

यहीं और अगर इ लोगों को और पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर को मुअ्तल नहीं किया गया तो सारे राष्ट्र में और सारे देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार का पैरेलाइज कर देंगे और सरकार के एक र्थ काम को हम नहीं होने देंगे ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Rameshwar Singhji, please conclude.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : जैसा कि इतिहास में हुआ है । 1942 में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हमने आगवत की थी । सारा राष्ट्र खड़ा होकर एक साथ हो गया था और हमने उस समय सारी जेलों को भर दिया था । आज भी हम इस सरकार के साथ वही व्यवहार करेंगे अगर आप ऐसे मामले को बन्द नहीं करेंगे और वहां माया त्यागी का चीर हरण हुआ है । द्रौपदी का चीर हरण नहीं हुआ था । उस की कमर का वस्त्र उसके साथ लगा रहा था । यहां माया त्यागी का चीर हरण हुआ है । इसलिए आप के द्वारा आखीरी बात कह कर मैं बैठना चाहूंगा कि माया त्यागी का जो चीर हरण हुआ है, जो हमारी बहनों का अपमान हुआ है, जो उनकी बेइज्जती हुई है उसके कारण अवश्य-म्भावी है कि इस सरकार का नाश 6 महाने के अन्दर हो जाएगा और इस सरकार को हिन्दुस्तान के शासन समिट जाना होगा ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, The Vice-Chairman (Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia) in the Chair.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— contd.

### Notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) and related Papers

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 154[F] No. 347/1/78-TRU (Pt.) dated the 29th July, 1980, together with an explanatory note thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1176/80].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Bihar): Why was it not included in the list?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Discussion on the Appropriation Bill continue.

## THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1980—contd.

SHRI V. B. RAJU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister in his speech, had observed in the following manner:

"As there is a great deal of inflationary potential in the country, the prime objective of our policy will be to achieve price stability."

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Appropriation Bill should be examined against this background and it should be seen how far the amounts that are being appropriated for various heads of account will help in stabilising the price structure. It is no use talking about many things which we may not be able to tackle or making any promises which may not be fulfilled.

[Shri V. B. Raju.]

Sir, there are two problems that the nation is facing on the economic front. One is inflation. The other is the negative growth rate, to which I referred yesterday. Sir, what is the strategy? I would suggest that the medium term strategy should be: save the economy from the bureaucratic strangulation. I hope the Minister appreciates this. We have more administration than is necessary, than we require. In fact, the administration has not only become a Brake Inspector but sometimes a brake. Everything has actually been reduced to bureaucratic action. This is an arena or an area in which the Government must demonstrate all its capacity and must exercise its mind and see that as far as possible the economy is released from this strangulation, I call it.

Then the second is: Save it from the continued molestation by the speculators and the hoarders. Sir, I would put it that today in India it is more profitable not to produce than to manufacture anything. With the availability of the bank finance, you can build up your inventory and wait for a year, and the inflationary climate will get you a 20 per cent profit. The same commodity which you have preserved or which you have brought under your inventory for the manufacture of certain goods, when sold in the market, gets a higher price. Secondly by under-manufacture or by not manufacturing to the capacity, by creating a scarce market, there is a premium available for the commodity. Take for instance, the Bajaj Scooter. It has a premium of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. Our tall talk is that we actually produce more scooters. It is economising on fuel, no doubt. An vehicle for the middle-class people and the low-income people, has a premium. Cement has a premium. All of a sudden how can cement be scarce? At one stage we were exporting cement. If you pay Rs. 52 for a bag any quantity of cement is available in the market. How is it available? How are the tall buildings going up?

Construction of 6-storeyed, 7-storeyed, buildings is going on. For the common man, to get one bag of cement, it becomes very difficult.

So, to create a scarce market is to the advantage of three people. These are the three forces which are playing havoc in our country. It is advantageous to an unscrupulous trader and a manufacturer. That is one category. It is advantageous and it is profitable to a corrupt civil servant, and these two get protection under the umbrella of a corrupt politician. These three have conspired, and the misery is actually being felt by the millions. Sir, this is the state of affairs, and, therefore, the economy must be saved from the bureaucratic strangulation and from the onslaught of the unscrupulous manufactureres, traders, hoarders and politicians. How could it be done? It is not for me to suggest because I am not at the helm, I am not at the steering. It is for those who claim that they have got a massive mandate, to take bold steps. I do not find any such thrust in this Budget, such bold venture in this Budget.

Let me say a word about what I was telling yesterday. We talk about savings. There are savings in the country. Savings is not a problem. I hope the Minister will agree with me that in the long-term perspective savings must actually go on increasing. Without savings there can be no investment, and without investment there can be no growth. But I can tell you that in 1950-51 the savings were only 6.82 per cent; in 1960-61, after a decade, they were 9.98 per cent; in 1970-71 they were 13.23 per cent. At this moment they are about 21 per cent. Therefore, the problem is not of savings. How these savings are applied, is the question. But I am sure that they are being misapplied. The other day we were discussing on the floor of this House how bank finances, how mobilised savings, how private savings, how household savings, were misapplied in sick industries. And I mentioned on an earlier occasion also that 344 large and medium undertakings,

whose eligibility Rs. 1 crore and more for borrowing from the banks, were considered to be sick and Rs. 1,600 crores of bank finances were involved in them. I do not know whether any pie will come out of it. We had a merge scheme for merging a healthy unit with a sick unit. What has happened to that scheme? Nothing has happened. The sickness is growing, Mr. Minister. I want this matter to be thoroughly probed. Otherwise the banking organisation is going to face a crisis—not only the banking organisation but even the term-lending institutions. In answer to a question, the Government has supplied the information that a sum of Rs. 197 crores of institutional finance is also involved in 322 sick units, large scale and medium scale. We do not know what is happening in the small scale industry. We have six lakhs of small scale units in this country. I am told that many are simply on the verge of closure. What is the state of affairs there? We do not know. Sir, this is the state of affairs.

Then I would come to the Budget deficits. Deficits by themselves are not so harmful. But for what purpose are you using these budget deficits? The budget deficits were meant actually to meet a situation of development. When we do not have resources, either we borrow from outside or borrow from inside or we fall back upon the reserve money. But an instrument which was meant for development is being used for current consumption. The whole trouble has arisen because these budget deficits are being used for current consumption and not for development. That is why we are seeing this inflationary tendency also in this country. How do these deficits actually emerge? One reason is, through various types of subsidies. One economist has estimated that direct and indirect subsidies which are given to various categories, may amount to Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 crores. We have worked out the direct cash subsidies. They are about Rs. 1,800 crores. But

there are various types of indirect subsidies, and the total amount of subsidies goes up to Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 crores in our economy. And no economy can survive on subsidies. Now, this is one of the reasons for the budget deficits.

Another reason, as I said yesterday, is the rapidly increasing non-developmental expenditure. And lastly, there is the growing defence expenditure. Sir, if you see the magnitude of the growth of non-developmental expenditure, out of a total expenditure—that is, both revenue and capital—of Rs. 5,245 crores in 1971-72, that is, ten years ago, the non-developmental expenditure at that time was Rs. 2,930 crores. Sir, today the non-developmental expenditure is Rs. 9,532 crores—a growth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in ten years. Sir, there is actually a technique that is being employed to conceal the dust under the carpet. They categorise it as “developmental expenditure”. But there is no real development at all. Again for establishment, for motor cars, for telephones, for house-building, for office-running...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Mr Raju, you have to conclude.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Just two minutes, if you will permit me. I do not know how many minutes I have taken yesterday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Seven minutes were allotted to you and you have taken 12 minutes.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Yesterday?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): No, today.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Only two minutes; kindly give me. Sir, in the name of development, in the name of Plan, much of non-developmental expenditure is being incurred. Parliament does not have an opportunity to probe into these things. In fact,

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the parliamentary control on the public finances of this country is the least. There is an article in the Constitution that Parliament can pass a law fixing limits on the borrowings by the Government. The public borrowings by this Government have exceeded Rs. 40,000 crores. Parliament has no control over it. And the interest paid on that borrowed money is a charged item; it is not even voted. Parliament has the least control on the public finances of this country. And the expenditure that is being incurred in the name of plan and development is mostly non-developmental expenditure. It is just dust under the carpet. (*Time bell rings.*)

I will just touch upon some subjects without elaborating them. Take, defence expenditure. We cannot open our mouth in the name of security of the country. So, any amount can be spent. It has exceeded Rs. 3,000 crores and annually it is growing by Rs. 300 crores. The question is whether it is all necessary. The Parliament has no opportunity to scrutinise it because under the cover of secrecy we cannot discuss it. I would like the Parliament to have a session *in camera* just to go into the defence expenditure. Science and technology have intruded into our defence system. From horse we came to tank in the first war, from tank we came to aircraft in the second world war and now aircraft has no relevance. Today it is the day of missiles. Many important developments have taken place about which we do not know. Therefore, this defence expenditure has to be gone into.

Indebtedness is growing. The liabilities of the Government of India are growing and have exceeded the Rs. 50,000 crores limit. Public debt has crossed Rs. 40,000 crores. And the most gruesome situation has been reached in regard to relationship between the Union Government and the State Governments. The debts in-

curred by the State Governments and Union territories have exceeded Rs. 17,000 crores and they have been reduced to municipalities. This sort of financial problems we have now will lead us to chaos and will place us in such a position from which we cannot escape. Therefore, Parliament must be allowed bigger scope in the affairs of the Government in regard to financial matters. The Financial Committees of Parliament such as the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings must evince greater interest. Look at the figures of losses incurred by our public sector undertakings. It is simply painful, after having invested over Rs. 15,000 crores on them. What is the return we have? What is the dividend? Out of all the 176 units, we have only Rs. 76 crores. Sixty-nine public sector undertakings have suffered huge losses. Coal India alone has accumulated a loss of Rs. 695 crores. This is the performance of one undertaking. A recent balance sheet of all these public sector undertakings indicates that their cumulative losses have exceeded Rs. 1,800 crores. Our economy is in shambles. I can make only this observation. Thank you.

**SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN** (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Budget for the year 1980-81 is unique in more than one way. Really speaking this is for the first time that a balanced budget has been presented, 'balanced' in the sense that the approach has been balanced. The budget presented a realistic approach which was not adopted in the previous years. It is obvious particularly from the fact that 60 per cent of the provision has been made for the developmental expenditure and this will yield rich dividends in years to come. Besides reliefs and concessions of the order of Rs. 350 crores without any corresponding heavy dose of fresh taxes have been another very peculiar feature of this budget. In the last year's budget, additional taxation to the tune of Rs. 665 crores was levied and that too after leaving a

big gap of deficit which has been inherited by the present Finance Minister and this has been his real problem. It will not be out of place to say that the present Finance Minister has inherited a rich legacy of fiscal and allied difficulties from his predecessor. Therefore, he had to adopt a very realistic approach and this he has done. That is why this has been acclaimed as a realistic budget by all the people in the country. Now, what has happened as a result of the previous Budget which has completely unbalanced our economic structure? It has resulted in a very high rate of inflation which has been further aggravated by the hike in the prices of crude and other petroleum products. This, as you know, is causing a drain on the reduced foreign exchange which we had to experience when we took over the Government from the previous administration.

Sir, it is obvious that the conditions of the people living below the poverty line can be improved only by an increase in employment opportunities, their productive capacities and in the level of their wages and earnings and this is the main objective which the Finance Minister has in view and with this objective in view he has framed the proposals of this Budget and I think this is the basic thing which we have to keep in view. The present inflationary conditions are directly attributable to the previous year's Budget when we were told that there might be only an increase of about one per cent in the prices. But we have now seen that this one per cent increase has gone up to a 25 per cent increase in the prices of all the essential commodities. Sir, before I mention anything else, I would like to briefly mention something about our Commerce Ministry. I would particularly like to say that the Commerce Minister wrote some time back to the States urging upon them to take action against the anti-social elements indulging in hoarding of and blackmarketing in the essential commodities under the Preven-

tion of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act. I would like to know how some of the States have flouted this. They have not co-operated with the Centre and this is causing a lot of problems to the people of those States. Similarly, I would also like to mention here that handicrafts and handlooms have their importance in our national economy. They are known for their labour-intensive character and they are widespread in the country. It is an important economic activity and provides gainful employment to all the weaker sections of the society. This sector possesses vast employment potential for expansion and generation of employment opportunities. But everything does not seem to be all right with this sector and, therefore, I would request the honourable Minister to pay special attention to this matter and see that full benefit is derived out of this and full advantage is taken of the opportunities available in this sector.

Now, as regards the Communications Ministry, it is a known fact that the performance has not been to our satisfaction or to our expectation and it is not as we were expecting from this Ministry. Most of the criticism is against the Department of Telephones in this Ministry and I think most of the criticism is justified. Much has been said about it and, therefore, I would not like to elaborate on it. But I would only like to suggest that something should be done to improve the telephone services in this country and done early.

Now, Sir, item 29 of the Appropriation Bill pertains to the Archaeology Department of our country. This is another important Department which is responsible for the proper maintenance and upkeep of our monuments and for the wear and tear maintenance of our national and world-famous monuments. The state of these monuments leaves much to be desired and our national monuments like

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the Qutab, Red Ford, Fatehpur Sikri and the Taj are the richest heritage of our country and they are slowly dying and decaying. I would particularly like to mention the Taj here because the Taj is such a rich national heritage that it is a great attraction for the tourists from abroad. But we are sorry to say that this national monument is gradually and slowly dying and you can see that the signs of decay are visible all over the building and the marble slabs have developed blisters even. They are not going to replace them and even if they are going to do it, it should be done well in time. If we are not going to do it well in time, I am afraid, we will not have the Taj in this country. Sir, agricultural property is exempted from wealth tax because, as you know, the ceiling imposed on agricultural property really does not leave much scope for any kind of taxation on it. But I would like to mention here that in the case of estate duty the exemption is Rs. 50,000, which was fixed some time back, in 1952 or 1953. At that time, Rs. 50,000 had some value. But now Rs. 50,000 has no value. Even if you build a small house, it costs more than Rs. 50,000, and after the death of a person the successor or those people who inherit that property get into difficulty. And, therefore, it is necessary to have a second look at this exemption.

Sir, regarding the capital gains I would suggest that previously in the case of capital gains if the money was deposited in the nationalised banks for a period of three years, then no capital gains tax was paid, but at the same time Government had no money for circulation. It is for consideration whether the Government is benefiting by the present system or it was benefiting more by the previous system and, if necessary, if you increase the period from three years to five years, I suppose more money will be available for circulation and use.

Sir, similarly I would like to mention that in the case of wealth tax, one car is exempted. Now, the value of the car is around Rs. 25,000/-, I suppose. I do not know which car comes for Rs. 25,000/- these days. The minimum price of car in India is about Rs. 55,000 and, if I am correct, then this must be looked into and we must adopt a realistic approach.

I now come, Sir, to the Ministry of Health. The Constitution of India lays down that the State shall strive to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people, and the improvement of public health is among its primary duties and functions. Now, can we really, honestly say that this is being done? What is the position today in our hospitals? There are strikes every day. There is go-slow every day. Then there is the shortage of medicines. There is the shortage of beds and there is shortage of hospitals. So, it is absolutely necessary that more provision should be made for hospitals and for medical care of the people, because this is one of the essential items and we need more hospitals and better care of health.

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs allocations are quite generous. The well-being of our people should be there. The people—particularly the minorities and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—have a feeling of uneasiness, and that feeling of uneasiness has to be removed by improving the law and order situation. There has been a long-standing demand for a para-military force. I do not understand why there is delay in having a mixed type of para-military force, because this will go a long way in restoring the confidence of the weaker sections of the people in those forces which are responsible for maintaining law and order at the time of communal riots or other tensions.

Sir, similarly, I would like to point out that the Minorities Commission has been appointed. But what is its

function? It is only an advisory body. Nobody cares for its report. Nobody cares for its suggestions. And, therefore, this Minorities Commission should be given statutory power, or otherwise it should be abolished, because I feel that whatever expenditure we are incurring now on this Minorities Commission is waste because they are not doing any useful work. And it is no fault of theirs because we have not equipped them, we have not given them adequate powers, we have not provided them necessary facilities to do their work not only at the Centre but even in the States. This is a matter for the

Home Ministry to consider.

3 P.M. Sir, another Commission that has been appointed is the Subordinate Services Commission. This Commission consists of only two people, Chairman and Member. Why can't we have three or four Members? This Commission is like the U.P.S.C. If they have to perform their task of recruitment, they have to be provided facilities. The Commission should be expanded and provided with one or two more Members.

No doubt the Finance Minister has been very liberal, comparatively, this time. But it is still not enough. Adequate funds have not been provided for essential services for the capital. The population of Delhi is more than 6 million now and we have to provide at least the essential services for these 6 million people. What is happening today? Even the essential services have been outstripped by the requirement of the people. The main problem is the transport. Water supply and electricity are also main problems. It is, therefore, very necessary that additional allocations should be made for these items for Delhi. Transport problem, particularly in a big or metropolitan city, cannot be solved by operating a few hundred

or a thousand buses. We must provide something better. The only solution that can meet the requirements of a city like Delhi is the rapid transport system. A rapid transport system should be provided for Delhi irrespective of the cost involved because cost is not the only consideration. The consideration is that the people should get the facility and that facility has to be provided and should be provided as early as possible.

The Ministry of Transport is responsible for the transport problem of the whole country. India is one of the countries which has the largest network of roads. Therefore, we have to ensure that proper type of transport facilities are provided not only in the metropolitan cities, but also in rural areas and in urban areas and also for long distance traffic. Some time back, about 5000 national permits were issued. Are these 5000 permits adequate to meet the requirements of the people or is there need for augmenting this number? Somebody has to examine this question and come to a conclusion on a realistic basis because we find that there is difficulty in transporting the essential commodities required by the people. If the Railways are not in a position to provide adequate number of wagons for transportation, then it is all the more necessary that the road transport services should be augmented and they should supplement rail transport service.

Sir, another Ministry about which I would like to mention is the Ministry of Tourism. As is well known, tourism is one of the biggest foreign exchange industry in the world. We are not having our due share of this industry. We have so much to offer in this country for tourists from abroad. But the whole problem is that at the

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moment we have no definite tourism policy. At the moment, what is really necessary is that we should provide more infra-structure and that infra-structure should be of the acceptable national standard. In this infra-structure, transport is one of the most important factors. Hotel is another important factor. There should be all the other allied facilities including air travel facilities in the country. If necessary, we have to increase the air facilities for tourists because the tourists who come to this country these days do not come for a long time. They normally come for about 2 to 5 days and during these 5 days they want to do the whole country. India is a big country which they cannot do in four or five days if there is no necessary infra-structure available. In 1980, we expect about 8.2 lakh tourists. The project for 81-90 is 3.5 million tourists with 15 per cent growth rate per annum. In 1968-78, the growth rate was 12 per cent per annum. Therefore, I feel that this growth rate of 15 per cent is not very realistic. And in 1990, if we expect that 3.5 million tourists will come, then what are our plans to cater to these tourists, what are our plans for creating additional, basic tourist infra-structure? In 1979, the growth rate was 2.2 per cent as against 16 per cent in 1978. So, it seems that there is something wrong with this Ministry. And they have to do something to ensure that the tourists get necessary facilities and facilities of the standard that they require. Marketing facilities for the tourists seem to be defective although the *per capita* expenditure in our case is much higher when compared to the marketing expenditure of the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Ceylon and others. Therefore, something has to be done about it and done early.

Sir, in the last, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minis-

ter. The Fifth Finance Commission made some recommendations and those recommendations have also been implemented. After the implementation of those recommendations, I want to know whether the Ministry at any time had reviewed the implementation and seen what benefits the States got, whether the financial position and the fiscal policies of the Government got any benefit as a result of the Fifth Finance Commission's Report. If not, what is the constraint there? How can it be removed in the shortest possible time?

Apart from this, Sir, another important Ministry is the Ministry of Works and Housing. They have sufficient and adequate allocations. But they have to do a lot of things. At present the housing problem, particularly in the metropolitan cities is very acute and, therefore, they have to adopt a crash programme of providing houses for the lower income group people so that these people have a roof over their head, and they are not worried about accommodation when they are transferred to these cities. And some are still living in ramshackle houses, just as in the Old Delhi. For instance, Sir, if you go to Old Delhi, within the walled city, the density of population is about 800 per square mile. But these people are living in dilapidated old houses, and these houses now need to be demolished and a better type of houses should be provided. And, Sir, a scheme was prepared for this in 1940 and it is still to be implemented. And it is necessary for the Housing Ministry to do something about it and do it early.

Sir, another thing which is important and which should engage the attention of the Ministry is the pollution of air, water and atmosphere. Particularly this atmospheric pollution is causing great damage to historical monuments, specially in Agra, Jaipur and Delhi regions. And something has to be done about it. For instance, in Agra, there are 200 boudries. Then there is a power house



in Agra. Over and above these, there is a shunting yard in Agra. And all these are constantly emitting smoke and gases which are causing a lot of damage to our important national monuments and which are our national heritage. Unless the Ministry takes some interest, unless the Ministry takes some preventive measures and measures to remove these foundries outside the city and for which special plots have also been allocated away from the city, unless these things are done, these foundries will continue to emit smoke and will continue to cause damage to our national heritage.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister soon after presenting the Budget carried out a sufficiently loud and systematic propaganda through the All India Radio and other mass media that never before such concessions were given to the common people as in the present Budget and the people were temporarily misled and they did not know that they were given to swallow a bitter pill with sufficient sugar coating. Sir, gradually the truth has started manifesting itself and today we have seen the effect of Budget how it has adversely affected the market and how the prices are soaring up like anything.

Sir, it has been stated in the Budget that the purpose of this Budget is to arrest inflation. But the effect of the deficit financing of the order of Rs. 1417 crores and upward revision of prices of petroleum products and increase in railway fares and freights, will be the further pushing up of prices. As a result of these things, whatever concessions have been given in the Budget, they will turn out to be illusory and the effect of raising of fares and freights on our railways and the increase of petroleum product prices will be further pushing up of the prices.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has admitted in his Budget that the economy of the country is not in good

shape but he put all the blame on the performance of the previous Government. If we see the Report of the Economic Survey, we will see that agricultural production in 1977-78, the first year of the Janata Government, rose by 14.5 per cent, and in the second year, it rose by 3.4 per cent on the top of increase of 14.5 per cent in 1977-78. And, it has been observed that even though the weather conditions during 1978-79 were not more favourable than those in 1975-76, the foodgrains output was 10 million tonnes more than the level in 1975-76. So, the hon. Finance Minister has tried to deceive the people by saying that the Janata Government was responsible for this sorry state of affairs in the economy of our country. But actually after this present Government came to power, there has been an all round deterioration in the economic situation of the country.

Sir, this Budget is lenient towards the corporate sector. It is very lenient to the rich people and there is no mention in the Budget about the conditions of those people who are living below the poverty line. In fact, this Budget is meant to perpetuate the capitalist path of development in this country. Sir, after 33 years of our experience of pursuing this path, today it is high time for us to assess whether this capitalist path of development will at all be able to solve the manifold economic problems of the country. Sir, in the Budget, no mention has been made with regard to curbing of black money economy, the parallel economy which is running in our country, so much so that this black money is going to play—in fact it has played—a great part in influencing political parties also. In the elections, this black money played a very big role. So, even the politics of the country will not be free if this black money is not curbed. And if it is not curbed, there will be no future for this country and the poor people will be squeezed and there will be no improvement in their conditions. Again, if we want to have more investment, then it is necessary that there should

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be a restraint on consumption. Now, which is the section of the people that is capable of restraining consumption? It is the rich people, the black-marketeers, the people at the top, the big businessmen who can sacrifice their consumption. It is futile to expect it from the poor people, those who are living below the poverty line, because they have nothing even to maintain their livelihood. Therefore, Sir, in the Budget, there should have been a provision for restraining consumption so far as the richer sections are concerned. If we cannot restrain consumption, there cannot be growth or development and there cannot be future investment; otherwise, wherefrom will the money come for future investment?

In this Budget, nothing has been said or done with regard to stopping wasteful public expenditure. Unless it is stopped, there is no scope for further investment; there cannot be capital formation if this wasteful public expenditure is not curtailed. One hon. Member has already said that instead of curbing wasteful and non-developmental expenditure, there is a trend whereby the Government is going on increasing non-developmental expenditure gradually. If this state of affairs continues for long, there will be a terrible economic catastrophe in the country. Already the poor people are feeling the pinch and if it goes on, the poor people will not tolerate this state of affairs for long.

Sir, the Budget should have provided something for solving the growing unemployment problem. There is poverty already and it is high time that we could make some provision for the unemployed people. Right to work should be recognised as a fundamental right and the unemployed youth should either get employment or an unemployment bonus. Unless the Government takes up this responsibility, no serious effort will ever be made to solve this gigantic problem of unemployment. Unless this problem is solved, there can be no future

and the economy of the country cannot develop. The labour force should be able to get some gainful employment in order to contribute their share towards the growth of the economy. We have seen in our country an uneven development in the economy. The entire North-East Region is totally neglected. After 33 years of Independence, even after such a long period, the entire North-East Region is neglected. This area is very rich in mineral resources. But nothing has been done to utilise these resources for the benefit of the country. The country is passing through a power shortage. In that area, there is much scope for generation of hydel power. But nothing worth the name has been done. You will be surprised to know that resources like natural gas are being wasted. Thirty million cubic feet of natural gas is being burnt daily in Assam. Thirty million cubic feet of natural gas is being burnt in Assam, because this could not be utilised. This is the state of affairs. Then, Sir, there is the question of the royalty on crude oil. Even though there has been persistent demand for increase of the royalty on crude oil, this has not been done. We are given only Rs. 42 per tonne as royalty on crude oil. Then again, on plywood, the Central Government gets about Rs. 6 crores, whereas Assam gets only Rs. 35 lakhs.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention that in Assam, the economic activity has come to a standstill due to the movement going on there on the foreign nationals issue. Hence, it is in the interest of the country that normalcy should be restored in Assam and the problem should be solved through negotiations. It was heartening to note that the Manipur Chief Minister found a formula and an agreement was reached and everybody welcomed this move. But when the Manipur Chief Minister has come here, now, it has been published in the newspapers that the Home Ministry does not know where the Manipur Chief Minister is staying. Even today, the Government has not been able

to contact him. Has he gone underground, or, as per the obsession of the Government, has he been kidnapped by some foreign agents? The Assam agitators were called secessionists. It has been said that they are being influenced by foreign elements. But the Assam leaders had shown...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Please conclude.

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI: I will take half a minute. They had shown their eagerness to come to a settlement. They have practically gone a long way for a settlement and they have reached an agreement with the Manipur Chief Minister. I hope, the Government would immediately honour this agreement which has been arrived at by the Manipur Chief Minister with the agitation leaders in Assam. Otherwise, there will be great difficulties and nobody knows what will happen to this Region. I hope, the Government would see reason and it will not act in a manner which will further aggravate the situation in Assam. With these words, I oppose the Appropriation Bill.

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एग्जीप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना अनिवार्य समझता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि आज भारतवर्ष की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ चुकी है। आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर में किस तरह से चीन अपनी सैन्य-शक्ति बिल्डअप कर रहा है। दक्षिण में अमेरिका अपनी सैन्य शक्ति बिल्डअप कर रहा है और पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान और पूर्व में बंगलादेश अपनी सैन्य-शक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि आज इस देश की सुरक्षा जबर्दस्त रूप से खतरे में पड़ गई है। जो अभी बजट बना, उस बजट में भारत की सुरक्षा की मद में जितना खर्च होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं किया गया है। जितनी तबज्जोह इस सुरक्षा के मामले में देनी चाहिए थी उतनी

नहीं दी गई है। हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान छोटा होते हुए भी आज अपने बजट का 45 फीसदी रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार इस देश की सुरक्षा पर नगण्य मात्रा में खर्च कर रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने देखा कि अंग्रेज जब जाने लगे तो इस देश को तीन टुकड़ों में बांट कर गए और बराबर अंग्रेजों और अमरीकनों की यह नीति रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान कभी सबल न रहे, स्टेबल न रहे। अंग्रेजों ने यह सोचा था कि इस देश का बल्कनाइजेशन करके छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में बांट दें। लेकिन सरदार पटेल की दूरदर्शिता और इस देश के पैट्रिस्टिक जो लोग थे, उनकी एकता ने अंग्रेजों की इस चाल को खत्म कर दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से पाकिस्तान अपनी सैनिक शक्ति को बिल्डअप कर रहा है। आज पाकिस्तान की आरम्भ शक्ति हिन्दुस्तान के समकक्ष हो गई है। पाकिस्तान अमेरिका से टैंक लेता है, आधुनिक टैंक खरीद रहा है। यही नहीं चीन से भी उसने टैंक लिए हैं। चीन के पास और जो दूसरे साधन हैं उन सब को मिलाकर वे पाकिस्तान को एक सैनिक शक्ति के रूप में प्रबल शक्ति बनाना चाहते हैं। आज यदि आप देखेंगे तो पाकिस्तान के पास रशियन टैंक भी हैं और आज पाकिस्तान ने अपनी आरम्भ शक्ति को हिन्दुस्तान की आरम्भ शक्ति के बराबर कर दिया है। पाकिस्तान को नाटो संधि का सदस्य होने के नाते और भी ज्यादा सहायता इस मामले में मिल रही है। टर्की के माध्यम से ईरान के जो पुराने पैटर्न टैंक पाकिस्तान के पास थे वे सारे नए सिरे से नए होकर, पुनः तैयार होकर आ रहे हैं और ईरान के कोटे में अमेरिका ने पहले जो टैंक दिए थे वे टैंक भी दूसरे बंग से पाकिस्तान में आ रहे हैं। इस तरह से आधुनिक टैंक जो सुदूर देश के अन्दर काफी दूर तक घुसकर मार करने वाले हैं आधुनिक टैंक भी पाकिस्तान आज अमेरिका से खरीदने

[श्री रामानन्द यादव]

के लिए तैयार है और इसका सौदा हो गया है। एक सुरक्षा संधि हाल ही में गुप्त रूप से अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के बीच में हो गई है, जिसके आधार पर पाकिस्तान में अमरीकी सैनिक अड़्डा बनाने के लिए पाकिस्तान राजी हो गया है। इस तरह से अपनी शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए पाकिस्तान इतना पैसा आरम्भ शक्ति के ऊपर खर्च कर रहा है। वह नेवी की शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए आधुनिक लड़ाई की पनडुब्बियों से सुसज्जित है। उसने चीन में काफी छोटी-छोटी नौकाएं जो दूर तक पानी में मार कर सकती हैं उसको भी उसने हासिल कर लिया है। उसने फ्रान्स और दूसरी और जगहों से, इंग्लैंड से काफी मात्रा में पनडुब्बियां खरीदने की चेष्टा की है। अमरीका ने भी काफी मात्रा में सापिस्टी-केटेड वेपन्स इन्क्लूडिंग सब-मैरीन या दूसरे लड़ाकू जहाज देने शुरू कर दिये हैं। इस तरह से हम देखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान, जिसकी सामुद्रिक सीमा बहुत छोटी है आज वह हमारे बराबर अपनी जल शक्ति को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा में है। इसमें चीन उसका सहायक हो रहा है। धन देकर सहायक हो रहे हैं अरब कंट्रीज, सऊदी अरब, टर्की या टर्की के माध्यम से जो दूसरे देश हैं। नाटो संधि के अन्दर पाकिस्तान शामिल है इसलिए उसके माध्यम से दूसरे देश इसमें सहायक हो रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उसने वायु शक्ति में भी काफी वृद्धि कर ली है। पाकिस्तान की जो वायु शक्ति है उसका अन्दाजा इससे लग सकता है कि उसके पास मिराज हैं, उसके पास आधुनिक दूर तक के दुश्मन के क्षेत्र में मार करने वाले हवाई जहाज हैं जिनकी कनवर्टेबिलिटी और मैन्यूवरेबिलिटी और कैरिंग लोड्स बहुत ज्यादा है, ऐसे लड़ाकू जहाज उसको मिले हैं। सऊदी अरब ने विपुल मात्रा में

उसको धन दिया है ताकि वह अधिक से अधिक जहाज खरीद सके। चीन के पाइलेट्स पाकिस्तान के पाइलेट्स को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। और देशों में तालमेल बैठा है इससे ऐसा लगता है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ चीन, अमरीका, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश यह कांसिरेसी कर के इसे एनसकिल करना चाहते हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि बंगलादेश का रवैया किस तरह से मुजीब जी के मरने के बाद हमारे प्रति बदल गया। आज उसने त्रिपुरा के विद्रोहियों को, मिजोरम के विद्रोहियों को अपने यहां आराकांड हिल्स में ट्रेनिंग दी है। उसने चीन के साथ एक सन्धि की। चीन से उसका काफी मेल-जोल हो गया है। उसने अपनी शक्ति में काफी वृद्धि कर ली है। बंगलादेश जो हमारी सीमा से सटा हुआ है अगरतला के पास महीनों तक वह गोलाबारी करता रहा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह किसकी बदौलत, किसके इशारे पर करता रहा, यह एक बात समझने की है। आज वह भी हमारे खिलाफ दूसरे से मिल कर शक्ति संग्रह कर रहा है। आप देख रहे हैं कि चीन ने हमारे देश की उत्तरी सीमा पर काफी आरम्भ डिवीजन, लड़ाकू हवाई जहाज और बेड़ा खड़ा कर रखा है और चारों तरफ से घेर रखा है और हमारी सीमा के पास चीनी सैनिक दिखाई पड़ते हैं। यही नहीं चीन ने पाकिस्तान से गिल-गित तक इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी अवसाईचिन से कराकोरम सड़क बना दी है जो लड़ाई के समय में फीडर रोड का काम देगी जिससे वे हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा तक हर तरह का सैनिक साज-सामान पहुंचा सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं उसने हर जगह अपने प्रेक्षपास्त्र रख छोड़े हैं तिब्बत में राकेट छोड़ने के लिए स्टेशन बना रखा है वह एटम-बम का धड़ल्ले से परीक्षण कर रहा है। उसके राकेटों की मार हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकांश प्रान्तों तक हो सकती है। उस गुब्बारे हिन्दुस्ता की सीमा के अन्द

आसाम के चारों तरफ उड़ कर आते हैं। हमें याद है कि जब बाजपेयी जी चीन गए थे तब हमें ऐसा लगा था कि चीन के साथ हमारी दोस्ती में रूधिर होगा, दोनों देश दोस्त बनेंगे लेकिन आपने देखा कि उसके रवैये में कुछ दिन तक तो सुधार चला लेकिन हाल ही में चीन ने जो रवैया बनाया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि एक तरफ दोस्ती और दूसरी तरफ दुश्मनी। आज पूर्वांचल के प्रदेशों में जो विद्रोह है वहां पर हर तरह के चीन के हथियार मिले हैं। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि चीन हमें दोस्ती के रूप में भुलावा दे कर भीतर ही भीतर अपनी तैयारी कर रहा है। इससे हम सबको सबक लेना चाहिये और इसके लिए हमें भी पूरी तैयारी करना चाहिए। अमरीका आज दक्षिण में, अमरीका हिन्द महासागर में बराबर 24 घंटे उसके लड़ाकू पानी के जहाज गश्त लगाया करते हैं और आधुनिक जो पानी के जहाज हैं उसके वहां खड़े हैं। आज सोमालिया में अमरीका ने अड्डा ले लिया। कोलम्बो से बात कर रहा है। कीनिया में हवाई जहाज का एक अड्डा ले लिया और वहां अपने जहाजों को धोने, साफ करने और फ्यूल लेने के लिए भी उससे एग्रीमेंट कर लिया। बंगाल की खाड़ी में उसके जहाज चारों तरफ बराबर गश्त लगा रहे हैं। चारों तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान घिरा हुआ है इस हालत में हिन्दुस्तान के बजट में वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। यह भूल है, बाद में हम पछतायेंगे। अगर हम अपनी सैनिक शक्ति में मजबूत नहीं होंगे, चारों तरफ से हम घिरे हुये हैं हमें आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम देश में एटम-बम का निर्माण करें, राकेट का निर्माण करें, न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स का निर्माण करें। आज देश में जरूरत इस बात की है कि न्यूक्लियर ड्राइवन युद्धपोत पानी के जहाज, सबमैरिन जखरीदने पड़े तो खरीदने चाहिये। हमारी समुद्री सीमा बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी है। उसकी रक्षा

करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। अगर उसे हम आज से ही तैयार नहीं करेंगे तो जब लड़ाई छिड़ जाएगी तो हम अपने देश की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे। हमारी सीमा जितनी बड़ी है उतने रूप से हमारे देश की सेना बड़ी नहीं है। हमें घड़िले से रिक्रूटमेंट की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हमारी फैक्टरीज में अधिक से अधिक दिनों तक काम करके लड़ाई की तैयारी होनी चाहिये। यह दूसरे के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए हमें अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक नहीं कर सके वार प्रोडक्शन के लिए तो आगे आने वाले समय में पछतायेंगे और हमारे जो आने वाले लोग हैं जो हमारी संतति है वह हमें कोसेमी कि हमारे लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया।

दूसरी सुरक्षा के लिए एक और बात है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान इस बजट के माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूं। सी० बी० आई० अर्गनाइजेशन जो देश की इन्टरनल और एक्सटर्नल दोनों की सिक्योरिटी को मेन्टेन करने में बहुत बड़ा सहायक हो सकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ तो अंग्रेज तो इंग्लैंड चले गये और इस इंटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो को आफ इंडिया के मुसलमान वरिष्ठ और अच्छे अफसर पाकिस्तान चले गये। हमको स्कैलेटन अर्गनाइजेशन मिला जिसमें डेप्यूटेशनिस्ट लोग बाहर से आये हुए थे। विभिन्न प्रान्तों की पुलिस के अधिकारी इसको मैन करते थे। उस समय इसका काम था देश की इन्टरनल और पाकिस्तान के बार्डर पर जहां तहां सी० बी० आई० का काम करना, छानबीन का काम करना। लेकिन आज जबकि इस देश की सुरक्षा खतरों में है इस अर्गनाइजेशन का संगठन छिन्न भिन्न हो गया है। इस संगठन में सबसे पहले मलिक साहब बाहर से बुलाये

[ श्री रामानन्द यादव ]

गये थे। मलिक साहब इसलिए बुलाये गये थे कि इस आर्गोनाइजेशन को एक सुदृढ़ सबल संगठन बनायेंगे जो इंडिपेंडेंट होगा। इसमें क्योंकि अधिकांश लोग पुलिस विभाग के डेप्यूटेशनिस्ट आये थे इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज स्थिति यह है कि सी० बी० आई० के सारे के सारे करीबन 25 परसेंट जो बड़ी पोस्ट्स हैं उनमें बाहर के डेप्यूटेशनिस्ट हैं। बाहर के बड़े बड़े आफिसर डी० आई० जी०, 1 एस० पी० डी० एस० पी० और यहां तक कि कांस्टेबल रक के लोग भी आये हुए हैं। ये लोग इस डिपार्टमेंट में वर्षों से आये हैं। एक एक 20-20, 30-30 वर्षों से बैठा हुआ है। शुरू में यह बात चलायी गयी थी कि सी० बी० आई० इंडिपेंडेंट केडर में होगा डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट, सर्विस रूल्स रेग्यूलेशन पे, प्रोमोशन आदि सब जितने होंगे इसमें एक इंडिपेंडेंट डिपार्टमेंट होगा किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट का असर इसमें नहीं होगा। एक डेप्यूटेशनिस्ट बिहार प्रदेश का एस० पी० या डी० एस० पी० आया वह पांच वर्ष रहा जबकि अमूमन तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए आते हैं; लेकिन ये लोग 20-20, 25 वर्ष तक कंटिन्यू करते हैं और इनको प्रोमोशन वहां से मिलता है। जो डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूट होकर आते हैं, एम० ए० फर्स्ट क्लास होते हैं सेकेंड क्लास होते हैं उनको आज प्रोमोशन के एक्वेन्यूज नहीं है। उनमें एक असंतोष की भावना है। आपने देखा कि असंतोष की भावना को लेकर पुलिस विभाग के सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स में इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स में, बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स में और हर जगह रिवाल्व्यूशन की बात हुई, लेकिन सी० बी० आई० में यह नहीं हुआ। इसलिए नहीं हुआ क्योंकि इन्हें देश की सिक्योरिटी के संबंध में विशेष चिंता है। इसमें पढ़े लिखे अच्छे लोग अधिक हैं। वे देश

के लिए अपना सब कुछ कुरबान करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। परन्तु ऐसे आर्गोनाइजेशन में बाहर के लोग आकर छाये हुए हैं। प्रोमोशन देना होगा और अगर कोई दूसरा डेप्यूटेशनिस्ट ऊपर आता है तो वह प्रांत से जब यहां सी० बी० आई० के लिए चलेगा तो अपने साथ साथ कांस्टेबल लेता आयेगा या सब इंस्पेक्टर लेता आयेगा। और ये लोग तीन तीन चार चार प्रोमोशन पा लेंगे, हर तरह की सुविधाएं लेंगे, लेकिन जो डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूट है इस विभाग के उन को प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता है। आज बहुत कम मात्रा में 2-1 बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स अगर कहीं आ गये तो आ गये हैं। इसलिए ऐसे सेन्सिटिव आर्गोनाइजेशन को अगर सबल नहीं बनायेंगे रीआर्गोनाइज नहीं करेंगे तो आज देश की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इनका बार्डर एरियाज में टेक्निकल काम भी बहुत बड़ा है जासूसी का काम है। इसमें पहले सेना के लोग आते थे डेप्यूटेशन पर क्योंकि इंटेलेजेंस डिपार्टमेंट का काम सेना के लिए भी होता था। लेकिन जब से इसके दो भाग बने और 'रा' अलग हुआ वह अलग आर्गोनाइजेशन बना तब से इसका काम दूसरी तरफ सौंप दिया गया। यह सी० बी० आई० का आर्गोनाइजेशन आज अन आर्गोनाइज्ड वे में पड़ा हुआ है। इसका कोई सर्विस कोड ही नहीं है, कोई प्रमाशन का कोड नहीं है, कोई पे-स्केल का कोड नहीं है, किसी तरह का रूल्स रेग्यूलेशन नहीं है।

श्री एल० पी० सिंह जो कि पूर्वांचलमें असम के गवर्नर हैं उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी और उस कमेटी की यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह कमेटी सी० बी० आई० को नये माहौल में हिन्दुस्तान की एक अच्छी आर्गोनाइजेशन बनाने के लिए सुझाव दे। लेकिन उस कमेटी के सुझाव भी आज तक पता नहीं चला कि क्या हुआ। उनका क्या डिमांड है?

उनका डिमांड बहुत ही साधारण है। वे कहते हैं कि साहब जो डेपूटेशनिस्ट्स है जिनकी लायल्टी प्रांतों में बंटी हुई है सजो कर लीजिए बंगाल का एक आदमी आकर के डी०आर०जी० यहां बनता है उस डिपार्टमेंट में डेपूटेशन पर आता है वह बक हो गया। वहां मार्क्सिस्ट सरकार है, तो सम्भव है कि भारत की जो यहां की सरकार है उसकी नीतियों को वह अपनी सरकार के कुछ लोगों के सामने खोल कर के सीक्रेट रख दे। तो उनकी लायल्टी डिवाइडेड है। तो वे बराबर अपने प्रांत में लौट जाने की बात सोचते हैं न कि इस आर्गनाइजेशन में परमानेंटली रहने की बात सोचता है। इस खयाल से भी जहरत है, वे कहते हैं कि जो डेपूटेशन पर लगे हैं उन्हें लौटा दें उनके प्रांतों को।

दूसरे कहते हैं कि सर्विस कोड बनाओ, प्रमोशन के एवेन्यू दो डाइरेक्ट रिक्लूट्स जो है उनकी सर्विस की सिक्यूरिटी हो उनको प्रमोशन की सुविधा होनी चाहिए वे कोई गलत बात तो नहीं करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि आज अनेकों जगह पर टेक्निकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट जो दुश्मन की गतिविधियों को सीमाओं पर रख कर पता लगाने के लिए है वे दिल्ली में पड़ा हुआ है कहीं किसी अफसर के घर में पड़ा हुआ है। करोड़ों रुपये का व्यय सी०बी०आई० में सीक्रेट फंड के नाम पर यह बड़े डेपूटेशन पर आए हुए अधिकारी आज कर रहे हैं और वह टेक्निकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स जो दुश्मन की गतिविधियों को सीमाओं पर जानने की कोशिश करने के लिए है वह आज जगह-जगह सड़ रहा है। जो ट्रेनिंग सी०बी०आई० के लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाती है ताकि हम बाहर के जो फारन एस्पिरानेज हैं उनका सामना कर सकें। स्थिति यह है कि आपने देखा और हमारे मित्रों ने एलिगेशन लगाए कि सी०बी०आई त्रिपुरा में जो विद्रोह हुआ उसके

संबंध में ठीक से गवर्नमेंट को फीड नहीं कर सकी, क्यों नहीं कर सकी, क्या कारण है, कभी आपने सोचा है? सीमा पर जो इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लगने चाहिए जो उन्हें सुविधाएं प्राप्त होनी चाहिए वे सी०बी०आई० के जो डाइरेक्ट रिक्लूट्स हैं जिनके दिल में यह सारी बातें हैं आज वे नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी मैं चाहूंगा कि एल० पी० सिंह जी जो कमेटी बनी थी उनको अगर समय नहीं है तो आज जो सरकार है दूसरे किसी वरिष्ठ आदमी को जिसे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ज्ञान हो उसके नीचे एक कमेटी बनाई जाए जो एंटायर सी० बी०आई० और आई०बी० तथा "रा" यह तीनों के आर्गनाइजेशन को जांच करने की कोशिश करे फिर से उसे देखें एग्जामिन करे कि आज की सूरत में किस तरह का आर्गनाइजेशन हमको बिल्ट अप करना चाहिए। इस आर्गनाइजेशन में क्या खराबी है जिसकी वजह से आज काम ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है?

जो माँगें अभी हाल में आई० बी० के लोगों ने सरकार को दी हैं और कहा है कि इसमें कोई फाइनेंशल लास नहीं है, आप देखिए यह देश के हित में मैं बात करता हूँ—आनी जैल सिंह को इन लोगों ने दी, भारत के होम मिनिस्टर को आई० बी० के लोगों ने मैमोरेण्डम दिया। उस मैमोरेण्डम में सारी बातें रख दी हैं। कोई फाइनेंशल इन्वाल्वमेंट नहीं है, रिआर्गनाइजेशन की बात की है जिससे देश की सिक्यूरिटी ठीक से रहे।

श्रीमन, आप यह सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगे कि इस आर्गनाइजेशन पर आया हुआ आदमी जब उस पर केस चलने की बात आई रिटायर किया और चला गया। वह आज दूसरी जगह अमेरिकन फर्म में काम करता है। जिस आदमी ने 20 वर्षों तक हिन्दुस्तान के आई० बी० में काम किया, जिसने सारी सीक्रेट्स जान लीं वह आदमी जब यहाँ से हटता

[श्री रामानन्द यादव]

हैं तो भारत सरकार ने उसे परमिशन दिया। अगर किसी तरह से वह अमरीका में जा कर अमरीकन फर्म में काम करता है तो क्या यह संभव नहीं है कि वह आदमी हमारी सारी सीक्रेट्स को आई० बी० की वहाँ जाकर के दूसरों को दे देगा ? तो हमें आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बारे में कानून बनाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से इस देश में जो पब्लिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, पब्लिक एण्डरटेकिंग हैं उनमें सरकारी पैसों का दुरुपयोग होता है जैसे एक फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया है। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया में हर साल 500 करोड़ रु० भारत सरकार को किस के लिए देना पड़ता है ? उसको फीड करने के लिए उसको जिंदा रखने के लिए देना पड़ता है। आज वह घाटे में रन कर रहा है, क्यों घाटे में रन कर रहा है ? उसका एक पैपरेट कांडर नहीं है, वह एक एपेक्स वाडी बन कर पड़ा हुआ है, रुपया कमाने का, आनंद लूटने का, मौज मारने का एक अखाड़ा बन गया है। हमने फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के बारे में अनेक बार कहा कि यहाँ की ठेकेदार प्रथा को खत्म करो क्योंकि करोड़ों-करोड़ों रु० का घाटा आपकी प्रति वर्ष देना पड़ता है इस प्रतिष्ठान को जिंदा रखने के लिए। आप सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगे कि अमृतसर के पास 40,000 टन पैडी जो 10 वर्षों से सड़ रही थी, और सड़ गई मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि अमृतसर के पास का जो गोदाम है—मैं उसका काम भूल रहा हूँ—वहाँ 40,000 टन पैडी इसी तरह से पड़ा रहा। यही नहीं अनेक ऐसे फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदाम हैं जहाँ से आध तक अनाज निकाला नहीं। निकाला तो पता नहीं कहाँ गया ? अनेकों गाड़ियों से, ट्रक से अनाज निकलता है, अन्न निकलता है, वह ब्लैकमार्केट में चला जाता है। इस तरह से प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रु० का घाटा

इस सरकार को वहन करना पड़ता है और उस आर्गेनाइजेशन को फीड करने के लिए रुपया देना पड़ता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक कमेटी बनी थी...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह मिश्र):  
रामानन्द जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : कमेटी बनी थी। चाहिए तो यह था कि उस कमेटी को काम करने देते और देखते कैसा काम करती है। लेकिन उसको तोड़ दिया। एक नयी कमेटी बनाने की आवश्यकता थी जो जल्दी से जल्दी उसकी देखभाल करे क्योंकि फूड कारपोरेशन की जो आज जरूरत है उसके माध्यम से इस देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा हो सकती है उचित समय पर—कहते पड़ने पर, पलड़स आने पर और विपत्ति के समय हमारा जो अन्न है उसको किस तरह से हम अपने लोगों का जीवन बचाने में लगा सकते हैं—ये सभी करने की जरूरत थी लेकिन वह बात न सोच कर आज इतनी सी बात को नहीं माना गया कि जो उसके इम्प्लायीज हैं साधारण इम्प्लायीज जो कहते हैं कि कांट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम को खत्म कर दो—वह भी नहीं किया—हमारे कांग्रेस के मेनिफेस्टो में यह दिया गया था कि कांट्रिब्यूट लेबर जहाँ कहीं भी होगा हम उसका अबोलिशन कर देंगे। मैं तो माँग करूँगा गवर्नमेंट से कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से कांट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम जल्द से जल्द खत्म करके करोड़ों करोड़ रु० का जो घाटा हो रहा है जिसके अंतर्गत एक साधारण कांट्रिब्यूटर जो एक ट्रक लेकर जाता है, वह जिस दिन फूड कारपोरेशन पहुँच जाता है उसके बाद वह सिनेमा हाल ले लेता है—कहिएगा तो नाम दे दूँगा, आज उसके पास फ्लीट आक ट्रक्स हैं, कई बड़ी बड़ी बिटिंग्स हैं, अरबों रु० का मुनाफादार बन गया है। तो कांट्रिब्यूट सिस्टम को फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से आलटुगेदर खत्म कर देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहूँगा दोनों तरह के जो गरीब मजदूर जो लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग करते हैं और जो फिराना हैं, बाबू हैं उनके अलग



आर्गेनाइजेशन है, उनके हितों की रक्षा हो। उन्होंने माँग किया है कि कंटेनर सिस्टम को खत्म कीजिए। इस आर्गेनाइजेशन को री-बिल्ड कीजिए और इससे अधिकांश से अधिकांश काम करने की कोशिश कीजिए तो यह आर्गेनाइजेशन बाटे में रन न करके फायदे में काम करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि फूड कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया में आज जो स्थिति है वह बहुत ही खराब है, उसको ठीक से हैंडल करने की आवश्यकता है। अब भी सरकार के ऊपर है कि किस तरह से हैंडल करे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार एक गरीब प्रान्त है। हमारे यहाँ विपुल प्राकृतिक सम्पत्ति बड़ी हुई है, लेकिन प्लान एलोकेशन जब होता है तो हमारे बिहार प्रान्त को बहुत ही कम सपया मिलता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर इसी तरह बिहार की गरीबी बढ़ती रही तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार यह सम्भल नहीं पाएगी और सरकार के घटे के मुलाजिम रहेंगे और सरकार पर भार बनते जाएंगे। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि मुझे आप फीड करके मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश न करें। अब हमारा जो ड्यू है वह दे दें तो हमें बहुत फायदा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रफ़सोस की बात तो यह है कि जितने कोयले की खानें हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल उद्योग हैं उन के सारे के सारे दफ़्तर उस प्रान्त के बाहर हैं। इसीलिये हमें सेल्स टैक्स नहीं मिल पाता है। कोल इंडिया का दफ़्तर कलकत्ता में है, भारत कोकिंग कोल का दफ़्तर कलकत्ता में है, टाटा का बम्बई में है। इस तरह से जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं या माइन्स हैं गवर्नमेंट की या दूसरी उन सब के दफ़्तर बाहर के प्रांतों में हैं और इसी कारण हमें सेल्स टैक्स नहीं मिल पाता।

सरकार ने आज से 15 वर्ष पहले जो कोयले की और दूसरे मिनरल्स की रायल्टी तय की थी आज भी बनी हुई है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो कोयले की और दूसरे खनिज पदार्थों की रायल्टी है उस में आप वृद्धि करें।

हमारे प्रान्त में जो डिपोजिट होता है बैंकों में वह पैसा दूसरे प्रान्तों में लगता है। वह बिहार राज्य में नहीं लग पाता। बिहार राज्य में बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में जो हमारे डिपोजिट हैं वह तो वहाँ लगना ही चाहिये लेकिन यह भी नहीं होता। हमारे यहाँ जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं जिन के माध्यम से बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का पैसा लगना चाहिये जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता।

मैं सरकार से अपील करूँगा कि सरकार कम से कम कोयले की रायल्टी और दूसरे मिनरल्स की रायल्टी जो बिहार को मिलनी चाहिये जो आज से 15 वर्ष पहले फिक्स हुई थी उस में परिवर्तन करे ताकि हमारी आमदनी बढ़े और हम सरकार के ऊपर भार न बन सकें। प्लान एलोकेशन में जो पैसा मिलना चाहिये वह हमारी गुरबत को देख कर हमारी आबादी को देख कर हम से जो भारत सरकार को फायदा होता है वह मद्देनजर रख कर डेवलपमेंट की जरूरत को देख कर इन सारी बातों को मद्देनजर रख कर ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये और हमारे प्रान्त की कोयले की रायल्टी में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के मामले में उत्तर बिहार इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि वहाँ गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे लोग रहते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो-बिया) :** यादव जी समाप्त कीजिये ।

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** जहां से हमारे मित्र हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव आते हैं उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि आज वहां आबादी इस ढंग से बढ़ रही है कि चार हजार लोग एक वर्गमील में हो गये हैं। वहां गरीबी इतनी है कि कपड़ा बांटने के लिये चले जाइए—मुझे याद है एक बार बाढ़ आई हुई थी, मैं बिहार प्रदेश कांग्रेस पार्टी का जनरल सेक्रेटरी था कपड़ा ले कर गरीबों को बांटने गया इतने नंगे लोग आए कि मैं कपड़ा जितना ले गया वह तो बांटा ही लेकिन उस वक्त इतने आदमी आने लगे कि मुझे अपने कपड़े उतारने पड़े। कुर्ता उतार दिया चादर लिया था वह उतार दिया गरीबों को दे दिया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो-बिया) :** और सदस्य भी हैं।

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** गरीबी इतनी है कि आंख लजा जाती है, लज्जा से गढ़ जाती है उन गरीब नंगे स्त्री पुरुषों को देख कर।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो-बिया) :** यादव जी समाप्त कीजिये ।

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर बिहार में आज तक कोई सबल इंडस्ट्री नहीं हुई। जो 28 शुगर फैक्ट्री हैं उन की हालत इतनी दयनीय है इतनी खराब है . . .

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो-बिया) :** बाकी की फिर कभी कह लीजिएगा, काफी समय हो गया है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** केवल 35 मिनट।

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** मैं सरकार से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि नार्थ बिहार की शुगर इंडस्ट्री को आप को ठीक करना चाहिये। 28 शुगर फैक्ट्री हैं। उन में से 7-8 बेकार पड़ी हैं, बन्द हो गयी हैं। गरीबों का रुपया इन शुगर फैक्ट्रियों के पास है। इन्होंने जो केन परचेज कर लिया उसका पैसा आज तक दिया नहीं। किसान अलग चिल्ला रहा है। फैक्ट्री बन्द कर दी। मजदूर का पैसा वरसों नहीं दिया वह अलग चिल्ला रहा है और कैंश-क्राफ आंज केन-ग्रावर बो नहीं रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष जी,** मैं चाहूंगा कि नार्थ बिहार की जितनी फैक्ट्रियां हैं उनको सरकार ले ले और अगर सरकार इन खत्तियों को और शुगर फैक्ट्रियों को नहीं लेती है तो चीनी का भाव बराबर बढ़ेगा। यह रुक नहीं सकता। यह बढ़ता ही जाएगा। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देता हूं कि

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो-बिया) :** आप बैठें, नहीं तो मैं दूसरे सदस्य को अब बुला रहा हूं।

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि नार्थ बिहार की जो शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनको आप मुस्तैदी से अपने ग्रिप में कीजिए और जो फैक्ट्रीज काम नहीं करती हैं उनको सरकार लेने के बाद चलाये और यह नहीं कि वे अच्छी तरह से चलने लगे तो उनको मालिकों को वापस कर दिया जाय। एक दो रुपया या कुछ भी कम्पेन्सेशन फिक्स करने के बाद आप उनको टेकओवर कर लीजिए और उसके बाद उनको मेन्टेन कीजिए। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRIMATI MOHINDER KAUR (Himachal Pradesh : Mr. Vice-Chairman, the ruling Party won the January election on three promises they gave to the people of this country. One, they will hold the price-line and bring down prices; two, they will restore law and order and three, they will give a Government to this country that works.

The Party pledged to bring down prices and bring price stability took five long months to formulate the Budget. Then, the eagerly awaited Budget came and I must confess, listening to Mr. Venkataraman's Budget speech, I was much impressed. He was like a magician who produced from his hat something for all. But on closer scrutiny and closer analysis, I am inclined to agree with the very well-known economist who said that the fiscal, financial and monetary policies of the Budget have a built-in inflation of 15 per cent minimum. Sir, 17 per cent of the gross national product goes to the Government by way of taxes. Do you think that people of this country will tolerate this 15 per cent minimum price-rise? I do not think people will tolerate that. The ruling Party is committed to eradicate poverty and to bring down prices. Ever since the presentation of the Budget, prices have been going up. Only this morning I was looking at the newspaper and I found that prices have shot up by 6.7 per cent. I know that there are people a very small section—who are compensated against price-rise. But in this country bulk of the people live below the poverty line and as it is their problem is one of keeping their body and soul together. Do you think that with this terrible rate of inflation they can live?

One of the canons of taxation is that there must be certainty. That means you can alter or change the future tax burdens. You cannot alter retrospectively. I feel that there is nothing more reprehensible than retrospective taxation. I am not for a moment holding any brief for any industrialist.

I am pleading with the Finance Minister that if a proper thought is not given to this aspect, it will adversely affect our industrial growth.

4 P.M. And, Sir, we want to accelerate our industrial growth so that more people can get employment and we want to grow more. Therefore, I am making this submission to the Finance Minister that he should have another look at it because uncertainties will seriously retard growth.

Now, Sir, coming to the question of law and order situation, every morning when we read the newspapers, we read about some incidents and never a day passes without our reading about dacoity, murder, rape and atrocities on women, Harijans and the tribals. Looking at the Appropriation Bill, I find that for the Police you want to appropriate Rs. 275 crores which is Rs. 20 crores more than last year's provision. This is only the Central Bill. The States have their own budgetary provisions. Now, I do not know, Sir, one thing. The police is to maintain law and order in this country. But we read reports that the custodians of the law rape women in broad daylight. But what we are told by the treasury benches is that we should not make political capital out of it. The Prime Minister has said this repeatedly and from the other Ministers also the same pious advice has come. Do you think that we can be silent spectators to all these atrocities? No. We have to raise our voice against them. I am reminding you of the fact that it is the ruling party which had given the promise to the people of this country that it would restore law and order. Is this the restoration of law and order? Is it restoration of law and order, I ask you. I will tell you why it is so. It is the same police officers. But they have a different method of functioning. It is not the proven ability or experience of an officer which is made the criterion for promotion. But it is the loyalty to certain individuals, may be at the Central level or at the State level perhaps, and that is why everything is deteriorating and the law and

[Shrimati Mohinder Kaur.]

order situation is also deteriorating in this country. We read the other day that two train-loads of sugar had just disappeared into the thin air and this Government is not even aware of it. A party that has given a solemn promise to the people that it would give a government to this country that would govern. But that Government does not know where the sugar has disappeared.

Now, Sir, I will come to a more serious subject. Looking up the Appropriation Bill, I find that the provision this year that we are making for agriculture and allied activities is Rs. 1,160 crores, that is both Revenue and Capital. Well, last year it was Rs. 1,222 crores. So, this year's appropriation falls short by Rs. 62 crores. With this sharp price rise these days, don't you think, Sir, that agricultural production will be adversely affected? Therefore, Sir, in all humility, I plead with the Finance Minister to give a second thought to this and provide more money for agriculture and allied activities.

Sir, it is bad enough to have a Government that does not perform; but to have a non-performing Government which claims that it is performing is a disaster.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** Shri Narendra Singh; not here, Shri Satya Pal Malik; not here. Shri Shahi; not here. Yes, Mr. Ibrahim.

**SHRI B. IBRAHIM (Karnataka):** At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister for having sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 crores for the Vijayanagar steel plant in Karnataka.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni) in the Chair]

The foundation-stone of this steel plant was laid by our Prime Minister nearly 7 or 8 years ago, but no funds were forthcoming. Fortunately, in this Appropriation Bill a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been sanctioned and we are

very grateful to the hon. Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister. At the same time, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to have the clearance from the planning authority, otherwise mere sanction is not sufficient and it will not help this project. Further, Sir, this project requires about Rs. 600 crores, and it is very difficult for the Government to take up this project from out of our own funds. Sir, I am given to understand that the Rumanian Government is ready to finance this project, and I would request the Finance Minister to work out on this line and see that this gigantic project of Vijayanagar steel plant in Karnataka comes up as early as possible.

Sir, the next point I would like to urge is regarding the pricing point. At present, in Karnataka, especially in Mangalore, we are getting petroleum products from Cochin, and if Mangalore is made the pricing point we will get petroleum products at a reduced rate. 'Pricing point' means that the base price is calculated at that point plus transport charges. Now as it is, only the oil refineries and major ports are the pricing points. Now that Mangalore port has been made as the major port trust, Mangalore could very well be made as the "pricing point" as early as possible. Further, Sir, if this is made as such, every single petroleum product like diesel, petrol and kerosene, will be cheaper in Mangalore than the rate at which we are getting them at present. Moreover, Sir, it will further benefit especially Mangalore chemicals and fertilizers because raw materials like Nafta will be cheaper if Mangalore is made as the pricing point. So I would request the Finance Minister to consider this matter seriously.

Then, Sir, as regards LPG, that is, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, we have been requesting the Central Government for a Gas Bottling plant since some time at Bangalore, and if this is accepted the supply of gas to Bangalore will be very much cheaper and it will be more convenient for Karnataka. So, in this connection, I would

request the Finance Minister to provide some fund for this purpose.

Then, Sir, as regards income-tax, at present, as per the Rules, if one stays in India for four months he is eligible to pay income-tax. Sir, because of this the people who intend to go abroad, even if they get jobs abroad, are not prepared to go abroad because after this limitation of four months they will be liable to pay income-tax here. So, in this connection, I would request the Finance Minister to forego this limitation of four months as regards income tax.

Sir, then I come to the Customs authorities. Students coming from abroad to India for studies will be given TBRE forms for articles brought in from abroad with undertaking to re-export them within six months later. This limitation is not there in other countries. In fact, Sir, the neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka do not have this method and the articles brought by students from outside will be entered in the Passport and when they go back they will be eligible to take them back there. But here, this six months' limitation is not correct, according to me, and I would request the Finance Minister to have at least two years' limitation in this regard. The main attraction of going abroad is to get certain things which we do not get in India. When a person comes back from abroad, he is eligible to bring articles worth Rs. 1000 only. This limit could very well be raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. There would not be any loss of revenue.

Then, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the harassment meted out by the customs authorities in Bombay, especially to people coming from Gulf areas. The customs authorities are giving maximum trouble to these people. The hon. Finance Minister may kindly examine this. Regarding Karwar Port and Rameshwar Port, I would say that these two ports could very well be improved and made as major ports.

In this connection, I would also request the Finance Minister to have a separate fund.

As regards education, our present system of education is not job-oriented. Therefore, the number of educated unemployed has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Therefore, job-oriented schools should be started. Further, the unemployed youths should be given a guarantee of employment or some sort of unemployment allowance. As regards the limit of income-tax is concerned, as it is Rs. 8000. I have already requested during my budget speech that this limit of Rs. 8000 could very well be raised to Rs. 10,000. As regards flood problems in our country, it has become a menace, especially in areas from which I come, i.e. west coast area of Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada District. We have the flood problem as well as the sea erosion problem, especially in places like Marawante, Kaup and Suratkal where a number of people have lost their houses and properties. In this connection, I would request the Finance Minister to have separate funds for this thing in order to protect this sort of damages and it should be a permanent measure. Further, I would also refer to the Ministry of Health regarding the Medical Colleges in Karnataka which charges exorbitant fees and donation. The Central Government should see that this evil is stopped. Regarding the Civil Aviation Ministry, I have already put a question in this regard about the expansion of Mangalore Airport and the hon. Minister answered that a detailed survey has been made and the runway will be constructed shortly. I am very sorry to say that even though that answer has been given, I have come to understand that no detailed survey has been made so far. Our request has been pending for the last several years. There is immediate need for the expansion of Bajpe (Mangalore) Airport, because it is very essential. Not less than one hundred to two hundred passengers travel from Mangalore to Bombay and also from Mangalore to Bangalore every day. Sir, because of heavy

[Shri B. Ibrahim.]

rains, the Boeing is not in a position to land there and because of that we are having Avro flights twice on the Bombay—Mangalore route and one on the Mangalore—Bangalore route. So, Sir, I take this opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister and also the Minister of Civil Aviation to expand this Bajpe airport as early as possible. Sir, about the expansion of Bangalore airport as an international airport, I am given to understand that the Central Government has already taken some measures in this regard. And I request the hon. Minister to complete this work as early as possible.

Then, Sir, as you all know, Karnataka is having a power crisis. We are having the maximum power crisis this time. And for a few days, we had 100 per cent cut. Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that I had already requested the Minister of Energy to set up a thermal plant in Bangalore or Mangalore for which he said that it was under consideration. I once again request the hon. Minister of Energy and also the hon. Finance Minister to have a separate fund for this and set up a thermal plant as early as possible.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to stress on the functioning of banks. In this connection, I am very sorry to say that though our policy is to support or extend loans to weaker sections and minorities and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the bank authorities are not at all prepared to extend the financial assistance to these people who are really in need of help. In this connection, I may submit that though the loans are sanctioned, specially in the Mangalore and Puttur branches of the State Bank, the managers and the concerned authorities are saying that they cannot give the loans because of shortage of staff in these branches. I really fail to understand this kind of answers coming from responsible authorities like the branch managers especially in the State Bank branches of Mangalore and Puttur. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister

to examine these specific cases seriously.

Then, Sir, as regards the functioning of the banks, I would like to give a few suggestions. With the nationalisation of six banks, the total number of banks in the nationalised sector comes to 20 in addition to another 8 banks consisting of State Bank and its subsidiaries. Presently all these banks taken together are having more than 30,000 branches and they handle public deposits to the tune of 90 per cent of the total bank deposits. Banking, even after nationalisation and unprecedented expansion of branches since nationalisation which is very unique in the world banking system itself, is not catering to the needs of all sections of the society. Still there are a number of villages and blocks where they have not heard of banking facilities offered by the banking system. If you take the metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc., the number of bank branches are much more and banks are still on the race to have more and more branches in these places. Different banks functioning in the one and the same building is a common feature in many places. Sir, the character of banking has not changed even after nationalisation since all the banks are having separate identity, maybe for the reason of profitability and competition. Some time back the Manubhai Shah Committee was formed by our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for restructuring of the banking sector and for recommending as to how best the banks after nationalisation can be brought to work for the benefit of the common people. Unfortunately, the said report did not come up. With the existence of a separate identity the people suffer much. For example a man or a business man cannot have transactions through the present banking system with the other man in our country, without having untold hardship. A man from a village in Karnataka cannot have his transactions with a man in Nagaland, though in both the places there may

be branches of rationalised banks. The said difficulties can be mitigated if the present banking system changes, either by creating zonal banks or by removing the individual identity of banks. These systems have been tried in the name of General Insurance companies and the Life Insurance Corporation. The railways and post office functioning can also be considered while considering this viewpoint.

Sir, if the entire banking system is put under one umbrella, the following benefits can be achieved:

(1) The Ministry of Banking can be in the charge of the entire economic system with the control of the Reserve Bank of India, as the Central Bank for monetary control. (*Time bell rings*). Sir, I will finish it two minutes.

(2) The banking can be spread to remote villages and transactions can be done throughout the country, without any hitch or hindrance. The entire monetary system will come under the banking system and this will reduce the chances of having black money with the people.

(3) There will not be any difficulty in getting bank's financial assistance to any needy persons since there will be a branch of the bank in every village and deposit mobilisation can also be very effective. The people need not go in search of bank branches of depositing their surplus money or for obtaining bank finance.

(4) Employment opportunities, especially for the locals will be more. With the opening of more and more branches, the grass-root level recruitment will be on the basis of local, who ultimately get promoted with the expansion and or retirement of the seniors. Reappointment of retired people should be stopped and in case of necessity, the retired people can be

taken on advisory panels. District level recruitment boards can be established.

(5) Presently, in potential places the banks are opening their individual branches, resulting in concentration in a particular place. The places become potential in other ways also. With the availability of bank finance in cities and towns, the industries are moving towards cities and towns. If the bank finance is available in their own place, they need not move out to cities and towns. So, it is necessary to make available bank finance even at the village level so that concentration of industries and people in cities and towns can be avoided and villages can be made self-sufficient to some extent.

The following chart of banking will help in effectively spreading the banking system to the entire population: At village level—one small branch of the bank, depending upon the potentiality of the village. At panchayat level—a bigger office, with sufficient staff. At tehsil level—a still bigger office. At district level—A still bigger office. In cities and towns, the number of branches can be determined according to necessity. (*Time bell rings*). Just two more minutes, Sir. The manager at the branch level should be given powers to sanction small loans, as per the recommendation of the village officers, panchayat presidents, etc. as the case may be. In other words the bank officials and the Government officials should work shoulder to shoulder, for the overall development of their area of operation so that no genuine man is deprived of banking facilities. Genuine cases of defaulters should be sympathetically considered for rephasing. By this system, the multiplies of bank finances and default and fraud can be minimised.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Ibrahim, you are consuming your party's time.

SHRI B. IBRAHIM: Sir, just a minute more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): You can take ten minutes, I do not mind.

SHRI B. IBRAHIM: Considering all three factors, the banks in India should be constituted into a corporation or a zonal banking system should be introduced for the betterment of the people at large.

Sir, with these few words, I welcome this Appropriation Bill.

\*SHRI O. J. JOSEPH (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, today I am speaking here after the general discussion on the budget and the declaration of the industrial policy of the Government. The Appropriation Bill is actually meant to appropriate the wealth produced by the people though not fully and to spend in their name. Therefore, we have to give a serious consideration as to how this wealth and resources which the people have produced are being appropriated and going to spend through this bill. This morning some hon'ble Ministers while talking about the price rise maintained that the prices have not gone up much, or even if it has gone up, the increase is not due to the budget. Sir, I am also of the view that our Finance Minister is a very competent man. But I do not know whether he wants to create an impression that his budget would not cause any price rise, that it would not create any repercussions. Pre budget price rise made in the petrol, fertiliser and Railway charges were there. Then naturally not only the small traders but others also would raise the prices of all commodities. Sir, after the Railway budget the food charges in the Railway canteens have been raised the food charges from Rs. 2.50 to 3.50 and some items have been curtailed. This was done even without the

canteen managements demanding for it. What does it mean? Thus the prices have been raised by the Government themselves. And there will be more price rise. If the prices go up like this naturally the working class will be affected and they will resort to agitation and they have to be paid cost of production will go up and further rise and you will not be able to curb the inflation.

Sir, actually while replying to a debate in the Lok Sabha the Finance Minister threatened the small traders with stringent measures if they do not bring down the prices. Let me ask him whether he can control the prices by punishing one or two small traders. How long they have been talking like this? How many bills were passed. You cannot control prices like this. Prices will only go up if their present policies continue. Now I would like to have a passing glance over the things which they want to do through the Budget and this bill. Whether his budget does any good to the unemployed? Does it do any good to lakhs of workers in the handloom industry? Whether it extends any benefit to the lakhs of agricultural workers and poor peasants. It is clear that this budget does not contain any thing for the benefit to the common people who constitute the majority of the working class. But he said one thing in the Lok Sabha. He said that if this country is to progress then we have to bring about radical land reforms in the country. But he also said that the Central Government could only advise the State Governments in this regard. The implementation is the responsibility of the State Governments. Sir, I am reminded of the statement of some Central Ministers who come to my state and declare that those State Governments which do not implement the directives of the Central Government should be dismissed. Fortunately Mr. Venkataraman did not say so. Sir, I would like to ask him whether he is prepared to pay any reward to those

\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Malayalam.



State Governments which had to pay compensation to the landlords etc. in the process of implementation of the land reforms legislation, so that it might serve as an incentive bonus and the other states also will be encouraged to follow suit—Sir, what is the plight of our country today. I saw a recent press report. It is very painful for me to mention this here because it will tarnish the image of the country. Sir, a poor peasant had to yoke two women to his plough, one his wife and the other his daughter-in-law because he could not afford to buy a pair of bullocks and nobody had to help him. This happened in the constituency from which our horrible Prime Minister had won the parliamentary election. Is it not shameful? Sir, can there be any country other than India where a poor peasant had to resort to this shameful act. Sir, what does this Government propose to do to save the people like this poor peasant. Many people are suffering due to damage caused by floods. But what has the Government done, to help these people when small industries or big industries are affected they will be paid compensation. But this Government would not do any thing for the poor people who are ruined by floods etc. whether it is in Kerala, Bihar, Gujarat or U.P. from the money they collect from the people of this country. Whether this Government would give tax exemption; exemption from land rent to land lords and debt relief to these people and allow them to lead a decent life. They have no laws for that—They may show small mercies by granting a weeks ration or so. But they have no policy in this regard. Recently when we asked for central assistance for flood relief work they said that enquiries will have to be made before sanctioning the aid. That means it will be paid after the people have suffered and died. Therefore, what I want to say is that this Government have neither a policy nor even an attitude to do something to help the masses of this country from whom they collect their revenue. We do

not find anything in this budget in that direction. On the other hand Mr. Venkataraman has given some concessions to the big monopoly capitalists. But he has now admitted that these concessions have not brought down the prices. And he has now done nothing. What is that? He has now allowed the motor owners to avail bigger depreciation fund than was permissible so far. This means that they are prepared to give concession to the rich people. That is their attitude. And what is their industrial policy? They say this policy is the continuation of their policy which they enunciated in 1956, Well, I would like to ask them what progress and what industrialisation have been brought about by its implementation all these 21 years. Yes it is the result of this progress that we have seen in the acute unemployment, ploughing of the field with women yoked to the plough and all those things. Their industrial policy according to them would result in maximum production more industries and new industries in backward areas. All these things are very good, no doubt. But are these not empty slogans because they have been saying things like this since long. Do the workers and the peasants have any representation in their programme of industrialisation? No. The purpose of their industrial policy is to export to foreign countries to earn more foreign exchange. It is not to give any benefit to the working class in the countryside, not to give them shelter, not to give them medicine, not to give them clothes and food, but to earn more foreign exchanges. This is their approach. Now the question is whether they would change this attitude. They are ruining the peasants. They are simply carrying out the policy to help the monopoly capitalists in the name of increasing production. The policy of the developed capitalist countries is exploit the undeveloped countries. The policy of this Government is to exploit the cultivators of tobacco, jute, sugarcane and other cash crops to fatten the Indian monopoly capi-

[Shri O. J. Joseph.]

talists. Sir, they say that they are trying to set up industries in backward areas. They have been saying this thing for long. But let me ask Sir, whether there are roads and rails to these areas. There are no roads or rails in such areas whether it is in Telengana or in Bihar. Sir, we have experience in this matter. When we asked for industries they said that it is not possible because there are no railway lines. Therefore, their policy is that if there are no rails there are no industries. This is the policy they have been pursuing all along and I am sure they will continue to follow the same policy. Therefore, this policy must change. If you want more industries and to develop them, you must change your attitude to the working class. What is their attitude to the working class? An hon'ble Minister said in this House that the strike should be called off first and then we can negotiate. This is the attitude. Is it right to insist on calling off the strike first instead of negotiating with these people who are agitating for the redressal of their legitimate grievances.

There was an incident in my State; when the employees resorted to agitation in a Central Government concern—Aralam farm—for the implementation of an award to which the Central Government officials themselves had agreed to, they took the matter to the High Court. This is their attitude.

The workers in this country are often termed as 'casual'. What does this mean? I do not know. Does this mean that these people work only for a few days. I can understand if you call them daily wages earners. But this term 'casual' is merely a ruse to deny the workers their legitimate claims. Then as long as this attitude continues which worker will work sincerely. Whatever the experts might do, without their sincere co-operation and without a feeling that

they would get a share of their labour, no worker will be able to contribute his mite for increasing production.

Mr. Venkataraman says that they have been elected by the people by a thumping majority and therefore, they would implement their policies. I would like to humbly ask him by what majority and by which people. They might have won majority of seats, but certainly not by the support of the majority of voters because of a peculiar system of voting. Even if they have got the majority do they not have a sense of responsibility to honour the sentiments of those who also represent the people? Are you prepared to do something for the unemployed persons for the peasants and for the handloom workers by reducing the price of yarns. There is no policy for extending insurance benefits to the agriculturists. On the contrary all the concessions go to big industrialists. I agree that small industries are also getting some protection. Then let me ask one thing whether there is any special consideration for the workers in the co-operative bidi, coir weaving and cashew nut industries. On the other hand the policy of the Government is to harm these workers in order to fatten the private industrialists in this field.

Sir, now I would just mention one or two things about my State and conclude. Cocoa price has gone down. They say that there is acidity in it. But the Mysore Laboratory maintains that acidity is low. They want to import coca, rubber etc. They want to ruin the cultivators.

When a resolution is passed by the Kerala Assembly with the support of members belonging to Mr. Venkataraman's party, I do not know what brand of democracy it is which do not respect the sentiments of the elected representatives. There are the Planning Commission people environmentalists and all kind of people. But for whom? If it is for the people

they should change their policy. When State Government asks for something they should at least be prepared to honour it. Everything is in the name of Planning. The workers, the cultivators, the Government employees—these people have no representation in their planning. What kind of planning it is and for whom? Therefore, I would like to request them to change this their policy and be good enough to do something for the benefit of the toiling masses. Sir, with these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI V. GOPALASAMY** (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I extend my thanks to you for the opportunity given to me. The Appropriation Bill, 1980 is placed before us for discussion. I shall confine myself to some of the important problems we are facing today in our country.

During the last three decades since the declaration of our Republic, we have witnessed kaleidoscopic changes taking place in several spheres in our country. For the first time in our history, economic development in our country on an all-India basis was taken up through a process of Five-Year Plans. To give an overall boost to our economy, our planners had set a pattern of development for the uplift of the underprivileged, the have-nots and for fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of the people who were denied even the minimum necessities of life under foreign rule. Sir, whether we have succeeded in our attempt to boost our economy is the question that has to be answered. When one makes an overall survey of the whole period even the most vociferous critics would have to admit that some progress has been achieved in development in several fields of economic activity but, at the same time, we cannot deny the fact that Plan proposals and Plan performances showed a wide gap. Why were the Plan targets not achieved? Not because they were ambiguous, not because the resources

were limited, but because the implementation was not at all effective. Due to ineffective implementation we have not achieved the targets. As a result, today India has to grapple with numerous problems—the explosive growth of population and unemployment, the gigantic problem of rural backwardness, the threatening problem of inflation and price rise. These are the biggest challenges of the coming years also.

Now, Sir, honourable Mr. Venkataraman, the man of right calibre and competence and the pride of South Indian intelligence, has taken over the reins of the Finance portfolio to meet the challenge. Whether he will succeed or not, he has taken over charge. But the challenges is so gigantic as Giant Goliath I wholeheartedly wish...

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA** (West Bengal): He is more than a David!

**SHRI V GOPALSAMY:** As Prof. Chattopadhyaya says, I hope the triumph of David becomes true in the case of our Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman. That is my wish. But the real situation is not so promising, Sir.

First of all, let us take the problem of price rise. Only this morning I saw a news item in The Statesman titled "Record Rise in Price Index". It was reported:—

"The official wholesale price index for all commodities (base 1970-71) jumped by a record 6.7 points to a peak of 244.6 (provisional) for June against 237.9 (provisional) for May, reports UNI."

Sir, this is the situation. What is the reason for the price rise? As a student of Economics, I can say in simple words that due to inflation there is the price rise. And also we can say that we have inherited it from global inflation because it is not only an Indian phenomenon but also an international phenomenon. The global inflation is telling upon us. How to tackle the problem, how to hold the price-line? There is an interesting

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article which appeared in the Indian Express on June 17, 1980 by Mr. J. D. Sethi. As I have no time to go into it, I want to say about one point which he has made. He says:

"With the rate of global inflation being much higher than ours, the decline in India's terms of trade not only adds to cost but causes reduction in GNP of one-half to one per cent, and this gives a base-line imported inflation of seven to eight per cent. There is no escape from it."

How to combat inflation? I can say that one of the important components in the structure of inflation is black money. There is evidence to show that a parallel economy and generation of black money have returned with a greater force than ever before. The political structure has started making too many demands on the economy and these demands are met through illegal transactions. Such illegal transactions create conditions which are largely inflationary. Unless the parallel economy is destroyed, we cannot make a dent on inflation. That is a point which has to be looked into.

The other most serious problem is the unemployment problem. The problem of unemployment has assumed an alarming proportion in our country during the last two decades. The reason why the problem causes an alarm is that it is not an economic problem alone, it is the biggest social problem of our country. The volume of unemployment and underemployment in our country have become a source of acute social and political unrest in the country. How to solve this problem? Sir, I find an article in Business India by Mr. A. K. Chaturvedi. He puts it aptly:

"In India, the slow rate of growth of investment together with the decline in the labour-capital ratio, has slowed down the growth of employment opportunities. The high rate of growth of population and

labour force has also contributed to the problem of unemployment. Normally two jobs in the industrial sector generate three jobs in the service sector, but insufficient investment in employment generating industries has led to the sluggish growth of employment in the service sector. Though investment in the industrial sector has increased manifold in the last two and a half decades, a large share of that has gone to large scale industries which have a low output capital ratio and a high capital labour ratio."

To solve the problem of unemployment, I can suggest one or two solutions. If the bulk of national investment takes place in the rural areas, the rural migration could be considerably reduced, which could in return be utilized for the rural works such as participation in land improvement, irrigation, construction etc., which can create enough jobs. Steps should also be taken to reduce the large-scale industries and enhance the small-scale industries, more job orientation in education and such other fields. Our Finance Minister has correctly assessed this aspect because in his Budget speech I find him say: "It is this Government's firm belief that economic growth could be accelerated and its fruits widely shared only if employment opportunities in rural areas are significantly augmented. ... As an integral part of the new plan, we have therefore decided to launch a massive National Rural Employment Programme." The other problem which draws our attention now is that of the farmers. There is a hike in the price of the petroleum products. The high cost of diesel and fertilizers has given a terrible blow to the farmers. The farmers were already suffering, and they were unable to meet the high cost of the inputs. Now their hardships have become double-fold. So, I would like to suggest the Government that unless you give some incentive and unless they get a remunerative price, they cannot carry on the agricultural operations. So, I

want to say that you should try to subsidise diesel and fertilizers used for the agricultural purposes. The proviso of subsidy should be applicable to all areas, not only the drought areas.

Sir, a word about paddy. Sir, I find that the wheat lobby in our country is more powerful than the paddy lobby. Of course, there is no paddy lobby. Now only our Members have started speaking about the paddy lobby. There was a Chief Ministers' Conference two days ago and in that conference so many things have been said regarding paddy, and the Agricultural Prices Commission has also recommended something. But one thing, I want to say, that is that the A. P. C's calculations of the cost of production of paddy, are not at all correct. They said that the cost was Rs. 92 per quintal of paddy. That is not correct. Sir, I am not saying this from any study papers or books. I am telling it from my own experience. I come from a village, from an agricultural family. I am engaged in cultivation. So, I know that the cost of cultivation of a quintal of paddy would be in between Rs. 115 to Rs. 125. So, I would like to request the Government to fix the procurement price at not less than Rs. 130 per quintal of paddy as demanded by most of the Chief Ministers two days back.

Sir, another important problem to which I want to draw the attention of the Government is that of the long-pending demand in Tamil Nadu for the Sethusamudram Ship Canal Project. Sir, there was a news item about a fortnight back I think the Central Government is not prepared to take up the Project as it is not satisfied with the feasibility report. Sir, this project is an important project. It will help the economy of our country because this Project is to cut a navigational canal across a narrow strip of land near.... (Time bell rings) Mr. Vice-Chairman, please be lenient.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Your party has 12 minutes; I have given you 15.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Another five minutes. I have got to make some important points.

This Project is to cut a navigational canal across a narrow strip of land near Pamban to link the Gulf of Mannar with the Palk Bay with the object of reducing the travel distance by 300 to 350 miles for the ships sailing from the West Coast to the East Coast.

A high-level committee, constituted in 1963 with Shri. C. V. Venkateswaran, retired Development Advisor to the Government of India, as Chief Engineer, observed that the Tuticorin Harbour Project and the Sethusamudram Project should be executed as parts of one and same project as their success depends on each other. I think it will cost Rs. 100 crores. Why should we abandon the Project? They say that there is no feasibility. Let us reconsider it. I would like to request the Government to reconsider the earlier decision and review the Project taking into consideration the suggestions made by the then committee.

Sir another serious problem is the intrusion of foreign trawlers in our territorial waters, particularly off the coast of Tuticorin. Foreign trawlers come from Taiwan. They come and rob our fish, our sea-wealth. They not only take the fish, they cut the nets spread by our fishermen. The damage is huge. Our fishermen are shedding tears. I can say that on June 28 in "THE HINDU" it has appeared:

"Foreign fishing vessels have damaged nylon nets worth about Rs. 1 lakh laid by Tuticorin fishermen in the sea about 15 km. from here it is alleged."

After a few days, another foreign vessel, a Taiwanese trawler, was caught, and I think 18 members of the

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crew were apprehended. Even Mr. Kalyanasundram a Member from our State from the CPI, made a special mention about this in the House. These trawlers come, and the mother ship will be waiting in the ocean. Thus these trawlers rob us of our fish and take away our fish. So, I would like to request the Government to establish special coastal guards for special patrolling, well-equipped coastal guards to stop this menace.

Sir, I am very much pained to go through the report of the Department of Official Language attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs, where I find unimaginative efforts being made to accelerate the pace of Hindi's use in Government departments and also in non-Hindi-speaking areas. Sir, in that report, on page 11, I see a mention about arrangements for sending police telegrams in Hindi. Sir, I would like to request the Members of this House who are sitting here and also the officers who are outside, to imagine the difficulties and sufferings we are subjected to. Sir, you will remember, during the Janata regime, a family travelled from Tamil Nadu to New Delhi by the G. T. Express. I think on August 8, 1978 and that family was robbed by decoits at knif-point near Bina. At the Bina railway station when the head of the family approached the Police Inspector to lodge a complaint, the Police Inspector refused to register the complaint. He simply told him: "Unless you give it in writing in Hindi, I cannot register your complaint." So, that happened during the Janata regime. So, if you ask the police, if you request the police to register complaints in Hindi, then when we people come to the Capital city or to the northern areas, we will be put to hardship and suffering. Sir, in this connection, I want to say one thing. I have got the fullest confidence in our hon. Prime Minister, who is not parochial in her outlook, that she will

stand by the assurance given by her father, the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru. When she came to Madras before the Parliament elections, she participated in the Periyar-Anna celebration organised by our D.M.K. Party. When she spoke before a mammoth crowd of one million which gathered on the Marina sands, she gave the assurance that Hindi will never be imposed on non-Hindi people, and that the assurance given by Jawaharlal Nehru will be respected and honoured. But, at the same time, I see that there is a mania to go in for Devnagari typewriters. I do not find fault with them. But when they talk of the need for conversion of Roman typewriters into Devnagari typewriters, is that the way of respecting the assurance given by Nehru? And there is one more point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Gopalsamy, now you have to conclude.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, before I sit down, I want to make only one point. Sir, you will remember that there was a fanatic Minister in the Janata regime, a Hindi-fanatic Minister, the famous Mr. Rajnarain, who issued instructions to the hospitals that the prescriptions should be given in Hindi. What would happen then to doctors who studied medicine in English? I think Mr. Rajnarain would have considered it a wise decision to solve the population problem, instead of compulsory sterilization. Now, in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a similar thing is being tried by some greedy officials. I would bring to the notice of the Government the pernicious ways in which Hindi is being imposed by greedy, fanatic officials who are sitting in top positions in the Department. So, I would like to request the Government to come forward to allay our fears and also to instruct the officials properly who try to impose Hindi on others. With these words, I conclude my speech.

**श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद । यद्यपि चालू वर्ष का बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़े परिश्रम और योग्यता से बनाया है और कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा किए हुए वायदों का भी ध्यान रखा गया है परन्तु इस संबंध में मुझे कुछ कहना है । मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ आई है और दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । कहा जाता है कि उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं, अनाज के भंडार हमारे पास हैं । देखा यह जाता है कि मंहगाई पर इस स्टॉक का कोई असर नहीं पड़ रहा है । उपभोक्ता दिन प्रति दिन तबस्त होता जा रहा है । अपनी सीमित आमदनी से इस मूल्य वृद्धि का कैसे सामना करे ? वह हतबुद्धि है । इधर संसद और विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के समय कांग्रेस जनों ने जनता से विशेष कर यही वायदे किए थे कि बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को हम स्थिर करेंगे और मूल्य घटाने का भी प्रयत्न करेंगे । हमारी पार्टी केन्द्र और अनेक प्रदेशों में बहुमत में आई और शासन संभाल रही है । हमारे लिए हुए वायदों का अभी तक कोई असर नहीं हुआ बल्कि उलटा ही असर है मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं और जनता में निराशा व्याप्त हो रही है । जन साधारण में मंहगाई चर्चा का मुख्य विषय है । कांग्रेस शासन की आलोचना इस विषय पर प्रारम्भ हो गयी । इसके कारणों में पूँजीपति और व्यापारियों का बड़ा हाथ है । उनके गोदामों में सारी वस्तु जमा हैं और साधारण जनता मंहगाई में पिसी जा रही है । सरकार की ओर से सख्त कदम मूल्यवृद्धि को रोकने के लिए यदि नहीं उठाये गये तो असंतोष बढ़ता ही जायेगा । बजट में जिन वस्तुओं के करों में रियायत दी गई थी उनसे उपभोक्ता को कितनी राहत मिली ?

स्पष्ट है कि उसे तो अधिक से अधिक मंहगाई का ही सामना करना पड़ रहा है । गरीबों का तो यह हाल है कि दोनों समय छोड़कर एक समय भी पेट भर खाने को नहीं मिलता । एक कहावत थी कि दाल रोटी खा रहे हैं । आज दालों के भाव असमान छू रहे हैं । मध्यमवर्ग के लिए भी दाल खाना कठिन हो रहा है फिर गरीब तो दाल खरीद कर खा ही नहीं सकता ।

वितरण प्रणाली पर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और उसके लिए बजट में खास तौर से प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि जिसके द्वारा सरकार की दृष्टि वितरकों पर बनी रहे । इसमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है । राशन दुकानों से बड़ी मात्रा में माल काले बाजार में जा रहा है ऐसा रोज ही सुनने में आता है । इस काला बाजारी में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक अधिकारी वर्ग पर नजर रखना आवश्यक है । कालाबाजारी पकड़ने वाले अधिकारियों को प्रोत्साहन और कालाबाजार में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों को कठोर दण्ड दिया जाये ।

कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर खोले जायें और आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण उनके द्वारा हो । परन्तु इन पर भी सरकार की सजग नजर रखी जाय । छिपे गोदामों से माल बरामद कर सीधे जनता में उचित भावों पर वितरण किया जाय, यह नहीं कि माल तो बरामद हो गया परन्तु कानूनी झगड़े में पड़ा सड़ रहा है और जनता भूख से मरी जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में दो साल तक सूखा अकाल पड़ा । राहत कार्यों से सरकार ने कुछ मदद की परन्तु वहाँ की स्थिति अभी भीषण है । एक तो मंहगाई और दूसरे बेरोजगारी ।

[ श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी ]

मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख शहर जबलपुर में चार पांच सुरक्षा संस्थान हैं जिनका सीधा संबंध केन्द्रीय सरकार से है। हजारों मजदूर और ऊपर का स्टाफ इनमें कार्यरत है। मुझे वहां पर जाने का मौका मिलता रहता है। वहां द्रांस-फर और निशुक्तियां समय समय पर होती रहती हैं। परन्तु वहां रहने वाले लोगों के वयप्राप्त लड़कों व लड़कियों में बड़े रूप में बेरोजगारी व्याप्त है। कोई काम न मिलने से वहां का युवक वर्ग अनैतिक कार्यों में लगा हुआ है। नई भर्ती दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोगों को लाकर की जाती है। जहां ये फैक्ट्रियां हैं वहां के योग्य लोगों को वहां ही काम मिलना चाहिए। इस ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां के युवक वर्ग को काम मिलने से वहां के निवासियों को बड़ी राहत मिलेगी। वरना इन तत्वों के कारण उनका वहां रहना कठिन हो रहा है।

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सरकार वचनबद्ध है। अतः इस संबंध में योजनाबद्ध कार्य होना चाहिए। देश के वर्तमान उद्योगों का शुद्धीकरण और विस्तार जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक नये उद्योग लगाने से भी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। वर्तमान उद्योगों की उचित देख-रेख और विस्तार से तुरंत निशुक्तियां संभव हैं। स्थानीय लोगों को कार्य मिलना चाहिए। निशुक्तियां करने वाले बोर्डों में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। इसकी जांच भी आवश्यक है। मैं इस ओर विवेक रूप से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हूं। यही दो तीन बातें रहती थीं जिनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती थी। मैं इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करती हूं।

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill and I would like to make the following comments on this Bill.

First, I would like to call our collective attention to the fact that in this Bill we are appropriating Rs. 55,220 crores. Our Gross National Product last year 1979-80 was Rs. 80,000 crores and it must have gone up since because of inflation. But, taking this Rs. 80,000 crores of last year and comparing it with the Rs. 55,000 crores that we are appropriating this year, I would simply want all to note that in effect 70 per cent of our Gross National Product is what we are talking about. We are not going to spend all the 70 per cent. There is some complication in this. But the total in this Bill is the equivalent of 70 per cent of our Gross National Product.

Now, Sir, the second thing to which I would like to call the attention of the House is that behind this Appropriation Bill is something like over Rs. 3,000 crores of direct taxes and something like Rs. 13,000 crores of indirect taxes that have been approved already by the other House, that is, the Lok Sabha, that is to say, 18.2 is in direct taxes and 80.8 per cent in indirect taxes, making a total, as the honourable Member speaking earlier said, of 18.6 of our Net National Product that is included here as total taxation.

I would like to refer here to four items in the Appropriation Bill which are the largest items. The largest item is "Repayment of Debt". It appears after item No. 43 and it is Rs. 26,988 crores, that is to say, about 50 per cent of the Appropriation Bill that we are about to pass is going for the repayment of debts and we should really add to this the item called "Charged—Interest Payments" which is Rs. 2,597 crores. We then get really about Rs. 28,000 crores which is over half, which is about a little



more than 50 per cent of the total in the Appropriation Bill. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to say to you and through you to the House and to the Finance Ministry that I believe that we should really have a good discussion one day in this House and in the other House on our mounting public debts. I have never seen anything on this in any government publication. I think we should speak about our public debt which is growing so vast, and about what its effect on our investment is, what its effect on our production is, what its effect on the inflationary situation is and, above all, what its effect on our children and grandchildren, our coming generation is. Now this is all that I want to say on the first largest appropriation here which is "Repayment of Debt".

The second largest appropriation item is from item 20 to item 25 which deal with the defence appropriation amounting to Rs. 3500 crores. Now, I only want to ask here whether our defence appropriations are subject to the kind of detailed civilian review, civilian financial review, by the Ministry of Finance and by the various audit offices that we have in any other department of any Ministry of the Government, with all the caveat that we would like to make with regard to the security considerations in our country. But what is involved here is next to the item "Repayment of Debt" is the largest appropriation item, from item 20 to item 25, that is, on military expenditure, amounting to Rs. 3,500 crores. I just want to ask the Finance Minister something about the procedures and review of this item by civilian authorities. The third large item here is relating to Posts and Telegraphs—Items 17 to 19—appropriating Rs. 1500 crores. Again, I ask the question. I ask: Whereas the Railways are subject to such detailed study and review as a separate item, I do not think we are paying attention as a House to the Posts and Telegraphs which has such a large appropriation.

The last large item to which I call attention is in Item No. 42 relating to the Ministry of Finance itself. What is this "Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance" which is stated here, amounting to Rs. 1200 crores? Look at Item 42. There is a kind of curious division between Revenue Account and Other items of expenditure which amount to Rs. 262 crores as Charged and Rs. 903 crores on Capital account. What is this 'Other expenditure'? Probably it is very clear to the Finance Ministry; it is not to me.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, how many minutes have I got?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Your time is already over. Anyway, you can take 5 or 7 minutes more.

✓ DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: I will take five minutes only.

Looking at the smaller appropriations after these 4 big appropriations—we have on Agriculture and Related Items; I add them up to Rs. 22,000 odd crores, I am rounding off crores—I would like to know whether there is a kind of balance between this appropriation and what the States are doing in relation to our priorities within the agricultural fields, such as the new emphasis we are giving to the pulses and oil-seeds, and so on, and what the Centre is doing here. What is behind this item related to what is being done in the States—in my State, for instance? I have been studying the Budget of my State that is why I am asking the question.

Secondly, on irrigation there is an appropriation of Rs. 70 crores. Our whole high-yielding variety programme is a function of irrigation, and I look forward to the day when programmes of high-yield variety will also become a part of rain-fed, dry agriculture, which will lead to a nearly 50 per cent increase of our production.

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah.]

Now, about Foreign Trade, with an appropriation of Rs. 470 crores I ask the same question: whether there is any study being made and action being taken on subsidies, not only because it is wasteful but also because the United States in two of its recent actions has imposed countervailing duties on our ready-mades, textiles, and industrial fasteners. So the subsidy programme needs to be reviewed not only because, I believe, we cannot afford it but also because it is going to hit back at us.

I have similar questions to ask with regard to petroleum, chemicals, etc., whose appropriation is Rs. 700 crores, and we know there is going to be an out-flow of Rs. 3000 crores.

A word about Education, where, I hope very much, the Education Ministry will move more into the co-ordinating standard setting area than on operative education and expand the only programme which belongs to the poor majority—Adult Education.

May I end, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with my familiar question? My familiar question is this. I see that in the Appropriation Bill, Parliament is discussing and voting on Rs. 19,000 crores and Parliament is voting but not discussing on the Consolidated Fund on which it can vote and which it cannot debate; it votes without debate...

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): Almost two thirds is not voted.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: That is the point I am making. Thank you very much. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Parliament which should control the power of the purse. I think, is not controlling more than one-third of it; every year the Consolidated Fund is growing. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I myself believe that this is a British, colonial left-over of Budget presentation. We should scrap it and devise something like a 'Swadeshi'

Budget. Secondly his 'Consolidated Fund' does not make any sense, because when I look at the items, I would like to ask the Finance Minister really, has he got some criterion under which he has put some items under the Consolidated Fund and other items as voted by Parliament? I must say that for the life of me I cannot accept this division except on two items, the amounts being given to the States which are very large sums as decided by the seventh Finance Commission and approved in Parliament, so there is no question of now rediscussing it. I can understand that. I can understand the President of India's appropriation being under the Consolidated Fund and not being discussed by Parliament but just being voted. On the other hand, I do not understand the principles behind which the division is made between certain sums which go under the Consolidated Fund not voted by Parliament. Even voting by Parliament has become a very poor show this year because the guillotine fell much faster on the process of discussing the budget and the demand for grants. Therefore, my question is whether this distinction that we are making between the Consolidated Fund and Voted by Parliament which is an heritage of British, should not be scrapped and some more understandable and rational system and Appropriation Bill be presented to us. Thank you.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, by presenting a make-believe budget, the hon. Finance Minister has proved his ingenuity beyond a shadow of doubt. He wants us to believe that as a result of this budget provisions and allotments made under the different Heads in the Appropriation Bill which have been properly explained by Dr. Adiseshiah right now, the production and productivity will increase, infra-structure such as power, coal and transport will steadily be better, prices will be held under effective check and so on and so forth. Sir,

like a quack, he has prescribed only symptomatic treatment for the very deep economic ills and yet hoped to restore the health of the economy. He does not treat the problem as an expert doctor going to the very root of the illness suggesting radical and permanent cure. Sir, more than a month has elapsed between the presentation of the budget and the consideration of this Appropriation Bill. "Proof of the pudding is in eating", thus goes the saying. It is not possible to cover all the aspects in a short span of 15 minutes. I will, therefore, confine myself to a few instances in order to prove the hollowness of the tall claim made by the hon. Finance Minister. For instance, take the large concessions or, if you like to call them, the package concessions given to industry, trade and commerce in the budget proposals. Only recently, the Finance Minister himself has lamented that all his good proposals have not been well-received by the industry, trade and commerce. He is so unhappy. He says that his expectations have been believed by industry, trade and commerce. Therefore, he is showing them red eyes. He tells them, "If you don't behave, then I have to take the 'danda'." That is what he said in the Lok Sabha. He did not use these words. I am expressing his feelings. He used some other word. Now, let us take another example. What about the effective check on the galloping prices? Last year, the rate of inflation touched a record high of 40 per cent. And this year, the trend is noticeable even after the Budget is presented. Today in the very first hour itself we were discussing how the prices are rising. though there is a difference of opinion why the prices are rising, there is no disagreement amongst us as to the rise in prices. The reasons may be assigned differently by different people, but the prices are rising. And if this trend persists, then there is no doubt that by the end of this financial year, this will touch at least 30 per cent. In February, you have paid one instalment of dearness allow-

ance to the Government employees. And from 1st May, you have given another instalment, and it is so rapidly increasing that you do not know yourself as to how many instalments you are going to pay to the Central Government employees. Apart from any other economic consideration this is only an instance as to how these issues are so inter-connected that if the prices rise, they will affect all kinds of people. And I am only illustrating this payment of instalment of dearness allowance which is paid from the exchequer and for which, of course, you have not made any provision in the Budget or in your Appropriation Bill. And you may be required to pay many more instalments of DA because the trend in price rise is such that it is likely to touch 30 per cent.

Coming to the deficit, Sir, what was the deficit shown in the Budget? A deficit of Rs. 1400 and odd crores is said to be the deficit in the Budget. Sir, I humbly submit that similar claims were also made by the previous Finance Minister when he presented the Budget last year. And you saw how the prices rose. They rose by 11 per cent within a period of one week, and subsequently rose upto 20 per cent. And this year, the deficit has been put at Rs. 1400 and odd crores. And I believe that by the end of the year this deficit will not be less than 3,000 crores of rupees. For want of time, I am not going to elaborate it. But during the general discussion on the Budget, Members had pointed out this to the hon. Finance Minister. But the Finance Minister feels that he would be able to effectively keep this deficit within the reasonable level of Rs. 1400 crores. Unless some miracle happens, unless some law of nature helps the Finance Minister, I have grave doubts whether he will be able to limit this deficit to Rs. 1400 crores which he estimated in his Budget. I have a feeling, as I said earlier, that this deficit at the end of the year will go

[Shri Narasingha Prasad Nanda.]

beyond Rs. 3000 crores. And because of capital mobilisation and because of injection of more than Rs. 5000 crores into the economy, Sir, the problem will be that there will be a high rate of inflation and we will be sitting as if on a volcano which might explode at any time and completely bring about a collapse of our entire system. Sir, there can be absolutely no doubt about the trends of 1980. But about one who refuses to read the writing on the wall, what are you going to do? Sir, I know that Mr. Venkataraman is a very eminent economist. He has been a Member of the Planning Commission and his reputation as an economist is well known. But it is not his reputation that will help us. It is not the eminence of an economist that will help us. He has to deliver the goods. The question is, is he able to inspire confidence in that section of the people in whom he has reposed complete confidence? Does he find any initiative in the industrial circle, in the trade circle, in the commerce circle? Have they taken the inspiration? Are they doing anything either to help in the restoration of the health of this economy or are they doing anything which would show that they have also good intentions and they are prepared to co-operate with the Government? The point is that you are trying to fix a square peg in a round hole. The time has come when we have to seriously consider these things. I am not blaming the Finance Minister himself. He has his constraints, the constraint of the system, the constraint of the economic policies that we have adopted. I am not blaming him personally. But the time has come, as Dr. Adiseshiah has rightly pointed out, when we have to consider all these things. I mean unless you treat us as children, you would not be closing your ears to even constructive criticism we are only voting for Rs. 19,000 crores, more than Rs. 36,000 crores are from the Consolidated Fund, that means about two-thirds of the expenditure we have no right to vote, one-third of

the expenditure we do vote, but as he rightly said, much of it is guaranteed. What is then actually discussed in Parliament? You have an expenditure of more than Rs. 55,000 crores. In real effectiveness how much of this amount do we discuss on the floor of the House?

Dr. Adiseshiah has raised the fundamental question whether we will go about this colonial system of accounting, setting expenditure against revenue and then coming with an Appropriation Bill, putting some figures here and there, according to the needs. Our expenditure requires a scrutiny by civilian authorities and that Parliament is not able to do it. So we must fix some means and some way out must be found by which this expenditure can be scrutinised. Of course, I know, the Finance Minister will at once say that they have got the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Accounts Committee can go into this question in detail. But we know the scope of the activities of the Public Accounts Committee constituted by Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee does not satisfy all the requirements which have been raised by Dr. Adiseshiah very rightly.

Now, Sir, I was telling you about the trend of 80s. If you really want—I mean not as a slogan—to deal with the problem of poverty, if you really want to deal with the problem of unemployment, if you really want to bring about socio-economic transformation through the process of a bloodless revolution, if revolution can come without blood, then you have to do some basic thinking about your entire approaches to the finances of the country. And, if you do not do that and if you do not select a particular direction, if you do not know your manzil, the ultimate goal, which you have in view, this kind of thinking with the problems like a quack and undertaking symptomatic treatment will not yield any tangible results.

Sir, I honestly feel that the capitalist system is now collapsing. We have

to build a new system, a scientific system whereby we can bring real socio-economic transformation. I am not developing that point for want of time. I have just given an indication that the trend of 80s is that capitalism is going to collapse and unless you take the warning in time and correct your policies and programmes you may fall into the vertex of this crisis and it may have very very unpleasant effect on our society, on our polity and on our economy. Sir, I will take one more point about the foreign companies operating in the country. Though I have a detailed note with me on these foreign companies, I do not want to go into the details. But you will be surprised to find, Sir, that between 1973-74 and 1978-79, although the number of foreign companies and their subsidiaries has decreased numerically, their assets have increased proportionately. Take for example, Sir, in the year 1973-74, the total assets of these companies were to the tune of Rs. 1363.7 crores and in the year 1978-79, the assets have gone up to Rs. 1706.6 crores, notwithstanding the MRTP Act, notwithstanding the Foreign Exchange and Regulation Act, notwithstanding the licensing policy of the Government and other policies to restrict these foreign companies and their subsidiaries in their trade and commerce in our country. Has the Finance Minister suggested any measures to check this growth of the foreign companies in this country? I would humbly submit, Sir, the answer is emphatic no. You can realise how seriously—it is very unfortunate that I have to say so—the Government is taking the recommendations of the Sachar Committee on Company Law. The Sachar Committee made its recommendations for amendment of the Company Law and MRTP Act a long time back. It is pending with the Government which came seven months back and till now the Government has not applied its mind to the recommendations of the Sachar Committee on the amendment of the Company Law MRTP Act and the Finance Minister has suggested nothing. He has not done anything

to show that the Government really intends to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee.

Sir, I had some more points to submit but I shall leave some of them to be developed by my learned friend Mr. Dhabe. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Shri Handique, not here. Shri Roshan Lal, not here. Shri Krishna Nand Joshi.

श्री कृष्णानन्द जोशी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल की सपोर्ट में खड़ा हुआ हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सोच समझ कर एक बलेंस बजट पेश किया है। उनके बजट की सभी ओर से, चारों तरफ से सराहना हुई है। कुछ बातें हैं, जैसे अभी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, उसका पुराना असर अभी तक गया नहीं है। लेकिन जल्दी ही इस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही होगी। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में कहा कि अगर होर्ड्स और ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स लोग आवश्यक कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं तो हमें आवश्यक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। हमें उम्मीद है कि व्यापारी और जमाखोर इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे और अपने में सुधार लाएंगे। हमारे देश में चीजों का वितरण ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है। वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार करना बहुत आवश्यक है जिससे लोगों को समय पर चीजें मिल सकें। यह ठीक है कि सरकार की तरफ से हर प्रान्त को सामान भेजा जा रहा है, लेकिन यह सामान उपभोक्ताओं को ठीक से नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिसकी वजह से कठिनाई हो रही है। चीनी का जहाँ तक सवाल है, जरूर उत्पादन कम हुआ है। लेकिन एक-दो महीने के बीच में, जुलाई और

[ श्री कुष्मानन्द जोशी ]

अगस्त मास तक ही इसमें कठिनाई की सम्भावना है। लेकिन उसकी बाद हमें उम्मीद है कि भाव गिर जायेंगे।

दालों के उत्पादन के लिए हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। क्योंकि ये वस्तुएं इम्पोर्ट नहीं हो सकती, बाहर से नहीं मिल सकती हैं। इसलिए इसके लिए टेक्निकल ब्रेकथ्रू की आवश्यकता है और इसके लिए उत्पादकों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सब्सिडी ज्यादा देनी होगी।

खाने के तेल का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसके लिए भी आयात में और बाहर से मगाने में काफी खर्च हो रहा है। इसलिए नान ट्रेडिस्तल आयल सीड्स, सूरजमुखी (सनफ्लावर) और सोयाबीन आदि की खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए जिससे कि इतका भी समाधान निकल जाये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। 1980-81 के प्लान बजट में केवल 850 करोड़ रुपया प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से देने का विचार हुआ है। लेकिन वहां की आबादी को देखकर, वहां के पिछड़ेपन को देखकर यह राशि बहुत कम है। अगर हमें रोजनल इम्बैलैन्स कम करना है तो इस राशि को कुछ बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और इसके लिये डिमान्ड है कि कम से कम 155 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता और दी जाय। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, जिसमें आठ जिले आते हैं उनके लिये भी 8.25 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग भी शामिल है। 1980-81 में कुल 35.7 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान केन्द्र की तरफ से हुआ है जो कि बहुत ही कम है। इस

सम्बन्ध में उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका ध्यान 1972 में हुए सेमिनार की तरफ जो कि अल्मोड़ा में हुआ था, दिलाना चाहंगा, जिसमें कि प्रधान मंत्री जी गई थी। उस वक्त कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ समझते थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश का यह इलाका शायद आर्थिक दृष्टि से बोझ बना हुआ है। लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह बोझ नहीं है, यह रीढ़ की हड्डी है और इस पर हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास बहुत कुछ निर्भर रहता है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस सेमिनार में आश्वासन मिला था कि हमारे उस इलाके का बजट, इन आठ जिलों का बजट, हिमाचल प्रदेश के बजट के बराबर होगा क्योंकि क्षेत्रीय दृष्टि से और क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से या आबादी की दृष्टि से दोनों बराबर हैं। परन्तु अफसोस की बात है कि जब कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का बजट 85 करोड़ रुपये के करीब का है हमारे इन इलाकों के लिये जो धनराशि निश्चित की गई है वह केन्द्र व प्रदेश मिलाकर 72-73 करोड़ के करीब बनती है। इसलिये यह जो प्रान्त की तरफ से, प्रदेश की तरफ से 8-10 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग उस क्षेत्र के लिये की गई है वह बहुत आवश्यक है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन इस पर विचार करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आजकल बाढ़ की विभीषिका चारों तरफ है। चाहे वह अनावृष्टि हो और चाहे अतिवृष्टि हो इससे हम हर साल परेशान रहते हैं। लाखों जानें जाती हैं और लाखों की सम्पत्ति इसमें नष्ट हो जाती है और हमारा बहुत सारा धन, चाहे केन्द्र का हो, और चाहे प्रान्तों का, इसमें खर्च हो जाता है। इसके लिये हमें राष्ट्रीय

स्तर पर और युद्ध स्तर पर, वारफुटिंग पर इसका मुकबला करना होगा और इसके लिये एक नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी जिससे कि हम इसका मुकाबला कर सकें और भविष्य में इससे कुछ हद तक हमें छुटकारा मिल सके। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता होती है कि हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के मनीफेस्टो में इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आश्वासन दिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इस के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मनीफेस्टो में कहा गया है :

"Congress(t) feels deep concern at the indiscriminate and reckless feeling of trees and the depletion of our forests and wild life, which upsets the ecological balance with recurring misery to the people and disastrous consequences for the country's future. Projects which bring economic benefits must be so planned as to preserve and enhance our natural wealth, our flora and fauna."

उसके बाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घोषणा पत्र में कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इसके लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी और यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अभी फरारी के महीने में एक रेजोलूशन के द्वारा एक कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ है जिसका प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन उसके चेयरमैन हैं और उसके टर्मज आफ रेफेंस हैं।

"To review the existing laws on the subject of environmental protection at the Central and State levels and recommended legislative measures required for ensuring environmental quality."

To recommend appropriate and adequate machinery in Government both at the Central and the State levels for improving environmental quality and to maintain ecological balance..."

यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उसे अपनी रिपोर्ट 31 जुलाई 1980 तक देनी है। मुझे आशा है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही सरकार को दे दी जाएगी और उसके बाद आवश्यक कार्यवाही हो सकेगी। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ों में जो नदियों में बाढ़ आती है, चाहे वह नेपाल की साईड में आती हुई नदियों की हो, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ों की तरफ से हो इसका मुख्य कारण जंगलों का कटान है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जंगलों को बचाया जाए। इसके साथ ही ऐसी नीति अपनाई जाए जिससे कि जगह-जगह पेड़ लगाए जा सकें और ऐसे पेड़ लगाए जा सकें जिससे कि जमीन का कटाव रुक सके और एग्रीकल्चर का जो प्रेशर है वह भी कम हो सके। इस संबंध में मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ जो पहाड़ों में दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं उनकी तरफ दिलाऊंगा। 14 अगस्त, 1977 को तवाघाट में एक घटना हुई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट उस वक्त वहां के एक स्थानीय सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता श्री सुन्दर लाल बहुगुणा जी ने दी थी जो वहां गए थे और जोकि चिपका आन्दोलन के लिए मशहूर हैं। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो लिखा उसमें से एक पैराग्राफ मैं पढ़ दूँ जिससे कि वहां की जो परिस्थिति है उसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं :

"तवाघाट क्षेत्र में हुई दुर्घटना कोई आकस्मिक घटना नहीं थी, बल्कि कई वर्षों से इस देश में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के क्रम में सबसे बड़ी दुर्घटना थी। दर गांव तो सन् 1937 में ही भूस्खलन से उजड़ने लगा था। सन् 1955 में गव्यांड घंसेने लगा। 20 वर्ष बाद 1975 में इसकी पुनरावृत्ति हुई। 45 घर टूट गये पिछले सात वर्षों

[ श्री कृष्णानन्द जोशी ]

से, जब से सारे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित करने वाली बेलाचल दुर्घटना उत्तराखण्ड में हुई, प्रति वर्ष इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं के समाचार मिल रहे हैं। उसी वर्ष इस क्षेत्र में तवाघाट और नारीयण आश्रम के बीच बरसात के दिनों भूस्खलन और नाले में बहने से कुछ जाने गई। 19 जुलाई, 1977 को दोपहर 1 बजे धारचूला से 5 कि०मी० आगे तवाघाट सड़क पर दो बार गांव के 35 मकान स्पाण खोला (नाला) की बाढ़ और रेड़े के नीचे दब गए। पास की दुकान में बैठे हुए 11 व्यक्ति जान बचाने के लिए भागते हुए इस रेड़े की चपेट में आ कर मर गये। धारचूला (भारत) और धारचूला (नेपाल) में पिछले वर्ष बारी-बारी से बाढ़ और भूस्खलन के शिकार होते रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष नेपाल में एक पूरा गांव दब गया। गोत्फा गांव में भी पिछली बरसात में ही कई जगह दरारें पड़ गई थीं।”

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसका रेफ़ेंस इसलिए भी दिया कि इसमें हमारी सेना के 33 सिपाही दब कर मर गए थे, जो सीमा सुरक्षा के लिए वहां तैनात थे और 9-10 स्थानीय आदमी भी मरे। वहां पर आर्मी बैरक थे लेकिन अचानक भूस्खलन हुआ, बाढ़ आ गई।

इसी तरह से अभी यह ग्यांमू (उत्तर-काशी) में दुर्घटना जो पिछले महीने हुई है जिसमें 40 व्यक्ति मारे गये और गांव के गांव बह गये हैं। तो इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं जो हो रही हैं इनको रोकने के

लिए हमें जंगलों की जो तबाही हो रही है उसका संरक्षण करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसलिए ऐसी नीति बनानी होगी जिससे कि उन पर प्रेशर कम पड़े।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक चीज की ओर और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं उसके बाद बंद कर दूंगा। पिछले दफे प्रधान मंत्री जी बागेश्वर में जो हमारा सुदूर का इलाका है वहां आयी थी वहां के लोगों ने उनको एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था। इस मेमोरेण्डम में मुख्य दो तीन मुद्दे थे। पहला बागेश्वर अंचल हेतु टनकपुर बागेश्वर रेलवे मार्ग के निर्माण की योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाये। दूसरा, बागेश्वर पिण्डारी मार्ग को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन मार्ग घोषित करते हुए केन्द्रीय बजट से उसका निर्माण विकास किया जाय तथा तीसरा पिण्डर घाटी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाये।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस पर सिम्पैथेटिक कंसीडरेशन किया जायेगा। आशा है कि केन्द्र सरकार इसको देखेगी।

एक और चीज कहकर मैं बंद कर दूंगा। रानीखेत या अलमोड़े में आकाश-वार्णा केन्द्र के लिए 19 फरवरी 1969 को सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री जी ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था और कहा था कि 71-72 तक वहां ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन बना दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अफसोस है कि वह अभी तक नहीं बन पाया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी बनाने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):  
Prof. Parikh.



PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH (Gujarat): Sir, I would prefer to speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): No, no, you start today. Then you will get priority. Otherwise you will not get priority.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH: The Minister is not there; the Deputy Minister is not there. And the House is very thin. I would prefer...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): That is your choice. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 30th July, 1980.