[Shri L. N. Misra.J

has suggested that we should take over some of the running mills. That is a good suggestion he has 'made. But at the moment we have no such proposal.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, in the last twenty years I have been only making many good suggestions. But it takes the Government roughly ten to twalve years to accept them.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE WEST BENGAL EMPLOYEES' PAYMENT OF COMPULSORY GRATUITY ORDINANCE, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री

(SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA); Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the West Bengal Employees' Payment of Compulsory Gratuity Ordinance, 1971 (No. 1 of 1971), promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 3rd June. 1971, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 213 of the Constitution read with sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of the President's Proclamation (G.S.R. No. 984), dated the 29th June, 1971. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-757/71].

(ii) A statement giving reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi ion of the above Ordinance- [Placed in Library. *See* LT-758/71]-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री

(SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN); Sir. I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-759/71].

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1969-70 AND RELEASED PAPERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री

JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-ssction (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1969-70, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-760/71].

REFERENCE TO ALLEGED CONTRADICTION BETWEEN THE STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES IN RAJYA SABHA AND THE STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES IN LOK SABHA—Contd.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chandra Shekhar is a valient fighter. He will know how to put up his case and then we will hear the reply from the Minister again truthfully and objectively.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to read the whole letter. He can point out the discrepancies.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: As far as letters are concerned, we have been told that you are in the possession of two letters, one written by Mr. Chandra Shekhar in regard to a matter that arose in the House and another, we have been just now told, written by the Minister concerned, also relating to the same subject which arose in the course of the discussion in the House. These letters are not pri. vate correspondence, so to say. I think Mr. Chandra Shekhar'-s letters have been talked about. Both the letters should he circulated to the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can point out the discrepancies, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, and perhaps the Minister will clarify the position later.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh); I want to make certain preliminary observations before making points about the question that is under discussion to day. In my letter I have not said anything *else.* I have not tried to write an essay on parliamentary democracy but I have just tried to indicate certain discrepancies between the statements of the two Ministers. I also feel that it is not a private correspondence between one Member and the Chairman or a Member and the Minister. It is a question of privilege of this House, this is a question of procedure. As a Member of this House I discharged my duty by writing a letter to the Chairman indicating to him that these are the discrepancies. The Chair got a reply from the Minister. The usual course would have been for the Chairman to come to his own judgment but I am sorry that the Chairman did not come to any judgment or even did not perhaps go into these two letters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Judgment about what?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Judgment about the reply of the Minister, whether the objections raised by me are valid or not, whether the reply given by the Minister is in response to the queries made by me or it is something else, dealing with something else, which is perhaps not relevant to the questions raised by me. That was the preliminary thing but if you say that I should not read the whole letter and if the Members do not have the reply of the Minister I do not know how to come to any positive judgment or conclusion. The other point is I do not know how you can bar the Members from asking questions because it is not something my personal, as Mr. Rajnarain says. I have nothing personal against anybody, I have no grudge against anybody. If under the rules of this House you feel that these are certain discrepancies which should not happen in the future, it is the right and duty of every Member to make his opinion clear on this issue. This is again not a party issue, this is not an individual issue. This is a question of how the House is informed, how the country is informed about vital matters which are so vital for our economy and for the healthy growth of parliamentary democracy. Impelled by this sense of duty I have tried to write this letter and in this letter I say that on June 10, 1971, in response to a Calling Attention Motion by Mr. Arjun Arora, the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, gave some information about the mini steel plant licences.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What are you reading from?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is a letter by Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I request that the letter be laid on the Table.

"What is the ruling?

श्री निरंजन वर्मा: श्री मन् इसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिये ताकि हम लोग भी इसे देख लें।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: 1 would have abided by your advice but the difficulty is, this is a question of facts. I am not expected to cram every word and produce. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandra Shekhar, I am only trying to tell you that it is necessary to mention only some relevant and important points. You may of coarse refer to the letter while doing so. Even if you read from the letter it would go into the'record and so it is not necessary to lay the letter on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If at any time you feel that any word which 1 say is irrelevant you should point out to me and. . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I did not say that. All that I say is, it is not necessary to read the whole letter or place the letter on the Table of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY): Sir, he has raised certain issues and I do not think the House will be in a position to appreciate all the issues if he picks and chooses certain points made in the letter. Therefore, Sir, I would like you to permit him to read the entire letter and also ask him to lay the letter on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would leave it to you, Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, this is the letter.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We will hear two letters; can I write a third one?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It says:

"On June 10, 1971, in response to a Calling Attention Motion by Shri Arjun Arora, the Minister of Steel and Mines Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam gave some information about the mini-steel plant licences issued so far. According to him only five-licences/letters of intent had been issued in total. Two out of these five were granted to the State public sector enterprises, namely, Punjab Industrial Development Corporation and Steel Complex Limited, Kerala.

In reply to an Unstarred Question No. 472 on May 27,1971 in the other House, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan gave the information that nine letters of intent licences for Mini Plants had been issued by May 27, 1971.

That statement, Mr. Deputy Chairman, sir, is available in the Library and I had attached a copy of that statement with my letter.

'It would be seen that according to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, the Minister of State, nine licences/letters of intent were issued whereas according to Shri Kumaramangalam the number was five only.

'Shri Kumaramangalam did not mention that a letter of intent had been issued to Shri S. N. Agarwal for 50,000 tonnes steel billets capacity plant at Bangalore on May 15, 1971. The Minister also did not mention the issue of C. O. B. licences to Tata Iron and Steel, which was issued on May 18, 1971 for a "mini, steel, plant at Adityapur with a capacity of 30,000 steel ingots. Similarly, he did not mention the issue of licences to Orissa Industrial Development Corporation and Krishna Steel Industries. There is wide gap and obvious contradiction in the statements of two Ministers.

At this point I want to make a slight modification that at a later stage in his statement Mr. Kumaramangalam referred about this Orissa plant and that way his number comes to six.

During the discussion on June 10, 1971 in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arjun Arora said: 'Sir, in hir (Kumaramangalam) statement today he has tried to fool the House by comparing this 50,000 tonnes capacity Steel Plant to the Workshop of a poor blacksmith. It is not poor blacksmiths who are involved. It is Chowgules, the Dalmias, the Birlas and the Tatas who are involved.

Shri Kumaramangalam, while replying to this said... .regarding the grant of particular licences, I would like to make it clear that no licences have been granted to Dalmia or any of the Birlas' groups.'

The Minister also said that private parties receiving the licences were:

(i) Electrosteel Castings Ltd.;

(ii) Rathi Alloys and Steel Plant Ltd.; and

(iii) The Andhra Steel Plant Corporation,

According to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan (as shown in the said statement) there was a COB licence issued to Tata Iron and Steel Company.

'This reply, it needs to be mentioned, was given on a specific question regarding 'Mini' plants. Therefore, at this stage one cannot start arguing that Tata Iron and Steel licence did not qualify to be called as a 'Mini' plant, because the process adopted was the "conventional one". Also the dropping of Tatas' name from the list cannot be on the ground that it was a COB licence as the licence issued to Punjab State Industrial Co-rporation which he has mentioned as one of the five was also a COB licence. If by any logic Tatas' was not a mini plant by the same logic there should have bene no mention of the licence to Punjab State Industrial Corporation.

Both the Ministers Shri Kumara-mangalam and Shri Shah Nawaz Khan' have accepted that a licence was issued to Electrosteel Castings Ltd. Who owns this company? According to the report of the Industrial licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, which the present Steel and Mines of Minister, Shri Kumaraman-galam, was himself a Member, Elec-trosteel Company was formerly known as Dalmia Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. The Electrosteel was, therefore, and rightly so, included as a Company of the Dalmia J. Group (see page 11-55 of Appendices volume II; the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee). According to Monopolies Inquiry Commission. Dalmia Iron and Steel Company had assets of Rs. 2.37 crores (see p. 385 of the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, 1965)."

These are Government documents. Again, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the position is this:—

"The fact that Electrosteel Castings Limited is a Company of Dalmia Group is also revealed by the current Telephone Directory of Delhi issued by the Post and Telegraph Department. On page 74, column 3 under Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited one finds an entry of Manager (Special Duties) P.L. Pasricha with telephone No. 40121 and 45730. On page 93, column 2 under Electrosteel Castings Limited one again finds an entry for P.L. Pasricha as Manager (Special Duties) with same telephone numbers. The location of the offices is also the same i.e., Scindia House. In the face of these facts it is difficult to accept the assertion of Shri Kumaramangalam that a licence to Electrosteel was not a licence to Dalmia House.

"The Minister also said that '51 per cent shares of the Steel Complex Ltd. are owned by Kerala State Government". If it were so according to the Companies Act, 1956 this enterprise would fall under the category of 'public sector'. But the hard reality is that the Company has been listed as a Private Sector enterprise in the statement as given by the Minister of State, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and this too only two weeks earlier to Shri Kumara-mangalam's emphatic assertion that the Kerala Government held 51 per cent shares in the Steel Complex. One does not know if the complexion of the share-holding structure of the Steel Complex had really changed during the 15 days or the facts were being conveniently twisted to put-up the show that the. public sector had also a share in the Mini Steel plant licences."

I want to bring to your notice that when Mr. Bhupesh Gupta tried to raise a question, the hon. Minister tried to chide him saying: "It is your Government which has given 49 per cent of the shares of the Steel Complex to a private company. It was not inadvertently, Mr. Deputy Chairman, but it was an emphatic assertion by the Minister. He chose to be a con-

[Shri Chandra Shekhar.]

venient instrument to hit back Mr, Bhupesh ' Gupta who tried to be critical about issuing mini-steel plant licences.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam also stated that: —

> "There was only one application of the large industrial houses which was under consideration and it was an application of the Modi Industries Ltd. According to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan thpre were applications from (i) J. K. Steel and Industries; (ii) J. K. Synthetics Limited; and (iii) Moti Lai Padam-pat Sugar Mills. A private membei has limited resources to ascertain whether a particular company was associated with a larger house *or* not. But in the case of these companies the Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has certainly given s positive judgment. J. K. Synthetics which was formerly known as J. K. Steel Ltd. are listed under J. K, (Sanghania) Group. J. K. Group is one of the 20 larger houses of the country. There were also a number of other applications which had already been processed and submitted to the Licencing Committee for their consideration. Once again. one finds it difficult to understand whether the information given by Shri Kumaramangalam is correct or the one given by Shri Shah Nawas Khan, the Minister of State."

Mr. Deputy Chairman, these are certain facts which I want to bring to the notice of the House. We have to investigate about these mini-steel plants because nobody knows how many more licences are being given to what party.

There is a statement from somewhere that in Madras there is one Arkapam Steel Plant. That is perhaps in the public sector. I do not know when that steel plant was given licence. But here is an interesting thing. Mr. Deputy Chairman, about which I do not knew so far from any quarter from the Government in spite of our interpolations and questions in this House and in the other House. I read out an extract from Metal Bulletin No. 5586 dated 26-3-71. This Metal Bulletin is a weekly publication from London Here is that news item: —

> "To help India's current steel shortage, Poly Steel India is under taking an ambitious project at an initial cost of Rs. 9.6 m. at Bhavna-gar (Gujarat) where it is setting up a new plant comprising two electric arc furnaces and continuous casting equipment, to produce 50,000 metric tpy of ingots and billets. Capacity will subsequently be expanded to 75,000 tpy and ultimately a pro-tion of 200,000 tpy is envisaged, Commenting on the project, JP Mehta, Managing Director of Poly Steel said that the building for the project was already complete and the first arc furnace would be commissioned by July and tap second a few months later. The plant will utilise the substantial quantities of scrap that are available locally. At a subsequent stage the company plans to install 3 100,000 tpy rolling mill. On completion of the project, Poly Sti-e) expects to have invested a total <ri Rs. 50 m."

This is only one report. When Mr-Arjun Arora said that you are not giving these licences for the black-smiths, at that time it was said, Mr-Deputy Chairman, that scrap is available. It is going waste and in order to utilise that scrap, it is necessary to have these mini-steel plants. I do not know if the hon'ble Minister knows about the Scrap Committee Report which was produced by his own Ministry three years back. Here is a copy of that report, Mr. Deputy Chairman. This very question was discussed there and it was said tliat (an economic unit of a mini-steel plant will have a ton top capacity. This is the report of the Scrap Committee;.

Mr. Deputy Chairman. If it was to utilise that scrap, the assertion of Mr. Arjun Arora was more correct than the emphatic assertion of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, Also this report indicates that the term scrap is very vague. There are three types of scrap. There are scraps which arc-utilised for producing utensils and other household gadgets.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: May I make a suggestion? Let us stick to the limited issue and not go on to policy matters.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Not' policy matters, Mr. Deputy Chairman, The point is, when you say that r~ini steel plants are going to be installed in order to use the scrap, what type of scrap will be used? I ask this because there was a question to-day as to how the Bhilai Steel Plant scrap has been given to the Khaitan group of industries of Calcutta, who are solicitors of the Birlas. And three or four Members of Parliament have represented to the Government that the Bhilai Steel Plant was out to a loss of *Us.* 20 crores. And no action has been taken so far. I have also received a telegram. What is happening aftei all, Mr. Deputy Chairman? It is not that I am trying to bring in policy issues. Questions and Calling Attention notices are given in this House only to bring the Government to its senses and to make it not to do certain things which are not advisable. As was indicated by Mr. Arjun Arora, fears have been expressed in many rters that these 50,000-tonne s'oe) plants will not remain 50,000-tonne steel plants and that their capacity will be increased. That has been substantiated by what I have quoted from the Metal Bulletin report. And not only that, the Soviet expert in the Arkonam steel plant has made a statement very recently—

1 have got a copy of that statement, but I do not want to go into that —that there is an in-built capacity of

2 lakh tonnes in the Arkonam plant. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a very important, urgent and serious matter. I shall not go into the reply of the Minister—the Minister is here now to reply—and I will not mention any contradictions in his replies. I only wanted to bring these facts to your notice and I want your guidelines on this. It is not that 1 am just making a statement on another statement. There snould be some way out by which matters can be thrashed out and the country and the people may know who was telling, the truth and who was telling untruth. because if such replies are there, I do not know what function or duty is left for a private Member. A private Member is not expected to go into the details. Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir many a time statements are made by Ministers, by the Government, at the behest of the officials who think that private Members do not know anything about them. But there are • honest officials, there are persons who are anxious to see that these things are set right. Sir, the Calling Attention Notice and the questions by Mr. . Arjun A*rora were to set right certain wrongs which are being perpetuated. I can understand evasive replies; 1 can understand concealing certain facts. But concealing big monopolists and concealing something which on the face of it is wrong, is different To say, "We do not know whether it belongs to the Dalmia group or not", is too naive a reply. None will believe the Minister to be so innocent or ignorant. Moreover, if they are ignorant and innocent, we expect that bureaucracy will come to thei~ help, at least to give factual things. Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am worried not only because there were evasive* replies, but I am worried that an impression is sought to be created in the country that in spite of all efforts by Members of Parliament certain monopolists can go scot-free, they can get the patronage of some big one and they can do whatever they like. This impression should be removed. Otherwise, the very utility, the very functioning of this House will be put to jeopardy. There will be a negation of the very parliamentary domo-cracy. There will be a negation of all

[Shri Chandra Shekhar.]

these norms and standards that have been set up in this House and in parliamentary democracy. With these words, Sir .....

श्री राजनारायण : आप चिट्ठी भी पढ़िए इनकी ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर : नहीं ।

श्री राजनारायण : मान लीजिए माननीय मंत्री जी पढ़ें उस चिट्ठी को तो हमें चन्द्रशेखर जी से पूछना पड़े कि चिट्ठी ठीक गई या नहीं ।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: With these words, Sir, I would request you and urge upon you, do not make it only a debating point, try to evolve some method by which we could know the truth and tell Parliament.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY; May I make a submission before the Minister replies to some of the things? The letter was written by Shri Chandra Shekhar. I am not going into the whole thing. I am only pointing out that Shri Chandra Shekhar wrote a letter to the Chairman drawing his attention to some of the discrepancies in the answers given by the Minister and his colleagues. Now you have heard the various points raised by Shri Chandra Shekhar in the letter. I do not think that by debating these things and by hearing his reply the House would be satisfied and all the doubts would be cleared. I do want to hear him, but still I want to submit that any amount of reply at this juncture will not remove the cloud, the doubt, the suspicion, that is in the minds of Members. This should be viewed in a very serious way. It is not merely finding a way out. My friend, Shri Chandra Shekhar said that the Chair should find a way out. But the way out could be very drastic because if what he has said and what he has raised in the letter comes true, perhaps the Minister has got to go home. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. I suggest, therefore, that after hearing the Minister still there will be a case for making an inquiry and so you may constitute a committee of this House consisting of leaders of the various parties including our friends from the Treasury Benches to go into the whole affair and submit a report to you, and then the House will be able to take a decision in the matter. It happened in the past when Feroze Gandhi raised an issue in the other House in those days in 1952.

श्री राजनारायण : मूंदड़ा का ।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I was a Member of the other House at that time ---------- and it was far less a charge he made. And on that account an inquiry committee was set up, somebody had to pay penalty on account of that. Therefore, without prejudging the issue I suggest that you consider my request that a. committee of the House may be set UD to go into this issue. In the interests of the Minister and the Ministry itself it is necessary; otherwise, these doubts will persist. I beg of you, I implore the House also, to consider my proposition and accept this reauest of mine so that this will be a way out. as Mr. Chandra Shekhar has pointed out. And this is the way out I suggest.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have *a* submission to make, Sir. You have to hear my submission. I can understand what h_e has said . But discussion should not be precluded. There are two aspects of it. One is procedural aspect. That relates to the question of the discrepancy w; should be clearly gone into and found out what is right and what is wrong. The other aspect is the basic issue of licensing of the private ' **etor element....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It does not arise out of this. This is only regarding the discrepancy. We are not considering any policy matters.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Still we cannot say anything until we have

heard the Minister. Let him speak I am sure he also will read out a letter. I do not know how lo'ng it is. Surely, I think, it will not be very short either. We will bear with it After that I demand the House should take into consideration the issue of granting licences.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a matter regarding the discrepancy.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why «re you interrupting all the time? I nave been making a suggestion.

Therefore, the procedure should not be a committee of the House. That is what I am saying. The procedure should not be a Committee of the House. The proceedure should be that the House should con-side* the adviseability of either negating the decision of the government or confirming it. I am for negation and cancellation of the decision. Therefore, I should be given a chance iri order to bring out my case. My esse is that the decision should be changed and altered. Shri Chandra Shekhnr is not guided by personal considerations. These licences are given to the big business people. Even without that. I think the question should be discussed. There should be a special motion to discuss this matter and the House should dispose of this. Even after this discussion, if you feel that certain facts are there to be elicited, then I suggest that the proposal to appoint a committee may be accepted. Let us now hear the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So far as the second point is concerned, I want to say that we will be discussing the Steel Ministry next week....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We are not concerned with that. We are now concerned with this specific issue.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can make out your case and you will get a chance to negate the policy of the government even at that time.... *(Interruptions').* Why do you interrupt me?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I wilJ give you a precedent. LIC came up during the budget session. The Finance Minister was involved in it. The matter could have been taken up at the time of the Appropriation Bill or at the time of grants of the Finance Ministry or other grants. But the issue was discussed separately. The subject of LIC loan to Mundhra was discussed separately, apart from things done or not done by the Ministry concerned. Similarly, the whole thing should be discussed, whether it was right or not to allow private sector to go into steel.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When we discuss Steel Ministry ..... (I?itemiption.<:), Do not interrupt me when I am speaking. Please listen. Even after discussion on the Steel Ministry, if it is found that it is necessary to have discussion on this specific issue. . .

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you interrupt me, when I am speaking?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I have got the right to say that the advice.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have no right to interrupt the Chair.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Discussion on Steel Ministry and this discussion are quite different.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a right to speak. But. you should not interrupt me when I am speaking. You please sit down----------

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Under Steel Ministry many other things come—Hindustan Steel, running of Bokaro, running of Durgapur, etc. This should not be confused with this specific issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to me? Then you will'

[Mr. Deputy Chairman.]

junderstand. What I say is this. After discussing the Steel Ministry, if the House wants that we should find out time to discuss.. (Interruptions). Why do you interrupt me?

SHRI BHTJPESH GUPTA: We have got some commonsense. Again and again I have been saying that the discussion on the working of a Ministry is much broader than this specific issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That question will be considered after-awards. Please sit down.

श्री राजनारायण : जरा इधर भी सुनिए । आप हमको बैठाएंगे, लेकिन आप में भूपेश को बैठाने की क्षमता है नहीं ।

श्री उपसभापति : भूपेश को हम एक बार बैठा सकते हैं, लेकिन आपको बैठाने में मुश्किल होती है ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आश्चर्य में पड़ जाता हूं जब सजेशन आप ही दे देते हैं । मैं फिर आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चेयर की तरफ से सजेशन साल दो साल में एक बार आना चाहिए ।

श्री चित्त बासु : आना ही नहीं चाहिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : चेयर को सजेशन नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि चेयर सजेशन देता है तो सदन को उसको पेसोडेन्स देना चाहिए ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री राजनारायण : बैठ जाने से काम नहीं चलता है । सीधी बात यह है कि श्री चन्द्रशेखर ने पता नहीं क्यों जो हम लोगों की डिमांड थी वह नहीं मानी कि वे अपना खत और माननीय मंत्री जी का खत दोनों टेबिल पर रखें । हम लोग कहते थे कि दोनों पत्रों को चन्द्रशेखर जी पढ़ें, मगर चन्द्रशेखर जी पता नहीं क्यों उनके पत्र को पढ़ना नहीं चाहिते . . .

श्री चन्द्रशेखर : क्योंकि वह पत्र राज्य सभा के सचिवालय से मिला है, इसलिये जब तक चयरमैन साहब इजाजत न दें तब तक उस पत्र को पढ़ना में उचित नहीं समझता ।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने पहले यह कहा कि चूंकि मंत्री जी यहां हैं इसलिये मैं उनके पत्र को नहीं पढ़ूंगा । अब उसमें वे परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं कि चूंकि राज्य सभा के सेक्रेटरिएट से आया है उस लिये जब तक चेयर इजाजत नहीं देगी तब तक नहीं पढ़ूंगा । यह हमारे तर्क को काटता नहीं क्योंकि जो सचिवालय से चीज आती है वह किसी व्यक्ति की नहीं रह गई, बल्कि वह तमाम सदन की हो गई । अब हम यह कहना चाहते हैं चन्द्रशेखर जी से और उनसे अपील करेंगे कि वे माननीय मंत्री के पूरे पत्र को पढ़ दें ताकि मंत्री जी जब बोलने लगें, तब हम समझें कि वे अपने पत्र की रू से बोल रहे हैं या वैसे ही बोल रहे हैं . . . .

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, अब आप बैठिये ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let the Minister give that letter, Sir.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् . . .

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आपका प्वाइट क्लियर हो गया ।

श्री राजनारायण : दूसरी बात मैं आपसे साफ कह दूं कि श्री गुरुपादस्वामी जी के सुझाव का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । साथ ही साथ हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि कोई कमेटी अप्वाइंट की जाय और फिर चाहे वह 15 दिन में, एक महीने में या दो महीन में अपनी रपट दे, मगर यहां पर बहस होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि यह एक पॉलि-

क्युलर सबजेक्ट है और बार-बार हम लोगों को अंधकार में रखा गया । यह मिनी" शब्द एक ऐसा आ गया कि चाहे बड़े से बड़े विशाल कारखाने को लाइसेंस दे दो, लेकिन उसमें "मिनी" शब्द जोड़ दो । यह कम्युनिस्टिक तरीका है । शब्दों के साथ बलातकार करना कम्युनिस्टिक तरीका है ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, on a point of order. This is very wrong. There is nothing Communistic in it. Sir, Mr. Rajnarain wants to antagonise us. He is dividing us and he is dividing the country. Sir, it is the S.S.P. language. I say, Sir, that it is the S.S.P. language. Anti-Communism should not be brought in here. Here Mr. Chandra Shekhar has done it absolutely in the public interest.... *(Interruptions),*

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: He understands only the Communist language.. *(Interruptions)*

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां केवल हल्ला करने से काम चलता नहीं । हमारे मित्र विपिन पाल दास जी बीच में आ गये, वह भी सोचते हैं कि हम भी हाथ में खून लगा कर शहीद हो जायं । तो यहां इससे काम नहीं चलता । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसके साथ-साथ यहां इस पर बहस कराइये और उस के बाद उन की कमेटी बैठे ।

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Sir, I congratulate Mr. Chandra Shekhar for the guidance that he has ;given to this House in a matter..

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: He has nought the guidance of the Chair.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: ..like this. Because he belongs to the ruling party and because he is a member of the Working Committee and because he enjoys.the respect of the ruling party, he can do it. I am very happy about it. I will congratulate him also for the help that he has rendered to the House on this particular matter. Sir, on so many occasions Ministers have misguided this House and it has bo^en brought to the notice of this House. But neither the Chair nor the ruling party took notice of this and they summarily rejected it. Fortunately, Sir, while groping in the dark, we have found out something where we could anchor and we have found some ray of light.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Misra. That will be enough.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: No, Sir, that is not enough. This has given some enthusiasm, some encouragement, to us that hereafter probably truth can prevail in this House.. (hitemiptioris). The Government of India says, "Satyameva Jayate". But there is no (ruth anywhere. That is what I find.

AN HON. MEMBER: Everywhere there is truth.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I do not want your testimony.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. M sra.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, if there are interruptions, I have told you, Sir, that they are to be met.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Minister.

Shri LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, there have been so many occasions when wrong things, misleading things, misleading informations have been given by Ministers. I completely and emphatically endorse whatever has been suggested by Mr. Gurupadaswamy, but it should not be an *ad hoc* committee but a permanent committee like the Privileges Committee, the Assurances Committee or any othei committee. There must be a permanent committee and any matter which relates to a misleading statement by

[Shri Loknath Misra.]

a Minister should be referred to that committee, because you do not allow us to refer a matter to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Call it Committee on Contradictions.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I would like to call it the Committee on Factfinding, if not anything else. This is a matter of procedure; now that we are dealing with something, let us also discuss about procedure. I fully endorse whatever has been suggested by the Leader of the Oppcsition—that there must be a committee—but my only amendment is, it should be a permanent committee to which we can refer any matter, any misleading answer or any untruth that is stated in the House.. *(Interruption)* . .1 want *you* kindly to take the opinion of the Members of the other parties also so that we can form the committee. In this particular matter, as you have suggested, we are discussing the Steel Ministry; if possible let us thrash it out during the discussion on the Steel Ministry. If Members are not satisfied, then naturally there has to be another debate.

श्री राजनारायण : भाई, इस पर तो बहस अलग होगी ।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, can I submit something to you?

Mr. Mishra has said this may be discussed in the Steel Ministry debate and all that. We do not want these discrepancies to be discussed in the debate on the Steel Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to raise this question again and again? He has made a statement. Even after that, if Members are not satisfied, they may discuss the specific issue. Mr. Mishra has made the suggestion that there can be discussion on the specific issue

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, pleas*, bear with me for a minute. Mr-Chandra Shekhar has stated that this was a question to be decided by the Chairman. Mr. Chairman had not given any decision. He has left the decision to the House but it is not' put to the House. This is a different decision to be taken by the House by discussion on the issue raised by Mr. Chandra Shekhar. The discussion on the Ministry of Steel is a separate thing. Therefore, it should be dealt with separately by the House on a different occasion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandra Shekhar has pointed out certain discrepancies in the replies given in this House and in Lok Sabha, and he has also suggested that the Minister should be asked to clarify. The Minister also has agreed that he has no objection to clarify if the House so desires. Therefore, let us hear the hon. Minister and find out what the decision is.

श्री राजनारायण: पहले तो आप वह खत पढ़वा दें ।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I begin by reading out my reply? This is a letter addressed to thf> Chairman:

'I write with reference to Shri . Banerjee's note, enclosing a copy of Sri Chandra Shekhar's letter of July 22, 1071, addressed to you.

'The member has stated that there is a contradiction between the answers given to Lok Sabha Un-starred Question No. 472 answered on May 27., 1971 and what I had stated i'n the discussion on the Cal-ing Attenlion Motion in the Rajya Sabha on June 10, 1971.

'The correct position of the total number of units given industrial licences/letters of intent as on May 27, 1971, is indicated in the reply to the Unstarred Question. This, of course, refers to the issue of industrial licences/letters of intent

for this industrial sector subsequent to February 19, 1970, when the sector was brought again under licensing.

'It is important to note that prior to that date it had been delicenced from May 1966 to February 1970.

Tn the discussion in response to the Calling Attention Notice, I remember I had uppermost in my mind those cases in which we had cleared in principle the procurement of continuous casting machines from abroad (with substantial indigenous content) on the ground that their electric furnaces were likely to be commissioned by the middle of 1971 and that, therefore, they would be in the best position to go quickly into production of steel. I recall the mover of the Notice, Shri Arjun Arora, reading from a newspaper item of a Press Conference in which I had specifically referred only to these units.

'These are the units which would come into production the earliest and therefore these were of the greatest concern at the time and it was over the grant of licence to these units that controversy had developed.

'Though my emphasis all along was on the units whose import of capital equipment had been approved, the fact that there were a few other cases cleared by the Licensing Committee was not kept from the House. In fact, in my initial statement itself I had said:

> "..a number of applications for electric furnanc/?-cum-continuous casting or conventional casting units have been considered and letters of intent issued."

'Some of these parties----------are in a position to have their electric furnaces commissioned by the middle of 1972. Two of these are public sector units, or units in which the i public sector has a substantial J share. In order to facilitate the early production of useable steel from these units, it has been decided in principle to clear their applications for import of continuous casting machines... .

'Throughout the rest of the discussion I continued to stress the clearance given to these units for import of their plants. It is in this connection that I listed five units, including two units in which the public sector have substantial shares, as well as sixth unit—M/s Modi Steel whose case for import of equipment was cleared in principle but the clearance was to become operative only if the case was also considered and approved from the angle of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

'I do not think that I was misunderstood, as one Member put a specific question regarding the foreign exchange involved in this import of equipment. In reply to that specific question I had stated that foreign exchange would be on the average about Rs. 20 lakhs for each of the six cases, or Rs. one hundred and twenty lakhs in all.

'It will be. seen that the facts I was mentioning related to the six cases and not to all letters of intent/industrial licences issued. It is in relation to these six cases that I had stated: "These are the plants that are coming and I do not think we have departed so far as the Industrial Policy Resolution is concerned."

Actually, out of the nine cases mentioned in the reply to the Tin-starred Question referred to above —that is the unstarred question in the Lok Sabha—five are those of units in which we had accepted import of continuous casting plants. Of the other four, what was done for M/s Tata Iron and Steel Co. was the granf ot a carrying-on-business licence—that is the COB licence. TISCO, in the period of delicensing —prior to February 1970—had set

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam.]

up a roll foundry which had surplus hot metal and were making ingots by the conventional process. When licensing was re-introduced in 1970, TISCO applied for a COB licence and it was granted. But I did not refer to the application of TISCO because, here again, no import of a continuous casting plant was involved in its application.

'Of the three others, I And that I had even mentioned the date of the issue of letter of intent to the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation in the course of my answers. I was giving some of these dates illustratively and therefore, did not detail out all the dates. I also remember to have read out these dates from a copy of the enclosure to the Un-starred Question which was in my papers.'

That is the very thing which is supposed to be in contradiction and I have it still here and if anybody wishes, I will show it to him.

'This is clear from the fact that I have quoted the two cases of rejection as well. So far as the oases of S. N. Agarwal of Bangalore and Krishna Steel Industries are concerned, since no clearance had been given to them to import continuous casting machines, they were not mentioned by me.

'The issue$_s$ raised in the Calling Attention Notice and in the discussion on June 10, 1971 were of interpretation of policy under the Industrial Policy Resolution and not related to numbers of the units sanctioned or accepted in principle by Government.

T think I have already explained why Tata Iron and Steel Co., was not mentioned, while Punjab Industrial Development Corporation

There was ^{n0} import of con tinuous casting plant involved in TISCO's application in contrast to the application oi the Punjab In dustrial Development Corporation which did involve such import. 'With regard to M|s. Eleetrusteei castings Ltd., the posit;: I this firm y applied tor an industrial licence for manufacture of wire rods on October 13, 1969. They ordered their . electric furnaces in November 1969. This was during a period when the establishment was delicenci.

'Tiii$_s$ application for. manufacture, of wire rods was processed in normal way and the Departme Company Affairs were consu and they advised that they ha comments to make on the application. The licencing committee cleared the application on March 30, 1970, and a letter of intent was issued to the firm on July 1; 1970.

'A$_s$ -using Committee had cleared the application in March 1970, no occasion arose to clear case from the angle of the Mono- and Restrictive Trade Prac- tne in!.....

June. 1970. In these circumstances there was no discussion on tb> which would have drawn my attention to any connection of this unit with a large industrial house. It was in this background and on the facts available to me at that time that I stated that there was no application from any Datmia unit.

'It should, however, be stated that the firm in question has denied that they are connected with the Dalmia group. The firm's contention that they are not connected may or may not be legally and technically correct. To make sure. I propose to check in consultation

with the Ministry of Company Affairs whether this firm can be considered as inter-connected or associated with the Dalmia Group.' Naturally because Mr. Chandra Shekhar has given certain facts which need investigation. I may also refer to the fact that I was a member of the Licensing Enquiry Committee to which Mr. Chandra Shekhar hns drawn the attention of the House and I may mention that I do not remember that Electro-steel Castings Ltd., is a company of the Dalmia group. If we take the files of that we will find a large number of firms there and I think I could not be expected to remember all the names of the companies under the different heads.

'The position with regard to M/s Steel Complex of Kerala is that the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, holds, according to the latest information from the firm, 33 1/3 per cent of the shares. The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation however, and its Chairman were very aetije ih promoting this case and the Chairman also had met me in this connection. It was this that nrade me think that it was a venture of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation so that I gave the impression during the discussion that this unit $_{w}$as in the public sector with minority private sector shares.

'However, when I received the uncorrected version of my speech I made corrections therein to say that majority of shares of "Steel Complex Limited" were owned by the private sector. This is on record in your Secretariat.

'If you consider that I should make a statement to this effect in the House, I am prepared to do so. The fact that the Kerala State Government does not have the majority shares in the venture would per-haps have added further strength to that part of my argument in reply to Shrt Bhupesh Gupta that even his friends in power in Kerala had chosen to join hands with capi-talists in setting up such a plant.'

That was just a passing reference; it is not really material but I could not resist the temptation.

'When I stated that there was only one application of the larger industrial houses under consideration, that of M/s Modi Industries, I was again stating this in the context of the cases cleared for imr. of equipment. I did not mention the applications of J. K. Steel Industries, J. K. Synthetics Ltd', and Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills for this reason. In fact even at that time letters of intent had not b

mted to theras, and so far have not been granted.'

This is how I look upon it. (Interruption). He is a good friend. How can I ignore him? Now, the position is:

'As may be seen, there is no basic contradiction between the answers

warding grant of letter of intent given in Parliament on the two occasions referred to by the Mem-heri There is a discrepancy which I have explained above regarding the character of the holdings of Steel Complex Ltd., Kerala, which had been clearer for import of continuous casting plant. Otherwise, I think there was only a d fference in understanding in that I was dealing with one aspect, namely, the grant of letters $_{0}$f intent to units which had baen cleared for import of continuous casting plants which were to come up by 1972. while the Member might have thought that I was referring to the grant of letters of intent as a whole; it is th s that makes the difference between the nine persons to whom letters of intent have been granted, and the five who had in addition been cleared, in principle, for import of continuous casting plants.

I have no objection to this reply being show$_{n}$ t$_{0}$ the Member.'

May I, Mr. Deputy Chairman, with your leave add one or two words?

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam.] Firstly, Modi Industries are outside these nine completely. Five were cleared for the import, of continuous casting plants and they are likely to come up by 1972. I am mentioning this and hon. Members, I think, will appreciate the significance of my statement. All these matters were actually i_n 1970-71 before I took charge of the Ministry. I think that is well known. I made it clear on a previous occasion. Secondly, so far as the Modis are concerned, they have been cleared for the import of conti. nuous casting plants, but their application is - still pending processing under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Therefore, it is really nine plus one, but the plus one is not in the same category as the nine because the nine are applicants whose applications for letters of intent have already been granted. So far as Modi is concerned, it has not been granted and it will not be granted unless it is •cleared under the procedure provided for in th_e Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice^ Act. Now, so far as the question of Polysteel is concerned, which has been raised just now by my friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, I think they go under a different name. They applfecT originally ~~$unde_r$ the name of Concast Private Limited. Their number is 17 in the list. So for as I am aware:—I want to be very cautious because T"would like to check it up again—their application has not yet been granted. My attention, at an earlier stage, had bee_n drawn to the extract from the Metal Bulletin which was read out by the hon. Member, but to the extent I have been able to check it up till now I do not think that the assertions made by the managing director or the person who is speaking on behalf of Polysteel are correct. I will check It up further. One must *bs* no'w~very careful and I will be careful about what I say.

So far as the question of Arkonam is concerned, that is a continuous casting plant which has been licensed way back in 1967 or 1968, speaking from memory, but I shall get the exact date and details of that. It is much more than 50,000 tonnes. So far a« the question of each plant expanding and becoming a bigger and bigger plant is concerned, my understanding of the technical portion is that with the type of electrical furnace they have got and the continuous casting process that they will introduce, they will not be able to increase their production more than 50,000 tonnes. The Arkonam plant ig different because the Arkonam plant is planned ultimately lor higher production. Again, I would~"ask the leave of the House to give those details when I have got them in my hand. I did not expect thaf'bne would have to go into the details of it. So this is an far as I can speak about it now.

My friend, Mr*."" "CKandra SheTchar, referred to the Scrap Committee Report and other matters. I would pre fer with your leave, Mr. Deputy Chairman, not to refer to them to-day J|ecause I have not brought the report with me. I have not got the extract either and it will not be proper for me to comment on it without examining the report carefully.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, one point. It will help you if you kindly read the Calling attention notice that was given by Mr. Arjun Arora. It says:—

> "I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the reported decision of the Government to issue industrial licences for the setting up of mini steel plants in the private sector in violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution."

Th's is the Calling Attention notice. There is no question, $_n$o reference anywhere about the hnport content of electric furnaces. Also when the hon'ble Minister referred to the Punjab and the Kerala plants as public undertaking's, Mr. Arjun Arora, Mr. Deputy Chairman, made a specific point. He said, "He has only given

two names." Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam says, "I shall give the other names also. I am not running away from th€TO. I mentioned them because of their being the public sector units.
The other ones are _____". And he has given these four or five names.

Again, at a later stage, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam has given a calculation about the total capacity of all these steel plants. If you see the calculation it comes to only five steel plants. Nowhere has he mentioned other plants which required C.O.B. licences. Mr. Deputy Chairman, as I have said, in my letter Punjab has also a C.O.B. licence. If Punjab has been -mentioned, I do not see what are the reasons not to mention Tata. The hon'ble Member asked a specific question whether Tatas have been given licence or not. In reply to that it was said that no one except Modi has bee$_n$ given licence.

The other point is that the hon'ble Minister said that^heTs not expected to remember all these companies. That is true. But he says in his argument that because the M.R.T.P. gave clearance, therefore, he did not bother about it. But the Industrial Licensing Committee gave certain names and the Government of India last year issued a notification that for all purposes the classification made by this Committee will be taken as authenticated because of this classification of major industrial houses. Mr, Deputy Chairman, it looks very sad to see Ministers pleading that because Dal-mias say that the Electric Steel Ltd. is not a Dalmia concern, therefore it is not a Dalmia concern. Do the Minister and his officers not know in the Dalmia Airways come all the three Dalmias who are co-accused even today? Their offices are in the same building. The question was very specific, whether Dalmia has been given a licence or not. And the reply was "No". I do not know whether in reply to a question whether the Centry Rayon Mills belongs to the Birlas, the Minister will say that he does not know whether it belongs to the Birlas or not, that he does not know to whom the Eharat Cement factory belongs. The Minister is expected to know all these things. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not know how this impression was created *on* the mind of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam that Members were interested only in those steel -plant[1]* which had bee$_n$ given clearance for importing electric furnaces. It has no relevance to the Calling Attention question. It is not relevant to the point under dispute in the debate. The question was about mini steel plant. And the same question was asked in the other House of Parliament. If an hon. Minister can give an answer which is not relevant to the question and if it can be justified, then I have nothing to say. But I expect from the Minister that if I ask about mini-steel plants, the reply should not be about import licences for electric furnaces because import licences are given by the Foreign Trade Ministry and it is no business of the Steel Ministry. Clearance is given from the import and export Ministry and when Members ask questions, I do not know why the Minister should take this exercise to give information about import clearances. If the questions are about import licences, they would have been addressed to the Minister of Foreign Trade. And instead of replying about his own Ministry and giving fact3 about his own domain, he is trying to give replies to other questions which are not relevant to the subject. I do not know if justification can be found by this House and by you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for his making such statements. It is for you and the House to consider.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, may I say something? He has made certain allegations against me and I think it would be fair if I am given an opportunity. T. would like, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the House *to* appreciate that the aiu-wer given in the Lok Sabha was ear-

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam.] lier to my statement here. There fore, there was no intention on my part to conceal anything. There was nothing to eonceaT because every thing is known. Here is the sheet which contains the whole answer. We are now on the question of what 1 intended to say. May be the hon-Member understood it one way; may be I was wrong in understanding it in the way 1 did. I can only claim that I tried only to put. before the House whatever T wars aware of at that time and if I have made mis takes, I am always ready to express regret for them. But I do want hon. Member's" TRls House to appre-ciate that l'hefe¯'"'%as no intention on *.ny part to conceal any fact. And there was ws tfurp"6se aSso in my concealing any fact because all the facts had already been given earlier. Had it been by chance in some later answer, one can say, yes, I was trying to conceal; but all the facts had already been given earlier. This is what 1 would like to emphasise to hon. Members.

Secondly, there was no question of import of electric furnaces. Electric furnaces are being manufactured in our country. It is a question of import of continuous casting plants. The entire "mini-steel plant" controversy — 1 advisedly say quote.ministeel plant-unquote, because I have stated in my original reply that the term 'mini-steel plant, is a misnomer—arose out of the fact that in April we announced on behalf of the Ministry that these licences had been given for import of continuous casting plants, as a result of which these plants were going to come up in 1972. And it was this that led to the controversy and it was this that was present in my mind and, therefore, I dealt with it in that manner.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY); Sir, there is something mom that meets the eye in this affair. The Minister has said that there in difference in the understanding of this issue, as a result of which this confusion arose. I concede that. Later on, after reading this letter, he has tried to be equivocal in his state. mente. He has said in interpreting his approach to fEls question put by my friend, Mr Arora, he had in his mind only "those things and not other things. Therefore, he had to give a particular answer. We are 2 P.M. dealing with a very important question, whether there is a deviation in the steel policy as a result of which the Government of India has wrongly given licences or letters of intent, and it covered all kinds of cases, not necessarily the cases which involve foreign exchange. It is obvious "that the statement he has 'made today is an afterthought. And He may be honest in that. Perhaps the Minister—I know the working of the Ministry might have been duped by his own officials. He might have been made a guinea-pig in the process. Maybe, his predcessor may be a party to this kind of a decision. There ore, my original suggestion still stands good. It raises a lot. of points, a lot of issues, a lot of doubts. Even the Minister has not been very clear and categorical. And he was apologetic because he himself says that he has got to check up various things before making a categorical statement. In view of this I suggest that my original suggestion may be accepted.

SHRI S. MOHArT KUTVTARAMAN-GALAM: On a opint of personal explanation. I did not say it in relation to this matter. I said it in relation to other matters that Try friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar. raised. n relation to the matter of his le ter to the Chairman and my rep'y I did not say I have to still wait for time for making a categorical statement. I said it in relation to other matters, namely, quotations from thp Scrap Committee, poly-steel and things of that character which were not part of the controversy on that day, but have ¥»en raised I think, if I am not being *im*mrr»tt,* for the first time today.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Mr. Kumaramanga'.am has said that there is a difference in the understanding of the issue Between himself and others. I started with that. He himself confesses that there might have been differences in the under, standing of the issues. Therefore, there is a case for further investiga-ton. We cannot in this House take a decision in the matter. I am very conscious of that. Therefore, .the House may accept my suggestion, and • n prepare^ to move a motion even . . .

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Move it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: 1 prepared to move a formal motion.

SHRI OM MEHTA: No, no.

SHRI M. S, GURUPADASWAMY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, with your permission I want to move a motion. Without your permission I do not move a motion. I a-m very careful. 1 do not move a motion like Mr - Bhupesh Gupta and others.

SHRI OM MEHTA: No, no motion.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: Why JiOt?

SHRI OM MEHTA: No, no.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: 1 am asking for the permission of the Chair, not your permission, Mr. Om Mehta. I do not want to cause any embarrassment, Unless the Chair me the permission . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Mritement of Shri Chandra' Shekhar and the statement of the honourable Minister are before the House. If you etill want any further clarifications, you may put questions.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Let him aek foi «Jariflcatione.

SHRI ARJUN AHORA: On a point oJ order. You should hear first hi* motion and then decide whether you will give him permission Or not. You should at least, hear his mot.on.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Why I say a motion—I do not want to read it without your permission . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask for clarifications.

SHRI Ti S. GURUPADASWAMY: No clarification because he cannot clarify.

sf: TrnTrwr : ^TTST^rmr sir,

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASAWAMY: I am not Rajnarain . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, he said he is not Rajnarain. I should like to know whether it is a compliment or denunciation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask Mr. Rajnarain in~what sense he takes it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: My case for appointment of a committee and a motion for that is there. There are many things which have been kept in doubt. The basic question that arises is about the granting of letters of intent to miniature steel plants. He gave the figure of 5 or 6. He made a distinction which was not known to the House at all. He never gave this information to the House when he was making the statement. He ought to have said. The Minister had an opportunity more than once to draw the attention of the House to the distinction that he has made. Only today we are hearing this distinction Till today I was under the impression and the whole of India was under th< impression that the Government ol India is giving only licences or letters of intent to 6 miniature steel plants not more than that. Today he said tha foreign exchange was involved *a* these cases and therefore he has mentioned these things. He has not men tioned other cases where foreign ex change is not involved. This is thi basic question. This refers to the firs answer he gave. and the answer

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.] he gave to the Lok Sabha are different. In the Lok Sabha he could have taken advantage and clarified the issue. In these nine units he said that three belong to one category and six to another. There may be other cases too. We do not know. I do not want to impute motives. I am not the person to do that. He may not be a party to this. Maybe his predecessor may be a party; maybe officials are a party. The whole thing has got to be gone into. Therefore I say there should be a Committee. I seek your guidance. Questions and interrogations will not bring out clarifications. I am sure of that and I hope you will agree with me. Therefore, a Committee is necessary. If you suggest an alternative, I will accept that. I give you autnbrrty to appoint a committee with terms of reference so that they can go through all the records and matters arising out of the answers given by the Minister and come to their own judgment. It is for the Chair and the House to take a decision in this matter.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA (Nominated): Sir, I admire the crusading zeal of Shri Chandra Shekhar . . .

SHRI CHANDRA^HEKHAR: I do not want any congratulation for this.

SHRI JOACHIM ALVA: In fact I owe him an apology. "This morning before the Congress Party meeting, I said that he was running away from iMrla issues. But he has come back to the Birla Farm again. I am glad about that. I am glad he has raised this matter. It should not be allowed to go unnoticed.

In the same breath, I also admire Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam. If you read Mahatma Gandhi's biography by Pyare Lai, he hay devoted a whole paragraph about his patriotism and :haracter. I think he is very sincere nd patriotic. All the same, we will lot like mini steel plants to go to big bugs and big business through back door. Thiy is a very serious issue. I am sure Shri Kumaramangalam will not allow this to happen in future. He is a person with great knowledge of law.

Shri Chandra Shekhar is a crusader and whenever he raises these big issues we are with him. We have to take his opinion also. I do not think that he is for a Committee of the House. This matter should be fully discussed here and we do not want any Committee of the House. I would only implore the Minister that no more mini plants should be given to the big bugs.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I have heard the suggestion that ha3 been made. By now we are iamiliar with the two letters. I wish they were available to us. My quarrel with the . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be available to you tomorrow.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: ... the hon. Minister is not on the question of a little procedure or a technicality or how it has been answered or not answered. Sir, these are all minor matters in the context of what we are discussing. Sir, as far a-s my suggestion for a Committee is concerned, if it were a question of mere discre_ pancies or inaccuracies in answering, then the Committee that should deal with them should be normally the Privileges Committee or the General Purposes Committee. I do not know why there should be a special committee to go into the discrepancies or such things. I can understand it if it is a Committee to go into the question of the decision itself to start the mini-steel plants in the private sector and, if this is so, I am in favour of a Committee of this kind. Now, Sir, the letters are very interesting .. .

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Much has been said about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are part of the proceed 'ng.3 and you will get both the letters, in the proceedings.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, after all things have come out from Mr. Chandra Shekhar and from the Minister and both of them together could help us *to* know a lot of things. Letter's went frcTO. both sides and answers were given in the other House also and therefore, Sir, we are now familiar with these cases. Anyhow, Sir, it is a mini-business. Now, Sir, what has been revealed is very shocking. It has been revealed that as a matter of policy the Government is allowing the private sector business people to start steel plants, initially limiting the quantum of production. It has also been revealed that applicants are there and these applicants are mostly directly from the big business houses or connected with the big business houses. Sir, the small businessmen-have not applied for it and they do not apply for it. Therefore, Sir, it has been proved from the disclosures made that these areas of industrial enterprises have bee$_n$ thrown open, which should have remained fully in the public sector, to the big business people and it is the reversal of the trends in the economic policies since the time when Mr. K. K. Birla's efforts to have, not mini, but full-skirted, plants started in Durgapur and that was exposed in the House and at that time, Sir, you know Mr. Satyanarain Sinha was canvassing inside the Cabinet in order to get these steei plants started and I revealed in the House the correspondence between Mr. Birla and Washington.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Come to the current affairs. Do not write a book of history. Make comments on the current affairs.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If you want to come to the current affairs, you must have the background of the affairs and you being a man of affairs, you should know how to comment on them.

Sir, here it has been revealed and the names are there. The Tatas~ are there, the Dalmias are there, the Modh are there, and the Singhanias are there. Practically all these tycoons are there and more will come in. Therefore, Sir, it is offered on a platter.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Chowgule is also there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Anyway, you know that better.

So, Sir, this matter should be discussed. The letters of intent are very interesting also. Why letters of in. tent are given when certain industrialists, big ones, are i$_n$ a position to seek collaboration with the foreigners? Letters of intent are given on the ground that they would be able to attract foreign collaboration. In fact, when the question about the letters of intent was raised in this House, it was said again and again that letters of intent had to be issued to certain business people, otherwise 'they would not be in a position to get foreign collaboration. setters ot intent, Sir, in this case, follow a kind of approach by the foreign monopolists, especially the Americans, to smuggle themselv&s into the Indian industries. Now., these letters of intent have come.

'* MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not discuss all the policy matters.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now, Sir, I find that between January 1971 and April 1971, 67 licences were issued to 28 industrial monopoly houses and many of them carried with them letters of intent.

Sir, these are to be reviewed in that context. Therefore, I say, this is absolutely wrong and there is no justification whatsoever to do this thing and that is the matter we should discuss. The decision had been taken earlier when the hon. Minister was not there. What surprises me is that hon. Minister having stepped into the shoes of others should have carried forward the legacy instead of disowning it. I expected, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam having come to the

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] Ministry would cancel all the decisions which had been taken earlier. That is my complaint against him but there is a tendency not to bring any names of those people who are responsible for sponsoring these ideas, for canvassing these things, for taking a decision and thus leaving these things for Shri Kumaramangalam to swallow a hanky-pany. These people are not named. Who were these people, if not Mr. Morarji Desai at that time? That also should be known to the country. The hon. Ministry should tell us exactly when the proposal was mooted in the Government, who are the people in the Ministries concerned.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Shri Morarji Desai was never the Minister of Steel.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Shri Morarji Desai was running a part of the Government and Smt. Indira Gandhi the other part of the Government.

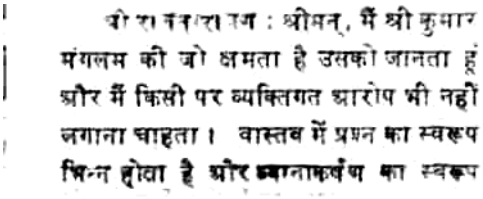
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: At the time when the licences were given, Mrs. Gandhi was running one part of the Government and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was running the other part of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. Let us not bring in the policy matter.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not interested in individuals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. It was only a limited matter. There was certain discrepancy pointed out by Mr. Chandra Shekhar and Mr. Kumaramangalam has clarified his position. If you want this particular question regarding steel policy to be considered and discussed by this House, we will see what can be done. At this juncture it 5s not necessary fa express your view*. Let us only restrict ourselves to the discrepancies and the clarifications given by the Minister.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If that is so, no discussion for the day. I am not interested in individuals or persons or attacking them. I am interested in policy questions and wheVi in the Calling Attention the question of policy decision was raised and since clarification has been given, it should be considered as a policy question. When I said about Morarji Desai, Mr. Arjun Arora should not have said it. Everybody knows that when Mr. Morarji Desai was asked, "Don't you know Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the Prime Minister" he said, "No, we have only the Chairman of the Council of Ministers." The actual trouble started before and our complaint is this that when everything has been revealed let us concentrate whether it was right for the Minister to endorse the sabotage that had been made earlier before we came into this House and that should be discussed and I demand a discussion on this matter. If individual things are brought in, you can bring in anything. Sir, I know there are people who want to attack some people. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam has been my friend, he had been with me in London, but I am not sparing him for the policy question. He would also not like to be spared. His stand il different but individual personal attack should not be brought in. I want the policy question to be discussed and we should go into the root of it. The whole question should be discussed so that we are in a position, this House is in a position to change the decision. The Government should be forced to change the decision.



भिन्न होता है और हमारे सदन में तो ध्यानाकर्षण बहुत व्यापक होता है। हमारे सदन में डा० जाकिर हुसैन की कृपा थी, उन्होंने कह दिया कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन, नो कानफीडेंस मोशन सबका डिस्कशन इसी में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव में कर दो क्योंकि हमारे पास एक ही चीज है। मैं बराबर सोचता रहा हूं, जैसा कि कुमारमंगलम साहब ने खुद भी कहा कि जब लोक सभा में इसके पहले ही सारे उत्तर आ ही चुके हैं तो उनको छिपाने से क्या मजा मिल गया छिपाया क्यों। यह जरूर खोला जाना चाहिए। यों हम फिलासाफी के विद्यार्थी हैं, 'वी व्हाई' कैन नैवर "एक्सलेन्ड" 'व्हाई' एंड 'हाउस' इन दो सवालों के जवाब में काफी समय लगेगा। मैं केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं, श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा का जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव तथा उसकी तह में यह बात थी कि क्या इस सरकार ने मिनीस्टील प्लान्ट्स के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े जो एकाधिकारी हैं उद्योग के उनके हाथों में उद्योग को जाने दिया जाय या नहीं, मकसद यह था। सारी कार्यवाही को देखा जाय, अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने निश्चयात्मक ढंग से पूछा कि टाटा को इसमें कुछ दिया गया या नहीं दिया गया और माननीय मंत्री जी ने बार-बार इनकार किया मैं समझता हूं कि जो नाम उन्होंने पढ़े होंगे उनमें संसद का कोई सदस्य समझ नहीं सकता होगा कि इसमें टाटा भी है। स्वदेशी काटन मिल जैपुरिया की है, अगर इतना ही कह दिया जाय कि स्वदेशी काटन मिल को दे दिया तो जो समझता होगा वह समझेगा कि स्वदेशी काटन मिल जैपुरिया की है। उसी तरह से इन्होंने नाम तो ले लिया कम्पनी का, मगर यह कोई नहीं समझता था।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर : टाटा वाली कम्पनी का नाम भी नहीं लिया।

श्री राजनारायण : यही प्रश्न उठता है कि जब बार-बार टाटा का नाम लिया गया तो कुमारमंगलम साहब ने टाटा के बारे में यही बात क्यों नहीं बता दी कि उनको लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट दिया गया या नहीं दिया गया, लाइसेंस ग्रान्ट किया गया या नहीं किया गया। जैसा उन्होंने अभी कहा, उनकी निष्पक्षता, उनकी ईमानदारी, उनकी स्वच्छंदता, स्वतंत्र वातावरण में उनका विचरण, तमाम ज्ञान रखते हुए, वे इसकी सफाई क्या दे सकते हैं, यह मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं। उन्होंने अपने से ध्यान नहीं दिया, लेकिन जब कोई सदन का सम्मानित सदस्य पूछता है या स्टेटेड पूछता है कि इसमें टाटा आता है या नहीं, बिड़ला आता है या नहीं, कई नाम लिए गए, फिर भी माननीय मंत्री जी बराबर छिपाते गए। क्या मंत्री जी अपनी चेतना की सुसुप्तावस्था में अपने हृदय में इस बात को संजोए हुए थे कि बड़े मोनोपोलिस्ट्स का नाम इस समय सदन में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए, वरना सरकार की इसमें फंसाहट हो सकती है, यहां पर बहुत से लोग जानकार हैं और अन्ततोगत्वा वही प्रश्न उठ जायेगा, जैसा भूपेश जी कह रहे थे, हमको समझा रहे थे कि इन लोगों ने चुनाव में लाखों-लाख रुपया लिया और उसी को छिपाने की सारी साजिश है तो मैं यह चाहता था कि श्री कुमारमंगलम साहब इस बात के बारे में सफाई दें। फिर मैं भूपेश जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर बहस कर लें आप एक दिन, मगर इस और सदन की बहस से उस सारे राज की तह में नहीं जाया जा सकता।

श्री शोताम्बर दास : लिमिटेशन्स है हाउस की अपनी।

श्री राजनारायण : यहां पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर जो बहस हुई और लोक सभा के प्रश्न पर जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर का उत्तर है, उससे हमको यह शक हो गया कि कहीं स्टेट मिनिस्टर भी बहुत चीज न छिपाए हों। अभी तक पकड़ में केवल इतनी चीज आई कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने क्या कहा और मिनिस्टर ने क्या कहा, जो कही गई बातें थीं स्टेट

[श्री राजनारायण]

मिनिस्टर की उनमें से पांच की पुरावृत्ति मिनिस्टर ने कर दी। मगर उन्हीं 9 में है तो यह भी हो सकता है कि 9 के बाहर कुछ हो। हो सकता है कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब भी अपनी बात में कुछ छिपाये हों। 9 ही नाम आये हैं। उन्हीं 9 में से लोक सभा में 5 के नाम लिये हैं। इन तमाम चीजों के लिये लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी के डिटेल्स में जाना पड़ेगा और उनके कागज पत्रों को देखना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हर जगह आप देखिये, अमरीका के सिनेट को आप देखिये, वहां एविडेंस होती है, वहां बड़े-बड़े अफसरों को बुलाया जाता है, मिलिट्री के अफसरों को बुलाया जाता है और सब के सामने उनके बयान होते हैं इस लिये मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि तमाम दूसरे लोग हटा दिये जायें और सदन खुद एक कमेटी के रूप में बदल जाय। फिर उन तमाम अफसरों को बुलाया जाय, लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी के तमाम कागज पत्र आयें जिससे यह पता लगे कि किन-किन लोगो को कितने, कितने समय के अन्दर लाइसेंस दिये गये और उनमें कितने मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं और कितने नहीं हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह तमाम जानकारी देश के लोगों को हो। इसलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हमारे मित्र श्री गुरुपादस्वामी के सुझाव को मान लें और उसी के साथ-साथ भूपेश जी की राय को भी मान लें कि सदन में इस पर एक दिन चर्चा हो। यह मैं चाहता हूं कि सम्पूर्ण सदन यहां पर एक कमेटी के रूप में बैठ जाय और फिर सदन जितने आफिसर लोग हैं उनको बुला कर सुने और लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी के जितने कागज-पत्र हैं सबको मंगा कर वस्तुस्थिति की तह में जाय कि कौन सत्य है और कौन असत्य है। केवल सवाल जवाब से इसकी तह तक पहुंचा नहीं जा सकता।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): Sir, it is very interesting that the definition of 'mini steel plant' changes from place to place. It meaYis one thing on a green carpet in the Lok Sabha and quite another thing on a red carpet in the Rajya Sabha; again it is one thing when given by an ex-General and quite another thing whe'n given by an Advocate of the Supreme Court. I do not know how the definition changes. In one definition the import of steel casting is there and in the other it is not there. I would leave it to the House. *(Interruptions)*. Why the whole question has arisen today is this. If the **hon.** Mi'nister of Steel had gone according to the real definition as given by Mr. A?ju$_n$ Arora iHe whole complexion of the debate on the Calling Attention motion would have changed. We were attacking the policy of giving mini steel plants because they go to the monopolies and big business houses which we want to control. The whole purpose of that debate was they were going against the Industrial Policy Resolution. If Mr. Kumaramangalam that day had given out that steel plant is being given to Dalmias and the Tatas the complexion of the Call Attention discussion would have changed completely. That was why we were pressing that point a'nd asking him and that is why Mr. Chandra Shekhar had to raise this question. This whole question must be looked at in proper perspective in the proper context. It is not a question of personal attack on one person or the other; the attack is on the very policy which the Government has pursued. I am one with Mr. Bhupesh Gupta that what we all expected from Mr. Kumaramangalam when he became the Minister of steel was that he would change that policy irrespective of whatever action had been taken earlier. Today when all these facts have come to light in the light of the criteria referred to by Mr. Chandra Shekhar the question is whether the Minister is prepared to reconsider the whole question of giving mini steel plants to the private sector and if he is so prepared whether he would **come**

with a full statement before both the Houses showing how many steel plants have been given, to whom they have been given, why they had ■been given and if they had been given to Tatas or Birlas or Dalmias, they should be stopped at this very moment of time and ho more mini steel plants should be given to them. Letters of intent should be taken back. So something in this direction should be done because our whole purpose is that the monopoly sector should not be allowed to grow. May 1 know therefore whether the Minister will look into this question and come forward honestly and revise with full facts? From what had been brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Chandra Shekhar new factors have come up and the Minister should come forward honestyl and revise the policy: that is what we expect from a person like him who is honestly committed to socialism and socialist procedures.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, after hearing the discussion with regard to this topic in the House, to me it appears that there are certain things which still need clarification, and with all the limitations of procedure and time of this House it may not be possible to get all the information by questioning here or discussing it here. I have also very carefully listened to Mr. Gurupada-swamy, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Rajnarain. I. also feel that it would be better for us to appoint a committee to look into all the "matters pointed out by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Gurupadaswam'y. It could naturally go into all the facts, examine perso'ns, look into the records and then come to certain conclusions. It can then report to the House so that the House may be in a position to- know as to what is wbat, with whom the responsibility lies, when it was done, by whom it was done, how and why it was done, all these things. I therefore, agree with my friend to refer this matter to a committee of the House.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Member, Mr. Krishan Kaht, has i-aised the question again of the policy underlying the licensing of these electric furnaces either With conventional or continuous casting units. Without going into the rights and wrongs of the controversy over discrepancies I can only say at this stage that we are always examining this matter and if it is thought proper by this House that the matter should be further discussed and they want a statement from me as to what the exact position is, I am always ready to do so.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have a submission to make. Pending that na licence should be granted. The whole matter should be frozen. All the licences which have been granted should be revoked. They should be asked hot to operate them. No new licence should be issued and the whole matter should be discussed. Meanwhile, I should like the hon. Minister to make a statement as to the origin of the whole scheme, how the mini-plants started in the private sector or for that the matter how the private sector was brought in. We should like to be apprised of the original thing, the manner in which it came about. Up till now he has not told us. Which year was the proposal made and wheh was it more or less decided? All that he has Indicated is that the decison was taken before he came into the Ministry. I think the facts should be given to us.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If the House wishes to have details about when the applications were made and when they were granted, it can be placed on the Table of the House. I have no objection to doing that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, Sir, i When did the scheme actully come up ahd when did they come to the conclusion that it should be done. Applications would not have come

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

unless the Government had made it knew that they could he made. My impression is that the whole thing took place before the General Election. This is mjj impression. Immediately after the election they started this. Now, we would like to know the past. This is very important. I think I am expressing the sentiments of the House when I say that no licences should be given and the licences that have been given should be frozen. No mini-steel plants should be allowed to start in the private sector. All these big business people should not be allowed to enter into this till Parliament, both Houses, have discussed the matter ~*de novo* from a very specific angle as to whether at all we must" have mini-steel plants in the private sector.

श्री राजनारायण : प्वांट आफ आर्डर ।

श्री उपसभापति : अब क्या है । अब आप बैठिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : या तो फिर आप भूपेश जी को कह देते कि उनकी बात सुनी नहीं जावेगी । जब आप ने भूपेश जी की बात सुन ली और दूसरों की बात सुन ली, तो हमारी भी एक बात है ।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं ने आप की बात भी सुन ली है ।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा कहना है कि उन्होंने एक कांक्रीट सजेशन दिया और मैं उनके सजेशन से सहमत हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में यह प्रस्ताव हो कि जितने लाइसेंसेज ईश्यू हुए हैं वे लाइसेंस इस समय रद्दी की टोकरी में समझे जायं और उनमें आगे कोई कार्यवाही न हो । आखिर यह कहने का फायदा क्या ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down,

काफी डिसकशन हो चुका है ।

श्री राजनारायण : हमारे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का यह जवाब हुआ नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

आप बैठिये ।

The hon'ble Minister has also agreed that he has no objection. If the House wants to , discuss polity-matter. . . .

' SHRI RAJNARAIN: Not discuss.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. If the House wants to discusa the policy matter regarding the grant of licences for mini-steel plan.; this question can be discussed with the Chairman and necessary decision can be taken in this matter. Whether the policy should be revised or not may be considered by the Govern, ment.

श्री राजनारायण : अनावश्यक विषयों में हम अपना समय नष्ट न करें, हमारा एक सिम्पिल सजेशन है . . .

श्री उपसभापति : हम जानते हैं कि आपके लिये समय का कितना महत्त्व है ।

श्री राजनारायण : . . . कि यह जो ५ लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं इन पर कोई कार्यवाही न हो ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

ffPT *ifoil* ! So far as the question of discrepeti-cies is concerned, Mr. Chandra Shek-har has raised the question. The hon'ble Minister has clarified hi$_s$ position, and I think, perhaps, the House may be satisfied with the explanation offered by the hon'ble Minister. .

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION"): We are not satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY CHAITIMAN: If they 1 any further discussion, I think this question can be taken up with the Chairman and we can find out what can be done in this matter.

So far as discrepencies are concerned, I have to say that the Minister should reply to the various questions in a responsible manner. So far as misunderstanding is concerned, I can understand that. But when we come to ihe factual position, I feel the Minister should give the correct information. For example, in regard to the share of the Kerala State Government in the Kerala Steel Plant i.e. the Steel Complex Ltd. the hon'ble Minister said the other day that the Government of Kerala had majority shares. This i-3 the factual information, he had given. Before making such statements it is always better to asei'tain the real position from the officials so that correct information is given to the House, Similarly, Mr. Nawal Kfehore also has raised cne question regarding discrepancy in the answers given in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha regarding casualties because of the shelling of the border areas by Pakistan forces.

श्री राजनारायण : दोनों को एक में मत मिलाइये ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: सुनिये जरा, एक मिनट तो ठहरिये ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about my suggestion? Freeze all the licences.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I want to suggest is this. The officials in the Ministry should always try to give the correct information where-ever factual information is concerned.

Mr. Gurupadaswamy also has raised anothe$_r$ point and Mr. Lokanath Misra has supported him in this respect that the -hon'ble Ministens are giving incorrect information in this House, The hon'ble Members also point out such discrepancies. The procedure that we have been following in this House i? this. After realising that the Ministe$_r$ has given a wrong information, either he himself comes to the House and corrects his earlier statement, or alternatively, the hon'ble Members draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister that such wrong information hag been given to the House and afterwards the Minister corrects that statement given in the House. I do not know whether it will serve any useful purpose to have a Permanent Committee to find out whether the Minister is giving correct information to the House or not.

श्री राजनारायण : पर्मानेन्ट न रखिये इसके लिये रखिये ।

SHRI PIT AMBER DAS: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has also suggested the General Purposes Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was the suggestion made by Mr. Lokanath Mishra. What I suggest it. this matter can be considered by the Rules Committee of the House and if they want that we should have such a Committee....

श्री राजनारायण : इसका न फ्लोर कमेटी से मतलब है न बिजनेस कमेटी से मतलब है, आप क्यों इतनी तकलीफ कर रहे हैं, आप कृपा कर के बैठें ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिये ।

SHRI PITAMBER DAS: I think what Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has said....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am referring to Mr. Lokanath Misra's suggestion for a Permanent Committee ....

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Committee for a gpeciflc purpose.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS: Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish Mr. Lokanath Misra's point first. If the House wants that there should be such a permanent committee, that question can b$_e$ considered by the Rules Committee. As far as the question of a committee for this specific issue is concerned, this can also be taken up, as I said earlier, wltti

[Mr. Deputy Chairman.]

the Chairrnan. If the Members are not satisfied with the explanation offered by the hon. Minister then in consultation with the Chairman, this question could be decided] Therefore, there need not be any further discussion on this matter. We have had enough discussion. .. .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What do you think of my suggestion that all licences should be frozen?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not for me to express any opinion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have expressed your opinion about so •many things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, Sir; •on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your vtews and the hon. Minister and the Government will take into consideration the views expressed by you and if they want, they will take a decision on the suggestions you have made.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, you should give a direction to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey the feelings of the House to the Prime Minister. *(Interruption)* As leader of the Government, the Prime Minister should know. I hope Mr. Om Mehta will convey to the Prime Minister the feelings of the House. Is there anybody to support mini-steel plants in the private sector? Not one, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We adjourn for lunch now. The "House stands adjourned till 3-15 P.M.

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

The House re assembled after lunch at fifteen minutes past three of the clock the VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

(The Appropriation (o. 2) Bill, 1971 — continued

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमन् मैं आपकी आज्ञा से इस सदन का विशेष समय लेना चाहता हूं । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य इस समय हमारे देश की स्थिति क्या है, उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें । इधर उधर की बातें कहने से कोई विशेष आज हित नहीं हो पा रहा है । देखा जाय । इस समय हमारा कुल विदेश कर्जा, जो सरकार के अन्तिम आंकड़े हैं प्राप्त, वह है 7,809.33 करोड़ रुपये । इस 7,809.33 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी कर्ज में से केवल 470 करोड़ रुपया अमेरिका का है यानी आधे से ज्यादा कर्जा अमेरिका का है । यहां पर मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री भूपेश गुप्त अच्छी तरह से हमारी बात को सुनें ।

रूस ने जो इन की मदद की है वह केवल 380 करोड़ रुपये की की है । 380 करोड़ रुपया रूस का और 470 करोड़ रुपया अमेरिका का । तो श्री भूपेश गुप्त जब तक इस सरकार को हमारी बातें सुन कर तैयार नहीं करेंगे, देश के उत्थान के लिए तब तक यह देश बैठता जायेगा और भी तेज रफ्तार से बैठता चला जायेगा । इस प्वाइन्ट को हम सब सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने रख देना चाहते हैं और चाहते है कि वे इस को हृदयंगम कर लें । मैं यहां पर अपने मित्र श्री कृष्ण नाथ जो काशी विद्यापीठ में अर्थ-शास्त्र के प्रोफेसर हैं, जिनकी पुस्तक 1971 में प्रकाशित हुई है, जो उन्होंने 1966-67 में लेख लिखा था कि विदेशी सहायता का हमारे ऊपर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, कितना

आश्रित है, आज कितना पतनोन्मुख है, उसकी कल्पना हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उसको जरा ठीक समझने के लिए हम श्री भूपेश गुप्त और सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने पढ़ देना चाहते है ।

"The possibility of US-China *detente* may not be completely ruled out. The argument that since there is practically no true China-lobby in the United States we can count on American cooperation at least in relation to China, does not now hold with equal force for the Liberal sections of the Democratic Party in the United States has been urging the US Administration to change its China policy.

All available evidence -suggests that sooner or later, maybe in the 1970s, the U.S. and Communist China might give up their current hostile postures by agreeing—to divide South-east Asia into their respective spheres of influence. The U.S. might in the end agree to it as a last resort. The U.S.-USSR rapprochement in Europe is a close parallel. A similar U.S. China rapprochement in Asia is not out of sight or mind. If and when it occurs, it would beyond doubt hamper India's vital national interests in South and South-east Asia."

लम्बा आर्टिकल है । श्रीमन्, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको हमारे सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य हृदयंगम करें। 1966-67 में श्री कृष्णनाथ ने भविष्यवाणी की कि आज जो डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी के अन्दर अमरीका में लिबरल सेक्शन है, वह अमरीका और चीन के अन्दर मित्रता कराने के लिये तैयार है। वह कहता है कि अमरीका और चीन के अन्दर जो वर्तमान कटुता है वह दूर होनी चाहिये । और उन्होंने यह भी भविष्यवाणी की कि 1970 आते-आते हो सकता है कि अमरीका और चीन एक दूसरे के इतने नजदीक आ जायें कि साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया को अपने इंफ्लुएंस के अन्दर बांटने के लिये एक दूसरे के साथ समझौता कर लें, जिस तरह से रूस और अमरीका ने युरोप में आपस में एक दूसरे से न टकराने का समझौता करके वहां पर अपने इंफ्लुएंस के स्फीयर को बना रखा है। इसी के साथ चूंकि मैं एक थ्यूरी डवलप कर रहा हूं, सलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत की सरकार का अमरीका के साथ कितना घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है इस चीज को भी जरा लोग अच्छी तरह से समझ लें :

"Curnsouly enqugh ahmost unknown is the signing of the first military agreement between India and the United States in March 15, 1951 when the wheat loan negotiations were in progress. In a letter to Sri Parimal Kumad Das of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi Dated 14th January, 1965 John B. Hunt, Captain, United States Army of the Office of the Army Attache, Embassy of the United States of America confirmed it as follows:—"According to L. Natarajan, American Shadow Over India, People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1956.

"....India signed its first military agreement with the United States under the Mutual Defence Assistance Programme in March, 1951 ...."*

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मार्च, 1951 में जो अमरीका के साथ म्युचुअल डिफेंस असिस्टेंस प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत संधि हुई थी, भारत सरकार जो आज तक छिपाये थी और जो प्रकाश में नहीं आई, अन-नोन थी, वह संधि अब तक कायम है, यह वह संधि अब टूट गई है और उस संधि का इस समय कुछ असर है या नहीं । मैं इसको यहीं पर रोक देता हूं, क्योंकि आगे चलने से बहुत बात बढ़ जायगी ।

[श्री राजनारायण]

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यहां पर जो मिलिट्री ऐड है, उसके बारे में भी यह बताना चाहूंगा कि किस समय अमरीका और भारत के सम्बन्ध कैसे थे, किस समय अमरीका और रूस के सम्बन्ध भारत के लिये कैसे हुये, किस समय अमरीका और चीन के सम्बन्ध भारत के लिये कैसे हुये । आज इस सरकार की नीति को समझने के लिये स बात को लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिये कि अमरीका हो चाहे ब्रिटेन हो, चाहे रशा हो, वे भारत की तरक्की, भारत की मस्ती, भारत की जवानी और भारत का समुचित विकास पसन्द नहीं करते । क्योंकि भारत अगर अपने अपार साधनों के साथ अपने समुचित विकास में आ जाय तो आज वह दुनिया की ऐसी बड़ी शक्ति हो जायगा जिसके, सामने अमरीका, रूस और ब्रिटेन को हर कर चलना होगा । इसलिए यह सभी का प्रयत्न रहता है कि जैसे हो तैसे भारत को दबा कर रखो ।

श्रीमन्, यह 1962 की बात है। अमरीका ने कितने हथियार दिये और रूस ने कितने हथियार दिये । रूस के हथियार जो हमने पूरा टोटल जोड़ा है तो वह करीब 62 करोड़ का होता है और हथियारों के लिये अमरीका का एग्रीमेंट था 75 करोड़ का, लेकिन उन्होंने कुल हथियार दिये 36 करोड़ के । यानी मिलिटरी ऐड रशा ने भारत को ज्यादा दी बनिस्बत अमरीका के। भारत की सरकार क्या सो रही थी। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? और पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी ऐड ज्यादा मिली बनिस्बत भारत के और रशा ने भी पाकिस्तान को अच्छी खासी मिलिटरी सहायता दी। तो पाकिस्तान को अमरीका भी सहायता दे रहा है। रशा भी सहायता दे रहा है और अमरीका ने जो एग्रीमेंट किया 75 करोड़ के हथियार देने का, वह भी न देकर केवल 36 करोड़ के हथियार हम को दिये। ऐसा हुआ क्यों ? जवाहरलाल जी हैं अभी तक, और जवाहरलाल जी के बाद लाल बहादुर जी आ गये । यहां पर कोई इधर-उधर की बात न समझे, मैं एक विद्यार्थी की हैसियत से अपने देश की स्थिति का जब विश्लेषण करता हूं तो अपने दिमाग को साफ रखना चाहता हूं क्योंकि सदन में अपनी भावनाओं को दबा कर बोला जाय तो सदन के साथ धोखा और जनता के साथ विश्वासघात होता है और मेरे एक श्लोक के मुताबिक वह मनुष्य पापी और किलबिषी होता है । मैं आज यह साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय मस्तिष्क और भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतीक आज तक जितने प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं, उनमें केवल एक लाल बहादुर शास्त्री हुए हैं और जितने प्रधान मंत्री हमारे यहां हुए वे भारतीय मस्तिष्क और भारतीय संस्कृति के द्योतक नहीं थे, इसलिये भारत की आत्मा उन्हों ने देखी नहीं। इसलिये जब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भारत के प्रधान मंत्री होते हैं तो रशा के रुख में परिवर्तन होता है और रशा उस समय पाकिस्तान को ज्यादा सहायता देता है । तमाम आंकड़ों को लेकर देख लिया जाय कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के प्रधान मंत्री होने के बाद पाकिस्तान को रशियन सहायता कितनी मिली क्योंकि वह समझता था कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से भारत का तादाम्य है, इसलिये भारत के हित को तिलांजलि देकर लाल बहादुर शास्त्री किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र की खिदमत नहीं कर सकते और उदाहरण के रूप में मैं प्रस्तुत कर दूं कि जैसे कच्छ समझौता है । कच्छ समझौता भारत मान ले, इस के लिये जितना ब्रिटेन और अमरीका ने दबाया उस से ज्यादा रशा ने दबाया । ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट को भी यहां इतिहास को साक्षी होना चाहिए कि बिना रशा के दबाव पर लाल बहादुर जी ने नहीं माना । रशा ने अधिकतम दूरी पर जाकर लाल बहादुर जी को दबाया और यहां तक दबाया कि हमारा कारगिल और हाजी-पीर, इन दोनों को लाल बहादुर जी को छोड़ना पड़ा । इसके साथ-साथ . . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं इंटरप्ट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन फक्ट यह है कि अमरीका के इनविटेशन को रिजैक्ट किया लाल बहादुर जी ने देश की डिगनिटी का मेन्टेन करने के लिए। यह ठीक उससे उल्टी बात कह रहे हैं। चूंकि यह चाहते हैं तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री को नीचा दिखाना और यही उनका दृष्टिकोण है, इसलिये वे इस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं, यह गलत बात है। लाल बहादुर जी अपनी जगह पर थे, जवाहर लाल जी अपनी जगह पर थे। लेकिन लाल बहादुर जी अमरीका के इनविटेशन का रिजैक्ट करके एक छोटे मुल्क में गये थे यह क्या आप बतलाना चाहते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह समय हमारे समय में नहीं जाना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, मझे किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की आलोचना की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे सामने अपना देश है, हम अपने देश के हित में जितनी योजनायें आई हैं, जितने कार्यकलाप हुए हैं, उन का विश्लेषण इसलिये करना चाहते हैं कि आज हमारे देश पर सबसे बड़ी मुसीबत है, आज हमारे देश पर सबसे बड़ा संकट है और इसलिये हमने इन बातों को यहां पर लाकर रख दिया। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की सरकार इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ ले, भारत के लोग इस बात को समझ लें कि यह भी हो सकता है कि आज रूस और चीन के जो सम्बन्ध हैं, वह छः महीने, साल भर के अन्दर-अन्दर बदल जायें और कटुता मित्रता के रूप में परिवर्तित हो जाय, यह भी सम्भावना है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध भी कुछ परिवर्तित हो जायें और जो हमारा स्वाधीन बंगला देश है, उसको हड़पने की साजिश चीन करे। ये तमाम पासिबिलिटीज हैं, हमने इन सम्भावनाओं को रख दिया है। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि भारत की सरकार जो भी अपनी नीति बनाये वह स्वतन्त्र नीति बनाये, अपने बूते पर खड़े होकर अपनी नीति बनाये, अपनी ताकत की नीति बनाये और आत्म-निर्भरता की नीति पर चले। एक फैसला ले लिया जाय कि चाहे जो हो मगर अब विदेशी सहायता पर और विदेशी लोन पर, विदेशी ऋण पर हमारी नीति संचालित नहीं होगी।

श्रीमन्, आप संविधान का अनुच्छेद 292 देखें। संविधान कहता है कि संसद् एक लिमिट तय करे कि हम विदेशी सहायता कहां तक लें। 1950 ई० को संविधान है और यह 1971 ई० हो गया, 21 वर्ष व्यतीत हो गये। लेकिन संसद् के सामने, पार्लियामेंट के सामने भारत की सरकार नहीं आई। देखिये अनुच्छेद 292 यह है :

"भारत की संचित निधि की प्रतिभूति पर ऐसी सीमाओं के भीतर, यदि कोई हो, जिन्हें संसद् समय-समय पर विधि द्वारा नियत करे, उधार लेने तक तथा ऐसी सीमाओं के भीतर, यदि कोई हो, जिन्हें इस प्रकार नियत किया जाये, प्रत्याभूति देने तक, संघ की कार्यपालिका शक्ति विस्तृत है।"

अंग्रेजी में भी पढ़ दें, सन लें।

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may frcm time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within •such limits if any, as may be so fixed."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से . . .

श्री प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र मित्र : फारेन लोन के बारे में इसमें क्या है। Any borrowing?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Shri Akbar Ali Khan):— Please do not interrupt him.

श्री राजनारायण : ठीक है, एनी फारेन भी है, फारेन ज्यादा खतरनाक है।

[श्री राजनारायण]

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि भारत की सरकार ने इतना कर्जा ले लिया, करीब आठ हजार करोड़ का विदेशी कर्जा और सब मिलाकर डेढ़ खरब का कर्जा हो गया, देशी और विदेशी, लेकिन भारत की सरकार भारत की संसद् के सामने एक दिन के लिये भी आने की हिम्मत नहीं रखती । यह 292 अनुच्छेद अनावश्यक बना दिया गया है, इसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं है, कोई अर्थ ही नहीं रहा है क्योंकि इस अनुच्छेद की तह में आकर के भारत की सरकार जनता की सरकार के रूप में, जनता की इच्छा से, भारत के विकास और तरक्की की कल्पना नहीं करती । अगर भारत की सरकार जनता की इच्छा के मुताबिक, जनता की तरक्की की बात सोचती होती, तो संसद् के सामने सारा मसला आता कि भारत को विदेशी सहायता लेनी चाहिये या नहीं, विदेशी कर्जा लेना चाहिये या नहीं, मगर जब मन में आया, जितना मन में आया, जितना मिल सका उतना लेकर के इस सरकार ने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को चलाने की कोशिश की । और उसका नतीजा हुआ कि आज हम जहां थे वहां से भी पीछे चले गए, अपने विकास और तरक्की में । (*Time bell rings*) हां, मैं जल्दी-जल्दी समाप्त कर रहा हूं । बीच में मारे मित्र आ गए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : 15 मिनट आपने फरमाया था । उन्होंने 2 मिनट ले लिये थे, तो मैं पांच मिनट आपको और दे दूंगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : हम जल्दी कर रहे हैं । मैं इस संबंध में थोड़ा सा, जो अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं हैं, उन के बारे में आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज कर देना चाहूंगा । योजना कमीशन, चूंकि लेख हमारे पास पूरा है, अगर हम उसको पढ़ेंगे तो ज्यादा देर हो जाएगी, मगर इतना कह देना चाहता हूं कि छोटी कार का लाइसेंस योजना आयोग के लगातार विरोध के बावजूद फटाफट दे दिया गया । योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष प्रोफेसर गाडगिल ने इसका लगातार विरोध किया, इसलिये उन्हें योजना आयोग से कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के एक साल पहले ही बर्खास्त कर दिया था । वे अपमानित होकर दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रेल में बैठें, उस समय भी वह अस्वस्थ थे, लेकिन वे दिल में इतना अपमानित हो चुके थे कि उसी हालत में ट्रेन से गए और रास्ते में ही उनकी मृत्यु हो गई । देश को यह जानने का अधिकार है, जिज्ञासा है कि प्रोफेसर गाडगिल जैसे अर्थशास्त्री को किस प्रकार उनका कार्य काल सायप्त होने से पहले हटाया गया, किन-किन प्रश्नों पर प्रोफेसर गाडगिल और प्रधान मंत्री में मतभेद हुआ ? जब वे दिल्ली से रवाना हुए, उनका स्वास्थ्य कैसा था और किन परिस्थितियों में उनकी ट्रेन में मृत्यु हुई है ?

योजना आनी थी, 1966 में । 1966 में शुरू नहीं हुई, 1967 में शुरू हुई । नहीं, 1968 में शुरू नहीं हुई, किसी प्रकार यह अप्रैल, 1969 में शुरू हुई । इसके पहले 2 साल निर्जीव और निष्प्राण रही । असल में यह योजना मरे हुए बच्चे की तरह पैदा हुई । पहले बंगला देश का आन्दोलन नहीं था, शरणार्थी नहीं थे—तब साधनों का अभाव क्यों था ? बंगला देश का नारा लगा कर क्यों व्यर्थ बेचारे शरणार्थियों के साथ भारत सरकार मजाक कर रही है उन के दुखों के साथ । मैं कहना चाहता हूं इस तरह से दुर्भावना फलेगी । प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि 130 करोड़ रु० शरणार्थियों पर खर्च होगा और श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर साहब ने कहा कि 180 करोड़ रु० शरणार्थियों पर खर्च होगा । यह समझ में बात आती नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री और खाडिलकर साहब के आंकड़ों में इतना फर्क कैसे हो गया । एस्टीमेट में इतना परिवर्तन, 50 करोड़ रु० का फर्क हो जाए, इसकी भी मैं सफाई चाहूंगा । सरकार की ओर से इसका उत्तर मिलना चाहिए ।

श्रीमन्, यह शरणार्थियों के लिए योजना जो बनेगी, क्या पूरी स्थिति का अवलोकन करके बनेगी कि चार-चार, छः-छः महीने के लिए योजना बनेगी ? यह स्थिति साफ तौर से जनता के सामने आनी चाहिए, क्योंकि लगातार अखबारों में आप प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि जनता भी इस मुसीबत की बेला में जाने को तैयार हो । जनता तो करे त्याग और मंत्री लोग अपने जीवन को बिताएं ऐश व इशरत व विलासिता में—इस मुंह से त्याग का सबक देना जनता स्वीकार नहीं करती ।

श्रीमन्, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र ने कहा था, हमारे यहां करीब 500 करोड़ रु० के ऊपर सरकार का इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है । वह रुपया सरकार क्यों नहीं लेती ? यह जनता पर कर लगाने के लिये क्यों आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं ? केवल इनकम टैक्स का ही जो 500 करोड़ रु० बकाया है, पहले सरकार उसको वसूल करे और अपने निकम्मेपन को दूर करे । इस समय गरीब जनता पर टैक्स लगाने का सवाल नहीं आता ।

Time bell rings.

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मेरे पास दूसरा काम है । मैं खुद ही जाने के लिये तैयार हूं । मैं श्रीमन्, यहां पर एक बात कहने जा रहा था । आप मान लीजिए, राष्ट्रपति हो जाएं, तो क्या आपके लड़के में जो खूबी कल नहीं थी, क्या राष्ट्रपति होने मात्र से हो जाएगी ? इस सवाल का जवाब गहराई के साथ सोचना चाहिए । हमारे देश में एक बड़ा भारी पापाचार हो रहा है और मैं अपनी भावनाओं को यहां छिपा नहीं सकता । मैं इसका उत्तर चाहता हूं भारत सरकार से—प्लानिंग कमीशन ने पाठक जी के लड़के को भर्ती क्यों किया ।

श्री चित्त बासू : कौन पाठक जी ।

श्री राजनारायण : अपने चेयरमैन साहब । चेयरमैन साहब के लड़के की नियुक्ति क्यों की ? प्लानिंग कमीशन ने, योजना आयोग ने . . .

श्री सीताराम केसरी : काबिल होगा तब तो किया होगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : जहां तक लड़के का संबंध है, मैं उसकी इज्जत करता हूं, मैं उसके गुणों की तारीफ करता हूं । मगर वह किसके लिए क्वालिफाइड है डिजाइन के लिए । वह डिजाइनर है, वह प्लानर नहीं है ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि मान लीजिए कि आप राष्ट्रपति हो गए, तो क्या आपके लड़के की डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन हो गई । अगर लड़का बालिग है तो बनेगा ही, क्योंकि काबिलियत पर डिपेन्ड करता है । यह बात काबिलियत पर डिपेन्ड करती है । इसलिए नहीं कि वह राष्ट्रपति का लड़का है और वह डिस्क्वालिफाई हो जाय । यह बात भी ठीक नहीं है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): It depends upon merits.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं इतना निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया जाना चाहिये कि हम किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए नहीं कह रहे हैं । ऐसा नहीं है । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के लोगों में यह भावना न जाय कि उनकी नियुक्ति किसी पक्षपातवश हुई है । हां, ठीक है, श्री पाठक हट जाते और उसके बाद लड़के की नौकरी हो जाती, दो, चार वर्ष के बाद तो क्या बुराई थी । वह एक जगह पर था, वह बेकार नहीं था । वह मजे में था । वह डिजाइनर था, अच्छी बात है ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : वह प्लानिंग का डिजाइनर था, अच्छी बात है ।

श्री राजनारायण : वह प्लानिंग का डिजाइनर अच्छा है, मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं और यह आशा करता हूं कि इसका उत्तर भी भारत सरकार इस विनियोग विधेयक पर जवाब देते समय दे कि क्या प्लानिंग कमिशन के जो वाइस प्रेजिडेन्ट प्रोफेसर गाडगिल साहब थे, जिनकी जब वे यहां पर थे मैं बहुत इज्जत करता था। और आज हम उनके बहुमूल्य सुझावों से वंचित हो गये है जब से वे हमारे सदन से चले गये हैं। यह जो छोटी कार के लिए लाइसेन्स देने की बात है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने बराबर विरोध किया, प्लानिंग कमीशन में भी विरोध किया, सार्वजनिक ढंग पर विरोध किया और उन्होंने पब्लिक में लेक्चर देकर इस चीज का विरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि योजना में यह चीज इन्क्लुड नहीं है और इस समय हम को इसकी जरूरत नहीं है। हम को इस तरह की कार को नहीं बनाना चाहिये। जब छोटी कार के लिए लाइसेन्स देने की बात आई तो उन्होंने उसका विरोध किया और वे प्रधान मंत्री की इस भावना के विरुद्ध थे और इसी वजह से उन्हें योजना आयोग से एक साल पहिले इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहा गया।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : वह इसलिए विरोध कर रहे थे ताकि बिरला की फैक्टरी बन्द न हो जाय छोटी कार बनने के बाद।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय लेकर इस समय ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि योजना आयोग की आवश्यकता क्या है ? योजना को अगर प्रधान मंत्री के अन्दर ही काम करना है, प्रधान मंत्री के निर्देश पर ही काम करना है तो फिर प्रधान मंत्री का सेक्रेटेरिएट है। इस तरह से एक अनावश्यक योजना आयोग को अलग से रखकर जब कि उसके सुझावों की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है, बेमतलब और बिना वजह रखा जा रहा है। इस समय जो योजना आयोग रखा जा रहा है, वह केवल कुछ लोगों के रिश्तेदारों को और कुछ लोगों को खिलाने के लिए रखा जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको इस तरह का साधन नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिये।

इस योजना आयोग के बारे में हमारी स्पष्ट राय है, भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति के बारे में हमारी स्पष्ट राय है। भारत सरकार की जितनी योजना रही है, उसको बारे में हमने बराबर कहा है गरीबी हटाओ। मैं इस निश्चित मत का हूं और बिना कहे नहीं रह सकता हूं कि गरीबी हटाओ का मतलब इन्दिरा को हटाओ। इन्दिरा को हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ, ये दो पर्यायवाची शब्द हो गये हैं। गरीबी हटाओ का मतलब यह है कि बिना इन्दिरा के हटाये यह चीज नहीं हो सकती है, क्योंकि आज इन्दिरा का प्रशासन देश में पापाचार बढ़ा रहा है। आज प्रशासन की गंगोत्री जहां पर है, वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार का कीचड़ है और वह नकुल तक आ गया है, नाक तक आ गया है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश की जनता को बचाना चाहते हो, देश का उत्थान चाहते हो, देश की तरक्की चाहते हो तो पहिले प्रधान मंत्री को हटाओ, तब ही देश का उत्थान होगा।

SHRI K. R. GANESH (THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE fatT *V3\m* R T^m Reft

(SHRI K. R, GANASH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate and made their valuable contribution to the understanding of the very complex problems that our country is facing" You would have noted, Sir, that the debate has traversed the entire gamut of all the problems. Hon. Members have spoken about four defence prepared-

ness, about the need for sophisticated armaments, about the need for more aircraft, about the economic policy of the country, about the Planning Commission, about the banks, about the credit policy of the banks, about tax arrears, about the growth of non-Plan expenditure, about unemployment, about indirect taxation and so on. The entire gamut of all the policies and programmes which this House hay been debating for a number of years has. been touched upon in this debate. I hope you will bear with me that it will not be possible for me to touch every problem that the hon'ble Members have raised.

Sir, I wish to submit in all humility thai this Budget has to be seen in the background of the conditions that are obtaining in the country. Before this Budget came there were two important factors. One was the great verdict of the people for a radical, .social transformation of our sciety, of our economy which was expressed in the last mid-term election. Secondly, coming on the heels of this determination and the verdict of the people is the colossal problem of Bangla Desh, its place in the security and integrity of the country and the trek of millions of refugees, evacuees from Bangla Desh to India which has made the problem very complex and complicated. Sir, the Budget has to be seenHn this particular context.

I would submit, Sir, that as the Finance Minister himself, while rounding off the discussion on the General Budget, lias mentioned, it is not possible to judge the Budget from the various proposals that have been made in this Budget itself. Sir, the Budget is an honest attempt to give an orientation to the various policies and programmes to which the Government stands committed. I would not say, as I said in the other House while intervening in the General Budget debate, that it is a socialist Budget or any such thing. What I would submit is it is an honest attempt made to give an orientation to the policy that we want to pursue within the framework or our resources position. Sir, while assessing the Budget we must also see the total national, political and economic strategy that the Government is determined to follow for bringing about a self-reliant, self-generating national economy and for implementing the pledges that we have given to the people clearing the way for building a cocialist society in this country.

Sir, the Budget lias to be seen also in the light of the recent Constitutional amendment which has been moved in the other House, once again showing the determination of the Government that we want to implement our pledges. It has to be seen in the various attempts being made to improve and radiacse the land reform laws that already exist in our country. It has to be seen in the background of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which has started functioning. It has also to be seen, Sir, in the background of bank nationalisation where effort is made to extend credit to the vulnerable and priority sections of the society and also to put a check on borrowal accounts. It has to be seen in the various other measures that the Government is contemplating. That total strategy has got to be seen.

Sir, I was listening to the various speeches very carefully. I heard the speech of Mr. T. N. Singh with great interest. Sir, he seems to have come to realise—and if I am permitted to use the expression because he is a very senior Member and I am a much junior Member in this House, a very respet-able but sharp expression—very late. It seems wisdom has dawned on hirr too late. He had been in this Government for long. He had been in th< source of power for long. Even re centlv ho tried to be~~in the source 0 power bv becoming the Chief Minis ter of IJ.P. Mo'sfof' the problems tha we are facing today and most of th problems which we are trying to soi

[Shri K. R. Ganesh.] out are the result of the policies which Mr. T. N. Singh and his friends pursued. The break inside the Congress party was not the break of certain personalities. It was a break on the hasis of certain policies. It was a frreak from the policies that hon. Members on that side, which the hon. Member. Mr. T- N. Singh, represents, pursued. It t.s a fight between ' these two that brought about the split in the Congress party. If you had seen the tempo of the Lok Sabha when the Constitution 'Amendment) Bill" was introduced, then you would have realised that something had happened to this country. Certain basic factors are available in this country. That is why the Lok Sabha reacted in the manner in which it reacted to suggestions being made there to see that the Bill was throttled at the introduction stage itself. I wish to submit that while the criticism of Shri T. N. Singh was very learned and it was full of facts, we have inherited this from the policies that they have pur. sued and we are trying to sort them out as honestly as passible. We may not be able to sort out all of them, but as honestly as possible we have to sort them out one by one. Otherwise, it would not have been possible for us to introduce the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It would not have been possible for us to bring about bank nationalisation. It would have not been possible to reorient the credit policy. Here I would say that 1 am not satisfied with the working of the nationalised banks, I am not satisfied with the price situation and I am not satisfied with the unemployment situation, but we are honestly trying to initiate policies that will be in the direction of a solution of these problems.

I also heard with great respect the speech of Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. He is a veteran of this House and his speech is always listened to with interest...

SHRI RAJNARAIK: He is the best friend of the Prime Minister.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Why Prime Minister? He is the best friend of me also. I respect him.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Is he not your friend?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is nothing secret about these things.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know whether I am the best friend of the Prime Minister or not, but he is undoubtedly the worst enemy of the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: No, no,

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, while Shri Bhupesh Gupta was speaking I could see the

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर का हो सकता हूं, लेकिन इन्दिरा जी का नहीं।

श्री ओम मेहता : जितने प्राइम मिनिस्टर हुए ?

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने कहा . . .

श्री के० आर० गणेश : मुझे बोलने दो, नहीं तो मामला खत्म हो जायगा।

श्री राजनारायण : मामला खत्म मत करो।

hon. Member, Shri T. N. Singh, very much appreciating the points he made. I would ask him only one question: Is he prepared to follow the political and economic lines which Shri Bhupesh Gupta has advocated? He has a line, he has a policy which he is putting across to this House and through this House to the country. Is he prepared to follow the line that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is trying to advocate? There is no use of only trying to appreciate certain of the remarks which he was making. Since he is not prepared to follow the line that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta advocates, since he hag been following a line which has brought our country to the situation

in which we are, as I have said earlier, we are trying to sort them out. Now, I shall try to meet some, of his individual criticisms.

श्री राजनारायण : जाने दीजिए, छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : मुझे अपना काम तो करना ही होगा।

श्री राजनारायण : हम को तो जाना है बंगला-देश बचाओ-सम्मेलन में।

SHRI K. R. GANESH; He mentioned that in regard to the sum of Rs. 75 crores which has been allotted for a crash programme for employment and for meeting the needs of the educated unemployed, no schemes have been made. He gave his own experience while he was a Member of the Planning Commission when a sum of Rs. 150 crores was allotted under his own initiative. Of course, we cannot go now into the dossier of the Planning Commis-son to find out which Member said what. He said no schemes had been prepared and that at the end of the period, this whole expenditure would be wasted an would become infructuous. But what he said is not correct. He has been a Member of the Planning Commission. He has been a very honourable Member of this House. He should have at least checked up his facts before putting across a blanket criticism like this. I have here certain facts to place before the House. As far as the crash programme for tackling rural unemployment is concerned, a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made and the guidelines for implementing the scheme were issued to the State Governments as early as February 25, 1971. The present position i? that detailed schemes have been received in respect of 335 districts. Proposals for only 20 districts ar«" awaited from the State Governments Out of the proposals received from the 335 districts. Schemes in respect of 260 districts costing Rs. 28.72 crores have already been approved and necesseary funds placed at the disposal of the State Governments.. Proposals in respect of 55 other districts costing Rs. 5.38 crores have been approved and the sanctions ara under issue. Proposals for 20 districts costing Rs. 2.69 crores are under examination and sanctions for these will issue soon. Six Central teams have been constituted to visit the States and Union Territories to advise on the proper implementation of the schemes so that the underlying objectives are fulfilled. Sir, it is also necesseary to note that the allocation may not be to the extent that is necessary, but with the resources that are available, with the serious problems of Bangla Desh evacuees coming to our country, with the general situation that is there on our borders and outside our borders, this was the maximum that the Government could do. Sir, the House may also be interested to know that the schemes included under this programme relate to minor irrigation, soil conservation and afforestation, land reclamation, flood protection and anti-water logging measures, pisciculture, construction of rural roads, etc. Thus, besides generating employment, the schemes will considerably strengthen the rural sector of our economy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the quantum of employment to be generated in terms of numbers?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As you know, to the criticism that no schemes have been prepared, I have tried to place before you that various schemes have already been approved and allocations have been made and work in some places has started. And these Central teams have been constituted. So, the answer to "your - question will follow later on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): What about the sum of Rs. 25 crores for technocrats? Has it also been implemented?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, Sir. that is also under implementation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN); Nothing so far has been done.

SHRI K. R GANESH: Sir. I will meet that point.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, there is another small point to which I would like to refer. Shri T. N. Singh said that the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel Plant had never visited the place at night. I have checked up from the General Manager of trie Steel Plant. He has said that during his tenure of three years or 50, he has t.one there a number of times.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एक शंका यह हो रही है कि तमाम रेफ्यजीज जब बंगला देश से आ जायेंगे तो एक हजार करोड़ रुपया साल का खर्चा उन पर होगा। उसके कारण विकास की योजनाएं चल सकेंगी या नहीं, यह शंका आज सबको हो रही है।

श्री राजनारायण : इसमें शंका क्या है, यह तो तथ्य है। शंका यह है कि जो एक क ोड़ शरणार्थी आयेंगे वे कहीं दिल्ली पर न चढ़ बैठें।

4 P.M.

This is not a very important point, but I thought I should tell you about it *(Interruption)* He said that...,

SHRI RAJNARAIN; What?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं ने एक वाइटल प्वाइंट रेज किया था, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री के0 आर0 गणेश : उन्होंने यह कहा था कि वहां के जो जनरल मैनेजर है वे साढ़े तीन साल के अन्दर कभी 11 बजे के बाद रात में न ीं गये।

श्री राजनारायण : कहां नहीं गये?

श्री के० आर० गणश : उनका मतलब है नाइट शिफ्ट उन्होंने नहीं देखी।

Sir, there is another point. Honourable Members have referred to our foreign debts and to the various collaboration agreements which we have entered into. Now. as we know, in a country with the complexity of our size, with the vast problems that we face, with the technical knowhow as it existed when we started rebuilding our economy and with the other infrastructure that existed there, it was necesseary to take help, it was necessary to enter into certain collaboration agreements, and it was also necessary to take loans so that the necessary infrastructure could be built. And the building up of the necessary infrastructure could result in the development of a national economy which should be on the basis of self-reliance. There is no dispute about the fact that we have to build a self-reliant economy, we have to be free from dependence on foreign collaboration agreements and foreign loans. And to build that itself it is necessary at the initial stages to enter into certain of these things. There are certain facts which I' would like to mention.

During the Third Pla_n period net external assistance exclusive of amortisation and interest payments was about Rs. 3500 crores. The annual average during the three Annual Plans 1966 to 1969 also corresponded more or less with the average level reached in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan period net aid utilisation is expected to be about Rs. 1850 crores which would be approximately half the level of net aid during the Third Five Year Plan. In order to reach this level of net aid during the Fourth Plan it would be necessary for us to have a gross aid utilisation of Rs. 4130 crores including food aid of Rs. 380 crores. Total debt service payments of amortisation and

interest on foreign loans are estimated to be about Rs. 2280 crores. These repayments and interest payments arise on account of aid received during earlier years and are also due to the relatively harder terms on which aid was available during the Second Plan period and the early years of the Third Plan. There is, however, a shift towards softer terms of aid in recent years. in terms of lower interest rates and longer maturity periods.

In terms of external assistance as a proportion of total investment in Plan periods it will be noticed, as already pointed out by Shri Bhupesh Gupta, that net aid has been steadily going down from a level of 29 per cent of total investment in 1966-67 to about 8 per cent of total investment in the Fourth Plan.

Government are, therefore, fully conscious of the need to achieve the Fourth Plan objective of reducing dependence on foreign aid. Even so there are certain inescapable imports that are required for the maintenance and growth of our economy and to the extent that our export earnings are unable to finance all these imports it will be necesseary for us to receive external assistance.

Import substitution has been given very high priority and as a consequence of various measures to encourage indigenous production the share of imports in total supplies of industrial machinery, certain chemicals, aluminium and machine tools, have been greatly reduced. In the years 1968 and 1969 foreign exchange saving on account of import substitution amounted to Rs. 75 crores per year.

These are some of the facts in connection with foreign loans and other factors. Then a lot has been said about public sector undertakings. This House had the opportunity to discuss the working of the public sector undertakings a number of times.

In the Budget speech also the Finance Minister has referred to the •criticism of the public-sector undertakings in detail. Sir, I would submit that the Government realises that the public sector undertakings should generate enough resources. And if the public sector undertakings can generate enough resources, the base of resources mobilisation would be broadened. One of the main prob lems facing our country to-day is that we have a narrow base on which the resources mobilisation is carried out. With the entire agricultural sector out of resource mobilisation and with the public sector not gene rating enough resources for use in ' the common economic development, the Government has been trying on a narrow base to bring taxation measures to mobilise resources with the result that we are always coming to a position where it is very diffi cult to do these permutations and combinations. Therefore, for resources mobilisation it is very necessary to see that the public sector undertakings generate more surpluses and that the taxation base is also further strengthened, for which the necessary climate will have to be created in the country.

Sir, I would like to give some facts for the benefit of those whose only objective to run down the public sector undertakings not because they are genuinely concerned about its difficulties and its working but because they do not believe in the fact that the public sector undertakings as the commanding heights of our economy are very necessary for self-reliance, for generating resources, for doing away with foreign collaboration and foreign loans, for bringing about a reduction in income disparities and for curbing monopolies. Those who do riot believe in these particular objectives *f the public sector undertakings run them down day in and day out and try to make out as if everything has been wasted. The facts are that in 1969-70, 49 undertakings made a profit of Rs. 72.27 crores as against 41 which made a profit in 1968-69. There are, of course, other undertakings which incurred a loss during 1969-70. But if you look^at the overall

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picture, the average return on the capital employed after providing Rs. 175 crores for depreciation was 4.2 per cent in 1969-70 as against a return of 2.7 per cent in 1968-69. In another sphere the public sector has made a notable contribution. It has earned about Rs. 170 crores of foreign exchange in 1969-70 as compared to only about Rs. 35 crores in 1965-66. Sir, in terms of employment also, in 1961-62, the contribution of public sector undertakings was 2 lakhs. In 1969-70, it was 6.13 lakhs. Out of the 81 public enterprises, 49 earned profits in 1969-70 and 24 declared divedends from 21 to 3 per cent.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Do not waste time On this.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: I talked only of industries.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, you have talked of industries. We recognise, Sir, that many of these industries require a long gestation period and they have got certain other problems. Having sat very near to the seats of.....(Interruption) You made a speech for one hour. Obviously our disputes cannot be solved on the basis of interrogations here. What I was saying was, having been very near to Jawaharlal Nehru, the hon. Member should realise so that he was a great dreamer. He dreamed of a great India and that is why this Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, is the dream of a man who dreamed of an India which could produce this mother industry. So, such industries have also been built. It takes time. The Government is conscious of it. And we are coming to that position. Necessary resources have got to be generated by public sector enterprises if we have got to fulfil the promises that we have given to the people because it will need more resources, more massive investment, it will need a radical change in the entire thinking and entire policy and programme. Therefore, we are very conscious and various steps have already been initiated to see that the public sector undertakings steps by step come to a stage *m* whicu they generate necessary surpluses, they achieve necessary efficiency and thea there are other factors also. The question of personnel policy, the question of inventories, the question of utilisation of unutilised capacities—ali these have been gone into and detailed instructions have got to be given. But it will take its own time. It will take all the efforts of the Government. It will take all the help the hon. Members themselves can give and it should also mean correct appreciation of the public sector undertakings because it does not help this country if you go on saying against the public sector undertakings. Whom does it help? It only helps the private sector and those who want to completely run down the public sector and take over the public sector by creating a psychology that Rs. 2,000' crores or Rs. 4,000 crores have been-invested and nothing is coming out. That is not the correct and proper role to be played in the present economy.

Let us take the banks also. The Finance Minister only the other day, in reply to a Question, has himself admitted that he is not fully satisfied with the working of the banks; that the orientation has got to be given in the entire working of the banking system. But, Sir, I would submit that I have taken personal interest in the working of the banks, I have direct contact with the employees' organisation of banks. We are going in depth of each and every question that the hon. Members are asking.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या बैंक माननीय मंत्री के नीचे आते हैं।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : नहीं, उनके है।

श्री राजनारायण : एक केस हमने भेजा था उसको देख लिया है आपने।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : मुझे बता दीजिए। मैं देख लूंगा।

Sir, I would submit that from July, 1969 till today looking to the working of the banks, its orientation, as far as .giving credit to the priority sector is concerned, in terras of opening of more branches particularly in un-foanked and underbacked areas, in terms of conducting surveys for locating the areas of deposits and in terms of the total percentage of credit that has gone to the priority sector, and looking to its performance, in all humility I submit the banking department and the Ministry need not be apologetic. The problem is colossal. The need of credit of our priority sector are colossal. The task of orienting the thinking of the higher category of banking staff, who function the banks in a particular limited manner, is a big task. But if you see the figures which have been supplied in reply to various questions asked by hon. Members, particularly the number of branches opened in unbank and under-bank areas, the credit for agriculture has gone to 12 to 13 per cent whereas it was about 3 per cent before nationalisation. This credit has gone direct to the farmers. Here a doubt can arise that this credit which is going to the agriculture sector is going to poor farmers or to marginal farmers or to affluent farmers. Every parliamentary question that is put, we a*-e trying to go into the deoth of it. From the facts that are available and from the statistics that are available, -we can see that the credit that has gone to the agriculture sector is 60 to 70 per cent. An average credit of Us. 2000 has been given. From this one can surmise that quite *n* lot of credit is also given to the poorer section of the peasantry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Are you satisfied?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am not completely satisfied, but it must be said that a beginning has been made by bringing credit to the poorer section or the farmers. Much more has to be done about that there is no doubt. This sort of finance capital which knew how to give loans only to the; big houses and bigger sections of people, the portals of this centre have been opened and to-day you can set sweet of the small farmers and the self-employed and other small business people and it would 'be the endeavour of the Government to see that all the guidelines that have been given should start orienting these and it has to be conducted in a way to help these. I have been very intimately connected with the banks and their employees. I know that the new Board of Management will be formed in which according to the Banking Acquisition Act, all categories of persons will be appointed as Bank Directors in which the representatives of the employees and staff will also be appointed and a radical change is bound to come in the working of the banks because the coming in of the employees, independent persons and also people representing the artisans and farmers and other sections will mean that the very Cedit policy of the banks and the working of the banks will be under very close scrutiny of the representatives of the employees whose organisations have been fighting for the bank nationalisation and who have very powerful and sophisticated trade unions. We have seen in meetings of the employees which the Finance Minister had called that they had a knowledge of the working of the banks at various levels. While I agree with Members that much more has to be done, and it is a eieaiitic and colossal task for fully implementing the new credit policv that the Government has siven to the banks, I must submit that the performance of the banks from July 1969 till to-dav is something of which we need not be apologetic. A significant change has come about and much more is expected to be done.

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Let us take the tax arrears. It is true that it is a vast problem. The Finance Minister yesterday while replying to the discussion on the Finance Bill in the other House has said that it will be the endeavour of the Ministry to really tackle this problem on a war footing. We are going through the various questions the Members are putting that the tax arrears are to the tune of Rs. 500 crores. It is a big drain on the national revenue and national economy. Efforts will have to be made to bring down the arrears and to bring the tax-dodgers to book. I do not want to give the Members more facts and figures because we have given them at various stages in the House. Recently there has been a great improvement in the collection of tax arrears in various ways and various legislation, administrative and economic steps have been taken to see that the taxation machinery becomes more efficient. I would submit that with my own experience of the last few months in the Finance Ministry and dealing directly with this problem of taxation and tax arrears, I would submit that in spite of all that the Taxation Department may do in spite of all the honesty that those Taxation Officers may have, it will be necessary in the country today to treat the tax evasion as a social crime. It will be necessary for the courts also to take it as heinous a crime as any other crime unless that is done.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How will you treat tax forgetfulness? Tax avoidance is a crime of course.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If you go through the arrears of Rs. 500 crores and other arrears, you will see that many of these are locked up various litigation. In the Calcutta High Court alone there are about a thousand taxation cases under Article 226 of the Constitution. I do not know if, as a minister I am permitted to say but I must say that the taxation laws are heavily weighted in favour of the assessees.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, hall the cases are pending before the High Court and half before the Board oi Revenue. That is the position according to my information.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I am putting the problem before the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Change the law.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: A tax asses-see can go to the Assistant Appellate Tribunal, then he can go to the Appellate Tribunal. Then on points of law he can go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. Over and above this under article 226 he can go to the High Court. In Calcutta High Court alone there are about a thousand cases under article 226. Therefore this is a serious problem. As the Finance Minister said, we will use all our efforts to see that there is a crackdown on these tax-dodgers and a crackdown on other malpractices which contribute to the accumulation of unaccounted money and I can assure the House that we as Ministers will see to it that we use all the influence that we have got, we use all the powers that we have got for tackling; this problem effectively.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Has Mr. Chavan told you anything as to why he is so opposed to demonetisation? We have not got a convincing case. What are the arguments?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: While replying to the debate yesterday in the other House the Finance Minister mentioned that this problem of black money is a very serious, a very complex and a very sensitive problem. These are the exact words he used.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Has the Wanchoo Committee submitted its Report; if so what are its recommendations?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Report of the Wanchoo Committee is expected.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: You have not received it yet?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is only an Interim Report which they have submitted and it is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is that? Have they not recommended demonetisation?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That is an Interim Report and it is under consideration.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Many economists in the country and we also feel that demonetisation is one of the most effective steps for this purpose.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is this? If he does not want to answer me, he should say I would not answer.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have answered. I said that the Interim Report of the Committee is under consideration. It is only after the final Report is received that we can assess the whole thing.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir. he should tell us whether he has seen the Report.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; No Interim Report is needed for understanding that demonetisation will be one of the most effective ways of bringing out unaccounted money. It will not be 100 per cent successful everybody knows that.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: The Government will not be guided by your Report. They have set up a Committee, the Wanchoo Committee. Let us hear what their Report is.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let that Committee Report go to hell.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As is known, there is a considerable volume of opinion in the country which feels that demonetisation is one of the ways of solving the problem of black money. The stand of the Government towards this has been made plain yesterday by the Finance Minister. Sir, this problem of black money comes up every day. With every assessee every day a new element of black money comes in and the Government is adopting various methods. In the next few days we shall be introducing a Taxation Law Amendment Bill which will enable us to tackle this problem of black money that is changing hands as a result of property exchanges on the basis of understated value and also through benami transactions. It has been stated by the Finance Minister that with such measures to plug the loopholes in tax laws and through other fiscal measures we may be able to come to grips with this problem of black money.

Sir, mention was also made about the set-up of the Planning Commission by Shri T. N. Singh. After the Presidential Notification has been issued I do not think there is any denigration of the status of the Planning Commission.

There are various other problems, the problem of unemployment, the problem of prices etc. These are all very serious problems which have been discused in the House for a number of years now and on which the Government stand has been made clear.

There is one more aspect. Many hon. Members have naturally referred to Bangla Desh and the foreign policy of our country. Now, Sir, it is not for me to go into these questions, but I would submit that at this time of crisis for the nation, when hon. Members are asking for the recognition of Bangla Desh, it is not proper to create a climate and a psychosis that we have no friends in the world, that

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

we have no Army, that our Army is not equipped fully, that we cannot defend any part of our border, that every friend has left us, that Pakistan has gained all friends. Firstly, it is not a fact. It is not a correct appreciation of India's position in the international world. Secondly, it does not create a good climate, it does not help in the consolidation of the nation. .It does not help in the national solidarity that is necessary, the national vigilance and awareness that is called for. The recognition of Bangla Desh is not a joke. On the question of recognition of Bangla Desh the stand of the Government has been made clear by the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs. This problem must be seen in its proper perspective. *(Interruptions).* I was submitting that the recognition of Bangla Desh and the increase in aid and help to the freedom fighters inside Bangla Desh is a problem that must be seen in the wider international context. While I am not speaking on behalf of the Minister of External Affairs and I do not want to go into •the details of it, I only wish to submit that when we are faced with such a gigantic problem at this time, it is not right to create a psychosis that we have no friends in the world, that our foreign policy has completely failed, that we are not getting arms from any country, that we cannot defend our borders, that we are absolutely alone. This is not the attitude and determination of the people who are conscious of the problem. This is all that I want to submit. Having said this, it is not possible for me to meet the various other points that have been made by hon. Members. As I said in the beginning, that they have covered the entire gamut of the Indian policy, the Indian economy and the Indian situation.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration." The *motion was adopted.* THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 *and* 3 *and the Schedule were* added to the *Bill.*

Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula* and *the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question ivas proposed.

श्री नवल किशोर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गणेश जी की स्पीच को मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना और यह मैं मानता हूं कि वे एक अच्छे रोप डांसर हैं और उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में एक कमजोर केस को अच्छी तरह से प्लीड करने की कोशिश की है।

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

श्रीमन्, एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल की तीसरी रीडिंग पर मैं उस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह बजट समाजवादी है या नहीं है क्योंकि मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि बजट के आंकड़ों में समाजवाद नहीं होता। समाजवाद होता है इसमें कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का क्या अप्रोच है और किस तरह से वह अपने प्लान्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करती है। उसमें समाजवाद की बात होती है। उन्होंने कुछ सवालों को उठा दिया जिन का जवाब देना बहुत आसान नहीं है, उस में काफी टाइम लगेगा। उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बहस छेड़ दी कि कांग्रेस में जो बंटवारा हुआ वह व्यक्तिगत नहीं था, वह व्यक्तियों का टकराव नहीं था, सिद्धांतों का टकराव था। मैं

इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि उन के अपने व्यूज हैं और मेरे अप ` व्यूज हैं। मैं आज भी इस मत का हूं कि इस में कोई आइडियालाजी की बात नहीं थी, यह केवल शुद्ध पर्सनैलिटीज का टकराव था और उस में कोई और चीज नहीं थी।

श्रीमन्, एक बात उन्होंने कही जो उनको शोभा नहीं देती। उन्होंने कहा कि श्री टी० एन० सिंह यहां के मिनिस्टर थे, सोर्स आफ पावर के बहुत नजदीक थे, उत्तर प्रदेश में उन्होंने चीफ मिनिस्टर बने रहने की कोशिश की और उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उनकी और उनके साथियों की जो नीतियां हैं उसका खमियाजा हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर उठा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं चाहे कि उनकी यह मंशा नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने अनकांसैसली हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कंडेम् कर दिया यहां इस हाउस में खड़े हो कर। इस 24 साल की आजादी में हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े नेता, गांधी जी के बाद हमारे राष्ट्रनायक जवाहर लाल जी इस देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहे, प्रधान मंत्री रहे, सिर्फ डेढ़ साल के लिये, अठ्ठारह महीने के लिये श्रीमान लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहे और उसके बाद इन्दिरा जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, तो श्री टी० एन० सिंह तो दो साल ही गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मिनिस्टर थे वह भी राज्य मंत्री, जिनका नीति निर्धारण में हाथ नहीं होता, और क्या दो साल में ही ऐसी नीतियां बनी थीं जिनका कि खमियाजा हम उठा रहे हैं। कुछ पार्टियां हैं जैसे कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है जो कि भूतकाल को, जो पास्ट है उसको डीग्रेट करती है, कंडेम करती है। मैं समझता हूं कि श्री गणेश अतीत को भी देखें, जो 24 साल का हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास है, जो इनहेरिटेंस है जो कि आपको मिली है और जिस के कारण आप अपनी जगह पर बैठे हुये हैं उसको न भूलें।

श्रीमन्, मैं दो एक बातों का जवाब दे कर अपनी बात पर आता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने 75 करोड़ रुपया बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये रखा है, 50 करोड़ रुपया देहात के लिये और 25 करोड़ रुपया टेकनिकल और और अन्य शिक्षित आदमियों के लिए रखा है। श्रीमन्, उनको याद होगा कि एक युटिलाइजेशन आफ मैन-पावर स्कीम थी जिसके अन्तर्गत डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को लाखों रुपया दिया गया था और उस स्कीम से बेहतर नहीं है आपकी यह स्कीम। इसमें हर जिले में एक हजार आदमियों को साल में एक हजार रुपया दे रहे हैं। उसके बाद क्या होगा। आप कान्टीन्युइंग इम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप सिर्फ डोल दे रहे हैं, आप आदमियों को निकम्मा बना रहे हैं और आप अनइम्प्लायमेंट के प्राबलम को हल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को इसलिये कंडेम् करते हैं कि उनका इसमें विश्वास नहीं है वह नहीं चाहते थे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर हो, उनकी नीयत नहीं है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सुधार हो या वह अच्छा हो। मैं उनको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि आई स्टैंड हंड्रेड परसेंट फार पब्लिक सेक्टर। वह उसको जितना एक्सटैंड करना चाहते हैं उतना एक्सटैंड कीजिये। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने आंकड़े दिये कि फारेन एक्सचैंज ज्यादा मिला और लोगों को इम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा मिला लेकिन जहां तक प्राफिट की बात है उसमें बहुत कमी है। मैं एक बात मिनिस्टर साहब से आपके द्वारा कह दूं और उनके द्वारा पूरी गवर्नमेंट से कह दूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को आप केवल सेंटीमैंट पर नहीं चला पायेंगे। पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ाने के बाद आपकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि वह एफिसियेंसी में, क्वालिटी में, प्रोडक्शन में और प्राफिट्स में बेटर साबित हो बमुकाबिले प्राइवेट सेक्टर के और उसके लिये आपको कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। मुझे खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री जी

[श्री नवल किशोर]

ने इस बात को माना है । केवल सेंटीमेंट के ऊपर पब्लिक सेक्टर को बनायेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा । यदि आपने कहा कि 4.2 परसेंट रिटर्न होता है लेकिन जहां तक मैंने हिसाब को जोड़ा है यह 1.5 परसेंट ही आता है, 3365 करोड़ के इनवेस्टमेंट में 50 करोड़ का प्राफिट है तो इस तरह करीब 1.5 परसेंट ही बैठता है जबकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में प्राफिट 7 से 11 परसेंट तक आता है ।

खैर, उन चीजों में अधिक न जाते हुए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल है यह हमको 1971–72 साल की अर्थ व्यवस्था या स्थिति की सही तस्वीर नहीं दिखाता है । जो आपकी व्यवस्था है, जो खर्चा होगा और जो आमदनी होगी उसकी सही तस्वीर नहीं देता है । श्रीमन्, जब शुरू में यह बजट पेश हुआ तो हमको बताया गया कि 397 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट होगा जिसमें 177 करोड़ रुपये का जो नया टैक्स आपने लगाया है उसके मिलने के बाद 220 करोड़ का डेफिसिट रहेगा । जब वित्त मंत्री ने 15 करोड़ रुपये का कुछ टैक्स कंसेशन दे दिया है जिसके डिटेल्स में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन इसके माने यह हैं कि अब डेफिसिट 235 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया आपके हिसाब से । अभी शरणार्थियों के लिये इस बजट के अन्दर 60 करोड़ रुपया रखा है । मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता कि इन्दिरा जी ने क्या कहा, या शरणार्थी मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा । अभी कुछ दिन हुये खाडिलकर जी ने बताया कि 30 करोड़ प्रति माह के हिसाब से 180 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और यह हमें बताया कि छः महीने का इस्टीमेट किया गया था कि ऐसा भी बताया गया कि 400 मिलियन डालर का यानी 300 करोड़ का इस्टीमेट बना है और जिसमें तमाम मिनिस्टरों की विदेश यात्रा के बाद भी कुल 131 मिलियन डालर यानी 100 या 98 करोड़ की सारी मदद मिलने का वायदा हुआ है ।

इसमें जो नकदी है वह सिर्फ 2 करोड़ रु० की है । अगर इसको भी मैं मान लूं सही, तब भी आपका जो डेफिसिट है वह बजाय 235 करोड़ रु० के, अब 400 करोड़ रु० हो जाएगा । खाडिलकर साहब ने यह भी कहा कि हर दिन हम को इस्टीमेट बदलना पड़ता है, उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अब छः महीने के टाइम की बात नहीं है, कहीं ज्यादा टाइम तक शरणार्थियों को हिन्दुस्तान में रहना पड़ सकता है क्योंकि स्थिति ऐसी है । मुझे डर है कि शरणार्थियों का खर्चा 1000 करोड़ रु० से भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगा और जब इतना बैठेगा तो आपका डेफिसिट 1100 या 1200 करोड़ रु० तक पहुंच जाएगा । उस हालत में दो ही आल्टरनेटिव हैं—या तो आप टैक्स लगाएंगे, मगर नए टैक्सेज का क्या स्वरूप होगा, वह हमारे सामने नहीं है, या फिर जो प्लान में आपने स्कीम बनाई, उन स्कीमों को आपको छोड़ना पड़ेगा और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गरीबी हटाओ और अनइम्प्लायमेंट दूर करने की सारी योजनाएं आपकी समाप्त हो जाएंगी और सारा रुपया शरणार्थियों पर खर्च हो जाएगा और जो तसवीर आपने हमारे सामने रखी है वह सही उतरने वाली नहीं है ।

मान्यवर, आज स्थिति यह है कि जो प्रेजेन्ट टैक्सेज हैं उनमें जो आपने छूट दी है 15 करोड़ रु० की इसमें सिगार और चुरट के ऊपर आपने छूट दी । चव्हाण साहब ने कल अपनी स्पीच में कहा था लोक सभा में कि मेरे टैक्सेशन से जो मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग हैं, वह थोड़ा हार्ड हिट होते हैं और उन्होंने आगे कहा कि उनकी गृहणियां मुझसे नाराज होंगी क्योंकि प्रेशर कुकर पर से टैक्स हटा नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रेशर कुकर पर टैक्स छोड़ने की ज्यादा जरुरत थी या सिगार या चुरुट पर टैक्स छोड़ने की ? समाजवाद में आपको यह ख्याल नहीं होता कि कामन मैन की नीड्स क्या हैं और वेटर क्लास के आदमी की नीड्स क्या हैं । माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल खुद माना कि कीमत बढ़ रही हैं । आपने देखा होगा, आपके सरकारी कर्मचारियों

ने अभी से एजीटेशन शुरू कर दिया कि हमारा डियरनेस अलाउन्स बढ़ाया जाए। पहली दफा 400 करोड़ रु० बढ़ाया था। अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का डियरनेस अलाउन्स भी बढ़ाना पड़ा तो 100 करोड़ रु० और गया। शरणार्थियों पर 1000 करोड़ रु० और लगाएं तो आपका डेफिसिट बजाए 1400 के 1500 करोड़ रु० तक हो जाएगा तो यह एक तरह का (vicious) विशिअस सर्किल चल रहा है। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या काम सोचा है ?

दो तीन और बातें कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। कर्जा लेना आवश्यक है, ठीक बात है। आपने माना है और फैक्ट भी है कि कर्जा बढ़ा है फारेन का कर्जा भी बढ़ रहा है। भूपेश गुप्त जी आपके बड़े दोस्त हैं, सरकार के बड़े दोस्त हैं। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के सबसे बड़े डेटर कन्ट्रीज में एक है, साथ ही पब्लिक डेट भी बढ़ रहा है। ब्लैक मनी को आप मानते हैं कि आपकी कन्ट्रोल के बाहर है। चव्हाण साहब ने कहा है कि—समहाऊ पेरलल ब्लेक इकानामी इज फंक्शनिंग इन दी कन्ट्री। उन्होंने टैक्स एरियर्स को भी एक बड़ी और कठिन प्राबलम माना है 500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा है—टैक्स इवेजन की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा। वह भी करोड़ों में होता है। न तो टैक्स की वसूलियाबी होगी न ब्लैक मनी पर कन्ट्रोल होगा, न प्राइसेज पर कन्ट्रोल होगा। तब फिर स्थिति में सुधार कैसे होगा। कहा गया कि पं० नेहरू ने बहुत से सपने देखे थे मगर उनकी कोशिश यह थी कि वह सपने सपने बन कर न रह जाएं, वह साकार भी हो जाएं।

श्रीमन्, हमारे नान डेवलपमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ते जाते हैं, अपव्यय पर कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है, इकानामी की बात आप सोचते नहीं हैं और जो आपने नेशनलाईज्ड बैंकों की बात कही, सो मुझे खुशी है, मैं तो पहले से ही इस हक में हूं कि जो बाकी बैंक हैं, आप उनको भी हिम्मत के साथ नेशनलाइज कीजिए, मैं उसमें आपके साथ हूं, इस पर कोई आइडियलाजिकल डिफरेन्स नहीं है। मगर चव्हाण साहब ने खुद कहा था कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स की फंक्शनिंग से वह सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। यह बात सही है कि आपने अभी बिगनिंग ही किया है और मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि यदि हम एक साल के भीतर ही उसकी अचीवमेन्ट पर एक जजमेन्ट दे दें, तब यह बात सुनिश्चित नहीं होगी।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में है। मैंने श्रीमती सत्पथी का भाषण पढ़ा था। आजकल बड़ा जोर है कि हर चीज कमिटेड हो—कमिटेड प्रेस हो, कमिटेड टेलिविजन हो, कमिटेड आल इंडिया रेडियो हो। श्रीमन्, बहुत दिनों से यह मांग थी कि आल इंडिया रेडियो का एक कारपोरेशन बने जिसमें जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, उसके साथ जो विरोधी दल के लोग हैं उनको भी उसके इंतजाम और प्रयोग में बराबर हक हो, उनको भी उसके द्वारा प्रचार करने का मौका दिया जाए। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं होती है। मैंने देखा टेलिविजन में कि जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेन्डमेंट्स आप ला रहे हैं, जो आर्टिकल्स 368 व 31 के बारे में हैं, तो जितने वकील साहबान टेलिविजन प्रोग्राम पर आए उनमें ज्यादातर वे थे जो कार्ड-होल्डर्स हैं ये जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं। तो टेलिविजन को आप इस्तेमाल करते हैं एक पार्टी के प्रोपेगेन्डा के लिए चूंकि आपको सूट करता है। वह बात आपके लिए अच्छी नहीं है और मुनासिब बात नहीं है। सतपथी जो ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि आल इंडिया रेडियो तो केवल गवर्नमेंट की बात को या राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का प्रोपेगेन्डा करता है। तो मेरे कहने की मंशा यह है कि इस तरह की विचारधारा तो डिक्टेटोरियल कंट्रीज और टोटेलिटेरियन कंट्रीज में है। वहां केवल सरकारी नीतियां ही रेडियो द्वारा प्रसारित की जाती हैं। यहां पर तो डैमोक्रेसी है और डैमोक्रोटक कंट्रीज में रेडियो जनता की भावना का प्रतिपादन करते हैं न की एक ही पार्टी का विरोधी पक्ष ने और दूसरी पार्टियों ने बराबर

[श्री नवल किशोर] सरकार के सामने यह मांग रखी है कि उन्हें भी अपनी नीतियों को जनता के सामने बतलाने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये । मगर सरकार मौन धारण किये है ।

आखिर में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । जहां तक इस विनियोग बिल का सवाल है, वह तो पास हो ही गया है क्योंकि यह तो थर्ड रीडिंग है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ब्लैक मार्केट का पैसा है, जो ब्लैक मनी है, उसको तुरन्त निकाला जाना चाहिये । उसको निकालने का एक ही तरीका है और वह है डिमौनिटाइजेशन । मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध में श्री चव्हाण साहब के व्यू से एग्री नहीं करता हूं । मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह आखिरी दवा नहीं है मगर एक एफेक्टिव दवा है और मुझे आशा है कि श्री गणेश इस बात की ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Most of the points raised now have already been replied to. There is only one point which I would like to submit. It was not my intention nor did my speech convey any such impression, the present progress that has been made during the last twenty-four years, that heritage____ (Interruptions)---------- 1 was only referring to certain aspects of the policies that have been continued by certain sections of the united party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today, the 30th July, 1971, allotted time as follows for Government legislative and other Business to be taken up during the current Session of the Rajya Sabha:

Business	Time allotted
1. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1971	2 days
2. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1971.	ihr. 30mts.
3. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1971	1 hr. 30 mts-
4. Discussion on the Resolution regarding Mysore Electricity Boards.	1 hr.
5. The West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.	1 hr. 6
The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1971	2 hrs.
7. The Constitution (Twentyfourth Amendment) Bill,i97i.	2 days.
8. The international Airports Authority Bill, 1971	1 hr.
9. Discussion on the Resolution regarding constitution of a Railway Convention Committee	1 hr.
10. Consideration of motion for reference to the Joint Committee of the Prevention of Water Pollution, Bill, 1969	.30 mts.
11. The Contempt of Courts Biir.1968, as reported by the Joint Committee	4 hrs.
12. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries :	
(i) Steel and Mines	1 <jay
(ii) Information and Broadcasting]	I day
(iii) Agriculture	x <jay
13. Short Duration Discussion on the functioning of the nationalised Bank in the country.	2 hrs. 30 mts.