श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक भी नोट किए हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that he will go through the proceedings and he has taken note of the suggestions which have been made, and if necessary, he will bring it before the Business Advisory Committee. What more do you want from him?

Now, let us proceed to the next item.

14.49 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. Venkataraman on the 22nd April, 1981, namely:—

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

Shri Kali Charan Sharma was on his legs.

He may continue his speech.

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिंड) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कल निवेदन कर रहा था और उसी सम्बन्ध में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आगे कुछ सुझावों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा ।

किसानों के बारे में मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था, उसमें एक तो खाद की रियायत बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । आप देखते हैं कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन के रेट काफी बढ़ गये हैं और पैट्रोल की कीमतों के साथ साथ खाद की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं । किसान को जो गेहूं का आज मौजूदा भाव मिलता है, उसमें इतनी महंगी खाद वह खेतों में नहीं लगा पाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप किसान के लिए खाद की सब्सीडी को बढ़ायें ताकि वह गेहूं व अन्य चीजों के उत्पादन में खाद का उपयोग कर सके ।

जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, सिंचाई के साथ-साथ वहां उसके अतिरिक्त उत्पादन जैसे जैसे बढ़ते हैं और चीजें भी बढ़ती हैं, उसके साथ-साथ वहां उद्योग भी लगाये जाने चाहियें । उसके लिए भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री को बजट में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि हमारे किसान की उत्पादित चीजों का सदुपयोग को सके ।

मध्य प्रदेश जैसे कई प्रदेशों में खनिज और वन-सम्पदा का अपार भंडार है । इसलिए वहां पर खनिज सम्पदा और वन-सम्पदा पर आधारित उद्योग खोलने की बहुत गुंजाइश है । मैं वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस ओर विशेष रूप से रुचि लें और राज्य सरकारों को भी ऐसे उद्योग खोलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें ।

अगले साल कृषि-उत्पादन के भाव तय करते समय यह देखा जाये कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है और किसान के उत्पादन की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी हैं । वे दोनों भाव समान रूप से निर्धारित करने चाहियें और उनमें उचित सामंजस्य होना चाहिये । हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किसान का एक विशिष्ट स्थान है । चूंकि वह उत्पादित वस्तुओं को ज्यादा खरीदता है, इसलिए उसकी खरीदने की शक्ति को बढ़ाना चाहिए । आज स्थिति यह है कि किसानों पर बैंकों का काफी कर्जा लदा हुआ है और किसान दिन-प्रति-दिन कर्जदार होते जा रहे हैं । रिजर्व बैंक से जो ऋण दिया जाता है, उसका ब्याज कम होता है, लेकिन जब वह रुपया किसान तक पहुंचता है तो उसका ब्याज 12, 14 परसेंट हो जाता

[श्री काली चरण वर्मा]

है । इसलिए खासकर छोटे किसानों, लघु किसानों, के लिए ब्याज का रेट कम होना चाहिये ।

हमारे प्रदेश में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वन-सम्पदा का काफी विस्तार है । आज भी गरीब आदिवासी वन-सम्पदा पर ही अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं । वे कोई ज्यादा उद्योग नहीं जानते हैं । वे सूखी लकड़ी और लेन की उपज से अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण करते हैं । इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन लोगों को ऐसी सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये, जिनसे उनका जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके ।

इस बजट में मध्य प्रदेश में रेल-सुविधाओं के लिए बहुत कम व्यवस्था की गई है । वहां पर केवल एक दो लाइनें दी गई हैं । मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश जैसे विशाल राज्य में, जिसका इतना बडा क्षेत्रफल है, यातायात की सुविधायें बढ़ानी चाहिये । आबादी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । हमारे प्रदेश के कई क्षेत्रों में यह हालत है कि यातायात की सुविधायें बहुत कम होने के कारण लोगों को बसों की छत पर बैठ कर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है । इसलिए वहां पर रेलों और बसों की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करनी चाहिये ।

मेरा सम्बन्ध गांव के क्षेत्र से है और मैं देखता हूं कि इतने साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था सब गांवों में नहीं है । जैसे शहरों में पेय जल की पूरी व्यवस्था है, क्या उसी तरह हम गांवों में भी पीने के पानी मुहैया नहीं कर सकते हैं ? हमारी समाजवादी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत यह काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इसलिए धन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पेय जल की आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार किया गया है, लेकिन इसमें और बढ़ोत्तरी की आवश्यकता है ।

एक हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने का जो प्लान है, वह फिनांसिज की कमी के कारण पूरा नहीं हो रहा है । राज्य सरकारें अपने सीमित साधनों के कारण उसको पूरा नहीं कर पा रही हैं । गांवों में यातायात के साधनों को काफी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है ।

मैं आपसे एक और निवेदन करूंगा, राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री से भी हमारी चर्चा हुई है, गांवों में और आदिवासी एरियाज में मध्य प्रदेश में ही कई हजार शिक्षकों की कमी है । जितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं उनके लिए आज हमारी राज्य सरकारें ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि अपने बजट से इतनी बड़ी संख्या में शिक्षकों का जरूरतें को पूरा कर सकें । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उसमें सहायता नहीं कर पाता है । तो मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगा कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो गांवों में अध्यापकों की कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को उदारतापूर्वक सहायता बढ़ायें ताकि हमारे ग्रामीण अंचलों के लोग शिक्षा में पिछड़े न रहें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करते हुये खास तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूं जैसा मैंने कल निवेदन किया था कि प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए आप एक गाय और भैंस के लिए कम ब्याज पर ऋण की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायें । इससे कई करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार सुलभ हो सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि एक गरीब आदमी जिसके पास एक बीघा जमीन भी नहीं है, एक भैंस के पालन से अपने परिवार की गुजर कर सकता है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः बजट का समर्थन करता

हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि खास तौर से आप पशुपालन, कृषि उद्योग और अन्य इस तरह की सुविधाओं पर बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी करेंगे ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the new Government came to power, an unprecedented drive for placating large business houses, both Indian and multinational, has begun. The fact that the drive is acquiring a new dimension has not been hidden by the Government. After last year's budget in July, 1980, in a meeting of the manufacturers' organisation, the Finance Minister himself boasted:

> "The private sector has never been given such facilities by any of my predecessors for raising production and profit."

This was self-confessed. This year's proposals of the Finance Bill and all other economic policies are pursuing the same goal with vigour. Instead of the resource mobilisation by the Government from them and from other vested interests operating in the commercial and agricultural sectors, the Government has taken to the policy of giving them free rein, placating them, depending on them and letting them 'develop' the economy, going in for export and in the bargain when they fleece the ordinary people, they do not interfere. They let the free market operate. This is the new grand strategy. On top of the fabulous concessions to them last year, this year's proposals of reduction of surcharge on income-tax for domestic companies from 7.5 to 2.5% special concessions in free trade zones etc. and practically no measures for strengthening the public distribution system are only some evidences of this strategy.

Instead of attempts of resource mobilization as mentioned above, keeping large budgetary gaps and reliance on not only immoral but also special bearer bonds to let inflation go unabated are also an integral part of the same strategy. In this strategy, a common man of the country, let alone the already 48 per cent below the poverty line has the place only as an object of being fleeced and being bled white.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this strategy, the earlier lauded concepts of growth according to plan priorities, location for balanced regional development, size of units and technology used appropriate to India's needs and creation of employment subject to efficiency, encouragement to new entrepreneurs, all these which were there in the Industrial Act of 1956 are abandoned. And what is more? The declared goal of the Constitution—economic growth with social justice—has been rendered totally irrelevant. But what is the result of this strategy? The result is that the whole of our country has been placed at the mercy of large business houses and vested interests. The speech of the Finance Minister at the 61st Annual meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce on 19th April that the Government would have to think of an alternate strategy if this fails is a backhand admission of the failure of this strategy on which all his hopes are pinned.

15.00 hrs.

But, Sir, we know that this talk of alternate strategy on his part is a ruse meant for popular consumption. Sir, his only alternate strategy really is: "After me the diluge".

I have little time, so I cannot elaborate. I can give a few examples. Rise in prices of essential commodities is unabated, purchasing power of the rupee, which is already less than 24 paise, is still further going down; concessions given to the individual income-tax arrears, of course, are at the expense of the State Exchequer. Our Finance Minister is a clever man. He has invited these people to dine in other people's kitchen insted of in his kitchen, but has pocketed the

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjjee]

credit. But, Sir, even those concessions are also starting to get eroaded by the price rise. And about the effect of the price rise on the toiling millions, the less said the better.

Sir, I shall digress into a side effect of this policy of giving free run to the large houses. Of late, wool industry has been delicensed. In the new Textile Policy of the Government, the Government did not stop to think what effects this will have on the wool spinning and weaving cottage industries in which lakhs of people are employed in the backward region, including Jammu and Kashmir, UP Hills, Rajasthan etc. This is just an example. This is the attitude generally of this Government. This will be the effect of this policy on small, medium and cottage industries that they are threatened by the big sharks. But what is the behaviour of the Finance Minister's main props—the large business houses? Special bearer bonds' sales upto March 31, 1981 was only Rs. 70 crores as against his expectation of 200 crores. And out of the stipulated Rs. 800 crores upto March 31, 1981 only about Rs. 68 crores have come. If this is the position with regard to special bearer bonds, what is it in relation to income-tax arrears? Income-tax arrears now stand at about Rs. 1,000 crores, according to Government admission. And, Sir, in this there are 131 industrial houses from each of whom above Rs. 10 lakh income-tax is outstanding. They include such friends of our Government and big sharks like M/s. Modipan Ltd., M|s. Good Year Ltd., M|s. Indian Explosives Ltd., M|s. India Foils Ltd., M|s. Texmaco Ltd. and Jayshree Cotton Ltd. of Birlas, Messrs. V. S. Dempo & Co. of Goa, Messrs. Indian Express Ltd. of Goenka and even Messrs. Dharangadhara Chemical Works Ltd. whose proprietor the other day went in for declaring fat prizes last week in the company of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. This is the contribution that they are making to your tax arrears.

The outstanding advances to MRTP companies fom public sector financial institutions upto 30th June 1980 stood at about Rs. 800 crores. It must have increased quite a lot since then. And with all these, the large business houses are having bonanza. The MRTP houses increased their assets from Rs. 5598 crores in 1972 to Rs. 12,457 crores in 1979. In this, the sharpest increase was the fruit of Emergency. They have more than doubled their assets in seven years. And out of this, the assets of the top 20 houses increased from Rs. 3059 crores to Rs. 6619 crores, *i.e.* more than 50 per cent of the total assets of even MRTP companies from 1972 to 1979. By this time, it must have jumped further.

These are some of the examples of their behaviour towards this Government and towards the country. For what benefit is the Government allowing such a terrible concentration of economic power in their hands, and placing its reliance on them? All the concessions that have been given to the large business houses in the name of exports, are known to everybody. But can the Minister say that they are honouring that obligation at least? I am sure that the Minister cannot claim even that. Moreover, is it not a fact that in a number of cases, these large houses spend more foreign exchange in import for producing what they would export?

I have seen the figures. In 1975, ten Birla houses together spent more in import than in export; and ended in Rs. 12 crores of negative foreign exchange earning. It is happening with many houses as well.

The Finance Minister has received a letter from one Mr. Prem Prakash whose son booked a truck chassis on Birla's Hindustan Motors on 16th March, 1981. Sir, this will be one of the examples to show how, in a different context, these monopolies are contributing to the price hike even in respect of other things, apart from essential items like edible oils etc., and how that affects the small entrepreneurs.

This man who, on 16th March, booked this chassis, got a proforma...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Has the hon. Member given notice about these allegations?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No allegation. (*Interruption*) Why are you getting so nervous, suddenly?

AN HON. MEMBER: She is not making any allegation. She is praising your activities.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Forget about the letter to the Minister. I have got the copy. On the basis of that, I am giving you this information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot make an allegation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is the allegation—is it my saying that he has booked a chassis?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No, Please. He has raised it. No allegation which is of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is this? What did I say? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, I will go through the proceedings. I will go through the proceedings, and take action.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Finance Minister has received a letter from Prem Prakash...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not make a mention of anyone. No, please. Don't make a mention of names.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: His son has booked a truck with Birla's Hindustan Motors on 16th March.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can make a general statement, but not on a particular person who is not a Member of this House. No. I will not allow you. Come to the next subject.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What are you not allowing? Sir, please listen first and then decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; that is what I said. You should have given notice to me. You should have given a notice that you are going to make mention of these things. You have not done it. Therefore, you go to the next subject.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You have not listened to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No allegation should be made—the rules are very clear—about a person who is not a member of this House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Allegations about whom and for what? Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given me in writing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Please listen to me. I am not making any allegation. It is not a question of allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not mention the name of any person here who is not a member of this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Somebody booked a chasis from Birla on such and such date. What was the invoice? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I will go through the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What has happened is this? The Hindustan Motors increased the price of chassis by 13 per cent within 35 days.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Allegation against whom? What are you ruling out, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned the name of Mr. Prem Prakash and all that. I will go through the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You would have agreed with me that this is a very serious situation. In the vast rural areas the peasants are being fleeced by the industrial and commercial vested interests together through unremunerative prices. Rural vested interests are also in league with them.

Peasants in West Bengal have reduced Jute acreage this year because they did not recover even cost of production. Agricultural Prices Commission is now deliberating on it. Will they be advised to fix up the support price of jute at Rs. 3.00 per quintal Or there the bounty of the Government will be found wanting! As a corollary to this policy attack has been mounted on the organised working class and other sections of the toiling masses. (*Interruptions*) Unnecessarily my time had been lost.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fourteen minutes have been allotted to your party. That is why I have rung up the bell. You have crossed 14 minutes. Please conclude with one or two minutes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would conclude by saying that neither his present strategy nor his alternative strategy of deluge that he wants to lead us to—we shall not be a party to it, and that is what has been reflected in your Finance Bill. Therefore, I reject it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की स्थिति के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि यह कोई सुखद स्थिति नहीं है जिसके लिए हमें कोई सन्तोष हो। मैंने जब ये आंकड़े पढ़े कि 1970–71 को यदि आधार वर्ष मानकर 100 रुपए माना जाय, तो 2–2–1981 के रोज थोक-सूचकांक 266.2 परसेंट हो गये और 4 अप्रैल, 1981 को ये सूचकांक 270.8 हो गये। आखिर यह महंगाई कहां तक बढ़ती जाएगी ? गांवों की हालत तो शहरों से भी खराब है, जो चीज जिस गांव में यहा उपलब्ध हो जाती है, गांवों में उस भाव पर उपलब्ध नहीं होती। इसका कारण क्या है—आने वाले समय में हमें इसके बारे में कुछ सोचना होगा।

मैं अभी रूरल इकानामिक-पावर्टी के बारे में एक आर्टीकल पढ़ रहा था तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी कितनी सीमा तक बढ़ी हुई है। मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

Economic and Political Weekly, November 22, 1980:

"The Plan document offers no estimates. For this, we have to go to the Draft Five-Year Plan, 1978—83. ...According to the estimates in that document. 48 per cent of the rural population of 499 millions in 1977-78, or 239 million persons, were below the poverty line. Of them, 130 million were below 75 per cent of the poverty line, being the poorest of the poor"

जहां 64 और 65 रुपए एक आदमी की कमाई हो, उसको पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे का माना जाएगा और इतने गरीब आदमी कितनी संख्या में आपके देश में हैं, ये आप जानते ही हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े आदमी, राष्ट्रपति जी, ने जब वे अपने प्रदेश आंध्र प्रदेश के दौरे पर गये थे, तो क्या कहा था। उन्होंने बताया कि जब मैं अपने जिले के एक गांव में गया और उस मौसम में गया, जब अच्छी फसल हो रही थी, तो मुझे पता चला कि एक

कृषक श्रमिक ढाई रुपए प्रति दिहाड़ी कमाता है। इतना पैसा उसको मिल रहा था। यह उनका स्टेट्मेंट है और इसको चैलेंज करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। यह स्टेट्मेंट उन्होंने दिया। इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि देश के अन्दर गरीबी बढ़ती ही जाती है। 14 लाख रूपया टोटल प्लान्स पर खर्च कर दिया और इतना रुपया ख़र्च करने के बाद परिणाम क्या निकला। अभी परसों ही में एक आर्टीकल पढ़ रहा था और उसको पढ़ने के बाद मेरे दिमाग में यह आया कि इतने विशाल पैमाने पर अब भी हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी है।

Poverty line.

18—4—81 का जो टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया है, उसमें यह आर्टीकल निकला है।

"Bureaucrats and Politicians—Partners in bending rules."

मैं थोड़ा सा उसमें पढ़ना चाहता हूं। उसमें यह लिखा है कि गरीबी क्या है:

'During the last three decades, Indian bureaucracy has consciously established solid linkages with political leaders, big industrial houses and international agencies.'

या सारा आर्टिकल पढ़ना चाहिए। इसको पढ़ने के बाद पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान को पीछे धकेलने वाले कौन हैं? यह नोकरशाही है और अगर इस पर हमने कन्ट्रोल नहीं किया ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं कर पाओगे?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : नहीं कर पाएंगे, तो हम डूब जाएंगे। यह दीवारों पर आप को देख लेना चाहिए और साफ देख लेना चाहिए।.. (व्यवधान).. जो जिन्दा लोग हैं, उन को यह देख लेना चाहिए। यह क्लास क्या है?

What is that class?

ये क्या करते हैं। सरकारी नौकर अपने बच्चों को तो अच्छी-अच्छी एजूकेशन देंगे और आई० ए० एस० अफसर का लड़का ही कलक्टर बनेगा लेकिन जो गांव में पढ़ने वाले लड़के हैं वे या तो चपरासी बनेंगे या फिर क्लर्क बनेंगे। यह स्थिति हो गई है। एक्सपैंसिज इतने ज्यादा हो गये हैं। एक और बड़ा अच्छा आर्टीकल है,

हम किस प्रकार ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ सकते हैं। जवहारलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि प्रशासन एक जंगल है। मैं कोट कर रहा हूं:

"Bureaucrats in India are not a weak social group. More than 4,000 Indian Administrative Service officials who stand at the apex of the bureaucratic pyramid are truly an elite group. Only 100 persons join the IAS fraternity every year. Its unsocial base has also not really maintained beyond the well-off precious groups who can provide educational facilities to their children in the best institutions at home and abroad."

Then, I want to read a portion of it.

"Cutting down administrative expenditure—While Nehru called the Indian administration a 'jungle', an authoritative body has described it as an 'octopus'. India is, however, not the only country which is saddled with a ruinously redundant administrative personnel. Britain, for example, is plagued by a similar problem. There are according to The Economist, 712.000 civil service jobs. The Government took the decision in June 1979 to reduce the total staff costs by 10 per cent, 15 per cent or 20 per cent by 1982-83...

In India the cost of the administration is heavy both at the top and at the bottom. Since appointments are not always made strictly on the

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

basis of merit, there is gross inefficiency at the lower and middle level of the services, forcing the top men to bear the brunt of the work.

It is futile to attempt the transformation of India into a Welfare State with the present administrative set-up."

यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है जिसको हम सोच लें। यहां के जो एक मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, श्री टी० ए० पाई उन्होंने इलस्ट्रेटिड वीकली में एक आर्टिकल लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि हम किस प्रकार अपना बजट इकट्ठा करते हैं, इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज लगाते हैं जो कि गरीबों से आते हैं। वह पैसा हम इकट्ठा करते हैं और वह कहां पहुंचता है? चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हों, चाहे उधर के बैठने वाले हों, हम उनकी हालत को देखें जिनको कि दो समय का भोजन भी नहीं मिल पाता। उनकी कितनी हालत खराब हो रही है। मैंने अपने ला मिनिस्टर से यह कहा था कि जो हमारे जजिज बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें मांगते हैं, वे साल में 195 दिन छुट्टी मनाते हैं और बाकी हमारे यहां 150 दिन छुट्टी होती हैं।

उन्होंने आगे बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत क्या है? उन्होंने पांच-छः उदाहरण दिये हैं। हमारे योजना मंत्री जो भी आ गये हैं और ठीक मौके पर आ गये हैं। योजना बनाना तो ठीक है लेकिन उसको किस के लिए बनना चाहिए?

He has quoted some instances:

"Every now and then we hear of agreements being signed with Russia or Poland. I remember an agreement I signed (when I was a Union Minister) with Russia for open-cast mines. While nothing has happened for the last six years, a new agreement is being signed again for the same purpose.

I took a decision for the electrification of the Kalyan Railway Station (Bombay) in 1972 with orders to 'go ahead'. The file came back tome in 1979 for clearance with escalated costs."

Where was that file? It was missing! He gives another instance:

"The Hassan-Mangalore railway line started around 1962, ought to have been completed in 1967 at a cost of Rs. 23 crores. It has not yet been completed, though the escalated cost is over Rs. 90 crores."

This is what Mr. T. A. Pai has written in his article "Why are we still poor?" He has quoted numberless instances.

हम लोगों की कहां और किस प्रकार से योजनाएं पूरी होती हैं उस के बारे में कहानियां पर कहानियां हैं। हम लोगों की ब्योरोक्रेसी पर कोई कंट्रोल करने वाला नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह खर्चा इतना कैसे बढ़ गया तो कुछ पता नहीं लगता। एक जिले में इतने अधिकारी बैठे हैं कि जिले में एम० पी० का तो कोई पता ही नहीं। उसे तो जमीन पर चलना होता है। (व्यवधान) आप लोग भी दूध के धुले हुए नहीं हैं। हम सब एक ही थाली के चट्टे-बट्टे हैं। अपने अंतर को देख लीजिए। आज हमारा आचरण बिगड़ गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में करेक्टर नहीं रहा है—हमारा नेशनल करेक्टर नहीं है। मुझे वैद्य-लिंगम रिपोर्ट को प्वाइंट-आउट करने में कोई खुशी नहीं होती है। हमें नहीं मालूम कि बड़ौदा में किसका मकान बना है या कौन मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं। आज नेशन के करेक्टर का सवाल है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश का जो वित्त-मंत्री है यह हमारे लिए एक गौरव की बात है। सवाल यह है कि देश के

अन्दर बेसिक खराबियां क्या हैं । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि इधर वाले ही ठीक नहीं हैं, उधर वाले भी अपना मुंह आइने में देख लें, नहीं देखा है तो अब देख लें । आज हमें बेसिक बातों को देखना है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप आत्मा से कह रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा एक मुंह है और मैं एक ही बात करता हूं । मैं कह रहा था कि राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने यहां कहा है कि—

"Mr. Birendra Singh, who was inaugurating the Conference of State Industries Ministers and Chairman of Khadi boards, said that despite large amounts given as grant and loan by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the State Boards, they had not shown any appreciable progress in organising industrial units in the States."

एस० डी० ओ० जीप लेकर जा रहा है, कभी कलेक्टर जीप लेकर जा रहा है तो कभी एग्रीकल्चर आफीसर लेकर जा रहा है । उन्होंने बताया है कि तीन लोगों ने मिलकर गड़बड़ी कर रखी है । तथाकथित राजनीतिक नेता, कुछ बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी और तीसरे पूंजीपति । उन्होंने कहा कि आज देश के अन्दर यह मूल प्रश्न है और इसको जब तोड़ा जाएगा तभी हम समझ सकते हैं कि हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । हमें चाहिए कि हम लोग इस काम को आगे बढ़ाएं । आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हमें बहुत तकलीफ उठानी पड़ेगी ।

अभी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ गया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you have got more files than the Finance Minister himself.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Because I want to say so many things.

भ्रष्टाचार कहां है और उसको कैसे निकाला जाए । इसको निकालना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है और इसको निकालने का तरीका ढूंढते-ढूंढते थक गए हैं । उन्होंने बताया कि आज कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं है जहां भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है । आज शिष्टाचार निभाने के लिए भी भ्रष्टाचार को अपना होता है । मैं समझता था कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है । राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने एक स्पीच दी —

"The Union Agriculture Minister, Mr. Rao Birendra Singh, has done a signal service to the country by pointing out that the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards have become a dumping ground for defeated politicians."

He said this in January 1981... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you going to conclude now?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, I would require more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 15 minutes. You can reserve it for the next year's speech on the Finance Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I would not be able to conclude my speech today. I will continue on Monday.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, on Monday if we dispense with lunch hour and sit beyond 6, we will be able to complete the Finance Bill because the honourable Finance Minister is to go out of India on Tuesday, as I have been told. This is only my submission.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Many people are not here.

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

They should have been informed earlier.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: This is my submission to the hon. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will consult you on Monday.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Suppose we dispense with Lunch hour. Today we will have to decide.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, no. It cannot be decided today.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Lunch Hour we can dispense with.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can contact the leaders of the Opposition and on Monday you can discuss with them. You contact them, you speak to them and convince them and then we will decide.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The Minister of State will reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is that the Finance Minister will be there on Monday and he will have to go abroad on Tuesday.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, no. Everything cannot be finished by Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see. On Monday you will contact them.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes, on Monday we will decide.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgoan): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. DEVELOPMENT OF HILLY REGIONS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Prof. Narain Chand Parashar on 27th March, 1981:

"This House urges upon the Government to set up a Parliamentary Committee to look into the extremely slow pace of industrial development and lack of adequate infrastructure like railway lines, roads, waterways, airways, bridges and other amenities like postal services, telecommunications, drinking water, banking and health services, institutions for technical and vocational education and the promotion of tourism, hydel-generation, forestry, agriculture including horticulture, irrigation, mass communication system in the hilly regions of the country, resulting in their extreme backwardness and to suggest ways and means to ensure their rapid economic development so as to bring them at par with the developed regions of the country within a period of five years."

Four hours have been allotted for this and already 3 hours and 15 minutes have been spent on this and I have got a balance of only 45 minutes. There are about 32 hon. Members