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Saturday, August 31, 1974
Bhadra 9, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Saturday, August 31, 1974/Bhadra 9,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour): Sir, I had given a privilege
motion against the Prime Minister....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will take all
these motions and everything on
Monday because we decided that
today we will take up only the regular
business. We will take up all these
motions on Monday.

श्री जयत्रु लिम्बे (बांका) : ऐमा क्यों न
किया जाये

प्रभ्यक्ष बहोदय : मंडे को रखिये ।

Everything will be taken up on
Monday. After all, we should stick to
something. We decided that there will
be nothing else on Saturday

श्री जयत्रु लिम्बे : आप मेरी प्रायंता
सुनिये किर जो फैसला करना है करिये ।
मेरी प्रायंता यो कि आज हम को घर्ज करने
न्दीजिये । आप का फैसला सोमवार को
नहीं जायेगा ।

प्रभ्यक्ष बहोदय : फैसला नहीं, तभी
बहुत उसी रित होगा ।

श्री जयत्रु लिम्बे : इस में ज्यादा समय नहीं
लगेगा । यह साफ केस प्रिविलेज का है ।
कांग्रेस के लोगों ने भी प्रस्ताव दे दिया
पालियामेंटरी प्रोब के लिए और प्रधान मंत्री
उन को बुला कर डांटती हैं और कहती हैं
आप अपने प्रस्ताव बापिस लीजिए । (अव्यवस्थान)
आप लोग क्यों हल्ला मचाते हैं । हम तो
आप को जो दोषी नहीं हैं, किलयर करने के
लिए तड़प रहे हैं और जो दोषी हैं उन को
पकड़ना चाहते हैं । (अव्यवस्थान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking up
any motion today. Everything will be
taken up on Monday, not today. We
are not taking up anything today,
except the regular business.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) :
प्रिविलेज मोशन लाने का अधिकार इन्हीं को है
या हम को भी है । (अव्यवस्थान)

श्री जयत्रु लिम्बे : यह तय हुआ था कि
ध्याम आकर्षण नोटिस आज नहीं आयेगा,
लेकिन क्या यह भी तय हुआ था कि प्रिविलेज
मोशन नहीं आयेगा । नेशनल हैराल्ड में जो
रिपोर्ट आई है (अव्यवस्थान)

प्रभ्यक्ष बहोदय : मेरी समझ में नहीं
आता कैसे आयेगा ।

Some Members come and give
motions. They can withdraw their
motions. I have told a number of times
in the House that unless they themselves
are under pressure, why should others
get exercised over it?

श्री जयत्रु लिम्बे : नेशनल हैराल्ड में वे
रिपोर्ट आई है वह आपने भी देखा होगा ।
प्रधान मंत्री ने इन लोगों को बुला कर कहा है
कि पालियामेंटरी प्रोब नहीं हैगा । (अव्यवस्थान)
यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है । इस के सभी

पहले भी म जाना चाहिए और गहराई में चाहिए यह आप के अधिकारात्मक है। (अधिकारात्मक) परन्तु आप लोग एक मिनट देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो हमला ही होगा।

अधिकार भाषेवयः

I am sorry this cannot be a matter of privilege.

कोई भेद्वार आता है, मोशन देता है और वापिस ले लेता है तो उस को इस का हक है।

He has the right. Why should you presume that he has been pressurised?

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र (बैगुसराय) आप हम लोगों की बात सुन लीजिये। नव कुछ कहिये। अगर आप यूँ मे ही बिना सुने हुए फर्मलेशन दे देंगे तो एतराज होता है कि आप अपना दिमाग बसा कर आते हैं। इसलिए आप हमारी बातों को सुन लीजिये।

श्री अशु लिमये इंगलैंड मे कहते हैं। The King can do no wrong. इस सेवन का यह नियम हो गया है कि इन्दिरा गांधी कोई गलती नहा कर सकती है।

Indira Gandhi can do no wrong! (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER When the motions come I have to say whether, on the face of it, it is in order or not. I fail to understand why you should object when a Member withdraws it.

श्री अशु लिमये: कल मने नोटिस दिया था, पूरे दिन नहीं पढ़ा और आज नहीं पढ़ा तो हम क्या करे। म एक मिनट से अधिक नहीं लूगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूगा।

अधिकार भाषेवयः आज तो कोई मोशन देला ही नहीं है।

श्री अशु लिमये: एक एक मिनट सुन सेने मे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(अधिकारात्मक) लाइसेन्स के लिए हस्ताक्षर करते का आपके ऊपर अधियोग है इसलिए वह सं कम आप लोग चुप रहिये। (अधिकारात्मक)

MR SPEAKER Today we will not take up any other business. All other motions will be taken up on Monday.

श्री अशु लिमये: क्या यह तरीका है इन लोगों का, वेरी समझ मे नहीं प्राप्त। जो काम दो मिनट मे हो सकता है उसके लिये 7 मिनट चले गये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order How can the motion be withdrawn without the concurrence of the House?

MR SPEAKER Any member can withdraw at any time before the House is seized of it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Mr Jagannath Mishra, did you sign that application for grant of licence?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) आप विषय को समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री अशु लिमये: पर्मनल एक्सप्लेनेट के बाद आप को इस मामले मे नहीं पड़ना यह आप के हिन मे ह। थोड़ी लज्जा हानि चाहिए आप को।

You have given your personal explanation. Now you keep quiet

सदन की मानहानि का प्रश्न अधिकारात्मकीय महत्व का होता है। ग्रिविलेज मोशन ग्रेंड मोशन है। हम कोई मानहानि रखना चाहिए नोकर नहीं हैं जो वह चाह वही हो। (अधिकारात्मक)

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र: चेयर आप हम तरह से कनाइव करेंगी उनके डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर पर तो हम हाउस को नहीं बलने देंगे। आप इन को रोकिये।

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Why don't you ask them to sit down?

श्री मथा गोवदे : हम को जो कहना है हम को सुन लीजिये, और इन को जो कहना है केस को भी आप नुन लिजें। शोरगुल कराना चाहत है विहार सक्षम को नहीं चलने देंगे तो मनासद दर्शन ने हन भी हाउस को नहीं चलने दागे।

11.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. May I request the hon. members to calm themselves down for some time? I am quite sure that you all have many important things, you are excited about things. But they cannot be settled in this way. Therefore the best thing is to hear you one or two minutes each. You can make your submissions. I will hear from this side of the House also.

There will be no partiality. I will hear this side also. Now, Shri Madhu Limaye

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On 28th August, 1974, the House discussed my privilege notice....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have all seen your motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोई भाषण नहीं करना चाहता। कल जो नोटिस दिया है, वही पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सदन ने नहीं देखा है। मेरे बोलने से इनको तकलीफ होगी, इसलिये लिखित नोटिस ही पढ़ा हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is better that he reads his notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, kindly sit down. You will have your points of order. This notice of your motion has been circulated to all the Members.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No. The motion is circulated, not this notice. This is a privilege motion. That is why I am reading it.

On 28th August, 1974 the House discussed my privilege notice against Prof. Chattopadhyaya, Shri L. N. Mishra and 21 alleged signatories to the Memorandum recommending issuance of licences to the Pondicherry parties. After hearing members from both sides, including the Ministers, you ('you' means the Speaker) made the following observations. I quote from the Debate Part II, page 12.10 of 28th August, 1974:—

"It is a very important subject";

"We must apply our mind and settle down some procedures;"

"If people go to the extent of getting forged signatures, we have to go into the matter thoroughly;"

"if the Minister is in possession of certain facts" whether he should not "either ask for information from the member or at least convey to the Speaker";

"I cannot give any off-hand ruling...We will take up this subject again...and consider what procedure to adopt."

यह स्पीकर का ओवररवेशन है।

So, Sir, you stressed the gravity of the matter and said that it would be discussed again. I have given a motion. The Congress Members alleged to be involved have also given motions. You have already admitted certain motions.

When the matter is pending in the House, can the Prime Minister seek to pre-empt and bypass the House? This is what she is trying to do. She wants to hush up the whole matter.

यह मुझ्य प्राइंट है।

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

She wants to shield the culprits. She does not desire to clear those who are really innocent. The *National Herald* has published a report to the effect that the Prime Minister advised members against a parliamentary probe and suggested that the CBI should be asked to deal with the matter. The *National Herald*, as everybody knows, is the paper of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

This is serious. This is a gross contempt of the House and attempt to pressurise the members of the Congress Party into withdrawing their request for your protection and a parliamentary probe into the whole murky affair. It is also an insult to you and the House.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 सदस्यों ने अपने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण में आप का और सदन का संरक्षण मांगा है। इस में केवल सी. बी. आई. इन्क्वायरी से नहीं होने वाला है। इतना ही अर्ज करने के लिये मैंने नोटिस दिया। प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा सदन को वाई-पास करने और चर्चा को न होने देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will plead with the Members. I just come to the Chair like that. I am not in the know of all these notices. As a matter of fact, when Shri Madhu Limaye was referring to a certain notice he has given, I was under the wrong impression that it was something else because this matter was not brought before me, and as he was reading through the letter I was fumbling with the papers. It is only now that I see your notice. I will request you to appreciate that a man takes a little time to know where he stands when he is in the floods. . .(Interruptions) Now, let us do things in a calm manner and in a meaningful manner.

Shri Goswami.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would it not be more proper that I also make my complaint about the

breach of privilege and then the other side can be heard?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would it not be more proper that I also make my complaint about the breach of privilege and then the other side can be heard?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You will kindly recall that I had earlier given notice of a privilege motion against the hon. Minister of Commerce. That is still pending with you. In the meantime a breach of privilege or even contempt of the House has already taken place and I am going to submit to you the grounds on which I think that a contempt of the House or a breach of privilege has occurred. You will also be good enough to recall that 20 Members of Parliament had denied that they had appended their signature to a letter for grants of licence. And in doing so they had also, many of them, made a request to the Chair to appoint a Committee to go into the whole affair to institute a parliamentary probe into the whole affair. Thereby they thought that the blot that is brought on their reputation could be completely washed off. So that is before you. That is before the entire House. This request publicly made, specifically made, unequivocally made by the Members whose signatures were alleged to be associated with a letter, in connection with grant of licence is before you. Subsequently, many of these members wrote to you that they wanted a probe to be instituted into the matter as expeditiously as possible. Now all that is before you, you are seized of those letters or Motions. In the meantime we are told them one of those members are now being pressurised to withdraw letters or Motions from you. This is for you to inform us how all this is going on, because, the House has already been told earlier in the presence of all us that they wanted a parlia-

mentary probe to be instituted to this matter. And later the newspapers have reported that they had written to you withdrawing their notices. We would like to know whether these honourable gentlemen had submitted such a request in writing to you or not, and whether the process of withdrawal of letter has not already begun.

The second thing is this. You will recall that there are motions tabled by some other hon'ble Members of the House to institute a parliamentary probe by two hon. Members. There are already two motions on the subject.

And thirdly,—this is the third ground,—now the House is seized of this matter quite clearly and squarely. The Chair was pleased to say that this required a thorough probe and he would go into the matter at a later stage.

So my submission is that the House is fully seized of the matter. This matter is before the House. And in the meantime comes the tidings through newspapers that the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs organised a meeting of the members of his own party to impress upon them the need not to press for the institution of such a probe. That is there. This is contained in the report of the National Herald and we also see from the Bulletin that is circulated to us that now the withdrawal of names from admitted motions has taken place. It has been circulated already. Here it is. We are also told, after this meeting with the Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs the members met the hon'ble Prime Minister. The hon'ble Prime Minister is reported to have said this—this has been widely circulated in newspapers—in two parts, the first being in a small group of the Members of Parliament who met her and later on at a meeting of her party executive. The hon'ble Prime Minister has expressed a contrary opinion in this matter and that amounts to pressurising and adopting coercive me-

thods, the result of which is already evident in the circular sent to us, namely that some of the members have already begun withdrawing their notices.

My complaint of breach of privilege is against both the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the hon'ble Prime Minister. They had committed breach of privilege Both of them are now exercising pressure and coercion in order to get their requests withdrawn from the Speaker, on a matter of which the House is seized. This is my respectful submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on 28th instant, the House discussed my privilege motion in the matter of issuance of licences to seven Pondicherry parties. From the debate I see that your considered ruling was that it was a very important matter and we have to go into the matter thoroughly. The Congress Members alleged to have been involved have also given some motions and those are being admitted and the House is seized of the matter. But, a news from the 'National Herald' which is a paper controlled by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, which is known to everybody has surprised me. It says:—

"August 29—Several members of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the Lok Sabha who are incensed over the forgery of their signatures on a memorandum recommending import licences to some firms, to-day met the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi and reiterated their demand for a thorough-going parliamentary inquiry into the affair."

So, Sir, not only that they gave a formal substantive motion for a Parliamentary probe but they also took additional steps to see the Prime Minister so that a thorough Parliamentary probe is instituted. The report reveals:

"Mrs. Gandhi is understood to have told them that a Parliamentary committee would take time to go into

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the matter and it would be better to have the matter investigated through the C.B.I. which was already seized of the matter."

We all understand that C.B.I. is a book edition of Mrs. Gandhi. Some Members said that they had been defamed by blatantly false involvement with the memorandum and were anxious that their reputation should be cleared.

Then, Sir, the effect of the Prime Minister's intimidation has produced substantial results, which could be seen from the Bulletin, Part II of 30th August, 1974, Sl. No. 1913, which reads as follows:—

"Withdrawal of names from Admitted Motion.

On 30th August, 1974 Sarvashri Bhola Raut and Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh have withdrawn their names from the motion regarding appointment of Parliamentary Committee to go into Question arising out of replies to Rajya Sabha S.Q. No 730 of 27th August, 1974, published against S No. 162 in Paragraph No 1909 of Lok Sabha Bulletin—Part II, dated the 29th August, 1974."

If you read the article of *Hindustan Times*, it says:

"Mrs. Gandhi has made it clear openly that the C.B.I. was already looking into the matter and there should not be another parallel Committee to hold an enquiry."

It is clear from this that Mrs. Gandhi has left no stones unturned to intimidate and pressurise the Members of this House who may belong to her party and thereby she has committed a breach of privilege. So, my question to you is this. When a motion is found in order and admitted and put in Part II Bulletin, has the Chair got the powers to *suo-motu* withdraw that without notice them before the House?

is improper and that it was done under the pressure from the Prime Minister which is regrettable.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, I have two points to submit before the Chair. What does Rule 225 say? It says:—

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place, and while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto."

Therefore, under rule 225 a person is entitled to make a statement only if the Speaker gives his consent and holds that this motion is, in order.

My submission before you is this. I want a ruling from you. In violation of this Rule 225, that is, even before the Speaker holds matter to be in order and gives his consent, are we permitted to enter into a discussion on the question of privilege? I am particularly drawing your attention to one thing. If you look to the proceedings of this august House for the last few days, you will see that day in and day out, we are spending a lot of time on discussion of privilege, without the consent of the Speaker. Therefore, I think (*Interruptions*). I am asking for a definite ruling on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. He is only asking for my ruling.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Therefore, I think that a final ruling on this should be given. I hope you will give your ruling. On other issue which has been raised, about privilege, I would submit that we, on this side of the House, do not want to shield this issue. We are equally as anxious, perhaps more anxious as the hon. Members on the opposite that the whole thing should come to light.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER May I request hon. Members not to interrupt him We have already had enough excitement Mr Banerjee kindly sit down He is on his legs I would like this matter to be disposed of and I do not believe that it can be disposed of by tempers being frayed and by shouting and counter shouting The three individual Members who have given certain notices have made their submissions Let the other side have also an opportunity Let us hear them Why do you intervene?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Sir we are most concerned because this issue involves not any Member of the Opposition but about 20 Members of this side and we want that their reputation should be cleared The whole question is about a probe Now if the House had decided by this time on a particular type of probe then of course the question would have been different But, this House has not come to the conclusion whether there should be a probe not to speak of what type of probe should be conducted to investigate the whole matter and obviously each party is entitled to have its own opinion whether there should be probe and if so about the type of probe which should be conducted on this particular issue Therefore if the leader of our party has decided that a particular probe by a particular agency may be conducive for the purpose of investigation I do not know how it can be breach of privilege In fact I can assure you that we all will be subject ultimately to the final opinion that this House will express Sir a very serious allegation has been made that the two Members who have asked for withdrawal of their motions submitted under Rule 184 were pressurised These are the two Members who are entitled to—and who can—say whether they are pressurised or not I feel Sir, in this House, each Member is presumed to take decision according to his own judgement and his own free will Pressurisation is a thing which may be known to my friends on the Marxist side On this side of the

House, we members of our party, are never subjected to pressurisation I feel Sir if there has been any breach of privilege, the breach of privilege has been committed by the Members who have alleged pressurisation and not by 'them

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have a note that the Allow me to speak I am not denying anybody anything Why do you want to seize a word out of my mouth? I have a note from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he would like to say something on this matter

SHRI HAR' KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) Sir before you call upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to say something I would request you to hear us also

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will hear you also I am not saying that I won't hear anybody Mr Banerjee why are you so impatient? Learn a little patience from me I am younger than yourself

Now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has a special responsibility in the matter of the business of the House because he is in charge of the business of the Government and therefore when he wants to say something relating to the business I think he should be given priority We should hear him

(Interruptions)

Order please Let us hear him

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Sir, I am on a point of order

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Is it your point of order that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is on his legs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) Sir, friends opposite have levelled a grave charge that the Prime Minister and myself have pressurised or coerced some Members not to do certain things I would

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

gation is totally unfounded, incorrect and false. There has never been any coercion or intimidation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I rise on a point order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let us understand it very clearly. I am in-charge of the House. You are making submissions to me Taking into account the exigencies prevailing in the House I have agreed to listen to you As long as I lend my ears to a particular Member it is out of order for anybody else to intervene You can raise your point of order later. It cannot be a point of order in my listening to a particular Member.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH. Having said that I would like to refer to the second allegation or insinuation that the Government wants to shield and they do not want to probe into the matter I would like to say here and now most emphatically that the Government is most anxious to go thoroughly into this matter It is not only because honour and prestige of some of our Members is involved but also because it is our duty to find out what really happened and go to the bottom of the matter There is no question of shielding anybody

Further, Sir, as to what transpires between me and the hon Members of my party how does the hon Members opposite expect me to tell them Some of them belong to some party or the other Don't they discuss between themselves the pros and cons of certain things coming up before the House and a certain policy to be adopted by their party. Many of the leaders of the Opposition meet among themselves every other day and discuss as to what policy they have to adopt in the House If I am put questions as to what transpired between me and my party Members how democracy can function We have every right to discuss between ourselves and there is no question of insinuation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had said after hearing Mr. Raghu Ramaiah I will hear you. Let us understand.

I would listen to everybody. Hon. Members have made certain submissions and they have all gone into the record and they will go on record, and it is for me to dispose of this business after that If somebody else says something and then another hon. Member gets up and says that there is a point of order, it becomes a sort of verbal warfare and a sort of free-for-all ..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. The point of order is addressed to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am noting down all the points that have been made I am noting down those points which have been raised by certain hon Members and which require certain rulings from the Chair I have noted down what Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami has said and I have noted down also what Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said not relating to the substance of the whole thing but relating to certain procedural matters Therefore, let not hon. Members be impatient They will get everything in time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU This is the first time when at the time a privilege issue is being discussed, we see that the Minister stands up and renders a personal explanation

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER He is going back to the subject again

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. My point of order is very clear I am saying that a certain method is being adopted which is not in keeping with the rules and practice of the House. Whenever a privilege motion is raised, the Chair has a right to hear the House ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am hearing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But you cannot hear that person who is render-

ing a personal explanation in respect of the person against whom the motion has been tabled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. My second point is in respect of what Mr. Raghu Ramaiah has said. The Members have of their own free will and choice given a motion, and then they are forced to withdraw it, as we see in Bulletin—part II of today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. That is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. This is a point of order. This is something which is not proper.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. My point of order is this I had certainly made certain complaints. I had made specific complaint of the contempt of the House both by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and by the Prime Minister. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was therefore quite in order in coming forward with some explanation in order to enable you to come to certain conclusions. I do not take any objection to that. But I do take objection to his explaining what happened, so far as the hon'ble Prime Minister was concerned. The matter of privilege is an issue which relates to the person concerned. He cannot take vicarious responsibility on behalf of the hon'ble Prime Minister of India and say something to the House under defence. I am taking objection to that.

He has tried to tell us also that it is perfectly open to him and to his party to discuss any issue in the manner in which they like. I do not take objection to that also. They can privately discuss any issue but to give publicity to the views means...

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. But is it an official release by the party?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. It may not be an official release. But

the whole news is published—yes, it may not be an official release—but all the papers are publishing it. They always give publicity to the proceedings of their own executive committee. I take objection to this. My point is that it should not be upheld by the Chair that they could give publicity to their views which they express in their own party meeting and yet ask us not to take notice of them. The moment they give publicity to their views, we are bound to be seized of it in the House.

जो दस्तु लिन्ये भेग व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सरकार के खिलाफ नहीं था, प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ था। इसलिए रवानीया जो सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं देख सकते। प्रधान मंत्री को अपनी मकाई देने, चाहिए। दूसरी बात—हम के ऊपर जो दबाव पड़ रहा है उस का नतीजा ब्लूलेटिस्म में दब्य लोग देख रहे हैं। अखबारों में जो आया है उस का नतीजा हम ब्लूलेटिस्म नम्बर 2 में देख रहे हैं।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. It is quite normal for the Members of a party to discuss important matters with the leaders and whips of the party. I am sure that this is the practice adopted by the Members of the Opposition also, unless it is denied.

SHRI PILOO MODY. We do not perjure

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. On important questions, we always approach our party leader for discussion and guidance. On this question, I am in a position to deny definitely and categorically that there has been any pressure whatsoever on us to withdraw the motion or to move anything otherwise.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You stick to your request to the Chair?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Therefore, this insinuation is com-

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

pletely baseless, unfounded and mischievous.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
What has he said? He has not withdrawn. Does he stick to the request made to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is his point of view.

श्री एस० एम० बर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रिविलेज मोशन आया है उस के बारे में मैं अपने विचार नहीं प्रकट करन चाहता हूँ क्योंकि सबाल यह है कि अखबारों में अगर यह निकल चुका है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उन के ऊपर अमर डाला है और इस बात को अगर वह डिनाई करनी है तो पार्टी फ़क़रन करती है देश में, यह अखबारों में कमें निकला, क्या निकला यह दूसरी बात है। पार्टी में क्या बातचीत हो रही है इस में हमें कोई मरोकार नहीं है। लेकिन सबाल यह माफ़ है जिस दिन इस संगल को यहां पर उठाया गया, उर्मा-मंत्री जाचं साहब ने, चट्टोपाध्याय साहब के न होने की वजह से यहां स्पष्टीकरण दिया और उस के बाद नलित नारायण मिश्र, रेल मंत्री ने भी स्पष्टीकरण दिया, उस में पहले आप ने देखा तकरीबन 19 मेंवरों ने अपने अपने भाषण दिए और उन्होंने कहा कि उन का कोई हाथ उस में नहीं था, दस्तखत उन के नहीं थे और किसी यलत तरीके से उन के दस्तखत किए गए, तो इन सारी चीजों में दो मतियों की प्रतिष्ठा उन की इज्जत का सबाल है— श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय और 20 मेवर आक पालियामेट की प्रतिष्ठा का सबाल है। एक मेवर पालियामेट जिन्होंने दस्तखत किए हैं वह परार है, ऐक्सेट है, मालम नहीं कब आएंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने तस्लीम किया है कि उन के दस्तखत हैं ता प्रधान मंत्री सी० वी० आई० की जाच चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है इस का सबाल नहीं है। सबाल यह है कि इस के पहले एक मेवर को एकमपेल किया गया था,

से उन्हें कोर्स कर के उन से रिजाइन कराया गया था और उन के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि पालियामेट्री प्रोब हूँ था, लिहाजा आज तमाम इस पढ़ति को बरकरार रखने के लिए और पालियामेट्री डेमोक्रेसी को जिन्हा रखने के लिए और तमाम मेम्बर एक दूसरे की नजरों में यह है न रह जाए कि जो तमाम केराशन के खिलाफ बात करते हैं, वे खुद करप्ट हैं, इस बीज की मफाई के लिए पालियामेट्री प्रोब नेसेमरी है। यह प्रिविलेज मोशन है या नहीं है इस का विचार आप करे। लेकिन सबाल इस का है कि इसके लिए रेजोल्यूशन आएँ हैं यहां पर थी अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नाम से या दूसरे मदस्यों के नाम से उस के ऊपर वहम हैं भी चाहिए और प्रधानमंत्री अगर महसूस करती है कि सी० वी० आई० की एक्वायरी नेसेमरी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अपने मेम्बरों को सार करने के लिए और हम तमाम लोगों को कम में कम जनना के मामने फ़ीर्मिंग देने के लिए करप्ट इस के खिलाफ हम लोग सिर्फ़ भाषण ही नहीं देते हैं बल्कि यह भी करप्ट नहीं है, इस के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जा को खुद चुड़े हो कर पालियामेट्री प्रोब को बैलकम बरना चाहिए।

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था प्रश्न नियम संख्या 31 के अनुसार है। उस में दिया है—

"A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member".

हमारी जो आज की कार्य सूची है उस के अनुसार कामों का सिलसिला सुन्दरत्वपूर्वक साहब जो सभा पटल पर रखने वाले थे उस के अनुसार होना चाहिए था। लेकिन बीच में प्रिविलेज का सबाल हमारे विरोधी दलों के साथी से आया। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कल इस सबल के सामने एक प्रिविलेज का मामला आया। हमारे

जनसंघ के साथी भी ईश्वर चंधरी जी के सम्बन्ध में और सदन ने देखा, हमारे विरोधी भाइयों ने भी देखा कि कितनी उदारता से हम सब वे उस को सपोर्ट किया कि किमी भी सदस्य की इज्जत पूरे सदन की इज्जत मानी है। तो जिन साथियों के जाली हमनाकर कर के यह जाली काम किया गया है उन के प्रति हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, उनके प्रति अपनापन होना चाहिए, सदन की मर्यादा का ध्यान रखना चाहिए, न कि विरोधी दल के साथी यह सभसे कि हम इस को राजनीति का एक खिलबाड़ बनाएं। प्रधान मंत्री ने हम से क्या बात की, कंप्रेस पार्टी-कृष्णटिक पार्टी में हमने क्या आरे का, हम अपने दल में क्या बाने करने हैं उस से उन को क्या लेना देना होता है? हम जो करते हैं उसको ये भी मान ले तो इन का भी भला हो जाए। लेकिन ये उन बातों को नहीं मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहना हूँ कि हमारे दल की बातों को अलग रखा जाए। सदन की बाते दल की बानों से अलग हुआ करती है और नियम संख्या 31 के अनुमार मैं आप से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज की जो कार्य सूची है उस के अनुमार कार्य होना चाहिए। हमारे पालियामेन्टी अफयस के मंत्री के वक्तव्य के बाद आगे और इस बात को बढ़ाने की ज़बरत नहीं है।

श्री नरसिंह नरादण पाण्डे (गो.खपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेषाधिकार का जो प्रश्न श्री मधु लिमयं जी और दूसरे साथियों ने रखा है—यह बात सही है कि सदन के माननीय सदस्य और सदन की मर्यादा का पालन होना चाहिए, लेकिन, मान्यवर, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती—जैसा कि पालियामेन्टी अफेझं मिनिस्टर ने कहा है—पार्टी के अन्दर उसका लोडर उसके मेस्टरों से क्या बात करता है और उसका प्रचार और प्रसार किस ढंग से होता है—यों तो कैंबिनेट की मीटिंगें बारे में बिना बोफिंग किये हुए अखबारों में बाते आती है, बहुत सी बाने

ऐसी होती हैं जो गलत होती है और बाद में उनका छिपाएँ करना पड़ता है, तो आज सदन में बहुत सी बात ऐसी हो रही है जिनको सदन की चर्चा का विषय बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है जबकि सदन से उनका सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। मैं आप से जामना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रबार का प्रयास कहा तक संगत है?

दूसरी बान—यहाँ हर माननीय सदस्य की यह हक है कि वह प्रस्ताव रखे। अगर वह यह मुमारिव समझता है कि प्रस्ताव रखने के बजाय हमारी मान, मर्यादा या प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा दूसरे तरीके से हो सकती है तो वह उसको बापम भी ले सकता है। लेकिन माननीय मधु लिमयं जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और जिस तरीके में वे दूसरा डाल रहे हैं कि विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग जिस तरह से चाहते हैं उस तरह में आप कार्य करे तब तो वे उसको न्याय संगत समझते हैं अन्यथा नहीं। यह मही विचारधारा या पढ़ति नहीं है। आज दुनिया के अन्दर जिननी भी पालियामेन्टी सिस्टम की पद्धतिया बपाई गई है—चाहे लोक सभा हो या हाउस अफ कामन्ज़ हो, ऐसा कही गही देखा गया है कि कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई प्रस्ताव रखता है और बाद में यदि उसे बापम लेना चाहता है तो उसी से सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दो बातों के ऊपर आप को विचार करना चाहिए और सदन का समय व्यर्थ कामों में बरबाद नहीं होना चाहिए। यह चीज़ सेवन के ऊपर छोड़नों पढ़ेंगी कि वह क्या नियंत्रण लेता है। पालियामेन्टी कमेटी बपाई जाय या दूसरा तरीका नियंत्रण किया जाय—यह चीज़ आप और सदन पर नियंत्रण करती है। माननीय विरोधी दल के लोगों ने जो प्रस्ताव दिये हैं उनका क्या रूप होगा, यह सदन तय करेगा। लेकिन इस समय यह प्रश्न उठाना—या रोज़ इस तरह से राजनीतिक प्रचार के लिये प्रयत्न करना—विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने एक नृकृता बना लिया है। किसी न किसी मंत्री या प्राप्त मंत्री को लेकर रोज़ प्रचार का माध्यम बनाय—यह देश के

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I share the anxiety of the members of the House that this is a very grave matter which should be cleared. I do not agree with Mr. Goswami that we had already wasted some hours. More precious than the time of the House is the prestige and dignity of the members of this House. I also do not think this can be confined to the narrow tie House is agitated over it. More and more comments are appearing in the papers. The corridors are getting darker and murkier. Today's *Hindustan Times* says:

"The fact, as it appears now, is that only seven of the 21 signatures are genuine. The other names were appended by the initiators of the memorandum and they had perhaps taken for granted that the matter would never come to light while the purpose of the memorandum would be achieved."

I do not know how far this is true, against the categorical denial by certain members on the floor of the House. These things have to be cleared. That is why it has been suggested that a parliamentary probe should be there. The CBI probe is for the convenience of the Government. They can investigate and collect evidence, but no conclusion can be arrived at or decision taken by the CBI by itself, because it is not a governmental matter. It is a matter which concerns the House. More than whether it is a question of forgery of the signature or not, the whole House has been disgraced and discredited in the eyes of the public. So, the basic issue should be gone through by a parliamentary probe.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is not a domestic affairs merely because their party members are involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a matter of privilege.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In 1951 when a similar case arose the then Prime Minister said that it is a matter concerning the entire House. The same view should be taken now.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): My only complaint is that our friends of the opposition parties are trying to read too much between the lines from the report. It would be very unfortunate if motives are attributed to the members either on this side or that side. It is stated that the members who gave notice for a motion were pressurized by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is the chief whip of the party, and our leader, the Prime Minister. This allegation is entirely and absolutely incorrect. I was myself present in that meeting.

All the members who were present in that meeting emphasized categorically that no time should be lost in completing the enquiry. . (Interruptions) It would be very difficult to say which is the agency in this country on which people can rely. I can have one view and Shri Mishra and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu can have another view about the various agencies. But, ultimately, in a democratic country the real judge of every issue is the people of this country, whether the inquiry is conducted by the CBI or by a parliamentary committee or any other agency .(Interruptions) would once again appeal to the friends of the opposition not to spoil the atmosphere in which this inquiry should be held so that the truth may ultimately come out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Even if there is a parliamentary probe, the parliamentary committee can employ the agency of the CBI. There is no contradiction between the two. But we cannot agree to anything privately being done by the ruling party when it concerns the dignity and honour of the entire House.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, before I start my

submission, I would like you to rule on one point. Some of my friends of the ruling party during the course of their submission have stated that so much time is being wasted in the House. I want a ruling on this point whether time is spent or wasted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. It is a subjective matter.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, you had pulled me up sometime back, when I was a new-comer, for using that term and I did at once apologize for using that phrase, "wasted"!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is their opinion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. To say that time was wasted is not right. Now, Sir, you will recall and the House will recall that earlier this week I was one of the persons who had given notice of privilege motion against the Commerce Minister, Professor Chattpadhyaya. So, let us be clear on this matter that this is not a party issue. It is a matter for the entire House. I do not know why the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs gives us lessons in democracy, when it is a matter for the whole House. If we want lessons about party functioning we will go to him and ask him "how do you function in your party". But here we are not discussing party matters, we are discussing parliamentary matters. Secondly, however big the honourable majority of the ruling party in this House, it is only a part of the whole House and a part can never be the whole, however big the part may be. Therefore, they are mixing up party matters with national matters, party matters with parliamentary matters, party matters with matters concerning the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As a professor you are getting too professorial.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is then the difficulty. They are con-

fusing the two. It is against the hon. Prime Minister, who also happens to be not only the leader of the party but also the Leader of the House, that my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye and other friends on the opposition have brought this notice of privilege. If she is very honest, she should have herself come and told this House what transpired between the members of the same party and assured the House that it had nothing to do with the question of parliamentary probe, which is already before the House and which is under the active consideration of the hon. Speaker.

Sir, you will remember that two or three days back, in reply to a very sharp interruption by the hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who said that the Prime Minister had pulled up the Commerce Minister in her room or in her chamber she, got up at once and said "Ji Nahim" and we were happy about it that the matter was cleared that the hon. Commerce Minister was not pulled up by the Prime Minister.

This is a matter which is referring to the Prime Minister herself, as the leader of the House, and not as leader of the party. I do not know why the Prime Minister herself has not come and told this House that whatever happened in the party is not contravening the case pending before the House. Therefore, I would say in conclusion that, unfortunately, this Parliament is taken for granted not only by the Prime Minister but by most of her senior colleagues. They do not take this House and parliamentary matters seriously. If they do so, we would not have had this occasion to discuss this matter.

Lastly, I remember distinctly, I cannot remember the names, but I remember distinctly that at least two members of the ruling Party, in so many words, supported the demand by us for a Parliamentary probe under the Speaker's guidance and by an all party Committee, appointed

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

by him. Now they are coming and saying 'CBI inquiry' and all those things I have said in my earlier speech two days ago that the CBI enquiry would not be the right course. Why should we depend on a governmental agency to look into the charges? We do not want to get a clearance from a governmental agency we want to get a clearance from a Parliamentary committee because that is the only agency which can go into the whole question thoroughly and independently and that is the only agency in which people will put their faith.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) The leader of a party has a right to advise the members as to what they should do or what they should not. After all, what has the Prime Minister said in the party meeting? Even if she has said that the CBI inquiry is already pending and that there is no point in having a Parliamentary inquiry by a committee of the House. There is no breach of privilege. It is open to the Opposition to raise it after the CBI has submitted its report. After that is brought before the House if the Opposition feels that justice has not been done that truth has not come out then it is open for them to insist on a Parliamentary probe. There is no question of privilege involved in this. It is the right of the leader of a party to advise the members and every member is bound to follow the advice of the leader.

PROF MADHUL DANDAVATE (Rajapur) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has almost suggested that since it is an internal party matter the matter cannot come up as a privilege issue. Let me submit to you that, as far as the privilege issue is concerned, it transcends all party barriers, it concerns the House as a whole and not merely a party. In that case, even the Prime Minister cannot intervene. Not only that, somehow or other, the report of her advice to the

members concerned has also appeared in the press. I was telling one of my friends the other day when the members who say that they have not signed this document themselves demanded a probe in this House that was afraid probably at a later stage, the Prime Minister herself put her purple robe on the demand for a Parliamentary probe. That was the fear that I had expressed, and that has come true.

Another point that I would like to raise is that we are not opposed to CBI inquiries in normal cases. But I want to raise a basic issue and in this I am sure I will be sharing the sentiments of many members who made personal explanations here. Many of them feel why is it that Members of Parliament should be subjected to a CBI inquiry at all let there be a parliamentary probe. When we say this we do not want to have a complete ban on the CBI coming into the picture. Even when a Parliamentary probe is instituted technical assistance can be given by the CBI for the Parliamentary probe. But the Members of a sovereign Parliament will not submit themselves before the CBI they can submit themselves only before a Parliamentary committee.

I will conclude by quoting one precedent from the House of Commons. There are many aspects of our Parliamentary behaviour and Parliamentary life—not only privilege but a number of other aspects also—and we are to be guided by important Parliamentary conventions. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Dalton was walking into the House of Commons in the staircase he inadvertently told his journalist friend, "Well today you are smoking today you can do but I do not think tomorrow you can do it so easily". He took a clue from that that probably the excuse duty was going up. And because of that inadvertent leakage of the budget he appeared before the Cabinet and said, 'I must resign' and he did resign. In accordance with that grand tradition.

the Prime Minister herself must resign on this important issue. That is my demand.

कृत्तिरी निवेद पटेच (मावरकाठा) । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो महिला मदस्ताओं ने कहा कि हम ने दम-खन नहीं किये। वह काफी परेशान हैं और कहनी थी कि हम ने प्रधान मंत्री को भी कहा कि हमारा नाम बयां लिया गया। उन्होंने सौ० बी० आई० का भी कह दिया है कि हम ने दमनखन नहीं किये, और यह भी कहा है कि जन्दे इनकायरो हानों चाहिए। सौ० बी० आई० का जा बरसा है वह तो करेगी ही, राजनु तालिगमटो कमेटी पर लोगों का ज्यादा विवाद होगा जो कि सौ० बी० आई० पर लगी होगा। इसी-ये जो कल तय कुश्या है कि राजनियामन्टरो कमेटी को यह मामला सौग जाप वहो होपा चाहिए। और जिन सेम्बरों न ग्राम्या माम दिया है और अब वह चिंडा चन्द्र ह पालियामेटरी कमेटी में में तो उनको जगह दूसरे मदस्य रखें जा सकत है। इसलिय सौ० बी० आई० को यह मामला देखा गलत है और पालियामेटरी कमेटी का ही ठम मामल को न करना चाहिए, ऐसी मरी माग है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Will you all kindly listen to me quietly?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are still a professor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER No I have left that role long ago. The more I see of professors, the more afraid I am of going back . . .

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) A very correct assessment of professors.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. I shall deal with certain procedural matters first.

Certain points of order have been raised by hon. Members. The first is that of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in which he said that after a notice of a motion has been given and admitted by the

Speaker, whether it is in order that the Member should withdraw it without the leave of the House? That is the point he has made. I think the practice here is that unless a motion is moved before the House, the Member can withdraw it on his own. Even in the case of questions, very often the Members withdraw their notices or even when the notices are on the order paper, the Member can say, 'I have no desire to put the question.' Therefore, this question does not arise. It is their pleasure and if, in their wisdom, they want to withdraw when there is still time, it is quite in order. (Interruptions) I am dealing with the order of the House.

Now, my good friend, Shri D. C. Goswami has raised another procedural matter. He referred to Rule 225(1) in which he tried to contend that unless the Speaker has given his consent, a question of privilege cannot be raised in the House. I fully agree. But here, we have not reached that stage where the Speaker or I, sitting in the Chair have decided to give consent or not.

Before the Speaker gives his consent to the matter which is sought to be raised in the House, he must himself be first satisfied *prima facie* that there is a case. He can do that in his Chamber by calling the members and calling for certain facts and then allow it to be raised in the House. Or, sometimes, because of the atmosphere, the circumstances and the exigencies of the situation, that cannot be done and the members are full of the matter. The other day I had occasion to say that when the members are full of a matter, it is easier to pin a napkin to the mouth of the volcano than to try to stop them. When the members are excited, it is very difficult and now we are at that stage of hearing. The Members have made sufficient submission of their points whether I should give consent to this matter to be raised or not. Therefore, that point of order does not arise; it does not hold good.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

My good friend Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra raised an objection that when a notice of a privilege question is raised against a particular person,—and, in this case the Prime Minister is involved—is it in order for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to reply on her behalf, of what happened or did not happen. Well, I think, we have adopted this convention that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs very often speaks on behalf of the Prime Minister.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Not on privilege matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not giving a ruling on it; I am saying about certain conventions and practices and we do this especially in the Business Advisory Committee. The business of the House is often decided by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House but the Leader of the House for all practical purposes is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs because he comes and speaks presumably after getting the clearance from the Leader of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then abolish the office of the Leader of the House. What is the need for it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In a question of privilege, whether this is so or not, is a question that can be looked into and I will not venture any opinion and I will not give a ruling on that.

My another good friend Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh was very technical. He drew my attention to rule 31 and he said that order of the House has been agreed to and it must go on like that. If I had that power of a dictator to see that certain things are done in this House in a particular way, this Chair undoubtedly will be the most convenient place to sit on. You cannot run this House that way when things get hot. So, I think, that point of order can also be disposed of that way.

Now, with regard to the substance of the question, I think it is a much bigger question which cannot be decided offhand. Many of you have made submissions demanding for a parliamentary probe and you also have drawn attention to the notices of motions which are before the Speaker and myself. I have read them. Mr. Mishra has given, Mr. Madhu Limaye has given a very long motion given a series of things....

ओ मधु लिमये : मैंने तो कल दोपहर में दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu also. And among members from the congress two have withdrawn but six other Members are still there whose motions have been admitted. And if my memory does not fail me, when this question came up, sometime early this week, the Speaker had said that we must have a special discussion on this matter. The Table can correct me if I am wrong.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He was more or less inclined to that point of view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I expect this question to come up sometime or other. It is a much larger question than a privilege question. I would only pose certain questions which come out of it for the consideration of the hon. Members. I have no doubt that before coming to the House with anything definite, it will be nice, it will be wise, for the Chair to call the Members and leaders of the House, to discuss this matter, how this thing should be done, naturally, because it is a very complicated question. And I think the Speaker said, he would call them and that some kind of procedure would be evolved, and things like that. Certain questions of course do arise. This is a very important question. And I would go with the Speaker that this is a very important question. I would go with the Speaker that I am also very deeply and personally involved in this matter for the simple reason, of

the accident of my being the Deputy Speaker of this House.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU: Parliament functioning effectively and efficiently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Therefore, when the names of some hon. Members are besmirched because certain things have happened—the whole country is talking about it and everybody and the Press writing about it—if we are not concerned about it, who will be concerned? ... (Interruptions). Therefore, I feel that we must refurbish the image of this Parliament, we must restore the confidence of the people in this Parliament. Therefore, we must take this matter very seriously (Interruptions).

I am worried about one thing. We very often talk about the privileges of the Members of Parliament. Of course, we should be jealous of our privileges. But, privileges go along with certain duties and certain responsibilities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Who accident, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Everything is an accident, as somebody said....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Deliberate choice

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Somebody said, birth is an accident, anything that happens to a person in his life is an accident the only reality to everybody is death. And therefore when the names of the hon. Members are involved, since we are the protectors and custodians of this honour, I for one do think that this matter has to be taken very seriously. I have said privately to many friends; let governments come and go, let anything happen to this country. But as long as the Parliament functions and as long as the people of India have faith in this Parliament, that long the unity of this country and the stability of this country will remain.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. This is only a method of exposing wrongs committed by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only pose this question and this will be matter specially for discussion when you meet the Speaker—whether it is in keeping with the privilege, position and dignity of a Member of Parliament when it affects his duty as a Member of Parliament. It does not matter when he does something privately. That is a different matter. But, here, we are concerned with a certain Members of Parliament having exercised or alleged to have exercised their position and done certain things as Members of Parliament, and that is the whole question. When Members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties as Members of Parliament are involved, whether we should abdicate our authority and hand over everything to some other machinery outside the House—this is the question. This is the question which I feel, involves this Parliament and this is a matter which ought to be considered every deeply and would say that this has to be looked into in that light.

श्री मधु लिमयः आज आप हाउस आफ कामन्म के स्पोकर की नरह बोल रहे हैं, जिन्होने 350 साल पहले गजा को इसो नरह में कहा था, आंग में आप को इसके लिए मुत्तारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ।

It is a great utterance, a historic utterance!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Having said this, I would leave the whole matter there. After all the Speaker has to decide this question. The Members have made their submissions. All these things are on the record. That will be taken note of and I believe some consensus and some kind of wise decision will be taken.

Now, with your permission, can we get down with the business?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We hail it as a great ruling.

SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU: We are indeed gratified at your ruling.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

TYRES AND TUBES (MOVEMENT
CONTROL) ORDER, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I lay on the Table a copy of the Tyres and Tubes (Movement Control) Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 273(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library See No. LT-8364/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How can he lay it, Sir? It is in the name of Shri C. Subramaniam.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have allowed him

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The notification is dated 29th April 1974 Why have they taken such a long time to lay it on the Table of the House? No reasons have been given

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI I shall check up and let the House know.

12-25 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): I beg to lay on the Table the following Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Fifty-fifth Report of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Fifty-sixth Report on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

AUGUST 31, 1974 C. R. P. Firing at
Cooch-Behar (State.)

12-25-1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMALAH): Sir, yesterday with the permission of the Chair I made an announcement that the Constitution Amendment Bill relating to Sikkim will be introduced on 2nd and taken up for consideration on the 3rd September. Opinions were expressed that the schedule is too tight. Having taken into account that I would like to say that the Government now intends to take up the consideration of the Bill on the 4th instead of 3rd September. The introduction of the Bill will be on the 2nd but it will be placed for consideration before the House on the 4th September.

12-26 hrs

STATEMENT Re. C.R.P. FIRING AT
COOCH- BEHAR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, on August 27, 1974 around 2-00 PM a bus belonging to the North Bengal State Transport Corporation collided with a CRP van carrying CRP personnel in Cooch-Behar town. An altercation took place between the CRP personnel and the local people who collected on the spot. In the altercation, one CRP Constable opened fire injuring two persons, namely Shri Shankar Chakrabarty, a teacher and Pradeep Roy, a student—both of Jenkins' School, Cooch-Behar. Shri Chakrabarty subsequently succumbed to his injuries at 8 A.M on August 28, 1974.

Immediately following the incident on August 27, 1974, the mob got unruly and went on a rampage. They set fire to the offices of Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, Central Excise and Income-tax, District Court and S.P.'s Office. The extent of damage is yet to be assessed fully. The unruly mob engaged in arson was dispersed by the police who resorted to tear-gas and firing. Curfew was imposed by the District authorities.

town. The curfew has since been lifted.

The C.R.P. Constable, who opened fire, has been placed under suspension and a case registered against him. 73 persons have been arrested for violation of curfew and arson. A judicial inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act has been ordered by the State Government to inquire into the incident.

The situation is under control.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there are two very important things. One is that CRP has fired and killed two persons while they were not on duty on behalf of the State Government. Therefore, the whole responsibility comes on the Central Government. In that context I would like to know what specific steps they have taken against the persons involved and withdrawal of CRP. Secondly, even two representatives of the ruling party have given report to the Chief Minister of West Bengal that they fired indiscriminately and without any provocation.

The other day a judge of a High Court—if I remember right—said in a public meeting maybe in Rotary or Bar Council meeting, that the number of firings this Government has resorted to between 1947 and 1974, much more than the Britishers had done in two centuries. Sir, this CRP and BSF have 'trigger happy' attitude. There is deployment of Army on the slightest pretext when the Government has totally failed to give the people anything in the shape of food, employment, shelter or minimum requirements of human life.

On the slightest provocation, this Government of the butchers resort to firing and indiscriminate killing. I want a categorical assurance from the Government here and now that they will withdraw all the Central forces from Cooch-Behar at once and, Sir, at the same time, they must come for-

ward before the House and give a clear, categorical reply by the middle of next week as to what steps they have taken against those persons who are acting on behalf of this Government of butchers and dishonest people.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, he has used the word 'butchers'. It is very unparliamentary.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is very unfortunate that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has chosen such unparliamentary and unsavoury words.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, yesterday they came with an apology for hand-cuffing and punching on the stomach of a sitting Member of the House. Last week, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit came with a list of things and in one Session itself, the Home Minister had to apologise three times. This is how this Government functions.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I know Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, since a long time being a Member of the House. I cannot expect better words from his mouth

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, the first question he has asked is that the CRP constable has fired not in the course of discharge of his duties and why no action has been taken by the Central Government. In this connection, I would say that we are yet to receive a detailed report from the State Government whether that incident happened in the course of discharge of duties by the CRP officials or otherwise. Unless we receive a detailed report from the State Government, we are not in a position to say what action has been taken in this matter. Another point made by him is that the firing has taken place without any provocation. In regard to this matter also, I am unable to say anything in the

absence of a detailed report from the State Government. We are expecting a report from the State Government on all these matters early.

(Interruptions)

These forces are kept at the disposal of the State Government for their internal security matters. When a law and order question arises, the State Government requests for the help of these armed forces of the Union. Then, these armed forces are kept at the disposal of the State Government. It is the responsibility of the State Government as to where they should deploy them and where they should utilise them. They are placed under the control of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMENT BOSU: The firing did not take place under State Government officials' orders. These forces were not there at that time on duty on behalf of the State Government. What this gentleman says is far from truth. He is following in the foot steps of his Minister.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He has made another very wild statement that the number of firings resorted to by this Government are much more than the number of firings resorted to by the British Regime. I strongly refute this allegation. The firing is only resorted to as the last measure. Of course, I am not saying this to justify this kind of firing, as judicial enquiry has already been ordered in this particular incident. But, he has made a general allegation about the Government resorting to firing. Firing is generally resorted to only when it is much needed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are creating Frankensteins.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): The news had appeared in the newspapers that two persons were killed, one assistant teacher and one student. The hon.

Minister has referred to this incident in his statement, but there is another incident linked with the Cooch-Behar incident, where Mr. Revathi Bhattacharjee, a CPM leader, was murdered by Congress hooligans and one ex-MLA, Mr. Dinesh Dakuka was also seriously injured and he is now lying in hospital in a very precarious condition. This incident took place in Matabhanga in Cooch-Behar district. This incident is also interlinked with the other incident. The hon. Minister has conveniently evaded this incident. I would like to know from him whether two persons were killed in the incident which occurred there and another incident occurred in Matabhanga also where one person was murdered and another was seriously injured.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: About the Cooch-Behar incident, one Mr. Shankar Chakrabarty succumbed to his injuries, and Shri Roy who was a student is still in the hospital. We have no reports that he is dead.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Matabhanga is another place.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Another matter has been referred to which is not related to the Cooch-Behar incident. That was the incident that happened at the Matabhanga town.

Regarding this we have not received any authoritative information from the State Government, but from our own sources we have got some information, and I would like to state that there was a clash between the CPM and the Youth Congress workers at Matabhanga and in the clash two leaders of the CPI(M), namely Shri Revathi Bhattacharjee and Mr. Dinesh Dakuka, ex-MLA had received stab injuries. The former namely Mr. Bhattacharjee succumbed to his injuries, and the latter was admitted to hospital. This is the information. But this does not relate to the Cooch-Behar incident. This relates to the Matabhanga incident.

12.38 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hindustan Times of 27th August, says:

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

As a sequel to the unprecedented drought, the price of rice in and around Paradip port had gone up to Rs. 3.60 a kilo, two and a half times what it was only two months ago. The loaders engaged by contractors to unload iron ore from ore trains and reload into trucks at the Barabanki terminus of the Cuttack-Paradip broadgauge link have deserted the work spots because the price of rice has overwhelmed their wage structure. As a result, some 50,000 tonnes of ore has already piled up at Atharbanki and a good number of ore rakes have been arrested by the jam thus caused."

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

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

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

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

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

Demand No. 76 on page 28, refers to Rs. 2 crores for Paradip Port to meet the contractual obligations in respect of on-going works and for investing in schemes which are essential for deriving the benefits of earlier investment on works. Paradip Port has recently been connected with the railway network by the opening of the 100 km. Cuttack-Paradip railway link.

13.00 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some say like that...

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

means of this compulsory deposit etc., I assure you that MISA or no MISA, DIR or no DIR, the workers are not going to keep quiet but they are going to be on the march; under the banner of the AITUC they will march and will explode this myth it is only when wages are increased that the prices increase. Rather it is the other way about; when the prices increase, we want the wages to be increased. We shall march with this slogan, despite the MISA and the DIR. It is for the hon. Minister to convince us that they are serious about bringing down the prices. But I am sorry to state that the Prime Minister and her Government have miserably failed to bring down the prices. Instead in the name of fighting inflation, they want to fleece the workers. I would submit, Sir, that they are not fighting inflation. Inflation is on the increase. Prices are on the increase. They are not fighting inflation at all, but they are actually trying to cover only their failure and miserable failure at that, under the clock of inflation. It may not come to that.

This reminds me of what happened in China during the last stages of Chiang Ka-shek's regime. I simply shudder to think of it. Let us not repeat that here. Let us bring the hoarders to book I have yet to see one hoarder being given our exemplary punishment. If in Delhi one hoarder is openly shot dead, things will improve. But they know that they can get away. If Shri Ganesh is against the smugglers, they know that Ganesh is not the main person. There are persons over him. They know that over Ganesh and Kartik there is Durga Mata. They know that the Durga Mata is not the Mahishasur Mardini. They know that if they do puja to the Durga Mata, she will forgive them. We want the Durga to act. Ganesh has acted. We want the Durga to act. Only that can bring about the salvation of the country.

श्री हरि सिंह (बूर्जा) उपायक अमीरवद्य आज देश में आर्थिक संकट है उत्तर संकट पर विजय पाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने बड़ी गमीरता से बहुत ही कारबाह उपाय और कश्य उठाए हैं। हमारे बिल मंदिरालय के मंत्री भी के भारत गणेश जी ने ही नस्कर व्यापार करने वालों, टेक्स बचाने वालों या नाजायज खाना करके रुपया कमाने वालों पर बड़े जोरों से जारी तरफ से प्रहार कर दिया है जिस से तम्करी करने वाले लोग तिलमिला उठे हैं और उम का ननीजा बहुत प्रचलित निकला है। करोड़ों रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक लजाने में पहुंच गया है ऐसे लोगों के पास में जो अब तक हिन्दुस्तान के द्वारा दीन दीलन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने थे। मैं इस अवसर पर माननीय मंत्री भी गणेश जी को दिशंग नौर से मुदारकवाड़ देना चाहता हूँ ये आशह करना चाहता हूँ कि उन का यह प्रयत्न इसी बहादुरी और दिश्मन के माय नरने गहना चाहिए। इस में हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक श्रांति माली दृष्टन में बढ़ा परिवर्तन आयेगा। मैं ये यकीन है। यह भी महांते हैं कि अगर इस नरन के प्रयत्न पहले से किया गया होने तो यह गम्भीर मकान जो हमारे नाम से आया है यह न आपा नीना। मैं छिपे धन पर लांग मारे जाने के प्रयत्नों से नगरना करना है।

आप आनन्द हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक ढंगे में, उन की आर्थिक नीति में हिन्दुस्तान की लूप्ताली में तरम्भी करने का जा रहा से बढ़ा। उन हैं वह है हिन्दुस्तान के किसानकी हालत में नहीं लाने का अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की फ़िदाग, मैं पर्व बांत आए तो जो हमारा करोड़ों हजार कूड़ हिस्ट्रॉड्रूजन या कूड़ बनिसी के तीर पर लड़के के लिए मारा गया है उस का जरूर न गड़ती। किसान को जब भी जरूर हो उस के लिए गारंटीड बाटर भिलमा चाहिए, वर्किंग भिलमा आज चाहिए, अच्छी खाद भिलमा चाहिए, लेकिन खाद का खाय बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। आज किसान हिन्दुस्तान नहीं कर पा रहा है कि 105

रूपये प्रति वटटा के हिसाब म ५रिया खाद
 ले कर वह इन्हेमाल करे । एक बड़ी पेंडीदान
 का सनाल खड़ा हा गया है कि आज मारन
 का विभान चाह वा इन्हेमाल १२०० न करे
 अगर किसान ठन महगां तर वा इन्हेमाल नहीं
 करता है तो देवावार हा क्या चाहन होगा मेरे
 इस का अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकता है । अगर
 हमारी सरकार का सीधा नरीका है कि हमारा
 सबसे बुनियादी काम विभान हो मागा और
 उन की आवश्यकतानों को पूरा करना है तो
 मेरे दाव के साथ कहना चाहता है कि हम
 बाहर से अन्य मगान की जरूरत नहीं पड़ता ।
 आज बुनियादी सवाल है कि हिन्दूनान दी
 नवरक्ता वी नीति, उम के प्राप्ताम गादा मे
 सही नरीके से पहचने चाहिए । आज विभान
 अगर अच्छा बीज, अच्छा कर्टिलाइजर या डन्से-
 विटसाइड्स और इसी दबाह्या इस्तमाल करता
 चाहता है तो उम वे निया भी पानी को बड़ी
 प्रावश्यकना पड़ती है । हमारे देश मे गाड़ी का
 माकून इतजाम नहीं हो पाया है । १० फोम्डी
 किसानों दो भी अभी तक हम पानो नहीं दे सके
 हैं । आज किसान पान के लिए तड़पता है
 लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बाह वी महाभारी फैली
 हुई है । प्रति वष करोड़ रुपये वी मध्यनि
 बाह मे नष्ट हो जानी है तो यह त्रिंशाह
 और सूचे की बीमारी सानाना आनी है और
 हम मृक बन कर देखने रहते हैं उम के
 लिए कोई विस्तार योजना बना
 कर उम को हन करना चाहए । नदियों
 के किनारों को मजबत इन्हा चान्दिंग और
 जहा उम मे गम्भीर तथा अन्य उपाय किए जाने
 के सवाल है उन्हे पूरा करना चाहिए । बाह
 स बचने के जो नरीके हैं पूर्व उचना मिलने पर
 उन को इन्हेमाल करना चाहिए जिसमे बाट
 से बचा जा सके । साथ ही साथ गादा के
 अदर आज ट्यूबल और विजली वी समझा
 दी हुई है । आज किसान के दृश्यवल का
 बिजली नहीं मिलती है लेकिन तिनेमा चलने
 रहते हैं । अनाज और मूसे को अलग करने वे
 लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती है और बहरों मेरे
 मनोरजन और दूसरे व्यवह के कामों के लिए

बिजली मिलती नहीं है । मेरे बहना चाहता
 है कि मने ही शहर अन्धेरे मेरे रहे या मनोरजन
 मेरे बासी आजां जाए नर्किन किसान वी बिजली
 की माग को प्रधान न लोटा जाए । अगर हिन्दू-
 नान मेरे खाशाली लाना चाहते हैं तो किसान के
 लिए हमें बहुत मजबती के साथ काम करना
 पड़ता । उम का हर तरह दी सहुनियन देनी
 पड़ती है । आज शहर मे जाइंग तो हर शहर
 मे निर्माण का कुछ न कुछ काम
 चलता नजर आया । इस से मालूम
 होता है कि कुछ काम हिन्दूनान म हो रहा है
 और यह देख कर प्रसन्नता होती है ।
 लेकिन हर निर्माण कायों को गाड़ों
 की तरफ आता चाहिए । गाड़ों की तरफ इनका
 रुख होता चाहिए जिस मे गाड़ों के सोग
 यह महसूस करें कि उनकी तरकी के काम पूर्किये
 जा रहे हैं । उनके यहा भी योजनाओं का प्रभाव
 दीख रहा है ।

अभी पिछले दिनों प्रधान यवी के आदेश-
 नुसार एक केंद्र प्रोग्राम सड़क बनाने का चला था ।
 जगह जगह उम वे बोर्ड भी लगे और येहातों मेरे
 उम से बड़ा सनाव हुआ और बहुत सारी सड़कों
 का निर्माण भी हुआ । यहर बदलिस्मती
 मेरे सड़कों पर्यावरी रह गई और टूट गई ।
 देहान के लोगों को लालच आ गया । उन बनी
 बनायी सड़कों का नोड कर मपनी जमीन मेरे
 मामिल कर लेने की एक नडाई बहा चल पड़ी
 है । पहन सड़क बनाने के लिए जमीन लेने की
 लडाई चला । अब इसी लडाई सड़क को तोड़
 कर अपनी जमीन मेरा मामिल करने की चल रही
 है । तो केंद्र प्राप्ताम के लिए भी कुछ स्थायी अवश्य
 दर्ना चाहिए नहीं तो जो भी किया हराया काम
 है वह मिट्टा मेरिल जाएगा और फिर से नया
 रुपया लगा कर नये लिए से काम को शुरू करना
 पड़ता । जिस देश मेरी अच्छी सड़क होती है उस देश
 का निर्माण अच्छा माना जाता है । इसलिए अगर
 कोई अच्छी सड़क शपने यहा बनती है उसमे
 एक नया हिन्दूनान बनता है ।

सभी भैरों ग्राम के अदर फाजियों के लिए
 जो ऐडीजनल बेतन बिजली की मात्र की नई है उस

[श्री हरी सिंह]

का भी में समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि सेमा में काम करने वाले नौजवानों के लिए बेतन बृृथि की सिफारिशें बजूर कर ली गई और उस के अनुसार उन को बेतन-बृृथि देने का इतजाम भी कर लिया गया। लेकिन एक बात से ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी फौज में 35 वर्ष के बाद रिटायर हो जाता है उस के पहले सरकार उस को तरह तरह की चीजों को सिखाने के लिए ट्रेनिंग देने में पैसा खर्च करती है, लेकिन रिटायरमेंट के बाद एक तो उस का जीवन दूधर हो जाता है, दूसरे वह घर आ कर बेकार बैठ जाता है। एक तो अपनी सारी जबानी वह फौज में बिता देना है और जब वापस आता है तो उस के लिए कोई काम नहीं होता है, तो भेरा निवेदन है कि वेंको में तथा अन्य इसी प्रकार की स्थायियों में जा गांड़ इत्यादि की सर्विसेज होती है जिन के हाथ में प्रोटेक्शन का काम होता है, उम मर्किसेज में मिलिटरी के टेलेट का इन्टेमाल किया जा सकता है और उस में उन के लिए एक कोटा नय किया जा सकता है कि मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड आदमियों को इन सर्विसेज में इतनी जगहों पर लेंगे। इसी तरह दूसरे बहुत से टेक्निकल काम भी मिलिटरी में वे सीख कर आने हैं। तो अलग से जो मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड लोग हैं उन को भी आधिक सहायता देने के लिए एक निश्चित कोटा रिंबू करना चाहिए। यदि कोई मिलिटरी का आदमी अपना उद्योग धन्धा कायम करना चाहता है और उस में वह मिलिट्री के एक्विपमेंट का कोई सामान तैयार कर के देना है, उस में सहायता पढ़ना चाहता है तां उस के लिये भी अलग में फड़ रखा जाना चाहिए और वह उस को रुपया देना चाहिए। इस में हमारा फौज में काम करने वाला नवयुवक खुश हो नहीं होगा बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो हथियार हैं उन में मैल्फ मकिशेंसी भी लाएंगा। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां जो टेक की चादर है और फायर गन्स हैं ये स्टील के होते हैं और एलाय अर्यात मिले हुए स्टील के बनाए जाते हैं और एलाय स्टील अब भी बाहर से आता है।

उस में करोड़ों रुपया बिदेशों में बला जाता है। उसके लिए एक हैदराबाद में और एक अन्य स्थान पर एलाय स्टील बनाने की योजना तय हुई है। लेकिन पैसे के अभाव में वह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई। मैं आश्रम करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपया बाहर चला जाता है उसे बचाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में ही एलाय स्टील बनाने के लिए रुपया जूटाना चाहिए और उस योजना को कार्यान्वयन करना चाहिए। उस से हम हथियार के मामले में सेल्फ-सफियन्ट हो सकेंगे और प्रति वर्ष जो करोड़ों रुपया एलाय स्टील को मगाने में लगाना 5डला है वह भी बच जायेगा।

हमारे जिले वुलन्दशहर में नरोरा के स्थान पर एक एटामिक एनर्जी विजली केन्द्र बन रहा है, जिस के द्वारा वडी मावा में विजली पैदा करने की योजना है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य में उस पर धोमी गति से काम चल रहा है, जिस रफतार में काम होना चाहिए, उस रफतार में नहीं हो रहा है। आप जानते हैं यदि यह विजली केन्द्र बन गया तो हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर बदलने में यह विजली केन्द्र बहुत महायता करेगा। इस केन्द्र के बनाने में काफी समय लगें वाला है, लेकिन आधिक सकट की बजह से यदि रुपय का अभाव चलता रहा तो यह काम बहुत नम्बा समय ले जाएगा। इस लिए मैं मन्त्री महादय से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस केन्द्र के लिए एटामिक एनर्जी कमीशन को अधिक मावा में धनराशि दे ताकि यह जल्दी पूरा हो सके और इस के द्वारा हमारा आधिक सकट भी दूर हा और विजली पैदा कर के हिन्दुस्तान के किनानों को सहायता मिल सके।

मेरे जिले में एक लखावटी कृषि कालिज है —यह कालिज उत्तर भारत में सब से पुराना कृषि कालिज है। इस कालिज के पास बहुत सम्पत्ति है, ये दाना है, बिंबिंव है और सारी महालियत है लेकिन यह विश्वविद्यालय नहीं बन पा रहा है। इस कालिज से निकाये हुए विद्यार्थी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि विभागी में

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

दिल्ली के अन्दर जो दूध की मण्डाई होती है उस का 50 प्रतिशत दूध, जो आर दूसरी चीजे मेरे जिन्हें से आती है, जेकिन दुर्भाग्य से दूध वा इनना बड़ा कारबाहर मेरे कंत्र में होते हुए भी वहा दूध के छिन्न नथा दूध की अन्य बस्तुओं के बनाने का काई कारबाहा नहीं है, मेरा नायर्पय है कि मिल्क प्रोमोशनिंग वा काई कारबाहा नहीं है। केन्द्रीय मरम्भार का ध्यान में इस आर आर्टिष्ट करना बाहना ह-वहा मिल्क प्रोमोशनिंग का प्रोजेक्ट शीघ्र से शीघ्र बनाया जाना चाहिये, दिल्ली में 30 मील की दूरी पर दादरी क्षेत्र में इस कारबाहने का लगाया जा सकता है। इस में दिल्ली की माग परी होंगी और किमानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और वह इलाका खुशहाल होगा। दिल्ली की जनता को आज दूध की जो किल्लत उत्तरी पहुंची है, वह दूर दूर जायेगी।

मेरा जिन्हा—बुलन्दशहर—फौज आर गेहू के लिये बहुत प्राप्तिष्ठा है। इन जिन्हें के 42 हजार आदमी आज फौज मेरे इन के अलावा हजारों आदमी बांडर गिरिजिटी फौर्स, गिरिजे पुलिस और दूसरी कारबंज में काम पर रहे हैं। यहा कोई गंभीर गाव नहीं है जिसके पादमी फौज मेरे नहीं। आज भी हजारों के लादाद मेरे महान् फौज द्वारा भेजे गये पैशें के मनिप्राइंडर आते हैं। गंभीर स्थान पर मिनिटी कार्निंग बनाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। बड़ा इस प्रकार के कालिज के लिये हर प्रकार की सुविधा है—मर्ल्स, क्लाइमेट है, हर तरह की सहायिता जुटाई जा सकती है। मैं मस्ती महोदय से तिवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ—जहा आप दिक्षेत्र के लिये मारी भूमियतों की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं वहा बुलन्दशहर में एक यैनिक स्कूल अवश्य स्थापित करे जिसे हिन्दुस्तान के मही टेक्नो के आदमियों को आगे आने का मोका मिल सके। आर फौज को सुदृढ़ भी बना सके।

इन शब्दों के गाथ मैं इन मर्ल्स-ट्री डिमाइडम का मरम्भन करता हूँ।

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

[Shri Sezhiyan]

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

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

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

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

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

Rs. 128 crores and you are very sure of making economies to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. So, the real deficit comes to Rs. 140 crores. There is already a deficit in the budget that was presented in March. That means, if all the calculations go rightly, if they are able to make economies to the tune of Rs 200 crores, the deficit will be Rs 263 crores. Even that is not brought out very clearly in the statement of the Minister. But in this calculation they have not taken into account how much the DA will go up and how much escalation there will be in the cost of the core projects. They have been saying again and again that these are anti-inflationary measures. Whatever it means, I do not know. They tax, they spend and they do not give us a regular Budget. This is the slogan that is given again and again.

14.00 hrs.

About the deficit part, I am very particular. Previously, the Government have been having the source of revenue from the taxes. The taxes formed a major share of the revenues of the Government. But now-a-days, other factors are also entering, like loans and deficit financing. They have become alarmingly significant part of the resources of the Government. My first apprehension and question is what is the control that Parliament has got on the quantum of deficit financing? At the time of the Budget, they leave some portion uncovered. If they indulge in deficit financing only to that extent I can appreciate. There is the tacit approval of the Parliament to that extent. But when they announce a deficit at the beginning of the year when the year comes to an end, it becomes three-fourth or four-fold. After saying, at the beginning of year, that Rs 128 crores is the deficit financing, at the end of the year if it becomes a *fait accompli* that they indulge in deficit financing to the tune of Rs 800 crores, where is the sanction for the balance of Rs 674 crores? They do not take the approval of Parliament. This is also an indirect taxation. This is a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you see the Wanchoo Committee's report there they have calculated the tax-evasion every year, from 1961-62 they have calculated the tax-evasion every year, in 1961-62 it was said to be Rs 700 crores a year. And when they came to 1968-69, the annual tax-evasion had escalated to Rs 1400 crores, the annual tax-evasion had doubled from 1961-62 to 1968-69. All these powers that are now being utilised by Shri K R Ganesh and that are being given publicity now were there in all those years. What were the results of the seizures and searches, during that period? If you see page 16 of the Wanchoo Committee's report you will find that over the years 1964-65 to 1970-71 in 5 or 6 years with all these powerful weapons that the taxation laws have provided them, the Department has been able to unearth only about Rs 7 crores in seven years. In each year they were able to unearth only Rs 1 crore whereas the tax evaded has been going up from Rs 700 to Rs 1400 crores every year this is evaded tax at all. I am not talking about black money as a whole. Every year the new money that should have been tested and touched, the money that has evaded the nets of the Income-tax Department has been Rs 700 to Rs 1400 crores. And they have been able to unearth only a crore of rupees a year with all the best intentions and the best laws. Now, Mr Ganesh is having very high hopes and I would not

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

science Therefore, this aspect should also be considered.

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

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

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

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

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री मधु लिम्बे सब से पहले ज्ञान मन्दिरालय की मार्गों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि दिन प्रति दिन भावेजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था पर खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। नरीजा यह हो रहा है कि किसान से या व्यापारी से ये जिम दाम पर अनाज लेने हैं उसको वितरित करने सन्तुष्ट उसका बिक्री मूल्य बढ़त उत्तरा रखा जाता है। यह मर्ही है कि जब देश में अभाव रहता है तो व्यापारी मूनाकाखोरी करता है लेकिन जब यात्रा की स्थिति नहीं रहती है तब इस बात में इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि व्यापारियों का जो वितरण का खर्च है मर्गवारी खर्च की तुलना में नगण्य रहता है। क्या बजह है कि सरकार अपने खर्चों को घटाना नहीं चाहती है? इससे किमान, तथा मधारण जनता दोनों में बढ़त असन्तोष है। आपको मर्मिडी इसलिए देनी पड़ती है क्योंकि आप वितरण व्यवस्था पर जो आपका अधिक खर्च हो रहा है उसको आप घटाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इस देश के जो बड़े बड़े शर्य शास्त्री हैं, प्रो० धनजय राव गांधिल थे, उन से भी मैंने बात की है और उन से २०१ है कि आप दुनिया भर की बात करने में लेकिन जो दुनियादी चीज़ है कि मर्गवारी वितरण व्यवस्था बहुत अधिक खर्ची है, उसकी ओर आप ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते हैं? मैं आप से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ कि कौन से काम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं आने वाले दिनों में किससे मैंनेजरी और वितरण का खर्च घटे और जनता को सस्ता अनाज मिले?

मैं सदन में दूर दूर टोकर मिल्ज के मार्जिन का साल उठा चुका हूँ लेकिन मुझे कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। उस दिन बटो-पाठ्याय साहब ने कहा कि मानवीय सदस्य के द्वारा जो आरोप गिए गए हैं उन से मैं साफ़ इन्कार करता हूँ। लेकिन जब आपने उन को पूछा कि सदन यह जानता चाहता है कि पश्चिम बगाल में कौन से ऐसे विशेष कारण थे कि जबकि उडीसा में ८० रुपया प्रति टन मिलिंग मार्जिन था तो उसको बढ़ा कर पश्चिम बगाल में २०० रुपया प्रति टन रखा गया? उसके बाद प्रो० बटोपाठ्याय ने कहा कि इसकी मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जब किसी चीज़ की जानकारी नहीं है तो श्रीपत्रार्थिं डग से आप एलिंगेशन को बाटने का प्रयास क्यों करते हैं? क्या इसलिए कि अखबारों में आपकी बातें छोरे? हमारी तो कभी छपनी नहीं है। कृत ही आप देखे कि मालवीय जी का लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण छापा है और यह मदम्बी ने जो कहा उसमें से एक बाक्य भी किसी अखबार में नहीं आया। मार्जिन का मामला मैंने कल एकमर्गी किया। इन्होंने कहा था कि ९०० टन स्टील मार्जिन को दिया गया है। इस में से ५०० टन इनक में बेचा गया है और कम से कम दस लाख रुपया इस पर रकमा गया है। जो बाने कहीं जानी हैं अगर वे सही सही अखबारों में छोरे तो आपकी मरम्भार हिल जाएंगी। मिलिंग मार्जिन के बारे में इन्हीं दफा बात को दोहराने के बावजूद भी यह मरकार चुप्पी क्यों साझ रही है। ७ करोड़ २० लाख रुपया पश्चिम बगाल की मरकार रोलर मिल्ज को क्यों देना चाहती है? मैंने यह आरोप किया है कि २५ लाख रुपया कीमत में श्री मिडार्थ जकर रे को मिला है। कुछ कार्यसी सदस्यों ने मुझे बताया है कि दो सौ रुपया मार्जिन नहीं उससे अधिक है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ यह। यह बात उन्होंने आज कही है। अब आप इसका जवाब दिलवाएंगे या कोई निर्देश इनके लिए जारी करें? हम लोगों ने जो कट मोशन दी है वे पहले से सफलीपूर्वक

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

जहाँ तक सुरक्षा भन्त्रान्य की मार्गों का सम्बन्ध है एक बहुत गम्भीर बान मैने कानपुर मी और डी के बारे में कही थी। वह यह थी कि 550 किलो ब्रास वहाँ से चोरी हुआ और इम चोरी में वहाँ के अफसर शामिल थे। बाद मे कहा गया कि ब्रासों पर दिखाया गया है कि माल बरिंग मिग लेविन वापिस नहीं मिला, किनी ने किजिन चैक नहीं किया है। शहर में एक पागल आदमी या उसको पकड़ कर लाया और उसको गोनों से उहा दिया और कहा गया कि चोरों के गेंग का यह मदम्य था। इनने दिन इस भारेंग को लगाया हो गए है लेविन कोई जवाब ही नहीं देता है। तो नहीं मरकार इनी वेगमं रिंग हो गई है।

जहाँ तक सुरक्षा दबा का मवाल है जो हमारे अफसर और जवान है वे बड़ी तकलीफ में रहते हैं। फार्मांड एरियाज में उनके लिए मकान नहीं है। वह मकानों का न होना, यह बात तो मेरी समझ में आनी है लेकिन जब किसी अफसर को फार्मांड एरिया के बाहर किसी जगह पोस्ट किया जाता है और जब वहा उसके रहने के लिए मकान का इतजाम नहीं किया जाता है तो उसको ऐसा लगता है कि उसके साथ बड़ा आग्न्य किया जा रहा है। वह फार्मांड एरिया में सब कुछ बरदास्त करने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन दूसरे इनामों में तो

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

मिग एयरक्राफ्ट्स के बारे में कुछ दिन पहले मैंने यह कहा था कि उनकी रिपेयर और आवरहान के लिए तकरीबन 70 विमान रस भेजे गये हैं। मत्री महोदय ने मुझ से कहा कि 70 नहीं, उसमें कम भेजे गये थे। मैंने पूछा कम माने कितने? 69, 68 या 65? कोई जवाब नहीं आया। और अगर आप मिग विमान बना सकते हैं, खुद तैयार कर सकते हैं तो आप उसको रिपेयर नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या रस के साथ आप ने कोई ऐसी सीक्रेट ट्रीटी, सीक्रेट एप्रीमेट किया है जिसके तहत आवर आल रिपेयर के लिए आप को वहा भेजना पड़ता है? इस प्रश्न का कोई सीधा सादा उत्तर नहीं आता है। यह बात मेरी समझ में ही नहीं आती है कि जो देश मिग विमान तैयार कर सकता है, खुद बना सकता है क्या उसमें उसको रिपेयर करने की शक्ति नहीं है? और एक समय अगर मत्तर सत्तर विमान आप रस में रिपेयर के लिये भेजें और देश के ऊपर तकाल कोई हमला करेगा तो हम लोगों की क्या स्थिति

[बो बबु लिखते]

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

इसी तरह डी० जी० ए० ए० एंड डी० के द्वारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए बहुत सारा माल खरीदा जाता है औ स्टोर्स एक्विपमेंट वर्हरह, उसके ऊपर डिफेंस कासल्टेटिव कमेटी में मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जो सप्लायर्स यह माल डी० जी० ए० ए० ए० ए० को देते हैं उसमें इनका साठ साठ फीसदी प्राफिट का मार्जिन है ? सचिव को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा था कि यह बात सही है । एक अरसे से मैं माग कर रहा हूँ कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए, प्राफिट मार्जिन की, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । तो सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से मुझे उम्मीद है कि आज इन बातों का खुसासा आप करेंगे ।

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

(अवधारणा) . . . हा, पुरानी बात हो गई, दो साल, तीन माल की बात है, तो मुझे यह बताया कि मद्रास रिफाइनरी के पास कोई अलग इंतजाम नहीं था इसलिए तेल सप्लाई गलती से हुई होगी । खैर, यह तो ठीक है लेकिन मेरा मुख्य प्रश्न है जिसका जवाब ये भी नहीं देते और सुरक्षा मंत्रालय भी नहीं देता । श्री सी० वाई० राव का एक टेलेक्स मैंने पकड़ा और आपको खिदमत में देखा किया । उस टेलेक्स से मालूम होता है कि इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट की सम्मति के बिना आप ने 90 सी० ए० एस विस्कोसिटी वाले तेल की सप्लाई चालू कर दी । इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने अपने टेलेक्स के द्वारा 100 विस्कोसिटी

वाला तेल चालू करने की क्षुट दी है । वह टेलेक्स मैंने आप को दिया है । अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस अफसर की आप ने सर्वेंड किया ? क्योंकि उस ने दो गलतियाँ की । एक जो इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट की इजाजत लिये बिना ही इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित किया और दूसरा, जो आप का नियंत्रण हुआ था, 90 विस्कोसिटी का नियंत्रण हुआ था तो उन्होंने 100 विस्कोसिटी के बारे में उन्होंने टेलेक्स कैसे दिया ? यह मैं एक सीधी भी बात कह रहा हूँ । लेकिन सदस्य के अधिकारी का कोई मतलब ही नहीं है ? यह जो गलत काम करने वाला अफसर है क्या उसको मस्पेंड करके उसकी जांच की गई ? पब्लिक अंडरटेक्निकल कमेटी में मामला भेजा गया ? मैंने इन लोगों का चेहरा तक नहीं देखा, न मैं कभी अफसरों से मिला ही हूँ, न कभी मैं इनको चिट्ठी लिखता हूँ । मैं अंतिम के माफ़त ही सारे काम करता हूँ । तो भेरा उसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत देष्ट नहीं रहता । यह सच्ची बात है, उसे समझ लीजिये । जब भी मैं कोई मामला यहा पर उठाता हूँ कि किसी मद्री या अफसर का तो मेरा उसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत देष्ट नहीं होता । मैं केवल राष्ट्रीय हित में कहता हूँ । कभी कभी आप को बुरा लगता है ।

पंडित लियम और रसायन भवी (श्री देवकान्त बस्था) : नहीं, बुरा नहीं लगता है । मैंने कभी नहीं कहा एसा ।

श्री बबु लिखते नो इसको कीजिये आप ।

अब मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं । आप को यद्य होगा कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर जब मैं बोल रहा था तो मेरे कांप्रेसी मिनो ने बड़ा हल्ला लिया, मैंने कहा था कि 1 मार्च, 1974 को खाद के लिए नापता बचे, — यह इनके शब्द है — इसलिये इन्होंने पैट्रो कैमिकल इंडस्ट्री के लिए नापता का दाम 13 सी० रुपया

प्रति टन बढ़ाया। हजार था, 23 सो कर दिया तो नेट इन्कोज 13 सी रुपये हुआ अब 26 दिन के बाद उन्होंने उसका बढ़ाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मत्री महोदग का और मत्रालय को हाश था या नहीं जब उन्होंने बढ़ या? इतना बड़ा निर्णय सोच ममक कर ही किया होगा? आप इन बुद्धिहीन हैं ऐसी तो हम कल्पना भी नहीं बर सकते। तो सोच समझ कर आप निर्णय करते हैं और 26 दिन में इतनी जबर्दस्त लाबोइंग गफलाल, यूनियन कार्बाइड और माहू जैन करते हैं कि जिसके फलस्वरूप आप दामा को गिरा देते हैं। अब देखिए डेंड महीना हो गया है, जबाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह बात नो-काफिंडेस मोशन के समय कही थी . . .

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

श्री अच्युत लिखये: आप किसी दिन भी परमनन एक्सावेनेशन दे सकते थे। हर दिन हमारा समय इसमें बराबर होना है।

श्री देवकान्त बद्रा आज नो मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ।

श्री अच्युत लिखये ठीक है, डेंड महीने के बाद नीद नो खुली।

मेरा यह कहना है, यह मर, अपनी जानकारी है मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मत्री जी ने आपना घर भरने के लिए पैसा लिया है, आप मेरा उम दिन का आपण पर्दिंग, नेकिन आप लोग क्या करते हैं कि आपके हाथ में इन्हें जो इच्छाशनरी रावर्म है, इन विवेकाधीन अधिकारी का दुर्घटयोग करके अपने दल का सना में विराजमान रखने के लिए, अधिकार में बनाए रखने के लिए इन लोगों से पैसा लेते हैं। (अवधारणा) व्यक्ति-गत मेरा किसी से मतलब नहीं है, यह कोई

देवकान्त बद्रा की बरेलू बान नहीं बन रही है। यह सार्वजनिक जीवन को बात मैं कह रहा है। कम्पनी डानशन का अच्छा विकेल्प ठड़ा प्राप्त है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि अपने न अपनी जेव में ढाला, या अपने मन-इन-ला वा दिया, तो आप नागर बया हो रहे हैं? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कम्पनी डानशन का हमने खन्म क्या किया? किस उद्देश्य से किया? इसीलिए न कि सार्वजनिक जीवन जो दृवित है गहा है उसको मुश्वारा जाय। सब आप अपने विवेकाधीन अधिकारी का इन्हेमाल करके, काला धन जा बना रहे हैं, उसका एक हिमा लेगे गजर्नेंटिक कामों के लिए तो मैं ममझना हूँ कि यह बात अच्छी नहीं है। तो प्राइमार्फी जो बात है वह मैंने आप के सामने रखी है।

दूसरा ढी० एम० टी० बात मामता है। उम दिन विन विभेदक पर बोलते हुए श्री चक्राण ने कुद ही आकड़े दिये और यह कबूल किया कि 16 हजार रुपया इडिजिनस प्राइस है। मैं तो समझता था 18 हजार रुपये, मैंने उसको अडर-ग्रॉटीमेट किया था, और यह समझता था कि इडिजिनस ढी० एम० टी० की एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस 18 हजार रुपये प्रति टन आप ने रखी है लेकिन चक्राण सहबते कहा कि 16 हजार रुपये है एक्स-फैक्ट्री प्राइस। 25 प्रतिशत भेरे कहने के बाद उम पर उन्होंने एक्साइज र्याटो नगाई तो वह हो गया 20 हजार और रूम में जो आता है वह उन्होंने कहा कि 38 हजार रुपये प्रति टन बिकता है। ये ज-न्हाण माहव के आकड़े हैं। और पिर उसके बाद कहने हैं कि व्येपर इच्छा दि प्राइस गैप? कुद वह रहे हैं कि 20 हजार में तो इडिजिनस बिकता है और रूप से आपातित 38 हजार में बिकता है, तो 18 हजार का गैप नहीं हमा? इन आकड़ों का भी खुलासा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री देवकान्त बद्रा अ.ज मैं आप को दे रहा हूँ।

श्री जबु लिखते यह आप को बहुत पहले
करना चाहिए था।

श्री देवकालत बहस्त्रा आपको प्रेरे कामज
दे रहा है। आग देख लीजिये।

श्री जबु लिखते अब अध्यक्ष महोदय,
ये बार बार बीच मे बोल रहे हैं तो इन्हीं को
मीका दीजिए। मैं नैठ जाना है।

श्री चत्तिका प्रसाद (बनिया) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश आज प्रार्थिक पकड़ की स्थिति मे गुजर रहा है। उमना मख्य कारण आज पावर जार्टेज है। हमारे गहा उनर प्रदेश मे पावर का दो-तिहाई टिम्मा अमंत्र पावर स्टेशन से बनता है और एक निहाई हाइडल से बनता है। अगर वरमात नहीं होती है तो हाइडल से पावर नहीं नहीं है जिससे सारे प्रदेश मे पावर की जार्टेज हो जाती है। दूसरी तरफ कोयले के न मिलने के कारण, जैसे रेलो की हड्डताल ढूँक, अमंत्र स्टेशनो पर कोयला नहीं पहुँचा, इसमे भी पावर जार्टेज है—जिसने उनर प्रदेश को हालत को बिगाड़ कर रख दिया है। हमारे तिरोधी पार्टियो के भाई कहो हैं कि देश मे महगाई है, परेशानी है। मैं मानता हूँ—लेकिन यह महगाई और परेशानी किसके कारण है? रेलवे की हड्डताल के कारण नहीं कोयले का न पहुँचना इसका कारण है जिसके निये वे स्वयं जिम्मेदार हैं।

14.51 hrs

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

इस महगाई को दर करने ते लिये, मुद्रार्थिकन को दूर करने के लिये हमारे वित मंत्री महोदय ने अन्तको अध्यादेश जारी किये, जिनको सदन ने अभी पास किया है। इसके लिये मैं अपने वित मंत्री जी को अन्यवाद देता हूँ, वे इस गम्भीर स्थिति का मुकाबला

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

हमारे देश के अन्दर आज नक्सलवादी आनंदोलन आरम्भ हो गया है। यद्यपि यह मजदूरो की लडाई है, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश के बाबू नोंग कहने हैं कि यह नक्सलवादी आनंदोलन है। मजदूर अपनी मजदूरी के लिये लड़ रहा है, भेंटी समझ मे नहीं आता वि यह कैसे नक्सलपारी आनंदोलन है। इसमे प्रदेश सरकार कूण नहीं कर रही है, उनकी तरफ से स्थिति स्पार्ट नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देशप्रीय सरकार इसमे बारे म स्थिति स्पार्ट करें कि यह नक्सलपारी आनंदोलन है या मजदूरों की लडाई है। इस सम्बन्ध मे गह मधी जी का व्यापार शीघ्र आना चाहिए जो अभी नक्सल नहीं आया है।

पिछले विधान सभा के चुनावो मे हमारे क्षेत्र मे प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों ने पंचिंग बध्य पक्ष कब्जा किया था। हम ने इस सम्बन्ध मे इलेक्शन कमीशन और राज्य सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट भी बराई थी तथा अन्तरोदय किया था कि इसके बारे म जाच करा कर उचित कार्यवाही की जाय लेकिन मुझे उद के माय बहाना पड़ रहा है कि अभी नक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने वह पक्ष कब्जा कराया था, उनके खिलाफ इलेक्शन कमीशन की माफत या बालू के सहारे जाच कराई जाय और एंडे लोगो को 6 साल के लिये छिद्वार किया जाये ताकि लोग इस तरह के अवैधानिक काम न कर सके।

केन्द्र मे ग्रामीण मजदूरो के निये क नून बना हुआ है। हम आहेंगे कि भारत सरकार उसकी गाइड-लाइन ले कर, उसके भोड़म पर कानून बना कर हर प्रदेश मे उस कानून

को पास कराये ताकि हमारी अनधार्मनाइज्ड लेवर आर्मेनाइज हों सके। 20 वर्ष पहले उनको जो मजदूरी मिलती थी, वही मजदूरी आज भी चल रही है, इस महाराई में उनकी कठिनाइया और परेशानिया बढ़नी जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मध्यमे में जीघ में शीघ्र कदम उठाये जाय ताकि उनको राहत मिल सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के बजट में धन के अभाव के कारण विकास कार्यों के लिये पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं रखी गई है। हमारे यहा आज न सड़के हैं, दूसरे साधन हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़ और मूखा दोनों से प्रभावित है। मारी फसल बरबाद हो गई है। वहा 6 महीने बाद ग्वी की फसल आने की भी उम्मीद नहीं है। अग्रग प्रदेश सरकार उधर ध्यान नहीं देती और भारत सरकार भी कुछ नहीं करती तो ख़ख़मरी व्याप्त हो जायेगी, नव स्थिति को समालना मुश्किल हो जायगा। इस स्थिति को मिलाने के लिये हम चाहेंगे कि आप कैश-प्रोद्याम को चला कर उनको मदद करे। गरीबों की परचेजिया पावर को बनाये रखे ताकि उनको राहत मिल सके।

मेरे क्षेत्र में मिनि स्टील प्लाट लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने आजां दी थी, लेकिन पावर की कमी की वजह से वह आज तक रुका हुआ है। हमारा "ओवरा" का पानी जो आप दूसरे प्रदेशों को देते हैं, उम्हें बदले में आप उनमें विजली लेते हैं। ईस्टनं य० पी० को दे ताकि हम पिछले क्षत्र में कुछ उद्योग धन्धे लग सके।

हमारी गण्डक कनाल में तमाम रुपया भारत सरकार का लगा हुआ है उम्हे दो हजार क्युबिक पानी बेकार जा रहा है। हमारा निवेदन है कि अप्रैल, मई और जून में, जो पानी बिहार नहीं ले रहा है, ईस्टनं य० पी० में सिंधाई के लिये दीजिये। यदि आप ऐसा

कर दें तो जुमाई में जब बाढ़ आती है, उससे पहले फसल तैयार हो जायगी और उस क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोगों को भोजन मिल सकेगा और कुछ कमाई हो सकेगी।

हमारे यहा जा विजली पैदा होती है उम्हका उपयोग नकजी गड़म में न करके आवश्यक चीजों के उत्पादन में होना चाहिए। किसानों के लिये छाट छोटे उद्योग बन्दे खोलने के लिये विजली दी जानी चाहिए, इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा और बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा। विजली की बचत के लिये आप एम्बर-कल्डीशन जं बन्द कर दें, गैर-जल्दी चीजों में उसकी खपत को रोका जाना चाहिए ताकि उम्हका उपयोग महीं चीजों के उत्पादन में हो सके।

हमारे प्रदेश में विजली की ट्राममीशन मार्टेंज बहुत ज्यादा है, 20 प्रतिशत है। हमारे इजीनियर्स का कहना है कि यह मार्टेंज 6-7 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह जो बेस्टेज होती है, चोरी होती है, यह रोकी जानी चाहिए। यदि हम इसको रोक सके तो इसमें विजली की काफी हद तक कमी की पूर्ति की जा सकती है।

मम्पूणिन्द मेर्डिकल कालेज बनारस में खुला हुआ था। उम्हमें लड़कों से 16 हजार रुपया डोनेशन लेवर भरती किया गया, लेकिन 27 लड़कों में डोनेशन तो ले लिया गया लेकिन उनको भरनी नहीं किया गया। अब न डोनेशन वापस करते हैं और न उनको भरती करने हैं। गा तो उम्ह कालेज को मात्यता दी जाय या उन लड़कों को अन्य कालेजों में भरती काराया जाय या ईस्टनं य० पी० में मेर्डिकल कालेज खोलने के लिये जनता को इजाजत दी जाय।

हमारे यहा ईस्टनं य० पी० से कोई आयुर्वेद कालेज नहीं है। हमारे यहा जो सड़के हिल एरियाज से आते हैं उनके लिये लखनऊ में और दूसरी झगहो पर रिंबेशन

[भी चाटिका प्रसाद]

है, लेकिन ईस्टनं य० पी० और सेन्ट्रल य० पी० के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। इसलिये हमारा अनुरोध है कि हमारे यहां आयुर्वेद कालेज खुलना चाहिए। यदि नहां खोलते हैं तो उनको अन्य कालेजों में रिजर्वेशन देना चाहिए। जिस तरह मे हम एरियाज के लिये रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है उसी तरह से इनको भी मिलना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पूर्व अंक ये गाजीपुर में एक ओपियम फैक्ट्री है जो प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का फारेन-एक्सचेन्ज कमाती है, लेकिन आज उसके उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। मैंने कई बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि भारत सरकार की नीयत क्या है, उसको तोड़ना चाहती है या कायम रखना चाहती है। कई बार कहने पर भी मंत्री जी वहां जाने का प्रोप्राप्त नहीं बना सके। यह ओपियम का कारखाना अंग्रेजों के जमाने से बना चा रहा है, वह कायम रखना चाहिए, इससे ईस्टनं य० पी० के लड़कों को काम मिलेगा और वहां बेकारी दूर होगी।

ईस्टनं य० पी० में 90 प्रतिशत किमान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ या उससे भी कम भूमि है। हमारे यहा जमीन उपजाऊ है, किसान बहुत मेहनत से काम करता है, पानी है लेकिन दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आप ने फॉटिलाइजर का कारखाना गोरखपुर में खोला हुआ है लेकिन ईस्टनं य० पी० को फॉटिलाइजर उस कारखाने से नहीं मिलता है। यह कारखाना ईस्टनं य० पी० में स्थापित है, इसलिये मैं बाह्ला हूं कि आप ईस्टनं य० पी० के लिये फॉटिलाइजर की परमेनेज फिल्स कीजिये ताकि वहां पर किसानों को फॉटिलाइजर मिल सके।

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

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

ओ० एस० एस० सप्तसेना : (भहराज-गज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले बजट में खाण्डमारी पर कोई इवूटी नहीं बढ़ाई गई थी, लेकिन बजट पास होने के बाद एक एकड़ी-कर्पटिव आईंड के जरिये भरकार ने डैटी दूगनी कर दी। मुझे ग्राम्यवंद्धा कि बजट में यह मामला क्यों नहीं नाया गया, बाद में उस को क्यों बढ़ाया गया। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी जी से कहा है कि यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। खाण्डसारी शुगर गरीब आदिवासी की शुगर है। महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे—ह्याइट शुगर पाइजन है, जहर है। नोंगों को खाण्डसारी शुगर इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिये। यह इण्डस्ट्री हमारे य० पी० की सब से बड़ी काटेज इण्डस्ट्री है, इस पर लाखों किमानों की रोजी निर्भर है। इस का एम्बलेयमेंट पोटेन्शल भी ह्याइट शुगर के एम्बलेयमेंट पंटेन्शल के मुकाबले दस गुना है। जितने भजदूर 1 टन ह्याइट शुगर बनाते हैं, उस के दस गुना भजदूर 1 टन खाण्डसारी चीनी बनाते हैं। आज जब कि हमारे देश में एम्बलेयमेंट की नड़ाई चल रही है ऐसे ममता में एसी इण्डस्ट्री जो बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को एम्बलेयमेंट दे सकती है, उस पर इयटी लगाना अन्यथा है। खाण्डमारी के उद्योग अधिकार गांवों के अन्दर है, इस इयटी के नव जाने से देहानों की जो वृश्चाहाली है, प्रोसर्वरिटी है वह बहुम हो जायगी, क्योंकि जो गरीब भजदूर और कारीगर वहां काम करते हैं वे बेकार हो जायेगी।

15.00 hrs

मुझे आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करनी है, उन्होंने बाबदा भी किया था कि

इस पर विचार करेंगे सेकिन आमी तब उन्होंने कोई आँखाही नहीं की है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि बजट पास होने से पहले वे इस बात पर ऐलान करेंगे कि खण्डनारी पर जो डबल ड्यूटी की गई है वह नहीं रहेगी।

मत म वडी बात यह है कि प्रगत इडस्ट्री
वा कॉर्पोरेशन नहीं है क्यावि यहा पर
फारन शुगर नहीं आ जर्ते हैं। इस का
एक ही अपीलीटर है और वह है खण्डनारी
शुगर। वह चाहत है कि मौ तरह म खण्डनारी
शुगर की इडस्ट्री समाप्त हो जाये। इसा बजट
मेरवार पर प्रेशर पड़ता है कि ड्यूटी बढ़ाई
जाय केन मेस बढ़ाया जाय ताकि इस का
समाप्त किया जा जाए। मैं इन्होंना चाहता हूँ
कि यह मरवार जाग्रपत का गरीब विस्तार का
मरतार वही है उस का चाहिए कि एना
न वर। अगर वह चाहत है कि मैल की शुगर पर
ड्यूटी बट दे उस मे वई ब्राइड रायर खी मिल
जायग नेकिन खण्डनारी पर ड्यूटी बढ़ाने से
सिकंद दा ब्राइड ही मिलेग---डबुल एक्नाइन
करन से। मरवार का चाहिए कि मिल मालिकों
के प्रेशर का मकाबना करवे जो पुरानी ड्यूटी
यी उसी का रख।

विस्तार के लिए गमा बडा बून है।
जहा पर फैक्ट्रीज नहीं है वहा पर खण्डनारी
के लिए ही गमा इस्तमाल किया जाता है।
यदि यह इडस्ट्री नमांग ह जारी ना वहा पर
किसानों का वह गमा जलाना पड़ा। विश्ववर
बध्यर काप के इस मे जब कि जन मिला पर
है निश्चर करते हैं खण्डनारी का उत्पाद
सफ्ट बाल्ड का काम करता है विस्तार अपने
गम वहा बेक मक्त है। इस तरह म हर
खाइन्ट आफ अपूर्व म यह बहुत दी आवश्यक
है कि खण्डनारी पर जो डबुल ड्यूटी वो गई है
उस का समाप्त किया जाये।

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

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

श्री बरू़ाह सिन्हये: सी आई एफ प्राइस और सेनिंग प्राइस में फर्क है।

श्री देवकानन्द बरवाहा: मैं कह रहा हूँ नई प्राइस जो है उस 75 प्रतिशत डिस्कॉन्ट है।

श्री बरू़ाह सिन्हये: What about STC's charges?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर आम 75% मी. चारं मिला कर किनाह होता है

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

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

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

श्री मधु लिमये : जैं को के साथ इस में कोई टैक्सिकल वालवोरेशन किया गया है काले फिलर टैक्सालाजी के बारे में यदि हा, तो उस के टम्बल मदन के मामले रखियं।

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

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

श्री जगन्नाथ राव (छत्तीसगढ़) जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : जरूरत क्यों नहीं है।

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

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

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

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

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

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

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

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

श्री मधु लिम्बे प्राइम मिनिस्टर मेकेट-रियट हां चीज मे होना ही चाहिए।

श्री देवकांत बराहा यह तो रूप्त आप बिजनेस मे है।

When you become Prime Minister, you can change it

श्री मधु लिम्बे ठीक है। मैं ये सब बातें ममता रहा हूँ।

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

श्री भवू लिमये : आप के कहने से लगता है कि इस का जो अमर प्लास्टिक या इमरी इडस्ट्रीज पर पड़ेगा, उस पर आप ने विचार नहीं किया दाम बढ़ाने से पहले । यह सरकार कैसे चलती है । 10, 15 रुपये का मामला नहीं है, यह तो 1320 प्रति टन का मामला है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने छोटी इडस्ट्रीज, इन्टरिक और महाराष्ट्र के सब नाम लिये । मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि मफत लाल, यूनियन कारब्लैड और मार्ट जैन ने मीधे या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बेमोरेण्डम और लावाड़ ग के द्वारा लाप्राच लिया या नहीं ।

श्री बेबकांत बदशा इस का भी मैं आप को बताता हूँ ।

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

श्री भवू लिमये : इस पर मेरी टिप्पणी द्यावज्ञवेशन के बारे लगता है कि पाइपलेनी पार्टीज को लाइसेन्स देने में श्री नवमोहन शर्मा का रोल है आप ने छोटे-छोटे इंडस्ट्रीज़ प्रेसिस्ट्रूम का नाम लिया है ।

श्री बेबकांत बदशा इस में नहीं है । आपके कहने से क्या होंगा । (व्यवधान)

श्री भवू लिमये : जब ये बोल रहे थे तो मैं सुन रहा था मैंने कहा है कि बेबकांत बदशा नील है इस में आप इबार नहीं दर मदते ।

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

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

[Shri D. K. Boroah]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : (नवादा): मध्यायन महोदय, मेरे अनुग्रहक मानों का समर्थन करना है और आपके माध्यम में सरकार के मानने कुछ बाने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे सरकार का ध्यान विहार की बाढ़ और अकाल की तरफ ध्वनि के गूर्व कुछ ऐसी वानों की सरकारी व्यापिन करना चाहता हूँ और विद्युत विभाग नहीं है, विद्युती इन बातों में है जो इस पैमां देते हैं उससे महुआ योग होता है गा नहीं। इसकी तरफ उससे ध्यान जाता है। मरकार ने वहाँ ही कारबग़ कदम उठाया है मूर्खों की बुद्धि को रोकने के संबंध

में और काले धन के संबंध में और इसका अच्छा असर होना चाहिए था। इनमें कोई सद्बैह नहीं कि सरकार का यह प्रश्नसंतोष कदम है। किन्तु अभी तक जन-मन्त्र पर असर नहीं पड़ रहा है इसका कारण क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ इसका मुख्य कारण है कि काले धन के लिए हम छापे मारते हैं, परन्तु है नेकिन दूसरी तरफ काले धन का जो हमारे प्रश्नामुक्त यत्नों के ढाग बढ़ावा हो रहा है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है। उनका तरफ इन्हे ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े काम होते हैं लोब निर्माण विभाग में, सिवाई विभाग में तथा आपूर्ति विभाग में, उनमें कुछ इस तरह के काम होते हैं जिनके जरिए इन विभागों के अफलगन, इनके इर्जनियर इन्यादि काले धन को बढ़ावा देने में बड़े मददगार सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। आप भी जानते होंगे कि जो काम होते हैं वे विभागों के द्वारा चाले वह मार्फत निर्माण का काम हो, जो एस्ट्रोमेट्रिक एस्ट्रो इम्प्रोजेक्शन में अधिक उन वास्तवों में खर्च नहीं होता है और 60 प्रतिशत उनका ठेकेदारों के हाथ में, इर्जनियरों के हाथ में और अन्य ऐसे ही लोगों के पांचों में चला जाता है। यह भी एक प्रश्न है कि काले धन है और इन्हें काले धन को बढ़ावा दाना है। तो जहा छापे मारने का काम रखते हैं वहा दूसरी ओर आप के अपने प्रश्नामुक्त यत्नों के द्वारा जो काले धन की बढ़ि हो रही है सरकार का ध्यान इस तरह जाना चाहिए। देखना चाहिए कि वस्तुमयित्व स्वमुन में क्या है और इसको हम कैसे रात रखते हैं? इसके लिए कारबर बदम डाने की आवश्यकता है।

मगर मैं विहार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। विहार इस वक्त बाड़ में, हृष्टे में और आनंदोलन में प्रसिद्ध है। भगवर बाड़ आई है जैसी त्रुटि पुराने लाल कहते हैं कि सैकड़ों वर्षों में कभी नहीं आई थी और

इन तरह की बरवादी कभी नहीं हुई थी। उनका बरवाद हो गये, फसल बरवाद हो गई, और साधन बरवाद हो गये। विहार सरकार की प्रार्थिक मिथिन ग्रंथों नहीं है कि इस बाड़ में हुई अति का मुख्यालय बर भक्ति। इसलिए नहा तन्वाल राहन पहचान की आवश्यकता है उनके खेतों में अगली फसल बोई जा सके इसकी शक्ति लाने का प्रयत्न करना है। निवेदन वह राजनार की जगति के बाहर की यह बात है। ५ कराड स्थान विहार सरकार ने इसके लिए दिया है और केन्द्र सरकार की अभी तक टीम जा रही है उसका मुख्यालय लगने के लिए। अम. १०.८ नों एक उटाक अनाज दिया गया है न एक पैसा वहा के लिए दिया गया है। इनी बड़ी भयकर बाड़ और अकाल की मिथिन वहा है और विहार सरकार तथा विहार की जनता की हालत यह है कि यदि केन्द्र की सरकार में महायाना न मिली तो वे कैसे इसका मुख्यालय बनेंगे और उनको क्या हालत होगी, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा सरकार से कि विहार की मिथिन को वह देखें। विहार हिन्दुस्तान में लब ने विलडा हुआ गाय है। आज उसकी परकैपिटा आमदनी को देखिए और देखने के बाद मोचिये कि जहा मरीबी की रेति में नीचे ६०-७० प्रतिशत लोग वस्त्रों हो वहा इस प्राकृतिक विषय के मुख्यालय में आपका क्या भर्ता चाहिए? विहार की मिथिन को देखने के लिए आप ने टोम अभा भेजी है आप में पैसा भेजने की भी जन्मी व्यवस्था नहे। बाड़ में यस्ता है कर उन बेचारे अम गों ने मड़ों पर शरण ली है, वरोड़ा आदमी इस तरह में क्षणिग्रस्त हैं। तो म वडे जोरदार शब्दों में भाग करूँगा कि वहा महायाना पहुँचाने में विलकूल विलम्ब आप न करें।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूँगा कि विहार में बाड़ और मुख्याड़ एक स्थायी चीज़ बन गई है। प्रति वर्ष बाड़ आती है और मुख्याड़ भी होता है निविन सरकार चाहे वह राज्य

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

सरकार हो चाहे केन्द्र की सरकार हो, उस बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से बचने के लिए स्थिरी रूप से क्या करना है इसकी तरफ कारगर कदम नहीं उठाती है। मैं विहार के दक्षिणी हिस्से से आता हूँ जो बराबर सुखाड़ में रहता है और आज भी है। लेकिन आप को मूल कर आश्वर्य होगा कि वहाँ की चार योजनाएँ सूखे से बचने की प्रथम पच वर्षीय योजना में इन्वेस्टिगेशन में हैं—अपरस्तरी रिजर्वायर, निलंधा डाइवर्शन, मुहाने रिजर्वायर और नाथ कोयल ये चार स्काम लम्बे अवधि में इन्वेस्टिगेशन में हैं। विहार सरकार के मल्य स्थिर का और मवियों का हमारे पास पत्र आता है कि 31 दिसम्बर 1973 तक मर्मी योजनाएँ दिल्ली, भारत सरकार के स्विट्चिंग विभाग के पास जाव के लिये भेज दी जायेगी। फिर पत्र आया कि 31 मार्च 1974 तक जरूर चला जायगा। फिर पत्र आया कि 30 जून 1974 तक निश्चित स्पष्ट में चला जायगा। लेकिन नहीं आया। अब कहा जाता है कि 30 नवम्बर 1974 तक जरूर पहुँच जायगा। इस नश्वर में विहार सरकार ने आज तक इन योजनाओं को भारत सरकार के स्थिर विभाग के पास नहीं भेजा। इन योजनाओं में विहार के दक्षिणी हिस्से के गया पट्टना, नालदा, औरगावाद नवादा, भवुआ जाहाबाद आदि जिलों को स्थायी रूप में सिचाई दे कर सूखे में बचाया जा सकता है। परन्तु ये योजनाएँ अभी तक भारत सरकार के पास नहीं आई हैं चार योजनाएँ समाप्त हो गई और पांचवीं योजना में भी इसको इन्वेस्ट नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं मानवीय मत्री जी में पूछता हूँ कि वे बताये कि इन योजनाओं के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं? दूसरी तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से यह तथ किया गया था कि जो पिछले हुए राज्य हैं जिन को अधिक मेर अक्षिक आधिक सहायता देकर विकसित गज्यों के मुकाबले वे छढ़ा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। विहार

एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है जो खास कर सुखाड़ का लेव है, जहाँ केवल विजली पर ही निर्भर किया जा सकता है। महम विजली बोडे से कहा था कि तेनुचाट में जो कोयला ज्वेत के मध्य में बसता है और जहा पानी की भी सुविधा है, एक अमर्त पावर स्टेशन लगाये जो केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट में हो। लेकिन आज तक उस का निर्णय आप का विजली विभाग नहीं कर सका है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मानवीय मत्री जी अपने उत्तर में इन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में बतायें तथा यह भी बतायें कि तेनुचाट अमर्त पावर स्टेशन को केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट में लेने जा रहे हैं या नहीं।

आज कोयले की कमी है अनाज की कमी है—यह बात मही है। लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन बरना चाहता हूँ—आप बार बार यह कहने हैं कि काम और मीडियम कलाय बनाने के लिये हम मिलो का आदेश देते हैं लेकिन वह फिर भी नहीं बनता है। जो बनता है, मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ—वह कहा जाता है। आज हमार यहा गरीबों को पांच मीटर कपड़ा भी कल्टोन के दामो पर नहीं मिल रहा है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में आपने यहा के जिला अधिकारी से तथा अन्य अधिकारियों से पूछा, लेकिन वे लोग भी अपनी असमर्थना दिखाते हैं। आज इम दण की यह स्थिति है कि जिन को ज़रूरत है, उन को ज़रूरत की चीज़ भी हम नहीं पहुँचा सके हैं। हमारी वितरण प्रणाली इनी दोषपूर्ण है कि चीजें जनना तक पहुँच ही नहीं पानी। आप को इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। यदि वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो वे चीजें काले-जाले में जायेगी और काले जन को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुप्रूप साधों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री श्रोकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो अनुदान की मांग 352.70 करोड़ रुपये की मदन के सामने पेश है, म इस का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे बर की मुर्गी दाल बराबर—जब चाहो पका लो, खा लो। जब रुपये का घाटा हुआ, जब जरूरत पड़ी, फौरन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड पेश कर दी, क्योंकि वहुमत आप के पास है, जितना चाहो निकाल लो, जितना चाहो रख लो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह घाटा क्यों हुआ? अनिश्चित माये लाने की यहा क्यों जरूरत पड़ी? आप ने चुनाव में देखा होगा—पिछले पुनाव में 70 करोड़ रुपया लगा दिया, 300 जगहों का उद्घाटन करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी गई, क्या उन में पैसा नहीं लगता है? जनना बेचारी क्या जाने, बिदेशी मुद्रा क्या है और देशी मुद्रा क्या है। जब टैक्स लगता है तब मानुष पड़ता है कि मरकार क्या कर रही है।

इस में लिखा है कि 125 करोड़ रुपया खाद्याल्प की नई प्रणाली के लिये रखा गया है। हमारे शिष्टे साहब ने कहा था कि हम खाद्याल्प की एक नई प्रणाली बनाने जा रहे हैं। अभी जो प्रणाली बनी थी उस में यह था कि 105 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से खरीदो और 165 के हिसाब से बेचो। मैं सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि यह 60 रुपये का फर्क किस बान का रखा गया है, किनना खर्च अन्त है? क्या इनना खर्च गद्द-खाद्याल्प पर आता है, नाने-नेजाने में लगता है या चूहे खा जाते हैं या खाद्य निगम बाले खा जाते हैं, कौन इनना पैसा खा गया, कैसे इनना खर्च हो गया? क्या कभी सरकार ने देखा है कि 60 रुपये का खर्च किंमत प्राप्त है?

जहा तक सेवी का सवाल है—अभी पुलिस की खर्च हो रही थी बेतन बृद्धि के लिये बैसा रखा है। यह बही पुलिस है जो आप को

सलाम करने के लिये रखी जाती है। कही हड्डताल हो तो यजदूरों को डण्डा मारने के लिये काम में आती है, सेवी की बसूली करनी हो तो किसानों को डण्डा मारने के लिये है, इसी लिये आप उन का पैसा बढ़ा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस आप को सलाम करने के अलावा और कौनसा काम करती है। ठीक है—पैसा बढ़ाद्ये, आज कल महंगाई इननी ज्यादा है कि पैसा बढ़ाना ही चाहिये—लेकिन उन का उपयोग क्या है?

रोजाना अखबारों में काले धन की चर्चा आती है, फला जगह इनना धन मिकला, फला जगह इनने बोरे अनाज के निकले, इनने बोरे सीमन्ट के निकले, लेकिन वे कहा जाते हैं? क्या मुपर म.कॉट में जमा कराये गये, उन का क्या हुआ? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि ये जिनने मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं इन्होंने ही सारा काला धन दबा रखा है, इन के बरों में दबा पड़ा है, लेकिन इन की बान कौन करे? जैसे मिनेमा के पद्धे पर दोखने वाले, गाने वाले और देखनेवाले नीलों अलग अलग रगों में सामने आते हैं वही हाल इन का है—बाहर से कुछ है और ग्रन्टर से कुछ है। कभी कहते हैं सो का नोट खत्म करो, कभी कहते हैं कि परिवार नियोजन का मिक्का निकालो, कभी कहते हैं कि खाद्याल्प मिथ्या खगव हो गई है, कभी कहते हैं कि व्यापारी धोखा देता है, कभी कहते हैं कि पौपुनेशन बढ़ गई। घरे, कही तो आ कर ठहरो। यही कहो कि पापुलेशन इनने करोड बड़ गई या हमारा खाद्याल्प घटता जा रहा है क्योंकि हमारी नीति गलत है।

मैं कहा नक गिनाऊं—आप ने खाद्य और बीज की एसी-एस; एजेन्सिया दे रखी है कि आज किसान को खाद्य 300 रुपये किलो में मिलता है, जब कि वह आप को घपना स्टाक 105 रुपये में देता है। सेवी में क्या होता है—आप ने 35

[श्री फॉकार लाल वेरवा]

किलो के हिसाब से लेबी लगाई है—पहले पटवारी जाता है वह बसूल करता है, फिर बी ०८०० जाता है—कहता है, नहीं तुम को 10 बोरी और भरना होगा। उस के बाद कल्कटर जाता है—नहीं तुम को इतना और भरना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उस की सारी जमीन का ठेका आप ने लिया है। कभी आप ने यह सोचा कि वह किस तरह से पैदा करता है—10 बीजे जमीन में कितनी खाद लगेगी, कितना बीज लगेगा, किस कीमत पर खरीद कर वह इन चीजों को लगायेगा, कभी आप ने हिसाब लगा कर देखा है? यह सब इस सिये है कि आप ने कोई नीति नहीं बनाई है।

खाद को ही से नीजिये—रातों गत भाव बढ़ गये—50 रुपये से 105 रुपये हो गया, पट्टाश 30 रुपये थी, कोई पूछता नहीं था, लेकिन अब 65 रुपये हो गई। पानी का रेट इतना बढ़ा दिया कि मेरे ब्याल में अब किसान मिलाई भी नहीं कर सकेगा। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है यहा चार दीवारी के अन्दर बैठ कर आप सारे कानून बना देते हैं, कभी किसानों से भी पूछा है कि तुम किस तरह से काम कर रहे हो। आप कहते हैं कि 400 करोड़ रुपये का खाद बाहर से मिलते हैं, किसान अपने आप खरीदेगा। क्या आप ने सोचा कि उम से 105 रुपये में सेंगे लेकिन खाद पर और दूसरी चीजों पर उम की क्या लागत आ रही है।

एक और नमाशा है—किसान को कहते हैं कि हम तुम को सीमेन्ट देंगे, लोहे की चट्टरे देंगे। किसान अनाज देना है ना। उम को रसीद पकड़ा देते हैं कि तुम को 4 चट्टरे मिलेगी, इतनी बोरी खाद मिलेगी। यह बेचारा उन चीजों के लिये 15 दिन तक कल्कटरी के चक्कर लगाना है, चक्कर लगाते लगाते चस की रसीद गल जाती है—न उस को

चट्टरे मिलती है, न खाद मिलती और न सीमेन्ट मिलता है। हमारे खाद मंधी जी तो अब राष्ट्रपति बन गये—कौन देखता है कि उस की क्या हालत हो रही है। जो भी इस महकमे से आता है नाकामयाब हो कर जाता है।

भाव कौन बढ़ाता है—बनिया बढ़ाता है या आप बढ़ाते हैं? पालियामेट में भी मिलता है पहले सात रुपये किजो लेते थे अब 25 रुपये किलो मिलता है—क्या यह मूल्य हमने बढ़ाया है। रेल के किराये क्या हमने बढ़ाये हैं, नेल, मादुन का दाम क्या हमने बढ़ाया है। जब आप खुद 105 रुपये में लेकर 158 में बेचोगे तो क्या दुकानदार का दिवाग ख़ग़वत है जो आपकी नीति के पीछे चलेगा। पहले आप दाम बढ़ाते हैं तब दुकानदार बढ़ाता है। आप एक पैसा बढ़ाते हैं तो दुकानदार भी एक पैसा। या आधा पैसा बढ़ाता है। शोर मच जाता है कि आज दाम बढ़ने वाला है वह पुरानी चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ा देता है। आप इनना तक नो बर नहीं मिलते कि जों पुराना चीजें हैं उसको तो पुराने भाव पर बिकवा सके। अभी इदिरा जी गुजरात में जा कर 5 करोड़ रुपया ले आई, चूनाव के लिये नैयार हो जाओ। कैसे मूल्य घटेंगे? जो शिविं है उसमें आप कैसे मूल्य घटा सकेंगे? आपकी कैक्टुरिया नन रही है, आपकी एच० एम० टी० घड़ी पहने 138 में मिलत थी लेकिन आज उसकी कीमत 168 रुपया है। यह तो आपकी अपनी बदाई कामनी है। मूल्य बढ़ि तो आप स्वयं कर रहे हैं। फिर भरकार कहनी है कि भरकारी बाजार में हम मूल्य बढ़ि नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपने कभी दबाई की दूकान देखी है? जो कैम्प्यूल पहले 6 पैसे में आना था आप वह 15 पैसे में मिल नहीं रहा है। जो नगकारी कैक्टुरिया है उनका यह हाल है। नो मूल्य बढ़ि कभी घट नहीं मिलती है अब न खाद शिविं ही मुध्रा सकती है।

आपने किंवद्दि माझनों के लिए 125 करोड़ रुपे लेकिन राजस्वात बालों से क्या

कहा कि जम्मू कश्मीर के नीचे कोई बाध बन रहा है उससे राजस्थान को बिजली देंगे । आप वहां की बिजली उत्तर प्रदेश बालों को ही दे दीजिए, राजस्थान नो वहां से बहुत दूर है । यह आपकी योजना है । आप कहते हैं चम्बल बाध बना रहे हैं वहां से राजस्थान को बिजली मिलेगी । हम कहते हैं राजस्थान में एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बना हुआ है, चम्बल बाध है वहां से बिजली नहीं मिल रही है । 14 माल हो गा । आप निष्ट इर्हेशन भी नहीं कर पाये । वहां की आधी जमीन पानी के बीच नूबी पही हुई है । वहां पर लोग बाढ़ के लिए बिल्ला रहे थे लेकिन गरजस्थान का तो पेंगा परिया है—बाड़मेर, जैमलमेर, जोधपुर की मरहद पर—जहां नोंग एक बूद पीने के पानी के लिए तडप-नडप कर मर रहे हैं । आप लम्बी-बीड़ी बाने करने हैं कि इनने बाध बनवा देंगे, इनने कुये बनवा देंगे लेकिन राजस्थान में निष्ट दरीगेशन के इनने साधन होने हुए भी वहां पर बिजली नहीं बनेगी, आप कहते हैं जम्मू कश्मीर में बाध बनवा रहे हैं वहां से बिजली देंगे ।

इसी तरह मे मैं आपको बनाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहा कोटा का जो पुल है वह टृट चुका है और नारा ट्राफिक आपके बाध पर होकर जा रहा है, कोटा ईम के ऊपर होकर जा रहा है । अगर एक पूरा ट्रक जाना है तो पुलिया घरीनी है, गूँजनी है । इन्हीं आप जल्दी में जल्दी उसको बनायें नहीं तो कोटा ईम भी राम राम कर जायेगा । आप राजस्थान सरकार को टेलीगाम मे या किमी तरह मे कहिए कि जल्दी में जल्दी इस पुलिया को बनाये । अगर इर्हेशन बाले बनायें तो उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुँचेगा । लेकिन उस नहर को, उस बाध को बनाने मे पहले अगर राजस्थान कैनाल को बना दे तो वह हम सभी को पानी दे सकती है । इननी लम्बी-बीड़ी छलांग मारते मे काम नहीं चलेगा, राजस्थान कैनाल दिन दिन से आपके ऊपर आसू बहा रही है लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया ।

भी बहा भाल भनी तिकारी : (बलराम पुर) : समाप्ति जी, आज इस बहर में भाग लिने का अवसर में से मिला इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद । मेरा निवेदन है कि आजकल की अर्थ व्यवस्था इननी जो बिगड़ गई है, उसके कारण क्या है, क्या इसकी तह में जाना हमारी सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है? इसमें अभी नक्ष सरकार क्यों फेल रही है? आप तमाम इन्हाँम कर रहे हैं, प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं, नेंद्र बना रहे हैं लेकिन मेलां में क्या कुछ खर्चा नहीं लगेगा? अवश्य लगे गा । मैंने एक ४ पेज की किनाव मन्त्री महोदय की मेवा में जेजी थीं, जो मैं अभी टेबिल पर भी रख गा उसमें हमने निवेदन किया है कि किस तरह मे जो आजकल अर्थ व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है उसको मुद्रारने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें । मैंने उसमें लिखा है ग्रहमारे जो करेस्टी नोटम हैं उनको बिंदू करना चाहिए । जिनने भी पैमां बाले हैं उनके काउन्ट बैंक में हों । मायामाय उनकी जो बैंक खाते की किनाव हैं उसमें उनके फोटो होने चाहिएं, जो कि अटेस्टेड हों । इस प्रकार पैमा निकालने और पैमा खंड करने का हिस्ताव किनाव बैंक में रहेगा और बैंक का पैसा बैंक में लोगों को दिया जाये । वितरण प्रणाली में आपको चेज करना पड़ेगा । यह सारी बातें मैंने उम किनाव में बेशन की हैं । मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार का गम्ता अपनाने मे जो अनेकमनी बढ़ता जा रहा है उसमें बहत बड़ी रुकावट आयेगा । हम कराधान मे जल्कर उनको खोखला करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कराधान से जो होशियार वर्ग के व्यापारी हैं वह बच जाने हैं और जो ईमानदार व्यापारी हैं वहां नहीं बचते हैं । नोजा यह होना है कि गरोव और गरोव बनते जाते हैं तथा अमोर और अमीर बनते जाने हैं । मेरा आपने निवेदन है कि जो आपको रिजव बैंक है उसकी जक्ति मे इस देश की ब्लैकमनी को रोकने के लिए कदम जड़ाये जाये जोकि मैंने उसमें निवेदन किए हैं ।

मैंने अपनी अपनी कास्टीटुट्टसी में रेड कराया था । हमारी जु़ू अपूरोक्ती है वह कहा

[श्रीधोकार लाल बेरवा]

तक ईमानदारी से काम कर रही है उस पर भी आपको गौर करता है। हमने जो ऐड करवाया उसमें लाल्बों रुपए की सम्पत्ति मिली लेकिन मैंने इनकम टैक्स आफिसर, उत्तर प्रदेश से पूछा कि क्या धन मिला तो उन्होंने कह दिया आमी बताने की क्षमता मुझम नहीं है। दस रुपए हो गए आज तक उन्होंने मुझे कोई जबाब नहीं दिया है। क्या मतलब है, क्या वह भी गोलमाल करना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान) ये निवेदन है कि हमारा इनकम टैक्स विभाग, सेल्स टैक्स विभाग जो घपलेवार्जा कर रहा है जिससे घनकमनी रोज बना जा रहता है उसके लिए मरकार उनको चेतावनी दे और सही से उनको ईमानदारी से काम करने के लिए बाध्य करे।

हमारे देश के कुछ हिस्सों पर नेपाल की सरहद पड़ती है। हम तो अपने देश में अनाज के लिए, कपड़े के लिए तरमते हैं, ऐसा नोग कहते हैं लेकिन हमारे जो बस्टम प्रधिकारी नेपाल बांदर पर बैठे हैं वह मानमाल हो रहे हैं। द्रकों से नदी हुई चीजें, कपड़ा, गन्ना और दूमरी ज़रूरत की चीजें रोज नेपाल को जा रही हैं लेकिन ईमानदारी में चेतावना नहीं होती है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा हमारे जो मरकार के कर्मचारी हैं वे इस पर ध्यान दें।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ इस पीज० का कि सेल बनाया जाये, यदि मरकार मुनासिव समझे, जोकि हर तरफ अपनी निवाहे रखे। जहा वह मुनासिव समझे, मरकार को धायेदेशन दे और मरकार उस पर मुनासिव कार्यकाही करे। इस बात को मैंने पहले भी कहा था लेकिन आज तक इसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ। व्यरोक्ती के कांडे पर यह भीज रखी गई है जो हमेशा हमारी मरकार को बोला देते हुए और हमारी मरकार कुछ पता नहीं क्या कर रही है, कैसे उसके कदम हैं कि वह उनको बाच भी नहीं कर पाता।

हमारे देश में ऐसे लाइन के किनारे की जो जमीन पड़ो हुई है उसका हमारे स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी ने भूमिहीनों में बाटने के लिए कहा था लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज तक वह सारी जमीन नहीं बटी है। परंतु कुछ जमीन आप बाट भी पाये हैं तो वह रेल कर्मचारियों के हाथ में ही गई है जिनको कि उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी। हमारे जो गजटेड आफिसर्स हैं उन्हीं के पास वह जमीन गई है। इसलिए छोटे किसान जोकि आज भुखमरी के शिकार हैं उनके पास वह जमीन जानी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे बार्डम हैं जहा से इस देश के लिए लक्ष्यरें की बंटी बजती है वहां पर टेलीफोन और वायरलैन की मुविधा होनी चाहिए। हमारा नैपाल का बांदर बहूत बड़ा बांदर है। उत्तर लेकिन वहां पर मरकार ने टेलीफोन और वायरलैन की मुविधा नहीं दी है।

श्री अच्युत लिम्बू : आप जानते हैं आपका उत्पादन का जो कार्यक्रम था उसमें विलम्ब हुआ।

श्री देवकालम बहादुर : वह तो है।

श्री अच्युत लिम्बू : परंतु मैं ड्यूटी का सवाल नहीं उठाना, उधार विसी का ध्यान नहीं जाना तो 50 परमेन्ट ड्यूटी भी नहीं होती।

श्री अच्युत भाल चन्द्री तिशारी : कृपया इधर मली भांहोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हम जो देश में काला धन निकालने के लिये प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं क्या उस में हम को आमातीत नाश हो रहा है? नहीं हो रहा है। हम ने बिन मली से यह मांग की थी कि देश में कितनी करोड़ी है वह बताये। उन्होंने जो फिर दी उस का बलना उन को एंटीमेट कर के बलाना चाहिये या कि हमारे कागजों से कितना है। जो कागजों में नहीं है वह अपैक मली में है। सेकिन कर्पैरिटिव चार्ट बिल मंडल महोदय ने नहीं दिया। वह बताये।

एक बात और मन्त्र में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में काले बाजारियों विवर: मनी कमाने वालों को मामने पकड़े जाने पर शृंखला किया जाना चाहिये, ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये। अन्यथा देश में पोर्टल की बारफी बढ़ी हो गई है जिस की वजह से मुश्किल नहीं हो रहा है। इस बन्दक मनी बनाने वाली परम्परा से देश को बनाये।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री लिमाये यह मैंने नहीं कहा।
मैंने कहा कि श्री सी० लाई० राव ने टेलेकम
मेयेज भेजा था और उम्म में 100 विस्कोमिटी
का आयल भेजने के लिए कहा था। मैंने
के लिए मैंने नहीं कहा।

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

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

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Have you got the document?

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

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

जी मधु लिमये इन वक्त नियन विषयों
सिटी का तेज आप इस्पात कर रहे हैं।

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री बाबू राम लिला (नागोर) - आज देश के हालात काफी चिन्हाजनक हैं और इन को सुधारने के लिए सरकार काफी प्रयत्न कर रही है। इस सिलसिले में उसने इस साल दो बजट पेश किए हैं और दूसरे बजट में पहले से भी ज्यादा टैक्स लगाए हैं। पहले बाले में 212 करोड़ के लगाए थे और दूसरे बाले में 232 करोड़ के लगाए हैं। कुछ महीने निकल गए हैं इसलिए इस में कुछ कम भिन्नेगा। अगर टैक्स लगाने से समस्या हल होती हो तो टैक्स जरूर आपको लगाने चाहिये। मैं मरकारी पार्टी में बैठने वाला सदस्य हूँ इस बास्ते मैं बतूँगा कि कुछ सोच समझ कर ही आपने टैक्स लगाए होंगे। जो टैक्सों से आपके पास पैसा आएगा वह खर्च कर्से होगा यह भी आपने बताया है, कुछ तो तनड़ाहों में चला जाएगा, कुछ महाराई भत्ते में चला जाएगा कुछ कोर सेक्टर में खर्च आप करें दिजली बढ़ाने के लिए करेंगे, खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में करेंगे पानी के बाध बढ़ाने में करेंगे इरियोन बढ़ाने पर करेंगे। इम्पार्टेंट सेक्टर जो है जिस को कोर सेक्टर बहते हैं उसमें आप खर्च करेंगे यह दिशा ठीक है। आज के हालात में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सब लागा का बहा कि निराश नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं भी ममझता हूँ कि निराश नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन हालात ऐसे हैं कि मैं जहा वही भी जाना हूँ चारों तरफ लोगों से उत्पात हो गेंगे जु़बे दिखाई नहीं देना है जो उत्पात लोगों से होना चाहिये वह नजर नहीं आता है। इन सारे हालात को देख कर निराशा ही होती है।

आपने कुछ आडिनेम्ब निवाले टैक्स लगाए। पहले आप ने कहा था कि अकाल पड़ गया, बगाना देश की लडाई हो गई, अरणाली आ गए इसलिए मुद्रा स्फीति हो गई। लेकिन अब हम क्लोल करेंगे। उसके बाद आपने दूसरे लगाने शुरू किए और नव यह सज्जा चला कि कुछ होगा लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। योनामो को ठीक बढ़ाने से

हमारी धरमस्था सुधरेगी, ऐसी आशा भी आपने अपने की लेकिन वह भी पूरी नहीं हुई।

यह बार मर्ही स्वीकार करते हैं मरकार भी भरती है कि देश की दशा को, देश के हालात को सुधारने के लिए सब से पहले जलरी चीज़ है कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाना। इसी बा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी दशा जिन्हीं साफ होनी चाहिये नहीं है। किसान की हालत क्या हो गई है। खाद के भाव पहले से दुगुने हो गए हैं, सिचाई के टेंस यह जगह बढ़ गा है विजली के दुगुने हो गए हैं और इस यह के बाद यह बहा जाता है जिसान को कि आपके द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़ते। दुगुना खर्च करने के बाद भी अगर भाव के बाद यह बहा रहना है तो जिसान क्या ज्यादा दंदा बनेगा और विशेष रूप नव जब उसको मालूम हो उसमें बस्तुल की गई बम्नुआ वा डिर्डिन्युणन भी इसी तरह में हाना है आर बम्लों की नीत भी यही रहनी है। कृषि उत्पादन करने वाला तो 15 मान हो तो चाह छोटा हा बड़ा हा मध्यम टजे का हा। उसको बड़ी भी कोई सर्टिफिकेट नजर नहीं आती है। आपने उसके दिए बानून बनाया है और वह विजने दिन के नन है काई नहीं जानता है। वही नन के उनके बार म नारे नगाए जाते हैं। एवं विचित्र या बालाकरण जिसान के बार म नारे नन में बना हुआ है। उसको सभी चीजें महरी मिले लेकिन उसकी उपज सस्ते में जाएगा यह बहा नक उचित है। फिर विजर्ल, जो देश मे है उम्रका दस प्रणिशत ही आज फ न का दिया जाना है खेती के काम के लिए और वह विजाती भी बड़ी रात का दो बटे दो लिए दी जाती है बड़ी दिन के समय दो थट के लिए दी जाता है और कभी विन्कुल भी नहीं दी जाती है। फिर उसके दाम भी युग्मे हैं। इस सब के बाबजूद आप दूध बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, भल्ली बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं मास बढ़ाने की बात बढ़ते हैं, बाकी सभी चीजों का

उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। अब इन सब का उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाला तो किसान ही है चाहे वह गरीब है, छोटा है या बड़ा है। हमने कृषि आयोग में बैठ कर आठ दस रिपोर्टें दी हैं। अब यह जो विषय है यह गाज़ रसरकारों का है। कोई इन रिपोर्टों के बारे में मोबत्ता ही नहीं है, विचार ही नहीं करता है उन प्रावधानों के बारे में जो रिपोर्टों में दिए गए हैं। आप टैक्स लगाते हैं, रेट्स बिजली इत्यादि के बढ़ाते जाते हैं लेकिन आप भी तथा गाज़ रसरकारों में भी यह अमरता नहीं है कि सोगों को अपने घराज में इनवाल्व करे, उनको आप दिशा नहीं दे सकते हैं। अब आप देखें कि उनको क़डिट नहीं मिलता है। खाद के भाव आपने दुगुने बढ़ा दिए हैं। पिछले साल आपने 28 लाख का खाद दिया था और इस साल 30-32 लाख का देंगे। लेकिन खाद खरीदने वाला आपको नहीं मिलेगा। जिस तरह में क़डिट कैमिनिटी आज किसानों के पास नहीं है। बोई मोबत्ता ही नहीं है। डीजल, क़ड आयल के भाव दुगुने हो गए हैं, बिजली नहीं है। क़ड आयल और डीजल में चलने वाले पम्प जो हैं वे मारे के सारे बन्द रहेंगे।

राजस्थान के पांच सात जिलों में भयान्त्र आकान की स्थिति है। डेजट बढ़ाना आ रहा है। डेजट को बढ़ाने से रोकने के लिये आपको रिपोर्ट भी दी गई है। न योजना आयोग का न आपका और न ही राजस्थान सरकार का इस बारे में दिमाग माफ है। पांच जिलों पर आपको करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करता पड़ेगा, जमे फायदनु रेत को फेंकते हैं, जमे ही आपको खर्च करना होगा। लेकिन कहीं पर कोई सूझ-बूझ नहीं है। किसान को उससे फायदा मिले इसके बारे में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि फाइनेंस कमिशन ने दस करोड़ रुपया राजस्थान सरकार को इस काम के लिए दिया है। लेकिन इसके लिए 30-40 करोड़ की ज़रूरत है। आकाल जो राजस्थान में है उससे निपटने के लिये भी उसको पैसा चाहिए।

आप द सकत है लेकिन दे नहीं सकते हैं। योजना जो आती है मज़बूर नहीं होना है। ऐसे किस तरह दश का काम चल सकता है? कहीं भी तालमेल बना करके जो पसा लगाए योजना बनाए और उसे लेकर करन की अवस्था करे आखिर उसका लाभ उम किसान के पास पहुँचकर उत्पादन बढ़ाता है या नहीं यह भी कभी आपन बेखा है? हमन मार्जिनल फार्मर के लिए दूध की योजना बनाई, मुर्गी पालन की और शीप की योजना बढ़ाई, इन सारी योजनाओं को आयोग ने मज़बूर किया है लेकिन इमका कहीं नामांनिशान देख के किसी हिस्से में भी नहीं देखता है। मविमडल के लेवल पर भी उन को कलनाएं उन रिपोर्टों के बारे में नहीं है जिन को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। इन बातों से तो उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं और उन्मादन नहीं बढ़ाता तो कीमते नहीं बिरेगी। आप जिनना टैक्स लगाएंगे कीमते उननी और उनकी जाएंगे, आप कहेंगे कि रिजिस्ट्र देर में आएंगा तो हम कितने दिन इनजार करें, दो, चार, पांच या सात साल, आखिर कब तक?

यहा पर सारे मत्री जिन को बढ़ कर अपने महकमों की बात मूननी चाहिए, उन में से एक भी नज़र नहीं आता। एक अकेले गोश साहब क्या उत्तर देंगे? सिवाई मत्री हैं। उनसे मैं राजस्थान कनाल के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा है। इस अकाल में राजस्थान के सारे जिले मूँहे पड़े हैं, बाढ़मेर, जसलमेर, जालोर, पानी, जोधपुर, बड़ोदी इत्यादि। राजस्थान कैनाल के लिए आप उर्या बढ़ाएं। अभी केवल आठ नों करोड़ दिया है। लिफ्ट योजनाओं के लिए उन कनाल पर काम करवाइये। उनका मबै कराइये। पानी होगा तो अकाल से बच सकते हैं। दस पद्धति साल की योजना हमने बताई। उन सारे कामों को भारत सरकार मज़बूर करती है, दिशाएं मानती है पर उस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं करती।

गांव में आपने सोहार को बेकार कर दिया, खाती, तेली, चमार लख को बेकार कर दिया। छोटे और भेटे काल्प-

[ओ नाथ राम मिश्री]

कार करे जमीन मे लडा दिया । हुआ कुछ नहीं । रुरल इडस्ट्रीज की हालत देखे । हैडलूम बाले रो रहे हैं, धाना नहीं मिल रहा है । आप रोज कहते हैं कि हम दे रहे हैं लेकिन बुनकर रो रहा है, लुहार, खार्ता, तेली आदि सब रो रहे हैं । न कोई कुटीर उद्योग है, न कोई धधे है ।

आप कहते हैं कि किसान बड़ा मालदार हो गया है । चल कर देखे कि किनने किसान मालदार हो गए हैं । आप मे बड़ा कनफर्म्यूजन है । लालटेन ले कर दिन मे भी धम और देखे कि किनने किसान मालदार हो गए हैं । आप हैं कि किसान कुलक हो गये । कुछ लागा न ना । एक आया ही ऐमी बना ली है दस देश के 80 फीसदी लागों को आपग मे नडाना चाहते हैं । सिर्फ पोलिटिकल मोटिव मिट्ट करना चाहते हैं । कोरी राजनीति मे पेट नहीं भरने चाहा है इस महगाई मे जमाने मे खाओगे तो धान और उसको पैदा करने वाले कोन होगे? देश के अदर भव मे भुक्तिकाम खंती का है । खेत मे खडे खडे किसान के गड़ी चाटी का पसीना एक होता है तब जा कर उम मे से अनाज उपजाता है । (व्यवधान)

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इदिरा जी को चिन्ता हो रही है और उन्होंने कृषि आयोग की इस बात को स्वीकार कर के दीरा भी शुरू किया है, लेकिन अभी भी उम की हलचल मविमठल मे नहीं आई हैं । पजाब मे, हरयाणा मे, बगाल मे, बिहार मे, उडीसा मे हर जगह मैंने देखा कि नीचे कही पर उम का परकोलेशन नहीं है । अगर यही हालत इस देश मे कृषि उत्पादन की रहेगी और यही इनपुट्स के दाम रहेगे, यही केडिट की व्यवस्था रहेगी तो कमे देश मे दूध बढ़ेगा, कैसे धान बढ़ेगा, कसे आव नीचे आएंगे और कैसे जनता को राहत मिलेगी? यह बड़े ध्यान सवाल हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन मे लोधों का इन्वाल्वमेट करने की अभिया आपने यहां पर और राज्य सरकारों

के लिवेल पर राजनेताओं मे पैदा करें । आज राजनेता ठण्डे पडे हैं और कोरे अफसरों से इस देश की जनता का इस मे इन्वाल्वमेट नहीं हो सकता और नहीं कोई ममला हल हो सकता है । इस तरह से कोई योजना आये नहीं चल सकती । इसलिए उस बातावरण को बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिस मे उन वा इन्वाल्वमेट हो । बाकी टैक्स तो जितना भी आप ने लगाया है, अगर नहीं बाम चलता है उम से, और लगाना चाहते हैं तो और लगा ले । आप की मुश्किलात हैं बह मैं ममल रहा है फारेन एक्सेंजेंज की दिक्कत आप को है कर्जा चुकाना है, व्याज चुकाना है तेल वा दाम जाइदा देना है । आप की हालत बड़ी मश्किल मे है । लेविन इस के लिए राजनाओं का अक्षयोग्यने की ज़रूरत है ताकि जनता को माय ले कर कुछ काम करवान की क्षमता पैदा हो । बेवल नारे नारे देन म राम नहीं तरेगा ।

मरी प्रायंना है कि राजन्यान के प्रकाल के दोनों की तरफ मिचाई मनी जी ध्यान दे । राजन्यान कैनाल वा यूनिटकाम हो सरकार जा । पैमा दे उम से उम यात्रा के अदर वाम हा । आप देखे कि लाडा कुए बने बडे हैं जि न का विजली चाहिय । लेकिन आपके पास एत्यूर्मिनियम का तार नहीं है । आपने राज्य भरवारों का कहा कि बताओ कितना काटा आपका द । मैं पूछता हूँ, दो महीन हा गये, किनना काटा आप ने दिया, किनना तार बना और वब उन कुछों का विजलीकरण होगा राजन्यान मे 35-40 हजार कुए विजली के बन पडे हैं । पचास हजार कुए हरयाना मे है, इसी तरह पजाब, बिहार, उडीसा हर स्टेट थे पडे हैं । लेकिन इन के पास विजली का तार नहीं है । एत्यूर्मिनियम नहीं है । फिर कैसे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ायें? मेहरबानी कर के विजली दीजिये उन कुछों के लिये और कृषि के लिये जो दस प्रतिशत विजली चिनी है उस मे कम से कम 8-10 बडे तो विजली लगातार उन को बे जहा कुछ विजली से जुड़े हुए हैं

और जहाँ नहीं जुड़े हैं वहा जोड़ । तब उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । आपके पास बीज नहीं, खाद नहीं, कैफियत नहीं, पैसा नहीं, कुछ भी तो नहीं है । टैक्स ही लगा ले, लेकिन उम से काम आप का देनेगा नहीं । उत्पादन बढ़ेगा नहीं, कीमत बढ़ जायेगी और मुद्रा स्फीति चलती जायेगी । क्यों कि आखिर खाने वाले जो हैं, वे तो जब भाव बढ़ेगा तो किंग कहेंगे कि लाशा पैसा । तो न टछपन चलं जाए, और माल बढ़ेगा नहीं, देश की द्वालत चिन्नाजनक रहेगी । इसलिये यह एक अहम मौका है । जो याजना आप बना रहे हों, कुछ तो उमसा इसली मेटेशन सही हो आए उम का पर्यावरण हो, मरी चोजा म प्रायार्थी हो । मंत्रों आप में कहना हूँ कि दो नार मत्रालय आप रखे आर वार मत्रालय का बन्न करे । म आप का दुर्दम मान कर इसी बक्त वंठ जाता है ।

सिचाई और विद्युत् विभाग से उपर्युक्ति (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): मध्यांतरि जो श्री नाथगाम मिर्धांत राज्य आयोग के अध्यक्ष के रूप में स्वयं इस दण का दृष्टि की रूपा स्थिति है उम के मवध में बहुत विस्तार में सारी बाता पर गार किया है आर जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं बनाया दृष्टि आयोग ने विभिन्न दृष्टों पर अपनी सिफारिशें भी सरकार को दी हैं । उनमें से अभी मैं केवल एक सिफारिश का यहा जिकरना चाहूँगा जिस का सबध राजस्थान की महारूपी को विकसित बरने से है । उनकी लिपेंट पर इष्टि मत्रा लय और सिचाई मत्रालय के जो विशेषता है वे पूरी गंभीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं । उसमें उन्होंने यह भी मुझाब दिया है कि अभी जो राजस्थान नहर बन रही है उम नहर का जो एलोइनमेट है उस में भी फेर बदल किया जाय । दोनों मत्रालय इस बात पर भी राजस्थान सरकार में विचार

विभाग कर के कोई अन्तिम फेसला करंगे कि कहा तक इस की समावता है कि इस में फेर बदल कर के इस को और लाभदायक बनाया जा सकता है । मैं एक ही बात इस मौक पर कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारी वित्तीय स्थिति वा उत्पादन के जा दूसरे खेल है उम में हम कठिनाई में हैं लेकिन हम का मतलब यह नहीं है कि स्थिति दिल्ली निगशाजनक है और हम मड़ भिन कर आर्थिक स्थिति में जा सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उम में कही भी आशा की किंग नहीं दिखाई दती । ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

ग्रमी मानवीय सदस्य ने बाठ मिचार्ड और विजना के मवध में जा बाने उठाई हैं उनमें से मैं दो नार बनाने को और सकेन करना चाहूँगा ।

पिछले वर्ष की तूलना में दिल्ली में विजली मन्दार्ड में काफी सुधार हुआ है । उसी प्रकार म दामोदर घाटी निगम का उदाहरण ले तो पिछले वर्ष की तूलना में दामोदर घाटी निगम की विजली मन्दार्ड में काफी सुधार हुआ है । वर्मचारियों की दृष्टि में देखे तो पिछले वर्ष की तूलना में इस वर्ष देश के मरी मुबा में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है । यदि मैं किंर दिल्ली का उदाहरण दू तो ग्रमी कुछ मर्जन पहले विली में जो विजली का उदाहरण करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उन की धूनियन ने इस बात का केमना किया कि वे एक माल तक किसी प्रकार की हड्डान नहीं करेंगे अपने बाम को ठीक से करेंगे । साथ ही उन की बहुत सी बातें जो अधिकारियों के मामले बहुत वर्ष से पही हुई थीं उन को हूँ करने के लिये काफी तेजी से कदम उठाये गये हैं । सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न भी कर रही है कि विजली उत्पादन करने वाले कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों में किसी प्रकार संचर्ष न हो, बातचीत से या समझौते के द्वारा समस्याओं को सुलझाया

[बोरो नारायण राय निवार्ता]

जाय—इस काम में भी काफी सुखार हुआ है। आज हमारे देश में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। हर योजना के अन्दर बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पिछली योजनाओं की तुलना में दुगनी रखने की कोशिश की है। पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम जाहते हैं कि और योजना में बिजली उत्पादन के काम में बिजली बृद्धि ही है उस की तुलना में तीन शुना बिजली ज्यादा पैदा करें। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये आवश्यक है कि जो बिजली उद्योग है उस का पुनर्गठन करें। हम ने बिजली उद्योग का पुनर्गठन करने के लिये फैसला लिया है और अभी हाल में देश के सिवाई और बिजली अधिकारों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में देश के बिजली और सिवाई अधिकारों ने इस बात की स्वीकार किया है और हम ने उन के मानने सिफारिशें भी भेजी हैं। मैं माननीय मदम्हम्मो का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली उद्योग केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों को ही उन के पुनर्गठन के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाने की ज़रूरत है। लेकिन जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के बिजली और बिजाई भवालय का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने इस बात का फैसला कर लिया है और हम एक सैन्ट्रल अधिकारी बनाने जा रहे हैं, इस के साथ साथ मैन्डेन बाटर एड पावर कंपनी को भी पुनर्गठित करने जा रहे हैं। इस के अलावा जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट है उम में संशोधन करने का हम ने फैसला लिया है। उस संशोधन का क्या रूप होगा, हम पर विचार करने के लिये हम ने ला भिनिस्ट्री को कहा है उस का ड्रॉफ्ट क्या होगा हम पर वे विचार कर रहे हैं और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि बहुत जल्दी सदन के सम्मने इलैक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई एक्ट का संशोधन करने के लिये बिल आयेगा। इस समय में इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यदा विस्तार से कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

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

बी लिंगेश्वर प्रसाद : जहाँ तक आल इण्डिया पावर प्रिड का सवाल है उस के लिए किसी प्रकार संशोधन की जरूरत नहीं है। और योजना में ही भारत सरकार ने इस बात का फैसला लिया है कि जहाँ जहाँ इन्टर स्टेट ट्रांसमीशन लाइन के बनाने की जरूरत है, उस को फाइनेन्स करने का काम गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया करेगी, लेकिन इस के लिए सेटल अधिकारिटी की जरूरत नहीं है। जहाँ इन्टर स्टेट लाइन बनाना चाहते हैं, जिन जिन स्टेटों के बीच में वह इन्टर स्टेट लाइन पड़ेगी वहा केवल इलैक्ट्रिमिटी बोर्ड इस काम को करेंगे। अगर यिसी वजह से स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिमिटी बोर्ड नैयार है न हो तो हम यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि हम कोई ऐसी सैन्ट्रल एजेंसी रखें जो इन्टर स्टेट लाइन को बनाये।

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

समाप्ति जी, जैसा कि अभी मैंने बताया है— बिजली का पूरा काम गज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है। अपने अपने गज्य में बिजली की जो दर वे तय करते हैं उन्हीं दरों पर वहा के उद्योगों की बिजली की जाती है। यहा तक एलूमिनियम का सवाल है, मे हिंडल्को के मामले में बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जानना चाहता हूँ। एलूमिनियम उद्योग आज सारी दुनिया के अन्दर एक महत्वपूर्ण न्याय नम्रता है, हम लिए हमारे देश में भी उम को अधिक ब्रोस्साहन देने के लिए भर्ती बिजली दी जाती है। जहाँ तक हिंडल्को का सम्बन्ध है, विस समय वहाँ बिजली बनाई गई थी उस बिजली का कोई वरीदार नहीं था, इस लिए उनके साथ जास तरह का एक्सीमेंट किया जाया।

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

16.56 hrs

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair].

एक माननीय सदस्य वह इस ठग का लिखा हुआ है कि उम मे तबदीली की जा सकती है।

श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद भगव ऐमा सुझाव है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को विचार के लिए भेजेंगे। लेकिन जहा तक अभी विजली के उत्पादन मे मुद्धार का सवाल है, विभिन्न राज्यों मे विजली के उत्पादन मे जब तब पर्याप्त मुद्धार नहीं होता, चौथी योजना मे जो नव्य रखे थे उन की पूर्ति के लिए हम तेजी मे कदम नहीं उठाते और जब तक पूरी तरह से हमारे यहा विजली की सप्लाई सतोय-जनक नहीं हो जाती, तब तक एलूमिनम जैसे उत्पादन केलिये, जिन मे विजली की कामी ज़रूरत पड़ती है, हम पूरी मात्रा मे विजली नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इसी निये हमारे यहा विभिन्न उत्पादों के लिये जितने एलूमिनम की ज़रूरत है उम मे कमी हो गई है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस सम्बन्ध मे चर्चा की है कि जहा तक ही सके एलूमिनम उत्पादन को इसी प्रकार के जो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण उत्पाद हैं जैसे फिफेंस के उत्पाद, फटिलाइजर, रेलवे ट्रेक्शन के उत्पाद, स्टील इण्डीस्ट्रीज जिन को हम ने प्राथमिकता दी है, उन उत्पादों की भी प्राथमिकता देने की कोशिश की जाये।

अभी श्री मावलकार जी ने सवाल उठाया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा कर रही है, वे किस उद्देश्य से कर रही हैं। यायद माननीय मदम्य को पता नहीं है कि मंत्री महल ने एवं उच्चाधिकार ममिति बनाई है जिन की अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री जी है। यह समिति देखेगी कि कैसे हमारे देश मे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस लिये विभिन्न राज्यों मे जा कर स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी इन बातों को देख रही है। और इस सम्बन्ध मे वहा के मुख्य मंत्रियों, दूसरे मंत्रियों, उच्चाधिकारियों और विजेषज्ञों से चर्चा कर रही हैं कि कैसे उन राज्यों मे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। जिन राज्यों मे बृद्धि हो सकती है, लेकिन किन्हीं बारणों मे नहीं हो रही है जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन भी हैं, विजली भी है उन बारणों को दूर करने का प्रयाप किया जा रहा जो इनके पूरे उपयोग मे बाधक रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की इम चर्चा का बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है और हम आशा करते हैं कि वहा आगे के वर्षों मे कृषि उत्पादन मे बृद्धि होगी।

श्री पी० श्री० मावलकार क्या इस के लिये कोई ठोम कदम उठाये हैं?

श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद ठोम, कदम उठाये हैं। मैं इस समय विस्तार मे नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन वहा पिछले वर्षों मे उत्पादन मे कोई रुकावट थी तो उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न हा रहा है। अबर सिंचाई की दृष्टि से कोई रुकावट थी तो उस के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं। वहा जो निर्माण की ऐसी योजनाये थी जिन के सम्बन्ध मे किसी वजह से फंसला नहीं लिया जा रहा था उनमे तेजी से फंसले किये गये हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों मे इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या क्या हो रहा है, इस समय मे विस्तार मे कुछ नहीं बहता चाहता हूँ।

[श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद]

मरमी कुछ मानवीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर सकेत किया कि हम को बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के लिये या मिचाई को योजनाएँ के लिये या विजली को योजनाआ के लिये जितनी धनराशि की जरूरत है मम्मवत उतनी धनराशि नहीं दी जा सकी है। इसी लिये जितनी तेजी से बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की योजना बनाई जानी थी या जैमे नगराय, की नहर है या दूसरे सूखों में नहरों की आँख मिचाई को योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही है उनके लिये माध्यन की रसी हाँ गई है या विजली के उत्पादन के लिये हम का ब्रिन्द माध्यन दिय जाने थे उतने माध्यन नहीं दिय जा सके। हम जानते हैं कि जिन मिर्यान्या में हम इन योजनाओं का आग बढ़ाने की काशिश कर रहे हैं उनमें माध्यन वा मध्याल सबसे बड़ा माध्यन हआ जब तब म पाचवीं पवर्वीय योजना की चर्चा शुरू हुई है यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा "बान" "रिसोंमें बड़ा फ्लान हाँ फिर भी उनको आगे बढ़ाने की कोर्जिया रखें। नींव में यह बात न्याट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पाचवीं योजना में विनीय माध्यन की कांठनाई के बाबूजूद चाह दूसरे धन्त्रों में थोड़ी बटोरी हुई हो लखिन मिचाई और विजली की योजनाओं में बटोरी नहीं हो रही है। और उम बात की कोर्जिय की जा रही है कि मिचाई और विजली को जो हमारा लक्ष्य था उमसी प्रति के लिए जिनमें माध्यन की जरूरत है उनमें साधनों की पुर्ति की जा सके। मैं मानवीय मदस्यों का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

श्री श्री० श्री० आवलंकर : कृपया, तारापुर एटामिक पावर स्टेशन के बारे में कुछ बताइये।

श्री लिंगेश्वर ब्रसाद : तारापुर की विजली कही दूसरी जगह से जाने की बात मेरे ध्यान में नहीं आई है। वहाँ का जो पावर स्टेशन है उसकी विजली महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को दी जाती है, दूसरी जगह जाने की कोई बात नहीं है।

17.01 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री श्रीमति पार्वती कुल्लन ने महत्व की बात कही कि हम आल इडिया प्रिड बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर हम यह आल इडिया प्रिड नहीं बनायेंगे तो मारे देश में हम स्टैबिल पावर सप्लाई नहीं कर सकेंगे। दूसरे, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि मारे देश में एक ही रेट पर विजली देने वाला प्रिड के एक रेट पर विजली भी नहीं दें सकते हैं। इसलिए हमको पहले ग्रीजन न प्रिड और फिर बाद में आगे इडिया प्रिड बनाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेगे और तब वैसी हालत में हमका यह नहीं सोचना पड़ेगा कि कैसे राजस्थान की विजली नामिलनाड़ को चली गई है और कि नामिलनाड़ की विजली परिवर्त्य बगाल चली गई या कैसे परिवर्त्य बगाल की विजली जम्मू कश्मीर चली गई। हमको केवल यही सोचना पड़ेगा कि कहीं से भी किसी ग्रेटर को विजली मिले—एक सम्भाल दर पर मिले और पावर सप्लाई स्टैबिल हो। उम्मे पलबच्चूल्लाल भी न हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें देखना होगा कि पजाब में विजली की कमी है तो महाराष्ट्र में वहाँ जा सकती है, महाराष्ट्र में विजली की कमी है तो वहाँ गुजरात से मिल सकती है।

जहा तक सिचाई दर में कृदि का सवाल है जिसको निर्दा जी ने और बेरका जी ने उठाया है, हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा कि सिचाई की योजनाओं पर जो सामग्री प्राप्ती है उसकी तलता में सिचाई की दरे बहुत कम रही है।

बिजली की दरों भी उसी हिसाब से कम रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हर एक चीज की दरें बढ़ाई जा रही हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा ग ज्यादा नियाई की सुविधाएँ दी जाए हम नामे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा नियाई का नियाई है। जायें तो जितनी समितियां बनाई गईं कई माल पहल बैंकेटरमन समिति बनी थीं बिजली की दरों के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरी समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए और पानी की दरों के लिए नियाई नियाई की नियाई समितियों का सिफारिश थी नवा साथ साथ सभी गजयों न उन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार रिया थ कि हम बिजली और नियाई की दरों दोनों वा वा अपने समाधनों में बढ़िया नियाई है। बार बार जो सम्मेलन बनाये गये या जो समितियां बनाई गईं उम्हान दोनों मध्य मतियों के सम्बन्ध में उग बात का फैला निया कि पानी और बिजली की दरों को बढ़ा कर साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए उम्हान नियाई है। मेंग मवाल है उम्हान में तो हमारा समर्थन होना चाहिए। उम्हिया में उम्हान ही कहना चाहना है कि जिस प्रकार राजस्थान नहर बनने की बजाए से गगान गर बा का बदल गया जिस प्रकार में बीकानेर का एप बदलना जा रहा है उम्ही नहर में जमे जैसे राजस्थान नहर का पानी आगे जायेगा राजस्थान का और एप भी बदलेगा। चम्बल योजना में चम्बल धाटी का कर बदलेगा, नार्गजून साथर योजना बनने में नार्गजून क्षेत्र का रूप बदलेगा। हम इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि जहा तक हो तेजी से राजस्थान नहर बने और उसके निए साधनों की कमी न हो। हमने एक विशेष समिति बनाई है जो इस बात को देखेगी कि जिन नहरों के लिए जलाभय का निर्माण हो गया है लेकिन नहरों को बनाने के लिए काफी पैसा नहीं है तो उनके निर्माण की सेवी की दृष्टि से कैसे और बनाराषि दं

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

अम्भी सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा जी ने कहा मगध क्षेत्र म सूने की स्थिति के कारण बड़ी विवर स्थिति पदा हो गई है। उन्होंने इस बात की आश भी ध्यान दिलाया कि महरी महाने, नियंत्रण इत्यादि योजनाये बई वर्ष में पर्ही नहीं हैं। उम्हकी छान बीन हो रही है नेतृत्व अम्भी गिरोट नहीं आ सकी है। मैं विहार मरकार का ध्यान इस और आकर उस्गा कि जन्दी में जल्दी गिरोट भंजी जाये जिसमें इन योजनाओं को जल्दी में जन्दी कांचांचित किया जा सके।

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

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: मैं मापकी अनुमति में इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो की बिजली उद्योग है वह राज्य मरकारों के हाथ में है, गजय बाड़ वे अधीन हैं और उसके सदृश में विचार करने के लिए हमारे जो श्रम मवी हैं वे रथुनाम रेडी वह इस समस्या को देख रहे थे और मेंग पूरा विश्वास है कि विभिन्न राज्यों से बातचीत करके इस समस्या को सुलझाने में वे समर्थ हो सकेंगे।

अम्भी विर्धा जी ने एसप्लूनियम की कमी के बारे में ध्यान धाकूलक किया। हमने आन और इस्तरात मत्रानय, जिनके अद्वीन

[बी लिंगेश्वर प्रसाद]

एलम्बूनियम उद्योग है, से बात की है और उन्होंने हमें दाखावान दिया है कि बिजली के विस्तार के लिए जितने एलम्बूनियम की ज़रूरत है वे उसकी भरतक पूर्ति की कोशिश करेगे।

पढ़ोलम और रसायन निकालम और रासायन बंजालम और रासायन बंजाली (बी शाहनवाज खाँ) : डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, मुझे इस बात का अहसास हो रहा है कि हाउस के पास बहुत बोडा बक्त है इस लिए ये ज्यादा बक्त न मेंते हुए सिकं चन्द मिनटों में एक दो प्लाइट्स जो मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में उठाये गए हैं, उनके जवाब देने की कोशिश करुंगा। श्री मिष्टांजी और हरीमिह जी ने फटिलाइज़र की बहुत ऊर्जा कीमते होने के बारे में जिक्र किया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि फटिलाइज़र की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। मैं पहले के मुकाबले अब यूरिया की कीमत तकरीबन दो गुने हो गई है। इसकी बजह मे बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि कूड़ आयल जिसकी कीमत एक दो वर्ष पहले 2 डालर 85 मेन्ट थी एक बैरल की, आज उस कूड़ आयल के एक बैरल की कीमत 10 और 11 डालर हो चुकी है। नेपाल से बनता है यूरिया और उसकी कीमत जैमा मेंने अब जैमा किया, 2 डालर 85 मेन्ट में बढ़कर 10-11 डालर हो चुकी है। इसलिए खासकर जो हम इम्पोर्ट करने हैं फटिलाइज़र उसकी कीमते बढ़ गई। आज जो फटिलाइज़र, जो यूरिया हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उसकी कीमत करीब 3 हजार रुपया की टन हम दे रहे हैं। 3 हजार रुपया की टन हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करके 1 साला को 2 हजार 40 में दे रहे हैं हम तरह मेरकार करीब 1 हजार रुपया की टन मन्मिडाइज़ कर रही है। जो नेपाल हम अपने देश मे पैदा कर रहे हैं, जब वह फटिलाइज़र के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उस नेपाल की कीमत 486 31 रुपया है और अब कमीकरण और इसरे

कामों के लिए नेपाल को बोकते हैं तो उसकी कीमत हजार रुपया टन है। तो यह जो फर्क है इससे हम जो फटिलाइज़र बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उसको समिन्दाइज़ करते हैं। मैं बुद्धी किसान हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ फटिलाइज़र की कीमत बढ़ जाने मे किसानों पर कितना बोझ पड़ा है लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि सरकार 3 हजार रुपया फी टन से इम्पोर्ट करके 2 हजार फी टन किसानों को दे रही है।

बी लिंगेश्वरलाल पटेल (मेहसाना) : मेरे खायाल से आज ऐसी हालत नहीं है। आपने स्टैम्लाइज़ेशन कड़ बनाया है जिनमे पचेंजर से 600 फी टन ज्यादा ले रहे हैं इस लिए आप यह कैमे कह देंगे कि हम किसानों को फटिलाइज़र मे समीड़ी दे रहे हैं। यानी सेंट्रल प्ल मे जो डेफिसिट आयेगा उसको मीट करने के लिए आपने स्टैम्लाइज़ेशन फन्ड बनाया है मगर यह कहना कि किसानों को समीड़ी दे रहे हैं ठीक बात नहीं होगी।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : 3 हजार मे हम मगा रहे हैं प्रोर दो हजार मे दे रहे हैं।

श्री लिंगेश्वरलाल पटेल इम डेफिसिट को मीट करने के लिए आपने फन्ड बनाया हुआ है किर आप इसको मध्सीड़ी कैमे कहते हैं।

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

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : तो वह मे अब कर चुका हूँ। इसरी बात यह है कि डीजल आयल की कीमत बहुत बढ़ी यह कहा गया कूड़ की तो दुनिया मे बढ़ गई है लेकिन हम ने डीजल की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई है और जहां दूसरी शीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी है भोटर स्पिरिट...

श्री नाथू राम मिश्र (नायोर) : पम्प में डीजल काम में नहीं आता । लो स्प्रोड डीजल काम आता है । उसके दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं ।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : उस में डीजल भी लगता है ।

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

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

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am interrupting him because....

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

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

किसान जो खाद प्रोर डीजल आयल इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उस के लिये

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

substantial part which is indigenous and on which no extra amount is being paid by the Government.

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जो आप ने कुछ किसं दिए, वह सही नहीं है । हमारा जो इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्शन है कूड़ आयल है, वह सदा सात मिलियन टन है, और बाहर से हम 13, 14 मिलियन टन मगाते हैं ।

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

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

श्री नाथू राम मिश्र : ज्यादा लोजिय, पर क्रैफ्ट नहीं विसान पर । अगर हम में ज्यादा दाम लोगे तो भाव भी ऊचे होगे । आप जितना लेना चाह लीजिये ।

श्री शहनवाज खाँ : वम इतना ही कहना है ।

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

[Shri Sezhiyan]

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

The President shall—

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

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

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

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

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

श्री मधु लिम्बे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में प्रतिरक्षन मांगों के पेज 11 के (दो) तक ही अपने को सीमित कर रहा है व्याविमंती महोदय में मैंने बात की है और वे कहते हैं कि बाकी जो रकम है, वे पहली अप्रैल के बाद खर्च किये गये हैं। मैं फाइनेंशियल ट्रायर की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप का ध्यान शक्धर और कील की किताब की तरफ खीचना चाहता हूँ। पेज 630 के आधिरी पैग्राफ को आप देखें। उम्म में लिखा है—

"Demands for money already spent in excess of the voted grants are not, therefore, met by way of a Supplementary Grant. But, nevertheless, all Excess Grants and De-

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

मैंने आप को बहुत स्नान उदाहरण दिया है। मत्री महोदय कर्तृत करते हैं कि मुगनान विगत वित्तीय वर्ष में, मार्च में हुआ। मेरे (बी) की वात कर रहा हूँ। मेरे मात्रा पूर्ण ही पठ देता है क्योंकि उस में वात माफ हो जाएगी।

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

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चार्च वित्तीय माल में खर्च नहीं हुआ है, यह विगत साल में खर्च हुआ है। आप संविधान की वारा 115 मेरे (ए) और (बी) को देखें। (बी) मेरे दिया हुआ है।

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

ओर ऊपर वाला सर्वीसटरी है।

"It is for the current financial year."

"करन्ट" गढ़ (बी) में नहीं है। यह महत्वपूर्ण वात है।

दृग्मित्रा कील और शक्ति को किनाव के प्राधार पर और संविधान को धारा 115 (बी) के प्राधार पर मेरा आप का निर्णय चाहता है कि यह जो चार्चें ग्रान्ट है इस के ऊपर बोट करने की अनुमति का प्रश्न नहीं है मगर चक्रि यह ग्रान्ट एप्रोब्रेशन बिल में भी आती है, इसलिए एप्रोब्रेशन बिल यहाँ नों होने का मताल ही उन्नप्र नहीं होना चाहिए। उन को बदलना पड़ेगा। इसलिए एप्रोब्रेशन बिल को स्थगित रखा जाए। श्री गणेश जवाब देना चाहे,

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

म ममद काय मत्री जी से माफो चाहता हूँ, विधेयका का रेलराड करने के लिए व यहा बंड ह, लेकिन गलत कामा का हम यहा नहीं हान देंगे।

SHRI S M BANERJEE Sir, if you remember many a time when we are discussing in this House supplementary grants and excess grants, and when we discuss excess grants we are told that supplementary grants are being discussed now and you should speak and criticise and move cut motions on the supplementary grants only I must congratulate my friend, Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Limaye for pointing out in this House something which if it was passed we would have been held responsible for passing something which does not relate to the year 1974-75. If I have heard Mr Limaye correctly the Minister Shri Ganesh, has also confirmed that it was paid during the month of March and what we are supposed to pass, that is, an amount of Rs 372 crores relates to 1974-75. Therefore I request you it be removed from the supplementary grant as it is not a supplementary grant but an excess grant.

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

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा सज्जाव यह है कि जो विवाद हुआ है, वहम दूर है उमका वे आज जवाब दे और इस मुद्दे पर इन को जो कुछ कहना है कहे लेकिन इस बिल को सोमवार को लिया जाए।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18.00 hrs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have had enough.

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

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

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

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

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

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