

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following letter dated the 26th July, 1975, has been received from Shri K. Chandrasekharan:—

"In view of my impossibility to attend the current session of the Rajya Sabha, I request that the House may be pleased to grant me leave of absence for the current session."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Chandrasekharan for remaining absent from the meetings of the House during the 93rd Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. The Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1975

II. The Defence of India (Amendment) Bill, 1975

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

I

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1975, agreed without any amendment to the Kerala Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1975, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1975."

II

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1975, agreed without any amendment to the Defence of India (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1975."

I. THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1975

II. THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I would like to seek your permission to move the two Bills—Appropriation Bill on supplementary grants and the Appropriation Bill on excess grants—together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, there is no objection from the Members. Yes, you can move.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of Supplementary Demands for grants of Rs. 148.26 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 28th July, 1975 and expenditure of Rs. 137.50 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants were laid before this House on the 22nd July, 1975. The Introductory Remarks

appended to the pamphlet explain briefly the main items comprising the additional items.

Of the total Grants and Appropriations of Rs. 285.76 crores, assistance to State Governments accounts for Rs. 160 crores and the balance of Rs. 125.76 crores is for assistance to public sector enterprises. Transfers to State Governments provided for include Rs. 75 crores as advance Plan assistance to enable them to sustain approved outlays in core sectors of irrigation and power; Rs. 50 crores to tide over their temporary ways and means difficulties, Rs. 50 crores for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs and Rs. 5 crores to provide relief to weavers who have large unsold handloom stock.

Assistance to public sector enterprises includes Rs. 23.71 crores for the National Textile Corporation to meet cash losses due to operation of the Controlled Cloth Scheme and for additional working capital, Rs. 25 crores for the Coal Companies, Rs. 10 crores for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for purchase of specialised mining equipment, Rs. 20 crores for Agricultural Refinance Corporation to meet commitments in respect of disbursements under IBRD/IDA assisted projects, Rs. 29 crores for the Fertilizer Corporation of India for meeting commitments of the Korba Project, etc., and Rs. 15 crores for the Indian Oil Corporation for the Salaya Terminal and Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali Pipeline.

As full explanations for the requirements have been given in the footnotes under the Supplementary Demands, I would not burden the House with further details but would answer any points that may be raised by the hon. Members during the discussion.

Sir, I move.

Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India

to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of Demands for excess Grants relating to the year 1972-73 voted by the Lok Sabha on the 28th July, 1975 and the expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India and incurred in excess of the sanctioned Appropriations for that year. The reasons which led to the excesses have been explained in the foot-notes below each Demand or Appropriation in the statement of Demands for excess Grants which were circulated to the hon. Members on the 8th May, 1975.

As the House is aware, excesses over Grants/Appropriations are revealed after the Appropriation Accounts are compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or the Defence Accounts or the Posts & Telegraphs Accounts or the Railway Accounts authorities, as the case may be. These excesses are, in the first instance, required to be scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and it is only after they have looked into the facts of each case and recommended their regularisation that the matter is brought before Parliament. The excesses for 1972-73 were scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee who have recommended the regularisation of these excesses in their 134th Report. In view of this, I do not propose to take the time of the House to explain these excesses in detail.

The excess expenditure of Rs. 116.01 crores spread over 27 Grants and Appropriations was more than offset by savings under other Grants and Appropriations. This excess constitutes 0.52 per cent of the total amount of sanctioned Grants and Appropriations for the year 1972-73. This was significantly less than the excesses during the previous year which constituted 0.89 per cent over the sanctioned provisions of 1971-72.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

I am glad to inform the House that the Appropriation Accounts for 1973-74 reveal significant improvement in this area; the excesses have fallen to Rs. 10.87 crores constituting only 0.50 per cent of the sanctioned provision for that year. I would like to assure the House that every effort is made and will continue to be made to avoid such excesses as far as possible.

Sir, I move.

The questions were proposed

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are three historic dates in our country's freedom struggle. One of them is 15th of August, 1947 when our national flag was unfurled over the Red Fort. The other is 14th of December, 1971 when we tried to undo the mischief that was done at the time of partition by British imperialism by creating on both sides of our country a hostile country, which hostile country was deliberately created to jeopardize our independence, to pressurise us from outside in order to make us give up our real freedom and in order to make us come under neo-colonialism. The other historic date is 25th June, 1975 when a crushing blow was given to the conspiracies of our enemies abroad and inside our country to undo what we have achieved in the past and to block our path forward. I want to say that these are very important dates.

When the British imperialists were forced to quit our country, they were hoping to come back soon. Therefore, in the act of partition they had, on the one hand, created a hostile State on both sides of our country and, on the other hand, they had constructed the Instrument of Accession of the Princes in such a manner that all those Princes could either join Pakistan or India or declare their own independence. All this was inbuilt in the scheme of partition so that they could later on come back. But the way history marched forward, the British were no longer

on the world scene. The British who used to claim that their flag flies all over the world and the sun never sets on that flag, have shrunk back to their small island, which small island, for months together when fog and smoke join together to make smog, lives in perpetual darkness and where except for electricity there is no light available. But then American imperialists took over from the British and the American imperialists tried to establish neo-colonialism in all the countries of the world which achieved their independence after the Second World War. And those American imperialists had been hatching conspiracy after conspiracy against our country, in order to subdue our country. The first time when Eisenhower offered arms to Pakistan late in December, 1973 we remember those days how our great Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru protested and asked him not to create imbalance of power in this sub-continent by arming Pakistan. Then Mr. Eisenhower said that India could also come along and get arms on the same terms. But our great leaders in a thundering reply said that our country had not been subdued by the British imperialists and it will not be pressurised by any other power also. So, Sir, what I want to say is that the American imperialists had been egging on Pakistan to attack India again and again, arming Pakistan to compel India to go in for armaments on its own so that it could not devote all its efforts to build up the country's economy. Then in the year 1971 when the military dictatorship of Yahya Khan took over, East Pakistan started a murderous campaign, murdered more than 3 million people and more than 10 million people had to come to India and our great country, though poor, looked after them and ultimately when the war was forced on us, we went to the aid of Bangla Desh and our armed forces scored a glorious victory for the first time in our history. The old pressure of imperialists of egging on Pakistan against our country was undone and then the American imperialists started the new game. It was that ever since 50s they had launched organisations like CIA.

Bogus Foundations were established. These foundations were inspired by the CIA money. There was infiltration of the CIA organisation and its money in the writers, in the intelligentsia, in the students and into certain organisations which were out to undo the basic economy of the country, thwart the democracy and secularism in the country. And we saw how one after another language riots were organised in Assam. It was tried in Andhra Pradesh through the Telengana movement, then through another Andhra movement. The students' movement in Gujarat was infiltrated by these reactionary people and we have seen what results were sought. And at this stage we now how Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan who has been in league with the American imperialists was brought in from oblivion and he gave the slogan of turning Bihar into another Gujarat and that chapter was started on 18th March, 1974, when an effort was made to block the entry of the Governor of Bihar Assembly, when the State Assembly was sought to be *gheraoed* and property of more than one crore rupees was burnt. That was the process in which Jayaprakash Naryan became the field marshal of reactionaries and that was the process which he tried to spread from Bihar to other States of the country but that process suffered a defeat in Bihar itself. That process could not go forward despite his efforts in the Punjab where he tried to gain support with the help of Jana Sangh and other parties. It could not go forward in any other State like Kerala, West Bengal or Andhra Pradesh and it was in these circumstances when these reactionaries who has been defeated at the poles in 1971 and 1972 were again and again defeated in their attempts to disrupt and disintegrate our country and further partition our country. We know certain 'president' who called for destabilization of the situation in India, we know of a certain foreign secretary who in olden times talked of a policy of non-alignment and we know of another foreign secretary who was very often tilting things against us. When all this failed, Jayaprakash Narayan became a messiah. He tried to undo the situation in our country. He gave slogans of partyless

democracy and of a total revolution, of a total undefined revolution of the counter revolutionaries. When all this failed, making a cause from the situation arising out of the Allahabad High Court judgment, these reactionaries tried a new offensive from 12th June. But on 25th June a decisive blow was struck first of all against the conspiracies of American imperialism, against neo-colonialism of our country in a new way. Secondly, a big blow was struck on the enemies of the people, on the reactionaries, on the communalists who wanted to undo all that we had done in the past and wanted to thwart our march towards socialism. Now this in itself was a big blow. I was not in my country when this happened. I was in the United Kingdom. People from my country who went over there after the first few days of emergency, common people from the Punjab, common peasants, they were happy with the new situation. Their reaction to this situation was very positive. They said that the prices were falling, the offices were functioning more efficiently and the police was behaving better. They said that for the first time those people who had exploited and looted and indulged in blackmarketing and smuggling, those people who were enemies of the common people, they were struck. All this is very good. But we cannot guarantee that the good impact that this emergency has created, the good climate that has sustained for the last one month, will continue to advance until and unless we examine the situation and look after some aspects of the situation.

Sir, I want to say that one question that was repeatedly raised there in the United Kingdom, and that has also been raised by common people whom I have met in my country during the last 7 days that I have been here, is : What is the guarantee of the implementation of the 20 or 21-point economic programme which in itself is very good, which has very good intentions ? What is the guarantee that programme will not go by default ? This is a very relevant question. This question arises in the mind of everybody because

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unfortunately we have inherited a bureaucratic machinery from the British. The administrative machinery is the same as was built up by the British imperialists in order to oppress us. The bureaucrats have also been brought up with the same outlook. I will give some specific instances how these bureaucrats are behaving in emergency, whether with the common people or with the representatives of the people, and all that. The only guarantee of getting things done is through getting the cooperation of the common people unleashing the initiative of the common people. I have seen, Sir, that though in the olden times Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say that the march-forward of the nation, the implementation of the plans, lies in the involvement of our people, and our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has also been saying this, for the first time a new process arising, a new enthusiasm, a new light in the eyes of the ordinary workers of the Congress and the CPI and all those people who are pledged to this country, that now is the opportunity to do something, to build up our country, to increase production, to overcome all the snags and faults of the past. But that is not that easy.

I would like to say something about the question of price control. Firstly, I have come to learn that the prices of certain essential commodities have come down. The price of Dalda had specially come down. In the same emergency, when prices of all these commodities are falling, now Dalda has become more and more non-available to the common shopkeepers who were selling Dalda. This is the situation when in Ghaziabad the Dalda factory has closed down. At the same time, there is a new shortage of cement also. Also we find that some of the varieties of the goods that the common people need are becoming more and more scarce. Now I would say until and unless we take steps to take hold of the production at the very production point of all the essential commodities that our people need, whether Dalda or food-grains or textiles or drugs or sugar, and make arrangements for their proper dis-

tribution, things would not work. I was glad that a certain assurance was held out by Shri Brahmananda Reddi about distribution through depots and all that. But until and unless a proper machinery is set up and that machinery is looked after by popular people's committees, by the mohalla committees under which these depots are functioning, and until and unless a continuous process of supply to the distribution machinery is geared up, I am very much afraid that there will be a setback, and that setback will bring disappointment in its process. I want to say, Sir, that I have some direct experience of the way the emergency is being dealt with by the bureaucrats and I want to give you some of the facts. I have been raising in this House repeatedly the question of the behaviour and the functioning of the Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh Union Territory because it is particularly under the Central Government. I had the opportunity of seeing him thrice last year. I held long discussions but they came to naught. Nothing happened about them. And this time when the emergency was declared—I am speaking it on the authority of my colleague in the other House, Pandit Amar Nath Vidyalkar who represents the Chandigarh constituency—the Congress Committee in Chandigarh of all the 15 wards decided to lead a deputation of all the Presidents of the 15 wards of the Congress Committee to this gentleman, Mr. Mathur, the Chief Commissioner. When the 15 member deputation went to his office, he refused to receive them. He said : "Why 15? I am not going to receive 15. I will only receive 4 members." First of all, they thought of going back but then they thought it is new emergency and he is now drunk with power. So 4 of them agreed to go to him and the moment they entered his office and said : "We have come to extend our co-operation in the new situation of emergency", he said : "What co-operation? What are you talking of? It is our job to run the State; it is not your job". And then those people came back and bitterly complained to Shri Amar Nath Vidyalkar who represents them in the Lok Sabha.

Then, this gentleman nominated a committee on the 12th of July. The committee was nominated on the 12th of July to advise him and on that committee is Mr. Sri Chand Goel, the Jan Sangh leader who had been put in jail on the 26th of June, perhaps without the knowledge of this great Chief Commissioner.

Then this Chief Commissioner instructed the Vice-Chancellor of the University to take away the admission of Vinit Kumar who is the General Secretary of the Students Federation and the All-India Students Federation and the Punjab Students Federation and he is one of those people who are upholding the emergency, who were supporting all the measures taken against exploiters, and a deputation was led to this great man which he refused to receive.

Then he was here in Delhi yesterday. In his absence, a deputation was taken to the Education Secretary. The Education Secretary made clear to the deputationists that there were two lists prepared; one list was of the RSS boys and the other list was of the militant students and Mr. Vinit Kumar's name, who is the General Secretary of the Students' Federation, happened to be on the list of militant students and he said that the Chief Commissioner does not agree. The Vice-Chancellor tried to send another deputation which was headed by a member of the Senate of the Punjab University and who is also the Secretary of the Legislators group in the Punjab, Comrade Sher Singh, MLA. But this Education Secretary said that all this was being done on their instructions and on the instructions of the Chief Commissioner. Now this bureaucrat is ruling there. He does not listen. If this is the way he treats the members of the Congress Committee, you can imagine how will he be treating the Students' Federation and how will he treat the deputationists from the Congress Party. Now if we want people's involvement, if we want a new enthusiasm to be created amongst the students and the youth for the implementation of the 21-point programme,

then the bureaucrats with this outlook have to go. Declarations have been made in this House; circulars, I am told, have been sent that all those above the age of 50 who have not the head to carry out their job or who have something against them or who are not capable of dealing with the situation, will be retired. I demand in this House with full sense of responsibility that if you want anything good in Chandigarh, you please take away this Mr. Mathur or let him be put on another job somewhere else because things cannot improve if deputations are not going to be received or if co-operation extended stinks like mess to this Chief Commissioner.

There is another case of Mr. Veerinder Somli. When in the beginning Jayaprakash Narayan started his movement, he was able to fascinate some of the middle-class intelligentsia, some middle-class lawyers, some doctors, some students also and Mr. Somli who is not connected with any political party, for a time was "Jayaprakash Narayan Zindabad walla". Later on he came to learn the reality and he changed. Last year he joined the National Union of Students, the Congress organisation there. Now the Congress organisation had gone to this Chief Commissioner saying: "He is our man" and gave it in writing but because some CID constable at one stage might have written this fellow as shouting Jayaprakash Zindabad, he has been put in jail in Chandigarh. Nobody is prepared to listen. (*Time bell rings*) Sir, please give me ten minutes; it is very rarely that I speak.

Then I want to say about the way this censorship is operated. I wish the Minister for Information and Broadcasting was here; I wish whatever I say is conveyed to his Ministry. Now, first of all, there is a positive task that enjoins upon this Ministry.

That positive task is to educate the people about who Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is and what he has been doing. If, Mr. Chairman, Sir you will bear with me, I want to tell you that there were many

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people in England also, mainly from the middle-class, who were affected by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's *Jadu*. There were many people from the working-class who were affected by this Mao Saheb's *Jadu*. We held public meetings. We held more than a dozen public meetings and we brought out in concrete terms the career of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and his doings in the Indian situation right from the days when he formed the Himalayan convention at the time when the Chinese had not crossed over and when the relations with China were not bad and he tried to support them to the time when he adopted Mao as his Guru and he began saying that revolution comes through the barrel of a gun. From that time to this time what has been this great Jayaprakash doing? How did this great Jayaprakash give up the Bhoodan business and come back to support the basic democracies of the youth? He would hold that as a model for India. How did this great Jayaprakash Narayan, who calls himself a moralist—he would start by saying that Sardar Patel is to blame for Mahatma Gandhi's assassination because he did not take severe action against the RSS—ended up by saying here in Delhi on the 6th March this year:

"If the RSS is fascist, I am also a fascist?"

The great moralist, who started a movement against corruption, brought into being a Ministry in Gujarat through the back of Mr. Chimanbhai against whose corruption they were supposed to be fighting. This great Jayaprakash Narayan, who talks about democracy, could not wait for six months for the Lok Sabha elections to come under the same Parliamentary system. This system has certain shortcomings and failings and we have been pointing them out and it has to be improved. He went to Gujarat and the combination of his people went through a staged election. When that victory had come, he did not dare to wait for six months for the Lok Sabha elections to come and he talks of democracy. This gentleman is being paraded by international agencies, supported by the CIA, who hold conference in Posh hotels in Lon-

don, as a Gandhian, that this man is a great colleague of Gandhiji. Now, as I said the other day also, this man was never with Gandhiji so long as Gandhiji was alive. For whatever reason this man was always opposed to Mahatma Gandhiji. After Mahatma Gandhi's death also this man first made a bid to come to power in the 1952 elections through the Socialist Party. When that did not come through, this man went into the Bhoodan movement and became a follower of Vinobaji. This man is not a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi and he is forty years younger to him. The correct description would be that this man is a *Chela* of a *Chela* of Gandhiji. This man is a disciple of a disciple of Gandhiji. He has not been a true disciple of Vinobaji. It is by flouting him that he came to lead this movement and ultimately compelled Vinobaji to depart from the Sarva Seva Sangh. I leave him at that and I think, Mr. Chairman, you are not going to give me more time.

I want to come back and show concretely how the censorship is functioning? As my colleagues are aware, before coming to this House I was the Chief Editor of a daily paper in Jullundur called the "Nawan-Zamana". The gentleman in Jullundur, who is the Deputy Commissioner, happens to be there for four years. We have been fighting elections in 1971 and 1972 and he knows who we are? About the way my paper has been treated by the censor during these days, I want to give specific instances. I want to go on record because the day before yesterday this Deputy Commissioner threatened to arrest one of my colleagues on the desk. The reason for that I will come to. No. 1, the Prime Minister wrote a letter to Mr. Fernandes, after the emergency, refuting his allegations. What is the result? That letter of the Prime Minister is censored by the censor imposed on us. No. 2, there were speeches of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our colleague of this House, Mr. Harsh Deo Malaviya, about the RSS and Anand Marg between the 12th June and 26th June. My paper gave references from those speeches and the great censor-walla cut out those

references to the Prime Minister and Mr. Harsh Deo Malaviya exposing the RSS and Anand Marg. Then, the Communist Party of India's Central Executive Committee met here and adopted a resolution. That resolution was printed in full in the central organ of the party, the New Age, I presume after proper censorship, but portions of that resolution were also cut out by the censor. Then, the All India Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution welcoming the emergency and giving a rousing call to the working-class to rally behind the Prime Minister in order to implement the 21-point programme. Even that was deleted. They wherever the word 'counter-revolutionary' occurs in my paper, whenever we try to define the RSS, the Anand Margis and the other agents of American imperialism, that word stings him like snake-bite and the censor comes down upon the word 'counter-revolutionary' and cuts it.

Then, I wrote a letter to the Manchester Guardian—it is simply the Guardian now—when I was in the U.K. That letter was prominently published by the Guardian after great pressure; it was published in many, many papers belonging to Indians. That was flashed by the PTL. I sent a full text of that letter to the paper, and the censor refused to published that letter which was flashed all over the country. It was after a great *jhagda* that the next day they permitted—that day they did not permit me—only a curtailed, cut-out version of that letter. Then I wrote letters from the United Kingdom telling how the meetings were held, how they were supporting the Prime Minister, how they had welcomed the emergency, how they had welcomed the fall in prices; and all the working class in Britain is more and more realising that India is now entering a new phase. Even these letters of mine were censored and they had cut them.

Mr. Shamsher Singh Josh, Secretary of the Legislature Group, Punjab, and Vice-President of the Kisan Sabha there, gave

a call that the kisans must come forward to take upon themselves the task of implementing the emergency. Even that was cut out. Mr. Avtar Singh Malhotra, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the CPI and Secretary of the Punjab unit, gave a call to go into action against fascism and neofascism and to see to it that the RSS, and the Anand Margis were not able to regroup themselves and to come into action again. This was also deleted. And my editor rang me up this morning. He was in tears. He said, these people are sitting over our heads and they want the Akalis and the Jana Sanghis to come back. The Akalis are not going to come back because of the Chhangani Commission's Report—I will come to that point later on. They are treating them in such a way. He said that if the Syndicate had take over Punjab, they would not have been treated worse.

There was a statement by Mr Joginder Pal Pandey, State Minister in Punjab. He said, we will improve our roads and get aid from the Centre for this. That was blacked out. When our comrades protested, the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, Mr. Ram Gopal, said, "What do these Ministers know? We know what is the situation in the country and what should go and what should not go."

There is another instance. There is a paper conducted by the CPM, called the Lok Lahar. The Lok Lahar people began saying that there was a great man called Marx, that he made a statement; that there was another great man called Lenin, that he made a statement, and then they wrote that there was a great man called Mr. M. Tung and he also made this statement. They printed three paragraphs. That great intellectual did not know that Mr. M. Tung was Mr. Mao Tse-tung. That was allowed to go. This is the way we have been treated.

Our comrades wrote a note welcoming the decision of seven States including Punjab that they would take over the cotton trade. That note was passed by the junior

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 censor. But this gentleman, Chowdhury Rajinder Singh—he is actually a kulak—who was sitting over the head of the junior censors, came and deleted it when the page had been done. First we compose the news and then take out the galleys to the censor and then we compose the page. At the second stage he deleted this welcome statement by the seven State Governments that they would take over the cotton trade. Whenever our junior editor went and asked him, "Why have you cut it out?" he said, "Get out." He said, "I have to come to you again and again. You have been posted here to attend to our needs." He said, "Shut up." Our junior editor is a young man and he has also some fire in him. He also said, "You also shut up." Then the District Magistrate ordered his arrest. And then my assistant editor telephoned me. I told him, "Let him go to jail. I will see where he remains in jail or what happens." The District Commissioner knows us for several years. He knows our relations with the Government. Anyway, this is the way my paper is being treated. He knows it very well that even sitting in Delhi, I control my paper. All such sorts of things are happening. If censorship is going to be exercised in this way, if this caution is not going to be taken, what is the use?

One thing I forgot to mention. The PIB releases were censored. I will bring those documents to the notice of the Home Minister if he likes. The PIB, the UNI and the PTI items which had been pre-censored are being censored again. Articles lifted from our own central organ, the New Age, are being censored once again. One article written by Com. Rajeshwara Rao, General Secretary of our Party, headed "Reaction dealt first blow: now smash it" was cut out. If this sort of treatment is to be meted out, what is the need and necessity for censorship? (Time Bell rings). Please hear with me for two or three minutes. Yesterday when Shri Brahmananda Reddi was speaking in the House he was upholding Comrade Bhushesh Gupta's points that this censorship

has to be exercised with some intelligence, that we have to fight the right reactionaries, that we have to fight the people's enemies, that we have to unleash the initiative of those who want the Prime Minister's 20-point programme to take this country forward and so on. Mr. Brahmananda Reddi was making this point. I request this speech to be circulated to the Censor. I am sorry that now things are being left to the bureaucrats.

Take another thing. The other day a transmitter was caught with the U.S. Naval ship marking from the river bed in Devas and the gentleman involved was the Devas Prince or whoever he is. And look at the censor. It cuts out this news. I say if these people's enemies, these scoundrels who are trying to subvert the democracy, are not going to be exposed how are you to fight the whispering campaign that goes on day in and day out against all that is good in this country.

Sir, I am for the implementation of the 21-point programme. I am all for utilising this emergency effectively. It is for the first time that the State power has been used externally against our enemies who were out to make a new colonial India and internally against those who were thwarting our march towards socialism and democracy. Therefore, this important instrument of censorship cannot be entrusted to people who are still thinking of the ages when they were living under Badals and Atma Singhs and the other Minister from Bhatinda who were taking bribes and posting their own men to lucrative jobs.

Now the Chhangani Commission has come out with its report. It was a great battle by this very Punjab Ministry led by Giani Zial Singh who wanted files repeatedly from the Government to be put up before the Chhangani Commission but their request was turned down. Our party which brought forward this case had to spend Rs. 30,000 to defend the case. We are a poor party. We somehow raised these funds. Now, later on after great pressure the Government agreed to give the files.

Now in this instance 31 out of 52 grave charges have been upheld against Badal and company.

Now it was Shrimati Indira Gandhi who conceded Punjab to them. It was Indira Gandhi who on the 9th May conceded all their three demands about no-land ceiling on Gurdwara land, no income tax returns and the Gurdwara elections. On the 10th June they discovered that all the demands were conceded and, therefore, there was no need for a morcha. Now after the 26th June when their great benefactor, J. P. was in jail, their well-wisher Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, was in jail, the Prime Minister announced her 21-point programme to which nobody could raise any objection. Though the Prime Minister had consistently tried to meet all the legitimate demands of the Sikhs and the Akalis they decided to offer morcha in batches and re-arrested. In fact they were trying to escape the verdict of the Chhangani Commission. They were trying to escape the verdict of the people on their deeds in the past. What I want to say is that the bureaucracy in the Punjab has been infiltrated by people whom the Badal Government had brought up. Now what is needed is rigorous measures to screen that bureaucracy. It is necessary to call a conference of all the people put on censorship of papers to put some sense into their heads to tell them what is what. After all they are not trained to censor papers. We know what their digits are. We know what their outlook is. We know their past. Their Rishtedars are big landlords, Bhaijis and Kaurjis. Therefore, all sorts of steps are needed to be taken. Sir, in that Convention there was so much enthusiasm. Congressmen, Communists and others numbering about 1,200 participated. There was such light of hope in the eyes of the common man and the workers of the two parties. But their enthusiasm can sustain only if they are put in committees which control these bureaucrats to push the 20 point programme forward to take the country forward.

With these words I resume my seat.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bills No. 3 and 4, 1975. Sir, we are passing through an emergency and the purpose for which this emergency has been clamped upon the country, the facts that led to such clamping and then the results or consequences of the emergency have been very well narrated by the Prime Minister, and they have also been dealt with by the hon. Members of this House. If I put it in my own way, the three aspects of the emergency are (1) political stability; (2) administrative alertness; and (3) economic growth. Much has been said on political stability and my hon. colleague, Sardarji who has just finished his speech, dwelt at length on the subject, and even earlier there were speeches on the subject. On economic growth and economic progress, we had a full day's discussion yesterday or the day before. Sir, taking advantage of this emergency and keeping it as the background for my speech at this juncture, I would like to stress the fact that administrative alertness is the subject that must always catch the attention of our great leaders and persons occupying high offices. And administrative alertness in its ultimate analysis should bring about greater efficiency and least corruption. Greater efficiency can only be brought about and least corruption can only be had when the officers are infused with an enthusiasm or with a spirit that they must do their job sincerely and properly and on time. Sir, dealing with corruption, so many committees at the State level and at the Centre had been set up and they had given their recommendations. But one fact can always be stressed and can never be lost sight of and that is that delay is the root cause of corruption. Whenever there is any delay in the administration, that leads to corruption. I would request the hon. Minister of State for Finance to see that during this emergency, all the departments are geared up in such a way that the files move quickly and with a set purpose—not that they just move from one desk to another and they are just sent back without any result being achieved. Sir, I have my own ad-

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ministrative experience. I know a number of cases where the common man, for whom we stand and for whom this emergency stands, goes to the officers, puts in an application and after two or three months, he is told that that office has no jurisdiction in the matter and he must put in an application to some other Office. Is it not proper for the Government to put some public relations officers in each of these departments nowadays? All the commercial undertakings in the country have their public relations officers. Either that duty should be cast upon the head of the department, or some officer should be put there who must guide the common man and tell him "This application is not within the jurisdiction of this department; you should go to this particular department and see that the application is made there." And when an application is made, a date should be fixed for the disposal of that application. The man applying should know by what date he must go to the authority concerned to find out the result of that application. Villagers, I know, traverse a distance of 20 miles, 35 miles and 40 miles to go to the district headquarters and they spend a lot of money and then they are sent back and told that they should come back after 15 or 20 days. This banking round of the villagers without any result frustrates them very much. So I would impress upon the hon. Minister who is present here that it should rather be made a rule in the offices that when a person makes an application, he must be told whether the particular office is competent to entertain that application or not. And secondly, a date should be given instantly to the person and he must be told by what date his case is going to be decided, or he must know where he stands. If this is done, then I think it will go to a great extent in removing the evil of corruption.

When dealing with administration, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what curbed he has placed in these days of

emergency on the financial expenditure? This House for years together has been crying and crying hoarse, I should say, that the financial expenditure incurred by the Department is too heavy and every year it has been going up. Can we get an assurance from the hon. Minister to the effect that at least during the emergency financial expenditure is going to be reduced by 5 per cent or 10 per cent or 20 per cent? I am not speaking of the Home Ministry because it is burdened to a larger extent with the exigencies of the situation. If the hon. Minister is going to have the administrative expenditure cut, I think it will be a great achievement of his Ministry.

Coming to the taxation laws—we have on the anvil the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill after the Lok Sabha has passed it—while we have one uniform income-tax law for the whole country, sales tax laws are different for different States. Commodities are just the same all over the country. Production may differ from place to place. Flow of commodities may also differ. But can't we have the same rates throughout the country so far as sales tax laws are concerned? I think some uniformity will have to be brought about. If it is brought about, it will be to the convenience of the customers and manufacturers who are a bit hard hit on account of procedural matters. Regarding procedure, there is a common saying that ignorance of law is no excuse. But our laws are such that even a man of common understanding cannot make head or tail out of them. What is it that the common man can understand? He can understand law if it is simpler. Procedural matters so far as taxation or income-tax laws are concerned, they are so complicated that they can be taken up only by those who are experts and not by common traders or common manufacturers. I would, therefore, suggest that these laws should be simplified. There has been a set of committees to go into the question as to how laws can be simplified. Have they come out with their suggestions and if so how far they have been implemented?

Another matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister is about the nomenclatures in administration. When we go from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, we come across different designations for officers performing the same duties throughout the country. In U.P. you will come across Collectors. If you go to Karnataka you will see Deputy Commissioner. In some States there may be some other designation. Why is it that we do not have in the whole of the country one designation for officers performing the same duty? Can't we have it? In some States there are Secretaries to the Government. But in Karnataka he is not only Secretary, but he is known as Commissioner. In other States Commissioner is a separate man who deals with his subjects separately. So, it is only the Central Government which can impress upon the State Governments that this nomenclature so far as administration is concerned should be one and the same throughout India so that it may represent a particular category of job and the common man does not suffer on account of his ignorance of these nomenclatures or designations.

Sir, it was about a year ago or about ten months that there was a crack-down on the smugglers and the whole country welcomed it. Now, we have come to know that the Government is taking necessary steps to see that all the properties that stand in the names of the smugglers or even the *benami* ones are taken over by the Government and the Government is taking steps to see that it is able to lay its hands on them. Sir, this affairs of smuggling or, for that matter, any violation of the law so far as money matters are concerned, cannot be the act of the culprits only unless certain persons belonging to the Government are also involved therein. Any person, howsoever daring he may be, even hundreds of Mastans in the country, cannot smuggle unless there is a conspiracy between the officers and the smugglers and there is connivance on the part of the officers. And, Sir, this point has very well been realised by the

Government. When we say so much about the smugglers, what about the officers themselves? These are the days of emergency when the bureaucracy has to be respected and I have always respected it. I do not say that bureaucracy should be blamed for any matter or for any untoward thing that happens in this country. We have to separate the chaff from the grain. Unless we do that, I do not think we can improve matters. Have we done that, Sir? Now, take the case of the Commercial Tax Officers. You must be knowing, Mr. Chairman, Sir, about them because you were dealing with the subject for about four years or so because commercial taxation was your subject. Sir, I have found the Commercial Tax Officers having about eight bungalows or ten bungalows which are worth about two lakhs or three lakhs of rupees each. And, what about the Income-Tax Officers? I won't say all of them are bad; but some of them are bad. What has the Government done about them? They submit statements to the Government about their property. That is all. Similarly, the Customs Department is there; then the Income-Tax Department is there; and then, Sir, the Commercial Tax Department is there. In the case of all these three Departments, the case of all these three Departments, what has the Government done and what is the Government going to do in respect of these officers? Are they going to live the cost of the nation in the same way without realising what the emergency means or is the Government going to come down on them heavily? Sir, we want an assurance in this regard. What is the Government going to do with regard to such officers? And, when I speak of the delinquent officers. I very much realise that those officers who have been very much helpful to the Government should also get their due share and they should not only get good promotions, but they should also get good increments. Such a system should be envisaged for the future also. Sir, my predecessor was speaking about the bureaucracy and he said that we have inherited this system from

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the Britishers. Sir, those who were in service at the time of the British, I think, would not constitute even five per cent now. I mean that not even five per cent of them would remain in the country now. Either they would have retired from service or gone away by the natural process. But, today, we have in the services all those who were recruited, at least most of them, after independence was ushered in India. But, so far as the rules and regulations are concerned, we are very much guided by these rules and regulations and conditions of service which are found in the other countries also. So, I can't help using the old saying, "Canadian fruits do not grow in Indian climate". So, we should look into these things. Sometimes we find that those officers who are very sincere and who want to move in a certain direction towards the welfare of the nation cannot move at all because these rules do not permit them and, on the other hand, certain officers take undue advantage of these rules and regulations and they work to the detriment of the nation. So, I would request the honourable Minister to see that these things, especially matters on the administrative side, are looked into. I do not know whether it would be very much relevant if I make another appeal. The Administrative Reforms Commission, which had such a big paraphernalia at that time, submitted some reports which, I think, had some wisdom. It is not that its reports should be brushed aside. Certain recommendations at least which the Government may find suitable to the occasion can be applied and the rules and regulations may be amended or framed in that direction.

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Sir, after all this, again, I would rather seek your indulgence and the indulgence of the House if I become a bit parochial in putting up two or three demands on behalf of the Karnataka State from where I come.

We have been very much stressing the

fact that Karnataka State, which was once a pioneer in hydro-electricity generation, will be able to take up the lead again, provided money is given by the Central Government for its Kalinadi project. If the Kalinadi project is completed, then, I think that not only it will produce the cheapest hydro-electricity in the country but it will be able to give this power to the southern grid also and States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from Kalinadi the State Government has made a very reasonable and very convincing case for setting up a thermal power station there. So I would request the hon. Minister that the case of Karnataka State should be considered in right earnest and a thermal power station should be sanctioned to the State.

Again, Sir, steel is another thing for which, right from 1956 or so, the Mysore State has been clamouring. The Vijayanagar steel plant which we are building will come up nearabout the Bellary area and Hospet area, has yet to see the light of the day. When it will be completed, it will bring about a total revolution in the economic sphere of that State. So I request the hon. Minister to see that some provision is made, and adequate provision is made, for this project at least to make a reasonable beginning in the right direction.

Sir, with these few words, I support the Appropriation (Nos. 3 and 4) Bills, 1975.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, I rise here only to invite the attention of the Government—this is all that we can do at the moment—to certain matters.

Sir, first of all, it is very good to know that they are carrying out certain assessments of properties, of posh flats, in Bombay. Re-valuation of flats in posh localities in Bombay is being done by the Income-tax authorities. It is welcome. In fact, this should have been done much earlier. From the newspaper reports we gather that these flats, furniture and other things have been much under-valued, with

a view not only to concealing the income but also avoiding income-tax wealth-tax and other taxes I would request the Government to make the progress in this behalf known to us as Members of Parliament. It is very, very important for us. Then, I would say that you should not confine only to a few flats, in some areas like Malabar Hill, Kampana Hills or Worli and other places. This can, I think, be extended to other parts of Bombay also where you have reasons to believe that they have made such constructions of big flats with undisclosed incomes. This is very very essential. I should like to know what follow-up action the Government is going to take after the valuation is made. This is very very important. I hope that they will not be allowed to go into litigation again and then keep things pending. You have emergency powers today. You can take action and, if necessary, you can, by ordinance also promulgate measures with a view to preventing the unjust interference by the courts so that you can recover the money and bring to book all those who have been responsible for concealing their wealth and, in fact, evading tax which is a punishable offence. We should also like to have the names of these people who are the owners and occupants of these buildings and flats. I think it is very necessary for the Government to talk to tenants in case there are tenants and other occupants who are not the owners and to find as to what they have to say about these things. Surely, the flats have been rented on payment of black money just as they have been constructed with the help of black money. We all know that they are let out on payment of black money. This has been noted in the report of the Wanchoo Commission. Therefore, I think drastic action is called for. I think that this thing should be extended to other cities also. Take, for example, Calcutta. Why are you giving notice to other cities? Meanwhile, they can remove their things and manipulate their accounts and books. When you take this action in other cities like Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Delhi, you will not have the necessary

documents. Discovery of documents is very very essential in this respect. In fact, I believe that they are already removing these things. They cannot remove the flats, but they can remove many of the other things that have been brought there. They can also do something to manipulate the accounts and so on. I would ask the hon. Minister as to what prevented him from simultaneously carrying out this action and drive at least in the big cities of India. You went to Jaipur house. You found something. You did not go to Gwalior house and other houses and palaces. If you had gone, you would have found hidden wealth and all the rest of it. Now, things have been removed from there. The same thing will happen in this case also. Therefore, I say that it is very essential to lose no time in carrying out the searches—if you do not call them searches, you call them fresh valuation—or whatever you call them. All these buildings and mansions have come up during the last few years by using black money. We would like to read in the newspapers that the drive is on in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and other important cities of India. I am very sorry that the Government did not take simultaneous action in different cities and States. That was very necessary.

Then, after you discover that a big mansion has been built with hidden wealth what do you do about it? I should like to know it. You have put the smugglers in prison. You have arrested some profiteers and speculators. What have you done about the owners of these buildings who have constructed these buildings with black money and hidden income? What about them? They have also sought to fleece others, thereby giving a boost to the land prices in urban areas. What about them? What about their property? I would suggest that as an exemplary action, some of these buildings should be requisitioned by the Government. You have got the DIR today. Make these people surrender these houses to the Government so that you can use them for better purposes. And

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this should be done today. Otherwise, I am sorry. I fear nothing much will come out of this. Well, I appreciate that you have launched it though in a very, very limited manner. These properties are to be treated *prima facie* as illgotten properties, based on criminal actions on their part in the sense that they have committed offences under the income-tax, wealth tax and many other laws, perhaps, for evading the taxes. That should be the presumption. Onus should be shifted on them, those who are the owners of the buildings or flats. It should not be left to you to probe. *Prima facie*, they are guilty people and they should prove that they have done it with white money, not with black money after furnishing the necessary documents to the income-tax authorities and others. Everybody knows that many of the monopolists in our country, profiteers and smugglers, have transformed their black money into such real estates of buildings, flats and so on which again become a source of perennial source of profiteering on their part by way of exacting exorbitant rents. There are people in the country who are in a position to pay exorbitant rents, and in Delhi this is going on. It may be a big multi-storeyed building, it may be a small building, but it may equally be the result of the black money being used in this manner. Therefore, action should be taken. Now, I repeat again that the drive should be extended to other cities immediately. You have lost a few days, and precious few days have been lost. These days have been taken as a notice by those people who arrange their things in such a manner that even when you launch a drive, you will not get the expected results from it.

Then, Sir, one or two things more. With regard to the assessment, Sir, that will be discussed later when the Tax Bill comes. You have given us a voluminous Bill to be discussed today. Sir, have you seen that Bill? If Mr. Pranab Mukherjee does not have a pillow, he can put a cover and use that Bill as a pillow with no difficulty at all. Such a voluminous Bill you have given. We got it this morning and we are supposed to

speak today. I was wondering how long will it take one to read only that Bill. But, now, we are supposed to do this thing. . .

SHRI C. K. DAPHTARY (Nominated): How can you prepare in the course of one morning?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: A few hours, not even a day. Sir, emergency should not mean all that kind of things. Emergency should not mean that you sit there and take all the food of both the morning and the evening together. You cannot do it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: All these things which you have said are there. So, you have read it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All these things may be there. But the Bill is an intricate one. Mr. Daphtary is sitting here. He will certainly tell you that income-tax laws are the most complicated laws. And it is not easy even for a lawyer to understand the intricacies of a measure of this kind or a Bill of this kind, leave alone the laymen like us. Therefore, don't make everything a farce. That is what I am asking you. Give a little time for the people, since you have extended the session, to think. Not that the suggestions will have any chance of being accepted, but some constructive suggestions may be made by way of amendments which you may consider in formulating the policies and in administering that kind of measures. Suggestions will come from this side and from your side which would be helpful for the Government in its conduct of business. You can take advantage of that advice. Otherwise, you can pass anything in one minute but that will not help. So, I would suggest one thing. Where the tax liability is Rs. 10 lakhs and more of an individual or a corporation, you should provide in the law that they will be compelled to deposit the tax due from them. Even if they go to the court, they should do so after depositing this money. Otherwise, what happens is that people with a tax liability of Rs. 10 lakhs and more go to the court and litigation conti-

nues for years and years. Make them deposit the dues with the appropriate authorities of the Government and then let them go to the court, if they wish, to contest the assessment and let us see what happens then. I think this is a serious thing. This is one concrete suggestion I have made. I am not saying that these things should be applied in the case of small assesseees. This will be restricted to a very small number of assesseees whose tax liability is Rs. 10 lakhs or more. The number will be small but the aggregate amount due from them is very big. There are about 35 lakhs of assesseees in the country. You can ignore 26 or 27 lakhs that way and concentrate on big ones. That will give you more dividends in the sense that the collection amount will be much bigger. It is they who are mainly responsible for the heavy deficit in the matter of tax collection and what we see is Rs. 800 crores or so in tax arrears. It is they who are in heavy arrears in terms of amount; their number may be small. Therefore, concentrate your machinery against them.

Sir, I think the time has come to amend the Constitution, if necessary, to take economic offences of this type outside the jurisdiction of the courts as also other economic measures that you may take in the interests of social justice or for public good. This should not be debated or disputed or litigated upon in the courts because, after all, how can the courts say which measures are needed for promoting common good? It is for Parliament and legislators to say which measures are needed for promoting common good, for promoting social justice and so on. This is a serious matter which should receive attention in this emergency period today. We have amended the Constitution many times and I think the time has come to have some sweeping amendments which will enable the Government to take radical economic measures. You can put them outside the jurisdiction of the courts of law and leave it to Parliament and the State Assemblies to settle them. This should be done.

Sir, I find that the dispute between directly recruited class I officers and promotees in the Income Tax Department has been pending settlement for a long time. The matter came up for discussion in the House also and that has not been settled yet. As a result there is discontent and grievance among the many officers and they feel that the question of career prospects of class II Income Tax Officers including the policies pursued by the Department in respect of their seniority and promotion should be expeditiously reviewed with a view to finding proper solution. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, I think, once referred to this problem. I think the time has come for you to take decisions to remove their grievances. Since the matter has also been discussed in the Joint Committee on the Taxation Laws Bill, I think it deserves your attention. Something should be done in this respect.

You should also evolve ways and means with the cooperation of officers and others for scrutiny of assesseees in the higher income bracket. I think some of these officers are doing good work—others may not be—but, anyhow, discontent among them should be removed and this dispute should not be allowed to hang on all the time between the two categories of officers. I think this should be expeditiously settled.

I have another point here. I understand this is not for his Ministry. There are about 75 *ad hoc* officers working in the Central Information Service for five to fifteen years. They are still temporary basis from time to time. A majority of these were appointed on regular temporary basis. Now all that they are demanding is, since they have gathered experience, subject to other requirements, they should be made permanent. Their security of service should not be disturbed in any way. It is the duty of the Government to give them stability security. Therefore, we are suggesting that these people be absorbed with their past

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benefits in permanent service. Precedents for this exist. I think this matter should be settled.

Today I have got a telegram. He comes from West Bengal and I do not know whether he is aware of it that there is discontent among the people of Calcutta on account of the proposed rise in the bus and tram fares. These are the two means of public transport in our city and, as you know, millions of people come to Calcutta and use them. Just at the moment when the prices are not really falling—they have fallen but some of the commodities are registering rise again, the Government has increased the prices of coal, kerosene, gas and cloth and there is an upward trend seen again—but when you have announced your economic programme it is very bad and provocative, unwise and unfair, unjust to the people of Calcutta to increase the tram and bus fares. Now you have asked the people to be punctual in offices. It is a good thing. Everybody should be punctual, including the Minister. All should be punctual but this public transport must be in a position to carry them. In Calcutta if you take the suburban transport, which means the railways and buses, and the local transport, that means tram and buses, they are not in a position to carry the employees and workers in time. That is a big factor today. Therefore, I think the Government should take that into account. You have a responsibility to that. When you ask them to be punctual, you have a responsibility to provide them not only with adequate transport but also transport which is not costly and this is very important. I do hope that the Central Government will intervene in this matter and the Minister who comes from my State will take it up with his senior colleagues so that West Bengal Government is persuaded not to increase the bus and tram fares at this stage. This is what I am suggesting.

As far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, I have nothing much to say except that economy should be exercised now.

Much of the ostentatious expenses should be done away with. It is not enough for you only to travel in Ambassador car. We would like to know what you are doing in your offices. I still find some of the Ministers are using very expensive carpets in their offices and they are not satisfied with the old ones. I do not know how you live. Do you live on 'chatai'? Anyway that is not to be done. This is very very important. Furniture: why should there be such an expensive furniture? You should save on this account. See, how construction of big buildings is going on, don't you restrict expenditure on that account? Even now in Delhi some big multi-storeyed buildings are being constructed to house private sector hotel. I should like to know, is it necessary? There should be assessment by the Government. We should not spend money for building luxurious hotels in order to accommodate the multi-millionaire class within our country, the monopolists and other rich people. We can understand necessary facilities and accommodation being provided to those foreigners or the tourists who come to our country because we earn from them but why should we use our cement, use our steel, use our resources, savings of the community in other words, for allowing such big constructions? This should not be done. I think Government should have a clear-cut policy in regard to this. One can make suggestions with regard to this matter. I think as far as the Income-tax and other Departments are concerned they have an important role to play. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee promised you, Sir, and me and everybody else, that he would show us the photographs of the raids in Jaipur palace, but he has not shown these to us. He made a promise to the House. You should show us these things. You have done a good work there. We all are very happy that you have done it, but we would like to be a little more enlightened by having a look at the pictures. You should give us a full account of the results, the latest. Why have you left out the other houses? We understand the Rajmata of Gwalior is safe in prison. Well, a walk from palace to prison must be

very romantic for that lady! What about the palace? What it contained, we do not know. Why not search such other palaces also? We have seen reports in the newspapers that high-powered transmitter has been found somewhere in Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh—perhaps Madhya Pradesh—as a result of which an ex-prince has been arrested. We are entitled to know his name, because if you have caught him, let us know, let the Parliament know. I do not know why you are keeping the people out from knowing these things. All these things should be known. As far as other things are concerned, when my colleague comes up with the Taxation Bill, we will talk about taxation.

The only thing I want to say is that it is very essential today not only to increase production but to see that what is created is properly distributed, that the social objectives that we have in view and to which we are committed, are achieved. If today our people feel that a new pattern of distribution of incomes has started, that they have a larger share in the wealth they are producing, that is very stimulating, both morally and politically, to provide the working class people incentives and inspiration. This is what should be done. I think the steps in this direction should be taken. We are very sorry that the Ministry of Finance is not really settling its own house in order. It should be done. I do not wish to say anything against any officer. We understand that officers are now being screened at the highest level, and the highest among the officials are under some kind of scrutiny. Good thing! That should have been done many years ago. But what about those whom you have sent abroad, especially from your Ministry, to the World Bank, to the IMF, to the Asian Development Bank, or otherwise to the various Indian Missions abroad as Ministers for Economic Affairs? Are they going to be screened? I do not want to say anything here. But I want that the records and antecedents of these officers should be properly looked into, especially when we know that in the western countries hostility against our country is

so very rampant today. Those officers who have close links with the American or the Western capitalist circles and have gone on some assignment abroad, should be recalled. Replace them by more patriotic and committed officers, not committed to any party but officers committed to basic policies, committed to the principles of democracy, committed firmly to stand against neo-colonialism and those people who are hostile to our independence and integrity. Such officers should be sent abroad today. These officers come in touch with foreigners in many spheres of life. What they say becomes a part of our projection of our country.

Recently in Moscow I met the Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, an Indian, Mr. Bannerji. I knew him before. He tells me that our officers are not briefed abroad properly to explain the situation prevailing in our country. Why should it be so? Why should the Ministry of External Affairs not brief our officers abroad on the latest developments, and equip them by sending necessary people to explain to them or some of them called here in order to explain the situation to them? Anyhow, they can supply material to them on the basis of which they can speak to others. As a result, there is a deadlock. And the Ministry and the Government as a whole should take this into their minds. And since Umashankar Dikshitji has taken necessary steps—Dikshitji is engrossed in a very intimate conversation and his attention is not drawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister should . . . (Time bell rings).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The bell was rung for you, Mr. Dikshit, in order to invite your attention to this part of the speech. I am concluding with an appeal to you. We understand, a decision has been taken to extend the freedom fighters' pension to all those who suffered in the Telangana struggle and other places. I think the matter is before the Cabinet. A decision should be taken to implement it

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

and not keep it pending. I am sure that when you were the Minister, you also took a sympathetic view of it and the present Minister is also taking that view I believe but let there be a Cabinet decision taken. Unless this is done, many of them are very old, they will not get the benefit of this pension.

We are also getting demands from all the freedom fighters all over the country—I am just placing the demand of those who are receiving pension, for your consideration—that in view of the rising prices since the time the pension was sanctioned to them 5 to 6 years ago, they think that their case should be reviewed generally as to whether the pension should be a little increased or not. I am not suggesting anything at the moment but this is a request which merits consideration by the Government because you sanctioned to them something in order to extend to them some little benefit and relief at a time when the prices were lower. Today the prices have risen and for that, they are not to blame but when they are demanding an increase in their quantum of pension given to them which is costly Rs. 200 practically in all cases, this should be considered. I think it merits a consideration by the Government.

I have nothing else to say. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, I hope will take action that I suggested in the beginning of my speech and there should not be any hesitation or delay to extend these raids to Calcutta and other places in order to make a proper evaluation of the flats, big buildings and so on, so that a proper effective action could be taken against those who are guilty of hiding concealed wealth or profiteering in this manner.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

श्री रणबीर सिंह (हरियाणा) : उप सभापति जी, मैं विनियोग विधेयक संख्या 3 और 4 का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इससे पहले कि मैं

विनियोग विधेयक के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करूँ, कल भी भूपेश गुप्त जी ने गिला किया और कल भी प्रश्न उठाया कि मैं और बोल रहा हूँ। कोई छपने वाला नहीं है। और आज भी कहा तो मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ आप की मार्फत कि सदन की कार्यवाही का एक-एक शब्द लिखा जाता है और मैं मानता हूँ कि उस पर कार्यवाही, लिखित कार्यवाही पर कार्यवाही भी होती है। यह भी कल उन्होंने कहा था कि हम को जयप्रकाश के बराबर किया जा रहा है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि जयप्रकाश के बराबर आप को नहीं किया जा रहा है। आप को तो हमारे बराबर किया जा रहा है। पहले आप के जो भाषण थे वह अखबारों में छपते थे और अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्य बोलते थे तो जिस तरह घोड़ों की (दौड़, रेस) होती है, उसमें वह एक घोड़ा भी दौड़ा यह लिख दिया जाता है उसी तरह की बात हमारे साथ होती थी। आज तो आप हमारे बराबर हुए। जयप्रकाश के बराबर होते तो आप को कहीं और जाना होता, आप सदन में नहीं बैठते। तो मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह अखबारों में छपे, यह अखबार की आजादी जो है वह कितने आदमियों के लिये है। वह देश की आजादी नहीं है। चन्द सैकड़ों, या हजार जो देश के आदमी है उनकी आजादी है। जो कहे वह रोडियो भी बोलें, वह भी चन्द हजारों या सैकड़ों की आजादी हो सकती है। तो यह जो देश की आजादी हमने हासिल की है, करोड़ों आदमियों के लिए जितने इस देश में बसते हैं, इन सब के लिए आजादी हासिल की है। जितनी आजादी सब को है उतनी सदस्यों को रहे, इसीलिए आपात्कालीन स्थिति के अन्दर कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है। इसलिए की गई है कि कुछ समता का भाव आये कि जिस तरह से किसान खेती करता है, देश के लिए अनाज पैदा करता है, उसको कोई कहानी नहीं छापता, उसकी कोई तकलीफ नहीं छापता। परसों, मेरे एक साथी ने, खेत पैदावार का जिक्र करते हुए, जगदीशचन्द्र जी ने कहा कि उनके पास ट्रैक्टर भी नहीं होने चाहिए। उनको ट्रैक्टर भी नहीं देने चाहिए और वह इस बात को

भूल गये कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन बनाया, हर एक प्रदेश का ट्रैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन बनाया गया और वह सारे ट्रैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन का काम इस देश के अन्दर फेल हुआ। तो वह क्या चाहते हैं कि उनके पाम ट्रैक्टर भी न हो और वह ट्रैक्टर किसी और के पाम हो जो चला न सके, तो देश को भूखा मारने की माजिश है क्या?

कल वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि दो हैक्टेयर के जापान के किसानों के पाम उन्होंने कार देखी है। यहां तो 8 करोड़ के करीब दो हैक्टेयर या उससे कम के किसान होंगे। हमने तो किसी के पाम कार नहीं देखी। वह जिस देश का जिक्र कर रहे थे उस देश के विशेषज्ञों को खेती सिखाने के लिए यहां लाया गया। वह भी देश को कुछ आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके। जापानी ढंग की खेती का बड़ा प्रचार हुआ है, लेकिन वह वहां की वही रह गई।

यह ठीक है कि खेत की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए अच्छे बीज चाहिए। यह भी सही है कि खेत की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए खाद जरूरी है। यह ठीक है कि जो विरोधी दल के सदस्य थे उन्होंने देश की राजनीतिक आबहवा को खराब किया जिसका अमर आर्थिक स्थिति के ऊपर भी पड़ा। कहीं स्ट्राइक हुई, कहीं अनाज पैदा हुआ पंजाब और हरियाणा में, तो वह अनाज बम्बई न पहुंच सके और वह लोग भूख से मर जायें और भूख से मरते हुए देश की राजनीति को, इतजाम को दरहम बरहम करे इसलिए रेल की स्ट्राइक का यहां पर काम शुरू हुआ और वह रेल की स्ट्राइक करते हुए एक बहुत बहादुर नेता की जान को लिया गया और श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी की कुरबानी हुई। उस कुरबानी से हमको सबक सीखना चाहिये और मैं मानता हूं कि आपत्कालीन स्थिति के अन्दर सुधार के लिए वित्तीय जो व्यवस्था है, वित्त मंत्रालय के काम करने का जो तरीका है वह बदलना चाहिए।

कल वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में जिक्र किया कि अगर बैंक वाले भाई जो कि बैंकों में काम करते हैं अगर वह देहात में भी जायें और देहात के मशौने किसानों का उन्होंने जिक्र किया कि उनके बराबर वहां के चपरासी की तनखाह भी नहीं है, तो आप किनका सुधार करने जा रहे हैं। आप होमला दिखाते हैं, आपके वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्दर जो संस्थान हैं उनकी तनखाहों में कितना अन्तर है? जहां एक चपरासी बीमा आयोग का हो और बीमा आयोग का चाहे कोई हेड क्लर्क हो या सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट हो, उसको 1700 या 1800 रुपये तनखाह मिलती है जो कि उस प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को भी नहीं मिलती है। अगर हम उनके काम को भी दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकेंगे तो आपत्कालीन स्थिति में हम क्या कर सकेंगे? आज जो देश के संस्थान हैं, देश के अन्दर जो सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं और सरकार के दूसरे जो मुलाजिम हैं उनकी तनखाहों में और देश के आम आदमी की तनखाह में कितना अन्तर है। उसको आज भी अगर हम दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकते तो मैं मानता हूं कि फिर कभी कोई समय नहीं आएगा। इस आपत्कालीन स्थिति को दुरुस्त करने के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय में तेजी आए और उसका तरीका काम करने का बदले, यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

उप-सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक हिन्दुस्तान के 60 करोड़ लोगों का रिजर्व बैंक है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के 36-45 करोड़ भाई जो खेती करते हैं या खेत में मजदूरी करते हैं या देहात में रहते हैं उनको ऋण प्राप्त करने का हकदार ये नहीं समझते हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों स्टेट बैंक के जो हमारे बड़े अफसर हैं उन्होंने भाषण दिया था हिस्मेदारों के बीच में, आप जरा उसको पढ़ें। उसकी भावनाओं को पढ़ें। जैसा हम एनान करते हैं उस हिसाब से अगर हम देखें तो कहीं वह मेल नहीं खाता। आज जरूरत है इस बात की कि वित्त मंत्रालय में अनुशासन हो। वित्त मंत्रालय के अफसर यह माने कि हिन्दुस्तान के 60 करोड़ भाई जो हैं ये, उनके बैंक्स या

[श्री रणबीर सिंह]

जो उनके संस्थान हैं, उनके हिस्सेदार हैं और उनका इनमें बराबर का हिस्सा है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी स्थिति बिगड़ी। जहाँ यह कुछ राजनीतिक तत्वों के बिना पर बिगड़ी उनके साथ-साथ बिगड़ने का एक कारण यह भी था कि पिछले 2-3 सालों के अन्दर खेती की पैदावार घटी और खेती की पैदावार घटने की वजह से देश के अन्दर एक हवा फैली जिसमें राजनीतिक तत्वों ने लोगों को बरगलाना शुरू किया। क्योंकि दुखिया की कोई कहानी आप कहें, उसके दुख की याद दिलाये तो वह समझ खो देता है। आप आज अगर देखें कि हमारे देश की क्या ज़रूरत है और क्या वित्तीय नीति उसके मुताबिक है और योजना आयोग जो है उसकी क्या सोच है तो हम इनको देश की ज़रूरत के मुताबिक नहीं पायेंगे।

आज हमारे देश के अन्दर इतनी सीमेंट है कि उससे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर डैम बन सकते हैं और डैम को बना कर पानी रोका जा सकता है जिससे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि डैम के लिये सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। सीमेंट दुमजिले, तीन मजिले और छः मजिले होटलों को बनाने के लिये मिलता है। शहरों में एंशो-आराम की इमारतें बनाने के लिये मिलता है। डैम के लिये सरकारों को नहीं मिलता है। इस वित्तीय नीति को आप जरा गौर से देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि एक तरफ जहाँ हमारे देश का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है वह सरकारी है और दूसरी तरफ बिजली के जेनरेटर पैदा करने वाले कारखाने भी सरकारी हैं, हरिद्वार के अन्दर बिजली के जेनरेटर पैदा करने वाला कारखाना है या दूसरी जगहें कारखाने हैं, उनके सामान कोई नहीं खरीदते हैं और जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है उनके पास पैसा नहीं है जिससे वह उनको खरीद सकें। रिजर्व बैंक ने पाबन्दी लगा रखी है कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का कर्जा नहीं देना है। इससे लगता है कि उनके मन में यह है कि बनिये के खाते में व्याज पूरा नहीं आएगा। इसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? बिजली पैदा नहीं होगी। बिजली पैदा नहीं होगी तो आप अन्दाजा लगायें कि देश कहा जाएगा?

मुझे याद है जब भाखड़ा की योजना बनी थी। भाखड़ा की योजना की वजह से हमारे देश के प्रदेश उतना अनाज पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं जितने की ज़रूरत है। दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी अनाज हरियाणा और पंजाब से भेजा जाता है। दूसरे प्रदेशों में जो अनाज इकट्ठा होता है चाहे गेहूँ हो या चावल वह हमारे प्रदेश के मुकाबले में 10, 15 फीसदी ही है। मैं बनाना चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्रालय की सोच इस योजना को डैफिनिट घाटे की योजना मानती है। भाखड़ा डैम की योजना भी इनके सूत्र के ऊपर नहीं आती है। उसके मुताबिक घाटे का मौदा है। मेरा कहना है कि आपका यह सोच बदलनी होगी। इस देश के अन्दर 28 करोड़ रुपये के ट्यूबवैल की बात इस विधेयक में भी आई है।

इस देश के अन्दर अगर हमने स्वाधीन होना है और प्रत्येक वर्ष हम जो ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये ले लेकर मान सौ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर ले मंगाने हैं, यदि ये ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये किमानों को ट्यूबवैल बनाने के लिए दे दिये जायें तो इनसे खेती की पैदावार बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ाई जा सकती है। लेकिन इस वक्त हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में विदेशों को देने में तो मजबूरी दे दी जाती है, लेकिन किमानों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उप-सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय ने प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और कृषि मंत्रियों को बुलाकर बातचीत की। उस बातचीत में हमारे प्रदेश की बात भी आई। कृषि मंत्रालय ने एक योजना निकाली कि गोबर गैस प्लांट ज्यादा ले ज्यादा लगाये जायें। इसके लिए उन्होंने पाच हजार के आंकड़े हमारे प्रदेश के लिये दिये, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश ने पाच हजार के बजाय सान हजार लगा दिये। अब कृषि मंत्रालय के अफसर कहते हैं कि इसकी उनको मजा दी जानी चाहिए और इस काम के लिए जो 25 फीसदी का अनुदान मिलता है वह नहीं मिलना चाहिए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस प्रकार का सोच हमारे कृषि व वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्दर चलता है। क्या

इस ढंग से हमारे देश की समस्याएँ हल हो सकती हैं? आज जल्द ही इस बात की है कि इस प्रकार के कामों में हम बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ें।

उप-सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश और श्री कमलावति जी के प्रदेश के बीच में होकर जमुना नदी गुजरती है... (Interruption) जमुना का पानी हमारे प्रदेश के बीच में ढाई सौ फुट ऊँचा चढ़ाया जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर 10 फुट भी नहीं चढ़ाया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम के लिए हमें अफमरो को बाहर के देशों में भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो कृषि मंत्रालय है या जो मिर्चाई मंत्रालय है या दूसरे प्रदेशों के अन्दर इस प्रकार के विभाग है उनको हरियाणा भेजा जाय। मुझे याद है, हमारे योजना आयोग वाले जो योजनाएँ बनाते हैं उनमें घाटा भी होता है। मैं आपको यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका ऐसा था जहाँ पर तीन साल तक कूट पड़ा रहा और वहाँ के लोगों के लिए बाहर से अनाज मगाना पड़ा। वहाँ के लोगों की इमदाद के लिए अगर कोई योजना बनाई जाती है तो उस योजना को आसानी से मंजूर नहीं किया जाता है और अगर कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जाती है कि जिसमें लोगों से व्याज न लिया जाय तो वह मंजूर नहीं होती है... (time bell rings)...

उप-सभापति जी, उधर के लोग तो अभी पौन घंटे तक बोले हैं। हमारी पार्टी तो बहुत बड़ी है, हमको और ज्यादा वक्त मिलना चाहिए।

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे जो स्टेट इन्वेस्ट्मिंट बोर्ड हैं या जो मिर्चाई विभाग हैं, वे व्याज का रुपया पूरा नहीं दे सकते हैं। अमेरिका के अन्दर जो पैसा मिर्चाई विभाग पर लगाया जाता है उस पर व्याज नहीं लगाया जाता है। हम में तो उसके लिए खाता भी नहीं होता है। आप जानते हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय पहले नोट मोने का हिस्सा रखकर छापता था और मोना सेक्योरिटी रूप में देखा जाता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे

देश के अन्दर भाखड़ा डैम की भाँति जो बड़े बड़े डैम हैं, उनसे बड़ी मिर्क्योरिटी और क्या हो सकती है। चाहे कोई मुख्य मंत्री हो, चाहे कोई प्रदेश हो, इसमें किसी का कोई झगडा नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक जब कागज की मिर्क्योरिटी को रखकर के नोट छाप सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं, जो बड़े बड़े डैम बनाये गये हैं, कागजाने बनाये गये हैं उनको ध्यान में क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जिनके भी बड़े बड़े डैम हैं उनके नाम में नोट छापे जायें और उनके हिस्से के मुताबिक ही नोट छापे जायें। इसमें न तो व्याज का झगडा है और न ही प्रदेश का झगडा है। स्टेट इन्वेस्ट्मिंट बोर्ड का जो बिजली के सम्बन्ध में कानून है, वह केंद्रीय कानून है। उस केंद्रीय कानून के मुताबिक यह व्यवस्था है कि इन्वेस्ट्मिंट बोर्ड को जो भी कर्जा दिया जायेगा, वह स्टेट की जमानत पर दिया जायेगा, प्रदेश सरकार की जमानत पर दिया जायेगा और प्रदेश की सरकार स्टेट इन्वेस्ट्मिंट बोर्ड से रुपया वापस नहीं ले सकती है। जो रुपया दिया गया है वह वापस नहीं लिया जा सकता है बल्कि उसका व्याज लिया जा सकता है। यह बात तो स्टेट इन्वेस्ट्मिंट बोर्ड के कानून के मुताबिक है। जो रुपया पानी पर लगाया जाता है और जो रुपया बिजली के स्थान पर लगाने पर लगाया जाता है, क्या उसको वापस लिया जा सकता है? आप जो लोहे के कारखाने देश में लगा रहे हैं और जो रुपया उसमें लगाया जा रहा है, क्या वह रुपया वापस लिया जा रहा है? हमारे देश के अन्दर जो लोहे के कारखाने और बिजली के कारखाने बनाये जा रहे हैं वे इस देश के अन्दर बनाये जा रहे हैं। बिजली के स्थान पर पाकिस्तान के अन्दर नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से जो रुपया पानी और बिजली के स्थानों के लिए दिया जाता है और जिनके द्वारा जनता की भलाई होती है, क्या वह रुपया वापस दिया जाना चाहिये? यह कौनसी नीति है और यह कौनसी समझ की नीति है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है इस अपारम्परिक समय में वित्त मंत्रालय को अपनी सोच की नीति के सम्बन्ध में तबदीली करने की आवश्यकता है। वित्त मंत्रालय को

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

इस बारे में सोचना चाहिये कि जॉ भाई खेती में काम करते हैं, जो इस देश की हालत को जानते हैं, जो जनता के दुःख दर्द को समझते हैं, उन्हें ही सलाह के काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वे ही सही नीति तय कर सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में जो कृषि में काम करता है वह इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि पांच साल के अन्दर तीन साल तो खेती की पैदावार से घाटा होता है, सिर्फ दो ही साल ऐसे होने हैं जिनमें किसान कुछ कमा सकता है। किसान को जो कर्जा दिया जाता है अगर वह 9 महीने के अन्दर उसको वापस नहीं करता है तो वह डिफाल्टर हो जायेगा। इसी तरह से जो विदेशी कर्जा है, अगर उस कर्ज को किसान प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक नहीं देता है तो वह डिफाल्टर हो जाता है। इस तरह की क्या हमारी कोई सोच है? आज इस तरह देश की हालत हो गई है और इस हालत को देखते हुए हम यह सोचते हैं कि क्या ऐसी हालत में हमारा देश तरक्की कर सकता है?

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को प्रदेश की सरकार के मंत्री के तौर पर चलाने का मौका मिला है। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी को मुख्य मंत्री रह कर प्रदेश की सरकार को चलाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। हमारे श्री रेड्डी साहब वित्त आयोग के प्रधान रह चुके हैं, आज वे गृह मंत्री हैं और उन्हें भी पहिले मुख्य मंत्री रहने का अवसर प्राप्त हो चुका है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपनी सोच को बदलने की आवश्यकता है और हमें ऐसी सोच करनी चाहिये जिससे देश आगे बढ़े, उन्नति करे और पीछे को न बढ़े।

हरियाणा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का पञ्जाब नेशनल बैंक के साथ 12 करोड़ रुपये के बारे में एक समझौता हो गया था और पञ्जाब नेशनल बैंक ने इतना रुपया कर्ज के तौर पर देने का वादा कर लिया था। हरियाणा के अन्दर बिजली की कमी की वजह से ट्यूब वैल्स को बिजली नहीं मिल पाई, कारखानों को 60-70 प्रतिशत

बिजली की खपत पर कटौती लगानी पड़ी क्योंकि बिजली को पैदावार कम थी। इस तरह से जिन कारखानों में माल तैयार होता था, जिन कारखानों में अल्यूमिनियम के तार बनते थे, उन कारखानों में बिजली की कमी की वजह से कटौती करनी पड़ी। बिजली की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए बैंक ने कर्ज देने की बात मान ली थी लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक ने सलाह दी कि हरियाणा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को कर्ज नहीं दिया जा सकता है। एक तरफ तो यह बात है और दूसरी तरफ जैनरेटर पड़े हुए हैं और उनको कोई उठा नहीं सकता है। श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी मुझे बतलाये कि क्या यह सोच ठीक है और कोई समझ की सोच है? आज सड़को में काम बन्द पड़ा हुआ है जब कि रोलर खड़े हैं। सड़क बनाने वाले आफिमरों की तनखाह मिलती है। सड़कों के किनारे रोड़ी, मिट्टी और ईंटें पड़ी हुई हैं। मिट्टी तो वर्षा की वजह से बह जाती है, रोड़ी लोग उठा ले जाते हैं और ईंटों की चोरी हो जाती है लेकिन मंजूरी न होने के कारण काम नहीं चल सकता। इस तरह की सोच, क्या कोई समझदारी की बात है? यह कोई योजना है? अगर यह योजना आपातकालीन वक़्त में नहीं बदल सकती है, तो मैं यह समझूंगा कि इस देश का भविष्य अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय की सोच बदलनी चाहिये, इस देश के हित के लिये।

आपने कर्जा लिया विदेशी मुद्रा में ताकि खाद विदेशों से मंगाई जाये। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो खाद की पैदावार है उसकी कीमत 12 सी रुपए टन पड़ती है। चूँकि विदेशी खाद आयेगी इसलिये हमें उसकी कीमत 2400 या 2200 रुपया टन के हिसाब से देनी पड़े यह कौन सी समझ की बात है। खाद के लिये जितना रुपया दिया उतने रुपये से अनाज कितना पैदा होता? 700 करोड़ रुपए की खाद आई, 600 करोड़ रुपए का अनाज बाहर से आया। अगर यही 1300 करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल और हरियाणा, पञ्जाब और राजस्थान को कर्ज दे देने ताकि मिठा पानी निकाला जा सकता,

लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा किया जा सकता। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो खर्चा उतना ही रहता और विदेशी मुद्रा कर्ज में भी नहीं लेनी पड़ती। आज कितना विदेशी कर्जा इस देश के ऊपर बकाया है ? इस देश के अन्दर कितना अनाज बाहर से आया है ? अगर दोनों को देखे तो तकरीबन बराबर हो जाता है। बचाव बाहर से अनाज मगाने के इस देश के किसानों को लघु सिंचाई के लिये पैसा देने तो क्या घाटा रहता ? वह तो मुनाफे की बात थी। लेकिन यहाँ तो बड़े विशेषज्ञों की सोच है, आम आदमी की सोच यहाँ चलती नहीं है।

मेरे गांव में स्टेट बैंक खुला। उसके अन्दर कितनी तनख्वाह दे दी उसका हिमाव नहीं, लेकिन जितनी तनख्वाह दी उसका एक-चौथाई भी कर्ज नहीं दिया किसानों को। क्या यही बैंक की नीति है ? क्या यही हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय की देश को बढ़ाने की नीति है ? यह सोचने की बात है। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ जब मैंने देखा कि माफ़े 12 एकड़ से कम जिसकी भूमि है उसको कर्जा नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैंने स्टेट बैंक वालों से मजाक किया कि जो आपकी नीति है उससे जो नीति निर्धारण करती है प्रधान मंत्री, उनके प्रदेश को कुछ कर्ज नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि वहाँ तो 1950 में ही हदबन्दी लागू कर दी गई थी कि साढ़े 12 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी के नाम नहीं हो सकती। कही तराई में जंगल थे, वहाँ की बात दूसरी थी। अगर यही नीति रही तो किसी को कर्जा नहीं मिलेगा, ट्यूबवेल के लिये नहीं मिलेगा। यह कोई नीति है (Time bell rings) 15 मिनट और दे दीजिये।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका एक मिनट और रह गया।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : मेरे साथ क्यों अन्याय करते हो ? जितना दूसरों को मिला उतना न मही।

श्री उपसभापति : इसके लिये जितना एलोटेट डाइम था

1 P.M.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : उसके मुताबिक तो सेशन आज ही खत्म हो जाना चाहिये था। उप-सभापति जी, मैं आपकी मार्फत यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बदलने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि खेती की पैदावार बड़े और खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि खेती के बारे में सोच सही हो, खेती के लिये जितने पैसे की जरूरत हो उसका इंतजाम किया जाय। इस बारे में कोई पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये, जितना पैसा प्रदेश सरकार खर्च कर सकती हों उन्हें मिलना चाहिए और बैंकों को खुली फूट होनी चाहिए। मानना यह चाहिए कि जो कर्जा मिला है उससे ट्यूबवेल बना है या नहीं। अगर ट्यूबवेल नहीं बनाता है तो उसका बेशक जेल भेज दे, उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दे। भले ही व्याज बड़ा दे, लेकिन कर्ज मिले। एक आदमी के पास 5-6 कौना जमीन भी है तो उसके अन्दर ट्यूबवेल लग सके, ऐसा होना चाहिए। पहले जो जमीन की कीमत थी, ट्यूबवेल को मिला कर उससे ज्यादा ही हो जायगी। यह घाटे का सौदा नहीं हो सकता।

उप-सभापति जी, हमारे देश के अन्दर जो वित्तीय नीति रही है उसके मुताबिक उन आदमियों को तो विश्वास के योग्य माना गया है जो लाखों लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिवालिया हो जाते हैं, लेकिन दूसरों और वह आदमी विश्वास लायक नहीं है जिसके दादा ने कर्ज लिया और वह अब भी उसके ऊपर है, जब तक जमीन रहेगी कर्ज उसके ऊपर रहेगा, सोसायटी का लिया हुआ कर्ज उसके ऊपर रहेगा। यह नीति देश के लिये है या चन्द आदमियों के लिये है ?

मैं आखिर में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्रालय एक समिति बनाये और उस समिति के अन्दर बैंक वाले—उसमें वाचू-फाचू की जरूरत नहीं है, वाचू-फाचू तो इस देश को तबाह करेगे, वे मिर्फ तनख्वाहदारों के बारे में सोच सकते हैं, इस देश के बारे में सोच नहीं सकते—किमान हो, खेतिहर मजदूर हो और वह वित्त मंत्रालय को बताये कि क्या सोच होनी

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

चाहिये, क्या वित्तीय नीति होनी चाहिये। नेशनलाइजेशन किसके लिए हुआ ? अगर देश के लिए हुआ तो उसका फल पूरा सबको मिले।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ट्रैक्टर न दो, इनकी बान तो लिखना बन्द कर दो। पता नहीं किस जमाने की बात करने है। इस देश के अन्दर यह बात चली, जिन्हे साहब, तो फिर एक दफा नहीं, दस दफा इस्तीफा देना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2-00 P.M. to-day.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock. The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay) in the Chair.

I. THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1975—Contd.

II. THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1975—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I am grateful to hon. Members for making their observations on the Supplementary Grants and Demands for Excess Grants.

Madam, this is the first batch of Supplementary Grants since the Budget was passed. Nearly Rs. 285 crores, consisting of 10 grants are provided in the Supplementary Demands. In the foot-note of the demands, which we have placed before the House, we have indicated the necessities and exigencies which arose for us to come forward before the House for further authorisation from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Madam, it has been very correctly pointed out, while making observations by some hon. Members that when we had brought forward this piece of Supplementary Demand, whether we kept in view what

would be the overall position so far as the deficit is concerned. Perhaps it would not be correct to come to the conclusion that immediate pumping in of this amount of money in certain Heads would have its effect on the overall deficit position. Our need may not be of the order of Rs. 200 crores. There would be recoveries, receipts also. It may be of the order of Rs. 280 crores or a little more. Apart from that, so far as the overall deficit position is concerned, there are expectations of having larger market borrowings. Foreign aid position may also improve to some extent and there is an overall exercise of bringing various economic measures to reduce expenditure as far as possible.

One hon. Member, perhaps Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, while making his observations, suggested that we should resort to more and more economic measures. Madam, through you I can assure the hon. Member and the hon. House that this exercise is being made by the Government. It is a constant exercise. Last year we issued certain instructions for bringing down public expenditure and making efforts to have as much economy as possible. These instructions are being adhered to strictly. So far as public expenditure is concerned, I would like to mention some of the measures that we have taken. There is a 10 per cent cut on non-Plan expenditure such as travelling allowance, overtime allowance and other non-Plan expenditure. Various departments and offices are resorting to this cut. Not only that, even in filling the vacancies, there is a ban except when they are found necessary for operational purposes. While providing the expenditures, we are making constant exercise. Our Ministry is being criticised on this account by certain other Ministers and perhaps we are applying too rigorous a yardstick for cutting down expenditure. I appreciate the suggestions which have come from the hon. Members in this regard.

I have already mentioned that the provisions which we are seeking through these supplementary demands relate to certain very essential items. For example, Rs. 75 crores have been provided for the States