large section of people in the Midnapur district of West Bengal who have suffered during the last 50 years and have come to call Subarnarekha as a river of sorrow.

The emergency has brought a lot of good to the country, because for the first time probably everything has been electrified, everything is in gear and every individual, right from top to bottom, is trying to devote his energy in a spirit of dedication to the service of the country so that the country may progress.

We all know that the rural people depend on banks. Here I want to say something about the functioning of banks. When banks were nationalised, it was probably considered by the people of India as the 'magna carta' of the people of India.

The people of India thought that after nationalisation of the banks prosperity would come round the corner; the major components of our Prime Minister's twenty point economic programme are for ameliorating the economic conditions of the vulnerable sections of society. The different items of the programme should be enabled to move forward with the flow of credit from banks as an engine of economic growth so that small investments can be made self-reliant and productive. But the managers in some of the banks are not dedicated to the spirit of serving the people, nor are they attuned to the spirit of emergency; they have not inhaled the spirit of nationalisation.

tion and because of those reasons, it has become a failure because the common people, general people are not feeling that the banks are for them and are not for Birlas, Dalmias, Jains and Goenkas and other people from the upper strata. When a common man goes to the bank he is frowned upon. When banks were in the private sector, service was easily available. Bureaucrats now feel that they are highbrows and chief patrons and they are controlling the banks. I have written numberless letters to the Deputy Minister about this and I have also asked that a bank manager be transferred. I feel that a machinery has to be evolved and some action should be initiated so that the bank managers should feel during the emergency that they are equal to people who come to them for relief, for money; otherwise the poor peasants will not benefit. I have been elected chairman of the co-ordination committee of the northern zone for the State Bank of India. There is victimisation in the State Bank of India. There are persons like Mr. Goel, Mr. Rangachary and others. I do not know them. There are employees, workers working till 9 p.m. in the night and they do not get any overtime; it is not even allowed to enter it in the register that they are working for so many hours extra. I asked Mr. Balasubramaniam, additional secretary to get in touch with Mr. Goel, so that he could talk to me about this; Mr. Goel did not care to talk to me and he tells the workers: why should I talk to a Member of Parliament? This is his attitude to workers. Those workers and the employees who work in the banks are the backbone of nationalisation and they are to deliver the goods, not the managers or *Goels or Rang charis*. The Hon. Minister should try to find out the grievance of the employees; he should know whether they feel oppressed and whether they have any complaints or submissions to make to the government. Some machinery should be found out to do that; they should not merely depend upon the report of the branch or divisional manager or other

persons at the top level. As a trade unionist I know that the poor people, the peasants and the workers constitute the backbone of our society and they are behind the Prime Minister's 20 point economic programme, they are behind the Congress Party and not the police nor the bureaucrats nor officers who are there only to take a lion's share of the good that comes out.

During the emergency, we have tried to find out the condition of the workers in the industries. As a trade unionist, I feel that the workers have lost their bonus. They do not mind; they feel that they have to contribute to the success of the planning and that they as workers can contribute something financially and also physically by their labour; they have stated supporting the plan of the Prime Minister, unlike some engineers or top brass of the managerial class. There is a grievance everywhere, in all the steel plants in the industrial installations and everywhere. The workers have no access to government. The managerial class has been empowered with so much power in emergency that if in their opinion there is any type of insubordination by any worker, he will meet with summary dismissal from the job. In the Southeastern Railway, I know that on flimsy grounds twenty ticket collectors had been removed. I come from the steel plants area and I am connected with steel plants unions; the managers in the steel plants are having such repressive measures that it is difficult for the workers to feel that they are part of the installation. They are giving premature retirement to officers who are honest and who have the maximum amount of integrity and are trying to keep only those officers who indulge in buttering and flattering and eulogising; you are the person who is responsible for the progress of this steel plant. This is the situation in Rourkela; this is the situation in Durgapur and everywhere.

If I send a letter to the minister making some complaint, the reply comes from that very manager against whom I have com-

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

plained. You can imagine what would be the contents of such a reply. Mr. Mukherjee is a very dynamic minister and a close friend of mine. He has given a new turn to the entire banking and revenue system. He must look into these things. In my constituency, there is a small place called Sora. The manager there has become very unpopular. He openly criticises the Prime Minister and the 20 point programme. When people come for loan, he behaves in a very rude way. Courtesy costs nothing, says an English proverb but he thinks he is a monarch in that little area. When I complained to the minister, I received a reply saying, "So and so has not paid his dues to the bank. You, as a Member of Parliament, may please use your good offices in the matter so that the money may be paid back to the bank." As a Member of Parliament, it is my duty to use my good offices, but it was not my duty\*\*

Mr. SPEAKER : I think a very unusual situation is there in the House. You are levelling charges against persons who are not here to defend themselves. You are not following the procedure prescribed. You are naming the persons and saying that they indulged in bribery, corruption, etc. If you have to make accusations of a serious nature, you should inform me and take my permission. So, whatever you said about individual names and charges will not form part of the proceedings.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I am sorry; I will not give the names of the officers. I will only mention the bank. As I said, the manager of the State Bank, Balasore has written me a letter asking me to extend my good offices to realise the money. Those officers who were responsible for giving money to such people should be taken to task and their

explanation should be called for. Why should a poor M.P. be asked after three years to use his good offices for realising the money ?

On the 8th August, an editorial appeared in a very well known daily of Orissa, *Samaj* about the exploitation of poor tribal and Harijan women. The contractors and *tehadars* from the industrial areas of Jamshedpur and West Bengal lure the poor people in Tribal and Harijan areas, which are poverty-stricken due to continuous floods or draught, and take these people out of Orissa. In such a situation, what should be the duty of the government? The police should be activated in such a way that these contractors are not in a position to come to the rural areas with money and allure the poor people.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain projects in Orissa. Orissa is the poorest of all the States in India, as Mahatma Gandhi once said and as our esteemed Prime Minister also has said and in the considerations of the Planning Commission and other agencies, Orissa should get priority. We have many river valley projects to be completed. There was a ferro-vanadium plant which was to come up in Mayurbhanj district, but nothing is heard about it. The Prime Minister announced that a fertiliser plant will come up at Paradip and the people were hoping that this will change the face of the whole State. But we understand that the project has been accepted only in principle. I request that due attention may be given to this also.

The S. E. Railway covers the maximum area in the State of Orissa. But there is not much development as far as the railway is concerned. There are areas which should be connected by railway lines. The communication system should be geared up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):  
These are Supplementary Demands  
(General), excluding the railways.

\*\*Not recorded,

MR. SPEAKER: You should confine yourself to only those items which are included here.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I was having an overall picture before my eyes.

MR. SPEAKER: No overall picture in the discussion of the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Our country is facing a huge unemployment problem. Today in 1976 we have about 94,26,000 unemployed people in our country. About 50 lakhs of them are matriculates. Then, big job seekers like technocrats, engineers, doctors and those who have passed BA or MA examination account for another 4 lakhs. We should provide avenue of employment for these people in our country. The private sector should be compelled to absorb as many people as possible.

If you compare the unemployment problem of Orissa with that of the rest of the country, you will find that Orissa is placed in a very disadvantageous position. Because there is no industrial development and agriculture is poor, the number of unemployed people in Orissa is increasing as at a fast rate.

During this period of emergency when planning is being accelerated to reach every home, when there is hope and aspiration in the minds of millions of people, when the emergency and the 20-point programme and also the 5-point programme of Shri Sanjay Gandhi have electrified the minds of everybody in our country, planning should be done in such a way that there is co-ordinated planning and there is cohesion in planning between State and State in the larger interests of the people, so that the States which are lagging behind are brought to the level of the advanced States to ensure that there is a balanced economy.

श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह (वारंङ्की) :  
माननीय ग्रन्थसूची, आप ने मुझ को 1976-77 के अनुदान की पूरक भागों पर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है, इस के लिये मैं हृदय से आप का आभारी हूँ। मैं इन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, सब से पहले तो मैं अपने दल की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, प्रधान मंत्री, भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय देश की प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ, देश की स्थितिवादी शक्तियाँ, देश की सम्प्रदायवादी शक्तियाँ, देश की लोकतन्त्र को, देश की धर्म निपेक्षता को, देश की समाजवाद को, हमारे आदर्शों को, हमारे मूल्यों को, सब को कुठाराघात करना चाहती थीं, ऐसे समय पर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक सामयिक कदम उठाया और देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की। मान्यवर, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने न केवल देश आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की, उस के साथ ही उन्होंने देश को 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम भी दिया, जिस पर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार, हमारे देश की सभी प्रदेश सरकारें और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारें, बहुत गहरी रुचि के साथ, लगन के साथ, तत्परता के साथ कार्य कर रही हैं। श्रीमान्, हमारी भारत सरकार के जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, वे सभी इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमारा जो बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, बल्कि 24 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है—किस प्रकार से जनता की भावनाओं और आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप



[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

उन का शतप्रतिशत लाभ भारत की जनता को मिल सके। उसके लिए मैं अपनी नेता, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों, अपने दल की प्रदेशों की सरकारों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश के युवा नेता श्री संजय ने चार सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश को दिया था। उसके पश्चात उन्होंने उस में एक सूत्र और जोड़ कर उसको पाँच सूत्री कार्यक्रम बना दिया। उस कार्यक्रम को जिस प्रकार से देश के नौजवान तथा दूसरे लोग पूरा करवाने में रुचि ले रहे हैं इतको मैं देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य मानता हूँ। अभी हमारे यहां जनपद सुजतानपुर के अमेठी में युवकों का एक गिबिर आयोजित किया गया था। उस में देश भर के युवकों ने भाग लिया। देश के कोने कोने से काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और असम से गुजरात तक के युवकों ने जाकर भाग लिया और वहां कार्य किया। यह देश के इतिहास में एक अद्वितीय घटना है। संजय जी के नेतृत्व में देश के नौजवानों, देश के नव-निर्माण का काम आपने हाथ में लिया है, यह बहुत बड़ा शुभ लक्षण है और इसको देश के कल्याण की दिशा में उठाया गया कदम कहना अनुचित नहीं होगा। जिस प्रकार हमारे देश के नेता पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू ने, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने देश को दिशा दी है उसी परम्परा का निर्वाह करते हुए हमारे संजय जी ने देश की

सेवा का त्रत लिया है, यह बड़े ही सौभाग्य की बात है।

चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्रालय, सूचना मंत्रालय, परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय और सिवाई मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के पश्चात जिस प्रकार से देश के अन्दर जो भ्राजकता में, हिंसा में विश्वास करने वाली शक्तियां थीं, तोड़फोड़ में विश्वास करने वाली शक्तियां थीं उन पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने कार्य किया है, वह सराहनीय है और उसके लिए हम उन्हें बधाई देते हैं। जिस प्रकार से हम देश में नव-निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, उसके स्वरूप को बनाने में, उसको ठीक प्रकार से चित्रित करने में हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने जिस प्रकार से अपनी भूमिका को अदा किया है, उसके लिए भी उसकी जितनी सराहना की जाए कम है। समाचार की दिशा में हमने जो कदम उठाए हैं, और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से उस कार्य को अपना नेतृत्व प्रदान किया है, उससे न केवल राष्ट्रीय मंच पर बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर भी न केवल भारत की जनता का कल्याण हुआ है बल्कि मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि सन्तुष्य विश्व में भारत का मस्तक ऊंचा हुआ है। इस प्रकार से जो प्रयास हम करने जा रहे हैं उससे न केवल गुट निरपेक्ष देशों को बल्कि दुनिया के समस्त देशों को, जो स्वतंत्रता में विश्वास करते हैं, बड़ी शक्ति मिलेगी। इससे इस प्रकार के समाचार भी प्रकाशित होते हैं जिनका

वास्तविकता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है और जो वास्तविकता से कभी सम्बन्धित हीं रहे हैं उस पर नियंत्रण किया जा सकेगा, एतः मेरा विश्वास है ।

अब मैं दो शब्द परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । इस दिशा में जो प्रयास हो रहे हैं वे अत्यन्त सराहनीय है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्र के सम्मुख जो समस्याएँ मुँह बाएँ खड़ी हैं उन में से परिवार नियोजन की समस्या सब से गम्भीर समस्या है । इस समस्या को हमें बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक लेना होगा और इसका समाधान खोजना होगा । जहाँ तक इसके निराकरण का प्रश्न है मैं आपके सामने अपने अनुभव की बात कहता हूँ । मेरा कार्य क्षेत्र बाराबंकी है । हमारे शासन तंत्र के द्वारा, हमारे कांग्रेस के जन प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा हम दिशा में पूर्ण प्रयास किया जा रहा है । इस प्रयास की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर है कि हमारे जन प्रतिनिधि, हमारे कांग्रेस जन और हमारी सरकारी अधिकारीगण, हमारा शासन तंत्र कितनी निष्ठा से काम करता है । जितनी अधिक निष्ठा से ये सब कार्य करेंगे उतना ही सफल यह कार्यक्रम होगा । मैंने अपने क्षेत्र की दसों क्षेत्र समितियों का दौरा किया है और दौरे के दौरान मैंने जनता को बताया है कि मैंने तो 31 अगस्त 1966 को ही नसबन्दी करा ली थी । उसका जनता पर प्रभाव

पड़ा है । जनता चाहती है कि जन प्रतिनिधि जिस नीति की बात कहते हैं उस पर स्वयं आचरण करें और तब हमारे बीच में आ कर बात कहें । जब मैंने लोगों को इस बात को बताया तो इसका लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ा । इसके साथ साथ आपको यह जानकारी प्रसन्नता होगी कि हमारी पार्टी के वहाँ के कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष जी ने भी पंद्रह अगस्त को अपनी नसबन्दी करा ली है । उसका जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ा । तो इस प्रकार का महान कार्यक्रम कांग्रेस पार्टी ही कर सकती है । मैंने भी जो कुछ किया उसका क्रेडिट कांग्रेस पार्टी के एम० पी० को है, डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह को कुछ नहीं है । हमारे जिले में परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में जिला कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने 15 अगस्त को नसबन्दी करवाई । इस प्रकार से कांग्रेस के अन्दर देश में कार्य हो रहा है और हमारा शासनतंत्र भी इस काम में रुचि ले रहा है । बाराबंकी में सभी कांग्रेसी लोग तथा सरकारी अधिकारी परिवार नियोजन को अपना रहे हैं । इस प्रकार से एम० पी० से ले कर ग्राम पंचायत के प्रधान तक इस कार्यक्रम को अपनायेंगे, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है । हमें आशा है कि सभी कांग्रेसी, जन प्रतिनिधिगण और सरकारी अधिकारी इस को अपना लेंगे और तब हम समझेंगे कि भारत की जनता परिवार नियोजन के पक्ष में है । मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि भारत की समस्त जनता परिवार नियोजन के पक्ष में है, केवल उन को समझाने की आवश्यकता है और नसबन्दी, बंध्याकरण की समुचित व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करा देना है ।

[श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह]

इसके अतिरिक्त सिवाई ग्रान्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कुछ कहना है। प्रदेशों में, क्षेत्रों में, अर्थात् पूरे देश में प्रति वर्ष वर्षा के कारण ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है जिसके कारण करोड़ों लोगों को उसका सामना करना पड़ता है, करोड़ों लोगों के घर गिर जाते हैं, उनके भोजन और वस्त्र की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है। तो हम दिशा में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिये। हमारे बाराबंकी जिले के लो-नया निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के दो विकास खण्ड—मूरतगज और पूरडलई—में प्रति वर्ष अधिकांश गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से जमीन को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। यह केवल बाराबंकी की बात नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिवाई का तो कोई आइटम इसमें है ही नहीं। मप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स में जो आइटम है उन्हीं पर आपकी कहना चाहिये।

डा० रघु प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, मैंने इस बात को ध्यान नहीं दिया था। मैं आगे इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बूंगा।

मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई है उस से देश में एक नया वातावरण बना हुआ है। देश के अन्दर लोगों ने नये भारत को बनाने का संकल्प लिया है, परिश्रम करने का अभ्यास हो रहा है, और हमारे युवा नेता श्री संजय गांधी का यह सूत्र कि बाते कम, काम ज्यादा, इस पर गम्भीरता से लोगों ने काम करना प्रारंभ कर दिया है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है कि कड़ी मेहनत, दूर दृष्टि, पक्का इरादा और अनुशासन, इन चारों बातों की तरफ भारत की महान जनता, हमारी महान नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में, उस दिशा में कार्य कर रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी समस्त मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I wish to bring before this august House two difficulties that would, I hope, find solution.

I represent an area which is completely hilly and preponderantly inhabited by Adivasis. It has been an experience in that region that the supply of essential goods to the Adivasis is an extremely difficult operation. Specially in the context of the present conditions obtaining when the question of black-marketing is almost wiped out, it is all the more important that these Adivasis are allowed to have a sufficient supply of these essential commodities, specially things like sugar, kerosene oil, coarse cloth, etc., at proper prices. The difficulty that is being faced is the fact that, since these Adivasis are poor people, they find it very difficult to leave their agricultural operations and come to the district headquarters from where these essential goods are usually supplied. At the same time, the usual commission that is allowable on such goods is not at all sufficient for any one who would like to transport them over hills without any roads, either on horse-back or as head-loads. While we in this country are trying to obviate shortages in the supply of essential consumer goods in the urban areas, I think, it would be in the fitness of things that this obviation is more in those hill areas where the people are really poor. It is a matter which should exercise the concern of this Ministry to find ways and means to obviate these difficulties and enable these Adivasi areas in the backward regions to get the supply of these essential commodities. As to how and in which way this could be done, I leave it to the Ministry.

The second thing I would like to present before the House is the fact that, in the context of the necessity for more agricultural production in this country, it is an extremely difficult situation that is obtaining in our region. We are about 120 kms. away from the rail-head, and whatever fertiliser is supplied to this area has to be transported by road to the district headquarters and from there it is distributed. So, the situation is that upto the rail-head, the charges for transport of fertiliser are not borne by the agents who distribute it, but as soon as the fertiliser leaves the rail-head, the transportation charges are added on to the commission of the supply agents. The upshot is that, in our district, the fertiliser is always in short supply, whereas people have taken to adopting improved farming techniques and the demand for fertiliser is there. The difficulty is that there is no agent, apart from the cooperatives who do it in an off-handed way, who would undertake to supply fertiliser in sufficient quantity to this region. In this context, I would submit that it is essential that the transport of fertiliser from rail-heads to the district headquarters should find a subsidy from the Fertiliser Corporation, so that it does not go against the interests of those people who are involved in the supply of fertilisers to these areas.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridhi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It is a sort of mini-Budget and is in vogue in other countries also. The necessity of a right policy mix is widely felt, so that, along with the developing technology, along with sophistication, along with growth in the highly capital-intensive sector...

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member will continue after Lunch. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

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

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair ]

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77—Contd.**

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridhi):** As I was saying, right policy-mix and micro planning are necessary to help completely implement the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister and the five points additionally projected by Mr Sanjay Gandhi which have raised great expectations. Of course, family planning is the crux of the matter. We have to keep the rate of inflation to the level of increase in productivity in industries and in scientific agriculture. The Supplementary Demands for Grants have made a provision as follows: Rs. 65 crores for agriculture and rural development. Rs. 32 crores for power development. Rs. 46.93 crores for foreign trade and export promotion. I am happy that Rs. 3 crores have been provided for revenue and capital account for Mines and Minerals perhaps ostensibly to give a drive for such heavier minerals like uranium, copper, silver, nickel and so on. I again emphasise the overriding necessity of exploring intensively 22 degree latitude plus fifty miles north and south of it, from the mouth of Subarnarekha river to that of Tapti.

Sir, priority is fixed for particular schemes and here also it is a projection of the priority fixed in the original budget. I wholeheartedly support it. My only point about the additional demands is this. There are Rs. 2 crores for science and technology. I wish these demands were larger so that the brain drain now taking place could be effectively stemmed.

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

Low income, Low wage, depressed areas should be specially identified and given necessary economic support to bring them in line with other areas. I have in mind the higher plateau areas of Chota Nagpur where stick lac is grown and the lower plateau of Chota Nagpur so far as mica is concerned. These depressed areas require special attention and they should be identified.

One crop zone areas should be identified and more credit should be pumped into them by rural banks. At every Anchal head-quarters in order to effectively prime the agricultural pumps for higher production pumping of extra credit is a must.

Co-relation between credit and higher production in agriculture is immediate and highly significant. But, I do not want to labour on the point. That will also help in mobilisation of the masses for bettering their own existence. That will also develop selfreliance and, for that particular purpose, we must mobilise adequate deposits in the rural banks also in the second round.

Sir, the nationalised banks with their high-salaried employees have effectively increased the cost of credit facilities reflecting the high interest rate. And then there is that Lakshman Rekha of 16 k.m. beyond which it will not operate. These officers have no adequate motivation, they hardly ever go out of their offices into the villages. That is one of the major reasons why our economy in our part of the country is not going up as fast as we had expected. They have, one reason or another, the absence of agronomists or the B.D.Os are not supplying the ownership certificates in time. Of course, that 16 k.m. limit is there sometimes. These are the valid reasons. But, more often, those are excuses and alibis and unless we can remedy these, I am afraid, that much of the 20-Point Economic Programmes will not be effectively implemented.

I know that some of these banks are really an extension of the image of one individual; I know also of the situation in Ranchi where one high officer of the bank went into the surrounding gram panchayat and by pumping the credit in course of just two years, through overproduction of tomatoes has brought down the cost of potatoes to 15 paise a k.g. The problem for them is for an effective marketing.

Now, we have to purchase tomatoes at Rs. 5 a k.g. higher than what we pay for the apples. This requires an urgent and immediate and effective intervention. Some of these bank officials' performance should be noted and those whose performance is effective and good should be rewarded irrespective of the seniority.

I suggest that, side by side, in order to remove the imbalance, the public sector corporations should think of adopting villages. A private firm in Ranchi has adopted over 50 villages where they have their own agronomists who are setting up a cropping pattern there; they are giving them Australian sheep and also some cows for dairies. Unless we do that, the two-sector economy which is emerging out of the introduction of new technology will go on gathering momentum and every public sector corporation will be surrounded by 200 to 400 villages which will have their economy depressed. With an effective role of the public sector corporations by adopting the villages and with the efforts of the nationalised banks as also the community development project authorities by bringing them together, I am sure, we can make an effective improvement in the situation obtaining in the villages at the shortest possible time. The problem of energy, raw materials and development are to be tied together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have these any reference to any of these demands? Not the general principle underlying, not even the original demands, can be dis-

cussed at this stage; only the portion relating to supplementary demands.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** In the supplementary demands, they have not provided for the integrated development of solar power and the agricultural pump sets which hold so much of the promises for the village economy in the coming decades.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You can not do that in supplementary demands. It is in original demands.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA:** I support the supplementary Demands for Grants.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support these supplementary demands but I further put more demands for Tamil Nadu.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You have only to refer to the supplementary demands before the House. You cannot create more demands.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** I am coming to that. So far as agriculture is concerned, the price of fertiliser has not been reduced. On the other hand, the price of paddy in Tamil Nadu has got reduced considerably. The farmers are unable to purchase fertiliser since the price of fertiliser has not been reduced in proportion to the reduction in the price of paddy. I request the Government to consider reduction in the price of fertiliser.

Sir, the hon. Member who preceded me has put very valid points in regard to rural banks. The rural credit should be available not only to the agriculturists but also to the village artisans and the poor needy public. No doubt, we have nationalised banks but we have to...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There is no supplementary demand in the case of rural as well as nationalised banks.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** Sir, the hon. Member has put it correctly that the banks are giving loans to the capitalist group in the villages, towns and cities. These big sharks in industry are able to satisfy the agents and the directors of the banks and, as such are able to get loans. The object of the Government is to provide loans to the weavers, down-trodden people, dhobis, carpenters, village artisans and the petty businessmen but these people are not able to get any loan at all. This is the practical difficulty which I am placing before the hon. Members of this House. I have come across hundreds of such instances in my constituency as well as my State. You must also take stringent action against those bank officials who are not helping the public in accordance with the objectives of 20-point programme.

Sir, the Home Minister visited Tamil Nadu recently and admitted that in ten districts out of fifteen districts there was drought and...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Is there any demand for Tamil Nadu? I am only trying to point out to you the parameters of discussion. You can take your time and say anything you like but after you go back home please read the relevant portions of the Constitution relating to the Supplementary Demands and rules for discussion thereon.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:** Sir, the Governor of Tamil Nadu also inspected many districts and the Government granted rupees seven and a half crores for agriculture development, drought situation and drinking water. In Tirunelveli district, the agriculture activity came to a standstill. The agriculturists were unable to implement the agricultural activity and, as such, Rs. 1 crore were granted for each district. I plead with the Government to grant Rs. 25 to 50 crores more than what has been granted. The amount of rupees seven and a half crores is insufficient. I submit that you must sympathetically

[Shri K. Mayashevur]

consider the position of agriculturists in Tamil Nadu and grant more money to provide for the drinking water and to protect the small petty landlords, the poor unemployed men and the down-trodden people in Tamil Nadu.

Then so far as relief to the agriculturists is concerned, in Tamil Nadu, the President through the Governor, announced exemption or debt relief only to those agriculturists who had borrowed loans from private parties. There was no relief from indebtedness given to those farmers who had borrowed from Societies, banks or Government or quasi-governmental authorities. It is like saying 'Operation successful patient collapsed'. Therefore, I would request Government to give them exemption from repayment of all loans, to the poor and medium farmers in Tamil Nadu, thereby giving protection to the long-affected farmers of Tamil Nadu.

Side by side, these farmers should also be given credit facilities. There is no use giving only debt relief to agriculturists and artisans. You must give them additional protection by way of credit facilities from rural banks and nationalised banks. Now because of the moratorium on loans taken by agriculturists and the debt relief provided to the farmers, the farmers are unable to get any loan from any money-lenders. They are unable to even mortgage their jewels or even vessels. Poor people used to pawn their clothes and saris also for loans. Even then the moneylenders are not accepting those properties and articles and giving them money. The result is that they are unable to carry on their day to day life or business in the field as well as elsewhere. Therefore, I request the Government to make more provision for agriculture not only in Tamil Nadu but throughout India because the farming community constitutes 80 per cent of India, but they are given only 20 per cent

outlay in the Five Year Plan. Therefore you must give them at least 40 per cent more to protect the interests of the agriculturists who are the backbone of our rural economy. If they produce more food-grains, the prices of essential commodities will come down in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere. As a result of the emergency and the twenty-point programme, the prices of essential commodities and agricultural produce like wheat, paddy and other things have come down. But recently they have once again gone up. These prices should not be allowed to go up; there should be a continuous decline in price so far as essential commodities are concerned.

Now there is no kerosene oil available in Tamil Nadu for the last one month. You must take immediate steps to provide kerosene oil to the State. With these words, I support the Demands.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): At the outset, I would like to thank each of the hon. members who have participated in this debate, making me wiser and more well-informed after their suggestions. I would also like to thank you for drawing their attention to the relevant articles of the Constitution and rules within the limits of which discussion on these Demands should be controlled. But by and large, we have seen that members, because of their anguish at the conditions obtaining in their constituencies, do realise that they have to voice their feelings. So we do find that apart from confining themselves strictly within the rules in regard to the discussion of the Supplementary Demands, they have aired their views beyond their scope of this discussion. But they would excuse me if I do not reply to those points. But I can assure them that all the points they have made will be conveyed to the Ministries/Departments concerned and I am sure proper action would be taken by them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is difficult to hold the Members under leash. I do not want the Ministers under leash.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am sure I do not need it.

Apart from that, by and large, the House has given its support to the Demands, though many of the members who have spoken are not in the House just now.

Hon. Members will realise that there is a lot of difference in the economic situation today; therefore, when they raised some points, they probably forgot the changed conditions of the Indian economy. There is buoyancy in our economy and there is restoration of faith and people have confidence that we have made a breakthrough and there are going to be better days even. They have brought in so many points and therefore I should like to make a brief review of the economic situation. The workers in the factories and the peasants in the farm have laboured to produce this situation and then the policy of the Government and the strategy of the Government and the co-operation of the people have all yielded results and we find that there is a much better climate today. It is a fact that India is one of the very few countries in the world that had contained inflation and had brought about a negative rate of inflation. Many developed countries have a higher rate of inflation, 5 to 12 per cent inflation. Fortunately India had made a record for itself in the world economy. In the agricultural sector we find that there has been a record production of 118 million tonnes. There was a slight delay in the arrival of the monsoon and when speculators tried to take advantage of that situation and the situation got reflected in the slight rise in prices, the Government immediately acted. Because of the vigilance on the part of the Government as well as stern measures and other policies that were adopted by the Government, that trend had been brought under control. That shows that the Government has to be over vigilant and fiscal and monetary

discipline is absolutely necessary more now than at any time before. Our stock position is better now. On the industrial front, the growth was 2.5 per cent in 1974-75 compared to 5.7 per cent in 1975-76. There are indications that with discipline and determination in our fields and factories, the industrial growth rate is likely to be of the order of 10 to 12 per cent this year. They are very good signs for the country. Power position has definitely improved. Apart from the above, various other economic measures had also been taken such as curbing the expenses under Government, both in the States as well as in the Centre. We find that there has been economy though there was always scope for further improvement. The Government had issued instructions that there should be the utmost economy in Government expenditure and avoidable expenditure should not be incurred. Our tax collections have also increased and our savings have improved. Some hon. Members have taken keen interest and I should therefore like to say to them that we have exceeded our targets and collections under small savings this year are Rs. 90 crores more than the last year and I hope this trend will continue. Further we also find that our balance of trade position and the foreign exchange position is satisfactory. Some of these gains have accrued because of the policies of the Government and also because of the discipline among the people. We find that the people stood together with the Government in bringing about economic improvement.

One of the hon. Members pointed out that supplementary demands led to pumping of more money into the economy and he asked whether it would not lead to a rise in prices. That is the reason why credit will have to be disciplined. Monetary and fiscal measures have been taken and Government will see to it that those checks are there all the time.



[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Coming to sick textile undertakings, 103 of these were nationalised and a provision of Rs. 40 crores was kept earlier. But it could not be utilised. Now this amount is being drawn through supplementary demands. These sick mills were running at losses. The loss on this score alone came to Rs. 7.5 crores per month. I am glad to inform the House that because of various steps taken by the Government, together with the cooperation of the workers, to day the position is much better.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA**  
(Serampore): Is there no loss on account of these mills now?

**SHAIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:**  
The loss was Rs 7.6 crores in April 75. The latest figure of loss is Rs 1.25 crores for July, 76. We do hope that these losses will be wiped out completely and in that the hon. member can be of great help, if he wants. We do hope that ultimately these losses will be completely wiped out and converted into gains.

For modernisation of the mills, various plans have been drawn up both for the present and for future and we are sure these will yield results. Many of these textile mills are earning foreign exchange and we do hope that the exports will go up in course of time. Two of these mills which belong to Karpur to which Mr. Banerjee has referred—Lakshmi Rattan Mills and Atherton West Mills—were nationalised only recently. I do not know why Mr. Banerjee who chooses to quote my name in connection with so many other things kept out my name when the taking over of these two mills came, but I leave it at that. I would like to inform the House that the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce for releasing a sum of Rs. 2.74 crores, out of the sum of Rs. 5.90 crores which will be required for this, for working capital margin and immediate renovation of these two mills has been approved and sanction for the realisation of the funds has been issued. We do not want their working to

be stopped. We want them to go ahead with their working.

The question of subsidies on fertilisers came up and some members said that this subsidy is going to the rich manufacturers. I would like to say that this is not the concept. This subsidy will go through the manufacturers to the farmers. This is going to help not the big sharks but the small farmers who really need it. I am happy to announce that because of the reduction in prices for which subsidy is required, there has been a greater off take of fertilisers. The increase in consumption has gone up by nearly 34%. That shows that production also increases and naturally this is going to help our agriculture and our economy as a whole. This should allay the fears, if any, in the minds of hon. members.

At the time of presentation of the budget, a sum of Rs. 15 crores was to be given to the Finance Ministry for integrated rural development. But later on it was decided to allocate this sum not to the Finance Ministry but to the Department of Rural Development. It was said last time that the money is lying wast that it is not surrendered, etc. Because there had been a change and because the money cannot be transferred from one to the other, it is being surrendered from Finance and asked for in a supplementary demand under the Department of Rural Development. I hope hon. members will appreciate that the strategy for rural development will go a long way in sustaining our economy and giving employment to our people.

The question of the sixth instalment of DA also came up. I think only recently an answer has been given about it. We find that the index average which went down below the 320 mark in January 76 has consistently declined since then. The figure for June 76 is 303.75. I may assure the House that the representatives of the employees will be consulted before taking a final decision regarding the sixth instalment of DA.

A question was raised about the pay-scales of supervisors and draftsmen in the defence establishments. We are already aware of the position and a decision is going to be taken on this shortly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The final decision rests with Finance. It is for the Finance Ministry to okay it before it goes to the Cabinet.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: In fact, a question is pending on this subject, which is likely to come up next week.

Then, a very senior member, Shri Tiwari, who is one of our leaders in the party from the days of the freedom struggle, chose to make a number of charges; in fact, I would not call them charges. Unfortunately, he is not present here to hear the reply. There was nothing very specific in what he said which I could enumerate. He said in a general way that there has been corruption, there is no discipline, the Government servants are free to do what they like and so on. I would like to say that in order to gauge the administrative efficiency of the Government officers, periodically their work is reviewed. According to the latest information, the cases of 55,587 Government servants have been reviewed, out of whom 2,048 Government servants have been retired, 12 belonging to Class I, 56 belonging to Class II, 1,420 belonging to Class III and 560 belonging to Class IV. 31 Government servants have been reverted to their substantive posts as a result of the review. That shows that Government is not sitting pretty on this, but taking steps which are absolutely necessary, in the larger interests of the administrative efficiency of the country.

Some hon. Members referred to the Employment News and said that it was catering only to high salary posts. As a matter of fact, we find that even posts of apprentices are advertised there. So far as posts in the lower grades are concerned,

recruitment is generally done from the States concerned, and so those posts are not advertised in the Employment News, which has all India circulation. Now Punjab State has decided to start its own Employment News. Such newspapers will naturally carry advertisements for posts in the lower grades also. Normally, it carries advertisements for posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and above.

One hon. Member mentioned that there is no demand for education. This is not main budgetary allocation but supplementary demands. It is a matter of satisfaction, rather than a matter for criticism, that the Education Ministry have been able to manage with in their allocation, rather than coming for a supplementary demand.

Then, many hon. Members waxed eloquent on family planning. I am speaking on this subject, not as a Member of Parliament but as one of the women in the country, and I say that this should be taken up on a war footing. I feel that the incentive that is provided is still quite good. But we should not look at it purely from the point of view of incentive. I think every Member of Parliament, as a representative of the people, should go to the various parts of the country and carry this programme as a beacon light to every nook and corner of the country, because there are still people in this country who are not aware of the significance of this campaign. We should take it not as a negative aspect, but as a positive programme. I am told that every time a human pulse beats three babies come into the earth. We cannot allow this rate of population growth, especially when 40 per cent of our people are living below the subsistence level when our *per capita* income is so low. Because, existence does not mean satisfying the hunger or having two square meals a day.

As we are heading towards a socialist, classless society, which is our goal, the basic amenities of life should be provided to

{Smt. Sushila Rohatgi}

them. As such, family planning should really become the flag of our future programme, because with it is linked the future of the country. Therefore, I am glad that some of our younger Members participated in the debate along with the elder people. All of us should be united in this not only on the floor of the House, not only in the speeches made here, but we should link this programme with every speech that we make in any part of the country. I think we should make it a part of our creed and mobilise public opinion, and that will really act.

It is said that there are three means of fast communication if you want to send a message quickly. The first is the telephone, the second is the telegram and the third is tell-a-woman because they say it travels fast. So, why don't we tell our women, educate our women, that it is in their larger interest, the woman is the mother, sister and wife, and comprises about 50 per cent of the population. I would request each and every Member of the H use very humbly that they should make this part of their programme.

Apart from this, there is a misunderstanding which may hurt this movement, which I would certainly like to clarify. It was raised with a very good and objective purpose that if we are asked to reduce the population, and rightly too, we should not suffer in our representation. Therefore, it has been very clearly laid down in the Statement on Population Policy which the hon. Minister of Health Dr. Karan Singh, laid on the Table of the House on 16th April..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE · In the National Apex Body, a resolution was brought forward by the Labour Minister himself increasing the granting of special leave to ladies from 7 to 14 days for family planning operation. May I know whether the same concession will be given to the Government employees also ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :  
I do not know what the factual position is but we will consider it.

The wider question of family planning as such is one which concerns all the Banerjees, the Rohatgis and the Bhattacharyyas. So it has been decided that representation in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures will be frozen on the basis of the 1971 census until the year 2,001. Therefore, the fear of the Member that this may have some effect on the representation in the State Legislature and in the Lok Sabha is unfounded. It has been mentioned in that policy statement that the census figures of 1881 and 1891 will not be considered for the purpose of the Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly seats and that the necessary constitutional amendments will be brought forward during the current year. Appropriate legislation for other elective bodies, it has been said, will also be undertaken. That clarifies the position.

Many hon. Members raised the question of the handloom industry. Next to agriculture, it is the biggest industry. Nearly ten million people are employed in it in the rural and semi-rural areas, and naturally Members have a right to be slightly agitated over it. The handloom industry is now giving us very good foreign exchange. It has been included in the 20-point programme, and is treated as one of the priority areas. Special emphasis has been laid to see that it gives employment to the people concerned. Our handloom products compare well with those of other countries. The Sivaraman Committee which went into the question has made some recommendations which have been accepted and implemented.

I find, 17 intensive development projects and 20 export-oriented projects located in various states have already been approved by the Government and are being implemented through the State Governments which have to be provided with necessary funds in order that the

scheme may get going without any loss of time. That shows the sincerity of the Government to see that the people of the lowest strata are giving employment and they are able to get incremental income to meet their needs.

The question of Tripura, Manipur and Assam floods was also broached yesterday. The reports about flood damage have been received from these three states. Some provision has been made. As I said, during the Question Hour earlier, this morning, according to the Sixth Finance Commission, relief measures are required to be financed by the States concerned out of their own resources with the help of the margin money and such re-adjustments of the Plan resources as may be necessary. All these things are before the Government. As I said earlier, if it is necessary, an advance from the Central assistance will also be made. A Central team will be deputed to the States soon after the necessary request from the States concerned is received because that is necessary. The margin money allowed by the Sixth Finance Commission to these three States is, Assam—Rs. 1.25 crores; Manipur—Rs. 0.04 crore and Tripura—Rs. 0.07 crore.

I think, *Samachar* also featured in our discussion today. It has not only featured here but it has also featured in the Non-Aligned Conference and all over the world, we find people talking about *Samachar* and the good work done by it. It approached the Government for making a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs during the current year. I find that a sanction has been accorded for the grant amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs to *Samachar* and further grant will depend upon the basis of the recommendations of the high-powered committee which has been set up. All these things are under consideration.

I think, I have covered most of the points which have been raised by the hon-

Members. I would like to assure them that if there are other points to which I have not replied it is because these will be conveyed to the Ministries concerned and full attention will be given to them.

Before I wind up, I thank the hon. Members for their participation in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to beseech humbly that this is the time when our economy has made a breakthrough, that there is a buoyancy in investment climate and that there is a faith and a sense of discipline among the people and the people are determined to go ahead with production to make a better future for our country and we are duty bound to see that this element of discipline, an element of dedication and an element of working towards making a New India is kept up with all speed and with all unity.

**SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) :** I think, the hon. Minister has missed the most important point to which she has to reply and that is whether this amount of money which is now going to be pumped into the market is not going to further aggravate the inflationary tendency in the country?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** She has explained that. It is a very insignificant sum. It is only about Rs. 130 crores. It is not a very big sum in the context of the whole country.

The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof’

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

*The motion was adopted.*

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14, 25, 29, 30, 32, 38, 39, 41, 48, 51, 61, 65, 76, 83 to 85, 88 and 89."

[*The Demands for Supplementay Grants (General), 1976-77, which were voted by Lok Sabha are shown below—Ed.*]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION</b>			
1	Department of Agriculture . . . . .	20,85,000	..
2	Agriculture . . . . .	60,00,00,000	..
7	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	15,00,00,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>			
14	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	1,000	40,68,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE }</b>			
25	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	15,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>			
29	Ministry of Energy . . . . .	3,78,000	..
30	Power Development . . . . .	..	32,00,02,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>			
32	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	2,50,00,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>			
38	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . . . . .	9,40,73,000	..
39	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	..	58,56,60,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING</b>			
41	Department of Revenue and Banking . . . . .	3,45,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING</b>			
48	Family Planning . . . . .	5,00,00,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>			
51	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . . . .	1,000	..

1	2	3
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES	
61	Industries . . . . .	1,000.
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	
65	Information and Publicity . . . . .	1,00,00,000 ..
	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	
76	Department of Science and Technology . . . . .	2,00,00,000 ..
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES	
83	Department of Steel . . . . .	5,50,000 7,28,79,000.
84	Department of Mines . . . . .	6,00,000 ..
85	Mines and Minerals . . . . .	1,23,00,000 1,98,00,000.
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION	
88	Department of Rehabilitation . . . . .	46,00,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	
99	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . . . . .	1,000

14.50 hrs.

Sir, I beg to move† :—

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL,  
1976\*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1976-77.

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 1976-77.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :  
Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

“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 1976-77, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause consideration.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20-8-76.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.