

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

THE FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL,
1967—Continued

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now go back to the Finance Bill. Mr. Parthasarathy is absent. Mr. Kota Punnaiah is absent. Shri A. G. Kulkarni. The House will sit this evening till 5.30 P.M.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: (Maharashtra): Madam, I am offering a few observations on the Finance Bill that has come from the Lok Sabha. First I will go to planning and the strategy of planning and the increased necessity of change in the apparatus of planning for the development of this country. I may say, Madam, there is increased dependence on foreign aid, technical assistance and know-how in the present Plan and the Third Plan, culminating ultimately in the devaluation of the currency. It is not, therefore, the merits or the demerits of a particular decision that are in question; what is important is the fact that the process of development has lost its self-reliance and has become a challenge to us. That is important. Now it is a matter of very serious concern to develop in this country our own indigenous technical service, what you call consultancy service and increased reliance on the consultancy service of any industry or any irrigation project is very necessary. Madam, in this connection I suggest that the new Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, hon. Dr. Gadgil, a noted economist, will give a lead to the Planning Commission in the new direction, that the indigenous angle of all the technical development should be explored to get more and more freedom from foreign aid. In this connection I may also suggest that planning

needs to be decentralised. At present, Madam, from the Planning Commission we give directives for different projects in the various States which can be suggested and which can be implemented by the Zila Parishads or the decentralised authorities in the various States. Madam, I desire that there should be a basic Plan frame depending on production, distribution, price, export angle and industrial control. Unless this Plan frame is designed, no worthwhile development of this country to attain our social aim can take place.

Madam, I do think that in this country we have reached a stage where there is a vast difference in the conditions of the people. On the one side we have got more rich people and on the other side we have got more poor people. May I say that there is absolute necessity to attain our social and political stability by suitable economic action in this direction? May I request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that next year the Planning Commission and the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission will take note of the new directions and the new directives required to attain a proper social status for this country?

Similarly, Madam, I am happy to see that the Government is increasingly realising the necessity of providing more funds for agriculture but only providing more funds for agriculture is not going to solve the problem. I may say that agriculture requires a different strategy. We are taking agriculture not as a profession, not as a commercial activity but as a ritual. That is the age-old tradition. So, the tendency should be that we should imbibe in agriculturists a new technology. For this purpose the short-term methods of hybrid production are no doubt there but this requires a long-term agricultural programme and for this purpose I may suggest that the new idea of area approach and maximum possibility of irrigation utilisation is

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vastly necessary in this country. Madam, similarly more seed farms, credit availability, mechanisation and implements to be made available to agriculturists are very necessary. It is a pity that in this country we have spent only about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores by way of investment in manufacturing agricultural implements while a country of the size of the State of Maharashtra or Madras has invested up to Rs. 2,000 crores in manufacturing agricultural implements. This has been done in the Western countries and even in Japan. Taking a cue from this, may I request that the Government will take note of this and invest more and more money in the manufacture of agricultural implements?

Another aspect of the economy is the textile industry. A crisis has come in the textile industry. I do look to the textile industry, Madam, not from the point of view that there is some malady. The cloth production is on the decline because the cotton is not available. On the other hand, Madam, there is no purchasing power left with the people because of the last two droughts. But all these problems are short-term problems. The long-term malady of the textile industry is the utter apathy of the industrialists to modernise their plants. In this connection I am pinpointing the attention of the Government that unless provision is made for modernisation of the plant, the mere creation of a Textile Corporation to take over certain mills is not going to solve the problem. That is why I am suggesting a long-term solution of the textile industry, which is modernisation of the industry. Similarly some increased yield in the cotton tracts is vastly necessary in this respect.

Similarly, Madam, you will see

that in the textile industry there is another tendency. You will find that more money has been diverted from the textile industry, instead of ploughing it back into the industry, to various other industries like cinemas and such other types of industries. Similarly, Madam, at present our industrial development in this country is at a very low ebb. You will see that a recession or a slump has taken place in this country and unless we remove this recession, it is not going to stabilise our industrial development and put some more energy into our industrial activity. I have got a suggestion to make to the Finance Minister. At present this recession is varied, in the different sectors of industry of different nature and of different magnitude. Only pouring more money or pumping more money in the hands of our people is not going to solve the problem of recession. Recession has got 3 or 3 aspects. One is the vast development of capacity due to faulty schemes of industrial licensing has created unutilised capacity to a large extent. Similarly another aspect is that the industrialists are more dependent on protected market in this country and they have never been careful to plan their industrial productivity on their own strength. May I suggest to the Finance Minister to consider the export angle of the industry? He should make himself bold as at this time only he can force the industrialists either in the private sector or in the public sector to be cost-conscious. The weakest point in this respect is the cost-consciousness of the industrialists. I can understand their difficulties that the raw material cost has increased, the labour cost has increased but this is a temporary phase. Due to the drought the prices have increased but when once the monsoon is fair and when once we get one or two stable years in the agricultural production, I do think that this is the best opportunity to avail and I would inform the Government that

the pumping of money is not going to solve the recession.

Similarly I suggest that the recession is a culmination not of the policy of the Central Government in regard to taxation or other things as mentioned elsewhere in the papers but actually it is a policy. The private sector people have criticised the Government for creating a public sector. Now they are criticising the Government that the Government is not spending more money through the public sector, and that is why they are not getting orders. So the private sector wants to have two things at the same time and in this respect I suggest that the recession should be taken as an opportunity to make the industrialists cost-conscious and also to make the people of this country cost-conscious so that we can make better efforts to export. Similarly I appeal to the House and the Members as well as labour leaders outside that they should not oppose automation. I can understand that automation is necessary. A balanced use of automation is very necessary in this country; otherwise we are not going to be cost-conscious. That is why I suggest that automation is necessary but a balanced view of automation must be taken. I can understand the vast misery to the unemployed people but some way must be found out and some medium technology must be found out but unless the industries in this country is made cost-conscious, the export market cannot be achieved.

Similarly, I have another aspect here that we have got the H.M.T., a Government undertaking, in the public sector. I have seen that the H.M.T. has created another plant at Pinjore and is inaugurating another at Hyderabad. What is this? The H.M.T. has got stocks of lathes with them and they are installing these in creating activity which will be again unutilised because we have seen that at the Pinjore plant they have produced some milling plant and whatever milling plant they have sold to

a certain extent they have been brought back because it was a faulty design. The H.M.T. is having its own unsold stocks and showing that as sold, is installing another plant at some other place. Is it the business of H.M.T.? The H.M.T. cannot sell its own products in the world market in competition. Why are they not exporting them? Instead of that they are installing the plants at Pinjore in Punjab and now at Hyderabad. The machines which they have produced, which they cannot sell, under the guise that they are creating new plant they are doing this. The Government must enquire into this matter.

May I point out that the present inventories of the public sector is at 17 per cent. of the sales. Never in the commercial world the inventories of any industrial undertaking can go up to 17 per cent. of its sales. That shows that the public sector undertakings cannot sell their products and are stocking too much of raw materials or too much of their products. That is equally true of the steel projects.

Then the Government says that they are more conscious of the indigenous angle. The Finance Minister has applied certain duties on aluminium. Aluminium is increasingly replaced for copper in manufacturing transformers for electricity. One Department of the Government says: 'You use aluminium' and another Department, namely the C.P.W.D., says: 'We do not want any transformers with aluminium wires'. What is it? When aluminium wire made transformers are sold in the public sector and private sector and the public are utilising them, why not the Government? Is it the way to encourage the indigenous angle, encourage the use of alternatives to copper, a very scarce commodity? In this respect I throw a challenge to the Government that they should not fight shy and they should ask Mr. Tata or Mr. Kirloskar to man certain public sector steel plants which are lying idle

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and which are a liability at present to the nation. The talent of these people should be utilised. Naturally they will happily offer their services to our country to run these plants so that whatever we are losing on these plants can be made good.

Even in the case of coalmines, what you find is still bungling. You know our coalmines are in a very bad condition. You know that there are only 33 per cent. of the coalmines which are mechanically cut, 11 per cent. are having mechanical conveyors and 2 per cent. have mechanical loading. Somebody said: 'We shall use coal for thermal power.' 'We shall use coal but let it be cheaper coal, not a coal which is to be dumped at any cost because it is produced by the Government. The Government must streamline all its efforts either in the public sector or in commerce or S.T.C. but it must compete and stand at the world bar as regards efficient and competitive management.

May I request that the Government will take note of these suggestions and may I hope that they will request the services of top industrialists to run their steel plants so that it will be a model of co-operation to all.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker will be Shri Rajnarain. The House stands adjourned till 2-30.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain to speak. Your party has fifty minutes and you may take about thirty minutes.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

माननीया अभी सचिव जी ने कहा कि 35 मिनट फिर आप कहती हैं कि 30 मिनट और सही में हमारे जोड़ से आता है 45 मिनट ।

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Madam, Mr. Rajnarain now, instead of bullying, has started haggling for a few minutes.

■ श्री राजनारायण : माननीया इस फाइनैस बिल पर बोलने के लिये आपकी आज्ञा हुई है तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि किस विषय को उठाऊँ पहले क्योंकि ज भी विषय दिमाग में आता है वह इतना पोला मालूम होता है कि पूरा जांच उसमें घुसड़ जाता है कहीं जमीन पोड़ी नज़र नहीं आ रही है और कुछ समय तक हमारे दिमाग में परेशानी रही मोरारजी भाई को देखकर कि यह कहां फंस गये और हम सही कहते हैं दिल से कहते हैं कि यह कहां फंस गये कहीं तो पोड़ी जमीन हो जहां कुछ बैठ सकें और अगर खड़ा होना चाहें तो खड़ा हो सकें मगर मैं देखता हूँ कि सारा शरीर उनका डूबा चला जा रहा है । एक एक चीज़ को ने लिया जाय । यह किसके लिये टैक्स लगता है किसके लिये बजट बनता है । यह बजट ही वह आइना है जिसमें सारे राष्ट्र की तस्वीर को अच्छी तरह से देखा जा सकता है । तो एक बात भी हमको मोरारजी भाई बता दें कि 20 वर्ष में कांग्रेस शासन से हमारे देश में क्या पाया ? पाया या खोया ही खोया ।

तो मैं पहली बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे बड़ी चीज़ जो हमारे मुक्त ने खो दी जो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमने सीखा था सत्य आग्रह वह सत्य आग्रह खो दिया आज झूठा आग्रह है असत्य आग्रह है और इसमें सबसे बड़ी अगुवाई जो जितना ही बड़ा मंत्री है वह कर रहा है कुछ अपवाद को छोड़ कर यानी

जहाँ से प्रशासन सरिता का स्रोत निकलता है वहीं पर आज सब प्रकार की बुराई जड़ जमा कर बैठ गई है। आप भ्रष्टाचार को ले लें, भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में। . . .

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी आर० वेसाई): इसका जवाब सुनने के लिये माननीय सदस्य तैयार रहेंगे शान्ति से, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : हम खूब सुनेंगे मोरारजी भाई को, कम से कम मोरारजी भाई के मुखारविन्द से कोई शब्द निकले तो हम बराबर लालायित रहते हैं कि उसको पकड़ कर के चूम लें क्योंकि शब्द तो बढ़िया होते ही हैं चाहे उसका काम जो कुछ भी हो और काम का असर उन्हीं पर नहीं है, उनके हाथ में भी नहीं है, क्योंकि जैसे मान लिया जाय, सबरे ही एक मसला आ गया, और ऐसा नहीं कि हम ने बिना जानकारी हासिल किये हुये कुछ बात कही। अब दो राज्यों में अगड़ा है, या केन्द्र और राज्यों में अगर अगड़ा हो जाय और वहाँ की सरकार की फाइल में नोट कुछ हो और यहाँ वित्त सचिव कुछ कहें, तो यही तो मसला सब से ज्यादा है टु बी इन्वेस्टीगेटेड और इसीलिये तो हम बराबर कहते हैं कि इस मसले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजें, क्योंकि यह बात तो सभी कहते हैं, चाहे वह चत्तवाण साहब हों या मोरारजी भाई हों कि यहाँ के वित्त सचिव ने बात की। तो बात क्या की? मध्य प्रदेश की फाइल पर नोट है कि आप बजट की प्रारम्भिक तैयारी करें क्योंकि कोई आकस्मिक घटना घट जाय तो उसको हम पार्लियामेंट से पास करा लें। वह वहाँ नोट है, यहाँ मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं कि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है। इन की बात को कैसे कहूँ कि असत्य कह रहे हैं या इन के सचिव ने जो सूचना दी वह असत्य है, मैं यह नहीं कहता। मेरा कहना है कि जब विवाद हो गया तो इस विवाद की जांच होनी चाहिये,

इसलिए मैं बहुत ही जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ और अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई स्वतः अपनी ओर से इस मसले को विशेषाधिकार समिति में भेजें या कोई कमेटी यहाँ पर बिठायें जिस से जांच हो, सत्य की पकड़ हो।

माननीया, मैं एक-एक मसले को लेता हूँ। अन्न का मसला है। अन्न संकट है या नहीं। भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश कहा जाता रहा है। जब हम लोग छोटे-छोटे बच्चे थे तो गाते थे कि "जो माल लट कर ले गया हमारा लन्दन, उसको फिर से वापस दिलाना पड़ेगा।" हम कहते थे कि यह दूध घी की नदी है, दूध का समुद्र है, सोने की चिड़िया है, फिर अंग्रेज सब कमाई लूट कर चले गये, मगर अंग्रेजी राज को समाप्त हुये 20 साल हो गये, कारण क्या कि आज हमारे यहाँ सारे का सारा फिर उल्टा है। लगातार अन्न के उत्पादन में गिरावट हो रही है, सरकार की योजना चाहे कुछ बने, लिखा कुछ रहे, मगर जब उसका टोटल रिजल्ट हमारे सामने आता है तो हम देखते हैं कि गिरावट है।

(श्रीयोगिक विकास में देखें।
श्रीयोगिक विकास में थोड़ी बहुत कहीं बढ़ोतरी हुई हो तो हुई हो मगर उस में औसत गिरावट है। औसत गिरावट क्या है, माननीया, आप देखेंगी, विशेष आंकड़ों में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जो अगर आंकड़ों में जायेंगे तो उस में समय ज्यादा लग जाता है, मगर थोड़े में मैं इतना बता दूँ कि राष्ट्रीय आय में 1965-66 में पहले वर्ष से 3.7 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है, कृषि उत्पादन में 17 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। जो सब से ताजा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 1966-67 का है उस के मुताबिक 1965-66 में कृषि सम्बन्धी उत्पादन में जो 17 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई वह हाल के वर्षों की सब से बड़ी अभूतपूर्व घटना है। 1965-66 में कृषि सम्बन्धी उत्पादन का

[श्री राजनारायण]

सूचक अंक 1959-60 के सूचक अंक के बराबर हो गया, 1959-60 में जितना पैदा हुआ उतना पैदा हुआ 1965-66 में। कृषि उत्पादन में ऐसी ही कमी का उदाहरण ढूँढने के लिये अगर हम देखेंगे तो हमें सन् 1920 से 1929 के वर्षों में लौट जाना पड़ेगा, तब वहाँ जाकर स्थिति साफ हो सकेगी।

औद्योगिक प्रगति की रफ्तार भी इसी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार बहुत ही धीमी रही है। तीसरी योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में 7.8 प्रतिशत की औसत वृद्धि के मुकाबले 1965-66 और उस के बाद के वर्ष में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में बहुत थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई, क्रमशः 3.9 प्रतिशत, 3.5 प्रतिशत और पहले हुई थी 7.8 प्रतिशत।

अब, जहाँ उत्पादन में कमी आई वहीं मुद्रा की पूर्ति में पिछले दो वर्षों में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई पिछले दो वर्षों में और इसलिए कीमतों में अनिवार्यतः वृद्धि हुई। 1965-66 में थोक मूल्यों में 15.2 प्रतिशत की और 1966-67 में 16.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और यह मूल्य-वृद्धि मुद्रा पूर्ति में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है। भारत सरकार का विदेशी ऋण सुरक्षा राक्षसी की तरह बढ़ता जा रहा है। भारत सरकार का विदेशी ऋण 1950-51 के 32 करोड़ रु० बढ़ कर 1965-66 में 2,629 करोड़ रु० हो गया, यानी 80 गुना से अधिक विदेशी ऋण बढ़ा, साथ ही देशी ऋण भी। इतने ही पैमाने पर माननीया, अकाल भी बढ़ा है, इतने ही पैमाने पर गरीबी भी बढ़ी है, भुखमरी भी बढ़ी है, चोरबाजारी भी बढ़ी है, भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ी है, डाका भी बढ़ा है, कत्ल भी बढ़े हैं, बंध्याएं भी बढ़ी हैं, भिखमंगे भी बढ़े हैं और भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़े हैं।

माननीया, अब मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमें माननीय मंत्री जी बताएं

कि हमारे ऊपर यह टैक्स क्यों बढ़ा है। यह बजट चूँ-चूँ का मुरब्बा, 'कहीं का तिनका कहीं का रोड़ा भानुश्री ने कुनवा जोड़ा', ऐसा क्यों है? क्यों मोरारजी अपनी वृद्धावस्था इस तरह गंवा रहे हैं? सरकारी पद छोड़ें और कुछ लिखें पढ़ें, कुछ भावी पीढ़ियों को अच्छा उपदेश दें, मौन वाणी से कुछ हम लोगों के सामने ऐसी चीजें रखें जिससे अनुप्राणित होकर हम विकास के मार्ग पर चलें। मगर उनकी सारी शक्ति आज अपव्यय के रूप में खर्च हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ, इससे उन्हें खुद रोक लगानी चाहिये। वैसे करेंगे वह वही जो उनको भायेगा।

माननीया, मैं आपके द्वारा जरा योजना आयोग के बारे में भी बोलना चाहूंगा। मोरारजी भाई एक कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे तो मोरारजी भाई ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट पेश की। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनकी सम्मति यह रही है कि प्रधान मंत्री योजना आयोग का प्रधान न रहे। परन्तु क्या मोरारजी भाई ने जो एक साधु सम्मति प्रगट की, क्या उसको कहीं चरितार्थ किया जा रहा है। देखने में आयेगा नहीं। सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जरा स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम के इतिहास में चलेंगे तो 1934 में एक प्लान्ड इकानामी फार इंडिया, दस वर्ष की योजना का एक सुझाव दिया था श्री जिन्वे वरैया ने। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस प्लान्ड इकानामी फार इंडिया को मंगा कर जरा सरकार के लोग अध्ययन करें। इसके बाद 1938 में जब सुभाष बाबू कांग्रेस के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने जवाहर लाल नेहरू को अध्यक्षता में एक नेशनल प्लानिंग कमेटी बनायी। माननीया, 1944 में 8 उद्योगपतियों और शास्त्रियों ने मिल कर एक बम्बई प्लान के नाम से देश की योजना प्रस्तुत की। 1944 में ही इंडियन फेडरेशन आफ लेबर की ओर से श्री एम० एन० राय साहब ने एक पीपुल्स प्लान बनाया। 1944 में ही श्री श्रीमन्नारायण ने भी एक गांधियन प्लान बनाया और 6 सितम्बर, 1946 में जब कि यहाँ पर सक्रमण काल में सरकार बनी तो उसने एक योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड

बनाया। वह योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड उस समय क्या करता था और इस समय प्लानिंग कमीशन क्या कर रहा है, जरा उसकी गति-विधियों का अन्दर से निरीक्षण किया जाय तो समझ में आयेगा। अभी वह पूरी तस्वीर रखने में बड़ा समय लग जायेगा। उस समय जो योजना सलाहकार बोर्ड था उसकी एक मर्तशा गांधी जी के सामने मीटिंग हुई थी, राष्ट्रपिता बापू जी तब जीवित थे। तो उस सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक एक बार उनकी उपस्थिति में हुई, उसके बाद गांधी जी की किम तरह से उपेक्षा की गई उसको जो पुराने जानकार हैं स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के साथी, वे जानते हैं जब कि शंकर तक ने कह दिया मैं गांधी जी के पास नहीं जाऊंगा और गांधी जी ने कहा शंकर अब मेरे पास क्यों आयेगा। तो 15 मार्च 1950 में यह योजना आयोग गठित हुआ जो कि अब अपने शरीर को बढ़ाते हुए चला जा रहा है।

जब 1950 में यह योजना आयोग गठित हुआ तो प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में उसके भी प्रधान बन गये। और उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हो गए—योजना मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री तथा अन्य सदस्य। तो जिस योजना आयोग का अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री हो जाय, सदस्य वित्त मंत्री हो जाय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री हो जाय—क्या कोई समझ सकता है कि सरकार से अतिरिक्त, अलग हट कर, वह योजना आयोग कोई समुचित योजना बना पायेगा। वह तो सरकार के प्रभाव से कुप्रभावित रहेगा और जिस तरह से सरकार चाहेगी उस तरह से योजना आयोग की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी। इस लिये मैं निश्चित मत का हूँ कि अगर योजना आयोग का प्रधान प्रधान मंत्री को ही रहना है तो फिर उनकी कैबिनेट किसके लिये है? काहे कैबिनेट के लिये एक विशेष कैबिनेट, सुपर कैबिनेट बना दिया जाय? इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। योजना आयोग जिस ढंग से गठित हुआ है मैं उसका जबर्दस्त विरोधी हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ उस पर तनिक खर्च नहीं किया जाय, उसको

बिलकुल हटा दिया जाय क्योंकि उससे हमारे देश के धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है।

आगे देखा जाय, 1950-51 में योजना आयोग राष्ट्रपति भवन में और एम० ब्लाक हटमेंट्स में था। 1953 में यह दरभंगा भवन में फैला, 1955 में जामनगर हाउस हटमेंट और मानसिंह रोड हटमेंट में भी बढ़ा और 1956 में पृथ्वीराज रोड तक बढ़ा, 1958 में उद्योग भवन, कृषि भवन और पी० ब्लाक में आया, उसके बाद 1960 में योजना भवन खुद बन गया। धीरे-धीरे वह इतना बढ़ गया सुरसा राक्षसी की तरह लेकिन सुरसा राक्षसी की तो बड़ी तेज रफ्तार थी। लेकिन उसका विकास रुक गया। हाँ, योजना आयोग में अफसरों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या में पहले से पांच गुना वृद्धि 1963-64 में हो गई थी; आफिसर 72 से बढ़ कर 297 हो गये, कर्मचारी बढ़कर 170 से 728 हो गये। दोनों का मिलाकर 242 से बढ़कर 1025 कर्मचारी और आफिसरान हो गये। यह तो हो गया आफिसरान की वृद्धि। अपव्यय हुआ 1950-51 में 8 लाख 56 हजार, 530 रु० खर्च, 1964-65 में वह बढ़ कर खर्च हो गया 67 लाख 26 हजार रु०। भत्ता 2 लाख 1 हजार 685 था। 1950-51 में और 1964-65 में वह बढ़ कर 13 लाख 27 हजार 700 रु०, यानी छः गुना से भी ज्यादा भत्ता और मानदेय बढ़ा। प्रोग्राम कमटी प्रोग्राम इवोल्यूशन आर्गेनाइजेशन, रिसर्च प्रोग्राम कमटी के खर्च का जोड़ दिया जाय तो एक करोड़ रु० हो जायेगा। यह 1 करोड़ रु० जिस आयोग पर खर्च हो और वह दे कुछ नहीं पाये तो उस योजना आयोग से हम क्या करेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा मोरारजी में वह साह आये, हिम्मत आये, चित्त को दुर्बलता दूर हो, और राखवाई से कहें कि योजना आयोग की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, इस योजना आयोग को जल्द स जल्द फेंक दिया जाना चाहिए, खर्च कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री राजनारायण]

हमारे माननीय मित्र धारिया साहब को बड़ा मुबारकबाद दिया गया महाराजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स के बारे में। जिस पार्टी में अब भी ऐसे लोग विद्यमान हैं जो प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने के सवाल पर नैतिकता का सवाल उठाए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उस पार्टी से देश का कल्याण कभी हो नहीं सकता। जनतंत्र और समाजवाद का नाम लेने वाली पार्टी और सरकार कहे कि राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स जो दिया जाता है अगर उसको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा तो हम अनैतिक हो जायेंगे तो मैं डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो सरकार राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स दे रही है निजी थैली के रूप में, वह सरकार इस जनता को दुश्मन है, वह सरकार एक प्रकार से जन आकांक्षाओं की घातिनी है, हरगिज हरगिज राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स मिलना नहीं चाहिए। क्या हम नागरिक नहीं हैं, क्या हम अपनी माँ के पेट से पैदा नहीं हुए? हमने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपनी जवानियाँ बर्बाद करके आहुतियाँ दी हैं। तो क्या इसलिये हमारी माताओं की कोख सूनी हुई है, सुहागिनों का सुहाग छिना है, ललनाओं का सिद्धुर मिटा है कि ये राजा आयेंगे तो उनको हम प्रिवी पर्स देंगे पाँच करोड़, चार करोड़, तीन करोड़। शर्म आनी चाहिए, लानत आनी चाहिए उस सरकार और पार्टी को जो राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स के मामले में कहती है यह अनैतिक है। राजाओं को प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में रुपया देना, इससे बढ़कर कोई अनैतिक काम नहीं हो सकता है और ना ही हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं उन मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो धारिया साहब जैसे हैं कि क्यों उस पार्टी से चिपके बैठे हैं, 50 करोड़ की आवादी में 35 करोड़ लोग कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध हो गये हैं और फिर भी वे वहाँ बैठे भुसकराते हैं। मालूम देता है कि वहाँ कुछ सुन्दर शकले दिखायी देती हैं।

इस सदन में समय-समय पर फटिलाइजर का मामला उठता रहा है। माननीया,

जरा थोड़ा सा समय लेकर मैं कहना चाहूँगा इस फटिलाइजर के मामले में कि भारत का जो उर्वरक निगम, फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन है, उसके बारे में श्री मारारजी भाई बताएँ कि क्या बी० सी० मुकर्जी पहले बीस साल से इस फटिलाइजर के काम में नहीं लगे हुए हैं? पहले ये मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर के रूप में रहे हैं मगर इसके बाद वे उसके चेयरमैन हो गये और जब वे यहाँ से हटे हैं तो उनकी जगह पर उत्तर प्रदेश से श्री सतीशचन्द्र जी आए हैं। तो बी० सी० मुकर्जी साहब की जो सबसे बड़ी कम्पनी है, उस कंपनी के वे सलाहकार के रूप में यहाँ पर हैं। कैमिको का दिल्ली में दफ्तर खुला हुआ है और बी० सी० मुकर्जी इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। जब वे चेयरमैनशिप से हटे तो कैमिको ने उनको अपनी कंपनी में शामिल कर लिया और वे स्पेशल सलाहकार के रूप में दिल्ली में दफ्तर खोल कर पड़े हुए हैं। वे तमाम विभागों को जानते हैं, टैकनीक जानते हैं कि अपनी कंपनी को किस तरीके से ठेका दिलाया जा सकता है। पहले जब टेन्डर खुलता है तो वे उस टेन्डर को कम करवा देंगे और बाद में धीरे-धीरे उसमें रुपया बढ़ता जायेगा। जितने सालों में काम करने की प्रतिज्ञा होगी, शर्तनामा लिखा होगा, उसकी गति एक से बढ़ाकर डेढ़, डेढ़ से बढ़ाकर दो और दो से बढ़ाकर तीन करवा देंगे। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कैमिको कंपनी के जरिये जितने फटिलाइजर कारखाने खोलने के काम चल रहे हैं, उसमें उसने अपना काम पूरा किया? नहीं किया, तो क्यों नहीं किया? यह नामरूप का एक कारखाना कैमिको को मिला बनाने के लिए और उसके लिए टेन्डर मांगा गया और उसके हक में स्वीकार किया गया और मूल टेन्डर को कम करके दिया गया। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कंपनी को कितने टेन्डर दिये गये हैं, इस बात की जानकारी सदन को कराई जाय। इस कंपनी ने कितने मामलों में इस तरह का वादा किया कि काम

समय पर पूरा कर दिया जायेगा, मगर पूरा नहीं किया ? इसी तरह से ट्राम्बे में फटिंग-साइजर का कारखाना खोला गया है वह भी कैमिको को दिया गया । इसमें भी मूल टेन्डर तो कम दिखलाया गया मगर बाद में ज्यादा रुपया लगा और समय भी ज्यादा लगा । बम्बई में यह कारखाना आज भी पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम नहीं कर पा रहा है ।

दुर्गापुर और कोचीन में जो उर्वरक कारखाना है उसका डिजाइन बनाने का कार्य एक इटली और ब्रिटिश फर्म जो साझादार के रूप में है, दिया गया है । अन्य देशों में इन कंपनियों को कभी डिजाइन का काम नहीं दिया गया है और न दिया जाता है । तो मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्गापुर और कोचीन के उर्वरक कारखाने को इटली और ब्रिटिश फर्मों को साझादार बनाने की योजना किस ने स्वीकार की और क्यों की गई ? क्या यह जालबट्टा नहीं है ? क्या जो प्रशासन में स्वच्छता लाने का हिमायती हो वह वित्त मंत्री के पद पर रहते हुए प्रशासन में स्वच्छता कायम रख सकता है जबकि वह यह न देख पाये कि जो फटिंग-साइजर कारपोरेशन का सदर रहा हो, वह सदर पद से हटकर किसी कंपनी का एजेंट न होने पाये, किसी कंपनी का प्रतिनिधि न होने पाये ? जब तक वह कंपनी का प्रतिनिधि रहेगा तब तक वह हर विभाग से नाजायज फायदा कंपनी को कराते रहेगा ।

माननीया, इसी तरह से मुझे जानकारी है कि जो हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट एण्ड आडिटर जनरल साहब हैं, वे आजकल न भालूम कितनी कंपनियों के डायरेक्टर हैं, न भालूम कितनी कंपनियों के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं । आज हमारे देश में एक अरब हालत हो गई है । जो आडिटर जनरल होता है और जब वह अपने पद से हटता है तो कंपनियों का डायरेक्टर बन जाता है । तो हमारे देश में इस तरह की कोई मर्यादा या सीमा रह गई है ?

मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ क्योंकि वे बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जनतंत्र है, लोकतंत्र है और लोकतंत्र में भाग्य करने की स्वतंत्रता सन्निहित है । अगर लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण माना जाता है तो इस लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण कदापि नहीं है । जहाँ सत्ता लोकतंत्र में केन्द्रीयकरण की और अभिवृद्ध होती है, निश्चित रूप से उसका किसी भी हालत में नहीं माना जायेगा । वह जनतंत्र है या लोकतंत्र है ।

माननीया, एक डॉ० जे० सी० राय है, ये बायकेमिस्ट हैं और कलकत्ता से एक मासिक पत्रिका निकालते हैं । वे बहुत ही बढ़िया पत्रिका निकालते हैं। अब सरकार इस पत्रिका को दिल्ली की राजधानी से निकालने लगी है और उसे मासिक से त्रैमासिक कर दिया है । क्यों ? जरा इसकी जाच होनी चाहिये । क्या यह केन्द्रीयकरण नहीं है ? कलकत्ता से दिल्ली लाकर उसको चलाया जा रहा है क्योंकि हम बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में कोई फर्म नहीं समझते हैं और न मैं कोई फर्म करना चाहता हूँ । मगर मैं विकेन्द्रीयकरण का पक्षपाती हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभा चोखे दिल्ली से दूर दूर फैल जायें । यह जो काम किया गया है, वह गलत किया गया है ।

इसी तरह से देखा जाय कि हमारे शिक्षा विभाग में श्रीमन् भगवन् झा आजाद और उन विभाग के ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी साहब गेम्स के साथ में रूठ गये हुए हैं । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें कौन से गेम्स की जानकारी हासिल है । ये जो तमाम ऐकेडमिज हैं, उनके माने क्या हैं ? जितनी भी ऐकेडमिज हैं उनमें मंत्री भी रहेंगे, सचिव भी रहेंगे और उसमें प्रधान मंत्री भी रहेंगे ? मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से हजारों रुपए बिरला के फर्मों को लाइसेंस देने के बारे में तैयार हुई या उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ

[श्री राजनारायण]

संसद् सदस्य की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि प्रधान मंत्री जा किन-किन संस्थाओं की आज अध्यक्षता कर रहे हैं। इस तरह का एक कमेटी बने जो इस बारे में जांच करे और पता चलाये जैसा कि आज देखा जाता है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी जो संगीत नाटक एकादमी, श्रीमती सुरक्षा प्लानिंग कमीशन, कौंसिल आफ साइन्टिफिक रिसर्च, नेशनल डिफेंस कौंसिल, नेशनल इन्स्ट्रिप्शन कमेटी, चैरमेन आफ दी फारेन अफेयर्स कमेटी, इन तरह से अनेक कमेटियां तथा बाढ़ और भुवमरी कमेटियों का अध्यक्ष हैं। तो एक प्रधान मंत्री, चाहे वह संगीत हो, कला हो, साहित्य हो, भुवमरी हो, सुरक्षा हो, आणविक शक्ति हो, जितनी भी कमेटियां हों, सब को अध्यक्षता बन जायेगा? क्या इनमें इतनी रावण की जैता प्रतिभा आ गई है, उनके इतने मुंह हो गये हैं जैसा कि हमारे प्राचीन काल में, माननाया, आप जानता होंगे कि तानसेन जब संगीत करता था तो दीपक अपने आप जल जाया करते थे। तो मालूम होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जो के पास विवेक प्रतिभा सन्निहित हो गई है और उनके नाममात्र से संगीत कला चमक उठता है, उनके रहने से नर्तकिया नाचने लगती हैं, उनके नाम मात्र से जो गायक वहां पर रहता है, वह गाने लगता है और उनके नाम मात्र से सारे देश की मुर्तियां हो जाती हैं। तो मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि एक पैसा भी जो यह सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार लेती है, निश्चित रूप से यह सरकार पाप करती है। क्या आज हमारा देश सुरक्षित है, क्या आज खतरे से हमारा देश सुरक्षित है? यहां पर श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी नहीं हैं। माननीया, इसी सदन में श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि श्री राजनारायण जी ने जो चिट्ठी पढ़ी है उसकी सत्यता और असत्यता के बारे में बाद को बतलाऊंगा अगर

आज तक उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं कहा है। विजय सच्चर जो मारा गया है, उसके भाई श्री राजेन्द्र सच्चर ने हमारे पास एक चिट्ठी भेजी है जो हमारे पास है। हमारी सरकार की ओर से जो यह कहा गया था कि इसराइली बमों की वजह से हमारे सैनिकों की मृत्यु हुई, यह गलत है। उसने लिखा है कि हमारा भाई जो तीन अफसरों को जीप में लेकर जा रहा था, ५० ए० आर० की माइन्स से उसकी जीप टकरा गई और उसी में वह भस्म हो गया। इस तरह का आफिशियल कम्यूनिकेशन उसके पास आया है। इस पर भी हमारी सरकार इतनी असत्य बात कहती है। जिस सरकार की बुनियाद असत्य के आधार पर हो वह सरकार हम से पैसा मांगे, टैक्स बढ़ाये और जनता का खन चूसे ऐसी सरकार को एक भी पैसा मंजूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको गांधीवादी कहा जाता है तो फिर आप की सत्य पर निष्ठा कहां गई है? मैं गांधी जी का एक वाक्य का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यदि इतनी झूठ के बिना भी सरकार का काम नहीं चलता है तो सत्याग्रहियों को उन्होंने सलाह दी थी कि वे राज-काज से अपने को अलग रखें। तो मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप में कोई दैवी शक्ति हो तो मुझ को सरकार में कभी जाने ही न दे। क्या वे इतनी असत्य और झूठ के आधार पर भी सरकार चलाने में अममर्य हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि झूठ की बिना पर कोई सरकार चलाई जाय और उसमें मैं शामिल हूं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार असत्य पर चले उसमें मैं शामिल हूं। इसलिए सत्य और गांधी जी का नाम लेने वाले श्री मोरारजी भाई से मैं अनुनय-विनय और सादर साग्रह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस सरकार को छोड़ दें। मुझ से ज्यादा श्री मोरारजी भाई को जानकारी है कि आज

असत्य की सीमा की परिधि कितनी अधिक बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है।

माननीया, यह मामला बड़ा लम्बा-चौड़ा है, लेकिन मैं थोड़े में ही आपकी इजाजत से माननीय सदस्यों को बतला देना चाहता हूँ। यह जो जयन्ती शिपिंग कंपनी और धर्म-सेवा का मामला है और इस संबंध में जो हमारे पास चिट्ठी है, उसको मैं सारा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, यद्यपि सारी चिट्ठी मेरे पास है, उन्होंने 17 अप्रैल, 1966 को श्री मोरारजी भाई को एक चिट्ठी लिखी। श्री मोरारजी भाई इस समय यहाँ पर विद्यमान हैं। उन्होंने श्री मोरारजी भाई को लिखा था कि मैंने पिछली अगस्त को मंत्री के सचिव डा० गेन्द्र सिंह को लिखा था कि यदि भारत सरकार को जवेगा तो मैं दिसम्बर के आसपास भारत आना चाहता हूँ किन्तु उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यह पत्र हिन्दी में लिखा है ?

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो अंग्रेजी में लिखा है मगर मैंने इसको हिन्दी में छोटा बना लिया है।

फिर आगे वह लिखता है :

“मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मुझे जानने और छः वर्ष तक मेरा अनेक प्रकार से उपयोग करने के बाद भी भारत सरकार मुझे फरार घोषित करती है। इससे मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचता हूँ कि कुछ सरकार अफसरों के फायदे के लिये मेरी कम्पनी अपने हाथ में लेकर भारत सरकार ने न केवल कई करोड़ रुपये बनाये बल्कि अब मेरे साथ ज्यादाती करके और इस काम में विरोध पक्ष को भी नकार बना कर नकली साम्यवादी होने का राजनैतिक लाभ भी उठाना चाहती है।”

सन् 1966 में मई, जून के दरम्यान भारत सरकार को मैंने कई प्रस्ताव किये, यह उस पत्र में लिखा है।

फिर लिखता है :

“मुझे लगता है कि जिस प्रकार मेरे मामले में कार्रवाई हो रही है उससे राजनैतिक सांठ-गांठ और भारत का हीन नेतृत्व लोगों के सामने आ रहा है। यह देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं है और जरूरी तौर पर साम्यवाद को बढ़ावा देगा। वह ऐसे समय पर और भी बुरा है जबकि मनुष्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिये, खासकर बड़ी जनसंख्या और कम साधनों वाले देशों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साम्यवाद अपर्याप्त मिद्ध हो रहा है।”

29 मई, 1967 को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को यह लिखा है :

“आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिव श्री टी० एन० कौल मेरी पत्नी को सितम्बर, 1966 में लंदन में मिले और हम लोगों को देश के चुनाव खत्म हो जाने तक विदेश में रहने के लिए कहा।”

उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रीवास्तव, लाल, कौल और कुछ कश्मीरी राज कर्मचारियों के गुट के जरिये इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार भारतीय जनता को भूखा मारने और गुलामों का देश तैयार करने में सफल हो रही है।

पहली जून, 1967 को डा० लोहिया को उसने लिखा :

“मैं इस बात की पुष्टि करती हूँ कि सितम्बर, 1966 के आरम्भ में श्री टी० एन० कौल से मेरी मुलाकात हुई जिसमें उन्होंने चुनाव तक विदेश में रहने की सलाह दी। त्रिलोक कौल 1961-62 से हमारे मित्र और परिचित रहे हैं।

मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि वे हम लोगों की इस मुलाकात को मना क्यों कर रहे हैं, खासकर जब कि उसका चश्मदीद गवाह भी है। मैंने उनको

[श्री राजनारायण]

सलाह को श्री नगेन्द्र सिंह को अपने पति के द्वारा लिखे गये पत्र के संदर्भ में देखा।

सितम्बर, 1966 में भारत सरकार ने न्यूयार्क में मेरे पति और हमारे एडवोकेट व मित्र श्री एडवर्ड जे० एनिस पर दावा दायर किया।

1963, 64, 65 के दरम्यान श्रीमती गांधी की ओर से श्री के० के० शाह, नेशनल हेराल्ड के श्री दीक्षित और मनुभाई शाह के द्वारा अनेक प्रयत्न किये गये कि मेरे पति नेशनल हेराल्ड के लिए दस लाख रुपये दें।

इसके अलावा पाटिल, सजीव रेड्डी और सचीन चौधरी, अतुल्य घोष की ओर से जयंती शिपिंग कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश कर रहे थे इस उम्मीद से कि कम्पनी की किताबों से इंदिरा गांधी के बीच लेनदेन के सबूत मिल सकेंगे।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Madam, on a point of order. My point of order is this. On several occasions this issue has been raised, some letters are referred to, and so far that information is not proved correct, which could be believed, which could be verified, which could be proved to be true. If we allow these allegations to go that way under the form of reading some letter and what not, will it be proper in this House to do so? I want your ruling on this point because it should be necessarily genuine. It should be *bona fide*, it should be genuine and at the same time it should be true. So far that evidence is not there. How could that letter be read in the House?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you reading letters? I do not think he is reading letters.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): He is reading letters.

श्री राजनारायण : लेटर्स के बहुत से ग्रंथ मैंने छोड़ दिये हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

श्री राजनारायण : हम को दो चार मिनट और दे दीजिए, फिनिशिंग टच दे रहा हूँ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you reading?

श्री राजनारायण : हमने आप को बताया कि हम खत नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं। हम खत के कुछ खास पोर्शन पढ़ रहे हैं जिस पर बराबर यहां सदर ने व्यवस्था दी है...

उपसभापति : यह खत कहां से मिला आपको ?

श्री राजनारायण : इस खत की हमारे पास पूरी कापी है। इसकी आर्थेंटिसिटी को मैं कबूल करता हूँ और सिद्ध करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि धर्म तेजा ने और धर्म-तेजा की श्रीमती ने डा० लोहिया को चिट्ठी लिखी और मोरारजी भाई को भी उसने एक चिट्ठी लिखी और मोरारजी भाई ने उस चिट्ठी का उसको जवाब लिखा। उस की सारी की सारी कापी हमारे पास विद्यमान है। आप कहें तो सदन की टेबिल पर रख दूँ।

उपसभापति : ये सब खत आपके पास ही आते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : अच्छा, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है और इस बात की मैं मोरारजी भाई से आपके सामने चाहूंगा कि मोरारजी भाई इसकी सत्यता को प्रमाणित करें। उसने लिखा है :

त्रिलोक कौल ने तो मुझे यह बताया कि सभी जयंती दफ्तरों को प्रधान मंत्री से सबधित कागजात नष्ट कर देने के लिए आदेश दे दिये गये हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Your time is up.

श्री राजनारायण : लीजिये, मैं इसे फेंक देता हूँ। अंत में आपके द्वारा मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई आफिमर इस देश को किस रंग में रंगना चाहते हैं और इस देश में करना क्या चाहते हैं। क्या इस देश के राजनैतिक रंगमंच पर हमेशा करोड़पति और पूँजीपति ही नाचेंगे, खेलेंगे या प्रीवी पर्स वाले राजा ही नाचेंगे, खेलेंगे। क्या इस देश का नंगा-भूखा किसान जो भारतवर्ष की आत्मा है इस देश के राजनैतिक रंगमंच पर कभी नहीं आयेगा। बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने की बात करना या तो बन्द कर दें या जो आज राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है, जो आज राजनैतिक भ्रष्टाचार मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये। 50, 50 हजार रुपये की धैनी ले कर के कांग्रेस के बड़े-बड़े नेता विधायकों को खरीदने के लिये रात-रात भर दौड़ते हैं।

इस लिए मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस सरकार के राज्य में यह देश सर्वथा कंगाल हुआ, चाहे वह संस्कृति हो, चाहे वह सभ्यता हो, चाहे वह कृषि हो, चाहे वह उद्योग हो, चाहे वह शिक्षा हो, चाहे वह इंडस्ट्री हो, चाहे वह व्यापार हो, उस सरकार को एक काम करने के लिये न तो यह सरकार फाइनेंस बिल पास कराये और न कुछ करे, जल्दी सरकार अपना काल पूरा करे तब जा कर के यह काम होगा। मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी प्रशासन के नष्ट होने की जो प्रक्रिया राज्यों में शुरू हो रही है, जब तक केन्द्र में कांग्रेस का प्रशासन नष्ट नहीं होगा, उस प्रक्रिया में बाधा पड़ती रहेगी। इसलिए जनतंत्र के लिये, समाजवाद के लिये, मोरारजी भाई से आपके द्वारा मैं करबद्ध प्रार्थी हूँ कि हे मोरारजी भाई, इस कांग्रेसी शासन को नष्ट करने में अपनी बुद्धि में आप हमारा सहयोग दें।

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJA-GOPALAN): (Madras): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion of the Finance Bill. I am dealing only with one part of the Finance Bill and then I would like to say something in general.

As far as the tax collection and its defects are concerned, I would like to point out certain defects; if I am wrong, the Finance Minister can correct me. The entire cost of tax collection is on the increase, from Rs. 4.12 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 9.62 crores in 1965-66; that is an increase of 210 per cent. The arrears of collection are also on the increase. Expenditure on the administration side has also increased; whereas the arrears have also increased from Rs. 272 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 398 crores in 1965-66, which is almost equal to one year's revenue from that source. I would like to know what is wrong with the whole structure of the tax collecting system. Is it the inadequacy of the machinery or the inefficiency of the officers? It is neither. My own feeling is that the defect lies in the assessment of these dues. Instead of wasting our time in trying to collect taxes which cannot be collected, I think we should concentrate more on the collection of taxes which can be collected. Madam, another thing is that arrears of assessment have increased from four lakhs in 1957-58 to 22 lakhs in 1965-66. With the same number of officers that we have, I think in the United Kingdom they are able to deal with 20 times the number of assessments that we do in India. The same number of officers are employed there, but the work done is twenty times more than what we do. I want to know what is wrong with our system? And my feeling is that the defect lies in the system itself. The officers are not working in a congenial atmosphere and every action of theirs is viewed with some sort of suspicion. I also feel that it is because the income-tax law has

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been changed and amended as many times as liked by the Finance Ministers. It has become a fad with the Finance Ministers to go on bringing amendments. I do not mind if they have 400 or 500 amendments to the income-tax law. But what I want is that the system should be perfect. Let them bring forward any amendment. But they should be efficient and they should be able to collect the taxes in a proper and an economical manner. Having more and more amendments leads to more loopholes and tax-evasion. In my opinion, the administration may be run with less amendments that can improve our tax collecting system. The tax system is so complicated. Neither the tax-payer nor the tax-collector can have the faintest idea of what the state of the law is. We need simplification of income-tax collection method. I would like to point out to the Finance Minister—the least harassment should be there for the tax-payer. And from the tax-payer's point of view, I would like to say that they should abide by the law and whatever arrears they have, they have to give them. But at the same time I would also like to point out that they should not pay more. Is there any machinery for that? I do not think so. I think, in the case of any under-assessment action is taken against an officer. But I would like to ask whether action is being taken for over-assessment. My submission is that there should be a competent machinery. But the tax-collection system should be simplified so that a person can understand what tax he should pay and for what he is paying the tax.

In this connection, I would like just to mention one thing. In the morning in reply to Mr. Arjun Arora's starred question, the Finance Minister in the statement has said:—I quote—“that 4, units have been set up since January, 1966 at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi to collect useful intelligence which will be helpful in tackling tax-evasion and processing cases for prosecution under

various direct taxes.” I would like to know how far these units have been functioning and whether they have been able, in any way, to tackle the evasion of taxes, whether anything has been brought to the notice of the Government and what action has been taken by the Government.

Then, Madam, I come to the general points. Now, the Finance Minister has announced in the Lok Sabha certain concessions on certain items which I do not think in any way hearten the public mind except in regard to footwear; the Finance Minister, has announced that foot-wear would be available at that rate. Anyhow, he has pointed out about the wholesale price and it is not about the retail price.

I would refer back to the Finance Minister's Budget Speech in which he said that the cost chasing the price and the price chasing the cost should not be allowed. I do not think that in any way the prices have been brought down in any sphere and whether the Government is giving a serious thought to it. Some might say that the prices have gone down in foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh and in Uttar Pradesh. But it is only a temporary affair and I hope that the Finance Minister will give serious thought to it and set up a sort of machinery not only to check the prices but also to see that the people who charge higher prices of essential commodities are meted out serious punishment.

In this connection, I would like to say about the functioning of the Super Bazar. Super Bazar has already been mentioned by me in the Budget. People think that because there is reduced price at the Super Bazar, that affects the open market price. I very much doubt because the various ration shops which sell cereals do not adhere to the Super Bazar price. For instance, I may tell you that in Bengali Market an authorised ration shop sells black gram at Rs. 3 per kilogram whereas the same thing is sold at Rs. 2 50 at the Super Bazar. Cannot the Finance Minister see that at least the authorised ration shops adhere to the prices fixed by the Government in some fair price shops like the Super Bazars. If

those people do not adhere to those prices will he take action so that they can bring down the prices, in certain authorised shops at least? I do not know why they are not doing it

Then Madam I would like to point out that gold smuggling is on the increase, and the Government in reply to my question this morning said that they are taking steps to see that that is cured. But I also learn that there is a gold racket going on in Madras and that international gold smuggling is going on, even though the Minister has denied it, I have got reliable news about it and I hope that the Finance Minister will look into the matter and do something about it.

As far as the Gold Control Order is concerned, the Finance Minister has already given an indication that when ever an opportune time comes, he will take up the matter and I appreciate that attitude

So far as the prohibition policy is concerned when he was in Madras recently at his Press Conference he stated that 80 per cent of the people are for prohibition and that he would take the matter to the public and assess the opinion and if he is not convinced, he will retrace back. But I would like to say that as far as the Government is concerned, because they have a policy, he wants to carry on with that. But they are not willing to carry it according to the environments and surroundings that are here now. I would like to know if the Government's policy is to stick to the rigid policy of prohibition. If so they should come to some sort of decision and do something about it. We find that some States have scrapped prohibition, some have relaxed it, some are rigid about it. I cannot understand how the Finance Minister can bring about a uniform policy unless the Centre takes up the matter into its own hands and decides the policy about it. In this connection, I would like to point out that I learn that the Birlas are going to open a wine factory in Hyderabad and that

they are purchasing lands. If this is the attitude I just cannot understand what the Government is going to do. Are they playing Dr Jackyll and Mr Hyde role here?

Then, I would like to point out about projecting the image of India and I have been mentioning this in every debate. I find that our projection of the image of India is very poor altogether. We are spending so much of money in the publicity sections in our embassies. But we are unable even to project the correct image of India since the people outside India, in other parts of the world, think that our millions are starving here, that our people are riding on elephants, that snakes are in abundance here. This is the sort of image that is projected. In this connection, I would like to point an article written by Mr Frank Moraes two days back in which he has said that a foreigner had mentioned—he did not give the foreigners nationality or his name—"that the country was led by a bunch of duffers." I am sure the Finance Minister knows the meaning. And if this is the way in which our people are going to project the image of India inside the country itself how do you expect the people in other countries to know about us? I just cannot understand how you can tolerate this kind of things.

As far as sending of delegations to outside foreign countries is concerned of course, now due to economy, we are not sending any. But still this is a very wrong attitude. I think we should have outside contact. We do not even send delegations to the nearby countries, to Nepal, etc. or even to Nagaland. We do not know whether it is green or blue. I think this attitude should not be developed if you want international co-operation and international understanding for which you are striving.

I would like to say about the functioning of the autonomous bodies which Mr Rajnaram just now mentioned. I have been raising questions about a particular institution the Sangeet

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Natak Akademi since Shri Chagla was the Education Minister. It has been giving grants to the various cultural institutions. I am not just reading all the things, but I will read only about the 1966-67 Budget:-

	Budget Provi- sion Rs.	Grant actually paid Rs.
1. Bhartiya Kala Kendra.	3,500	26,000
2. Triveni Kala Sangam.	8,000	8,000
3. Adarsh Vidyalaya	1,000	7,000
4. Gandharva Maha- Vidyalaya.	2,700	12,000
5. Sangeet Bharati	15,000	4,100

I have been probing this matter for a long time and there is some malpractice in the Sangeet Natak Akademi regarding this. I have taken up this issue with the Education Minister. But I would like the Finance Minister—because the Finance Minister is also concerned—to consult the Education Minister and see that justice is done to this institution, Sangeet Bharati, which has asked for Rs. 15,000 but has been given only Rs. 4,100. Another thing that I would like to say to the Finance Minister is about the retirement age of government officers. It is a common practice to allow extensions after 58 till either the person wants or he has his influence. In this connection I want to bring to your notice the case of a Safdarjung Surgeon who has been given extension twice after 58 blocking the promotion of a young double F.R.C.S. under him. Madam; if you want the younger generation to take an active part in their duties, this attitude about granting extensions should go. The Finance Minister should be rigid in not allowing extension of service.

Lastly, Madam, I would like to say something to the Finance Minister. He is an authority on the subject and he can deal with this question of simplification of tax collections which should cause the least harassment to the tax-payer. He should also see that prices of commodities do not rise. I

think you, Madam, for giving me the time.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated): Madam, Deputy Chairman, we are back again at the inescapable annual ritual of Budget Appropriations and the Finance Bill. The high priests go on changing but the ritual remains the same. We had Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. We had Shri Sachindra Chaudhury and we have now the redoubtable Deputy Prime Minister cum Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. If we study what they have put before the House from time to time there is hardly any difference. One had expected that when Shri Morarji Desai came before the House with his proposals there would be something radical, something of real significance, something that would change the face of the country even if only slowly and steadily. I am afraid, Madam, as I study the figures there is hardly any hope left for any such feeling in my mind.

My first charge, which is a charge that I repeat because I have made this charge when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was sitting there, is that the betrayal of the rural people is going on steadily and uninterruptedly. Now I do not wish merely to get away with words like the "betrayal of the rural people". I want to pinpoint two or three things which will sustain my charge that what is going on is nothing less than the betrayal of the rural areas.

Number one; there is no programme worth the name for a tremendous drive of adult education in this country. Vast millions of people, who are illiterate, are asked to understand the Plans, are asked to line up with the Government, are asked to co-operate with what is going on. How can an illiterate people give their co-operation? How can illiterate people stand by a Government and add strength to its elbow? They just don't understand most of all these. I asked Shri Krishnamachari that he must sit down and give this country the finance for a tremendous drive of adult education. It did not happen and it is not happening today.

Madam, illiteracy and socialism are completely contradictory terms. I look around in vain in this country for real signs of socialism. I hardly see a sign of socialism anywhere in the figures presented in the national expenditure. There is nothing to show that we are building up a socialist society. We have not the courage, we have not the conviction to plumb fully for all we are worth for building up socialism. This is on one hand. And on the other, are we giving enthusiasm to capitalism? No. The capitalists are frustrated, angry and bitter. We are neither here nor there. Now what is going to be the future of a country which does not make up its mind concerning the direction it must take and having decided, has not the courage to advance fearlessly in that direction.

I mentioned the lack of a programme of adult education. I now come to the second point and I am quite sure in my mind that the Finance Minister will appreciate what I say on this point. Madam, I have long refused to agree with the cynical view held by many critics that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. I can no longer term away from this view as altogether wrong, 80 per cent. of our people are still in the rural areas and nobody knows this better than the Finance Minister. But have we on our hand, an adequate programme for rural industrialisation? I hardly see anything worth the name. When I said this to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari at one time, he said, "Yes. We are putting up a number of factories in the rural areas." But the present Finance Minister will understand exactly what I mean by rural industrialisation. Are we taking into the rural areas in an organised and adequate manner such industries as the village people can handle in their own villages and in their own homes without much capital, without much training and yet add considerably to national wealth. When Pandit Nehru came to preside over the anniversary of our Institution in South India, Ghandhi Gram, he made an admission which I have always held in my memory as something

sacred. He said that we want big industries and we are proud to have them. But before these big industries can add an inch to the economic stature of this country—it will take a long time—if in the meantime we can put something into the homes of the village people, into every village, and produce something, then immediately, we will see a change. He understood this intellectually just as he understood many other things intellectually. But somehow he did not initiate and probably his colleagues did not initiate programmes to carry out these basic ideas. Now this rural industrialisation seems to be at a dead end in this country. We have of course the Khadi and Village Industries programme and I am in intimate touch with what is going on under these headings. They hardly yet touch the fringe of the life of the people. Therefore, on the one hand, there is the absence of a great drive for adult education to lift the people up, so that people can understand what we are asking them to do, and on the other, there is no programme of putting into their hands such instruments, under such conditions as they can manage, for production from home to home and village to village. Now this is what I call the betrayal of the rural areas of India.

I then go to another aspect of this matter. We are no doubt talking about agriculture and we are no doubt doing all that is humanly possible to push up agriculture. But this is fundamental that you cannot build up agricultural prosperity without agro-industries. If the farmers or the farming communities or villages of India are merely pushed to have better agriculture but if the agricultural income is not supplemented through income in agro-industries, then we are not playing the game because you cannot build up the prosperity of a people entirely on agriculture; it has to be backed up by agro-industries and that is why I stressed the point that we lack a programme of rural industrialisation. Then, as you study the figures, you see at once the enor-

[Shri G. Rama Chandran.]

mity of expenditure on administration. I am glad that more than one speaker referred to this. Since Independence, the administrative apparatus has expanded incredibly and expenditure has increased incredibly. We have had the Committee under the Finance Minister, the Administrative Reforms Committee. It remains to be seen how the recommendations of that Committee would be implemented. If we learn from past experience, we have had innumerable committees which presented exceedingly good reports but they are on the shelves today. Hardly anything is being implemented. But talking about administration, the vast expansion in the administrative apparatus plus the administrative expenditure, one thought that comes to me, and which I would like to share with the House, is that the greatest corruption in this country is inefficiency. There is inefficiency on every side. Take the telephone system. It is a torture to use the telephone system unless you are a Minister or somebody. Take the Railways. There is so much bragging about the improvement on Railways. But people who travel long journeys in this country by rail know how inefficient the Railways have become. There is hardly a compartment in which everything is in good order. Something or the other is always wrong. There is inefficiency everywhere. You look at the offices in Delhi. Let the Finance Minister appoint a small group of watchers who will go round the offices and see what is happening. A good percentage of people do hardly anything in the offices. Many of them pull into the offices half-an-hour, 45 minutes or even an hour late and pull out of the offices 35 minutes, 45 minutes or an hour earlier. How can you build up a great nation pledged to productivity and progress on this kind of terrible inefficiency which is the worst type of corruption going on in this country? After all what is this corruption? You pay a man to do a job and the man does not do the job; but he takes the

money, he takes his salary and yet will not do the job. If that is not corruption, I would like to know what corruption means in any country. There is terrible inefficiency.

Then you look at the figures again. Here I would like to have a special say on a special problem. Ours is a war budget. We call it defence budget. Defence is a respectable name in modern times for war. You do not call the Minister a War Minister but you call him a Defence Minister. About Rs. 1,000 crores are going into Defence. Am I saying that this is wrong? Or am I saying that we can do otherwise? I am simply pointing out that round about Rs. 1,000 crores are going into this business called "Defence" which is really the business of war or war preparedness. Then look at the figures for Education, look at the figures for Public Health, look at the figures for Rural Housing etc. Look at the figures for all else which means putting happiness into the life of the people. They are fragmented, they are small fractions of the Defence expenditure. Now I would say "Let us keep our powder dry as a State. You can do little else. You are not running an ashram, but you are running a Government a Nation—State". I realise that these things have to be done. But while you are spending Rs. 1,000 crores on war preparations or defence preparations, whatever you like to call it, Gandhi's India, Nehru's India must take definite, positive steps towards peace with our neighbours and in the world. Even in the British Cabinet, there is a Minister for Disarmament. Now while we have a Defence Minister in this country, we should also have a Peace Minister. In England you call him the Disarmament Minister. But we should have a Peace Minister. Peace-making is a tremendously difficult subject; probably it is more difficult than war-making to-day. You have to build up a great apparatus for peace. We have to study where a blow for peace can be struck. We must have a full-time Minister charged with the task of collaborating with all other Gov-

ernments and peoples in the world for disarmament and establishing world peace. You have, for instance, these endless conferences in Geneva which come to nothing. Probably it is inherent in the situation. But a great Minister of Peace from this country continually attending to problems of peace and taking part in such endeavours might push the world a little nearer to world peace and I suggest that this is the least that Gandhi's India can do. I do not demand, I shall not be foolish to demand, the scrapping of defence and war preparedness. After all we are afraid of China. After all we are afraid of Pakistan. But it was only yesterday that President Ayub Khan said in a remarkably brief but absolutely clear statement, "We do not wish to attack India; it is not our intention to attack India." Either the Presidents of the Governments of the world can all be liars or they are capable of speaking the truth. And if our President is a President who can speak truth, I take it that the President of Pakistan can speak truth also. He said "We do not intend to attack India". I am not saying, therefore, that on the basis of this statement we can get away from all our preparations. But the emphasis must not be on war-making, the emphasis must be on peace-making. We should have, as I suggested, a full-fledged Ministry for Disarmament and Peace, studying the problems of disarmament and peace and helping India and the world towards that consummation.

And finally, Madam, as I watch the Indian scene, there are many disturbing signs on the horizon. You cannot have economic stability unless there is political stability. You cannot build up economic prosperity on political instability and the breakdown of every canon of political morality as is taking place in this country. On every side, canons of political morality are breaking down. I am referring to political morality as is understood between parties and parties in a democratic country. Treason to-day pays the highest dividend. If you are a traitor you become a Min-

ister. If you cross the floor and sell your party with a few companions behind, you, you get into places of power. To what a pass has this nation come? Is this the nation which Gandhiji once, rescued and took up to great heights of endeavour and achievement? Political morality has completely crashed all round. And the Congress is a party to this breakdown of political morality. In their working Committee, or somewhere else, I am not sure, they have approved of crossing the floor. Now once the Congress itself have become a party to this, the game seems to be almost a lost one. How shall we recover from all this? Poverty, suffering, the big gap between the rich and the poor becoming bigger and bigger year after year, breakdown of all canons of morality and confusion and indiscipline in the country—these are the portents of a revolution. No people least of all our people—millions and millions of them, as our people are, nearly 500 millions of people will, not tolerate the existing situation too long. Either we must guide them steadily step by step effectively through peaceful methods of development or there would be a terrible explosion in this country. As I watch the scene, the fear grows in me that there may not be in this country adequate leadership, adequate programmes, adequate efficiency and adequate understanding to prevent a revolution of that kind. I wish it will not come but if it comes, nobody would be more responsible than those who have held the power in this country for nearly 20 years. So let us take the warning. Let us study the portents. Let us not be like sparrows building their nests in the crater of a volcano. That is what we seem to be doing, sparrows flying up and down in the crater building nests. Any day the eruption may come and all these pious things we are trying to do our palliatives, will be swept away in a storm of anger, hate and violence. Let not that happen and if it is not to happen we have to work in new directions and more effectively and urgently than we are doing to-day.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh): The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated that the situation that prevails in the country cannot be described as a general recession but the 'Economic Times' has said:

"While conceding that the present recession in the industrial sector is galloping and extensive in nature, the Centre thinks that the situation does not warrant an alarmist view. **It is a temporary phase and recovery** will be swift from next year."

It further said:

"Till recently, New Delhi has been dismissing the problem as sectoral or local in character but now it has realised that it is fairly extensive and envelops a wide range of industries, whether they are agriculture-based or dependent on imports or not."

This is the *Economic Times* view dated 4th July, 1967.

In our day-to-day life we see various factories. Take for instance the jute and engineering goods and also the H.M.T. which was referred to by some hon. Member. To whichever sector you go you find the recession very visible and clear. Another phenomenon is also seen. When recession takes place, generally the prices should go down but on the contrary even though recession is admitted on all quarters, the prices are not coming down except in one case, namely, the blackmarket price of the Hindustan motor or the Fiat car. In all other cases, particularly in food and other consumer goods, the prices are still high. The main reason is this. The market is being controlled by a few monopolists who are controlling the prices. Even when the goods are not sold, they want to keep the prices as high as they are. What is the reason for this phenomenon in this country? It is not new to our country alone. I will come to that later. The economy that is being developed in India is a capitalist economy of the

old type even under the name of democratic socialism or whatever name you may give it. That is why the late Mr. Gadgil warned the country: 'Beware of vanaspathi socialism'. That is why even the Congress which professed socialism is building capitalism in this country. The capitalism in the whole world which is about 300 years old in Europe and about 200 years old in America has not solved the problem of the people, has not given a stable life to the people in those countries. I will give the survey made by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development which was reported in the *Economic Times*:

"The economic growth has slowed down this year or has been halted in the three largest industrialised countries—the U.S., West Germany and the U.K.—with repercussions on the growth in many other countries and on world trade."

It went on further:

"For the first time for nearly a decade there has been a simultaneous weakening of demand in several important countries.

"The total growth of demand and output in the OECD area may be of the order of two per cent. in the first half of 1967.

"World production increased by 5 per cent. last year, but it grew more slowly than in either of the previous years.

"The slowdown reflected limitations on resources in the industrial nations of the West and a 'distinct faltering' of farm output in the developing countries."

This is the feature. We have tacked on ourselves to the Western markets mainly and greatly—to a large extent. So the effect of the recession and other things that are taking place in England or in the U.S. or Germany are having their impact on our economy also. The basic thing is that

capitalism which has been developed or which has been going on for several centuries there, has not solved the problem. Even recently in England they advocated the theory of wage freeze and 5 lakhs of people are unemployed in England itself, where even after over 200 years capitalism has not given a stable life to the people of that country. We see the contrast. The report says: "In the communist world, industrial production grew by 8.4 per cent. compared with 8.7 per cent. in 1965." It further said:

"The survey which does not cover the Chinese People's Republic, said the rest of the communist world stepped up its production, largely because of a much better harvest."

Therefore we see the contrast between where capitalism is being practised or being followed and where socialism is followed. In one case we see recession, we see unemployment, we see the glut, we see the slump in the market. Whereas in the other place we see the gradual progress at a higher stage. In the Soviet Union, which is going to celebrate its golden jubilee in November this year, they have never seen during these 50 years any recession or unemployment. Why within 20 years we are facing all these problems? It is mainly because our economy is run on capitalist method which is a moribund method. It is already dead and it has no future at all in the world. Therefore for curing the ills or diseases that we have, the only thing to be done is to have socialism and it should be implemented in India.

For the solution to recession there are two methods. One is the capitalist way of solving the problem. The other is the workers' way of solving the problem. There is yet another also—the big monopolies. In this struggle the big monopolists, the big fish devours the smaller ones and the smaller industrialists will be wiped out from the face of the earth. They will only physically exist but they will

not exist as industrialists. There is much talk about wage freeze. Probably the Finance Minister is also advocating this policy. Why wage freeze? It means wage cut. So the wages of the wage-earners, the office clerks, the factory workers will be affected whereas on the profits of the monopolists—the Tata House and the Birla House—there will be no restriction at all. Even if there is a ceiling, the ceiling will be at fifteen lakhs or twenty lakhs of rupees. Therefore, if the wage freeze is going to come it will be resisted. Already in one form they are having it because the dearness allowance recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission has not yet been implemented by the Government for the Central Government employees. On this score the Indian National Trade Union Congress which is a wing of the Congress has already decided on one hour's strike on the Railways on September 11th. So even a wing of the Congress is forced to go on strike on this issue because this is going to affect lakhs and lakhs of workers. If the Government is going to adopt a policy of wage freeze, then the working people of India will fight against it tooth and nail with all the strength that they can command. Therefore I say that the Finance Minister and the Government of India should not adopt this policy of wage freeze. When the prices have been going up and when the prices are spiralling up, there is no point in pegging the wages. Therefore they should not think in terms of such a policy.

Another point which I want to make is this. The other day I mentioned about the economy of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Visakhapatnam. This factory has not yet come up. It is yet to come. Only the ground has been levelled and some sheds temporarily put up. But what I find is that already the funds are being squandered by a "Dushta Thriam"—by three persons. These three people have already got control over this factory and they have started squandering the funds. I will give

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the House one or two examples. The head office of this factory is here in Delhi and so they pay so much rent for the office and also for their employees who will be also getting their allowances because they will be staying in Delhi and not at Visakhapatnam. They will be some 1,300 miles away from the factory site. What is the fun of having the head office here in Delhi? Further, a Chief Design Engineer on the scale Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,250 has been appointed whose job will commence only after three years, that is to say, after the factory has been completed, not now. But he has already been appointed. Then there are designers on the scale Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,400. Three of these designers have already been appointed whose job will commence only in 1970, not now. Then there are foremen on the scale Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,400 and three of these foremen have already been selected. Their work will also begin only later on. Then there are Superintendents on the scale Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,600. They have selected people when their work will commence after this factory is commissioned to work. These people have already been appointed and the total wages of these people per year come to a lakh of rupees. I do not know why they are doing this. If the Finance Minister shuts his eyes to this, then I am afraid this factory will not come up at all because before that factory comes into being all the funds would have been eaten away by this "Dushta Thriam". The Managing Director, the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industries and the FA & CAO of this factory, these three persons are in Delhi and they are manipulating so many things. They are even issuing tenders from Delhi and contacting various concerns and firms and trying to do all these things. I would like to ask one question. If a factory comes up in any area, if that factory does not give employment to the people of that area, if that factory does not add to the prosperity of that area, why should that factory come up at all? Now the Managing Director of

this factory is recruiting people not from that area but from all over the country, particularly from Delhi itself. I will give you one or two examples. The P.A. to the Joint Secretary—Mr. S. V. Subramaniam— . . .

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Rajasthan): Which factory is the hon. Member referring to?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I am talking about Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd, Visakhapatnam. And then this P.A. of the Joint Secretary who has no qualifications whatsoever has been appointed Personnel Assistant though there is no personnel in the factory up till now. But he is already appointed since he happens to be the P.A. of one of the Directors who is also the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

I would suggest to the Finance Minister that wherever a factory is started in any area in India, the local people to the extent of 60 per cent or 70 per cent or 75 per cent—whatever it may be—should be employed in it. That principle has to be laid down. The rest can come from other places. But if this policy is not adopted then the regional differences will persist. In some cases I know these regional differences had gone to such an extent that people were killed. Unless the Government decides about this policy they are not going to solve this problem of regional differences and these differences will go on increasing.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Was not killing first started in the Soviet Union? Were not people exterminated there before the Soviet Union was established? Hundreds died before their grain depots.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: But far less than those who died in Nazi Germany.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): But Nazi Germany was also a socialist country.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: But it was socialism of your brand and not of our brand.

Now, Madam, I have to refer to another thing. There is a news item in the 'Hindu' of the 21st of July last. I am personally concerned with that news. This news item reads thus:

"Mr. Asoka Mehta, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals said in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha today that 18 Americans working with the fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam had left since a *gherao* in which actually two Americans were involved. Answering a question as to the Government's reaction to this he said: Government was much concerned over the delay that was occurring in commissioning the fertilizer plant following the dislocation of work that had taken place."

I may straightway say that this is a tissue of fabrication. This reply of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals has been inspired by the *New York Times*. There was an article about *gherao*. I know what happened. I was present in that *gherao*. I was present physically.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Did you lead it? Say so.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Why is my hon. friend, Mr. Patel, so very impatient? I am coming to that. I will give him all the facts. On the 17th of May an American foreman beat an Indian foreman who happened to be the Secretary of the union of the workers, at the works spot at 11 A.M. The Union Secretary was beaten and was bleeding from his cheek. Naturally the workers got excited. Seeing that all the Americans ran to their housing colony which is about a hundred yards away from that place. The workers also went there and sat on the road. Nobody was prevented from going inside or coming out. Nothing happened. As soon as I got the message I rushed to the place at one o'clock. Everything was absolutely calm. The workers sat peacefully. The only thing they were asking was that the American should

come out and apologise for what he had done. Nothing more than that was demanded. Those fellows refused to do it. It was hot with a scorching sun and naturally the people were excited, since the person on whom they relied was beaten. He was also excited due to the emotion. It took two hours to control the whole thing and finally at about five o'clock the American came out and apologised. If this is called *gherao* I am proud I have led that *gherao* and I own it. The only thing is, when an Indian is beaten by the American and that too at the works spot, and that too the Secretary of their union, can we not protest against it? Nobody was prevented from going inside or from coming out. In fact the Projects Manager of the Coromandal Fertilizer Factory came out and talked to me. When I was talking with the workers he came and even then he was not heckled by any worker. This can be vouchsafed by the Government officials who were present. The Collector also came to the spot at the end. He was also present. The Superintendent of Police was also present. Several other officers were also present. Have I not got the right to protest against the thing when an Indian is beaten by an American?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Excuse me for a small interruption. So far as the apology was concerned, it was all right. But after that, was something else also demanded? Do you think that was justified?

4 P.M.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: What is that?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: He is referring to the way in which the apology was made. I personally am not happy about the way in which it was demanded or done but unfortunately the Project Manager came to the workers and announced: "I am going to do this apology in this particular way."

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: What is the way?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Apology by touching the feet. Nothing more than that.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra): Did he do it on his own like that?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Let us condemn if there is anything wrong on the side of labour also.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I said I was not happy; I tried to persuade..

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): He made it clear that it was not done on his demand or the workers' demand.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Anyway, Lummus & Co. which was constructing the factory was responsible for the whole thing. Unfortunately the Project Manager was not present on that day. Next day he came and we all met and discussed the whole matter. They were thinking that he was an anti-American. We made it clear that there was nothing against the Americans as such and it was only against a particular person. Because he had beaten the Secretary of the Union the whole incident took place. Among the Americans we know there are two groups. One group wants cordial relations with the Union and another group does not want cordial relations but wants that there should be flare up in the factory every day. It was the people of that group which did not like to have cordial relations with the Union who left the factory after the incident not before that. Even then we tried our level best. We suggested to the Project Manager to sit along with the Assistant Labour Commissioner, the Union representatives and the Americans. They sat and discussed for about four hours and the Project Manager of Lummus & Co. also agreed. Those people who did not agree with the American Project Manager have left; the other people are still there and the work is being carried on. These are the facts of the case and the wonderful Minister

without knowing what it is, went on defending the American. Of course I am not surprised because he has already opened the womb of India for the Dollar kings.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Awadheshwar Prasad, Sinha, you wanted one minute to ask one question.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman, last night I was looking through the *Economic Times* of Bombay, dated 1st August. It has a six-column headline which reads, Deficit Financing in 4 months Rs. 268 crores: Despite Morarji pledge Deficit Financing goes on. And there is a beautiful block which explains that in April it was Rs. 162 crores, May Rs. 39 crores, June Rs. 13 crores and July (in three weeks) Rs. 54 crores. And among other things it says:

"Firm declarations of determination to stop deficit financing made by the Union Finance Minister from time to time have generated great hopes about at least the easing, if not complete elimination, of inflationary pressures in the Indian economy. The revelation now of the unpublicised continuance of deficit financing on such a massive scale in the opening four months of the current year cannot but kill these high hopes at least for the time being."

Madam, I do not want to take more time of the House. I would beg of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister when he gets up to reply to the first reading of the Finance Bill kindly to refer to this. This is a very important matter. The House is concerned about it; the country is concerned about it; and I know the Deputy Prime Minister himself would feel concerned about it after he has heard what I have read out from this newspaper.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR (Rajasthan): Madam Deputy Chairman, we are now on the last

round of our discussions on this very important subject of economy. I am not one of the those who had expected any magic from the Deputy Prime Minister and therefore I am not disappointed at all like my other friends. I definitely feel that he has made an earnest endeavour to salvage our economy and to gear it up. And in that direction he has definitely taken various steps. There is no doubt that we are in a very bad way. We are face to face with a big challenge and it is not only for an individual Minister but for all of us to put our heads together and to see how we can face that challenge.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.] I have not the least doubt that we are in a position to meet the challenge. We can take measures which will gear up our economy. We have been faced with certain temporary difficulties; we have been faced with certain accumulated difficulties but with a cool head I have no reason to be defeatist and I do feel that we can get out of it. But I was quite impressed by what my friend, Mr. Ramachandran, said. We also realise that this economic situation has wide repercussions, it has international repercussions and until and unless we have economic independence we cannot think of political independence and therefore it is for us to put our heads together. At present unfortunately the political image of this country is not what it ought to be. Nobody could feel happy about it. Without apportioning blame to anyone I think after few days when Parliament will go into recess, when the Prime Minister and the Ministers get time to think they will be able to turn in their minds the events which have taken place all these days, invite the leaders of the Opposition parties, sit together and see what image of the parliamentary institutions which we value so much has been projected, how we have damaged in these last four months the image of our parliamentary institutions. Is it not true that the image

of the politician today is at its lowest ebb, that the citizen today is full of contempt for what has happened in the political life of this country? Until and unless the citizen has respect and until and unless we can give respectability to the political institutions and to the politician in authority it would be extremely difficult for us to gear up our administration. A demoralised administration cannot deliver the goods. So I do think that proper attention will be paid to this important matter and until and unless this receives our first attention I think the economic policies which have got to be implemented by those in political authority and by the administration will receive a serious setback. How can a State administration which does not know what is going to happen tomorrow, when uncertainty rules, apply its mind and give of its best in such a state of affairs? Until and unless we create a climate in which we can claim the best out of the Services it would be difficult to deliver the goods and therefore I do think that we will have to pay our earliest attention to this matter.

The central point of the Hon. Finance Minister's thinking was about deficit financing, that there should be no deficit financing. I entirely agree with that. My friend from there just now read out from the *Economic Times* that during the last three months there has been deficit financing to a very great extent, to the order of Rs. 268 crores. I have got those figures with me. But if we just examine these figures we will find that deficit financing has been to the extent of Rs. 162 crores in the month of April itself. Then, it has tapered down and again it has gone up a little in the month of July. This is explained, to my mind, by the fact that the earnings have not yet started coming in and we need not get frightened or draw any conclusions. About deficit financing we will be able to judge only when we are able to put together for the whole year, what is going to be the entire income, for all the twelve months, for which the Budget

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has been presented and what is the expenditure which we are going to incur during the entire twelve months. If we find that we will be able to balance the Budget, there is no reason to be afraid of deficit financing and we should draw absolutely no conclusions. I am afraid the "Economic Times" has not given a correct interpretation to the whole thing. It has also written almost in scare

Again, when talking about our major issues regarding our economy and the major steps which we have to take, we also get a little panicky about the family planning business. I quite realise the importance of family planning but let us not get completely off the rails and talk all sorts of funny things as if we are in panic. I am very glad that today, during the Question Hour, the sense of this House was conveyed, in a way, that we should not think of abortions and we should not think of compulsory sterilisation. We should not think of these matters. This shows absolutely immature thinking. This shows that we have not got guts, we do not know how to face the situation and we are prepared to do away with all the moral side and every other side of it and we are unable to manage things because of our temporary difficulties. I strongly condemn all these unhappy and unfortunate things which do not fit in with our own background, which do not fit in with the morality of this country and standards of this country. Therefore, let us not think about these matters in that manner. Of course, we could educate our people and there are many youngmen who have voluntarily understood their responsibilities and know how to go about it.

While examining other important major issues I would like to submit to the hon Finance Minister that not going in or stopping of deficit financing alone is not going to help matters. You may have no deficit financing whatsoever and yet the economy could stagnate and go to pieces unless

and until we take other alternative measures, which gear up our economy. Our industrial sector is in great trouble. Some of their difficulties are genuine and it is no use condemning them all the time and making exhortations. It is only by economic laws and economic principles that the economy of the country is going to be guided. It is neither by slogan-mongering nor by exhortations. So, it is very essential that the hon Finance Minister sits together with his other Cabinet colleagues. Divide industries into three or four sectors. Examine both the private and public sectors. Examine what are the real ailments and what are the real difficulties of that particular industrial sector. It may be of profit to appoint three or four small committees consisting of knowledgeable people both from the public sector and private sector. Have three or four industrial sectors and ask them to examine and go thoroughly into their difficulties and problems and see what balancing things have got to be done. There are many things which we learn. Today we are importing alloy steel worth Rs 58 crores. This was imported last year. This year also we are going to import Rs 32 crores worth alloy steel and there will be a glut of it in the market. We have got capacity for certain types. We have not utilised it. We have got any quantity of ingots but we have not got capacity for sheets which are very much required by us. So many things have got to be done. So many loose ends have got to be tied up. So many small difficulties have got to be removed. These committees which I recommend should sit only for two or three months at the most. They should look into them, so that all the difficulties of the industries are removed.

I have also something to say on the agricultural side. Whatever we may think of doing about deficit financing, we should somehow gear it up. You may give up some of these big projects but the small projects which are

likely to yield results should be taken up and there is no deficit financing in any manner in their case. That is investment. Now, from the industrial sector you have got banking institutions and you have financing institutions. What about agricultural? Agriculture is in great difficulty. So far as small irrigation is concerned, there is hardly any help. There are scanty resources for medium-term loans, etc. We must give special attention to this matter. I think the Finance Minister will understand it a little better if I just put certain facts before him. I submit for Rajasthan we have got a blueprint prepared for small irrigation projects worth about Rs 36 crores, which can be taken up straightway and could be completed in twelve or eighteen months' time. You can imagine what great relief it would give to the rural population on the food front. Mr. Ramachandran was very rightly talking about the rural problems, but I do not attach that much importance to adult education as he attaches. Our people in the rural areas are better educated than those living in the metropolitan cities. They are making much better sense than these people are making here, but I do want that, instead of anything else, you must do everything possible for small irrigation. I think if the hon. Minister will look into it and examine it, he will find that the Parliamentary Committee, on which there were more than 200 Members to examine the Fourth Plan Agricultural Sector, had come to certain unanimous conclusions. That was the only Committee which came to unanimous conclusions on certain issues. I do hope that if he studies these problems, if he understands these problems he will give proper attention to them and see what he could do to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee.

Having said that much about agriculture I would like to say a word about the public sector undertakings. I said it last time and I repeat it that the public sector undertakings should be goldmines but they could also be

bottomless pits for wasting our resources. Unless and until certain measures are taken, unless and until you do the needful, they will remain as bottomless pits, taking away all the resources of the country. But if certain measures are taken, these very public sector undertakings could be turned into goldmines. Put the right man in the right place. This is the first thing. I wish the Cabinet took a complete review of the public sector undertakings to see whether the right man was in the right place or not. The second thing which they should see is, what are the inputs which are required by them for a double shift, to work it all the time? Let them provide those inputs for these public sector undertakings. I am sure if these undertakings work two shifts properly, all the time, all the year round, they will be profitable. If the management fails, then the heads must roll. If these preliminary steps are taken, for which no other recommendations are necessary, I think quite a lot will be achieved and I do hope that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will give his personal attention to this matter and do something about it.

Then, I come to public spending. Well, this is always there and when we make certain general remarks about it, they cut very little ice. This question has been examined only on its fringe. It should be reduced to its proper size and it should be examined as to what is exactly meant by public spending and what is happening to it. I have got certain interesting figures to give. Now, on 31-3-1960 the total strength of Class I Officers in the Central Government was 9,795. In 1965 the figure was 19,022. The annual growth is 19 per cent. Just think of it. Most of them to unproductive work. That is the unfortunate part of it. Class III officers, have during this period increased by 54,000. Regarding Class IV officers, we have been saying that we do not want peons, chaprasis and jamadars but Class IV officers have increased by 46,000 during these five years. I

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do not see why the hon. Finance Minister cannot freeze this. If we can freeze this, there would be no need to freeze the wages, and you must keep our people contented. I understand that this wage freeze has a meaning and it is not to be taken in isolation. When he talks of wage freeze, he first talks of profit freeze, he first talks of dividend freeze. He is not talking about the wage freeze in isolation. I want him to take a correct view about this thing and see that this thing is immediately stopped. This is the position with the Central Government. If you go to the State Governments, the position is still worse. They have had over 3 million persons in 1961 and in four years they were 3.61 million; that is, 6.10 lakh more persons have been employed during these four years. Then the dearness allowance comes. The whole taxation which you levy go in the payment of dearness allowance and in the payment of wages for these newly employed persons, and therefore that is the worst type of inflation which is responsible for the bad economy in which we find ourselves today. It may be difficult, I understand. You can create the same employment, I do not mind the same employment being created, but that employment should be performance-oriented. आज तो यह कलम घिसाई

करने वार्तों की एक आर्मी बनती जा रही है।

They are all quill-drivers. You must have persons who are producing something instead of quill-drivers who sit over the work of others, who do not permit others to do anything. At one time I myself belonged to that category. But I have been for the last twenty years trying to impress upon people that now is the time for the engineers, for scientists, and all that.

I will next go to the point to which I referred last time also, and that is about the suicidal policy of import liberalisation. I have been stressing this for the last one year. But I understand that very recently some sense has dawned upon the Finance Minis-

try and the Government and particularly the Ministry of Industry. They have realised how this policy has affected our industrial production, and it amazes me to find how these policies are formulated and fashioned, how these liberalised imports are being managed. You liberalise imports if they produce that wealth. But if you have placed an order for the import of items for which you had been given a licence, you can ask and get another licence. There is absolutely no connection whatsoever between the imports and the production. At least the imports which you have liberalised should be tied down to production. They have not been tied down to production. They have increased the difficulties of the indigenous manufacturers and they have increased the potential of the blackmarket on these imported items. This is the state of affairs. I do hope that further attention will be paid to this matter.

Then I would like to come to the question of credit facilities and credit policy. It is only in this context that we have been wanting that the banks should be nationalised. As I told you at the very outset, I do not go by any slogans, and whether you call me progressive or retrograde it does not worry me in the least. Let us examine the question in all its essentials and see how it is going to affect our economy. The more I have examined the matter the more I find that we have raised a lot of hullabaloo and noise about it. What are we going to do? At present we have the State Bank which controls about 33 per cent of capital. Even a western democracy like France has nationalised banks, which nationalised banks control more than 60 or 65 per cent of it. What is it extraordinary which you are going to do here? How are our banks functioning? Let us understand how the scheduled banks are functioning. I will just give an example just to make you feel about it. When the Finance Minister raised this issue and said, "Well, you gear yourselves up; you try to lend to agriculture; you try to lend to the small-scale industries,"

we had certain big statements by the Indian Banks' Association, and I have this beautiful pamphlet before me. They have stated in this pamphlet: "In fact outstanding scheduled bank assistance to small-scale Industries"—they are justifying that they have been doing all that is reasonably possible for the small-scale industries—"having a capital investment of up to Rs. 5 lakhs has gone up from Rs. 28 crores in December 1960 to Rs. 91 crores in March, 1966, the sanctioned limits being about Rs. 170 crores." I do not know how these figures have been arrived at because I had a statement from the Reserve Bank itself, and the statement from the Reserve Bank tells me an entirely different story. Here is the statement from the Reserve Bank. This says that the State Bank has about 13,000 accounts so far as small-scale industries are concerned. All the other scheduled banks put together have more than 14,000. As against the figure of about Rs. 170 crores, the total given by them is only Rs. 82 crores. I do not know. This is a statement from the Reserve Bank. The figures given are there. When I analysed this further, I found that all the scheduled banks' advances to the small-scale industries were limited to certain traditional industries. The important ones are light engineering goods, transport equipment and the manufacture of metal products. Here the comparison would be really very interesting. The accounts with the State Bank are 3,722. When all the scheduled banks are put together, it is 2,476. For manufacture of metal products, State Bank 1,000; those others 820. I do not know what their difficulties are but it is obvious that they have not been able to adjust themselves to the policies of the Government to help agriculture, to help the small-scale industries, and I also feel that it is the unaccounted money and these banks which are responsible for most of our difficulties. Only the other day we read that in Gujarat....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You have taken 23 minutes already.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR: When do you want me to conclude? In three or four minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. MATHUR: I did not know it. In Gujarat the rates for groundnut oil ruling quite a little earlier were Rs. 5,575 per tonne, they went down to Rs. 4,100; they went down to Rs. 3,430; they came down to Rs. 2,900. What does this indicate? There was hoarding. Who was helping this hoarding? How has this rate come down? Is it because they knew that there was a possibility of the crop coming in? How have these rates come down? It is either because of the unaccounted money or these banks were supporting. The Reserve Bank issues certain directions. I had discussions with some of the top people in the banking field—I cannot go here into all those details, it will take a long time, how they can manage and manoeuvre to bypass all the directions of the Reserve Bank in these matters. Therefore, I think the hon. Finance Minister should not hesitate to nationalise the topmost 10 or 15 of these banks and take a good care of them.

General insurance is not a very big thing so far as I am concerned. It does not make much sense to me. If we nationalise it, well and good; if we do not nationalise it, it does not make much difference.

Now, I will take up only two subjects and I will try to wind up as quickly as possible. One is about the Wealth Tax. I wish to tell the Finance Minister that the returns regarding the Wealth Tax need to be checked up. It is unfortunate that we do not know what those returns are from the various top people. If he is good enough to lay on the Table of the House the Wealth Tax returns of the one hundred top people. I think you will find a lot of information running into him that these returns are false and fictitious. You want to take

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away the privy purse. If the Nizam has got five thousand crores of idle money, you cannot get it. This money is a foreign exchange money because it is as good as foreign exchange; it is in the form of jewels, gold and all that. Now, what right any citizen has got to keep idle money when the economy of the country demands it? I do not say, confiscate it. Why should it not go to the bank and why should it not be made to give a return? At present, it is dead money; they are not getting even a single pie. Even if you give 2 per cent, he will get ten times of what he has got by way of privy purse. Then, you must have your Wealth Tax according to your socialistic pattern. How are you going to tax that wealth. If it is the studied policy of the Government that nobody should have more than Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs, then he will see what happens to it within ten years. And I do think that this question has not been looked into as it should have been all this time.

And the last point that I would like to mention is about the controls. This policy on controls followed by the Government has also been very intriguing so far as I am concerned. They first decontrolled cement. I raised the question in Parliament, in the Lok Sabha, there. They gave an increase for expansion of the industry. When I asked: "You have got abundant sugar and why you do not decontrol it now; you have got so much in stock, there is no blackmarketing, this is the time to decontrol it," he said—it is his words—"it is very essential, we do consume it, we eat sugar; I cannot decontrol sugar unless and until I have a carry-over of six lakh tonnes, I will never do it. Here is a special Committee of exports." This ignorance of the experts is one of the greatest defects of the economy. Now, they are going to decontrol sugar. When it is selling at Rs. 1.75 a kilo and the rate is Rs. 4 in the black market, are we throwing up

our hands in horror? Are we surrendering, yielding, ourselves to the difficulty or are we following some studied policy?

Iron and steel was decontrolled. They talked of the Raj Committee without understanding. The Raj Committee's recommendations were that there should be stocks built up in every State. Without building up stocks in the States, you decontrolled it. What was the result? The prices increased. Decontrol means price increase of 25 per cent. Will the Finance Minister explain to me whether the Tatas were making good profits or not, whether the Tatas were making good paying high dividends or not? If they were paying high dividends, what is the justification for the price rise in steel? And the price rise has been to the extent of 25 per cent in the matter of certain items which are needed by the small-scale industry.

About cement decontrol last year, is it not a standing scandal? What has happened regarding cement? They came here for a price rise. How have they conducted themselves? They wanted funds for expansion. But the expansion has not taken place. They had all the money, but no expansion is there. They want that the freeze on the dividend should go away, that the price should further be increased. And they have set up an organisation called the Coordination Organisation or whatever it is. This is one of the greatest scandals in history. I will just tell you what the facts are of this scandal. They collected about Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 42 lakhs in that fund. This fund belongs to the companies and must be on the account of the companies. But they are not accounted for by the companies. What has happened to these funds? These funds are chartered out for public relations of the cement industry. What are the public relations of the cement industry? Who are the public relations officers of the cement industry? Are the public relations officers of the cement industry the Members of Par-

ment of the Chief Ministers of the States? A high person holding high authority in the political life of the country—this is one of the worst types of corrupting the political life and the administration and I do wish that the Finance Minister, in conjunction with the Home Minister, takes up this issue and sees how this money is utilised. As a matter of fact this money belongs to the consumer because he has been charged a higher rate all this time. Apart from amassing a great wealth, estimated at Rs. 60 crores by blackmarketing between the manufacturer and the trader, they have this money which is about Rs. 40 lakhs and which has been used in corrupting the political life of this country. How can you have an honest administration? The central point of my friend, Mr. Rajnaram, when I entered the House, was about the anti-corruption measures. He was talking about big money, he was talking about corrupting the officials, he was talking about this officer or that officer and about the top-most people in the country, and he appealed to Shri Morarji Desai. But does he remember that the first thing that Shri Morarji Desai recommended was the setting up of an institution which will look after corruption at the highest level and that is the institution of Lokpal? What is that institution? That institution is not to be appointed like any other thing. His appointment and his terms are such as would inspire confidence in every human being in this country, because the Lokpal is not only to be appointed by the Prime Minister or the President on the advice of somebody, but the Lokpal is to be appointed in consultation with the leaders of the Opposition of the Houses and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the country. And he will be looking into maladministration and malpractices with which the top-most people including the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States are concerned. This is what we have done, this is what we have recommended. But what has happened to it? I was really amazed to read

in today's papers that the West Bengal Government does not want this sort of thing. They do not want a Lokpal. They consider it would be an interference in their affairs. If my friend who is a joint partner in that Government has any decency they should get out of that. If they want the political life to be glorified, they should support this institution. But if they are partners there and talk tall here, I think it makes no sense.

I do hope that we are on the last rung, as I submitted earlier. The country is facing a challenge and we must accept that challenge. And I do hope that we will be able to give a good account of ourselves and by standing on our own legs, will be able to salvage our economy, by not being dependent on others we will be able to give an image of this country of which both those sitting on this side as well as on that side of the House will be proud.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: One point of clarification. He said about cement. He may clarify so that a proper reply may be given by the Government. Does he mean to say that Rs 45 lakhs were collected by the Co-ordination Organisation and distributed to the various type of people and MPs? Is that what he means?

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR: That is my information. I have already tabled a question. It will come up tomorrow. And let us see what the Minister says about it. And I am going to pursue this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Banka Behary Das I may tell you that you have 14 minutes.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa): With the little time at my disposal, I will not deal specifically about all the taxation measures that we can find in the Finance Bill. I have spoken about them but still I hold the view that some of the excise imposts that have been there in the Finance Bill should be withdrawn.

[Shri Banka Behary Das.]

We say that we are living in a planned economy and the planning Commission is going to be reorganised also. But, Sir, I feel and give a warning to this Government that this Planning Commission, the way it is constituted, is not going to take us very far. We see the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Gadgil, believes in an economy of austerity. On the other hand we see the Government which, though they profess a planned economy, pursue a policy which goes counter to this planned economy.

I will not deal with all those things of which Mr. Mathur has spoken. In the papers you can see there is much talk about decontrol of sugar. There might be decontrol but a portion of it will be within the controlled economy and a portion will be outside. What has been the history of sugar in this country? I am amazed that this is being discussed in a year when we have deficit of sugar and when we get reports from the State Governments and the Central Government goes on saying that in the next year we are not going to be in a very good position about sugar and the production of sugar will be going down. That is the anticipation. And when there is a deficit of sugar and our anticipation for the next year is that there will be a further deficit, we talk of decontrol.

It is a peculiar phenomenon in this country that even those persons who believe in free enterprise, talk of controls sometimes just like politicians talking of decontrol when there is deficit and *vice versa*. You know, Sir, a few days back when the question of coal was raised and discussed and when the Government of India was considering decontrolling it because in their opinion there was surplus coal, the coalminers demanded that there should be control for another six months at least. Similarly, when we see that the position of sugar is very bad, the sugar mag-

nates talk of decontrol and try to pressurise this Government. So I do not know where the Government is going. That is why I give a warning to this Government that even if you change the character of the Planning Commission, consisting of experts, with Professor D. R. Gadgil as its Chairman, . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Deputy Chairman.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Yes, Deputy Chairman, . . . the net result will be that either he will feel suffocated and quit or he will have to behave in a manner as the politicians of this country have behaved believing in one thing and recommending another.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to say in this connection that the entire policy regarding excise duty has been misused by this Government. What is the purpose of this excise duty? Is it for amassing wealth, collecting resources for the country? What has been the history of this excise duty during the last ten or fifteen years?

Sir, when war with China came the Government needed money and the only thing they did was to increase the excise duty without caring for the economy of this country, and they got in one year, subsequent to that Budget, Rs. 120 crores out of it. If you see the entire history of this excise duty you will find that every year the Finance Minister, whenever he needs money, goes on raising the excise duty, never trying to think how the resources of this country can be augmented, never trying to think how economy has to be observed. I will just give one instance. Take the case of matches, one of the most essential goods for the rural people of this country. Can you justify in matches an excise duty which is more than hundred per cent., much more than the cost of a gross of matches? Can you justify the excise

duty on sugar? Can you justify the excise duty on shoes? Here I want to say that the entire policy of this Government about excise duty has been misused. The entire policy has been directed in such a way that they are interested only in getting more and more money.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, when the prices of some of the raw materials are rising because of the drought, has this Government ever thought of maintaining the price level, to decrease the excise duty on particular goods, specially essential goods? So, Sir, again I plead that this Government only to collect resources, without taking care of the economy, have only utilised this weapon. They know only how to augment the resources by this method.

Here I want to say that the entire policy of the Planning Commission in this country has been to have economic growth without any stability, to have economic growth with an inflationary base. I still remember that in 1954 a report was given to the Government of India in which the Government of India was cautioned to follow a policy of economic growth with stability. But what has been the result? I think, after that report the Government has gone on inflationary tendencies not only about deficit financing but in other aspects also. Now the time has come to warn them of a dangerous situation in India because of this policy of inflation. Inflation is a socially ugly and economically wasteful means of increasing investment. The redistributive effects of inflation are such that they lead to inequitable shifts in incomes, with arbitrary losses to low and fixed income groups and windfall profits to those "advantageously" situated. Inflation affects savings and investment adversely.

Some people say that it is a paradox here that when we have an inflationary economy we have a recession. That is not a paradox. That

may be a paradox according to the classical economic theory. But if you survey the economic condition of the entire world since the last World War, you will find that beginning from Latin America to entire Asia, even the developed countries of this world have suffered because of these inflationary tendencies and recession has followed in its trail. So it is not a paradox because the more we depend upon this inflation the more we are going to push our economy to a position which will bring conditions of recession in this country.

Also I want to say that during the Second and Third Plan periods the Government policy of expenditure and investment was so misdirected that the net result was an imbalance between agriculture and industrial sectors. Our policy has been a sectorial bottleneck in the economic jargon.

Sir, you know that during the first Five Year Plan we gave some attention to the agricultural sector. The climate to a certain extent favoured us and as such there was, to a certain extent, stability in the price level in the country. But during the Second and the Third Plan the direction in which our outlay and expenditure was planned resulted in an imbalance in this economy. Our planners forgot, our Ministers forgot, that the entire industrial base of this country is to be based on the agricultural sector.

The other day I heard my colleague, Mr. Pant, when he wanted to explain away the situation and when he gave some hopes about the coming climate. He said that even developed countries like the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. suffered from these climatic conditions. Sir, again I want to say that in these countries climatic conditions have always had some effect upon the agricultural sector; yet they have been successful in planning their agricultural sector

[Shri Banka Behary Das.]

to such an extent that climate has always a marginal effect on their agricultural production. I could understand if we had no planning here, if we believed in a free economy, then climate would have taken care of the agricultural sector and then the Government and the Minister could have some justification to explain away the situation. But after fifteen years of planning and spending of Rs. 20,000 crores in development sectors, if we still depend, not to a marginal extent but basically on the climate, then what will happen to this country? Sir, we know that if this country is to be built up, if we want to build up our textile industry which is one of the oldest industries of this country, the sugar industry which is one of the oldest industries of this country, the jute industry which is one of the oldest industries of this country, then the entire base of these industries will have to depend upon agriculture alone. So explaining away the situation like this, that something has happened to the climate, does not justify the wrong policy that we have followed up till now. In this connection, I will give you an instance. The price of sugar has increased at an average annual rate of 6.3% during the Second Five-Year Plan and by 3.9 per cent during the Third Five-Year Plan. And peculiarly you will find that during these two Plan periods, there are two years of decontrol followed by the three years of control. This is the way the economic policy of this Government has been carried on up till now. If we believe that this is a planned economy, basically we will have to believe that we will have to pass through a period of regulated economy. There might be temporary surpluses because of a good climate and there might be temporary reverses because of a bad climate. And for a long period this country will have to believe that without a regulated economy, this country cannot be saved. That has been the de-

bacle of this country. The planners and the Government of this country cannot make up their mind in spite of the fact that they say that they believe in planned growth of this country. If you look to the history of cement, you will find that one or two years of control is always followed by decontrol for one or two years and this again is followed by control. I cannot understand this. I can understand your mistakes for five years or six years. But if you look at the history of particularly the textile goods, cement and sugar, you will find that the Government has moved like the pendulum of a clock, from control to decontrol according to the climate of the country, not according to the needs of the country. Sir, I want again to emphasise that if we are sincere about planned development, instead of trying to explain away the situation, we should own our defects. We should say that we have made mistakes by not giving much more importance to the primary sector of this country on which only the apex of industrial and other sectors can grow.

Sir, I now want to say a few words about income-tax and also about sales-tax, though it is not under the sphere of the Finance Minister. How long are you going to lose on this account? I do not understand when some people clamour for some concessions on income-tax. When I hear from these industrialists that this is the most heavily taxed nation in the world, I would like to remind them of what happened during the Second World War. You had income-tax, you had super tax, excess profits tax and so many other taxes. But we never bothered about them at that time. Now when the country is in a very difficult situation, when virtually we have war conditions with Pakistan and China and when we are having a war on poverty in this country and when we need more of investment, is it proper for these industrialists, who never believe in decontrol or control—they believe in

control or de-control according to their own selfish ends which they want to achieve—to talk in this way? It is astonishing that they talk in this way. I would suggest to the Minister to find out a way by which evasion of tax can be stopped. I would like to make a suggestion in this connection for future action. Nowadays you are spending much money in the private sector and you are having trading relations with private persons and companies and the sources of money of these private persons and companies are the Government money only. But what happens about their income-tax? They utilise for themselves the money that they get from the Government by having trading relations with the Government. And they give a return after one year, a false return. Sometimes you book them after four or five years. That means that the money that goes to them from the Exchequer is utilised by them for their own purposes and it comes back at a reduced rate after one or two years and sometimes after five or six years. I would like to know from the Minister whether he can change the Income-Tax Rules so that the very source here can be tapped as the sources of Members of Parliament and fixed-income groups are being tapped. The moment a clerk gets his salary, he gives the income-tax. The moment a Parliament Member draws his salary, he gives the income-tax. He is not allowed even to pay the income-tax after one year, not to speak of cheating the Government. But what do these millionaires do? They do not pay income-tax like that. So I am saying that in respect of that money which they draw from the Government—I am not referring to the money they get from the consumers—if some formula is evolved by which of that money that is going to the industrialists and businessmen because of their trading connections with the Government, a portion is kept back as income-tax, I think the problem can be solved. I also suggest that the Finance Ministers of the

States should do the same thing in regard to sales-tax. Today the Government is the greatest purchaser. When they purchase things from private persons, they pay sales-tax to the private persons and the private businessmen return the same sales-tax after some years and it comes back to the Government. The money that is due to the Government is kept in trusts for a pretty long time by the businessmen and then it is paid back to the Government. This is a fantastic position. I can give a suggestion in this regard. I have discussed this with experts because I was in some way connected with the Taxation Enquiry Committee of which the Chairman of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, was the Chairman. I suggest that if the Government, instead of paying that sales-tax, keep it with them as part of the sales-tax that is due to them, then the Exchequer of the country will be benefited to that extent and these people will not get that benefit. I want to say that some device should be there because we know how it happens. The assessment takes place after four or five or six years and during this time, the money is with the businessmen. They invest it and get money out of it. And when Government goes to collect the tax, you will find that either the property has been mortgaged or he has no property or he gets a passport and flees from this country like Dr. Teja. There is no other course left to the Government than to write off the amount. So, Sir, I want to advise the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry that they should find out some way so that we can collect the income-tax on an *ad hoc* basis from the very source, that is, at the very moment Government pays them money in the course of their trading connections. This, to a certain extent, will help to prevent evasion.

Then in the end, I would like to say a few words about this price freeze and wage freeze . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You have exceeded your time by eight minutes.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS. By 5 O'clock I will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): There are several speakers. I did not want to be strict, but you should have restricted yourself.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: I agree, thank you.

5 P.M.

श्री शिवानन्द रमौल : (हिमाचल प्रदेश):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुल्क का सदन के सामने लेखा जोखा फाइनेंस बिल के द्वारा आया और उस पर काफी गौर से माननीय सदस्यों के विचार सदन के सामने आये। शुरू से जब से यह मुल्क आजाद हुआ उस वक्त से महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व के मातहत जो हमारी विचार धारा थी सादगी से रहना, ईमानदारी से रहना और ऊंचे ख्यालात बनाना। उस आधार पर हमने आजाद भारतवर्ष को चालाने का प्रयत्न किया था और भारतवर्ष में जो बहुसंख्यक कृषक जनता है जो कि लगभग 80 प्रतिशत की भारतवर्ष की आबादी है उसके संबंध में ध्यान रखा गया था कि उसकी बेहतरी और बेहबूदी के लिये इस मुल्क में साधन जुटाये जायें। तालीम का सिलसिला बड़े जोरों से चलाया, एडल्ट एजुकेशन की और तमाम भारतवर्ष के गांव गांव में स्कूलों के फैलाने की स्कीम चली और उसकी बुनियाद रखी बेसिक एजुकेशन, खास कर के देहातों में जिस एजुकेशन में खेती बाड़ी का काम छोटी छोटी दस्तकारी का काम और इसी किस्म की शिक्षा देने का प्रयत्न किया जाना निश्चित किया गया था। मुझे भली प्रकार याद है कि बेसिक एजुकेशन की शिक्षा का एक कैम्प हमारे यहां नाहान में लगा था जिसका उद्घाटन हमारे राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर-हुसैन साहब ने अपने हाथों से किया था और उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब

वगैरह के टीचर लोग शामिल हुये थे और वह शायद ढाई तीन महीने का कैम्प लगा था ताकि उनको उसमें बेसिक एजुकेशन की ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। मुझे भी इस कैम्प में रुचि थी और मैं भी उसमें कुछ ध्यान दे रहा था। तो मुझे हैरानी होती थी कि ग्रेजुएट टीचर थे वे ट्रेनिंग में तो थे लेकिन वे उस चीज का मजाक उड़ाते थे कि यह दिन भी आना था कि हमको मिट्टी के खिलौने बनाने का काम सुपुर्द किया गया है। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जो हमारी स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने वाले हैं, जो सर्विसेज हैं उन को उसमें एतकाद नहीं है जो कि काम कांग्रेस की योजना के मुताबिक उस वक्त गवर्नमेंट कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट चलाना चाहती थी। यही उदाहरण ले कर के मैं सभी चीजों के वास्ते कह सकता हूँ कि बड़े ऊंचे दर्जों के सिद्धांत हम लागू करते हैं और उससे हम मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचाने की इच्छा करते हैं लेकिन वह भली भांति इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाता और उसका परिणाम यह होता है जैसाकि बेसिक एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में हुआ कि करोड़ों रुपयों का सामान देहातों के स्कूलों में खरीद कर के रखा गया है जो कि बेकार गया है और उससे कोई फायदा मुल्क को नहीं हुआ। कई दफा यह सवाल सदन में भी उठा डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू वगैरह के सामने भी आया उन लोगों का स्वर्गवास हो गया उनका यह ख्याल था कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति का जो सिलसिला है इस को बदलना चाहिये किन्तु इतनी मुद्त के बाद भी हमारा वह सिलसिला बदला नहीं। मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो आधार काम करने का है वह चूँकि अंग्रेजी शिक्षा हमने पाई है इसलिये अंग्रेजी विचार पर ही सारा कार्यक्रम चलता है जिसके नतीजे के कारण हमारी ट्रेडिशनल चीज कुछ और है लेकिन करने का वनावटी तरीका ऊपर से

एक इंगलिश विचारधारा के मुताबिक है जैसे नशाबन्दी का सवाल है पढ़े लिखे लोग कहां तक इसके हक में हैं यह नुमायां बात है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक हम शिक्षा पद्धति को और उसके आधार पर अपनी विचारधारा को नहीं बदलेंगे उस वक्त तक बड़ा मुश्किल है कि हम मुल्क की आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊपर ले जायें।

फिर हमने ऊंचे खयाल के मुताबिक एक स्लोगन दिया कि स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करना है और स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करने के लिये हर एक की इच्छा हो गई है चाहे किसी भी तरह स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करें, चाहे पैसा रिश्वत से आये या किसी और ढंग से आये, ईमानदारी की इंकम काफी न होते हुये भी यही खयाल कि स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा हो जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं कि कहां तक हो कहां तक उचित हो सकता है। हमारा नैतिक स्तर गिरने की वजह से मुल्क के हालात कुछ बिगड़ते चले गये और आज मुल्क में इतनी अशांति है। फाइनेंशियल स्थिति ठीक बनाने की तमाम कोशिश के बावजूद भी हालत ऐसी होती चली जा रही है और अखलाक इतना गिरता जा रहा है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि जो एजुकेटिड क्लास है, सरकारी मुलाजमीन हैं वह रोजाना किसी न किसी प्रकार के जलसे जलूस भत्ता बढ़ाने के लिये, तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिये, करते हैं सारी चीजों के लिये इस किस्म के आन्दोलन चलते रहते हैं कहां तक चलेंगे, एक तरफ कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और कीमतों के घटाने का जो यत्न हो सकता है वह करना चाहिये लेकिन इसका अंत कहां होगा। लिखे पढ़े लोग, जो सरकारी मुलाजमीन हैं जो व्यापारी वर्ग है इन लोगों के पास संगठन है, विद्या है, बात को समझते हैं तो जहां इनकी इच्छा के खिलाफ कोई बात हुई उनका आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। लेकिन एक बड़ा भारी हिस्सा 80

परसेंट जो जमींदार गांवों में देहातों में रहते हैं उनका है जोकि अनपढ़ भी हैं और जिनकी माली हालत भी कमजोर है और जो संगठित भी नहीं हैं, उनकी इस महंगाई के जमाने में क्या हालत है। माननीय सदस्य शायद समझते हों कि जो जमींदार लोग हैं उन सब के पास अनाज है और वे खाते पीते होंगे लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों को ब्रता देना चाहता हूं कि देहात में यह स्थिति है कि ज्यादातर लोगों के पास दो वक्त के खाने की रोटी भी नहीं है, बड़े बड़े जमींदार जो हैं उनके पास हो सकती है, उनके पास गल्ला हो सकता है, लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे जमींदार हैं वे पत्ते खा कर या किसी और तरह से अपना पेट भरते हैं और अपना दिन गुजार रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ किसी की नजर नहीं है, गवर्नमेंट मुलाजमीन की नजर नहीं है, जो जलूस निकालते हैं उनको इसका खयाल नहीं होता कि इतनी तन्ख्वाहें ले कर भी जब हमारी यह हालत है तो जो लोग देहातों में रहते हैं उनकी क्या हालत हो सकती है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति किस तरह से अच्छी की जा सकती है।

तो मैं अपनी सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां मुल्क की आर्थिक स्थिति को बढ़ाने की तरफ इन्डस्ट्री वगैरह की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है वहां दूसरी तरफ, देहात की जनता की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय, उनकी बेकारी बेहतरी के लिये, बेहबूदी के लिये जो काटेज इंडस्ट्री वगैरह का प्रोग्राम था, जो बेसिक एजुकेशन के मातहत काम चलने वाला था, जो कि इस वक्त बिल्कुल नहीं चल रहा है, उसी किस्म की कोई योजना कायम करके उनकी स्थिति को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की जिससे कि उनकी माली हालत भी अच्छी हो और माली हालत अच्छी होने की वजह से वह खेती वारी में भी अपनी तवज्जह लगा सके उनके लिये सिंचाई वगैरह के साधन भी पैदा करे क्योंकि मुल्क

[श्री शिवानन्द रमौल]

की तमाम खुशहाली तथा समृद्धि की बुनियाद एग्रीकल्चर पर ही है, उसी की बिना पर आपका इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन भी चलेगा और उसी बिना पर दूसरे काम भी चलेंगे।

इतना कहने के बाद चन्द अपने प्राइवेट, प्रादेशिक मामलात भी इस माननीय सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि काफी दिनों की जद्दोजहद के बाद हिमालय के लोगों को एक मौका मिला कि उनका प्रदेश बड़ा हुआ। आशा है कि प्रदेश के बड़े होने से हमारी हालत भी सुधरेगी और हम तरक्की करेंगे लेकिन इतिहास से बारिश न होने की वजह से खेती नहीं हो सकी और जैसी खाद्य समस्या और जगह है वैसी ही समस्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी है। पहाड़ी इलाका होने की वजह से और खेती बाड़ी के लायक जमीनों कम होने की वजह से वह इलाका डेफिसिट रहा है। तो पहले वहां की जितनी पैदावार थी उसको मदेनजर रखते हुए लगभग 14,000 टन अनाज का खर्चा था जिसमें से 6 हजार टन इम्पोर्टेड गल्ला हिमाचल प्रदेश को जाता था सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मार्फत और 8,000 टन पंजाब के इलाके से साधारण व्यापारिक रास्तों से आता था। उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश को कतई तंगी नहीं होती थी और उनका खाने पीने का काम ठीक से चलता था लेकिन बड़ा हिमाचल प्रदेश बनने के बाद कुछ अरसे तक यह सिलसिला चलता रहा, बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ यहां चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों की कान्फ्रेंस में बातचीत हुई और पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने सिंगल जोन बनाने का सूझाव रख कर पंजाब का सिंगल जोन करार दिया जिसकी वजह से जो गल्ला हमारे पड़ोसी पंजाब और हरियाना के इलाकों से आता था वह आना बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया। यहां तक बन्दिश हो गई थी कि पकी पकाई रोटियां तक कालका स्टेशन में पुलिस ने रोक दीं और कहा यहां खा लो वरना हिमाचल

प्रदेश की टेरीटोरी में नहीं ले जा सकते। तो इस हद तक सख्ती की गई। लेकिन आखिर जब सिंगल स्टेट जोन किया तो उसके आधार पर, स्टेट लेवल पर अनाज देने पर फैसला हुआ। लेकिन उसे मंजूर करने के बाद भी उसमें बहुत प्रकार की अड़चनें आती रहीं हैं जिनकी वजह से उचित मौके से हमको गल्ला नहीं पहुंचता है? यहां तक कि पेशगी पैसा भी दिया गया। लेकिन फिर भी गल्ला वक्त पर नहीं मिल रहा है। तो इस वजह से मैं इस सदन की मार्फत अपनी सरकार से यह इत्तिला करूंगा कि खाद्य समस्या की वजह से वहां पर बड़ी भारी दिक्कत हाल के दिनों में पैदा हो गई है। तकरीबन डेढ़ दो महीने के वास्ते यह दिक्कत मालूम देती है इसलिए इसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाते हुए अर्ज करूंगा कि उस समस्या को हल करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का अहम् फर्ज है क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश यूनियन टेरीटोरी है, उसके प्रति खाद्य समस्या की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर, खास कर होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर आती है। इस वजह से वे अपने इस कर्तव्य को समझ जितनी गल्ले की जरूरत हिमाचल प्रदेश की है, जो लगभग 24,000 टन मासिक की है, वह छ्वाह पंजाब से दिलाएँ चाहे सेंट्रल पूल से दिलायें, जल्द से जल्द उतना गल्ला दिलाने की कृपा करें वरना हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों की दशा बहुत खराब होने लगी है। अब तक किसी न किसी तरह से जो मुसीबतें थीं वे झेलते गये अब उनकी सहने की शक्ति नहीं रही है, गल्ला बिल्कुल उनके पास नहीं है जब तक कि उन के पास नयी फसल की पैदावार न आ जाये। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको जो गल्ला पंजाब की मार्फत आना है और जिसका पैसा हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने दे भी दिया है लेकिन वह गल्ला पूरी मात्रा में नहीं पहुंचा है, वह गल्ला पहुंचने की सुविधा दी जाये और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को उसके बारे में इन्सद्रक्शन दिये जाय।

इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश बना

तो शिमला को उसमें शामिल कर लिया गया लेकिन तमाम जायदाद, मकान आदि जो शिमला मौजूद हैं वह हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को नहीं दिये गये।

(Time bell rings.)

दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूं। शिमला हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के पास आया लेकिन बदकिस्मती से हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थिति आज भी तकरीबन वही है जो कि शिमला न आने से पहले थी, यानी वहां को जितनी भी प्रापर्टी है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को या पंजाब को, जो उनके पास कब्जे में थी वह हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के कब्जे में नहीं दिलाई गई, जैसा कि महाराष्ट्र के डिवीजन के वक्त एक नीति निश्चित हुई थी कि जो जिम इलाके, में मकानात प्रापर्टी, जिस के हिस्से में जो शेयर आयेगा वह प्रापर्टी उसके हिस्से में रहेगी। तो जब यह सिद्धांत मान लिया गया, फिर भी वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू नहीं हुआ क्योंकि बहुत सी बड़ी दड़ी इमारतें हैं जो पंजाब और हरियाणा के कब्जे में इस वक्त भी मौजूद है और इस वक्त कई हजार लोग उस इलाके से जो पंजाब से हिमाचल प्रदेश में आये और उनकी तादाद पांच छः हजार के करीब है, जो शिमला में आए हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के पास उनको ठहराने के लिये जगह भी नहीं है मकानात, जो हिमाचल को मिलने चाहिए वे इस प्रकार बांटे गए कि जैसे दो रेस्ट हाउसेज पंजाब को दिये गये, दो रेस्ट हाउसेज हरियाणा को दिये गये, डेन्स कोली एक बड़ी बिल्डिंग है वह पंजाब को दी गई, गार्डन कैमल और रेलवे बॉर्ड बिल्डिंग में एकाउन्टेड जनरल पंजाब का दफतर है, जोगेन्द्र नगर पावर, हाऊप भाखड़ा डैम पंजाब को चला गया...

उपसभ अध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : लेकिन यह सब फाइनेंस बिल में कहां आता है रमौल साहब ?

श्री शिवानन्द रमौल : तो जो भी मकानात या दूसरी सम्पत्ति शिमला में है उनमें हिमाचल

प्रदेश सरकार को कोई दखल नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस किस्म की जो प्रापर्टीज इस वक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की हों चाहे पंजाब सरकार की हों, उनका अधिकार हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को मिलना चाहिये। एलरजरी एक बिल्डिंग है जिसमें पंजाब का सेक्रेटेरिएट था, अब हिमाचल प्रदेश को बड़ी कोशिश के बाद मिला। अभी भी वह आधा बार्डर रोड्स के पास है जो कि वे खाली नहीं कर रहे हैं तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि बजाय ऐसी हालत पैदा होने के जो हम नहीं चाहते कि पैदा हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी और यह जो मुश्किलात हिमाचल गवर्नमेंट के सामने आ रही है उनको सुधार कर हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट की सहायता करेगी।

श्री जगत नारायण (हरियाणा) : व्हाइस चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपकी बसाहत से एक सर्कुलर जो पिछले दिनों मुझे मिला है फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में कुछ हिस्सा उसका पढ़ना चाहता हूं। 5 और 6 अगस्त को यहा एक सेमीनार होने वाला है इसलिये कि जो रूरल एरियाज में अनइम्प्लायमेंट है उसके मुतालिक सोच विचार किया जाय और ये बुलाने वाली संस्थाएं है दिल्ली सर्वोदय मंडल, गांधी स्मारक निधि, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन, असोसियेशन आफ वाल्यन्टरी एजेन्सीज फार रूरल डेवलपमेंट, सब कमेटी आफ दि गांधियन कन्स्ट्रक्टिव्ह प्रोग्राम आफ दि गांधी सेटीनरी कमेटी। इसमें जो पहला पैरा लिखा है वह सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"India is predominantly rural. There is not a single State which does not face the problem of agricultural unemployment. According to an expert opinion 45 per cent or 225 millions of the total rural population subsist on sub-human standard of living, less than Rs. 10 per head per month; 50 per cent or 250 millions live on minimum human sub-sis-

[श्री जगत नारायण]

tence, living at Rs. 20 per head per month. Only 5 per cent of its population live on relative comfort."

अगर इस सर्कुलर में जो लिखा गया है यह तसवीर दुस्त है, क्योंकि जितनी संस्थाओं की तरफ से यह सेमीनार बुलाया जा रहा है उनको मेरे खयाल में हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का आशीर्वाद हासिल है और कोई न कोई संबंध उनका है, तो क्या यह सही है कि 22 करोड़ इन्सान इस मुल्क में 10 रु० माहवार फी आदमी कमाते हैं और 20 करोड़ इन्सान 20 रु० माहवार कमाते हैं। अगर यह तसवीर है हिन्दुस्तान की, कांग्रेस के बीस साल के रूल के बाद, तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उसके राज्य में जो तीन पंच साला प्लान बनाये गये, जिन पर अरबों रुपये खर्च किये गये, मगर आज इस देश में यह हालत है तो यह समझता हूँ कि यह प्लानिंग कमीशन को बिल्कुल स्क्रैप कर देना चाहिये प्लानिंग कमीशन बनने से पहले कम से कम लोगों को खाने को तो मिलता था, भाव सस्ता था। मगर आज तो हालत यह है कि न अनाज मिलता है न भाव सस्ते है, न किसी तरह की सुविधा है देश में। तो इस प्लानिंग कमीशन में हमारे देश का अरबी रुपया खर्च हो रहा है इस प्लानिंग कमीशन की जगह हमारे सेन्टर में एक प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये। और इसी तरह से हर एक स्टेट में एक प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर बनना चाहिये। जो पुराने रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स हैं, उनको दो दो, तीन तीन हजार रुपये के तनख्वाह में प्लानिंग कमीशन के दफ्तरों में रखा गया है, एज्यूटेशन डिपार्टमेंट में रखा गया है, एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट में रखा गया है और इस तरह से देश का रुपया ज़ाया किया जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्लानिंग कमीशन को स्क्रैप कर दिया जाय क्योंकि इस प्लानिंग कमीशन की वजह से हमारा मुल्क फ़ैमिन का शिकार हुआ है। इस समय हमारी हैसीयत दुनिया के सामने

एक भिखमंगे के समान हो गई है। मैं वजीर साहब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं अगर वे दुस्त हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की यह शानदार तस्वीर नहीं है और कांग्रेस सरकार को इस पर नाज नहीं करना चाहिये। उनको तो अपना सर शर्म से नीचे कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि कांग्रेस सरकार की वजह से ही हिन्दुस्तान की हैसीयत दूसरे देशों में इतनी गिर गई है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अदब के साथ वजीर साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक मजबूत फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की इकानोमी को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आंकड़े हमें रिपोर्टों में मिलते हैं, अगर उनके हिसाब से हम चलें तो हम जितना फूडग्रेन अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं उसके हिसाब से हमने 1964-65 में 89 मिलियन टन पैदा किया। 1965-66 में 72 मिलियन टन पैदा किया, 1966-67 में 76 मिलियन टन पैदा किया। अगर इस सब पैदावार का मीन निकाला जाय तो वह करीब 79 या 80 मिलियन टन पड़ता है। अगर आधा किलो के हिसाब से दो वक्त एक इन्सान को अनाज दिया जाय तो 80 मिलियन टन से हम अपनी जनता को अच्छी तरह से खिला सकते हैं। मैं कोई हिसाबदा नहीं हूँ, आपके पास काफ़ी हिसाबदा होंगे और वे आसानी के साथ हिसाब लगा सकते हैं। अगर हम आधा किलो रोज अनाज एक इन्सान को देंगे तो 48 करोड़ इन्सानों के लिए इतना गल्ला काफी है। इस तरह से जो हमारे यहाँ 80 लाख टन अनाज पैदा होता है वह हमारे देश के लिए काफी है। मगर हम बाहर से मगा रहे हैं। हमारे देश के करोड़ों इन्सान गोश्त खाते हैं और जो समुद्र के किनारे रहते हैं वे मछली और दूसरी चीजें खाते हैं। मैं उन की बात यहाँ पर नहीं कर रहा हूँ, उनको अनाहिदा छोड़ रहा हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ फूडग्रेन्स की

बात कर रहा हूँ कि हम इतना पैदा करते हैं फिर वह कहाँ चला जाता है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पहले बहुत फूडग्रेन पैदा होता था और रैली बंदर्स हिन्दुस्तान से फूड बाहर के मुल्कों को भेजा करते थे। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में 80 मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन पैदा होता है जो हमारे देश के लिए काफी है। तो क्या वजह है कि हमें दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ फैलाना पड़ रहा है ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : पापुलेशन भी तो पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गई है।

श्री जगत नारायण : अगर आप पापुलेशन के हिसाब से भी लें तो इस समय जो हमारे देश में 80 मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन पैदा होता है और दो वर्ष के लिए आधा किलो एक इन्सान को दिया जाय तो 48 करोड़ इन्सानों के लिए यह अनाज काफी है। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब इस समय हमारी पोजीशन यह है कि हमारा देश सब से ज्यादा इरिगेटेड देश है। हमें जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि इंडिया में 70 मिलियन एकड़ लैंड इरिगेटेड है, यू० एस० ए० में 37 मिलियन एकड़, यू० एस० एस० आर० में 31 मिलियन एकड़ और पाकिस्तान में 26 मिलियन एकड़ है। इस तरह से ज्यादा इरिगेटेड लैंड हिन्दुस्तान में ही है। हम अपने यहां करीब 80 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करते हैं, उसके बाद भी हालत यह है कि हमारे यहां आज भुखमरी है। तमाम मुल्कों में इंडोरा पीटा जाता है, वहां पर बक्से रखे जाते हैं ताकि दूसरे देश के लोग हमारे लिए उन बक्सों में पैसा डालें और उस पैसे से हमारे लिए अनाज खरीदा जा सके और फिर हिन्दुस्तान को भेजा जा सके। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे यहां इतना इरिगेशन होता है फिर भी डाट होता है और हमारे मुल्क में लोगों को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिलता है। अगर हम

दो सालों के डाट को भी शामिल कर लें तो फिर भी चार पांच सालों में हमारे यहां एवरेज पैदावार 80 मिलियन टन बैठती है। तो मैं बड़े अदब के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतना अनाज होने पर भी हम इस मामले में अब तक सेल्फ सफिसेंट क्यों नहीं बने और दूसरे देशों से अब भी क्यों मांग रहे हैं ? क्या कहीं पर चूहा अनाज खा जाता है, क्या हमारा प्रोक्योरमेंट ठीक नहीं है, तो मैं यह वजीर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शू पिन्च कहाँ पर करता है ? इसके मुताल्लिक जो आंकड़े हैं उन्हें हमें बनलाना चाहिये।

आज हमें देश की इकोनॉमिक लाइफ को मजबूत करना है और इसलिए यह निहायन जरूरी है कि जो अनाज की कीमत है उसको हमें सारे मुल्क के लिए मुकर्रर कर देना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर अनाज मिल सके। अगर हम कीमत फिक्स कर देने हैं तो जो दूसरी चीजें हैं वे भी सस्ती मिलेगी और इससे देश की इकानोमी दुरुस्त होगी। इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जो इन तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप यकीनन इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि अनाज सस्ता मिले और सारे देश में एक ही कीमत पर वह मिल सके। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि पंजाब में तो गेहूं 80 रुपया क्विन्टल बिके और मद्रास में 160 रुपया क्विन्टल बिके।

यह जो फर्क है, वह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं उनकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे अपने इलाके से दो तीन खत मिले हैं जो कि मैं उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने खत में एक तस्वीर पेश की है इस बजट के मुताल्लिक। मैं वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, दो मिनट में इन खतों को पढ़ दूंगा।

"You are well aware of the fact that India's export earnings have fallen to a great extent since deval-

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valuation of Indian currency. Generally if currency of a country is devalued, its exports are boosted like anything but on India's economy this devaluation has brought adverse effects. This is because the Government of India imposed heavy export duties on the main traditional exportable items of India just like jute products, tea, cotton, rubber, etc. This imposition of heavy export duties has hampered the exports of India very badly. On one side our Government wants to earn more and more foreign exchange and boost its exports but on the other hand it wants to earn revenue by imposing heavy export duties and is not giving any fruitful initiative to the businessmen to export their goods to foreign countries. This type of trade policy of the Government of India is very shocking.

"Jute products, i.e., hessian and sacking are the main traditional items which earn about 35 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by India but it is regretted that after devaluation the demand of jute goods in foreign countries has declined to a considerable point. Pakistan is our keen competitor in jute goods and it has boosted its export of jute products to a great extent. Pakistan gives about Rs. 400 per tonne as subsidy to its exporters of jute goods whereas our Government charges heavy export duties from these items.

"No doubt in the Budget for 1967-68 presented to the Parliament, our hon. Deputy Prime Minister of India and Minister for Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, has reduced the export duties and thus tried to give some relief to the jute industry but this relief is so negligible that it hardly makes any benefit to the exporters or initiates the foreign buyers to buy goods from India. Pakistan's goods are cheaper and they prefer to buy the same. So our jute industry is facing the same difficulty which it faced before Budget."

इन बातों में जो कुछ लिखा है वजीर साहब को इसके मुतालिक जवाब देना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही पंजाब एक बार्डर प्राविन्स है। यह आपको पता ही होगा कि पिछली जंग में उसने बहुत सफर किया। आज वहां पर हालत यह है कि जो इन्डस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जो आइरन की चीज़ें बनती हैं, वे बिल्कुल स्टैंड स्टिल हो गई। मैं वजीर साहब की खिदमत में यह पढ़ देना चाहता हूं।

"The iron and steel re-rolling mills of Punjab are faced with a serious crisis caused by an increase of about Rs. 87 per ton in the price of raw material. A spokesman of the Association of Re-rolling Mills in Northern India told this correspondent here yesterday that nearly 50 per cent of the total 140 mills in Punjab had already closed and the remaining were waiting to follow suit any day.

"Huge stocks of finished goods including flats, rounds, angle irons, channels, etc. have piled up with the mills because of very poor demands, he said.

"The increase in the price of raw materials including billets, blooms, defective billets, scraps, etc. has followed the decontrol of prices and distribution of iron goods.

"As a result of this increase the total cost of production has gone up to Rs. 769 per ton he said. This includes the cost of raw material at Rs. 620 per ton, the cost of fabrication at Rs. 130 per ton and sales tax at Rs. 19 per ton.

"The finished goods were fetching only about Rs. 725 per ton—a clear loss of Rs. 44 for every ton of goods produced by the mills.

"Punjab accounts for nearly 23 per cent of the total re-rolling mills in India."

उन्होंने आगे यह लिखा है कि हम पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिले तो उन्होंने कहा

कि यह काम सेंटर का है, वही इंटरफीयर कर सकता है, हम इंटरफीयर नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह रिलीफ आप को वहीं से लेना चाहिये। तो मैं वजीर साहब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो वहां पर री-रोलिंग मिल्स की डिफिकल्टी है, इसकी तरफ वे ध्यान देने की कोशिश करें।

इसके साथ ही, वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय मैं बड़े अदब के साथ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो सेल्स टैक्स है, जिसकी वजह से आज लोगों को बड़ी तंगी हो रही है, यह फर्स्ट स्टेज पर लगाना चाहिये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह जो सेल्स टैक्स है यह यूनिफार्म रेट पर होना चाहिये। इससे कंज्यूमर को बहुत फायदा पहुंचेगा। आज इसकी पोजीशन यह हो रही है कि जो सेल्स टैक्स लगाने वाले दूकानदार हैं, वे यह सेल्स टैक्स ले भी लेते हैं, लेकिन वे गवर्नमेंट को पूरा सेल्स टैक्स देते नहीं हैं। उनको यह इजाजत है कि वे तीन महीने या छः महीने बाद सेल्स टैक्स जमा करायें। फिर वे यह करते हैं कि जिस आइटम की वे रसीद कंज्यूमर्स को देते हैं, उसका सेल्स टैक्स वे जमा करते हैं। वैसे वे चाहे रसीद दें या न दें, लेकिन वे सब पर सेल्स टैक्स कंज्यूमर से ले लेते हैं और खुद सेल्स टैक्स उसी आइटम पर देते हैं जिसकी वे रसीद देते हैं। इस लिये अगर आप फर्स्ट स्टेज पर सेल्स टैक्स लगायें तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि इससे गवर्नमेंट की आमदन में इजाफा होगा और इसके साथ जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं उनको भी फायदा पहुंचेगा। इस वक्त कंज्यूमर की यह हालत है कि सेल्स टैक्स उनको एक दफा नहीं, तीन चार दफा अदा करना पड़ता है। तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि अगर आप वाइस रिलीफ देना चाहते हैं लोगों को, जैसा कि आपका ख्याल है, तो आप को इस सेल्स टैक्स के मुताबिक सोचना चाहिये और इसको फर्स्ट स्टेज पर लगाना चाहिये, जिससे लोगों को रिलीफ मिल सके।

वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, यह जो बैंकों के मुताल्लिक आजकल चर्चा चल रही है, उसका मुताल्लिक मैं वजीर साहब की नोटिस में एक दो बातें लाना चाहता हूं आप की इजाजत से। आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी है कि आपने मुझे इतना टाइम दिया। बैंक के जो एक बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं उन्होंने मुझे एक चिट्ठी लिखी है उसके दो तीन पौर्षन्स मैं वजीर साहब की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने यह मुझे लिखा है:

"In India all the banks are controlled by one group of industrialists or the other, as they are holding more than 50 per cent shares of these banks in different names. Due to these reasons, all these groups are getting largest advances from these banks whereas the middle-class and the poor class people are having no advantage."

उपसभध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : जगतनारायण जी, चिट्ठी की पूरी नकल आप भेज देंगे तो उस पर ज्यादा गौर हो सकेगा।

श्री जगत नारायण : थोड़ी सी हमें इजाजत दे दीजिये। बस थोड़ा सा और पढ़ूं।

"At present, there is a great shortage of foodstuff in our country. It is necessary in order to improve the situation of the food that the agriculturists should have been given the greatest advantage from these commercial banks so that the position of the food shortage would have been over. But none of the commercial banks in our country is giving the help to the agriculturists with the result our food problem has not solved yet. Rather it has gone worst. Not only this, but the small scale industries people are also getting very little advantage from these banks, except the State Bank of India, which has started a separate section at their respective branches to help the small scale in-

[श्री जगत नारायण]

industries and that, too, takes long time for giving the sanction of loans to these people. If a proper check is made, it will be found out that all these commercial banks are giving the maximum advantage to the group of industrialists. Either they are getting the advantage from their own banks or from other banks by way of mutual help to each other."

तो मैं उनकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि रूरल एरियाज के लोगों को बैंक्स की तरफ से कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये बैंक्स की तरफ से कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है। मैं खुद जर्नेलिस्ट हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि स्माल न्यूजपेपर्स के जो अखबार नवीस है उनको भी बैंक की तरफ से कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है। ये जो कामर्शियल बैंक्स हैं इनको बड़े बड़े आदिमियों ने अपने लिये बना रखा है ताकि वे अपना पेट भर सकें। मैं बड़े अदब से उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूँगा कि जो बैंकों की पालिसी है उसके मुतालिक भी वे सोचने की कोशिश करें। यह ठीक है कि कामर्शियल बैंक पर वे रिजर्व बैंक का चैक लगाते हैं। मगर रिजर्व बैंक में भी उतना हो करप्शन है जितना इन बैंकों में करप्शन है। इसलिये जब तक रिजर्व बैंक में करप्शन खत्म नहीं होगा तब तक इन बैंकों का करप्शन कैसे खत्म हो।

अब, वाइस चैयरमैन महोदय, आप की वमातत से मैं बड़े अदब के साथ डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर वे यह चाहते हैं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की इमेज बनायें, चाहे वह फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन हो, चाहे इकोनामिक पोजीशन हो, तो उनको इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि चाहे, हमारी फूड की समस्या हो, चाहे हमारी अनाज की समस्या हो, वह पूरी तरह से हल की जाय,। प्राइसेज फिक्स्ड हों, नार्मल प्राइसेज हों और यह नहीं हो कि सात आठ गुना प्राइसेज बढ़ जायें। इसके लिये उनको चाहिये कि जितना उनका ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उसको वे स्लैश करें, इस प्लानिंग कमिशन को खत्म करें और ये जो ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी एडोशनल सेक्रेटरी और बड़ा-बड़ा अमला है, इसको खत्म करने की कोशिश करें अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं यकीन से समझता हूँ कि वे फूड की समस्या को भी हल कर सकेंगे। आप का बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 3rd August, 1967.