

[Shri "M. M. Dharia]

a joint front to see that either in the matter of secularism or in the matter of Harijans, no injustice whatsoever is done

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :
Madam . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; That will do. The rest you can have outside the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Shri Shukla should reply.

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
BILL, 1968—continued**

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद इसलिए देता हूँ क्योंकि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया। मैं इसके पहले कुछ शुरू करूँ, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस एप्रो-प्रिग्रेशन बिल का साधारण तौर पर स्वागत करता हूँ। इन 10 और 15 वर्षों में देश में बहुत कार्य हुआ। मैं जो बात इस समय सदन के सामने कहना चाहूँगा वह खास तौर पर देहाती इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में होगी।

उपसभापति जी, मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने तीन चार वर्ष पहले इस ख्याल से कि ग्रामीण लोगों को कार्य मिले, गाँव वालों को रोजगार मिले, गाँव वालों में जो बेरोजगारी है, उसमें कमी हो, एक बड़ी योजना तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनाई थी। उस वक्त उन्होंने इसको नाम दिया था "रूरल मैन पावर स्कीम", जिसको हिन्दी में "ग्रामीण शक्ति योजना" कहा जाता है। तीसरी योजना में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बड़े जोर से इस योजना को लागू किया। मुझे याद है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में, राजस्थान में, मध्य प्रदेश में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, इस योजना का काफी विस्तार हुआ। उस समय प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह वचन दिया था और बाद में कृषि मंत्रालय ने तथा उसके बाद फाइनेंस मिनिसट्री ने कहा था कि इस कार्य के लिये जितने धन की आवश्यकता

होगी वह दिया जायेगा। 150 करोड़ रुपया तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम दो वर्षों में इस कार्य के लिये रखा गया था। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 19 करोड़ रुपया ही इस कार्य पर खर्च किया गया। अगर यह रुपया खर्च न किया जाता तो मुझे इस बात का दुःख नहीं होता, लेकिन मुझे दुःख इस बात का है और मुझे याद है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी बड़ी लम्बी योजनाएं बनाई थी। इस चीज के लिये उन्होंने रुपया माँगा परन्तु वह रुपया नहीं दिया गया। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यही हालत इस साल के बजट में भी दिखलाई देती है, इस विधेयक में दिखलाई देती है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जिसके पास यह कार्यभार था, उसने इसे कृषि मंत्रालय को दे दिया। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिये 90 करोड़ रुपया रखा। इधर प्लानिंग में हमारा प्लान हालीडे हुआ, लेकिन इस काम में हालीडे नहीं हुआ और काम जारी रहा। इस साल इस कार्य के लिये 16½ करोड़ रुपया देने की बात कही गई थी जबकि इसकी प्रगति बहुत आगे तक पहुँच चुकी है। जब इस चीज की सम्भावना है कि इसके जरिये गाँव वालों को काम मिल सकता है, तो केवल 4½ करोड़ रुपया फाइनेंस मिनिसट्री या कृषि मंत्रालय ने इसके लिये रखा है। इसलिये मैं यह चाहूँगा और निवेदन करूँगा फाइनेंस मिनिसटर साहब से कि जब भी मौका आये तो सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट्स देकर इस काम को अवश्य बढ़ावा दें। जब मैं इस साल का बजट देखता हूँ तो मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी अपने ड्राफ्ट प्लान में इसके लिये यह लिखा है कि जहाँ तक फिजिकली पासिविल होगा और फाइनेंसियली फोसिविल होगा, यह कार्य किया जायेगा। लेकिन यह फिजिकली पासिविल है, फाइनेंसियली पासिविल नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कार्य के लिये बड़ा अन्याय किया जा रहा है।

आज गाँव वालों को रोजगार दिलाने के बारे में बड़ी चर्चा है। सरकार ने सूखे के इन दो वर्षों में जिस तरह से काम किया, उसके लिये मैं बधाई देता हूँ। जिस तरह से भारत सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने इन दो वर्षों में इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य किया है, अगर उसी गति से पहले किया होता तो आज हमारे देश की ऐसी दुर्दशा नहीं होती। लेकिन उपसभापति जी, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जिस तरह से इस साल पानी बरसा है, यथासमय बरसा है, यथोचित बरसा है, उसको देखकर सरकार अपना कर्तव्य भूले जा रही है। हो सकता है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और कृषि मंत्रालय इस बात को भूल जाय कि इस साल की तरह पानी अगले साल न बरसे, अगले दो तीन साल न बरसे, तो फिर हमारी हालत खराब हो सकती है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने इन दो वर्षों में जो ध्यान और ताकत इस ओर लगाई थी वह कम होती जा रही है। मुझे खास तौर पर कहना है कि जो मेजर स्कीम, माइनर स्कीम और मीडियम स्कीम इरिगेशन की है, उस ओर सरकार का ध्यान कम हो गया है।

उपसभापति जी, इस देश में करीब 350 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पर खेती होती है। जब प्लान शुरू किया गया था तो उस समय 5 करोड़ एकड़ पर सिंचाई होती थी। यह खुशी की बात है कि आजादी के 15 वर्ष बाद करीब 9 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर सिंचाई होने लगी है और इस बात के लिये मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इस सिंचाई को बढ़ाने की बहुत सम्भावनाएँ हैं ताकि हम ज्यादा क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकें। विशेषज्ञों ने यह निकाला है, विशेषज्ञ कमेटी तथा प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि 350 मिलियन एकड़ में से 190 मिलियन एकड़ या 200 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि पर भारतवर्ष की नदियों के पानी से तथा भूमि के अन्दर जो पानी है उसके द्वारा सिंचाई की जा

सकती है। उपसभापति जी, अगर हम इस तरह का प्रयास करें तो 55 और 60 फीसदी तक खेतों में पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से हम 190 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पर पानी देने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं जबकि आज हम केवल 9 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर ही पानी दे सकने की क्षमता रखते हैं और जो इन्टेंसिव नहीं है। मैं सरकार को बधाई इसलिये देता हूँ कि हाई ईल्लिग वैराइटीज प्रोग्राम बहुत कामियाब रहा इनका। मैं भी एक मध्यम वर्ग का किसान हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि उसका बयान यहां सभा पटल पर बार बार सरकार द्वारा रखा गया है और मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ और वह बात यह है कि जिन खेतों में एक एकड़ में 10, 12 पक्का मन पैदा नहीं होता था आज उनमें नई हाई ईल्लिग वैराइटीज प्रोग्राम से 40, 40 और 50, 50 मन—मैं एवरेज की बात कह रहा हूँ—हो रहा है। यह सरकार के लिये बधाई की बात है। लेकिन जिस ने अपनी आंख खोल कर के इन दो वर्षों के कार्यों को देखा है और मैंने कोशिश की है कि देखूँ उसको, उसको यह नतीजा निकालना होगा यह हाई ईल्लिग वैराइटीज प्रोग्राम वहीं सफल होगा जहां पानी सचमुच अधिक मात्रा में मिल सके। अगर हाई ईल्लिग वैराइटीज प्रोग्राम 90 मिलियन या 9 करोड़ एकड़ में सरकार कभी भी कोशिश करेगी तो नाकामियाब रहेगी ऐसा मेरा खयाल है, क्योंकि गेहूँ के लिये, धान के लिये चार चार और पांच पांच बार पानी देना पड़ेगा, दो क्राप हुई तो दस बार हुआ और सरकार तीन क्राप भी कर रही है तो 15 बार पानी हुआ साल में। अब हमारी जो 90 मिलियन एकड़ की क्षमता पैदा हुई है वह इंटेंसिव इरिगेशन के लिये नहीं है, वह एक्स-टेंसिव इरिगेशन के लिये है। हमारा खयाल ऐसा है कि केवल 45 या 50 मिलियन यात्री 5 या 6 करोड़ एकड़ में सिंचाई ऐसी है हमारे देश में जिसके जरिये इंटेंसिव इरिगेशन हो सकता है और जिसमें हाई ईल्लिग वैराइटीज प्रोग्राम हो सकता है। मैं यह बात इसलिये

[श्री एस० डी० मिश्र]

कह रहा हूँ कि 190 मिलियन एकड़ को इरिगेट करने के लिये कितने वर्ष चाहिये, हमारी क्या क्षमता होनी चाहिये। मैंने कुछ आंकड़े इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की है। मेरा तो अनुमान यह है कि करीब करीब एक मिलियन एकड़ सिंचाई की क्षमता पैदा करने में करीब करीब 60 करोड़ रुपया सरकार का खर्च होता है—कुल एवरेज की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ—मीडियम, मेजर, माइनर सब को मिला कर के। इसके माने यह हुए कि अगर 190 मिलियन एकड़ की क्षमता पैदा करनी है जिसमें 90 मिलियन की हमने कर ली है और सौ मिलियन की अभी और करनी है, उस सौ मिलियन के लिये इस देश को कम से कम छः हजार करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। बड़े भारी संख्या है। मैं क्या योजना दूँ? लेकिन मैं तो अनुमान यह करता हूँ कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत से जो कि इसी साल या अगले साल शुरू होगी अगर 500-600 करोड़ रुपया मेजर, माइनर और मीडियम इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के लिये हर साल रख दिया जायगा तो दस वर्षों में इस देश में कम से कम 20 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में खेती हो सकेगी।

एक बात इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि एक विचित्र घटना यह दिखाई देती है जो कि आंकड़े से सिद्ध करने का देहाती तरीका है और वह यह है कि जब करीब करीब 50 मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई होती थी इस देश में 1950-51 में तो करीब 50 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा होता था। आज जब 90 मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है तो हमारी पैदावार का आंकड़ा भी करीब करीब 90, 95 मिलियन टन है। ऐसे ही अगर 1951 से ले कर के 1964 या 1968 तक चले आइये तो जब 70 था तो 70 ही हुआ और आज 90 है तो 90 गा 95 है। तो अगर हम यह अर्थ लगायें कि अगर 190 मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई होगी तो कम से कम 200 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा होगा तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं

होगी। इसीलिये मैं बार बार विशेष रूप से वित्त मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उसमें योग्य मंत्री हैं, राज्य मंत्री हैं, उपमंत्री हैं और ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि देश के देहातों से काफी सद्भाव रखते हैं। वे इस पर विचार करें कि इरिगेशन मंत्रालय की मांगों को वे कहां तक पूरा कर सकते हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत सी स्टेटों में स्कीमें चल रही हैं। हमारे राज्य में गंडक स्कीम है, महाराष्ट्र में आठ दस स्कीमें हैं। रोज यहाँ चर्चा होती है, कल ही चर्चा हुई क्वेश्चन आवर में नर्मदा वाटर डिस्प्यूट की। वह गलत चीज है और वह तय होनी चाहिये। मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि आज नर्मदा वाटर डिस्प्यूट आप तय कर लें, कृष्णा गोदावरी वाटर डिस्प्यूट तय कर लें महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र में तो फिर आगे आप क्या करेंगे, आप पैसा तो देते नहीं हैं। आप कान्टिन्युइंग स्क.मस को भी पैसा बहुत कम देते हैं। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो इस समय आ रही है उसमें भी दिखाई देता है कि नई स्कीम्स के लिये बहुत कम पैसा रखा गया है। तो विशेष रूप से अगर हाई ईल्विंग वैराइटीज प्राग्राम को सरकार महत्व देती है जैसा कि वह दे रही है तो मेरा निवेदन यह होगा कि इसके लिये चाहे कुछ काटना पड़े, चाहे इसके लिये डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करनी पड़े तब भी इसको करना चाहिये। मैंने तो यह जोड़ा है कि अगर 500 करोड़ रुपया सिंचाई योजनाओं पर आप लगा दें तो कम से कम उससे 200 करोड़ रुपये का गल्ला हर साल पैदा होगा। कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हमें बताये या कोई आदमी बताये कि 5 के इन्वेस्टमेंट पर 2 का अनुपात पैदावार का कहां है।

एक चीज जो आज हो रही है देश में उसके लिये सरकार को मैं बघाई देता हूँ गोकि सरकार बहुत देर से इस सम्बन्ध में आगे आई है और वह यह है कि गांवों में अब बिजली दी जा रही है। लेनिन ने कहा था अपनी एक पुस्तिका में

कि अगर मुझे क्रांति करनी है, अगर क्रांति लानी है रूस में तो वर्क्स की कौंसिल दीजिये और गांवों को इलेक्ट्रिसिटी दीजिये। उन्होंने उसे किया और 30 वर्षों में करीब करीब 80 फीसदी गांवों को उन्होंने बिजली दी। यही अमरीका ने किया। आज हमारे देश में यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 55 हजार गांवों में, पांच साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में से केवल 10 फीसदी गांवों में बिजली है। डा० के० एल० राव ने यह वादा किया था कि 1969 तक जो गांधी सेंटिनरी होने वाली है अक्तूबर में एक लाख गांवों में बिजली दे दी जायेगी। आज भी खाली पम्पिंग सेट्स इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की बात हो रही है और वह भी बहुत कम है। मैं उधर नहीं जाऊंगा।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हमें एग्रीकल्चर को इस देश की तरक्की का माध्यम बनाना है। उसके बनाने के लिये हमें बहुत से उपाय सोचने हैं। आज लांग टर्म, शार्ट टर्म और मीडियम टर्म लोन की बात होती है, कोआपरेशन की बात होती है, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की बात होती है। मुझे दुख इस बात का होता है कि जब मैं यह देखता हूं कि कोआपरेशन जिसको प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक एजेंसी माना है रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिये आज वही कैज्युलिटी सा होता दिखाई दे रहा है और उसमें कमियां बहुत हैं। आज महाराष्ट्र में हम जाते हैं, गुजरात में जाते हैं, कुछ और प्रदेशों में जाते हैं तो देख कर खुशी होती है और कुछ और प्रदेशों में जाते हैं तो देख कर दुख होता है। लेकिन आज सरकार जो एक एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रही है कि आज यहां कोआपरेशन फेल हुआ तो दूसरी एजेंसी लगा दी यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। आज शार्ट टर्म, मीडियम टर्म और लांग टर्म क्रेडिट की बात है, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान यह है कि अगर किसानों को जागृत करना है तो हम शार्ट टर्म क्रेडिट पर बहुत जोर न दें तो भी किसान जागृत हो जायगा। हमें लांग टर्म और मीडियम

टर्म क्रेडिट पर जोर देना चाहिये जिससे लोगों के पास ट्रैक्टर हों, बुलक्स हों, पम्पिंग सेट्स हों और दूसरी ऐसी चीजें हों। अगर ऐसा किया जाय तो अधिक से अधिक तरक्की हो सकती है। इस संदर्भ में मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ट्रैक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की नीति, अगर अफेंस कोई न माने तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि किसान-विरोधी है। आज इस देश में लगभग 40 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है। पता नहीं कैसे कुछ अफसरों ने बैठ कर के दस पन्द्रह वर्ष पहले अपनी रिक्वायरमेंट में यह लिख दिया कि केवल 20 हजार ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है। आज ट्रैक्टरों में ब्लैक होता है। बड़े बड़े हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टरों, 50 हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टरों पिछले साल तय हुआ दो हजार इम्पोर्ट किये जायेंगे, लेकिन केवल 500 इम्पोर्ट किये जा सके। छोटे हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टरों मिल नहीं रहे हैं। ऐसी चीजें जो हो रही हैं इनको देख कर दुःख होता है। मेरा तो ख्याल यह है कि अगर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट और कोआपरेशन उपयोगी नहीं हैं तो इनको स्क्रैप कर देना चाहिये, कह देना कि यह हमारे डेवलपमेंट की एजेंसी नहीं होंगी, साफ कहना चाहिये, पार्लियामेंट में कहना चाहिये। अगर उन्हें होना है तो हमारी मांग होगी कि उन्हें केवल एक बड़ी मिनिस्ट्री का अंग न मान लिया जाए, एजेंज न मान लिया जाये। मुझे दुख होता है यह देख कर कि ये नेगलेक्टेड डिपार्टमेंट हैं और जो काम कर सकते हैं वह भी नहीं कर पाते। इनमें जो कमियां हैं उनके लिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये कि हम उन कमियों को दूर करें।

एक बात कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा कि इस देश में अगर एक चीज को देखा जाये, उसकी विवेचना की जाये तो लगता है कि कन्ट्रोल का, ज़ोन का और फारेन इम्पोर्ट का सीधा सम्बन्ध है। 1954-55 में कन्ट्रोल नहीं था। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, उस समय वीस्ट इम्पोर्ट था, 7-8 लाख टन गल्ला इम्पोर्ट

[श्री एस० डी० मिश्र]

हुआ। 1965-66 में 80-82 मिलियन टन्स गल्ला पैदा हो गया मगर कन्ट्रोल हो गया और 70-80 लाख टन गल्ला इम्पोर्ट हुआ ? तो क्यों न भारत सरकार इस पर विचार करे और इस गल्ले के कन्ट्रोल को और जोन को तोड़े और इस बम्पर हारवैस्ट के समय जो 7 मिलियन टन के बराबर गल्ला खरीदना है प्रोक्यूरमेंट से उसके अलावा मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि 7 मिलियन टन और बाजार के भाव से खरीदें, बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करके फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च न करें और 7 मिलियन टन यहां पर बाजार के भाव से खरीदें। अगर 15 रुपये मन महंगा मिले तो उसको किसानों को सबसिडी समझें। आखिर किसान भी सफर कर रहा है। डिबेल्यूएशन के बाद 50 परसेंट खाद महंगी हो गई है। अगर किसान को इनसेन्टिव प्राइसेज मिलती हैं तो लोग परेशान होते हैं, मंत्रालय परेशान होने लगता है

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री के० सी० पन्त): मंत्रालय परेशान नहीं होता।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र: बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मंत्रालय परेशान नहीं होता।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ, इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे और अगर इसमें नहीं समावेश कर सकते हैं—जो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी दिक्कत है—तो कम से कम अपना विचार इस साल ऐसा रखेंगे कि आगे आने वाले जमाने में इसमें कुछ त्रमीम कर सकें।

श्री भानसिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आभारी हूँ कि मुझे भी थोड़ा अवसर दिया गया है। मैं विनिर्णय

विधेयक के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

प्रारम्भ से ही जब से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने सत्ता सम्भाली है प्रति वर्ष ही बजट को देखने का अवसर आता है। किसी देश की समृद्धि उसके बजट पर, उसके आर्थिक ढांचे पर निर्भर करती है। कौटिल्य ने इसके लिए विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाया है कि देश की समृद्धिशीलता के लिए देश के आर्थिक ढांचे का सुचारु रूप से बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है। परन्तु हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जिस प्रकार हर पांच वर्ष के बाद पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई जाती है उनके अनुरूप बजट का निर्माण होता है और उसमें नाना प्रकार के नारे लगाए जाते हैं कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहे हैं परन्तु जब हम उसका परिणाम देखते हैं तो निराशा होती है और हमें यह कहना पड़ता है कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। दवा करने पर भी जब मर्ज बढ़ता चला जाय तो उसका स्पष्ट अर्थ यह होता है कि डाइमोसिस ठीक नहीं की गई। मर्ज का पता नहीं लगता और जब पता नहीं लगता तो निदान कैसे ठीक होगा। मैं तो नहीं देख पा रहा हूँ कि किस अनुपात से देश में समाजवाद आ रहा है। इसका पता अगर लगाना हो तो गांवों की तरफ चले जायें। अभी हरिजनों की समस्या पर पूर्व काल में विचार हो रहा था। 20 वर्ष के बाद भी यह समस्या बड़ा भीषण रूप धारण करके हमारे सामने खड़ी हो रही है, आज भी उनके ऊपर इस प्रकार के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं जिनको हम अमानुषिक तो कह सकते हैं—यह समाजवाद का एक रूप हमारे सामने है। देहातों में हम चले जायें, अभी पिछले दिनों हमने देखा था कि शहरों में कुछ भी चीजें मिलती हैं, लेकिन आज भी देहात में विशेषकर किसान जो गल्ला पैदा करता है उसको बढ़िया गेहूँ खाने को नहीं मिलता, चीनी नहीं मिलती है। पहले वह दूध और मट्ठे पर

गुजारा कर लिया करता था लेकिन आज मट्टा भी नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि आज हमारा सारा दूध खिच कर यहाँ एयर कन्डीशनिंग कोठियों में चला आता है। यह समाजवाद का रूप हंगारे सामने 20 वर्ष के बाद आ रहा है।

हमने हमेशा यह देखा कि हमारा सारा बजट डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग पर चलता है, घाटे का बजट जिसको कहते हैं। यह घाटा कैसे पूरा किया जाता है? ऋण लेकर, कर्ज लेकर, हमारे महापुरुष कहा कहते थे—

“ऋण कर्ता पिता शत्रुः पुत्र शत्रुः अपण्डितः”

अर्थात् वह बाप अपनी श्रीलाद का शत्रु है जो अपनी श्रीलाद पर ऋण छोड़ जाता है और वह पुत्र अपने बाप का शत्रु है जो बाप के प्रयत्न करने पर भी नालायक रह जाता है। ये महापुरुषों ने हमें मोटोज़ दिए थे। ऋण से गर्दन नीचे जो होती है, स्वाभिमान समाप्त हो जाता है जबकि यहाँ हमारी बजटिंग घाटे पर चलती है, कर्ज पर चलती है। मुझे एक उदाहरण याद आता है। किसी बाप ने अपने बेटे को दस हजार रुपये दिये और कहा कि अब इससे तुम अपनी बिजनेस स्टार्ट करो, व्यापार करो। कोई व्यापार या काम शुरू करने से पहले उसने सोचा कि दस हजार रुपये में लगाउंगा तो इसमें से लगभग 5 हजार रुपये का नफ़ा हो जायेगा एक साल में, इसलिए पांच हजार रुपये न लगाकर पहले ही खा गया, बाकी जो पांच हजार बचा वह उसने उसमें इनवेस्ट किया, लगाया। पहले यह सोच लेना बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें सामने रख कर कितना रुपया हमें खर्च करना होगा, जो कुछ भी हमारी आय है उससे अधिक बढ़ाचढ़ाकर अपने व्यय को रखना, बाकी व्यय कहां से आयगा, बाहर से कर्ज लेकर होगा, जब यह मनोवृत्ति रहे तो देश के अन्दर खुशहाली और समृद्धिशीलता कैसे हो सकती है। उसकी कल्पना एक अस्वा-

भाविक बात होगी। मुझे गालिय का वह शेर याद आता है—

“कर्ज की पीते थे मय पर ये खबर हमको न थी,

रंग लायेगी हमारी फाकामस्ती एक दिन।”

ये फाकामस्ती आज हमारे सामने आ रही है। 1947 में स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमने अंग्रेजों के ऊपर 240 करोड़ स्टर्लिंग छोड़ा था। उसमें और आज में अंतर क्या है? आज देखते हैं कि लगभग 800 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज देना है। कर्ज लेने की भी आदत होती है, जो कर्ज लिया करता है, वह मेहनत नहीं करता, जो कर्ज लेते हैं वे खर्च करते हैं, जिसको एक्सट्रावेगेंट कहते हैं, उसको खर्च करने में दर्द नहीं होता क्योंकि पसा कर्ज से आता है और उसको न देने की भी आदत होती जाती है, बेईमानी भी उसको तबियत में आ जाती है। यह सारा भ्रष्टाचार हमको कर्ज लेने ने सिखाया है। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ स्वाभाविक रूप से सब इस बात को मानते हैं। जिस देश का, जिस राष्ट्र का बजट घाटे पर चल रहा हो उस देश में खुशहाली आ जाये यह तो अपनी समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि जहाँ कुछ नजर आ रहा है उसे देखें, डेम बन रहे हैं, सड़कें बन रही हैं, बड़ी बड़ी विशाल अट्टालिकायें खड़ी हो रही हैं, बड़ी बड़ी विशाल इमारतें बन रही हैं, तो भाई ये सब कर्ज की बात है। आज मैं कर्ज ले कर के एक मोटर भी मंगा लूँ, एक बंगला भी ले लूँ और अच्छे अच्छे कपड़े भी पहन लूँ और अपना स्तर बहुत ऊंचा बढ़ा लूँ लेकिन जिसको हमें देना है वह जिस वक्त बीच चौराहे पर मोटर रोक कर कहेगा कि अभी वापस कर दो तो क्या बात होगी? तो यह देखने की बात है। हमारा स्वाभिमान बीच चौराहे पर चीपट हो जायेगा। तो आज हमारे देश का स्वाभिमान नंगा हो रहा है वह हमने 20 वर्ष में देखा है।

[श्री मानसिंह वर्मा]

हमारे कांग्रेसी भाई बड़ा गला फाड़ कर नारे लगाते हैं कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। कहां पर समाजवाद आया है? अभी मैं बजट पढ़ रहा था? देखिये कि शिक्षा के ऊपर कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है जितना भी खर्च किया जा रहा है वह किस प्रकार से खर्च किया जा रहा है। आज भी उस स्कूल को जो कि एक इंटीरियर में है, जो कि देहात के एक कोने में है उसको देख या म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के किसी स्कूल को देखें किसी टाउन में जाकर और देहरादून के डून स्कूल का जाकरके देखिये तो आपको समाजवाद का नंगा नाच नजर आ जायेगा कि देश के अन्दर 20 वर्षों में कैसा समाजवाद आया है। वह परिस्थिति, वह व्यवस्था जो गांव के स्कूल का है वह कैसी है? मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश के गांव के हजारों स्कूलों का निरीक्षण करने का मौका मिला है, 15 वर्ष तक वहां इन्स्पेक्टर के पद पर रहा हूं। वहां पर बच्चों की क्या स्थिति है? बैठने के लिये उनको टाट नहीं मिलता, वह अपने घर से बोरी लाता है। आज 20 वर्ष के पश्चात् भी अच्छा सामान उसके बैठने के वास्ते नहीं है, अच्छी दरियां उसके बठने के वास्ते नहीं हैं और यहां पर ऐसे ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहां पर एक एक बच्चे पर तीन तीन सौ और चार चार सौ रुपया प्रति मास खर्च होता है और वह भी देश का सौभाग्य कहिये या दुर्भाग्य कहिये कि उन्हीं स्कूलों के बच्चे डून स्कूल के बच्चे, आगे चल करके बड़े बड़े अफसर बनते हैं और मिलिटरी में उन्हीं को जाने का अवसर मिलता है और वह बेचारे छोटे से किसान के बच्चे को जो अपने घर से टाट पट्टी ले जाकर दिन भर चने खाकर पढ़ता है यों ही रह जाता है। यह समाजवाद आज भी 20 वर्षों के पश्चात् हम देख रहे हैं। यह केवल भाषण की बात नहीं है, यह तथ्य है और मैं चुनौती देता हूं कि गांव में जाकर के इस बात को देखें कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में किस प्रकार का

समाजवाद आया है। इसको जरा देखें। इसके पश्चात् देश में आज नाना प्रकार की समस्यायें हैं जिनका कि प्रतिदिन जिक्र होता रहता है। 20 वर्ष के अन्दर हमारे बजट बनते रहे हैं। हमने शिक्षा को किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है? शिक्षा इस वास्ते होती है कि उससे चरित्र निर्माण का कार्य हो लेकिन हम 20 वर्ष के पश्चात् भी यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे स्कूलों और कालेजों के जो बच्चे हैं उनमें अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस जमाने में मैं पढ़ता था, आज से 30 वर्ष या 35 वर्ष पहले, अर्थात् स्वतंत्रता के पहले, उस जमाने में और आज स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् कितना अन्तर हो गया है, अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर प्रत्येक बाप इस बात को सोच सकता है, और कह सकता है, उसे इस बात का विश्वास नहीं है कि मेरा बच्चा जिसको हम पहले जमाने में सपूत कहते थे आज उस परिभाषा में सपूत भी कहलायेगा। तो अनुशासनहीनता उसके अन्दर है। हमारी सरकार भी बड़ी चिन्तित है, प्रान्तीय सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी चिन्तित हैं कि बच्चों में अनुशासनहीनता आ रही है। यह कैसे आ रही है, कहाँ से आ रही है और क्यों आ रही है? इसका कारण क्या है? इसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमने शिक्षा के ऊपर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया है, शिक्षा को हमने मूल रूप से उस प्रकार की शिक्षा बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जिससे हमारे बच्चों का चरित्र-निर्माण हो, बच्चे अच्छे नागरिक बनें और राष्ट्रीयता की भावना उनके अन्दर जागृत हो, इन बातों की हमने परवाह नहीं की। हमने इस बात की परवाह तो की कि बच्चों का स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बहुत ऊँचा हो जाय, नाना प्रकार की सुविधायें हम दें ऐसा प्रयत्न किया गया लेकिन किनके लिये। बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चों के वास्ते। लेकिन जैसाकि हमने अभी बताया इसको नहीं देखा कि वह आदमी भी बन रहा है या नहीं। मनुष्यता भी उसके अन्दर

आ रही है कि नहीं, राष्ट्रीय भावना भी उसके अन्दर है या नहीं। मुझे तो बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है इस बात को देखकर कि आज हमारी सरकार की और नाना प्रकार की योजनायें बन रही हैं, और किस प्रकार की योजनायें बन रही हैं? नस्ल सुधारी जा रही है, ब्रीड सुधारी जा रही है, मुर्गियों की, मछलियों की, कुत्तों की, बकरियों की, इन पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है परन्तु आश्चर्य होता है कि इन्सान की नस्ल को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह शर्म की बात है। आज इन्सान इन्सान नहीं रह गया है, यह स्थिति आज हमारे सामने आ रही है। तो आखिर को इस शिक्षा का करना क्या है (Time bell rings) तो इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसके बाद मैं थोड़ा सा समय और लूंगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरा पहला अवसर है कि मुझे और मौका दें।

उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये, बहुत बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : मैं देख रहा हूँ कि औरों को और समय दिया जाता रहा है।

उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी के 13 मिनट और हैं, एक दो मिनट और लें।

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : मैं यह कह रहा था कि राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये यह परम आवश्यक है कि हम अपना बजट इस प्रकार बनायें जिससे कि जो आवश्यक बातें हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मूल बात हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने है वह नेशनल कंसेक्टर बनाने की है, राष्ट्रीय चरित्र निर्माण करने की है, उसकी तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा का महकमा ऐसा है जिसके साथ स्टेपमदर्ली ट्रीटमेंट, सौतेला व्यवहार होता है, क्योंकि यह कमाऊ

नहीं है। उसके बारे में सोचा जाता है कि उससे क्या होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे मुख्य बात यही है कि हमारे नौजवानों का चरित्र बनना चाहिये और उसके न होने के कारण आज ये नाना प्रकार की समस्याएँ हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। आज यहाँ साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का प्रश्न है, अनेक प्रश्न हमारे सामने आते हैं, बीस वर्ष के पश्चात् आज भी साम्प्रदायिकता सिर उठा रही है और फिर एक दूसरे के ऊपर दोषारोपण किया जाता है, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। यह मैं निःसंकोच भाव से कह सकता हूँ कि 20 वर्ष के शासन के पश्चात् भी काँग्रेस, जो हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी है, वह इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पायी, कहा तो बहुत कुछ लेकिन समाधान नहीं हो पाया और मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि नीयत साफ नहीं है। तो उनको सोचना पड़ेगा, इन्द्रास्पेक्शन करना पड़ेगा, अन्दर झांकना पड़ेगा, कि आखिर इलाज किया जा रहा है तो मर्ज जाता क्यों नहीं, इलाज ही गलत हो रहा है या जानबूझ कर गलती की जा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूँ। मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था किन्तु कह नहीं पाऊंगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि उपसभापति की आज्ञा का पालन करना मेरा प्रथम कर्तव्य है इस कारण से मैं इतना ही कह करके समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

श्री दयाल दास कुरें (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीया उपसभापति महोदया, मैं विनियोग संख्या 2 विधेयक 1968, का स्वागत करने के लिये यहाँ पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विधेयक पर बोलने के पूर्व कल आदर्शिय वक्ताओं में से कुछ सज्जनों ने जो दो एक बातें की हैं उन पर प्रकाश डालना और उन पर कुछ बातें कहना मैं उचित समझता हूँ और मैं पहले वह आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री दयाल दास कुरें]

कल आदर्णीय श्री चटर्जी ने कहा कि इस विधेयक में विशेषकर के रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है। उन्होंने बताया कि वर्ष में जो धनराशि देश में सभी मर्दों पर खर्च की जाती है उसका आधे से अधिक भाग रक्षा मंत्रालय को दिया गया है और यह उचित नहीं है। मैं उनसे नम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे देश की रक्षा सर्वोपरि है, जब तक देश नहीं त। तक हमारा अस्तित्व नहीं और फिर हमारा उत्थान भी नहीं। उन्होंने जो यह बातें कहीं कि उसका अधिकांश भाग देश की तरक्की में लगाया जाये तो मैं कहूंगा कि आज हमारे देश के सीमावर्ती स्थानों में हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं, श्री चटर्जी इससे पूर्णतः परिचित हैं कि जिस पार्टी या जिस दल से उनका सम्बन्ध है वह हमारा पड़ोसी देश चीन है, उन्होंने हम पर 1962 में आक्रमण किया और उससे हमने एक सबक सीखा और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमने एक बड़ी तैयारी की और 1965 में जो दूसरे पड़ोसी से हमारा सामना हुआ उसमें हमने सफलता प्राप्त की। आज भी हमारा संबंध हमारे पड़ोसी देशों से अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिए हम कहेंगे कि हमने जो अपने राष्ट्र का सबसे बड़ी राशि को रक्षा मंत्रालय के सुपुर्द किया है वह उपयुक्त है और यह हमारे देश के हित में उपयुक्त है।

कल डा० महावीर की स्पीच मैंने सुनी। उन्होंने बताया कि पिछली लड़ाई जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हो रही थी तो कुछ स्थानीय कारखानों ने यह भी कहा कि हम लड़ाई के कुछ साधन बना सकते हैं; उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि एक लिपिस्टिक बनाने का कारखाना, जो लिपिस्टिक महिलाओं का एक सौंदर्य प्रसाधन है, वह कारखाना बुलेट भी तैयार कर सकता है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं, यदि हम देश की रक्षा का इतना बड़ा जो रक्षा मंत्रालय का साधन है उसके विभिन्न अंगों को हम

उन कारखानों को देने चलें तब तो आपकी जो गोपनीयता है वह नहीं रहेगी और आपको यह विवेक है कि रक्षा विभाग में गोपनीयता की कितनी आवश्यकता है। उसकी सारी बातें बताई नहीं जाती और इसलिये मैं डा० महावीर ने जो यह बात रखी कि छोटे छोटे कारखाने को भी, जब हमें आवश्यकता पड़े, तो ये साधन जो लड़ाई में काम आयें उनको बनाने के लिये दिये जायें, इनमें मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने अपने भाषण के बीच में चर्चा की कि सरकारी नौकरियों में कुछ स्थान ऐसे हैं जो सरकार ने देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए सुरक्षित रखे हैं और उन सुरक्षित स्थानों में खास कर वीकर सैक्शन के जो लोग हैं उनको स्थान दिया जाये। उन्होंने एक उदाहरण दिया कि डाक्टर और सर्जन जिस स्थान के लिये उपयुक्त हैं क्या एक राह चलते हुए पथिक को हम उसमें बैठा सकते हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि कोई राह चलते पथिक को बैठने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि एक योग्य आदमी के जिसको आप समझते हैं कि उस सर्विस के लायक है आप उसको बैठाएं। आप देखेंगे इस समय जो शिक्षा की स्थिति है उसमें आपने वीकर सैक्शन को भी स्थान दिया है और उसमें भी आप को पढ़े लिखे मिलेंगे। आप आंकड़े निकाल कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो फर्स्ट क्लास की सर्विसेज हैं, सैकेन्ड क्लास की सर्विसेज हैं, जितनी सर्विसेज हैं उनमें सुरक्षित जितने स्थान हैं उन पर सुरक्षित स्थानों की पूर्ति नहीं हुई। तो डा० महावीर ने जो बात रखी है वह अपनी जगह उपयुक्त नहीं है।

विधेयक के विषय में मैं दो शब्द कहूंगा। हमारे देश की उन्नति के लिये जो रोड़ है वह कृषि है और कृषि से सम्बन्धित जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं वह हैं सिंचाई और बिजली। खेती को प्रगति के पथ पर लाने के लिये सिंचाई और बिजली इन दोनों की विशेष

आवश्यकता है। इस समय हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है। विभाजन के पूर्व, जैसा कि पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया, सिंचाई के लिये 18 प्रतिशत जमीन हमारी देश में थी। विभाजन के पूर्व की स्थिति आप देखें कि जितना भाग पंजाब और सिंध से उठकर पाकिस्तान की सीमा में गया है उसमें अधिकांश भाग में सिंचाई होती थी, और उसको मिनाकर आज हम देखते हैं कि आज हमारी सरकार ने सिंचाई का जो आंकड़ा है उसको बढ़ाया है। चाहे आप मेजर इरिगेशन को लें, मध्यम को लें और छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को लें, उन सब में विशेष प्रगति हुई है और हम देखते हैं कि आज वह 25 प्रतिशत से ऊपर उठ गया है। पिछले दो वर्षों में विशेष अकाल पड़ा और उन अकाल की स्थितियों में आप देखेंगे कि बिहार में सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में सरकार ने विशेष कदम उठाए और उन्होंने बड़ी सिंचाई योजना पर ध्यान न देकर जो छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं थीं, चाहे वह पंप के जरिये क्यों न हों, चाहे वह बिजली के जरिये पानी क्यों न उठाया गया हो चाहे वह नदी का पानी हो, नाले का हो या कुएं का पानी हो। लेकिन उन साधनों से सरकार ने सारे क्षेत्र में सिंचाई का प्रसार किया और उसका प्रतिफल हम देख रहे हैं कि इस वर्ष खेती में विशेष प्रगति हुई, उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ जिस को हम बम्पर फ़ॉल के नाम से कुछ स्थानों के लिए कह सकते हैं जैसे पंजाब का भाग है, हरियाणा है, राजस्थान और यू० पी० के कुछ हिस्से हैं और उसमें हम मध्य प्रदेश को भी कहीं ती कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं है। आंध्र प्रदेश ने चावल की पैदावार में विशेष प्रगति की है।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा सिंचाई की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा हम देखते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जहाँ लगभग 108.9 लाख एकड़ जमीन खेती योग्य है तो उसमें से केवल 38 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है और

आज उसका मान हम निकालें तो 9 प्रतिशत निकलता है? पूरे देश के हिसाब से जैसा मैंने अभी पूर्व में निवेदन किया 25 प्रतिशत का मान है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का आंकड़ा केवल 9 प्रतिशत रहता है और आप देखेंगे मध्य प्रदेश में जो पानी का बाहुल्य है वह इस देश की जितनी नदियां का पानी है उसका पंचम हिस्सा है यानी पांचवां भाग देश के पानी का मध्य प्रदेश में आता है। इतना बड़ा पानी का क्षेत्र जब मध्य प्रदेश में है तो मैं केन्द्र से कहूंगा कि उनकी तरफ असावधानी है। कल ही की बात है आपने देखा कि नर्मदा योजना को लेकर बड़ी बातें हुई डा० के० एल० राव ने भी उस पर प्रकाश डाला और एक नई समस्या आकर खड़ी हो गई कि मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने डा० राव पर कुछ कीचड़ उछाला कुछ व्यक्तिगत भावनाएं आईं जो कि नहीं आनी चाहिये थीं देश और प्रदेश सर्वोपरि होता है और व्यक्ति और उसका व्यक्तित्व एक छोटी बात होती है। तो मैं आपके सामने यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो . . .

श्री जे० पी० यादव (बिहार) : इस देश की राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को बीस वर्ष के कांग्रेसी शासन में बहुत घटाया गया है उसी का यह नतीजा है।

श्री दयाल दास कुरै : मैं निवेदन करूंगा नर्मदा की योजना को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कार्यान्वित किया जाये जिससे कि मध्य प्रदेश में 188 लाख एकड़ जमीन में जो सिंचाई योजना होने जा रही है उसमें सफलता मिले और राष्ट्र के आर्थिक साधन जुटाने में सहयोग मिले।

दूसरी बात आपके सामने में यह रखूंगा कि वहाँ पर आपने सुना होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोरवा थर्मल योजना है विलासपुर जिले में। वहाँ पर एक बैराज बांधा गया है बसदेव नदी में जिसका पानी थर्मल प्लान्ट के काम में आता है। आज उस पानी के उपयोग की

[श्री दयाल दास कुर]

आवश्यकता है। उसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों ने सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया और उनसे निवेदन किया। यदि उस वैराज के पास दोनों विंगों पर राइट और लैफ्ट पर अगर चालीस चालीस मील की नहरें निकाली जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ उस से 3 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वह भाग जिसमें सिंचाई होगी राइस बाउल्स आफ छत्तीसगढ़ कहलाया जाता है। यदि उस भाग में सिंचाई हुई तो मैं समझता हूँ देश के अन्न उत्पादन में काफी सहायता मिलेगी। मुझे आप से एक और निवेदन करना है। किसानों को खेती के उत्पादन के लिए बैंकों द्वारा रकम दी जाती है। म ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और किसानों को जो यह लोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट द्वारा रुपया मिलता है उससे उन्हें कठिनाई हो रही है और इसका मुझे विशेष अनुभव है। आप देखेंगे कि किसानों को तरक्की के लिए, खेती में मदद देने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा रकम दी जाती है। जब रिजर्व बैंक यह धन एपेक्स बैंक को देता है तो उसकी दर तीन प्रतिशत होती है। जैसा मैंने सुना है, एपेक्स बैंक डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों को साढ़े चार प्रतिशत के हिसाब से यह रकम देता है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक जिन्हें लैंड मोर्टेगेंज बैंक भी कहते हैं, वे सहकारी समितियों को 6 और साढ़े छः प्रतिशत के हिसाब से धन देता है।

3 P.M.

श्री निरंजन बर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) :
9 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से देती है।

श्री दयाल दास कुर : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन तर्ह से किसान बैंक को जो रकम वापस करता है उसकी व्याज दर उसकी 11 प्रतिशत पड़ जाती है। इसके बावजूद भी उसे बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है जिसको किसान ही महसूस कर सकता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो देश का तथा

सदन का यह खैया है कि किसानों को सुविधा दी जाये ताकि वे अधिक अन्न उत्पादन कर सकें जिससे हमें आहर से अन्न न मंगाना पड़े। हमें बाहर से अन्न मंगाने में कमी करनी पड़े, इसलिए हम किसानों को मदद देना चाहते हैं। अतः इन सारी समस्याओं को, इन सारी महत्व की चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसानों को अधिक सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये और जो धन उन्हें बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्त होता है उसके व्याज दर में कमी की जानी चाहिये।

मैं यहां आने से पहले मध्य प्रदेश के तीन चार जिलों में गया था और मैंने देखा कि जिन किसानों को चार पांच वर्ष पहले तकावी लोन दिया गया था उसको बमूल करने के लिए उनके बैलों को नीलाम किया जा रहा है और उनके घर से सामान निकाला जा रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनकी हालत इतनी खरा है कि वे अपना लोन नहीं दे सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए व्याज की दर में कमी की जानी चाहिये ताकि आगे चलकर वे आसानी के साथ रकम वापिस कर सकें।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY
(Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, the debate on the Appropriation BiP is the appropriate time for reviewing the work of the Government in its several Ministries. The Finance Minister should have adopted the suggestion of the Administrative Reforms Commission that each Ministry should issue every year a performance budget, that is to say, recounting and summing up the work done by each Ministry for the people and the country so that the working of the Ministry could be judged in relation to

the money that this House and the other House vote for in the year. I do not think any such performance budgets have been produced except for two or three Ministries but certainly not for the Ministries that I am going to review today.

First of all, I will take the important Ministry of Defence. For the Ministry of Defence we are called upon to vote nearly Rs. 939 crores. What value are we getting for this large amount which is nearly one-third of the Budget? How are the Army, the Navy and the Air Force prepared against any possible immediate dangers? The immediate possible dangers are from Pakistan and China. Against Pakistan informed defence opinion is that we can make a stand—a victorious stand—against any attack from Pakistan but the same cannot be said against any attack from China. Against China with its standing army of about 5 million, with her air defence of nearly 2,000 fighting planes and now with a nuclear arsenal it will be difficult for India to make any except the most necessary defence stand. Certainly, India cannot fight a combination of Pakistan and China. The question that now arises is, if such is the case why should such a large number of troops be locked up on the Ladakh frontier as if there was some invisible Maginot Line that would defend India against invasion from China on that side? This large concentration of troops in Ladakh is keeping a watch over that frontier. It is a frontier which is not at all people and which it is difficult to defend especially on account of the logistic difficulties, our bases being far away and we have no long-range bombers. Fortunately there is no possibility of an immediate attack from China on account of the internal disturbances in China. The Cultural Revolution has put the people and the Army of China in disarray. But China can undermine the defence of India by more subtle means, by infil-

tration, by helping hostile tribes on the North-east frontier, by colluding with them, by helping them with weapons, with training and by a kind of seepage into the sensitive areas of India's frontiers. To withstand this subtle invasion by China a very strong well-equipped Intelligence Wing of the Defence Services is necessary. We do not know whether such a strong, well-equipped and well-trained Intelligence Service exists because as usual we are given no particulars at all about the Defence Services and about the various items of defence. We are tempted to look for such details in the Annexure which is attached and what do we find there? It only shows Army—so much expenditure, Navy—so much expenditure and the Air Force—so much expenditure. What are we to derive from that? It is as vague as the figure of Rs. 939 crores which we find in the main Appropriation Bill. If the Defence Services had given us not the exact constitution of the Intelligence Service, not the number of people employed in the Intelligence Service but at least the amount of money spent on Intelligence Service, then we may be sure, especially when compared to the money spent in the past years, that something is being

done in regard to the constitution of a useful Intelligence Service. Then, let me turn to the Ministry of External Affairs, because Defence and External Affairs are closely allied to each other, depend on each other.

We have a costly defence policy because we have a costly foreign policy, a foreign policy which depends, which makes India depend, for its defence, upon itself and itself alone. It is costly because of the policy of non-alignment. Non-alignment is utterly out of date in the present circumstances of world affairs. There was meaning in non-alignment when the world was divided into two camps, the Western camp and the Eastern camp, but there are no such hostile camps facing each other. The world is divided rather into a number of circles, each commanded by one single power, one circle commanded by the

[Shri M. Ruthnaswamy]

United States of America, another circle commanded by the USSR and a third circle commanded by China and so on.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (Wes. Bengal): And there is a fourth circle commanded by Mr. Masani.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Mr. Masani would be very grateful for the the compliment. De Gaulle has said that the world game is no more played by two teams. It is played by a number of teams, a number of teams, fighting against each other. In this context non-alignment is absolutely meaningless. Non-alignment practised in such circumstances reminds me of the smile of the Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland. As you know, the cat appeared before Alice and as Alice was looking at it, the cat began to disappear, till at last only the smile stayed. Similarly, non-alignment is that smile that will stand. After all, the influence of India in international affairs has disappeared on account of this policy of non-alignment. We are told that India's non-alignment has worked for the peace of the world. Now, has India's voice determined any change or turn in international policy? Has India played any part in the restoration of peace between Israel and the United Arab Republic? It could not, because it took a very strong and definite stand in favour of one of the parties to the struggle. Has India's voice been heard in the settlement of peaceful relations between North and South Vietnam? Has India played any part in bringing about the truce, which, we hope, will begin to operate very soon? There again, while India stands for non-alignment, it has taken a very determined stand against the forces that are fighting on the side of South Vietnam. While condemning the bombing by America, it has done nothing to condemn the infiltration of North Vietnamese troops into south Vietnam. Of course, there has been a number of comings and

goings of foreign potentates, foreign monarchs and Foreign Ministers, and our Ministries have been going abroad. There has been a lot of filtration, going on among the non-aligned nations. Filtration, Madam Deputy Chairman, was once defined as attention without intention. That is what is happening among the non-aligned powers. They are all flirting with each other, paying sweet compliments to each other, but as for helping each other, as for putting the question "Will you help", it is not put and, if put, not answered.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But the hon. Members point of view is one which may be called intention without attention.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Then, let me turn to a domestic Ministry, the Ministry of Health. In a recent newspaper report the boast has been made, on behalf, of the Ministry of Health, that as a result of its family planning operations, birth had been reduced by one million—a splendid achievement as against a growing population of 550 millions. Now, let us calculate how many grains of rice or wheat per individual would be saved by a reduction of one million in the population. Of the 549 millions of people, who still remain, how many grains of rice or wheat will each of them gain? As a result of an expenditure of Rs. 100 crores, we have been able to reduce births by one million. We shall have to spend about Rs. 10,000 crores, I think, in order to bring about a respectable reduction of births, viz., reduce the population by one hundred million.

With regard to general administration we see that the cost of expenditure has been going up decade after decade. In the decade from 1956 to 1966, the cost of administration of the Central Government has risen from Rs. 157 crores to Rs. 515 crores, number of gazetted officers from 8,900 to 37,000, of non-gazetted staff from 16

lakhs to 23 lakhs. Secretaries have grown from 63 to 140. Of course, we are told by the Finance Minister that an expanding economy, requires an expanding administration, but the expanding economy has expanded only by 10—15 per cent, whereas the cost of the administration has gone up by 100 per cent. So, what is the gain from all this expanding economy? It is by a reduction in the cost of administration that you will be saving a lot of money. The saving of revenue which comes from reducing the cost of expenditure has not been exploited at all by this Government. The Administrative Reforms Commission, for instance, recommended that the Planning Commission and its cost should be radically reduced, but the advice has not at all been taken. It still stands at Rs. 1 crore and not a single clerk, let alone any Member, Secretary or Director, from any of the several sections has been reduced. Unless the Government of India takes a serious view of the financial position of the country, the country cannot afford such a costly administration, as we are labouring under. One of the greatest sources of revenue to a Government is its reduced expenditure and that source of increase in revenue has not at all been exploited by this Government. Till that is done, we can see no hope for any reduction in the expenditure, nor any improvement in the performance of the several Ministries.

श्री जे० पी० यादव : महोदया, मेरी एक निष्कर्षावस्था है वह यह है कि जब विनियोग विधेयक सदन में विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है वैसे समय में हमारे मंत्रिमंडल के किसी मंत्री का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। स्वयं वित्त मंत्री को ही रखना चाहिये, नहीं तो कम से कम मंत्रिपरिषद् के किसी जिम्मेदार सदस्य का रहना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pant is there and he is in charge of the Bill.

निर्णय दें। यदि मंत्रिपरिषद् का कोई सदस्य उपस्थित न हो तो सभापति से अनुमति लेकर ही राज्य मंत्री उपस्थित हो सकते हैं। जब विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत होता है तो देश की सारी बातों पर विचार होता है और वैसे विचार का जो उत्तर दिया जायेगा शायद राज्य मंत्री उसका अनुकूल नहीं पढ़ेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा महोदया, कि आप इसका निराकरण करें जिससे सदन की मर्यादा भी रहे और देश को सारी जिम्मेदारी का वहन भी हो सके।

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi): Madam, the Appropriation Bill is before us. In the beginning I would like to clarify a few remarks made by Dr. Mahavir and some of the points that he made. I heard with interests what he was saying. He had said something about the budget and the money that is wanted by the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation of Delhi. I also agree that more money should be allocated for Delhi because of its expanding needs and the various expenses which are incidental because it is the capital of the country, and the allocation for Delhi should definitely be increased so that many services can be provided which are very badly wanted here due to the fact that it is the capital and also because the population is migrating into Delhi all the time. So, there should be more money.

As far as he had spoken there was a bit of contradiction in his speech. In the beginning he said that the *jhompries* and *jhuggies* were to be removed and the Congress people started the agitation just because the Jan Sangh is there in office. I may point out that this was done even earlier when the Congress was in power in Delhi, in early 1967 when just a few days before the elections the Lieutenant Governor had taken a fancy to remove them, and in that connection quite a few of our Congress members of the Corporation an<?

श्री जे० पी० यादव : मेरे दो मन्त्र आप और मुन लें और फिर आप जाँचें वह

[Kumari Shanta Vashisht.]

other workers had gone to jail; perhaps some Jan Sangh members also had gone to jail, if I remember right. But that was at a time when the Congress was in power in Delhi. So, this is not necessarily against the Jan Sangh administration in Delhi. As far as the *jhompries* and *jhuggies* are concerned, we have been taking interest in those people almost for the last at least, as far as my memory goes, twenty years or even more, and we have been connected with them, we have been concerned about them, and needless to say they were our stronghold also, and the Jan Sangh were not too happy about this particular aspect of it. They did try also to get some hold in these areas where the *jhompries* are existing. Sometimes they were able to make some head way and sometimes they were not to make much impact. But we had always wanted that amenities should be given to them since the last eighteen or twenty years in our own areas, in our own constituencies in various other constituencies including the very early starting of the Delhi Gate/Ajmere Gate scheme of slum clearance which is now one of the most fashionable areas there. At that very time our people had started working there. When some years back people were thrown into the Madangir area, we had been very angry about it, and we had also started some social work, and when we found people were living there under very bad conditions without water and other facilities, we had shown a good deal of resentment against the Housing Minister at that time, because the people had been removed without providing any amenities. Therefore, I am pointing out that this started 18 or 20 years ago and we had taken interest in them and we were concerned about them. The Jan Sangh had not liked our interest. The response of the people to the Congress was favourable, which was not liked by the Jan Sangh. Therefore, this is nothing against the Jan Sangh administration as it is today.

Secondly, he pointed out that just because a few Muslims were going to be removed from the area, so a communal question was made out. It is very amusing to me, when they start talking about Congress people, specially the Delhi Congress which is at least known for its secularism if for nothing else, as if we were interested in making it into a communal question and our great friend wanted to make it into a non-communal and secular question. I do not know whether they made their manifesto at the time of the election
(Interruption) You have condemned the police on more occasions. Your police or my police, whatever it is, it can be very wrong. I have no hesitation in condemning the police also, if it is wrong. d

श्री जे० पी० दादर : कांग्रेस ने तो साम्प्रदायिक आघार पर देश का बंटवारा कराया ।

कुमारी शांता वशिष्ठ : देश के बंटवारे की बात नहीं हो रही है, वह तो 20 साल पहले हुआ था ।

The question is that the Muslim population lived in a minority state, and it is for the majority community and the Government and the administration also, whether Delhi Administration or Central Government, to see that the minority communities are given full protection and a sense of security and are not dealt with in such a way as to create in them a sense of insecurity. If they are thrown in various places, in separated and isolated places, one family here and one family there, they feel worried about it. We had Pakistan trouble. There were some incidents or there was some fear of incidents. No incident took place but the fear was there, and you have to see that your people do not have fear. It is like a child who is frightened. If it is frightened of darkness, you see to it that it is not frightened of dark-

ness. You keep him company or you explain that there is nothing to be afraid of. So long as the child is afraid of it, it is for you to see that it is no more afraid of it and to take precautions about it.

Secondly, he said that we had burnt this or that. Whether they talk about it or not I do not know, I doubt very much. But when these people were launching the cow protection programme, when they were talking about the language issue, when they were making some other agitations in Delhi, on a number of occasions Jan Sangh had burnt buildings, they had burnt the Transport Bhavan, the A.I.K. cars, scooters, and all those. This has been done by his party.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi): Why not prosecute them, those who did that?

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: I am making a statement of fact. You cannot deny it. You cannot deny that on the 7th of November, 1966, your party did burn a few buildings, that they did go out with burning materials, with petrol, and so on. These are facts, you need not question them. Madam, I just wanted to point out that this is not quite correct and I have clarified the position.

After that I come to another point. Recently, the Finance Minister has said again that he would punish those who evade taxes, etc. The previous time when he was Finance Minister he had said that all those people who indulged in raising the prices would be prosecuted. I want to know whether during the last four or five years there have been even one under prosecutions for the raising of prices. The prices have gone up irrespective and independent of the Government's desire to do this, that or the other. The situation is this they have not been able to control the prices. They have not been able to check it. Perhaps when they say that they want

to prosecute people, they have the intention to do it, but the action never follows. They make this sort of very solemn declaration and they make these solemn statements. I think at the moment they believe that they are going to do it, but after the Budget is passed and so many other problems come up and so much work comes up, they forget to take any action. Not a single prosecution takes place. The price of every commodity has gone up and no prosecutions have taken place. As far as evasion of taxes is concerned, taxes are evaded by and large by the big firms, big companies and big corporations. They are evaded by them and the arrears also are from those people, and the Government is pretty helpless or ineffective or not efficient enough to make recovery of those arrears. They go on increasing other taxes, taxes on post cards, taxes on envelopes and such other things which are bought by the ordinary people. They try to make up for these recoveries from the ordinary people because the defaulters are the rich people, the well-to-do sections and other people who do it successfully, whom you cannot find out, where you cannot penetrate easily, where your machinery does not help very much, where your officers get in league with such big business people and so on and they try to hush up cases or at least compromise them somehow or other, so that the ordinary consumer has to pay so much more and also make up for what the others do not pay, those "who are in a better position to pay, those who have better resources and so on. Therefore, I say though the Finance Minister says it, I doubt very much whether his machinery will go far enough to take care of this problem. It is only a pious hope as far as I can see and I think much remains to be done in this direction. The economy continues to hit hard the ordinary people and the ordinary consumers, and the well-to-do sections somehow evade this way or that way. The Government remains either help-

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht.]

less or they become party to it or they merely watch. But whatever it may be, these few steps are not taken. I could quote a very simple example. Ghee was available here at Rs. 6 per kilo some years back; now it is Rs. 14 per kilo. They go on saying that we do not want any rise in prices but the prices are rising. They are not coming down even in Government schemes.

As far as food production is concerned, the Government is very much pleased about the improvement in the food situation. Of course, that is something to be glad about, very good. But the thing is this that the zones have been changed. Some of the controls have been done away with. When the controls have been done away with e.g., cement, iron etc. that, I do not think this is going to help you very much. Neither is it a controlled economy nor is it a free economy so that it is a half way house, and it does not help. Both parties continue to grumble. The private sector continues to grumble and to be angry with the Government for the Government is not going far enough and is not in their favour. The ordinary people are also angry because the business community is continuing to make money and they continue to function in a way which goes sometimes against the interests of the ordinary people, so that the ordinary people are also not too happy about the state of affairs. And in this, I am also a little pained over this particular taxation and all that under this Bill. It does not at all take us anywhere, towards what we call socialism. I think we have used this word too much and too long and too unnecessarily and perhaps it means nothing. We swear by socialism. But we are guided and controlled very much by the company of Princes and capitalists and landlords and *takedars*. We swear by socialism but we forget the ordinary people. We swear by secularism and by anti-communal line, but privately the

Government members try to appease the Jana Sangh people also, so that the practice and the precept are very far apart. What we go on saying for the people's consumption is not quite always followed by action. I would like the Government to follow in action what they always say; it would be good for them, for their prestige and their reputation.

I think this economy on the whole remains very much 'haves'-oriented unfortunately and socialism is a cry in the wilderness. If we do away with these words and all these things and have only the private sector flourishing, everybody will be quite happy; at least people who are a vocal will be happy. Others do not matter, they can go on crying hoarse, they have hardly any voice, and we would like to have things like that. This does not help us at all and I think that if the Congress Government wants to follow up the programme, whether the 10-point programme or the programme for people's welfare or their progress, or fulfil all the promises that they have made to them over years and decades, unless those programmes are followed practically by the Government, very little can be achieved. Otherwise, no statement of our pious hopes and wishes and our so-called publicity about the common man and the poor people, famine, etc. all these will become absolutely irrelevant and useless. They should follow all the programmes which are meant for the welfare and improvement and progress of the common people. If we are not interested in them, then we should do away with these things. I think it is a certain amount of letting down the ideology of the Congress if we do not follow it by action. I do not think, in this respect, that the Government has strengthened the party in anyway that they are supposed to represent here. They have sometimes even undermined the party. Some of the Ministers recently signed a certain requisition and then the Press was given the impression that it was

against the Congress President. I think it is very bad that Ministers who should uphold a certain amount of discipline should sign a requisition of this kind. Obviously, it was not an innocent gesture at least on their part. Many people must have signed it innocently and without knowing the purpose and the aim at which it was going to hit. If Ministers do something like this and undermine the party which they represent and undermine the president of the organisation which they represent, I think they do a very great disservice to the party as well as to its President. The former President of the Congress also was given shabby treatment by these people, which was very much uncalled for. I think this sort of thing is not expected from the Ministers that they should not only sign and initiate a thing of this kind but they should go to the extent of influencing and working with the Press to give it a certain slant which goes against the Congress President and the organisation. I am very sorry about it. Those who do not want to hear one bit of criticism, who want to gag you at the slightest opportunity, they talk about discipline. Of course, I can quote innumerable examples of Ministers who have worked sometimes against the Congress organisation . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras):
Quote one Or two instances.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: You are a very active Member of the House and you should be able to find out. I can quote instances where Ministers have worked against the Congress, they have manifested against Congress in the elections, they have put up candidates against the ruling party; they have held meetings in their homes against the Congress and given details to the Press every single day. They have done very great damage to the Congress organisation. And as I have said earlier also, they should have been dismissed long ago.

And I am very sorry when Ministers do this sort of things and no discipline, nothing is done about it . . .
(*irruptions*) In whose defence are you getting up?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You replace the pronouns with proper nouns. You always say, 'they', 'he'.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: In whose defence are you getting up? Please tell me. Do not worry. Furthermore—he has reminded me—some of the Ministers have even inspired criticism of their other Cabinet colleagues; sometimes they have carried on a whispering campaign against them; sometimes they have asked the Press to write out a few things with some slant against their colleagues. I think it is a very bad thing that they should do like this when they talk about team spirit. These are important people in this Government, they are not very unimportant people. Therefore, I deplore their action. When they expect any kind of discipline in the country, they should at least begin with themselves. Their thinking is very unreasonable, their thinking is very unethical also. They say, you put up any person. We will buy him. Even if you go to a temple, you can just ring the bell, put your prasada before the God and you get what you want. They say, no matter who is put up, we will buy him. This is their thinking, this is their standard, these are their values. This is how they operate. They are very influential people, these people who are governing the country at this moment. If these are their thinking and values, Madam, who do you expect from them? Therefore, I am very sorry that they have done something like this.

Another thing I would say is that in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and perhaps in the Lok Sabha Secretariat also, I think many officers should be

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht] transferred after three years. They have stayed longer than three years in one place. They stay here for years and years and years, and a certain amount of vested interest is created. They become also partisan with every body else. And I think this does not make either for impartiality or objectivity or fair play and I think what rules apply to other offices in other places, that they should have a tenure of three years or so, should be applied to these Houses also, and they should be transferred so that fresh blood comes in, new people come in, they take to their jobs and try to do as well as they can instead of small empires being created here and there.

I say also, they started this devaluation in the hope of increasing the exports by 300 per cent. Anybody with a bit of common sense should have understood from where they would have the capital for a 300 per cent increase in the industrial capacity, from where they can have the technical personnel for it, from where they would have the factories, from where they would have the buildings for that or from where they would have the machinery for increasing it to 300 per cent. And devaluation was done. The mistake was made. But no promotion of exports has taken place as they were expecting. Actually, it has remained static or fallen down because of devaluation. But I think, from the way these houses of business are functioning, this export and import business can never be regulated or controlled, and they will never give a very clear picture of their exports and imports. And the Government or the country will always continue to lose through heavy imports and through little exports, and our economy as well as our foreign exchange position will remain very lopsided and very unfavourable. I think this should be nationalised by the Government and they should control the export and

import trade. And they should also not be so much under the pressure of the private sector. At every step, they run down the public sector. Nobody wants to speak up for the public sector. I can understand the shortcomings of it. Our friend, Shri Misra, spoke about co-operatives. But whether it is the co-operatives or the public sector, even if a small slip is there, big headlines are there in the newspapers that the public sector has been criticised by so and so. They always want to hit the public sector below the belt. I do not feel happy. On merits I can understand people criticising the public sector. But they do not want to publicise the shortcomings etc. of the private sector at all. They take it to be a Pandora's box whether it is a Pandora's box or something else, nobody should open it. But the public sector is like a step-child of the Government and everybody thinks that he should stand up and criticise it. I think, Madam, that more attention should be paid to the public sector and we should see to it that it really functions properly. There is so much of pressurisation going by the private sector, so much of public relation being done by them that they ultimately get what they want either through friendly means or through criticism. Madam, if the private sector was to serve the interest of the country, I would say, yes, definitely go ahead and do it. But I feel, and many hon'ble Members would agree with me that they do not help the interest of the country very much. In our society the value of money or moneyed people and their importance should be reduced. When a moneyed candidate stands from a party for elections—although he is number 2 in the list, he is a threat to his own party as well as a threat to the other parties. Even in his own party he becomes a threat to even the old. Congressmen and he is also a threat to others who have put up their independent candidates. I think this is a very serious matter and I think the Government should try to check this trend also. This is a very unhealthy

trend and this cannot serve our society very much. I think this trend should be checked.

I thank you, Madam.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Appropriation Bill. There is an old saying that man proposes and God disposes. But I hope I will not be contradicted by any honourable Member of the House if I say that in the present situation it is the nation that proposes and the Government that disposes.

When I say that, Madam, I have in view the bare minimum necessities. The minimum necessities of any citizen of any country are food, clothing and shelter. But in our country in spite of so many Plans, in spite of the colossal amount of expenditure, in spite of the wishful thinking of our leaders we have not been able to produce the desired result for the country's millions of people. What is the situation today? There is supposed to be plenty of food but it is not available. There is education but there is no employment. Rights are exercised but there are no responsibilities. Jobs are there but there are no proper craftsmen for them. The Plans are there but there is no progress. A lot of foreign emissaries are there but there is no prestige. Government undertakings are there but there is no efficiency. Dispensaries are there but they have no doctors. Industries are there but there are no raw materials.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Ministers are there but there is no work for them.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: There are only two ways in which administration can be improved: (i) to increase production and to increase the *per capita* income, and (ii) to reduce expenditure and to curtail unproduc-

tive expenditure. If, at least, one of these two methods is utilised, I am doubtful if any Government in the country or, for that matter, any institution can ever run successfully and make their both ends meet.

Madam, unfortunately, a very large amount of expenditure is incurred on unproductive items. For example, take the expenditure on administration. There are a lot of subjects, education, law and order, health, food, etc. which are supposed to be state subjects. But what is happening? If one looks into the telephone Directory one will find the already large number of officials increasing day by day. If these are State subjects and the job of the Central Government is only to co-ordinate, it is high time that they only co-ordinate and do not create a situation by which the State Governments do not realise their responsibility and the Central Government also find it difficult to implement their plans, their ideas and their projects.

Similarly, whenever any point of controversy is raised, the Government tries to avoid it and avoid it to a substantial extent. And if they find it difficult to avoid, they appoint a Commission or a Committee. And what is the outcome of that Commission? We have had a number of Commissions. The Bhoothalingam Commission was there. The Commission on Sugar was there. The Kothari Commission on Education was there and now there is the Administrative Reforms Commission. They have made many recommendations. It was almost an understanding that whatever be their recommendations, they will be accepted by the Government *in toto*. But what has been the fact? Often recommendations made by them have not only not been accepted but probably another commission will have to be appointed to go into the question whether the recommendations made by that Commission are justifiable and can be accepted. This, Madam, unfortunately increases ex-

[Shri Sitaram Jaipuria] expenditure, creates suspicions and complications in the minds of all. Unless and until we have clear-cut policies, policies which will increase national wealth, I am doubtful if high-sounding words of patronage, privileges or experience are going to help the situation in any manner.

Madam, I have said earlier also that I am not against public undertakings. Public undertakings have to be established wherever they are necessary, wherever the projects are of a gigantic scale and private people do not come forward to undertake them. The question is whether undertakings which are called public undertakings are actually public in nature? Do they do any good to the society or the public at large? Does the cost of production of these public undertakings in any way compare with the cost of production of other undertakings? They get all the facilities. Circulars are being issued to public undertakings that they must purchase their raw materials, their requirements from those undertakings which are owned by the Government. Insurance must be done only with the Government company. In spite of all these privileges, all this help, I am constrained to say that public undertakings have not yet shown any sign of improvement. I have not the slightest doubt that the Government is quite aware of the fact that a reduction in expenditure is necessary. I know being a Member of this House for the last six years that whenever these matters are discussed and suggestions are made—and many of these suggestions are repeated—assurance is given by the Minister and the Government. But again we have to make the same suggestion which meets the same fate every time.

Madam, I will not take much time of this House because I do feel that the prosperity of every single individual can be the only insurance of the prosperity and progress of the country. And unless and until that

is achieved, no amount of planning, no amount of attitude of helpfulness etc. is going to help.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA (Uttar Pradesh): Should it not be the other way about? That is to say, the country should be made to prosper.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: You can put it in your way.

Madam, there is one point which I would like to mention. I regret that I was not present in the House yesterday during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill. But I find from yesterday's proceedings that Shri Rajnarain, while speaking yesterday on this Bill, taking advantage of the privilege of this House and the freedom of speech enjoyed by him, made reckless allegations to the effect that I have been elected to this august body on the strength of money. In fact, at the time of oath-taking also he raised a point of order to similar effect. But as the Chairman ruled it out of order, I did not think it proper to say anything and spoil the sober atmosphere at that solemn occasion in any way. But it appears that he continues to indulge in such irresponsible statements. I feel it is therefore necessary to place on record that the allegations are absolutely false, untrue, wrong and malicious. Thank you.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Madam, on a point of order. When such allegations are made and objected to by any Member on the other side, such allegations are usually expunged. Is it because that Mr. Jaipuria sits on this side of the House that these allegations are not expunged? The allegations made by Mr. Rajnarain are very objectionable (*interruption*). Mr. Jaipuria is as much an honourable Member of this House as anybody else and any allegation of this type reflects not only on Mr. Jaipuria but on the whole House and on all Members of this

House. These allegations are most objectionable. I was not present here at that time. I would have objected to them if I had been there. Such allegations, I submit, should usually be expunged, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have been there yesterday. Now, Mr. A. G. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, I propose to make some observations on the working of some Ministries, particularly on the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Commerce Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry. Madam, this country has adopted as an economic feature a phased plan and planning for the development of this country.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.]

Mr. Vice-Chairman, when the resources are scarce, when the resources of men, material, money and foreign exchange are scarce, I do not understand how this country will develop without any planning. The criticism on planning is always misplaced because planning might have failed in implementation, but the strategy of planning is always a necessity for the economic development of this vast country. If there was no planning, I do not know how this country could have been developed in an integrated way, as an integrated, balanced country because I do think that by planning, all the parts of the country can be developed as regards their resources, as regards their raw material availability, and for that purpose, I stoutly defend the Government's effort in adopting planning as an economic feature. My point is that the shelving of the "Plan for the last two years has really landed this country in a veritable mess. There is the engineers' problem, there is the recession problem and the drought has also added its share to the difficulties of this country.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am going to make a few observations in this con-

nection on the working of the Industrial Development' Ministry. We talk that the small-scale industry is one of the means of increasing the entre-preneurship, of giving opportunities to the small entrepreneurs to share the fruits of industry as well as to increase their earnings. The Government has rightly got an Industrial Policy Resolution. And in this country, we are observing a mixed economy, Mr. Vice-Chairman, in this connection, I may point out that to look after the big industry, there is a Director-General of Technical Development who takes care of their requirements of raw materials, foreign exchange and what not. You may be surprised to know that there are 700 units in this country which are registered on the rolls of the Director-General of Technical Development and who receive his care. And the Director-General of Technical Development has got a posse of 60 officers, Directors as they are called, with expertise in various avocations. As against that, Mr. Vice-Chairman, when there is an avowed intention to develop the small industry, no proper attention is paid to this sector as my friend, Mr. Jaipuria, said just now. In this country, at present we have got 1,20,000 small-scale units which have developed during the last 10 years. Do you know, Mr. Vice-Chairman, how many officers take care of these? There are only seven or ten officers who are looking after these 1,20,000 small-scale industries. Though small-scale industry is a State subject, the State has got no resources to advise them on the latest technology. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am ashamed to say that the Small Scale Industries Development Commissioner, who is supposed to look after the development of these small-scale industries, is not treated as an officer equal to the Director-General of Technical Development. When there is a vast amount of difference in pay and when the Development Commissioner is placed at a lower level, what prestige can he command and what weight can he carry with the Government"

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni] of India in the allocation of foreign exchange and raw materials? He has to go begging to the Director-General of Technical Development. The Small Scale Industries Board during the last ten years had advocated that the post of Development Commissioner must be upgraded to the level of the Director-General of Technical Development, to take equal decisions in the interest of the small-scale industry.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is another point. We always speak in this House on the development of petro-chemicals and electronics. There are so many vast developments going on in this country and more opportunities are available in the sophisticated industries. The small-scale industries have shown by their working that they can produce electronic materials or petro-chemical materials of equal quality as those of the big industries. Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is another lacuna. The Finance Ministry very recently has rejected the proposal to appoint a Director for Electronics and a Director for Petrochemicals because they could not get suitable persons last year and the money lapsed. I have already stated on the floor of the House that this is a greatest lacuna because the petro-chemical industries, the electronic industries and such other industries are the industries of the modern age. They are the industries of the jet age and unless you have got Directors who can help the small-scale industrialists, this problem cannot be solved. So I want to draw the attention of the Deputy Prime Minister to the necessity of upgrading the Development Commissioner's post and appointing competent persons to look after electronics, petro-chemicals and such other sophisticated industries so that the small scale industries may have a rightful place in the production and welfare of this country.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is another difficulty faced by the small-scale industry and that is the utter negli-

gence of credit facilities. The Deputy Prime Minister has rightly made a policy statement to appoint a Credit Council. I can understand the appointment of a Credit Council, but that does not solve the problem of nationalisation of banks. When Rs. 3,000 crores of public funds are with the private sector banks and out of which a large amount is given for utilisation in the big industry sector, the share of the small-scale industry is only 5 per cent or 6 per cent roughly. With the setting up of the Credit Council, I can expect a better deal to the small-scale industry. The State Bank is also trying in its own way to be of help to the small-scale sector. I moved about this country during the last two or three months with the Study Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Small-scale Industries and I have found that there is utter lack of sympathy on the part of the private sector banks towards the small-scale industrialists. You will be surprised to know that they are paying 30 per cent to 40 per cent interest to the landlords and money-lenders because the doors of the banks are closed to the small industrialists. The bankers rightly think in their own way that they cannot maintain these small accounts and that they can easily maintain a big account, there will be less work and more security for them. So, in this connection, I want to put it to the Deputy Prime Minister that the Credit Council is not going to solve the problem. The problem will be solved if the Government of India gives prestige to the small-scale sector. The Government must say that they would stand guarantee for the defaults of the small-scale industry. When Shri C. D. Deshmukh was the Finance Minister, there was a scheme and he said that so much percentage of even losses will be sustained by the Government. I think that scheme is

I still working, but more efforts should be made to embolden these commercial banks to go to the rescue 4 P.M. of the small-scale industry. Mr. Vice-Chairman, then there

is another aspect with regard to the development of ancillary industries. While granting licences the Government of India has got a very weak-kneed scheme of connecting big industrialists with the ancillary sector. In this country the big industrialists and big business-houses always have got a desire to grow vertically and also horizontally. They want to produce from a pin to a plane in their own factories. Whenever they give small jobs to the ancillary industries; they try to exploit them to the bone. I am all along advocating in this House that there must be some such law in this country as the Small Business Administration Act in the U.S.A., in which country the Swatantra Party friends believe. Such a law will protect the small-scale industries from being exploited by the big industries when small jobs are given to them. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you will be surprised to know that in the United States even in the matter of defence material they purchase from the small-scale sector amount to 60 per cent. In this country we have got a picture which is quite opposite. It is because the Government and particularly the bureaucracy has got no faith in the small-scale sector. That is why the small-scale sector cannot participate in the stores purchase programme of the Government of India.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, then there is another aspect about self-reliance. We are all along clamouring for import substitution for self-reliance. But has any assessment been made of whatever we have achieved? I seriously doubt it. Perhaps some effort is being made. I do not say that efforts are not being made. Efforts are being made but more activity, more energy and more zeal must be instilled so that there will be no imports made and all such items could be produced in this country. Whenever we speak about PL-480, it is not by way of rebuking the Deputy Prime Minister but we say that our heart burns |

when these imports are made. Therefore, please stop all these imports under PL—480. For two or three years we may suffer but ultimately we will be able to reach a stage when we will be self-reliant and will produce those items at least in the industrial field as well as in the agricultural field. So, for that purpose I feel that self-reliance should not only be a ritual but a matter of faith and a matter of principle to be attempted by every Indian, by every industrialist, by every agriculturist and by every worker, so that this country will have its own foreign policies, its own defence policies and we can talk from the position of strength and not from the position of begging. I can understand that some adjustment has got to be made here and there. What is the position with regard to our Bhopal Heavy Electricals? Even the State Governments, in the matter of purchasing turbines for their river valley projects, particularly Mysore and Kerala, do not want to purchase them from the Bhopal Heavy Electricals but they want to have imported ones. So the Government of India must strongly put down all imports and such things should be purchased from the Bhopal Heavy Electricals and thus we can save foreign exchange quite a lot.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is another aspect also and that is that the Ministry of Industrial Development has utterly failed in exploiting the installed capacity in the engineering industry. I may tell my friends, Mr. Jaipuria and the Swatantra Members, that this country has a creditable record of creating an engineering capacity which no country in the East has got to match as far as sophistication and modernisation are concerned. This capacity has been developed in West Bengal, in the South and in Punjab, But the trouble is that we still do not know how to utilise this capacity. I am not one with Mr. Jaipuria when he says there is no development and there is waste of resources. I may say that Mr. Jaipuria also today is the

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni] product of a generation because his forefathers were in the trade and that is why he has acquired that talent. Nobody can develop talents one fine morning. Therefore, Mr. Jaipuria, you must give time to the Government. Twenty years are nothing; it will require 100 years or even 200 years to develop a nation. For that purpose if you see the history of the world, technology can be developed only after such a long time. Therefore you have to put in more efforts to develop that technology.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have got only one point to make. I want to lend my support to my friend, Mr. S. D. Misra. This Government just like small-scale industries has got some such half-hearted faith in co-operative activities. I fully understand that cooperatives have not been an all-round success in this country to the extent they ought to have been. I can understand that. I fully know it. I am more interested in co-operatives as an article of faith and an alternative economic apparatus. I fully understand that in West Bengal, U.P. and Bihar co-operatives might have failed. There are certain lacunae and weaknesses. But co-operation is the only economic apparatus which will replace the capitalist system in this country and the people and the peasantry of this country will like co-operation where their incentive is maintained with fair distribution of wealth. That is why I charge this Government that they have a half-hearted approach towards cooperation. They have abolished the independent Co-operation Ministry and they have attached it as a Department of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I fully support Mr. Misra's contention that co-operation is to be utilised as an economic apparatus. Some more time has to be given to it and the people have got to be trained. Co-operative methods have not failed. The people have failed; the leaders of this country have failed; the personnel has failed. That is why we must bring in a right type of personnel.

I have some reference to be made. I Yesterday there was a very amateurish reference made by some Jan Sangh Member to the manufacture of cartridges in a lipstick factory. Perhaps the Member may not be knowing what accuracy is required to manufacture cartridges. A cartridge is produced with an accuracy of millions of thoughts and if lipstick factories can produce such types of military hardware, then a shoe factory will produce an atom bomb also. So he need not worry about whether it is produced in a lipstick factory or a defence factory. But he should not undermine the development effort of the Government of India by making such childish references. I can understand the Government has got difficulties and there are failures. There are so many bureaucratic lapses. I fully subscribe to that but our goal is to attain self-sufficiency and self-reliance. The failure is of the human mind, human effort. The failure is of the leadership-in this country where on this side or on the other side, the other Parties. Let us, therefore, examine the position by way of introspection and improve ourselves so that we can develop this country as we like and we can talk from the position of strength. Thank you.

SHRI C. ACHUTHA MENON (Kerala):
Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister as well as the other speakers on those benches have tried to paint a very rosy picture of the state of our economy and the state of the nation as a whole. I certainly would have been happy if all these things were true. But unfortunately, I do not think that it is a true picture. They have also referred to various difficulties. But what is their whole approach? Their whole approach is that in spite of some temporary difficulties they are marching ahead and they are going in a forward direction and everything will be all right in course of time. Now they are basing themselves upon certain welcome features that have appeared in the economy during this year. For

instance, they refer to the great strides in agricultural production. Many speakers have referred to that. We have had a record production of 95 million tonnes of foodgrains this year. The national income also has increased to 11 per cent, this year. The recession is slowly giving way or its intensity is being lessened. All these are there and it is perhaps basing upon these that they say that everything is going to be good but I want to ask this question. In all these happenings what has the Government done to bring about a certain improvement in the economy? Is it because of a deliberate policy or plan on their part that these have happened or is it simply because of a turn of fortune that we have had some good season and the agricultural production has gone up and so on? The more relevant question is, what is the Government going to do about this, what is the policy of the Government in the future in order to see that a firm foundation is laid for our economy so that it goes from improvement in an orderly fashion? Have they any plan for these? I fail to understand if they have any policy at all in this matter. All the policy that they seem to be having is just trusting to the operation of the economic forces without any interference on their part. They simply hope that due to the operation of the natural forces something may turn up and everything will be all right. That seems to be their hope. That is the free enterprise approach that you will not interfere with the economy, that you will not direct it in a planned way but allow it to go on its own way.

So far as the policies are concerned, the policies reflected in the Budget and in the Plan documents show the very same old policy. It is rather a lack of policy, if I may be permitted to say so and if at all there is some policy or change of policy, it is for the worse. It is a change in a reactionary direction and it is not a change in a progressive direction. Have we not

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the duty or responsibility to take advantage of certain welcome features now developing in the economy, for instance in agricultural production, etc? Basing ourselves on these factors, why cannot we formulate a proper plan so that we can achieve a steady rate of progress so that a firm foundation is laid for the future development of the economy. I ask whether the Government is doing anything in this direction? I am afraid they are not doing anything in this direction. As an illustration, let us take planning. Some friends on the other side referred to this. To tell the truth, I do not know whether there is any planning at all so far as the Government is concerned now. They have given a goodbye to planning. If the Government were honest they would have admitted this long ago but they are not doing it and for some reasons best known to themselves, they keep on saying that we are developing a planned economy, that we are developing the public sector that we firmly believe in the socialistic pattern of society and that we are going to develop that. What is really happening so far as the economy is concerned? I think they are doing just the reverse. They have coined some new fangled terms themselves. They speak of a plan holiday. They speak of maintenance plan, but what do these boil down to? I am afraid these boil down to just simply scuttling the plan. It is only a process of deplanning, if I may be permitted to use that expression. The facts speak for themselves. If there had been proper planning, we should have expected that the rate of investment in the Plan and so far as the plan outlays are concerned, they should be increasing from year to year. In fact that was what was happening till 1965-66. In that year the plan outlay was about 15 per cent, of the gross national product but after 1965-66 it went down and this year, I am afraid, it will not be more than 10 per cent. In terms of absolute outlay, the figures have remained stationary for the last 3 or 4 years, at Rs. 2000 crores. About the Plan budget we have been told

[Shri C. Achuta Menon] the increase in the Central Government's outlay has been a mere pittance of Rs. 7 crores from what it was in 1967-68. Can you call this increase at all and this has to be seen in the context of the various other factors also. One most important factor is that prices have been increasing all along so that the value of the output in terms of the real value is going down steadily.

Another important factor is that last year as well as this year, who have been resorting to deficit financing on a big scale — Last year it was about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores and this year it is going to be Rs. 290 crores but in spite of the fact that we are resorting to deficit financing on such a big scale, is there any increase in outlay so far as the plan is concerned? Not at all. That is the "basic difficulty. There are also other factors. For instance this year, as people repeatedly say, there has been a very good agricultural production. One friend from the other side was telling yesterday that in the rural sector there will be an increase of income to the extent of Rs. 1200 crores due to the increase in the agricultural production this year. I do not know whether the figure is correct, Even accepting that, what does it mean? There is plenty of scope if there is proper planning, to mobilise these resources and invest them in a proper manner. The Plans can be developed and the economy can be placed on a firm footing but that is not what the Government is going to do. There are no plans to develop the public sector projects. Even those projects which are important so far as the economy is concerned are being slowly scuttled or are kept in abeyance. In this connection I wish to refer to some important projects so far as our State of Kerala is concerned, which is admittedly very backward in economic matters. Of the two precision instrument factories that were to be developed in the Fourth Plan one was to be set up in Kerala. We were pro-

, misled after a lot of agitation that we would get that. Actually the site was acquired of 300 acres and now the Government of India says: 'No, we are not going to put up this factor'. Why? They say: 'For lack of resources'. So on this account most important projects are being given up. What does it all come to? It all comes to this that we are not going to have proper planning, that we are not going to develop the public sector and that we are slowly resiling from or backing out of planning altogether.

Along with this we have to take the policy of decontrol. I understand that during the last three years about 50 industries have been decontrolled. We began with cement. Then subsequently there was decontrol of sugar, and now there are indications that on the food front also, on the question of food also, all controls are going to be withdrawn, and the people are going to be thrown to the tender mercies of the exploiters, to the complete disarray of the free market. What does it mean? It means that the Government completely divests itself of all responsibility to feed the people, so far as at least the deficit areas are concerned, or the economically weaker sections of the population are concerned, people belonging to the lower middle class, the working class in the towns, and the working class in the rural areas, the agricultural labourers and people like them in the rural areas, people who find it very difficult to maintain their existence. Now what does it all amount to? What is the philosophy or the theory behind all this? It is simply this; it is the same old theory, it is the same old philosophy of free enterprise—as I have been repeatedly saying. Now Government have not the courage to say it openly, to say it plainly, and they go on repeating that they still have faith in socialism, have belief in planned economy and in developing the public sector. All these things they go on saying, but when confronted with facts, with the question 'why don't you develop the public sector, why

are you not stepping up the investments in public sector undertakings, what is the answer they give? They only suggest that it is very difficult to mop up the resources necessary for big investments in the public sector. In the words of the Deputy Prime Minister they say, "We do not want to hurt the economy." I confess I am not able to catch the meaning, to understand the meaning of this wonderful phrase of "hurting the economy." "Hurting the economy", what does it mean? I can understand a person saying that some classes of people will be hurt, or some big businessmen. I can understand it. But what is the meaning of saying that the economy will be hurt. Obviously it means that if you want to mop up resources for the public sector on a big scale, it can only come—very obviously—from the richer classes of people, in the countryside as well as in the towns, from the big monopolists, from the big business people, from people who are dealing with black money and all sorts of things. These are the people whom we want to touch, to even fleece them—I am even prepared to say that. But Government do not want to touch them. They should do so, and they can resort to other things also—some friends on the other side were referring to nationalisation of banks. There are other methods also, like nationalisation of foreign trade. There are many other methods also by which resources can be gathered. But Government do not apply their mind to any of these things. Instead of that they simply go on saying, "We do not wish to hurt the economy." That is why they are failing to mop up resources for investment in plans and that is why, as a consequence, they are slowly resiling from planning altogether. Now this is what is happening. I think this is a very dangerous philosophy and very dangerous theory. It will bring the country to ruin. It will not help to build the economy. It will not help to build even the private sector. I may say, in passing, that if you mean by 'private sector' only the big industrialists and the monopolists and all

that, of course you will be correct. But if you mean the innumerable small industrialists and middle industrialists, and people like them, then I can say that from our actual experience we have realized that it is because of the decrease in the investments in the public sector in the past so many years, even the small industrialists and the middle ones have been put to difficulty. The crisis in the engineering industry and the unemployment that resulted from it is a case in point. Oh account of that this crisis and all the other things happened. It is because Government had not been able to help them with investments in the public sector. It is because of that the development of the small and little industries did not take place, which all of us would like to develop irrespective of ideology. Even that is not being done. So my conclusion is that the Government do not want to do any of these things. They simply do not want to have any plan at all. They want only to help the big business, in the meanwhile slowly resiling from every one of the policies declared by them. This is what is happening.

Now I shall refer to one vital sector of the economy, and that is food. So far as food is concerned, it is very vital for our State especially. That is why I am referring to that particular subject, not in its application to Kerala alone. Now what is happening on the food front? They say, "This year we have got wonderful production, 95 million tonnes." So, naturally the conclusion would be, or we would have expected the Government to utilise this opportunity to get into their net as much of the marketable surplus as is possible, so that they can build up a buffer stock as well as streamline their public distribution system, and some sort of an order can be created out of the chaos that the whole economy is in. But are they doing any of these things? On the other hand, the tendency is to go in the direction of more and more decontrol. We see that happening in

[Shri C. Ashutha Mehon] Delhi. We see that happening in Hyderabad. And in so many other places we see that. Now, even with these 95 million tonnes of foodgrains we are told that the per capita availability of food in this year will be less than that of the level of 1961-62 or 1963-65. What does it mean? It means that a certain amount of control is still necessary. Unless the Government, through the operations of the Food Corporation of India, is able to get within its control a sizable amount of the marketable surplus, unless it can operate in the market and bring down the prices, and also see that proper distribution of food is taking place in the country, unless these things are done, we cannot meet that situation, the situation in which the vulnerable sections of the population, the weaker sections of the population, people like the agricultural labourers and the industrial workers, and the lower middle class people and others are going to suffer on account of the high prices, on account of the shortages. So far as Kerala is concerned, I will make a reference to that also. Now, in spite of this wonderful bumper harvest, you see that we are still in the same old position. We are getting only about three ounces of rice every day through the public distribution system, and we are supposed to be under informal rationing throughout the state. So far as the people of Kerala are concerned, to express what they think about this thing, I would quote a proverb in Malayalam:

"Onam Vannalum Unni Piranna-lum
Koranu Kanji Kumbilil Thanne"

I shall tell you what it means. *Koran* is a poor man and the proverb says that it does not matter anything to him if the festival Of Onam comes or a son is born to him. Being poor, it is all the same thing to him.

Being poor, the festivities on account of the birth of a new son to him, or the arrival of the Onam festival, do not take place in his house; they are nothing to him; he still has his usual small bowl of *kanji*; that is all. So this is the position in which we find ourselves. In spite of having a bumper crop and in spite of a production of 95 million tonnes of foodgrains we are not getting anything more. So far as Kerala is concerned, that is the position. What is the policy of the Central Government? Is there any change in that

policy since there is this bumper crop? There is absolutely no change in policy so far as we are concerned. If there is any change it is only in the reverse direction. Formerly they were saying that they would supply 73,000 tonnes of rice every month to the State in order to enable the Government to distribute rice at the rate of 6 ounces per head. This commitment has been there for a long time and during the last year it has not been fulfilled to any extent whatsoever. They said it was due to poor harvest. They said they were not getting rice from outside the country and so on. Let us accept all that. But here I am asking them; What about this year? If there was shortage of rice during last year we can understand their not supplying the required quantities. But what has happened this year? Why are they not supplying more this year? This year you say the production has gone up so much and there is plenty of rice. Then why is it that you are not able to fulfil the promise? No, they are not doing it. Not only are they not going to fulfil that

promise—but we are told that they are going to cut down that promise. We are told now that they can promise only 40,000* tonnes per month in future. So the change is in the reverse direction. That is what we get. When there is a bumper harvest, when there is plenty of rice available, we naturally expect that the people will be able to get more rice. But actually the reverse is happening. Why is it so? I am

not speaking with reference to Kerala alone. This is because of the failure of the Government to control the marketable surplus and to get a sizeable portion through the Food Corporation of India. The Government has not got sufficient stocks. They had started with a target of 7 million tonnes procurement for the Corporation from the kharif crop. "But already the Chairman of the Corporation has stated that we are now-Tiere near that target. Only some 2.5 million tonnes have been procured, i.e. about a third of the target, and we are not going to have anything more substantial. That is the position in which we find ourselves.

What I am saying is this. The economic policy that the Government is following is not leading the country in the proper direction. We have given up all planning. We have given up attaching importance to the public sector and we are scuttling the Plan. That is what is happening to planning in the country.

With regard to sugar I have to say one thing. From my own experience I can say what has happened in the case of the decontrol of sugar and how it is operating. Sugar was decontrolled and at least the Government was hoping that sugar would be available in plenty everywhere in the country. But we know what is actually happening. From my own experience I can say that before this decontrol I was getting six kilos of sugar on my family ration card at a cost of Rs. 1.80 per kilo. After this decontrol what has happened? Now I get only one kilo of sugar at Rs. 1.80 a kilo and for the rest I have to buy it from the open market—not the black market—and for that I have to pay as much as Rs. 4.25 a kilo. That is what is happening.

AN HON. MEMBER: Open market means black market

SHRI C. ACHUTHA MENON: Whatever name you may give it, it is the same. That is the way in which sugar decontrol has worked. That is the way in which wheat decontrol is going to work and that is also the way that rice decontrol is going to work and in general that is the way food decontrol is going to work. So my main point is this. This Government has given up planning altogether and they have scuttled planning. They are continuously on the downward trend so far as planning is concerned. They just leave the whole thing to the forces of the free market to the detriment of the common people. This is what is happening to economic planning. Therefore I plead strongly that the Government should realise what is happening in the country. At this rate our economy can never be developed and the poverty of the people cannot be mitigated and the sufferings of the people due to the shortages cannot be mitigated. These things cannot be done unless we have a national Plan, a Plan based on self-reliance and a Plan which will take into consideration all the various possibilities, technological possibilities, financial possibilities and everything. We should have a Plan based really upon the people's initiative. If you have such a Plan then I am sure the people can be enthused and the economy can surge forward. But unfortunately the Government is not thinking on these lines. That is my contention.

Apart from these economic matters I wish also to refer to certain other things also in a very brief manner. We have heard and seen the disturbing thing that have been happening all over the country. For one thing we had the communal riots in many parts of India. And we have heard about the burning of a Harijan boy in Andhra Pradesh about which we have been discussing this morning. Naturally we are all very indignant that such things should be happening in this country even after twenty

[Shri C. Achutha Menon]

years of our independence. Indians should hang their heads in shame before the whole world when they are told that such things are happening after twenty years of our attaining our freedom. During this period we were supposed to have worked for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes people, of the Harijans people who were dear to the heart of Mahatma Gandhi. We say all this and we are very proud of all that. But what is really happening in the country and what is the real position today? That we can see from what has been happening, especially the burning of Harijans, the killing of Harijans and things like that. I will not refer or deal with these things at any length. But what is the reason behind all this? I will not attempt to give a very simple answer to that question. But one of the reasons I can explicitly name and that is the power of money. This power of money is penetrating everywhere, in the villages, in the rural areas and it is this power of money which is corrupting the people, which is dehumanising the people, brutalising the people. You can see that. We were telling the people from the dawn of our independence and we have kept on saying it for so many years that we are going to build a socialist society, that we are going to abolish all class distinctions, that we are going to bring up the downtrodden people, that we will teach them to assert their rights and so on. But what is happening is just the reverse of all this. Class distinctions have not been cut down. Actually these class distinctions have increased. People believe that money means everything. The grabber has become a very important person. You grab everything and make money. By whatever means, by blackmarketing or by any means, make money and then you can purchase anything and anyone. You can purchase the officials, the politicians and everybody. You can do any damn thing and nobody will question you or stop you.

That is the mentality that is developing and this is just the reverse of the socialist conception, the reverse of all democratic principles. That is the way we have been developing. So I want to say that unless we take a very determined stand and say goodbye to these things, there is no salvation and there is no hope for our country. So I plead earnestly for a reconsideration of the whole economic approach and for a real Plan based on self-reliance, based upon developing the public sector so that it may have a commanding position in our economy so that ultimately socialism may prevail. Unless we go about it in this fashion I do not think there is any hope for the country and I am sorry to say that neither the Budget papers nor the speeches from the Deputy Prime Minister or from other Government spokesmen give us any hope of these things. This, is all I have to say.

श्री गणेशोपाध्याय चौधरी (उत्तर प्रदेश):
 उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा जो विनियोग बिल पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। जब मैं समर्थन करता हूँ तो मेरे सामने देश का एक नक्शा है—देश में क्या हालत चल रही है? बाहर से और अन्दर से दोनों तरफ से देश को खतरा लग रहा है। तो ऐसे समय में इस विनियोग विधेयक से अच्छा विधेयक कोई नहीं बन सकता। हमारे भाई, उस तरफ जो बैठे हुए हैं, काफी आलोचना कर रहे हैं और कल से मैं जब से यहाँ पर बैठा हूँ, उन भाइयों की आलोचना सुन रहा हूँ। यह उनकी ख़ता नहीं है, उनका तो काम ही यह है कि वह आलोचना करें, देश की गंदगी को देखें। वह सफाई को नहीं देखना चाहते। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज़रा वे जाएँ और देश में जो बहुमुखी तरक्की चारों तरफ से हुई है उसको भी देखें। बड़े जोरों से सामाजिक व्यवस्था के ऊपर, हरिजनों की व्यवस्था के ऊपर, हमारे उस तरफ से चर्चा हुई, बड़े

'हाई पिच' में चर्चा हो रही है। मैं उन भाइयों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, आज जो हरिजनों की समस्या है, आज जो लड़ाई झगड़े हो रहे हैं, सुबह भी मैंने देखा कि इस हाऊस में आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात कही जा रही थी और हरिजनों के बाबत चर्चा हो रही थी। मैं उन लोगों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो लड़ाई झगड़े हो रहे हैं, यह भी एक तरक्की का द्योतक है, तरक्की का बायस है। इससे पहले हरिजन अपनी जवान नहीं खोल सकते थे, वे कुछ बोल नहीं सकते थे। आज वह समय आ गया है कि वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं और जब कहते हैं तो उसका उलटा होता है। जो लोग सदियों से समाज द्वारा दबाये गये हैं जब वे अपनी आवाज उठाते हैं तो जो लोग उन्हें दबाये रखना चाहते हैं वे लड़ाई झगड़ा चलाते हैं जो कि एक अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं इस बात को पसन्द करता हूँ कि आज हरिजनों में अपनी जगह लेने के लिए हिम्मत बढ़ी है और वह इन 20-22 वर्षों में बढ़ी है और कांग्रेस सरकार के राज्य में बढ़ी है। लड़ाई झगड़ा जो यह होता है वह तो स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिये जो धन उन्होंने दिया है, वह कम है उसको और अधिक होना चाहिये। ज्यों ज्यों देश में सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता बढ़ती जायेगी, त्यों त्यों लोगों में बराबरी की भावना आती जायेगी और इस तरह से लड़ाई झगड़े भी बढ़ेंगे और इसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को तैयार रहना चाहिये। ऐन मौके पर वे कुछ न कर सकेंगे और ऐसे तत्व जो समाज में हैं उसका फायदा उठा लें, इसकी तरफ उन्हें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा और जो लोग इस तरह की कार्यवाही करते हैं, उन्हें कड़ाई से दंड दिया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं आर्थिक ढांचे के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में तरक्की हो रही है और आर्थिक तौर से

तरक्की हो रही है। आज गांव गांव में उद्योग-धन्धे खुल रहे हैं। देश में बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धन्धे खुल रहे हैं और इन धन्धों का खुलना इस बात का द्योतक है कि आज देश में तरक्की हो रही है और वह उन्नति की दिशा में बढ़ते ही चला जा रहा है। लेकिन मुझे एक शंका है जिसको मैं साथ ही साथ वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने कह देना चाहता हूँ। देश में जो उद्योग-धन्धों के जरिये तरक्की हुई है और आर्थिक विषमता जो मिटती जा रही है, उसका नतीजा कहीं ऐसा न हो कि थोड़े से ही लोगों को उसका लाभ मिल पाये। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह लाभ सारी जनता को और सारे देश को पहुंचना चाहिये। इसलिये इस बात के लिए बड़ी सतर्कता रखनी पड़ेगी और वाच करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो देश में जिन थोड़े से लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा वे ही इसका फायदा उठा लेंगे और देश में जो 80 प्रतिशत गरीब तबका है उसको इसका कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा।

आज हमारे खेती में जो तरक्की हुई है वह हमारे कांग्रेस सरकार की वजह से हुई है, हमारे लीडरों की वजह से हुई है। लेकिन एक चिन्ता का विषय जो है, वह भी मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कह देना चाहता हूँ। आज जब खेती में पैदावार बढ़ती है, जो चीज खेतों से पैदा हुई है, जिसको फार्म प्रोड्यूस कहते हैं, उसकी कीमत दिन प्रति दिन गिर रही है। जब वह चीज फैक्टरी और कारखानों में पहुंच जाती है और जिस हिसाब से वे चीजें बिकती हैं उस रेखा में किसानों को कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। जो चीज फैक्ट्रियां बनाती हैं उनसे किसानों को फायदा मिले, इस तरफ वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये और उसके लिए उन्हें कोई ऐसा काम करना चाहिये जिससे आज जो चीज खेतों में पैदा होती है जब उसमें वृद्धि होती है तो उसकी खपत कम हो जाती है। इकोनिमिक्स का एक मामूली सिद्धान्त है कि जब प्रोडक्शन अधिक होगा तो मांग कम होगी और उसकी

कीमत गिरेगी। यह चीज किसानों के लिए खतरनाक है। जब वह अधिक पैदा करता है, अधिक मशकत करता है तो उसकी चीज के दाम कम मिलते हैं। उसको फ़ैक्टरी द्वारा जो माल तैयार किया जाता है उसके लिए ज्यादा दाम देने पड़ते हैं। तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे बराबर देश की समस्याओं को देखते रहें ताकि जब खेत में पैदा होने वाली चीज के दाम कम हैं। तो उसी अनुपात से फ़ैक्टरी द्वारा चीजों के दाम भी कम होने चाहिए। जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था होगी तो तब देश के सारे लोगों को फायदा हो सकता है।

राजनीतिक समस्या के धारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है कि आज देश में अराजकता है। देश में आज ऐसे तत्व हैं जो देश के विरुद्ध हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि देश में शान्ति के बिना उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि आज जो साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियाँ हैं, जो पार्टियाँ जात-पात के ऊपर विश्वास करती हैं, उन सब को समाप्त किया जाये, उनकी आइडेनटिटी को समाप्त किया जाये और तब ही देश में तरक्की हो सकती है। प्रजातान्त्रिक राज्य में यह बात ज़रा मुश्किल है क्योंकि हर आदमी वोट की दुनिया में रहता है। फिर भी थोड़े से उस लाभ को न देखा जाये। जो साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियाँ हैं, देश में इस तरह की जो पार्टियाँ हैं, जो देश का अहित कर रही हैं, उनकी मान्यता छीनी जाये। अगर उनकी मान्यता छीन ली गई तो सारा देश उनके साथ रहेगा और सारे लोग उनके साथ रहेंगे, क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ा काम है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विनियोग बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. A. ABDUL SAMAD
(Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, since independence, the Government

of India have been budgeting systematically and consistently for more and more expenditure and the prices have been spiralling showing no signs of any check in their inexorable course of burden and pressure of taxation upon the people, affecting the people in a remorseless manner.

The burden for the coming financial year is added to further particularly on the ordinary middle class people by the increase in the postal and telegraph rates, railway fares and by the arbitrary new levy per weight on even the sweets of the children.

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In spite of all these the food crisis cannot be said to have been overcome. Though there have been bumper crops in certain parts of the country last year, the relief afforded thereby is casual and is not of an enduring nature so as to make any appreciable effect on the pressure of the need of having to rely upon imports of foodgrains.

The situation in Tamil Nad has indeed made remarkable progress but yet one cannot feel that the nature of the surplus that the State has attained is an enduring and permanent one unless the Government of India is prepared to do its ordinary duty of coming to its aid. It has been agreed on all hands that it is the minor irrigation schemes that will produce almost immediate and substantial impact on the food situation. The present Madras Government has earnestly taken up the scheme and thereby rightly hopes to place "the food position of the State on a sound and lasting basis. For this purpose they have to resort to more and better inputs, to eliminate the distressing neglect of thousands of tanks in the States which have been of unflinching assistance to the agriculture of the State from time immemorial by systematic tapping of the underground water resources and by such other means which will yield immediate result. For carrying out

such a salutary and vital scheme, I the Government of Tamilnad naturally required more money than they could raise from the already suffering people of the State. They have, therefore, been reduced to the unavoidable need of applying for a loan of Rs. 20 crores, which the Centre has refused in an offhand manner. The State pleaded at least for the postponement of payment of interest on the previous loans for about two years. Even this modest request of my State has been rejected by the Centre. The Central Government must take a realistic view of the situation obtaining in this respect in various parts of the country and should not seek to apply one yardstick and principle in an arbitrary manner to all the parts of the country. If the Centre would only see their way to concede the grant or the postponement of collecting the interest charges, they could make a substantial contribution to relieving the food pressure in the country. They could, make the surplus of the Tamilnad State a permanent one and enable the same State to make a handsome contribution to relieve the chronic food pressure of the neighbouring Kerala State, which has got the impossible task of asking its people to be satisfied with the meagre and pitiful ration of 3 ounces per head.

I stated at the outset that the Government of India have been incurring increasingly huge expenditure from year to year for the last twenty years, but yet they have not shown themselves capable of performing the first and foremost and elementary duty of any Government, namely, the protection of life and property of the people. During these years there has been a systematic and too frequent an increase in the outburst of communal violence in the country and in recent months these outbursts have been more marked and distressing. In almost all the cases the victims have mostly been Muslims and the numberless properties destroyed have

been those of Muslims. What to say of this uncommon and amazing spree of inhuman violence being allowed to have its horrible course in the country every alternate day for the last twenty years? Is one to say that it is due to the apathy and indifference of the Government to human sufferings or that it is due to their incompetence to perform their sheer, elementary and first duty of any Government?

The Prime Minister of India is reported to have claimed, a short time ago, that the Government was more stable than ever it was before, but, then, is this the performance of any stable Government. In the home-town of the Prime Minister herself, the Government could not control the cruel display of violence. Even her personal visit to her hometown, Allahabad, did not seem to have had any effect on the situation. In Allahabad warning was given in time that there might be an outburst of violence during the Holi festival, but the Government did not seem to have taken note of the warning or capable of controlling the calamity when it happened.

This holocaust has been taken to the South as well during recent times. It showed its ugly teeth first in Chikma-galore, then in Ramnagar near Bangalore and now in Mangalore, all these in Mysore State, which is under a Congress Government, headed by the President of the Congress. It is amazing that the Congress had only 59 policemen in Mangalore at the time of the outburst of the atrocities, which continued nearly for a week, and even then the police force was not increased. Another curious fact about the Mangalore outrage is that, when hon. Members of Parliament, Mr. Abdulla Koya of this House and Mr. A. K. Gopalan of Lok Sabha, went there, the authorities prevented them from going to the affected areas and seeing things for themselves. When the police protection was miserably inadequate-

[Shri A. K. A. Abdul Samad] quote, the Muslims wanted to do something in order to save themselves and their property, but even these people were not allowed to defend themselves and were arrested in large numbers. This is a common feature of the atrocious happenings in other parts of the country as well, that is to say Muslims were the victims of the communal outrage and yet they were arrested by the minions of the law.

Objective and impartial observers, who are still in our country and who deserve huge praise, have brought out the fact that these atrocities and massacres had been carried out according to well-laid plans and by trained men. But the police and the security agencies of the country have not discovered and brought out these plans and training given to them. These things have been happening for the last twenty years, but the Government have not been able to scotch the menace even when it burst forth. No transfer of the concerned officers has taken place and no judicial enquiry was instituted after the events. Neither a reasonably adequate rehabilitation of the victims has taken place nor the necessary publicity has been given even about what quantum of rehabilitation has taken place. On account of this apathy and incompetence of the Government, the perpetrators of communal aggression have been emboldened and encouraged.

It is learnt that in Ranchi the RSS men are exercising their drill even today before the temporary tenements occupied by the Muslim working-class people. Will it be wrong to say that this audacious hardihood is the result of the indulgence shown by the authorities of the public sector factories and the Government agencies? The management of the public sector factory do not seem to have thought fit to prevent these threatening manoeuvres. Again, in the same place, Ranchi, the Muslim victims of the communal ravage are now being asked to pay

two-thirds of the market rent for the temporary tenements they were given for occupation, until permanent abodes were provided for them by the factory, according to the law of the country. This is a stab administered on an already festering injury and this is the sort of rehabilitation that is being afforded by the authorities concerned.

The Tamilnad Government has promptly instituted a judicial enquiry into the cause and effect of a recent clash between some sections of students and a class of transport workers and has brought the crisis under control in an amicable manner, but the communal monster is stalking the country without abatement for the last twenty years. And yet the Government of India have not instituted a proper judicial enquiry into any case of communal violence for restoring a sense of security amongst the large minority community and for rehabilitating the vitally necessary peace, law and order and honour of the country.

SHRI B. V. ABDULLAH KOYA (Kerala): In Kerala within twenty-four hours the police officers responsible for it were transferred.

SHRI A. K. A. ABDUL SAMAD: Here it is Mysore. A judicial enquiry must be instituted not only into past happenings, but also immediately after any future incident, which God forbid. Now, such enquiries must straightway be instituted in the case of Mangalore and other places elsewhere. In every such case, the policy of immediate transfer of the officers concerned and of effecting prompt and substantial rehabilitation of the victims must be invariably adopted. This has been a pressing and earnest demand from the beginning and it is devoutly hoped that the Government will do their elementary duty at least now by conceding these demands.

The case of Indians, who were unceremoniously ejected from Burma, is still crying for a humane and reason-

able solution. The Government of India do not seem to have taken any concrete step to Obtain compensation for the goods and properties that were practically confiscated from them in the name of nationalisation. The value of these goods and properties runs into several crores of rupees. It is a great pity that the Government of India did not deem it fit even to mention the question to the Head of the Government of Burma, General Ne W.n, when he happened to be in India a short while ago. At least the people do not see any sign of the Government of India having taken any kind of interest in this matter. Even the benefits which the Government promised to extend for the rehabilitation of the unhappy and miserable people in their own motherland have not, so far, come forward in a manner, which will make the least impression upon the human

problem. One more point. Sir.

The Indians overseas particularly from the South are faced

with increasing hardships and difficulties. One of their longstanding hardships is the lack of proper transport facilities between their Motherland and the lands of their sojourn. The South Indians in Singapore and Malaysia have been subjected to this hardship for a very long time now. They are not having that in spite of their incessant appeals for a speedy and reasonably comfortable means of transport. It was reported about two years ago that the Government of India was acquiring a new ship from Japan for plying between Malaysia and India and that that will cover the distance in not more than two days, but still there seems to be no sign of such a scheme coming into being now. "Will the Government of India take speedy action to acquire speedy vessels at least at present? This is the question which lakhs of people are anxiously asking to be answered.

Thank you.

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बहुत से सदस्यों ने पब्लिक

सेक्टर की बड़ी तारीफ की है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, दोनों ही गरीबों को लूटते हैं और जनता को बिल्कुल राहत नहीं मिलती। अमरीका में जो खाद का दाम है उससे हिन्दुस्तान में चार गुना ज्यादा है और किसान बेचारा जब खाद खरीदने जाता है तो उसको मिलती ही नहीं। पब्लिक सेक्टर, कम्पुनिस्टों ने तो ऐसे समझ रखा है जैसे कोई धर्म के मन्दिर की पूजा करता है। उधर कॉंग्रेस का लेफ्ट विंग भी उसको सपोर्ट कर रहा है। लेकिन अगर ठीक से देखा जाय, तो मालूम होगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में दवाओं का दाम लागत से पाँच गुना ज्यादा लिया जाता है और हर चीज में घाटा होते हुए भी पब्लिक को कोई राहत नहीं मिलती। पब्लिक सेक्टर में उसी तरह से स्ट्राइक होती है, जिस तरह से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में होती है। पब्लिक सेक्टर तकली समाजवाद है जिसके नाम पर जनता को लूटा जा रहा है और झूठे भ्रम में डाला जा रहा है। अभी मैं कलकत्ते से आया। पब्लिक सेक्टर का एक एल० आई० सी० है, जिसके पास 500 करोड़ रुपया है, उसके एग्जिक्यूटिव डाइरेक्टर बोरु साहब ने, बिना इनवैस्टमेंट कमेटी और बिना बोर्ड ऑफ डाइरेक्टर्स से पूछे स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में इंडियन आइरन के शेयर बेच डाले। जो वित्त मंत्री पूंजी के बाजार को सुधारना चाहते हैं, उनके नीचे के एक आदमी ने एक मिनट में उसका उलटा काम कर दिया और साढ़े सोलह रुपये का इंडियन आइरन का भाव—जो बहुत अच्छा शेयर है—एक मिनट में 15 रुपये 10 पैसे आ गया। ये लोग दलालों से मिल कर ऐसे काम करते हैं।

में कन्सोलिडेटेड ऑफ इनकम की बात सुन रहा हूँ। ये नाकरशाह मंत्री जिनकी इनकम कन्सोलिडेट कर रहे हैं, उतना चोर से चोर बड़ा पूंजीपति नहीं करता है।

[श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त]

ये अपनी तनख्वाहों से बाहर खर्च करते हैं और जनता को लूटते हैं। इस नौकरशाही के नीचे जो पब्लिक सेक्टर चल रहा है वह न समाजवादी है, न जनकल्याणकारी है, न कर्कश को राहत देता है। एक श्रीमान, जो पार्लियामेंट में बड़े वामपन्थ के आचार्य समझे जाते थे अभी तक, वे हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के चेरमैन बन कर पधारे हैं। मैं तो व्यापारी समाज से आता हूँ, उनको कोयले और दूसरे चीजों में बड़े ब्राइव्स दी जा चुकी है। 700 करोड़ रुपये के कारखाने में जितने काम आदमी करने को चाहिए उससे दुगुने आदमी है, उनको वे निकालेंगे। वे तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को मिटा कर प्राफिट करने वाले लोग हैं और अपने प्राफिट को पब्लिक सेक्टर के पीछे छिपाते हैं। मैं समाजवादी हूँ, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य हूँ और 4 बरस से समाजवादी हूँ। लन्दन में मैं लेबर पार्टी का सदस्य था। वहाँ की लेबर पार्टी ने और जर्मनी की सोशल डेमोक्रेट पार्टी ने पब्लिक सेक्टर की पुकार करना छोड़ दिया है। पब्लिक सेक्टर ने बर्मा को बर्बाद किया, उसका चावल का सरप्लस भी गायब हो रहा है, पब्लिक सेक्टर ने नासिर साहब को भी बर्बाद कर दिया। मैं नहीं कहता कि यहाँ का प्राइवेट सेक्टर अच्छा है। अभी बेजेटेबिल घा के टिन में 15 रुपए का कैंचन चल रहा है और टयोरों में भी बड़ा भारी ढोक चल रहा है। जनता को कहीं से राहत मिलेगी? पब्लिक सेक्टर घाटा करके काम करता है, वे नफा करने के लिए नफा करते हैं लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर की घाटा करके भी दूसरे सेक्टर से लागते तीन गुनी हैं। 42 से 60 अरब का विदेशी कर्ज और 150 अरब रुपए का देशी कर्ज सब गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला है। सब नौकरशाहों, बिजनेसमैनों और ठेकेदारों की बन आई है और अगर सोचेंगे नहीं और पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाते जायें तो एक दिन जैसे ऊंट करवट

लेता है उसकी करवट की तरह से यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान को बर्बाद कर देगा।

मैं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का मित्र रह चुका हूँ। राष्ट्रीयकरण की पालिसी में विश्वास होते हुए भी मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि जिस तरह से कांग्रेस नौकरशाही पब्लिक सेक्टर को चला रही है, हिन्दुस्तान में थोड़े दिन में समाजवाद बदनाम हो जायेगा और कोई भी पब्लिक सेक्टर का पत्र लेने वाला नहीं बचेगा। मैं इस हाऊस में 3-4 दिन पहले आया हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं आपका ज्यादा समय लूँ, लेकिन आप लोग सोचें और शब्दों और स्लोगनों के चक्कर में न पड़ें, देश को सुधारें लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर न आई० ए० एम० और आई० सी० एम० से सुधरेगा और न रिटायर्ड गवर्नर, न केशवदेव मालवीय जैसा से सुधरेगा। जैसे अमरीका में कुशल बिजनेसमैन रूजवेल्ट ने लाकर रखे थे उसी तरह आप ईमानदार बिजनेसमैन को लाइए और उसको पूरी ताकत दीजिए, छोटे बिजनेसमैन को लाइए अगर बड़े बिजनेसमैन से आपको नफरत है और उनसे कहिए कि वे इसको सुधारें और अमरीका में जिस तरह से 8-9 घंटे काम होता है उस तरह से काम करने की आदत डालें। आज हिन्दुस्तान में चारित्रिक पतन हो गया है, काम करने की आदत खत्म हो रही है, गवर्नमेंट के दफ्तरों में लोग बैठ मजे कर रहे हैं और नाशता और चाय का दौर चल रहा है। आप चीन से मुकाबला करने वाले हैं, आप पाकिस्तान से मुकाबला करने वाले हैं। बीस बरस से चीन में कम्युनिज्म आया, उस राक्षसी चीन ने हमारे मुल्क पर हमला किया। उसकी पर-केपिटा इनकम हमसे दुगुनी और नेशनल इनकम तिगुनी हो गई है, उनके सब लोग साक्षर हो गए हैं, वे बाहर से हथियार नहीं खरीदते, उन्होंने एटम बम खुद बनाया है वे आज भी जब हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ

नज़र डालते हैं तो यहाँ की सरकार कांपने लगती है। यह हालत हमने अपने देश की कर दी है। यह बीस बरस के कांग्रेसी कुशासन का परिणाम है। अब भी सम्भल जाइए। कम्युनिस्टों को खास तौर पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की तारीफ करते शर्म आनी चाहिये। यह ऐसा पब्लिक सेक्टर है जो देश को तबाह कर देगा। देश में मन्दी का दौर छा गया है, जगह-जगह डिजनेसमैन फेल हो रहे हैं, सब इंडस्ट्रियों की हालत खराब है। मैं कलकत्ते की जूट इंडस्ट्री को जानता हूँ। काटन टेक्सटाइल के बारे में मेरे मित्र कहते हैं कि आधी मिलों की हालत खराब है। इंजीनियरिंग में बैगन बनाने वाले कारखाने हैं, केबल और वाइर-रोप बनाने वाले कारखाने हैं वे बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। आप मत समझिए कि यह कम्युनिस्टों के धेराव आदि के कारण हो रहा है, यह आर्थिक पतन का नतीजा है। दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद के कांग्रेसी सदस्य तारीफ कर रहे थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से 50 परसेंट त्रिकी पर हैं और कोई लेने वाला नहीं है।

जमीन की कीमतें भी गिर रही हैं, मगर बड़ी विचित्र समस्या यह है कि ध्याज की दर बढ़ती जा रही है। जिस देश में आर्थिक पतन होता है वहाँ ध्याज की दर भी घटती है लेकिन आज किसी को भी, करोड़पतियों को भी, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को भी सवा डेढ़ रुपये सैंकड़ा माहवारी से कम में बही खाते में लिखा—ब्लेक का नहीं—रुपया नहीं मिलता है। यह हालत इस देश की हो गई है। वे जो मंत्री आए हैं उनको इस आर्थिक पतन का कुछ पता नहीं है। कांग्रेस के जितने मंत्री हैं वे सिर्फ बजट बनाना जानते हैं। जब यह देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ उस समय 400 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, आज 3000 करोड़ रुपये पर पहुंच गया है। इनका फाइव ईयर प्लान बिल्कुल अब खत्म हो गया है फिर भी

इनका योजना कमीशन बना हुआ है और इनको उस नालायक कमीशन को निकालने की हिम्मत नहीं है, कहीं से कोई मरा हुआ अर्थशास्त्री लाते हैं, कहीं से कोई मरा हुआ पालिटिशन लाते हैं, जिनका दिल व दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ हो चुका है, जिनमें सोचने की बिल्कुल शक्ति नहीं रह गई है। दुनिया की तरह देखते नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है। अब न अमेरिका पैसा देने वाला है और न कोसीगिन साहब चाहे यहाँ की यात्रा कर जायें, और इन्दिरा जी से मुलाकात कर जायें, आपको कुछ देने वाले हैं। जो इन्टरनेशनल कोल्डवार था वह खत्म हो गया है और आपके जवाहरलाल नेहरू जो इधर उधर की दलील करके अपनी अचकन फटकाया करते थे वह अब फट चुकी है इसलिए अगर आपको देश को सुधारना है तो इस कांग्रेसी सरकार को और इसके पब्लिक सेक्टर को बिल्कुल खत्म करें और दूसरी तरह से सोच समझ कर अपने देश को चलाना होगा। इसकी विदेशी पालिसी, इसकी अंदरूनी पालिसी जगह जगह नंगी हो रही है। अभी आसाम में, गोहाटी में, थोड़े दिन पहले लक्षित सेना ने हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रांतों से आकर बसे हुये लोगों को 10,15 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान पहुंचा दिया, उधर शिव सेना बनी हुई है, बंगाल में भी विजय सेना बन रही है, कहीं गोपाल सेना बन रही है, कहीं कुछ हो रहा है, अखिल भारतीय सम्पूर्णता नष्ट हो रही है और प्रान्तियता, जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता का दौर दौरा होता जा रहा है। यह सब कांग्रेस के 20 वर्ष के राज और उनके घोट लेने की राजनीति का परिणाम है। आप अगर नहीं सोचेंगे, अगर आप नहीं सुनेंगे और यह देश नहीं जागेगा, तो यह देश नष्ट होने वाला है, चाहे दो चुनाव राजस्थान में जीत करके खुश हो ले, सुखाड़िया जी ने पुलिस का दौर चला कर के, थानेदारों से लोगों को धमका करके अपना चुनाव जीत लिया, लेकिन यह काफिर है, कांग्रेसी काफिर है। जो आते

[श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त]

आपको रूस के पिछलग्गू मानने वाले और पब्लिक सेक्टर के नीचे समाजवाद को डिक्लेयर करने वाले हैं उनसे मैं पूछूंगा कि यह कैसा समाजवाद है। यह तो समाजवाद का उपहास है। कार्ल मार्क्स अपनी कब्र में रोता होगा और दूसरे समाजवादी जो मर गये हैं वह कहीं बैठे हुये शाप देते होंगे। समाजवाद के नाम पर इस तरह की गन्धी चीजों का समर्थन मत करो। अगर देश के गरीबों को कम लागत में चीजें देनी हैं तो उसका कुछ और ही ढंग है। आज भी युनाइटेड नेशंस के एक सर्वे के अनुसार हमारा देश दुनिया के देशों में आखिरी नीची सीढ़ी पर है, अफ्रीका के देश भी हमसे ऊंचे हैं। आज हमारी क्या कद्र है। जिस जोमो केन्यता के साथ लन्दन में पढ़े हैं वही आदमी आज हिन्दुस्तानियों को निकाल रहा है और भगत साहब जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का खरीता लेकर वहां पहुंचे तो उन्होंने उसको उसी तरह से बैस्टेपेपर बास्केट में डाल दिया, जिस तरह से कि कामराज और नम्बूद्रीपाद हिन्दी की चिट्ठियां डाला करते हैं। यह सब देखकर के सोचें कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की क्या हालत हो गई है। बहलंका जो कि राम की विजय के बाद आज तक अपना सिर हमारे सामने नहीं उठा सका, आज हमारे छोटे से टापू को अधिकार में लेने को तैयार है। हम कच्छ दे रहे हैं, हमने कैलाश दे दिया, हमने उर्वशियम का कुछ भंग दे दिया, हमने नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम को चीन के जबड़े में फंसा रखा है। हमारी क्या हालत है? हम इससे डरते हैं, हम उससे डरते हैं, इस भीरता की हालत में जब तक कोई दृढ़ संकल्प वाला आदमी पैदा नहीं होगा और वह इस देश को साथ ले करके समाजवाद और गैर-समाजवाद दोनों के बीच कोई तीसरा रास्ता निकाल करके शुद्ध, पवित्र जनकल्याणी रास्ता निकाल करके

नहीं चलेगा, तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा।

(Time bell rings.)

मैं आपका ज़रदा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, इसलिए मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, looking at the Bill, I do not think you will give me time to go item after item. Nor do I claim to have the talent to speak on any item from the production of atomic energy to the protection of zoos because, honestly, I believe that a seat in Parliament does not make me a specialist on all subjects. Speaking on the Bill, I will touch only a few points; one on education, the other on irrigation and power, on police, defence, Harijans and tribal affairs.

Sir, as I feel, our parliamentary system at this peculiar phase is being petrified into a type of new caste system where the freedom of the mind is miserably curtailed. In the old caste system, however rigid it was in different phases, at least, the freedom of mind was there. If I say that I have that freedom, I am made to depend almost on the whims of the Secretariat, so that to speak on a particular subject I have to go a hundred times to ask whether I can get a chance or not. This is a situation which a man like me will never like. Therefore, before going into the subject proper, I would request the Government and this House also to advise the Election Commission to see that no independent candidate is allowed to contest either to the Assemblies or to Parliament.

Sir, so far as education is concerned, right from the Education Minister to any public man who visits an educational institution or who has an opportunity to talk to the students, everybody decries the present educational

system. It has been done for the last 20 years. But no step has been taken to improve it. We all shout from platforms that our educational system is "wrong, that this educational system is useless, that this was established by, Lord Macaulay, that it should have "been changed. Unless we change it, it is no use shouting from the top demoralising the students, making them indisciplined minds, so that they neither care to study nor have any faith in this education. Therefore, I wish that education should be so oriented that it should suit our cultural) heritage and tradition.

Secondly, I should like to touch upon irrigation and power. I remember that Lenin said that collectivisation plus electricity is communism. But we cannot think of collectivisation in a country like India. We can go at best to the stage of co-operatives or *go*, as our Deputy Prime Minister has compromised, from the nationalisation of banks to social control on banks. So, co-operation plus electricity, I think, will be ushering the socialist era in India. But the irrigation facilities are so meagre that people in our villages, the peasants and those who are engaged in cultivation starve for water and they do not get it. What I mean to say is, you give nothing to our peasants; give them water and electricity and they will give you gold in return. We think of industrialisation, of bigger projects. But why not concentrate on minor and medium irrigation projects first?

Sir, another point is this. I will not go to the extent of Shri Chatterjee and say that this is a Budget or a Bill of a bankrupt country. After all I love my country, bankrupt or not, and I must remain inside it and I should "try to know what are the difficulties we are facing. But certainly one thing catches the eye and that is, the demand for grants of the Police Budget. It is growing year after year, as if keeping pace with the growth of our population. I do not mind spend-

ing money on Policy. The provision is something like Rs. 48 crores. But what is the climate of mind that is now prevailing in the country? I am reminded of the Grove, incident when a mad, anti-social man enters the Supreme Court and attacks the judges. What is the climate of mind behind this incident? But unfortunately whenever any event takes place, our Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, comes and sermonises that we will not rush into things and that we should try to improve. This does not help. I do not think that the Home Minister of a country like India should feel himself helpless when events happen this way. We are not safe in our streets. And what is the police there for? Of course, I do not simply blame that the Government has failed in this matter. We have also added our contributions to it. Therefore, the time has come to change the system of governance. If you want to see democracy in our country grow and flourish, then the system of governance should change a little. All parties and elements, patriotic and progressive, should come together and evolve a formula, for in a welfare State things are done for the common good of the people. One should not take the law into one's own hand and conduct himself that way; otherwise one Home Minister or a Police Department cannot deal with such a situation.

Sir, another point I want to mention is about Harijan and tribal welfare. I wish two different Ministries were there because the Harijan problem is both social and economic while the tribal problem is purely an economic problem. In the villages and towns it is a sad sight to see the sweeper, a Harijan, pushing a wheeled pot of something like that in which night soil is carried. Why not we make* a legislation that any one constructing a house in an urban area must have the septic tank arrangement so that Harijans who are now cleaning night soil can be rehabilitated and given other avenues of livelihood.

[Shri Brahmananda Panda] There is another thing, Sir. Unless we amend our rules or laws, whatever you call it, prop_{2r}ly the tribal man, however much money you spend on him, will not be in a position to enjoy the rights and privileges as any citizen of India now enjoys. Sir, we have a substantial number of tribal population to deal with in Orissa. These tribals live *m* the foothills or on the higher ranges of mountains. There are trees which they have been inheriting from generation to generation. They have been "enjoying the fruits of these trees. Now a problem has arisen. These trees are being transferred to panchayats, the panchayats exercise control over them and the tribals are deprived of their hereditary right. When these panchayats proceed to implement the rules, there will be again trouble and killing in the tribal areas. We should not be simply guided by the Naxalbari-phobia. The real trouble will come when we deprive the tribal man of his hereditary right. Therefore, legislation should be enacted accordingly.

Another thing about the tribal people is land. There is now legislation in States that a tribal man's land cannot be purchased by a non-tribal nor can he mortgage it as he pleases, without the permission of the Tehsildar or the Collector. Now when the irrigation system reaches those areas and he wants to get an irrigation point to irrigate his land, naturally he must mortgage his land with the land mortgage bank for money. But because he has no right to mortgage his land, the land mortgage bank cannot help him and he cannot develop his land that is provided to him and he cannot sell it off either. So some legislation has to be made and some margin has to be given so that the tribal, although he cannot sell away his land, should be given the opportunity where he can enjoy the facilities enjoyed by non-tribals.

Sir, recently I had occasion to get into the Asoka Hotel with my friend

Mr. Lokanath Misra. I had not seen the Asoka Hotel all these years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who guided you to the Asoka Hotel?

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Mr. Lokanath Misra.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Does he stay in the Asoka Hotel?

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: How can he stay there? He is a Swatantra member.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: He went for a party there, I suppose.

(Interruptions.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI-AKBAR ALI KHAN): No interruption, please. Please carry on.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, you should, take us also to the Asoka Hotel.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir): He knows the person who can take you to the Asoka Hotel. He has revealed the secret.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: In the Convention Hall there was a cultural programme going on by Bombay artistes and film stars. I do not clamour for their company nor do I have any interest in film stars. Its impact was terrible on me. In that hall there is a picture of a lonely Nehru on the wall. When the lights are off I can imagine how that great man must be feeling! On such things we spend lakhs and crores of rupees when our municipalities find no money to ameliorate the conditions of Harijans, to save them from hovels.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You are a young man. You should know what dim lights mean.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: I am no more a young man. I take objection to that. I am wisely grown-in? older. I do not want to go back

to an age where it is all money that matters. America can be proud of an Aldrof Astoria. But in America even the Negroes live in a better condition than the Harijans or the tribals here. So I want to impress upon the Government that we should live according to our own conditions. We should not feel that inferiority complex that unless we have an Asoka Hotel or some big structure other nations will look down upon us. This House also, where we are deliberating, was built by a power which had an empire behind it. We do not think of again building such a Rashtrapati Bhavan. We have built Raj Bhawans which we should not have because, as Mahatma Gandhi had said, he would have liked a Harijan girl to be the President or the Rashtrapati of India. That is something far away. I do know how many generations will it take for that^ dream to be realised. I hope in my next life I will see that dream realised.

*

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: But here a lady has become the Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You unnecessarily involve yourself in the Asoka Hotel.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: One thing I want to point out. My Congress friends may be happy. But let them not think that I am holding any brief for them. The other day when discussion was going on in this House, a new Jana Sangh Member I am sorry I do not know his name yet, but I have heard his speech—was very passionately talking about the inefficiency of the Congress Government. But I want to say this to those who want to replace the Congress from power that they should not inherit those qualities that have given them a bad name or put them in such a sad state.

Sir, I refer to a letter from the New Delhi Municipal Committee, office of 316 RS—8.

the Commercial Taxation Officer. Sir, when I came new to this House, I took a flat in South Avenue, No. 131, and I had to deposit Rs. 100 for the supply of water and electricity. Before the last session ended, I shifted to another quarter No. 37, South Avenue and applied through the Rajya Sabha Secretary . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: 'C type?

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Not 'C type, only B type. I cannot afford and I do not want a 'C type. (*Interruptions*) Sir, on 23rd March, 1968 the Rajya Sabha Secretariat wrote to the New Delhi Municipal Committee that the particular Member had changed his residence to No. 37 and the amount of Rs. 100 that was deposited may be returned to 'him. On 10-4-1968, some officer for the Commercial Taxation Officer writes—I want to read out the sentences to show how indifferent they are . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You can write to the Secretary and settle this matter. Let us finish now.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: It may take years for the money to be refunded. I am not going into that now. It is the language of indifference that concerns me. I just want to show how indifferent people become when they get into power. It is just a demonstration. There he says:

"Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 23-3-19S* through Rajya Sabha Secretariat and to inform you that the matter is under action and the refund, if any, will be allowed in due course."

I want to say that those who want to take power from others' hands should not exhibit such indifference. When a sum of Rs. 100 is due to a particular man, why should he say "due, if

[Shri Brahmananda Panda.] any"? I think a second reminder has gone. (Time-bell rings.) Five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN <SHRI
AKBAR ALI KHAN): Not Ave
minutes. There is a statement to be
made by the Commerce Minister.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA' I will sum up- I will again say that when passions die down, sense will dawn on us and we will give some attention to Sanskrit learning in our country. Dr. Radhakrishnan always spoke of the progress of our traditions. That does not merely mean the progress of the democratic institutions that have been built up during these years, but also the progress of those traditions that relect our culture and that have sustained us as a civilised community- through thousands of years. Sir, I tell-you. I again repeat, that I am for Sanskrit and I will always be for Sanskrit because Sanskrit is essential] not merely as a link language for India but it is essential also for building up the Indian personality. Every nation has its own personality. But what are we to be proud of to-day? We are proud of other inheritances which may or may not remain with us because as things are moving we may have to repent of many things that we are doing to-day. Therefore, Sir, I say that we need not petrify ourselves into a new caste system. As Mr. Mani significantly pointed out the other day, Mr. Chatterjee, the Marxist is more reasonable in the lobby and in the Central Hall than in this House. We have reached a stage in India where we should try to communicate amongst ourselves and find out a way so that we can free ourselves from this impasse and see that our democracy and welfare State have their day and our commitment to socialism is fulfilled for a happy fut e genera tion.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF COTTON TEXTILES

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Mr. Vice-, Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Members have, from time to time, expressed their keen interest in our textile industry. I have, myself, been keeping a watch over the situation and have kept in touch with the various interests concerned. The House is aware that this is one of our oldest industry which for various reasons has not always been able to keep pace with modern developments. There is no easy solution to the problems that face this industry. However, we are attempting •measures—both long term and short— which may help the industry to resolve these problems with courage and confidence.

Production of both cloth and yarn has been running at levels below those attained in 1964 and 1965. Despite a good harvest, the earlier expectations of a revival of the demand for cotton textiles has still to materialise. A satisfactory cotton crop was reaped last year and adequate imports were arranged. Although there has been a fall in the prices of cotton from the levels prevailing in November [December, 1967, ,et the price of the principal raw material of the industry has been ruling above last year's ceiling prices. At the same time, in the interest of the consumer, it was not possible to sanction any increase in the prices of controlled varieties of cotton textiles over the levels fixed a year ago. As a result of various factors, the profitability of the industry has declined and more particularly some of the units which produce coarse and lower medium varieties of cloth have had to face considerable difficulties.

I should not like to take up the time of the House to discuss, on this occasion, the long term measures we are contemplating but it has been felt that the success of these measures will