

MR. CHAIRMAN: Copies have been circulated. It is agreed now.

ENQUIRY RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

IMPOSITION OF SECTION 144 IN NEW DELHI

SHRI K. P. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Motion. In today's papers we see that section 144 has been imposed in New Delhi in order to prevent the Central Government employees from taking out a procession and making a representation to the Prime Minister. Now, we had a similar thing very recently. I do not know why this section 144 has been imposed. When the Government has not been able to come to a decision regarding the D.A. issue and they are prevaricating on the issue, the Central Government employees are naturally agitated. Two instalments of DA. are due to them. This time if they want to take out any procession or make any representation to the Prime Minister, I do not know why they should be prevented from doing so. Two or three of their men can be met and the Prime Minister and Government must receive their memorandum. Why should Government impose section 144 and then bring in the question of prestige and such things? The Council naturally will have to take out a procession.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have stated the matter and the Government will look into it.

SRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh) : This is a serious matter *viz.*, the imposition of section 144. Previously the practice has been that several demonstrations have been allowed to come near Parliament and make representations and also to go to the residence of the Prime Minister. But for the last few months we have been noticing that any genuine demonstration that was sought to be

brought out had been prevented by the imposition of section 144. Therefore, we would like to know what is the danger in allowing a democratic expression of popular opinion either near Parliament or near the residence of the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your view. Nothing more. Next item; further consideration of the Finance Bill. The House will sit through lunch and the Minister will reply at 4 p.M.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1967— *continued*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. R. T. Parthasarathy, Mr. Kota Punnaiah, Mr. R. P. Khaitan, Miss Mary Naidu, Mr. A. M. Tariq, Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, Mr.- Mallikarjundu.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU (Andhra Pradesh): I am here.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of all those who are not here are cancelled.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman, while you should impose some penalty on the Congress Benches, you should give me the first chance.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Mallikarjunudu.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: Madam Deputy Chairman, it now seems to me that our economic situation is somewhat paradoxical. It is caught between two contradictory forces which are pulling in opposite directions. On the one side there are the forces of inflation, and on the other there are the forces of recession. It is just like a country battling against two countries, fighting on two fronts. If Pakistan and China were to choose to attack India, then we

have got to fight on two fronts. Similarly, our Government has to fight this problem on two fronts, namely, on the front of inflation and on the front of recession. Of course I know comparisons are odious, but if I am allowed to institute a comparison I would like to say that the present economic condition is like the condition of a patient who is suffering from tuberculosis and diabetes at one and the same time.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL
(Gujarat); Galloping tuberculosis.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: It presents a number of difficulties to the doctor who undertakes the treatment. A diabetes patient requires under-nourishment and under-feeding, while a tuberculosis patient requires more nourishment and greater feeding. If steps are taken to fight inflation, they may aggravate the situation in regard to recession. If on the other hand steps are taken to fight recession, they may aggravate the forces of inflation. That is the Paradoxical position in which we find ourselves today unfortunately.

Madam, I should congratulate our Finance Minister on the bold step he has taken in order that deficit financing is avoided once and for all. It is that step that may control inflation to a certain extent, because there is no doubt that deficit financing is the most important if not the sole cause of this inflation. That is exactly the reason why our Finance Minister has laid his finger rightly on this point and put a stop to this process of deficit financing. We are now facing what is called recession. What is this recession? It is reflected in two ways. One is the slow growth in industrial production. We have been told in the annual Plan that our industrial production has fallen very much. The increase is only 3.2 per cent this year while in 1960-61 it was 7.7 per cent and in 1962-63 it was 8.5 per cent. We therefore find that there is a con-

siderable fall in the rate of our industrial production. Madam, the fall in industrial production is one of the manifestations of this economic recession. This shortfall in production is said to occur not in all sectors of industry but particularly in certain sectors of industry which manufacture capital goods. This short-fall is ascribed to certain causes, material and financial causes. The material causes are in the nature of inadequate supplies of raw material, spares and components and under-utilisation of capacity, which in turn causes shortfall in production. If this material cause is to be removed, we have got to see that sufficient materials in the nature of raw materials, components and spares are supplied. Secondly, there are the financial causes. The short-fall may be due to want of investment. That investment is to be found in order to make up that cause. Of course we know that our national income also is not rising as we expected, with the result that there is a fall even in our savings. Unless our income increases there cannot be savings for investment. Savings can be effected only in two ways: either by increased production or by reduced consumption. When we are not able to increase production due to various causes, then the only course left open to us is to reduce consumption and effect savings.

I would like to say that savings also should come not from printed money but from real, genuine savings. Of course finances can be had either from our domestic savings or by borrowings. If we begin to borrow, other difficulties come in. So we have to avoid foreign borrowing as far as possible. Moreover if we have got any foreign assistance in the shape of non-project aid, that has to be applied to various other things. So what we can do at present is to effect some domestic savings which could be invested in our industry, which may give rise to increased production. That seems to be the logical position. So I would like to say that this question

[Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu.]

of recession is to be tackled by effecting savings and investing, them in industry with the result that industry can produce more goods. That is so far as the production side is concerned.

The second aspect of the matter is that there is a slackening of demand, as I have already said. There are two ways in which this situation can be reflected. One is the shortfall so far as production is concerned and the other is the slackness in demand. How can this slackness in demand be met? That is one question which is an objective question, which we have got to answer. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has already taken some steps in this direction in the shape of the liberalisation of the credit policy. Of course^ there is the danger of aggravation of the inflationary tendencies if the credit policy is liberalised. But care should be taken to see that this credit is properly utilised and does not go in directions which may aggravate the inflationary situation. In that behalf, I believe that our Finance Minister will take the necessary steps to see that the credit liberalisation will not be misused and that it will go in the direction of stimulating the demand, which may counteract the forces of recession. That is my submission. I am glad that the Finance Minister has already taken some steps and that the Reserve Bank has also taken certain steps towards the liberalisation of the Credit policy, and I believe it will go, a certain extent, in easing- the situation and releasing some credit which may stimulate demand and may counteract this tendency of recession. If these two forces of inflation and recession are counteracted—and they must be counteracted—then in that case, our economy, I believe, would be stabilised and we will march forward towards prosperity.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Madam Deputy Chairman, on the Finance Bill,

my leader has dealt with the (•.clinical aspect. I will only make some general observations. The very much publicised concessions given by the hon. Finance Minister amount almost to nothing, the common man is not going to benefit out of them. In fact, nobody would benefit out of these concessions and the Government is not going to lose anything because of these concessions. We know that the Government does not have to lose because of these concession and that no benefit is going to accrue to the common man. That is why he has readily agreed to grant these concessions.

Now, every hon. Member in this House has agreed that there is an industrial recession. Some of them have tried to explain it away, some of them have tried to justify it. But I am one of those who are of the opinion that this industrial recession is more due to the uncertain climate prevalent in the country because of the wrong policies of the Government than to anything else. We have been indicating those wrong policies for the last seven or eight or nine years. As long as these are not eradicated, as long as these are not streamlined, we shall go on indicating about them whether the Government pays any heed to them or not because we think that these matters are important matters of public interest and that it is our duty to indicate to the Government and, through this House, to the country how things should be set right.

.Now, one of the things that we have been always indicating to the Government is about the controls that stand in the way of progress. I am extremely happy and I have to compliment—I am happy about it that I have to compliment—two of my Congress colleagues here in this House for their courage in the matter. They are Mr. Kulkarni and Mr. Dharia who are taken to be almost fellow-travellers. On other matters, their views are wellknown but on this particular matter, I am happy that wisdom has

dawned on them. They are the persons—I read in the newspapers—who are pleading for decontrol so far as cotton is concerned. Now that people who used to plead for extreme left things have come round to our point of view, that in itself shows how right we are.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): We have made constructive suggestions, not left.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We have also been constructive. You are constructive in two items only in one item in suggesting decontrol. But we have been doing it all the time, in all matters. That itself shows how constructive we are and how destructive you were and how constructive you have started to be. Therefore, Madam, now it is

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Why do you suppose that you are saying the right thing "at the right moment"?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We have been saying the right thing all the time. I am happy that one or two of you speak the right thing at the right moment. I am happy about it. I do not decry you, I compliment you. You must take it as a compliment. These controls must go. Now, there is some wisdom that has dawned on the Congress Party. I hope that the "Finance Minister who is more a practical man than a theoretician unlike the bearded gentleman in the Treasury Benches, Mr. Asoka Mehta, "whom I consider to be an utter fellow-traveller..... (Interruptions.) He, Mr. Asoka Mehta, not you.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Do you know the meaning of it?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I know you as much as I can know you. I know what a fellow-traveller means. The meaning becomes all the more clear ...

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SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You do not know the meaning of fellow-traveller.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I did not mean you when I said that it was a bearded gentleman. There is no other bearded gentleman who occasionally adorns those Treasury Benches.

Now I hope that the practical man that the Finance Minister is, he would look into these things seriously and try to introduce decontrol as far as it is practicable and possible

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: He is not prepared to oblige you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: . . . within the scope of his limitations. His limitations I know. He is surrounded now by many of the fellow-travellers. Yes, there are many travellers who have percolated into the Congress without, probably, the knowledge of the top men and they have become regular Congress members. Now, a party functions "towards" to my left, which is called the Communist Party. There is another party there; 50 per cent, or maybe a little less of it, is Communist even in the Congress. Those Communists have got into it. They have got into it with the idea of sabotaging everything in this country so that they could take over. The Communists here, outside the Congress and inside the Congress would immediately merge and take over the administration. That has been their *modus operandi* elsewhere; that is going to be their *modus operandi* in this country also and therefore the Government must be warned about it.

Madam, now, my first suggestion therefore is that this uncertainty must end. Without the ending of the uncertainty, there cannot be any stabilisation either in industry or in the economic field. However you may plead for stabilisation, unless you go deeper into the maladies—you should not go merely on the

[Shri Lokanath Misra.].

surface—you cannot stabilise your economy. Therefore, these are the maladies that have to be rooted out and control is one of them. Now, with certainty in the business field coming in, probably things would improve much more, beyond recognition. Everybody feels that there is an uncertainty in business. In the morning, I hope, Madam, you were there when the monopoly question was taken up. What is monopoly? Monopoly can only be indulged in by one man. If one man is given certain opportunities which are denied to others, it amounts to monopoly. Where is monopoly in this country? There may be a certain concentration of capital. Our Communist friends in the Congress and the Communist friends outside are confusing the entire issue. They are talking about it as if it is something very degenerated. They say that this monopoly has invaded the country and we must get rid of it. Madam, where is monopoly? There is absolutely no monopoly. Probably even the Ministers get scared by the shoutings from the friends opposite and the fellow-travellers. The Minister himself is in a state of confusion. This uncertainty must end.

Our friends here shout so much about the closure of this mill, that mill and a third mill. They do not know the deeper malady which is there. The malady is that you have now put a stop to the managing agency system. Previously it was managing agencies that used to deal with the banks. Against personal guarantees of the managing agents money used to flow in for the running of the mills. The sugar mills particularly and the jute mills and the cotton mills were being managed by managing agencies. Now after you have discontinued these managing agencies there is bound to be shortfall. There is bound to be chaos. There is bound to be confusion and lack of funds. Where would the funds now come from?" Unless some-

body is a guarantee no-bank is going to give money to a particular mill. And who would become a guarantee unless he has some interest in the business? That is why it has come to a closure. No amount of shouting here that our sugar industry is failing, our steel industry is failing, our cotton industry is failing or our jute industry is failing is going to help these industries. Any amount of prejudice, any amount of shouting, any amount of slogan-shouting is not going to put the business in its proper track. You must find out what are the deficiencies and how can we help it out. Instead of giving constructive suggestions, our friends are always anxious to destroy everything in the country so that they can plead their own case. On the other hand, the Government, instead of being watchful about their *modus operandi* and their designs falls a victim to these tactics and give answers to questions which would confuse the entire country.

Now, Madam, my third point is; about these public sector undertakings. A lot has been said about them. A lot has been said also about the losses incurred in these undertakings and the way we have pampered them today. Mr. Mathur, who is a Member of the Administrative Reforms Commission, suggested yesterday that there should be some committee to go into this. He hopes that probably with the appointment of such a committee things would improve. Madam, we appointed a committee, called the Public Undertakings Committee. It has been looking into the affairs for the last two years and in the meantime losses have gone up. With the committees that you appoint the losses go up because the things which were not visible on the surface would come to the surface after committees are constituted. The work of the Committee is to go into the details of the working.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA
MATHUR (Rajasthan): I wanted the
Committee to take note of the imme-

diate difficulties and do it within two months' time.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: That is right. I agree with you. So far as the appointment of committees is concerned that is not going to improve matters because the committees would only bring to the surface what is deep underneath; that would be unearthed. Suppose you say that you have incurred a loss of Rs. 600 crores. With the appointment and enquiry by a committee you may add another Rs. 200 crores and the loss would be Rs. 800 crores. You see, the loss is there but it is not evident. The committee would bring it to the notice of everybody in the country. So the Government has to be more watchful about it. They should now take a policy decision whether any more funds should be invested in the public sector or not. In the private sector, as you know, Madam, it is one's own money that is invested and he cares much more for it than a General Manager or a Chairman of the public sector undertaking. I have had the privilege of serving in the Committee for the Public Sector Undertaking for two years and I know how they behave.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: As a non-attending member.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Not as a non-attending member but as an interest-taking member. Anyway, that is for you to say but I was an interest-taking member.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Non-attending members are from the opposite side.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Instead of our having so many steel factories we are going to add another to it, namely the Bokaro Steel Plant. In the case of the Bokaro Steel Plant the Russians had given an inflated estimate. The Government of India were themselves satisfied that it was an inflated estimate. They requested

the Russians to put it down, to revise the estimate. But they did not care for it. They do not care for what the Government of India suggests or says. They want to have their own way. And the Government of India does not have the audacity to offend the Russians. That is how it is going to come up because it is ultimately the Government of India that has to yield, not the Russians, who are not even prepared to revise their estimate even though the Government of India is convinced that it is an inflated estimate, and we are going to start the factory with an inflated estimate. Naturally the cost would be more and the production would be less and the losses would be more. Madam when there are so many factories in the country with idle capacity, they can produce much more. Instead of using that idle capacity, why go in for a fourth steel plant? Is it just because the Russians want it? Are we going to be dictated by the Russians as to what we should do and what we should not do? When you have unutilised capacity in your existing mills why are you in a state of uncertainty and confusion?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five minutes more.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Madam, parties which are having less number of Members than ours got 40 minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Of this Bill? No.

¹ SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Please give me five minutes more. Yesterday Mr. Sinha pointed out to the hon. Finance Minister about deficit financing. Even though he had assured this House and the country that he would indulge in it, he tried to explain away by saying that this deficit financing was indulged in before the Budget came. That is not a fact. From the newspaper report which he read yesterday, I will bring to the notice of

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

the hon. Finance Minister what it says:

"In this context, it is significant to note that the seasonally adjusted money supply with public fell by 1.1 per cent, in April^ but during the susequent period, it has been increasing at the rate of 1.1 per cent, for, in absolute terms, about Rs. 50 crores every month."

"Every month" after April.

Therefore, he cannot justify by saying that it was before the Budget was presented to the Lok Sabha that deficit financing was indulged in.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD (Maharashtra): What paper?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Economic Times'. Madam, if what the paper says is right, then we have been misled by the hon. Finance Minister. Madam, it is very wrong for the hon. Finance Minister to either mislead the country or both the Houses of Parliament. I hope he would clarify the matter and not only the matter which was raised by Mr. A. P. Sinha because it specifically says that Rs. 50 crores extra money has been printed even after April.

Now, Madam, I will deal with the high cost of administration. The Administrative Reforms Commission has been reviewing matters from time to time and submitting their interim reports. I do not think they had the time to go into this most important and urgent business facing the country. I do not know if xhe Government of India have requested the Administrative Reforms Commission to go particularly into this aspect and suggest something or submit a report.

1 P.M.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): It is in the terms of reference.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Yes, it is there, but this is a most urgent

question and they should have gone into it first. May I have an assurance from the Minister now that he would immediately request the Administrative Reforms Commission to go immediately into this matter of reorganisation of the administration with a view to bringing down the cost of 'ad-ministration and introducing economy?

Now, Madam, I would go to Income-tax. Now so far as income-tax is concerned, you must have noticed that I have been taking up one or two cases on the floor of the House. Last time it appeared to me that the Finance Minister was trying to shield Mr. Biju Patnaik

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): Mr. Biju Patnaik again.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He costs me and the country Rs. 4 crores. He might not be costing anything to you. Therefore, I have been urging that the Finance Minister should do something to realise -the money. The other day, the Minister of State for Finance gave me the information that Mr. Biju Patnaik has an asset of Rs. 26 lakhs. I would add further to his information that the house that used to belong to him at 3, Aurangzeb Road has already been sold away in the meantime, in the last 15 days, after the information was collected. It has been sold to M/s. Misrilal Jain for Rs. 14 lakhs. So if you deduct this amount of Rs. 14 lakhs from that Rs. 26 lakhs, the balance is Rs. 12 lakhs that is,- he is now in possession of only Rs. 12 lakhs.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Where will that amount of Rs. 14 lakhs go?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He has taken away that, Rs. 14 lakhs. He is trying to convert all his assets into cash now, because he has a tremendous amount of arrears hanging on his head. Naturally he would try to convert everything into cash. And what is the Finance Minister doing? The

reply he gave the other day was— flow can I prevent somebody from selling away his property?' Can't you go to the court?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I can't.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Why not. You can go to the High Court and plead before the High Court that properties are being sold away and you have to realise income-tax. If a common man in the street can go to a court of law to prevent somebody from selling away his property, if he has some money to realise from him, why can't the Government do it?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : He may be selling his properties to have the money to pay income-tax.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Biju Patnaik is a Congressman and, therefore, I know him . . .

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: He is more reliable than you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Therefore, I am again reiterating the same thing just for the information of the hon. Finance Minister so that ultimately he cannot explain away the thing by saying that he did not know that Mr. Biju Patnaik was selling away his property. I have brought everything to his information and if he cannot do anything in the matter, the entire responsibility will be his, nobody else's.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: You can go to the court against me.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I will go to the people of India and say Mr. Morarji Desai was in the pocket Of Mr. Biju Patnaik.

AN HON. MEMBER: He U already in.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Whether he is In there or not, that com-

ment I am not going to make now. But once I find that money is not realised and Mr. Biju Patnaik goes scot-free, I will say Mr. Morarji Desai was in the pocket of Mr. Patnaik.

Now let me go to the next point, about weights and measures,

SHRI A. M. TARIQ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Morarji Desai is top big for his pocket.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He has got larger pockets . . .

(Interruption)

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: He can take you in his upper pocket.

(Interruption)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He is carrying all the A.I.C.C. members in his two pockets. He has no third pocket to take me.

SHRI M P. BHARGAVA: Are you speaking from personal experience?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: That you must be knowing because he sits with you and whispers to you in the All India Congress Committee. He is still a member of the Congress Working Committee (Interruption) You see what is happening. The entire Congress side is up against me. I am prepared to . . .

(interruption)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: You are too small a fry . . .

(interruption)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I am prepared to reply to all your Interruptions provided I am given the time. The time is against me. That la my difficulty (Interruption). I may be a small fry. I do not want to be a big fry. I want to •erro the

: [Shri Lokanath Misra-]
people ____ (Interruption). I want to
remain small. I consider it a pride to
remain small . . .

(interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, •
order. Let him finish.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I wafe
mentioning weights and measures. That
has an important bearing on the taxes
also. There is absolutely no organisation
in the country to look after or supervise
weights and measures. Many types of
weights and measures are prevalent in the
country. If there are no standard weights
and measures, do you know how much
you would be losing? Do you know how
much you lose if a kilo does not weigh a
kilo? The consumer is cheated and the
Government is cheated. It is only the
seller who benefits from iboth ends.
Therefore, you should tighten up this
weights and measures organisation in the
country to prevent this type of cheating of
both the Government and the consumer.
So, I hope you at least appreciate the seri-
ousness of it and you will look into it.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Why
don't you ask the Government there to do
it? Your party is running the Government
there.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It is ior
the Finance Minister of the country. I am
only a non-official member. But then
would the Centre cooperate?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Yes,
yes.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I have
many assurances when I talk to Ministers.
But when I go back to Orissa and ask
them to write to the Minis-•ters here, they
don't get any reply

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But
liere.is jn assurance given on the floor •of
the House.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: It is a
most incorrect statement when he says
that replies are not sent. There is not one
letter to which I have not replied
immediately.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It is not
against the Finance Minister particularly
that I am alleging this. The Government
does not comprise of the Finance
Minister alone. There are other Ministers
also. You must concede that point.

Then I will come to the point of po
litical contributions. This morning, a
question was mischievously put by
one hon. Member. He asked in that
question: whether a cheque for Rs. 1
lakh was given to the present Chief
Minister of Orissa for public rela
tions. And the reply was----- (Inter
ruption) This item was part (c) of
the question and part (c) of the reply
says: "It is understood that the
amount in question was paid by the
President of the 'CACO' from the
sums placed at his disposal by the
cement producers." The answer is
equally mischievous.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Why?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Now I
do not know whether any money was
paid to the Swatantra Party before the
elections. But R. N. Singh Deo was the
President of the State Swatantra Party in
Orissa then. He was not the Chief
Minister. It is mischievous to make it
appear that Mr. R. N. Singh Deo received
it as Chief Minister.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Pros-
pective Chief Minister.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Let me
finish; my time is running out.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MA-
THUR: He has made a personal reference
to me by saying that the question has
been mischievously put. I do not know
what he means by 'mischievous'. It is a
straightforward question . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Why don't you listen to him?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It should not have been said that he is Chief Minister. If he had put the question in this way, whether the President of the Swatantra Party had reserved it (*Interruption*).

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. R. N. Singh Deo is the Chief Minister. It has been paid to Mr. R. N. Singh Deo who happens to be the Chief Minister.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Yes, 'who happens to be' ____ (*Interruption*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Madam, when an hon. Member asks a question, the hon. Member gets up and says that the question has been mischievously asked and it is a personal allegation against Mr. R. N. Singh Deo. (*Interruption*).

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: My time is running out.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What was his designation then, that is the point.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I have a full list of. . . (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What was he then? Let him have his say.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I have a full list of donations given to the Congress and the sitting Ministers in the Centre here.

AN HON. MEMBER: Read it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I do not have the time. If I am permitted, I can place it on the Table of the House. In this it is shown that the Maharashtra Congress has taken Rs. 3 lakhs.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is not a Minister.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Chavan is the Minister for whom the money has been paid. The West Bengal Congress Committee has received Rs. 1 lakh. The Kerala Congress Committee has received Rs. 2 lakhs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who got the money?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I do not want to disclose who the Ministers were at whose beck and call this money was sent. I will do it when the time comes but lakhs of rupees, running into Rs. 35 or Rs. 36 lakhs, have gone to the Congress pockets and it is because of the sitting Ministers that this money has gone to them. I do not know if Mr. R. N. Singh Deo received the money but this appears to be a mischievous question. (*Interruptions*.) Therefore I wanted to make a reference to this.

The last point is about Paradeep. The Government is all the time putting the cart before the horse. There is Haldia which is another port on the eastern coast and so also Paradeep. So far as Haldia is concerned, it will take about 3 more years to be constructed completely but the railway line is ready already. The railways are not going to run there now but the railway lines are ready there. Paradeep is ready but it does not have railway line. Therefore the Government should make provision for this railway line to Paradeep.

The next point is this. There is some money which the Orissa Government has been obliged to pay because of the construction of the Paradeep port. This is going to be an all-India port, the deepest port in India. I would request the Finance Minister to replenish the expenditure incurred by the Orissa Government because it is not this Government that incurred the expenditure. It was the

[Shri Lokanath. Misra.] previous Government and why should this Government be penalised for whatever was done by the other Government? They did it on the explicit understanding from the Centre that the money would be repaid to them, whatever amount was incurred.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: The other way round.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumari Maniben Patel.

कुसारी प्रतिवेन कल्लभम ई पडेन (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे जो टाइम दिया उनके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। एक तरफ तो हम खर्च कम करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हमारे मित्र यह कहते हैं कि हमें किसी भी कर्मचारी का नहीं हटाना चाहिये। जब इस तरह की बातें कहा जाती हैं तो मेरा समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि हम इस तरह से खर्च कैसे कम कर सकेंगे। एक बात मुझे बहुत जरूरी लगती है कि हर साल एक लाख कर्मचारी बढ़ते हैं, अगर हम उनकी बढ़ती पूरी तरह से रोक दें, ज्यादा कर्मचारियों को काम में न लें, तो इस तरह से मैं मानता हूँ कि हम कुछ खर्च में कमी कर सकेंगे।

इधर हमारे सदन में नशाबंदी की बात हुई तो मुझे आश्चर्य और दुख हुआ जब हमारे सदस्यों ने यह दलील दी कि आज विद्यार्थी और युवक शराब पीने लग गया है, इसलिए इसका अब छड़ देना चाहिये। इधर हमारे पास एक गरीब आदमी रहता है और शराब पीता है। उसके लड़के ने हमारा एक सदस्या से कहा कि बहिन जो आप सब तरह का कानून बनाती हैं, शराबबंदी के बारे में क्यों नहीं कानून बनाती? जिसको दर्द होता है, जिसको परिणाम भुगतना पड़ता है, वहाँ जान सकता है कि इससे कितना नुकसान होता है। शराबबंदी में हमको जहाँ-जहाँ सफलता नहीं मिली है उसमें कानूनो गलती नहीं है बल्कि अनेक सोशल कारण हैं जो कि हम अभी तक

नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि अगर हमें शराबबंदी करनी है तो इस संबंध में हमें कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना होगा। हमारे विधान में इस सम्बन्ध में जो डायरेक्टिव दिया हुआ है कि हमें शराबबंदी करनी चाहिये। परन्तु देखने में यह आया है कि कुछ प्रान्तों ने वहाना बनाकर शराबबंदी को अपने वहाँ से हटा दिया है। मेरे पास इस तरह की खबर आई है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पुलिस को इस बारे में कोई लिखित हुक्म नहीं दिया है बल्कि जवानी कहा है कि अगर शराब के बारे में कोई भी शिकायत आये तो उस पर ध्यान नहीं देना।

अभी हाल ही में अम्बार में यह खबर आई थी कि एक हवाई जहाज जो बम्बई से पास हो रहा था उसके अन्दर दो-चार आदमी इतनी शराब पीए हुए थे कि होस्टेस तथा जहाज के कर्मचारियों ने उनको हल्ला और गड़बड़ करने से रोका तो भी वे नहीं रुके। इस पर जहाज के कर्मचारियों ने वायरलेस के जरिये शान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे को खबर भेज दी और जब हवाई जहाज वहाँ पर पहुँचा तो पुलिस वहाँ पर पहुँची थी। जहाज के कर्मचारियों ने पुलिस के सामने कोई शिकायत नहीं की क्योंकि अगर वे शिकायत करते तो उन्हें कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता और उनके पास इतना समय नहीं होता है कि वे कोर्ट में जायें। अगर वहाँ पर शराबबंदी होती तो इस तरह की बातें नहीं होती।

यह बात ठीक है कि बाहर से जो टूरिस्ट आते हैं उन्हें आप शराब की जो सुविधा देते हैं वह ठीक है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिनको इस चीज की जरूरत होती है उन्हें ही यह सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए और जिनको इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनको इसकी सुविधा नहीं देनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहाँ पर पार्टियाँ दी जाती हैं और मैंने सुना है कि उसमें दो हिस्से होते हैं। पहले

तो पार्टी में शराब नहीं दी जाती है, लेकिन थोड़ी देर बाद दूसरी जगह वहां ही ले अन्दर जाकर वहां पर लोगों को शराब दी जाती है। इस तरह की जो बात आजकल हो रही है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार की ओर से शराब में बिल्कुल भी पैसा नहीं खर्च होना चाहिये।

हमारे विधान में लिखा है कि हमारे यहां शराबबंदी होनी चाहिये, तो हमारे दूतावासों को भी इस पर अमल करना चाहिये। हमारे दूतावासों में सरकार की ओर से पार्टी दी जाती है और आजकल यह एक फैशन बन गया है। इतना ही नहीं जो आजकल शराब नहीं पीते हैं उनके बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि वे मैनर्स नहीं जानते हैं। जो नये-नये लोग आते हैं जब वे शराब नहीं पीते हैं। परन्तु अगर हम नहीं पीयेंगे तो हमें अविवेकी समझा जायेगा, ऐसी हवा है। आजकल शराब पीने में प्रतिष्ठा मानते हैं और इसलिये बहुत लोग प्रतिष्ठा की वजह से इसको पीने लग गये हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सरकार की ओर से एक भी पैसा शराब पर खर्च नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। और किसी भी पार्टी में शराब के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में कई देशों के दूतावास हैं और उनके कर्मचारी धूमने के लिए भारत के विभिन्न भागों में जाते रहते हैं। मैं यहां पर एक मिसाल देना चाहती हूं। अहमदाबाद में भी एक दूतावास का एक दूत गया और हमारे यहां के किसी व्यक्ति ने उनको वहां पर दिखाने पर हर तरह की सहायता दी। जब उन्होंने इस सहायता के लिए उन्हें कुछ देने की इच्छा प्रकट की तो हमारे इस व्यक्ति ने लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। मगर कुछ दिन बाद दूतावास का आदमी कार में उनके घर एक बक्सा लेकर आया और उन्हें दे गया। उनकी पत्नी ने उस बक्से को उस आदमी के सामने खोलने से रोका और बक्सा उस समय

नहीं खोला गया। ज्यों ही वह आदमी गया तो अहमदाबाद वाले आदमी ने जिसको कुछ शक हो गया था उस बक्से को खोल दिया तो उसमें उसने बढ़िया शराब पाई। उसने एकदम मोटर को रोक कर जो आदमी लाया था उसके हाथ बक्सा वापस कर दिया। उसने समझाया कि हमारे यहां शराबबंदी है और हम शराब नहीं पीते हैं, उसका रखना भी गुनाह है। आप इस बक्से को वापस ले जाइये। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है और मैंने सुना भी है कि हमारे यहां जो दूतावास हैं उनके द्वारा बाहर से शराब मंगाई जाती है और यहां के लोगों को दी जाती है। इतने साल हो गये हमें आजादी मिले और हमारे विधान को पास किये, तो अब हमारे जितने कर्मचारी हैं उनके सर्विस काडक्ट कंरन्स में क्या वह चीज नहीं हो सकती है कि ये लोग शराब नहीं पी सकते और जो कोई भी पिये उसको उसके कारण हटा दिया जाय ?

एक और भी बात है। आप इकानोमी करना चाहते हैं। इतने सारे हमारे यहां मैगजीन्स पब्लिश होते हैं। ये सारे मैगजीन्स हर एक मिनिस्ट्री के अलग अलग पब्लिश करने की क्या जरूरत है? ये मैगजीन्स पर-देशियों के लिये हैं या प्रोपेगैंडा के लिए हैं या हमारे लोगों को, हमारी प्रजा को यह जानकारी देने के लिये हैं कि हम क्या क्या कर रहे हैं। तो मुझे लगता है कि इसके बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है कि इतनी सारी मैगजीन्स पब्लिश करने की जरूरत है या नहीं।

इस बारे में मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं समझती हूं। मगर मेरे पास शिकायत आई है और वह मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि जो इनकम टैक्स में ओवर असेसमेंट किया जाता है उसको वापस लेने वाले लोगों को काफी तकलीफ होती है। उस को कई साल तक बे चलाते ही रहते हैं और जब उसका टाइम-बार आता है तो एक साल का उसका सेटिलमेंट

[कुमारो मनिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल]
करते हैं और उसको आगे चलने देते हैं। तो जो ओवर असेसमेंट होता है उसके मुतल्लिक जल्द फैसला करने का कोई रास्ता निकलना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां पिछले साल कई प्रदेशों में संकट आया। जो संकटग्रस्त प्रदेश होते हैं। वहां कई संस्थाएं हायता करने को चली जाती हैं। परन्तु उसमें एक बात देखने की जरूरत है कि वहां इस सहायता के निमित्त कुछ लोगों का कनवर्जन होता है। इसके बारे में जरूर सोचने की जरूरत है क्योंकि मैंने सुना है कि काफी कनवर्जन होते हैं। हमारे विधान में इसकी अनुमति है। आप और मेरे जैसे का धर्म परिवर्तन तो समझ में आ सकता है मगर वे बेचारे जो गरीब हैं, जो मुसीबत में हैं, जो समझते नहीं हैं, उनका इस तरह से कनवर्जन होता हम को रोकना चाहिये। किसी भी संस्था या किसी भी व्यक्ति ने इस तरह से किया हो तो उसके विरुद्ध हम को कुछ न कुछ स्टेप्स लेने चाहिये।

एक बात अजीब है कि एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने एक सर्कूलर निकाला है। यह इस साल नहीं निकाला है, आगे निकाला है कि अनाथ बच्चों की जो संस्थाएं हैं, वे अनाथ बच्चों की लिस्ट लायें ताकि परदेश में जो उनको अडाप्ट करना चाहें, वे अडाप्ट कर लें। इस तरह से अनाथ बच्चों को अडाप्ट करने के लिए परदेशों में भेजना क्या ठीक है? जो बच्चे जायेंगे उनका वहां कनवर्जन होगा। इतना ही नहीं, आप देखते हैं कि बहुत जगह रेगल राइट्स होते हैं, रंगभेद के राइट्स होते हैं। हमारे बच्चे वहां जायेंगे तो वे उस कम्युनिटी के नहीं हो सकते। उनका खाली वहां कनवर्जन होगा। इसके अलावा उनकी वहां पर अच्छी तरह से देखभाल होगी, इसकी क्या गारंटी है। तो इस तरह से हमारे बच्चों को जाने देना क्या ठीक है। मुझे लगता है कि एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने जो यह सर्कूलर निकाला

है, यह बिल्कुल गलत निकाला है। यह पक्का है कि यह सर्कूलर निकाला है। इनका सर्कूलर संजल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के पास गया है, वहां से स्टेट्स बोर्ड्स में गया है और एक संस्था ने मुझ से इसकी शिकायत की। इसलिये मैंने आपका ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा।

एक बात और है। आजकल चीन्ता की काफ़ी मुताबत हमारे यहां है। हमारे यहां जो साफ्ट ड्रिक्स निकलते हैं, आज सब जगह चीन्ता की मुताबत के कारण साफ्ट ड्रिक्स ही दिय जाते हैं। इन साफ्ट ड्रिक्स में किस प्रकार के पानों का उपयोग होता है, उनमें अच्छा पानो होता है या नहीं और उनका फेस्ट्रू का हालत क्या है, यह सब देखने को खास जरूरत है। यह तो है हो, परन्तु कितने कर्मचारों हैं जो साफ्ट ड्रिक्स मुफ्त पाते हैं। इसको जरा देखने का जरूरत है। अगर साफ्ट ड्रिक्स वाले न दें या पैसा मांगें तो वे तक्लीफ में पड़ेंगे। तो किसी न किसी तरह से इसका भी आपको जांच करनी चाहिये और जो इस तरह से लेता हो, उसको रोकना चाहिये।

आज एक तरह से और भी बचत हो सकती है। यहां सरकार का तरफ से मोटिंगें बुलाई जाती हैं, कई कमेटीज होती हैं, परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि अक्सर वे तार से बुलाई जाती हैं या टेलीफोन से बुलाई जाती हैं। आज जब हर चीज़ का आयोजन होता है तो मोटिंगों के बारे में भी आगे से आयोजन कर के चिट्ठों से अगर नोटिस दी जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि टेलीफोन और तार के खर्च में काफी बचत हो सकती है। और जितने टूट टेलीफोन्स होते हैं उतने सारे टेलीफोन्स भी करने की जरूरत रहती है क्या? अगर अपने निजी पैसों से कोई कर्मचारी टूट टेलीफोन करता होता तो क्या इतने टेलीफोन करता? इसके बारे में आपको कुछ इंस्ट्रक्शंस देने चाहिये कि इस तरह से आसानी से तार न किये जायें।

बैंकों में जो नोट दिय जाते हैं उनके बारे में मुझे लगता है कि जिस तरह से नोटों को

छेद कर देते हैं, उससे वे जल्दी खराब हो जाते हैं। एक एक, दो दो और पांच पांच रुपये के नोटों को गिनने में आसानी हो, ले जाने में आसानी हो, इस लिये उनको अगर छेद करना जरूरी हो और रस्सी बांध कर के देना जरूरी हो तो जहां नोट छपते हैं वहां अगर ठीक तरह पंच कर के उनमें छेद कर दिया जाय तो उनकी आ ज़्यादा रहे और वे इतने ज़्यादा फटें नहीं और जितनी बेहाली शीघ्र नोट की होती है वह भी न हो, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

यहां सदस्यों के लिये इमर्जेंसी डिस्पेंसरी है। मैंने ऐसा सुना है, एक डाक्टर से हो सुना है कि सदस्य जो दवा मांगें, वह दवा उनको देनी चाहिये, उसके लिये प्रेसक्रिप्शन की भी जरूरत नहीं है और जितनी दवा मांगें उतनी देनी चाहिये। इसका कोई हिसाब-किताब रहता है क्या? हम कांस्ट्रिब्यूशन देते हैं इसके कारण यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि हम जितनी दवायें मांगें, उतनी दवायें हम को दी जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका ठीक तरह से हिसाब किताब रखना चाहिये, यह देखना चाहिये कि इन दवाओं को किसी के लिये जरूरत है या नहीं और इतनी देने की जरूरत है या नहीं।

यहां दिल्ली में जो स्कूल का बसें होती हैं उनको पुलिस वाले रास्ते में रोक कर तंग करते हैं और बस पास नहीं करते हैं। छोटे छोटे बच्चे उन बसों के अन्दर रहते हैं, उन बच्चों को तकलीफ न हो, उनका छुटकारा मिले, इसलिये जिन की बस है उन लोगों को पुलिस को पैसा देना पड़ता है और न दे तो उनको दिक्कत हो। यह मैंने स्कूल वालों से जाना है, इसलिये इस का तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं कि इसमें कुछ करने की जरूरत है।

यह समाज कल्याण बोर्ड जब शुरू हुआ तब इसकी जरूरत थी और इसने अपना काम

कर लिया है। अब सरकार के पास पैसा कम है और आप कम देते हो। आखिर में यह हालत जायेगी कि स्टाफ पर ही सारा पैसा जायेगा। आखिर यह काम तो स्टेटों को करने को जरूरत है। तो क्या आप को यह नहीं लगता कि सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड को वाइन्ड अप करना चाहिये और जो मिनिस्ट्री यहां और स्टेट में हों, उन्हें यह काम देना चाहिये। मैं देखती हूं कि हर साल उनके नये नये प्रोग्राम निकलते हैं, नये नये प्रोजेक्ट्स निकलते हैं और पुराने प्रोजेक्ट्स को पैसा मिलता नहीं है, पुराने काम के लिये पैसा मिलता नहीं है। इसलिये उनके बारे में लोगों को असंतोष रहता है।

खादी के बारे में भी यहां शिकायत हुई। लेकिन खादी के द्वारा जितना लोगों को आप काम दे सकते हो, उतना और कोई तरह से नहीं दे सकते तो। खादी बोर्ड में या खादी की स्टेशनों में जो संस्थाएं हैं उनके अन्दर हिसाब किताब ठीक करना हो, तो वह ठीक है, करना चाहिये। परन्तु यह मुझे लगता है कि खादी को जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है।

आखिर में मुझे यह कहना है कि डिक्स्ट्रोल करना चाहिए। डिक्स्ट्रोल न करने में कर्मचारियों को इन्टरेस्ट है, दूसरे हमारे विरोधी दल को इन्टरेस्ट है क्योंकि कन्ट्रोल करो तो उनके लिए झगड़ा करना आसान होता है कि यहां अनाज नहीं दिया, वहां अनाज नहीं दिया, हम हल्ला करेंगे, हम धिंराव करेंगे, जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको इन्टरेस्ट है ही, नहीं तो स्टाफ चला जायेगा। ईश्वर को कृपा से इस साल मौसम अच्छा हो गया तो आपको डिक्स्ट्रोल करना चाहिए और तब हमारी ये मुताबतें काफी कम हो जायेंगी।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up; you have taken 20 minutes.

कुमारी मनिबेन वसुन्धराई पटेल : मेरे पास आर पाइन्ड्स है, मगर टाइम नहीं है।

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to give my sincere and staunch support to the Finance Bill incorporating the Budget proposals put up by our distinguished Deputy Prime Minister. It is not a mere conventional compliment that requires to be paid to him. He has clearly and admirably analysed the complex problems that are bedevilling our current efforts to put the economy on the move. The various financial proposals have been received by various sections with different reactions but whatever may be the assessment of the proposals, one thing is definitely clear that our Finance Minister has not made the nation's economy as his captive playmate. The curative action that our Finance Minister has sought to apply to revitalise the economy and bring it back to its pristine progress will certainly give us a sense of relief and today we find that in the efforts underlying the financial proposals there is a certain amount of gigantic attempt to tackle the recession that we witness in our economy. In such a big attempt, Madam Deputy Chairman, there is bound to be reactions, distortions. If an attempt is made at one place there is reaction in another place. On the whole the Finance Minister has deployed the Budget as a lever for uplifting the economy out of its rut by a sort of what I may call a finance package. I find, therefore, Madam Deputy Chairman, that the Budget proposals in the Finance Bill are of a degree which is circumspective, which is prospective and which is introspective. In assessing the financial proposals underlying the Budget we have to take into account the great political change that is now brought about in the country and which has resulted in the alteration of the colour complexion character and composition of the State Governments and in view of this trend-

mendous change which has given a challenge to the federal spirit of our Constitution the Budget proposals will have a tremendous impact. We know, Madam Deputy Chairman, some of those State Governments had made wonderful and romantic promises at the time of the election which they now find either difficult or impossible to fulfil and therefore they make a dramatic demand on the Central Government resources and our Finance Minister has therefore to take into account this aspect in framing the Budget. Madam Deputy Chairman, there is one other factor that we have to take into account in assessing the financial proposals embodied in the Finance Bill. Now for the last two years or more there has been consecutive and continuous drought which has created a grave shortage of food, cotton, jute and sugarcane which in its tragic turn has affected our industrial operations and output. In this context no Budget could escape the impact of such shortages in vital sectors of our national life. There is yet another factor which the critics of this Finance Bill may have to take into account and that is in times past our Finance Ministers would have had a sort of a guideline in the Five Year Plans but fortunately or unfortunately at the present juncture there has been no formulation even in a draft form of the Fourth Five Year Plan and therefore it is that our hon. Finance Minister has to content himself with drawing up the Budget for the particular year. It is not just fair to expect in these proposals those social and economic objectives and philosophy which would otherwise be reflected in a Budget had the Plan been completed. I am a diehard believer about the Plan. Madam Deputy Chairman. I feel that our Finance Minister has given a new look and has given a new thinking with regard to the size, scope and strategy of our Five Year Plan and in the context of the development of the several facts of our economic endeavour our Finance Minister has given a foreword

as it were to the new orientation to the purpose of the Budget and of the Plan. In that context the financial proposals are not only sensitive and selective but they are also sensible in regard to certain vital sectors of our development endeavour. Therefore, Madam Deputy Chairman, I do not agree with those friends who criticise that the Finance Bill does not reflect that gigantic and stupendous effort that our development demands.

Madam Deputy Chairman, if we analyse the Finance Bill, what has been the strategy of the Finance Minister? I have analysed the approach in the Finance Bill and it is rather multilateral. He has stepped up certain provisions for increasing food production. He has also envisaged an increase and enhancement of the tempo of exports. He has introduced and encouraged an era of liberalised imports. On the whole if we analyse and assess the proposals in the Finance Bill I have no doubt in my mind that they are going to stimulate in a remarkable manner our economic effort and endeavour in these directions. If you permit me to assess some of the tax proposals that are contained in the Finance Bill I must at once state that for the first time in the history of Budget of the Central Government the Finance Minister has given concessions and reliefs not only after the Finance Bill has been passed but even earlier also. Particularly the allowance that he has given in respect of dependant parents and grandparents is a remarkable relief which I will rather interpret as a provision for old age pension for aged parents and grandparents. His proposal for enhancing the surcharge limit in respect of unearned income is conducive to increasing the possibility and area of investment. Again we find what we may call reliefs for the scientists, professors and research scholars and that is conducive to increasing the technological tempo and the motivation for the people to invest more in such endeavours. On the whole I have no doubt in my

mind that even in the case of corporate sector his proposal for giving a certain amount of concessions to the small scale industry is a true end of the wedge, if I may use that expression, for breaking the monopoly in industrial life. Therefore I feel that the Finance Bill contains provisions not only of a financial nature but by and large they are such that their consequence is going to be the introduction of a new era of industrial expansion.

On the expenditure side he has not starved any of our national efforts. He has not at all reduced expenditure on vital sectors particularly with reference to fertiliser. With reference to food production I see in the provisions of the Finance Bill a great impetus being given and I can certainly visualise an era of increased agricultural operations. I also note that with reference to expenditure on defence the Finance Minister has taken care to see that in the name of economy, in the name of austerity, he has not at all interfered with the magnitude and the measure of expenditure on defence. At the same time he has cautioned about the need for a certain amount of discipline in administrative expenditure even with regard to our defence effort. On the whole, I have no hesitation in respectfully paying this compliment that the Finance Bill has given a thorough review and a complete analysis of the economic malaise that our country suffers from. I would only conclude with this observation, if I may. The Finance Minister has done the twin task of increasing the income without much hardship and of reducing the expenditure without any great hazard. The Finance Minister has considered the question of improving our industrial operations in the general context of our economic recovery. Now, in this task the Finance Bill provides for certain important stimulants, so that we can see that, on the whole, economic recovery is assured. I see before the Finance Bill several new prospects. Continuity is maintained res-

(Shri T. Chengalvaroyan.)

toration is achieved, stability is established, growth is guaranteed and, therefore, I feel that the Finance Bill will certainly start on a new era of faith and of confidence in our great effort to bring our country back to economic progress. A word more with regard to the suggestion...

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:
What about starvation?

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN: I know, Madam, that, with reference to the question of starvation, which is very much a magnificent obsession with my esteemed friend, Mr. Dah-yabhai Patel, this Finance Bill has taken note of certain starvation-affected areas and the provision in the Finance Bill in that respect is indeed laudable and comfortable. I would only make this submission. I heard some time back, perhaps in the Press, that there is a proposal to have an institute what is called an Industries Commission. There are views about it both against and for, but I may submit in this context of considering the recovery of our national economy the setting up of what I may call a National Economics Commission for the purpose of examining completely and in all respects all the economic malaise from which we suffer. I would conclude by saying that this Finance Bill will start a new era of struggle, a new era of service, a new era of stimulation, so that when we work out the provisions of this Finance Bill we shall be content with this phenomenon that our economy is taken out of the rut. The Finance Minister has to deal with a legacy of the past and he has to undo certain things and in that gigantic task the Finance Bill is a phenomenal success and I report it.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON
(Kerala): i.*>dam, I agree with one statement of the previous speaker that this is a continuation of the previous

policies, but then it is a continuation of the policies which brought about the complete disruption of the Third Plan, a continuation of the policies, which have ended in our having no Plan at all. I do not see there is any break with the past and if there is no break with the past, what is going to happen to our country is only this—a complete disruption in our economy. The recession which today you say is a recession will finally end in a complete economic collapse. I do not believe that we are getting out of the rut. We are getting more and more into the mire and I do not think that the present policies will ever take us forward. I am afraid that it may take us much more backward. Now, the economic crisis that is slowly developing even in advanced countries like America, West Germany and England, is engulfing us also and it is rather painful for a country like India which is only an industrially advanced agrarian country. This is its position. Among the recent liberated countries, of course, India is industrially advanced, but its main base is agriculture and its agriculture has completely collapsed. Is it mainly due to the failure of rains for the last two or three years; or is it because of the wrong policies pursued by this Government? Why is there such a crisis in agriculture? Why is it there is so much of crisis in agriculture-based industries? Why is it there a crisis in the industrial sector also? Is there any section among our people who are not affected by this crisis? Do you mean to say that it is after all only a temporary recession? No. It is a crisis of the worst magnitude. I can only say that if political parties today seriously understand the implications and try to find a way out of it, there may be a possibility for recovery. Of course, various political parties think about it and sneak about it, but when it comes to the question of action, nothing will be done. For example, beautiful resolutions are passed by various committees, including the Indian National Congress, but they are never implemented. Take, for example, the-

stand on bank nationalisation. You will never take a bold stand on this. You are stAH thinking of social control. You stiU think that by such jugglery, you will be able to by-pass the issue. Your failure to take a bold stand only ends in helping the monopolies more and more, as each year proceeds. As every Plan works we see that the monopoly gets strengthened. Of course, there are friends who would like to see that much more freedom is given to the monopolists and there should be a half to all Plans. They want a plan holiday. There are friends who would even say that we should open our doors completely for the penetration of foreign capital. There are so many who would like the ruling party to do it. Are we today serious about an independent economic stand for our country? We have seen that the help of foreign monopolists has only strengthened the Indian monopolists here. I would, therefore, request that all those patriotic elements in our country, all those who honestly believe in socialism, should come forward and take a bold stand and see that no more allowance is given to foreign capital in our country. A very definite stand against monopoly, a bold stand in favour of bank nationalisation, if these things are done, we can get out of this rut and that is what is mainly required.

I want that the agrarian crisis that we are in must immediately be got over by a very bold stand and the Government should insist on all State Governments, whatever be the complexion of the State Government, that they bring about immediate land reforms. The fake land reforms that we have got here have only helped a small section of the old feudalists to come forward and take the garb of capitalist landlords. Nothing more can thwart our economy. Bold steps will have to be taken. The peasant must be assured *ot-Hls* land. If this is done, certainly there is a way out. There is no use talking about Naxal-

bari and all that. Everybody know*, why this has happened. It is a question of the dispossession of the peasant of his land. So, they are terribly frightened and they are going back to their primitive bows and arrows. Of course, that is not a solution. A bold, step will have to be taken by you to see that the peasant is given his • rightful place. If once that is done, if the landlord system is ended and the rent-receiving system is ended, if the village economy revives, the peasants will have sufficient purchasing capacity. It is from the villages that we have to start and we must certainly remember Mahatma Gandhi's : insistence on that. I would therefore say that the rebuilding of our village economy along with the development of modern village industries must be the basis, and that is the way to get out of the muddle.

We have seen how devaluation has. j hit us. However much we try to export, I do not believe that we will be able to export as much as will enable us to get sufficient foreign exchange for rebuilding our industries.. What we have to do is to have our own industries with import substitutes and try as much as possible not; to get much of foreign help. Only in-, such sectors where we definitely require such help we may allow it, and nothing more. For example, rayons, plastics and oil that get much of the scarce foreign exchange now. That must be stopped. None of them should be allowed foreign exchange, now. That must me stopped. None of them should be allowed foreign exchange. Wherever it is possible we must have priority rearding foreign' exchange utilisation. My plea is that there should be better planning, more planning. I would even request that the Government must seriously think why the State sector should not now be expanded to even some of the consumer Industries. With all the defects we have in the State sector, with all thp attacks that we have made against the State sector, w^h all the slander that we have against the-

[Shri T. Chengalvarayan.]

State sector, we must after all realise that it is only for the last ten or fifteen years that we have attempted to build up a State sector. Of course there is much bureaucracy. They have not been able to adjust themselves to the new situations. But our young graduates are coming out from the colleges. We can take them even as ordinary workers, those graduates and others, train them up and get them as managers soon. With the new section of managers which we produce we must see that the State sector becomes a positive thing, and no attack on that should be tolerated. Bureaucracy certainly we will eliminate, and the new technical personnel that we bring up must be in a position to help us to get out of the present muddle in which we are now. I would suggest that in the case of the sugar industry, textile industry and some of these industries, the State sector should expand. We have come to a stage where there can be no more talk about the two sectors being balanced. It is not possible. I do not say that you should launch an attack on all of the private industries. Expansion of the State sector is the only proper way out. This is what I feel about our industrial position.

About the agrarian problem what I have to say is that we must have an all-India outlook. Unfortunately today the question of food has turned out to be the question for each State. Each State has its own method of procurement. We have seen how it has affected some States at least which are not able to produce enough to feed their own people. What has happened? In a place like Kerala where we have got very little land, where production per acre is much more than in other States, we are not able to feed the people. Not because there has not been an honest attempt. Every honest attempt was made. There is not much of land which is not cultivated in Kerala. It either produces agricultural goods

which are meant for export or for food, and whatever little forest we have got the maximum return. As such I would say that the food policy should be the same for all the States, and procurement should be made from every State, whether it is a surplus or it is a deficit State, on the same basis so that we can have an all-India policy. Without that it will create much more trouble. Even as it is, on the question of language, on the question of backwardness of certain areas which have not come up to the level of other State, there is sufficient discontent, and the food problem will increase it much more. Food must have a national policy. I would therefore suggest that as it is, this Budget, this Finance Bill and the policies followed therein will not help us. But the ruling party should seriously take note of these. The only way to get out of the rut is to end the disparities which are there today between States, solve the question of food on a national basis, take up industrialisation of backward areas and treat India as one.

श्री रात्रकुलार भुवालका (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदया, उप प्रधान मंत्री एवम् वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई ने बजट प्रस्तावों में हाल ही में जो रियायतें और छूटें दी हैं उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। विशेष कर दलाली और व्यवसाय पर उद्गम स्थल से कर वसूलने संबंधी दिशा में दी गई छूट का सभी समझदार लोगों द्वारा स्वागत किया जाएगा।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA in the Chair].

लेकिन इन छोटी मोटी छूटों और रियायतों से देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति पर विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती। देश के अर्थतंत्र का चित्र बड़ा निराशाजनक और दुःखद है। उत्पादन और निर्यात में

कमी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अराजकता दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई और पूंजी का अभाव समूचे जन जीवन को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्व हैं। आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के विकास में जड़ता नहीं आई है, बल्कि ह्रास हो रहा है जिसे यदि समय रहते न रोका गया, तो हमारा सारा ढांचा लड़खड़ा जाएगा। गिरने से कुछ समय तक रोका अवश्य जा सकता है पर उसकी आयु नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती। आयु बढ़ाने के लिए संजीवनी की आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे वर्तमान ह्रासशील अर्थ तंत्र के पुनर्जीवन के लिए भी संजीवनी की जरूरत होगी।

औद्योगिक अराजकता चिन्ता का विषय है लेकिन औद्योगिक ह्रास इससे भी अधिक चिन्तनीय विषय है। पुलिस और डंडे के सहारे से व्यवस्था तो पुनः स्थापित की जा सकती है लेकिन ह्रास को रोकने में ऐसा कोई उपाय कारगर नहीं हो सकता। उसके लिए तो विशेष आर्थिक वित्तीय और टेक्निकल उपाय ही खोजने होंगे। मेरे प्रांत पश्चिमी बंगाल में उद्योगों का हाल बुरा है। कलकत्ता भारत का सबसे बड़ा नगर है। वहां स्थिति यह है कि लोहे और इंजीनियरिंग के अनेक छोटे छोटे कारखाने बंद हो गए हैं और बड़े कारखानों की हालत खराब है। एक ओर घेराव और दूसरी ओर आर्थिक मंदी उद्योग इन दो पाटों के बीच पिसे जा रहे हैं। बाजार में जान नहीं रही है। जमीन की कीमतें लगभग 40 प्रतिशत कम हो गयी हैं। नये मकान बने हैं लेकिन निजी फ्लेट खरीदारों के बजाय बेचने वालों की संख्या बढ़ गई है। पहले मकानों में निजी फ्लेट हाथों हाथ विक्रि जाते थे लेकिन अब कोई ग्राहक नजर नहीं आता। दूसरी ओर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ती जा रही है। कारखाने बंद होने से अनेक प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी भी फूटपाथों पर आ गए हैं। अभी देश का आधुनिकीकरण हो भी नहीं पाया है लेकिन लगभग 2,30,000 इंजीनियर बेरोजगार पड़े

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हैं। औद्योगिक एवं आर्थिक ह्रास के कारण देश अपनी बढ़ती हुई वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी क्षमताओं का उपयोग करने में अक्षम हो गया है। इस लिए इंजीनियरिंग और तकनीकी कालेजों में छात्रों की प्रवेश संख्या सीमित कर दी गई है। हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों को विदेशों में जाकर रोजगार खोजने पड़ते हैं। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि हम काफी पिछड़े हुए होने के बावजूद तकनीकी का आयात करने के बजाय अपनी प्रशिक्षित प्रतिभाओं का निर्यात करने लगे हैं। मंहगाई का हाल यह है कि सन् 1951 के बाद इन 16 और 17 वर्षों में आवश्यक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के देशनांक अढ़ाई गुने से अधिक हो गए हैं। जो व्यक्ति सन् 1953 में 100 रु० मासिक वेतन में गुजारा कर लेता था उसे आज उसी स्थिति में गुजारा करने के लिए कम से कम 252 रु० मासिक वेतन की जरूरत होगी। चूंकि मंहगाई के अनुपात में समृद्धि नहीं बढ़ी है इसलिए कर्मचारियों में व्यापक असंतोष है जिससे उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार समाज के सभी वर्ग असंतुष्ट और दुखी हैं। योजनाएँ अपने उद्देश्य में पूरी तरह विफल रही हैं और देश पर विदेशी ऋण का भार इतना बढ़ गया है कि सूद चुका पाना भी कठिन हो गया है।

यह तो सही है कि देश में कारखाने बड़े हैं—सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी और निजी क्षेत्र में भी। लेकिन आर्थिक ह्रास ने उन्हें मुनाफों के बजाय घाटों की ओर प्रवृत्त कर दिया है। खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में वृद्धि न होने के कारण हमें हर वर्ष खाद्यान्न का भारी आयात करना पड़ रहा है जिससे हमारा सारा ढांचा बिखरने लगा है और कार्यक्रम ढीले पड़ गए हैं। मुद्रा स्थिति की रोकथाम नहीं की जा सकी है। इसे स्थिति में केवल एक ही मार्ग रह गया है और वह यह है कि हम अपने खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके आत्मनिर्भर

[श्री रामकुमार भुवालका]

बनें। कारखानों में भी उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये लेकिन जब तक माल की खपत और निर्यात बढ़ाने की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं होगी उत्पादन वृद्धि से लाभ के बजाय हानि ही होगी। अभी जूट उत्पादों के निर्यात में भी कमी हुई है पाकिस्तान इस क्षेत्र में हमसे आगे निकल गया है और हम प्रतिद्वंद्विता में टिक नहीं पा रहे हैं।

औद्योगिक विकास और प्रसार के लिए पूंजी चाहिए। पूंजी की व्यवस्था हो जाने पर बाकी सभी व्यवस्थायें अपने आप हो जाती हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि पूंजी बाजार निर्जीव पड़ा है। नये शेरों के ग्राहक तो दुर्लभ हैं ही पुराने कारखाने चलाना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है। पहले जूट मिलों में जूट के सेल डाकूमेंट देते ही 2, 3 दिनों में भुगतान मिल जाते थे पर आज दो तीन महीनों तक हंडी पर भी रुपए नहीं मिलते हैं। हर रकम के कामों से माल की सप्लाई पर रुपयों का भुगतान बहुत देर से मिलने पर सारा ढांचा बिगड़ गया है। सूद की दरें भी बहुत बढ़ गयी हैं और कर्जा लेकर कोई छोटा मोटा काम करना लाभप्रद नहीं रहा है। अवस्था तो इतनी बिगड़ी हुई है पर सुधार की आशा नजर नहीं आती। श्री वित्त मंत्री ने हाल ही अपने एक बयान में कहा है कि ऋास का दौर अस्थायी है। मैं कामना करता हूं कि कि उनकी भविष्यवाणी सही सिद्ध हो लेकिन अभी से मुझे ऐसे आसार नजर नहीं आते। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, देश पर ऐसा संकट पहले कभी नहीं आया। हमारी सीमाओं पर भी हलचलें हो रही हैं। अतः संकट बहुमुखी है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

2 P. M.

क्यों ज्यों कर बढ़ते जाते हैं, त्यों त्यों समस्याएं भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। करो से राजकोष की आय तेजी से बढ़ रही है पर इस राशि का उपयोग सही तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। गैर उत्पादक तथा अनावश्यक मदों पर खर्च बढ़ रहे हैं। सन् 1956 से 1966 तक 10 वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्वित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 18 हजार से बढ़कर 37 हजार और तीन जेटेड कर्मचारियों की संख्या 16 लाख से बढ़ कर 23 लाख हो गयी है। यही कारण है कि सरकारी कार्यवाहियों और गतिविधियों में बढ़ोतरी के कारण नये नये पद उत्पन्न हुए हैं पर नयी प्रशासनिक तकनीकों के विकास में फलस्वरूप पुराने पद भी समाप्त होने चाहिये थे। वित्त मंत्री माने या न माने, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि सरकार धर्मशाला बन गयी है।

सरकारी खर्च का दूसरा सब से बड़ा मद है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र। कुछेक को छोड़कर प्रायः सभी सरकारी कारखाने घाटे में चल रहे हैं और अनावश्यक व्यय हो रहा है। अभी जून मास में दुर्गापुर कारखाने के बारे में पांडे रिपोर्ट प्रकाश में आई। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, दुर्गापुर कारखाने में सन् 1965-66 दो करोड़ रु० का घाटा हुआ जो 1966-67 में बढ़कर 13 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया। इसी प्रकार फर्टिलाइजर निगम को भी 1964-65 26,25, 878 रु० का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ था जबकि 1965-66 में कुल 43,48,390 रु० का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ, मुनाफे में करोड़ों की कमी आई, भारतीय विमान सेवा निगम में भी घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है। विमान सेवाओं के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद दो तीन वर्षों तक घाटा हुआ था लेकिन 1964-65 में 1.64 करोड़ रु० का और 1965-66 में 39 लाख रु० का लाभ हुआ था। इसी संस्था को 1966-67 में 4.69 करोड़ रु० का घाटा

हुआ, जिसके फलस्वरूप यात्रा भाड़ों में 15 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करनी पड़ी। आज मुझे अपने एक प्रश्न का जवाब मिला जिसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि 110 लाख रुपये की 262 मशीनें गोदामों में बगैर बिकी हुई हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि दो तीन वर्षों से ये मशीनरी क्यों नहीं बिक रही हैं। मैं अपने सवाल पर सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल नहीं कर सका क्योंकि सवाल सामने नहीं आया और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार का काम जरा ढीला है। इस प्रकार सरकारी उद्योगों में घाटे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और मुनाफे घटते जा रहे हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की उद्योग नीति भी दोषपूर्ण है। जो माल निजी क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त बन रहा है उसी माल के उत्पादन के लिए सरकारी कारखाने खोलना कहां तक वृद्धि-मानी की बात है। इंजीनियरिंग एंजिनियरिंग ने हाल ही में न्द्रीय सरकार का तार भेज कर यह अनुरोध किया है कि भारी इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा ऐसे उत्पादनों के लिए कारखाने खोलना घातक होगा जो निजी क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त रूप से उत्पादित हो रहे हैं। इसके बजाय सरकार का कृषि के आधुनिकरण और विकास पर जोर देना चाहिए ताकि इंजीनियरिंग उद्योगों को भी पुनर्जीवन प्राप्त हो।

मेरे कहने का आशय यह है कि सरकार सार्वजनिक धन की काफी दुरुपयोग कर रही है। यदि सरकारी कारखाने मुनाफे में नहीं चल सकते तो बंद कर देने चाहिए या निजी क्षेत्र को सौंप देने चाहिए और इन प्रकार धन को बचत हो उससे करों में रियायतें दी जानी चाहिए ताकि निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ सके, लोगों को रोजगार मिले और महंगाई की गति अवरुद्ध हो। माहंगाई और प्रतिभाजाली उद्योगपतियों को हर तरह से रोकवाहन दिया जाना चाहिए। उद्योगों के लिए पूंजी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा जनसंख्या

वृद्धि सीमित करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ क्षेत्रों में आम बीमा और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण की मांग जोरों पर उठाई जा रही है। सभी जानते हैं कि बैंकों से उद्योगों को काफी लाभ है। सारा लेन देन बैंकों के माध्यम से हो रहा है। यदि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीकरण कर दिया गया तो वहां भी अव्यवस्था और अकर्म-प्यता दाखिल हो जाएगी जिससे उद्योगों में कामकाज पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बड़े से बड़े समर्थक भी इस तथ्य को नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अकर्मप्यता, अक्षमता और अव्यवस्था का बोलबाला है। जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्य कलाप भी ऐसे नहीं रहे हैं कि सामान्य बीमे के राष्ट्रीकरण की कामना की जाए। हमें सैद्धांतिक कट्टरता के बजाय देह हित को अधिक महत्व देना चाहिए। जब तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अपनी कमजोरियों से मुक्त नहीं हो जाता और औद्योगिक प्रबंध की क्षमता अर्जित नहीं कर लेता तब तक किसी भी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीकरण अहितकर ही होगा।

अंत में सरकार का ध्यान सीमायी खतरे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। हमें पिछले अनुभवों से लाभ उठाना चाहिए। अपनी प्रतिरक्षा दूसरे के आश्वासनों पर गिरवी नहीं रखी जा सकती। मध्य पूर्व के युद्ध से परावलम्बन का दुष्परिणाम स्पष्ट हो चुका है। हमें अपनी रक्षा स्वयं ही करनी होगी। अतः सरकार को सभी विद्यालयों में सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिए। इससे न केवल थोड़ा वृत्ति पनपेगी बल्कि अनुशासन भी प्रबल होगा। हमारी नयी पीढ़ी में अनुशासनहीनता का भारी जोर है। आज केवल अनुशासित राष्ट्र ही प्रगति कर सकता

[श्री रामकुमार भुवालका]

है। अतः नयी पीढ़ी में अनुशासन को भावना भरने के लिए छात्रों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था बहुत जरूरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI T. N. SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we need not go into the details of the various provisions of this Finance Bill. What is more important is that we should go into some of the trends that are revealed by this Finance Bill and review the financial measures taken from time to time. It appears that of late, during the last six or seven years, we have been resorting more and more to indirect taxation to raise revenues and meet our deficits. The position in 1960-61 was that there was a total revenue of Rs. 390 crores from excise duties. As against that, today in the 1967-68 Budget the estimated revenue from excise duties is of the order of Rs. 1,201 crores. That is a rise of 300 per cent in the course of six or seven years. Correspondingly, the direct taxes which also include corporate taxation rose from Rs. 272 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 629 crores in 1967-68. This is a rise of 225 per cent in the course of six or seven years. I think that it is very necessary for us to consider this aspect, especially in today's situation, for indirect taxes have the effect of raising the prices. We are today witnessing a strange phenomenon, rather an unusual situation. Whereas there may be a slump or a price-fall in certain sectors by and large, the prices generally continue to rise. One of the classic examples today is that of iron and steel. Iron and steel is in surplus production today. Most cate-

gories of steel except for galvanised sheets are in surplus and yet the prices of steel of various categories have gone up and that too, to my regret, with Government approval. Similarly, I am afraid, is going to be the case with coal. Though there is a surplus, a surfeit, of coal today, it is quite likely that after decontrol the prices of coal will go up.

Why should this occur? I think this is a situation which should make us sit up and understand as to how this happens. According to me, there is not so much of recession as distortion of the economy. There is real distortion all round today. It has occurred in various sectors of our economy and we have got to take steps to correct it. Mere conventional methods of dealing with recession will not help us. I can assure the House with all the knowledge that I possess or the experience that I possess that any conventional methods to meet the recession will not meet the situation because it is not an actual situation of recession; it is a situation of distortion of our economy, and we have to deal with it accordingly.

There are certain disturbing factors which have been in operation for the last few years and which have led us to this position. Let us examine those factors first before we try to remedy the situation. I have, much to my regret, noticed that we have abandoned almost virtually, what is called, our Plan. This democratic planning was a pioneering effort by India. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru we started democratic planning as a method of taking our country to higher economic goals. But we faltered. We made mistakes. There were obvious mistakes of both planning and implementation and the result today is that we are on the verge of abandonment of the Plan. It is the second year of the Fourth ; Plan and yet we have no Fourth

Five Year Plan in sight. What we are presented with by the Planners is an annual Plan for 1967-68, that too much after the Budget has been presented. If that is the only effort that the Planning Commission has made, it might as well not have made that effort because we knew what were going to be major investments in the various Plan projects in the current year from the Budget presented by the Finance Minister.

There too, the position as revealed is rather distressing. Out of a total of over Rs. 2,200 crores of investment in the public sector projects in various sectors of the economy including Education and Health—both States as well Central investments—as much as 1,030 crores is due to resources accruing from foreign aid. That is, well-nigh 5 per cent, of our resources today are available because foreign aid is forthcoming. Is that a satisfactory state of affairs, I would ask the House. Personally I am very much distressed.

Sir, I never thought that Planning would lead us to the position that we are in today. When we made our Second Plan, hardly one-fourth was the foreign aid content of that Plan. Similarly, in a Plan of Rs. 7,500, about Rs. 2,000 crores was the foreign aid element in the Third Plan. The rest was for repayment purpose. Now today almost 50 per cent, is foreign aid element.

People talk of P.L. 480. Our revenue, as counterpart funds of P.L. 480 aid is of the order of Rs 285 crores. I wonder if we really mean to stop this P.L. 480 or not. If for wme reasons, or if we have a bumper crop we do not need to import these foodgrains, what will happen to our resources position? I agree, if pos-

sible, we should not import foodgrains from America. But the accruals therefrom today are of the order of Rs. 285 crores. In the event of stoppage of PL. 480 aid will there not be a bigger gap in the Budgetary resources? There will be a gap of the order of 285 crores annually. The pity of it is that nobody is aware of the serious consequences of foreign aid on our economy. I have been for some time now, urging inside this House and outside, the need for self-reliance. But unfortunately there are very few people who have responded to my suggestion. We all talk but the spirit of self reliance is gone.

Sir, when Gandhiji was alive, he taught us the way of *swadeshi*. It is through *swadeshi* that we got *swaraj*. He told us that we should use only those things which are manufactured here even though they may not be first class material. We used to wear articles which were second rate in quality. But we used them deliberately. We did not go in for first class things. One of my strangest experiences as a member of the Planning Commission was when we were considering the case of a rayon licence. As usual, having been brought up in the Non-Cooperation Movement, I felt as member incharge of Industry in the Planning Commission, why should we add to our rayon production capacity when rayon is hardly used by more than 5 per cent, of our population?

Why should this investment not go to more important sectors which would meet the need of the common man? And much to my regret, I found myself in a minority of one. There were present in the meeting the Finance Minister, the Deputy Chairman, the Industry Minister, and they all voted for the additional rayon industry to be established. It may be a desirable thing to have the rayon industry but not at the cost of more important things. That is what we should always remember.

[Shri T. N. Singh.]

Planning requires a high sense of priorities. Without proper priorities we cannot implement the Plan properly. And that unfortunately has been lacking. I do not mean to say that we have not achieved much. A great deal has been achieved. That is true. But the fact remains that there have been a number of distortions in our economy. We have got industries which today are highly dependent on imported components and raw materials. Very sophisticated, first class industries, but they cannot run for a single day if they do not get imported components and spares and raw materials. If that is so, we might not as well have established those industries. What is the position today? We have gone and begged the U.S.A. and other countries for an annual loan of the order of Rs. 450-500 crores on maintenance account to keep our industries going. That is the situation. I remember, not long ago, soon after the Pakistani invasion, industrialists after industrialists came to me and said that India needed large foreign exchange resources for military hardware. In view of pressures on our foreign exchange resources, they would improvise some kind of thing, to substitute imported components and raw materials. And many industries were kept going in those months in this manner. Soon after that word went round that any amount of foreign exchange was available for maintenance of imports and they switched over to imports with the result that today they are importing raw material component and other things on maintenance account to the tune of Rs. 450 crores every year and yet our industries are not running to capacity. That is the situation.

There is demand for more and more imports on the other hand. We are so much dependent on foreign know-how and foreign imports that most of our industries today will close down if we cease to get those aids.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): You have two or three minutes more.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Thank you. That is the sorry state of affairs. So I personally feel that it is high time that we sat up and did a little rethinking. Our economy is in doldrums. I do not know", if things go on as they are going on, how will our economy survive future, more serious strains that I foresee.

Sir, I had no intention to speak on the Finance Bill. But I thought as we have all along felt our fiscal measures as one of the instruments of keeping the economy on an even keel, I might as well participate in it. I began by saying that the indirect taxation has been going up. There is distortion in our prices. Our price policy, unfortunately, has been one of only giving a stated margin to industry over whatever the cost of production. There was been no cost-consciousness. That has been our policy. And as prices have gone up, we have got more and more revenue from excise duties and also from income-tax. This kind of unnatural growth in our incomes and also in prices has distorted the economy completely. I agree we have to fight recession. But if you want to restore our economy to a healthy condition, I personally think that it is very essential to recreate a sense of cost-consciousness. Prices are high enough and there is a continuous pressure on prices and there will persist inflationary trends. And what is worse, we are being priced out of the international market. We cannot sustain our economy and import maintenance goods by exporting. This is the situation. We have got to remedy this situation. Therefore, my own solution will be that we should remedy this state of affairs by being cost-conscious. The principle of agreeing to prices mainly on the basis of inflated figures of cost of production

should not be adhered to, because that removes all cost-consciousness from industries. And, secondly, what is very important is that we must learn self-reliance. I am glad the Finance Minister is here. I would urge on him very humbly that this import liberalisation is killing the spirit of self-reliance. It looks all right today because it seems to be helpful to us. I wish we could do something about it. If we don't do it and we go on relying more and more on maintenance imports, as we are" doing today, I think we cannot set right our economy. I had a number of things to say but some other occasion will come when I would place before this House my views as to what should be done about this economy, about planned development and implementation methods. I do not want to take more time of the House. As it is, I have already taken more time than I should have. Thank you very much.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, हमें यह जान कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि हमारे बहुत से कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने सैकड़ों और सहस्रों गलतियाँ फाइनेन्स बिल में बताई, लेकिन अन्त में उसका स्वागत ही किया। गलतियाँ बताने के बाद स्वागत करना कुछ ठीक नहीं मालूम पड़ता। अभी जो कुछ भी सदन में कहा गया है उससे एक बात की पुष्टि होती है, जैसी कि संस्कृत साहित्य में एक कहावत है कि कंचन में सब गुण रहते हैं...

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश): किन्तु सुगन्ध नहीं।

श्री निरंजन वर्मा: उसी प्रकार से फाइनेन्स बिल में भी देश का आर्थिक ढाँचा निहित रहता है। आज देश में जो कुछ भी हालत हो रही है उसको देख कर हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम प्रगति की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं। आज हमारे यहाँ पर ठीक उसी प्रकार से क्राइसिस है जिस प्रकार की कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के सामने उस समय थी जब उन्होंने

'न्यू डील' की पालिसी प्रस्थापित की थी। अगर यह कहा जाये कि आज से 300 बरस पहले फ्रेंच रिवोल्यूशन के समय जो कठिनाइयाँ थी वे कठिनाइयाँ आज विद्यमान हैं यहाँ पर तो सही होगा। अगर उन कठिनाइयों को हम अपने सामने ठीक प्रकार से रखें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इस आर्थिक संकट से पार हो कर भारतवर्ष के लिये एक अच्छा प्रशासन दे सकेंगे।

यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे मंत्रिमंडल में जो सब से वरिष्ठ और योग्य मित्र श्री मोरारजी देसाई हैं उनके पास वित्त का मंत्रालय है, लेकिन उसमें भी कुछ सुधार की आवश्यकता है। अगर हमारे देश में खाद्य की समस्या बहुत बड़ी न होती तो हम उनसे अनुरोध करते कि अपने देश की जितनी आमदनी है उसका एक बड़ा तीन भाग सेनाओं पर खर्च किया जाता, लेकिन अपने देश में, वास्तव में, जब खाद्य की कमी है तो और बहुत सी चीजों में कमी करके सबसे पहले खाद्य समस्या पर ध्यान देना होगा। हमारे यहाँ पर खाद्य समस्याओं की तरफ अभी बहुत ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उसका कारण यह है कि हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाने में संलग्न रहे, हम बड़े बड़े तालाबों और डैमों की बात सोचते रहते हैं और छोटी चीजों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 20 वर्षों में योजनाएँ भी धरी रह गई और हमारी प्रगति का मार्ग भी अवरुद्ध होता गया। बड़ी योजनाओं से कितना नुकसान पहुँचता है उसका एक विवरण आपके सामने देता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में एक चम्बल नदी है। उस पर एक बांध बांधने के लिये वहाँ की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से साढ़े 4 करोड़ रुपये की योजना रखी। उसमें 93 लाख रुपये खर्च कर दिया गया और खर्च करने के पश्चात् जब वहाँ के इंजीनियरों ने वहाँ की साइट का निरीक्षण किया तो वह बड़े दुःख की बात

[श्री निरंजन वर्मा]

है कि 93 लाख रुपये खर्च करने के बाद उम योजना को छोड़ कर तीन मील नीचे ले जाया गया और राजस्थान की सीमा में चम्बल बांध का निर्माण किया गया। 93 लाख रुपया हमारे राष्ट्र का व्यर्थ चला गया। इसी प्रकार से बहुत सी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं, जिनसे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। चम्बल योजना के बाद आज देश में न तो कोई नहरों का पानी दिखाई पड़ता है और न उससे कहीं बिजली दिखाई पड़ती है। तीन वर्ष से मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल से बिजली आने वाली थी, वह वैसी ही पड़ी हुई है। ठीक इसी तरह से दूसरी तरफ दृष्टिपात करें, हमारे राष्ट्र की आमदनी का एक बटा तीन भाग खाद्य की तरफ खर्च करें, एक बटा तीन भाग सेना पर खर्च करें, तो शेष एक बटा तीन भाग जो रह जाता है उसे दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर सकते हैं। यह सब समय के लिये ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन वर्तमान परिस्थिति में आवश्यक है। सेना के तीनों अंगों पर अधिक से अधिक रुपया व्यय करना चाहिये। हमारी जल, थल और नभ तीनों प्रकार की सेनाओं की बाहर की सेनाओं के मुकाबिले में संख्या भी कम है और साधन भी उनके कम हैं। हम बहुत जोर से अपील करते हैं कि शासन का ध्यान उस ओर जाये।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे यहां पर और भी बहुत सी कमियाँ हैं, जिनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। यह कितने दुःख की बात है कि हमारे यहां पर 18 और 19 अरब की आमदनी है और खर्च 23, 24 अरब का है। इस आमदनी का एक बटा छः हिस्सा बाहर से अन्न मंगवाने में खर्च होता है। अगर यह एक बटा छः हिस्सा बाहर न भेज कर किसी न किसी प्रकार से साधनस्त्रोत ढूँढने पर लगता तो हम इस दिशा में बहुत आगे बढ़ जाते। हमारी सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कार्य नहीं किया। निश्चित

रूप से सरकार हमेशा ईश्वर को दोष देती रही और प्रकृति को दोष देती रही, लेकिन स्वयं उसके दोष के कारण यह स्थिति आई है।

हमारे यहां पर चम्बल नदी के किनारे जो बहुत सी भूमि पड़ी हुई है, अगर उसे समतल करा दिया जाये, तो उससे दो समस्याएँ हल हो जायेंगी। एक तो चम्बल के बीहड़ जो आज बहुत सी डकैतियों के स्रोत हैं उनका निदान मिल जायेगा, दूसरे वहां पर खेती के लिये बहुत अधिक उपजाऊ जमीन मिल जायेगी। सरकार ने 10-12 वर्षों में उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया। हजार, दो हजार रुपए खर्च करके वहां कोई प्रगति हो सकती है, हम ऐसा नहीं समझते। ठीक इसी प्रकार से हलाली डेम योजना सरकार के मस्तिष्क में है। भोपाल के पास हलाली नदी पर बांध बांधने की योजना 4-5 साल से चल रही है। 70 लाख रुपए उस पर खर्च करने के बाद वह योजना ज्यों की त्यों छोड़ दी गई है। उससे किसी प्रकार का लाभ मिलता है, ऐसा समझ में नहीं आता।

दूसरे बहुत से भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के प्रकरणों में हमारी सरकार की जो लापरवाही है उसकी दयनीय दशा देखने को मिलती है। अभी पिछले दिनों सिलीगुडी में जो कुछ भी कांड हुआ उसे यह कह कर टाला जाये कि वह गरीबों का असन्तोष है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सही बात नहीं है। वहां पर मारवाड़ी बन्धुओं पर और हिन्दी भाषाभाषी लोगों के ऊपर अनेकों प्रकार के जो अत्याचार किये गये हैं वे सब इस बात का परिणाम हैं कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक प्रगति रुक गई है और आर्थिक प्रगति के रुक जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अपने देश में एक ऐसा समय आने वाला है, जबकि यहां बहुत जल्दी एक बड़ी क्रान्ति हो सकती है और उसमें हमारा सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र तहम-नहम हो जायेगा। यहां पर, श्रीमन्, आपके द्वारा

हम इस तरफ भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना उचित समझते हैं कि एल० आई० सी० के कर्मचारियों में भी बहुत से स्थानों पर असन्तोष छाया हुआ है और उनमें यह भावना व्याप्त कर गई है कि उनको किसी प्रकार की राहत नहीं मिलेगी ।

तो शासन के सामने इन समस्याओं के निदान के रूप में हम कुछ सुझाव रखते हैं । हमारा सुझाव यह है कि शासन को सबसे पहले अपने खर्चों में कमी करनी चाहिये और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिये पहली बात तो यह है कि संसार भर में जो हमारे राज-दूतावास फैले हुये हैं जिनमें हम लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और उनसे हमें किसी प्रकार का कोई फायदा है नहीं, हमारी मित्रता बहुत अधिक फल नहीं पाई है, तो इन राज-दूतावासों में भी कमी करनी चाहिये । इसी प्रकार हमारे शासन की एक नीति यह है कि देश भर में बड़े बड़े भवन बनाये जाने की योजना हो, तो वे जितने बड़े बड़े भवन हैं उन भवनों को छोटे आकार में बनाना चाहिये, ताकि अधिक से अधिक रुपया बच सके । इसके पश्चात् जो बाहर मिशनों के जाने की योजनाएँ रहती हैं, जिनमें लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है उन मिशनों से यदि कोई लाभ नहीं हो तो ऐसे मिशनों के लिये भी किसी प्रकार से बहुत अधिक आगे बढ़ने की योजना न रहे जब कि हम समझते हैं कि उनसे कोई लाभ नहीं है ।

श्रीमन्, इस समय मांट्रियल में संसार भर की बड़ी प्रदर्शनी हो रही है और मांट्रियल की उस प्रदर्शनी में हमारे यहां के भी 170 आदमी गये हैं, करोड़ों रुपयों का उस पर खर्चा हुआ है, तो हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि संसार के वे देश जिनको भारत की आर्थिक कठिनाई का पता है वे हमारी वहां पर की प्रदर्शनी को देख कर क्या बहुत खुश होंगे या हमारी भारतवर्ष की सरकार के प्रति

सवेदना प्रकट करेंगे, यह ऐसी बात है कि जिस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे यहां इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि हमारे राष्ट्र में एक आदमी की तनख्वाह तो पांच या छः हजार रुपया महीना हो और एक क्लर्क की तनख्वाह 50 रु० से 100 रु० तक हो, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई समाजवाद नहीं हो सकता, इसलिये वित्त मंत्री जी को चाहिये कि बहुत लम्बी और मोटी तनख्वाहों पर रोक लगायें, बहुत बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहों के अफसरों की अब अपने देश में अधिक आवश्यकता नहीं है, यदि छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा बढ़ाये तो हम समझते हैं कि अपने यहां की आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को कुछ हल कर सकते हैं और उन पर काबू पा सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम समझते हैं कि हमारे योग्य वित्त मंत्री जी को हमारे योग्य मित्रों ने जो सलाह दी है, उन पर वह अवश्य ही अमल करेंगे ।

SHRI , V. V. RAMASWAMY (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, at the outset I am glad to find a change in the hon. Finance Minister. We used to think about him as a stern and rigid person. From the tax reliefs, though inconsiderable, he has announced, shows Shri Morarjibhai is amenable to public opinion. Further it was said that he will relax—a sworn prohibitionist—his attitude towards prohibition if public opinion favours scrapping of the policy. That is, in spite of the Directive Principle, contained article 47 of our Constitution. Though my State, the land of Tiruvallur is in favour of strict enforcement of prohibition, I welcome the change of attitude in the person holding the financial strings. And I hope he will show more and more sympathy and understanding when dealing with the States, in the federal set-up of our country, as he has recognised in his Budget speech.

[Shri V, V, Ramaswamy.]

Hon. Members have dealt with the details of the Budget proposals and I will devote a few minutes only to general remarks. A Budget is not a balance sheet or a profit and loss account, but it is an instrument of economic policy by which employment and income can "be generated. True, the Minister has firmly stated that there will not be deficit financing in the future. Well and good. But if it creates more unemployment and lesser growth rate, what is the use of a balanced budget? It is admitted there is recession and inflation side by side. To be realistic we must attempt to find either the cause or the cure for this unique phenomenon. It was thought that credit squeeze will work wonders and will halt inflation. But we failed to remember that this country of ours has a dual economy. The bomb of credit squeeze hit the industrial production sector only. The credit laws of the primary production economy are not touched. So the inflation is continuing in the commodity sector. Hence recession and unemployment are hacking the industrial production sector.. I do not see anything has been done to tackle the credit that encourages hoarding at various levels from the village to the city level.

The Government should take this recession as a God-sent for expanding our exports. A bold export policy is required. The hon. Minister for Industrial Development on a previous occasion and the hon. Minister of Finance now have announced measures to help increased production and export with emphasis on agricultural side. Often the blame for our slow export growth is laid on the high cost of manufacture of our products. Cost of production is a money concept and a short period one, which is justifiable for an individual or a firm. But a nation has to think in long-term values. It must weigh the cost as well as the benefit not only in money terms but in real terms, and not in terms of spans of a year or two, but in decades and generations. How else does the

Congress Government justify huge expenditure on policies like Khadi and Prohibition? So is with the exports at this juncture. We must be prepared to sell, say 10 per cent, below the international prices and if we do so, the money loss arising from it will not be greater than the human suffering arising from unemployment due to recession. This is the occasion for a leap forward in the export sphere.

To cure the inflation in the agricultural sector, I have pointed out that we should develop a credit structure that will strike at the hoarding at various levels. The Government at the Centre has planned and relies upon a new agricultural strategy. The strategy is good provided it is properly implemented. But the implementation becomes the responsibility of the State Governments. Alas. The State Governments have responsibility without power, I mean the money power. Except perhaps the land revenue and sales tax, all direct and indirect taxes collected in the States go to swell the coffers of the Centre. And the Finance Minister holds the strings.

With a bold and imaginative export policy I feel sure recession can be tided over in quick time, industries will work to full capacity, employment and income will increase. In this regard I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister, to convene a conference of leading economists, industrialists, bankers and exporters and to discuss the subject of export promotion in the context of recession and unemployment that is threatening the economy and the stability of the country.

With regard to the States-Centre relations, I may be allowed to make some observations. The Britishers, when they departed from this country, they handed over the entire administration in a plate to the Congress Party—but not to the Indian nation. And that party has been reigning supreme for the past 20 years, gradually forgetting the people who supported them. And now the people have

awakened and turned the scales. A majority of the States has opted to be ruled by the people of non-Congress persuasion. And many a Congress leader has begun to smell at the winds of this change but find an odour of disintegration. But it is the party that is disintegrating. The Nation, the country, will never disintegrate. The demands of the State Ministers for more freedom and power should not be misconstrued. In fact the States want a strong Government at the Centre. Let me quote Thiru Annadurai, the beloved Chief Minister of Madras, when he made his speech in reply to the discussion on his Budget on .27-6-67. He said:

"I am not even saying 'State versus Centre'. I am saying State and Centre. Sir, fortunately when first the leaders of our country met and made the Constitution, they thought about a Centre which will be given only the minimum power of safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of India. They wanted to make the federating units become all powerful so that these units could deliver the goods to the States subjects or the States people. That was the line of thought when Pakistan had not been created. But when Pakistan was taking shape, naturally the temptation was to make the Centre more and more powerful, because they were under an apprehension that if the Centre were to be weak, with Pakistan coming into existence, they might jeopardise the future of our country. Therefore, it is that they have loaded the Centre with more and more powers than are warranted by the needs, necessity or political ethics. Because of that, today we find, for every small item, for every small favour, for every small measure, we have to run to the Centre and plead with them, sometimes cajole them as our Congress people were doing, or place before them the present position in strong terms as I am attempting to do today, to anyhow get their concurrence and approval for every one

of the measures that we want to take up here."

Sir, that is the sentiment of responsibility and responsive cooperation. We should not fail to feel the wind of change and to note the needs of the times. The Centre is too much loaded with unwanted and unnecessary responsibilities. The Departments have, one by one, bulged out and expanded and heavy expenditure is being incurred. The Centre must be a strong one—not to dictate to and to look askance at the federal units. But the Centre should be strong in order to ward off enemy attacks, to maintain internal peace and order and to sustain the country's communications, defence foreign affairs, currency and communications. These alone should be the responsibility of the Centre and all others should be decentralised. It is high time that a commission is appointed to go into the whole question of State-Centre relation, responsibility and the allocation of financial resources.

Let me again quote the words of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nad. He said:

"I would reiterate from this House"—he means the Madras Legislative Council—

"that the time has come and come urgently too and with emphasis—none can minimise that the time has now come—when the State-Centre relationship should be reorganised on a more stable basis. When I say this, I do not forget that the Centre should be strong. We will have to be strong enough. For what? I want the Centre to be strong enough to maintain the sovereignty an integrity of India, as it is the fashion to call it. I would put it in another way. It is to safeguard the independence of the country. Without any remorse or without any reservation, I say all those powers needed to make the Centre responsible for safety of this country should be with the Centre. But that does

[Shri V. V. Ramaswamy.] not mean, in order to safeguard India against China, Pakistan, you should have a Health Department, an Education Department, a Public Works Department, in the States also. Why these duplications of the various Departments?"

Before concluding, I should like to refer to two major subjects that are agitating the public mind in Tamil Nad. They are the Tuticorin deep-sea harbour project and the Salem steel plant. The great D.M.K. Party organised a demands day on the 23rd July and the day went off peacefully and successfully. The observance of that day has been decried

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is time.

SHRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: I am finishing now. Kindly allow me to quote the reply of the Chief Minister of Madras, Thiru Annadurai, to those who decried the observance of the demand day. He explained:

"There is going to be no hartal, no strike, no picketing, nothing of that sort."

The Chief Minister goes on to explain that it was merely to state the facts before the people and ask them to pass a resolution urging upon the Central Government to take up these two projects and to complete them without any delay. Copies of the resolutions passed at the public meetings throughout Tamil Nad on the demands day, in which all parties except the Congress participated, have been sent to the Prime Minister. With regard to the Tuticorin project, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has declared that fundamentally the Union Government had no objection to the implementation of this project. He has met the Chief Minister of Madras and he is again meeting him soon. So I am sure the work on this project will go on uninterruptedly.

About the Salem steel plant I may say that the then Congress Ministry

sent an application on 1-4-66 to the Central Government for licence to start a steel plant at Salem and it is still pending. No decision has yet been taken. However, I understand that Dr. Chenna Reddy, the Minister of Steel, is arranging to meet Shri Annadurai at the earliest opportunity to discuss about this steel plant and I hope a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at.

It is my fervent desire that the sincere efforts of these two young Ministers with their robust optimism will bear fruit and the people of Tamil Nad will be fortunate to have their dreams of having a steel plant at Salem and a deep sea harbour at Tuticorin realised without any more hesitation or delay.

The Finance Minister is reported to have said at Madras that he has not completely abandoned his idea about the gold control. It is perturbing. He may take any step to prevent the smuggling of gold, but he should not touch it. That will be my request to him. However, he seems to feel strongly and to get excited whenever the question of loans and interest thereon to be paid by the States, comes up. Here again, Sir, kindly allow me to quote what Thiru Annadurai feels about it. (*Time bell rings*). I am finishing just now.

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

SHRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: He said:

"When Andhra and Madras were a composite State, there was a cyclone. A cyclone relief loan was given."

And then he adds:

"Even after the formation of the linguistic States, we still owe the Central Government Rs. 13. crores. for that relief fund. We had cyclone quite recently. We have been given 2 or 3 crores of rupees. It

is written as loan and we are paying interest for all these things. What I mean to say is that all these things should come under "distress loans" and no interest should be charged."

In conclusion I would only say that whichever part may be at the Centre and whoever may be the leaders, if the Government is to be strong and free it should not and ought not to depend upon foreign aid for food. All our attention and energies should be bent to the task of producing enough foodgrains and more essential consumer goods, so that we can claim to be self-sufficient in a year or two.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is time you wound up, Mr. Ramaswamy.

SHRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: I am finishing, Sir, this is my last sentence. I would appeal to my labour friends to realise their own national responsibility and the supreme importance of labour and realising their duty to work and work and thus produce more and still more. Hunger should not be there. Diseases should not appear. No internal bickerings or quarrels should be allowed. Such a state of affairs will contribute to the concept of a State. This is the wisdom contained in the 734th saying of the Tamil Saint Tirunalluvar in his Kural:

"Urdu Pasiyum ova Pinium Siru Pasai Cheratiyal Vatu Uadu."

In English it means . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): That will do, Mr. Ramaswamy.

SHRI V. V. RAMASWAMY: Thank you.

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق (جموں اور کشمیر): مسٹر وائس چیرمین—میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں جو آپ نے مجھے

اس بل پر بولنے کا موقع بخشا ہے۔ میں قیٹی پرائم منسٹر اور فائننس منسٹر کو ان کے اس ریلیف پر جو انہوں نے ابھی دیا ہے مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں لیکن مجھے امید تھی صرف مجھ کو نہیں بلکہ ہندوستان کی ساری جگتا کو کہ ریلیف اس سے اور زیادہ ہو سکتا تھا۔ انہوں نے خاص طور سے جوتوں کے خریدنے پر جو چھ روپیئے کی ریلیف دی ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں وہ درست نہیں ہے ؟ وہ اتنی اچھی نہیں ہے جس سے عوام کو فائدہ ہوگا جب کہ وہ جانتے ہیں کہ انڈی چھوٹی سی رقم میں یہ چیز مل نہیں سکتی اور یہ ضروری تھا کہ اس سے زیادہ ریلیف دیا جائے۔

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०

सी० पंत) : 8 रु० कर दिया।

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق : آٹھ کر دیا ؟ پندوہ کر دیتے تو اچھا تھا۔

श्री के० सी० पंत : 25 कर देते तो और भी अच्छा होता।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : पांच रु० रुपये में तो चप्पल भी नहीं मिलती।

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق : طمانچہ بھی نہیں ملتا۔ بہر حال اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ سرکار کی یہ

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

پالیسی ہے کہ ٹیکسیز لگائے جائیں - لیکن سرکار کی اتنی ہی ذمہ داری نہیں ہے سرکار کی یہ بھی ذمہ داری ہے کہ ٹیکسیز صحیح طریقہ سے حاصل کئے جائیں اس میں لوگوں کو مارنے کا موقعہ نہیں دیا جائے - سرکار کی مشینری اس قدر محفوظ رہے کہ لوگوں کو مارنے کا موقع نہ ملے لیکن اس ایوان میں ہم اکثر یہ سنتے ہیں کہ اس ملک میں جن لوگوں کے پاس بڑی بڑی دولتیں ہیں، بڑے بڑے کارخانے ہیں ان لوگوں کو جتنا ٹیکس دینا چاہیئے وہ اتنا دے نہیں پاتے اور اکثر سرکار کے ہاتھ سے باہر نکلتے ہیں - اس ایوان میں جب سے یہ اجلاس شروع ہوا ہے بولا کے بارے میں کافی باتیں آئی ہیں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ سرکار نہایت سختی سے پیش آئیگی اور فائننس منسٹر کو میں ایک مدت سے جانتا ہوں اور میں ان لوگوں میں سے ہوں جو فائننس منسٹر کے لئے پچھلے تیس سال سے برابر عزت رکھتے ہیں - جہاں ان کی طبیعت میں سوزش تھی وہاں ان کے ایڈمنسٹریشن میں ایک سختی ہے ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس سختی کا صحیح استعمال ہو - وہ صرف اپنے تک نہ ہو - ان کے جو نیچے کام کرنے والے ہوں ان میں بھی پیدا کریں - ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس

ملک کی دولت کا صحیح استعمال کیا جائے - میں نے پچھلی دفعہ بھی ان کی خدمت میں عرض کیا تھا کہ جیسے کہ ہمارا ایک کاروبار ہوتا ہے افغانستان کے ساتھ لیکن پچھلے دن جب پاکستان سے ہمارے تعلقات خراب ہو گئے تو ہم نے افغانستان کے ساتھ تجارتی راستہ ایران سے بنایا تھا اور یہ بات حکومت کے علم میں آئی - یہ بات وہاں ایمپسی میں سرکار کے نوٹس میں لائی گئی کہ کچھ فرمیں اس طرح سے سرکار کا کافی فارن ایکسچینج ضائع کرتی ہیں ڈرائی فوٹس کے بارے میں، کپڑوں کے بارے میں - اس بارے میں میں پھر سرکار سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس کی تحقیقات کریں اور یہ ہماری ایمپسی کی طرف سے اس طرح کی شکایتیں آئیں - جب ہماری ایمپسی خود شکایت کرتی ہے کہ ایسا ہوتا ہے تو ان کی شکایات کی سماعت کیوں نہیں ہوتی - اس طرح سے ہمارے ملک کے اندر آج بہت قسم کی شکایات سامنے ہیں تو میں سرکار سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس کی طرف توجہ کریں -

دوسری بات جو میں سرکار کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ جو بڑی بڑی فرمیں ہیں ان کے جو ڈائریکٹرس ہیں یا ریپریزینٹوس ہیں ان کو ایک خاص رقم خرچ کرنے کا

اختیار ہے۔ یعنی اگر دلی آ جائیں
بھجی ہے تو وہ دن میں تین سو
چار سو اور پانچ سو روپیئے تک خرچ
کے سکتے ہیں۔ جس میں سرکار کو
بہت بڑا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح
سے وہ ٹیکس بچا لیتے ہیں اور اس
روپیئے سے وہ کریشن پھلاتے ہیں اور
کریشن پھلانے کا ایک بہت بڑا ذریعہ
بن جاتا ہے۔ تو سرکار کو ان پر
پابندی لگانی چاہیئے۔ اگر سرکار کے
بڑے بڑے منسٹرس یا بڑے بڑے
سیکریٹری تیس روپیئے روز سے زیادہ
خرچ نہیں کرتے ہیں، ان کو اس سے
زیادہ دیں۔ اے۔ نہیں ملتا ہے تو
کسی کمپنی کے کرمچاری کو تین سو
چار سو یا پانچ سو روپیہ روز خرچ کرنے
کا حق نہیں ہونا چاہیئے۔

میں سرکار کی توجہ اس طرف
بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے آفیسر
خود رعایت حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں
تو کیسے کیسے طریقے پھندا کرتے
ہیں۔ میں اس کے بارے میں ایک
مثال اپنے فائلڈس منسٹر کے سامنے
رکھنا چاہتا ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں
کہ وہ اس کو غور سے سنیں گے اور
اس پر کارروائی کریں گے۔ میڈی نکالا
جمنوں کشمیر کی طرف ہے۔ جب
وہاں سینٹر سے کچھ آئی۔
سی۔ ایس۔ اور آئی۔ اے۔ ایس۔
آفیسروں کا تبادلہ ہو تو انہوں نے
اپنے فائلڈ کے لئے ایسے قوانین بنائے

جن کی کہیں مثال نہیں ملتی
جاتی ہے۔ اس ایوان کے ممبروں
کو سن کر حیرانی ہوئی کہ ان
آفیسروں نے ہماری سرکاری گھرج سے
ایک سو روپیئے ماہوار پر تو سوئیں
لے لیں اپنے پرائیویٹ یوز کے لئے لیکن
قراٹیور کی تنخواہ ایک سو پچاس
روپیئے وہ بھی اس سو روپیئے کرایہ
میں ہی شامل ہے اس کے علاوہ جب
وہ آفیسر ٹور پر جاتا ہے تو قراٹیور
بھی اس کے ساتھ جاتا ہے جس کو
سرکار کی اور سے تنخواہ کے علاوہ
قی۔ اے۔ اور قی۔ اے۔ دیا جاتا
ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ جب ایک آدمی
اپنے پرائیویٹ یوز کے لئے گاڑی کرایہ
پر لیتا ہے تو یہ اس کی پرائیویٹ
چیز ہو گئی۔ تو وہ اس کے لئے
قراٹیور رکھے ورنہ یہ کہاں کا انصاف ہے
کہ سرکاری خزانہ میں سو روپیہ داخل
کیا اس میں گاڑی بھی مل گئی اور
اے۔ اے۔ سو پچاس روپیئے کا قائلہ بھی
مل گیا اور اس پر بھی سرکار کو
ٹی۔ اے۔ قی۔ اے۔ قراٹیور کو دینا
پڑا۔

श्री ब्रजुन श्रोत्रा : सरकार से किस ने
लिया ?

श्री अ - ایم - طارق : سیکریٹریز

اور آفیسروں نے۔

اس کے علاوہ میں سرکار نے نوٹس
میں ایک بات اور لانا چاہتا ہوں
اور اس کی طرف فائلڈس منسٹر

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

صاحب کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے چار پانچ سالوں میں کشمیر میں لاکھوں روپیٹے کے لائسنس دیئے گئے۔ میں صرف ایک مدعا ان کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں۔ جس کی ویلیو تقریباً نو لاکھ روپیٹے کی ہے۔ یہ لائسنس 1962 میں ایم۔ جی۔ انڈسٹریز کو 22 لاکھ تین اسٹین لیس اسٹیل کے لئے دیا گیا اور اسی سال 60 تین اور (ore) کے لئے۔ اس کے بعد 62-63 میں ۴ لاکھ ۵۰۰ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ 7 لاکھ روپیٹے کا جب ایک فرم کو اسٹین لیس اسٹیل کے لئے لائسنس دیا گیا تو اس فرم کا وہاں پر کوئی کارخانہ ہونا چاہیئے۔ وہ ٹیکس دیتا ہو یا کوئی دیکھ بھال کرتا ہو۔ ہمارے یہاں تو ایسا سمجھا ہوا ہے جیسے کہ یتیم خانہ ہے۔ جس کا اثر و رسوخ چلتا ہے وہی ناجائز فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔ سرکار اس بارے میں دیکھ بھال نہیں کر پاتی ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار ایک خاص کمیشن بتھائیو جو کہ ریاست جموں کشمیر میں جو لائسنس پچھلے IO یا بارہ سالوں میں دئے گئے ہیں ان کے بارے میں تحقیقات کرے۔ میں یہ بات نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں بلکہ جو نیشنل کانگریس ہے جو وہاں کی سرکاری جماعت ہے اس کے آفیشل

آرگن خدمات اور ایک اخبار وہ آفتاب نے کہا ہے کہ امپورٹ لائسنس کے استعمال کے بارے میں مرکزی سرکار کو ایک کمیشن فوراً بتلانا چاہیئے تاکہ یہ معلوم ہو کہ وہاں کے لائسنسوں کا کیا ہوا ہے۔

اس کے بعد اس ملک میں جو حالت ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں مرکزی سرکار جس کی کہ سماج واد کی پالیسی ہے اور جس کی منشا یہ ہے کہ یہ ملک ترقی کرے تو یہ پالیسی اس وقت تک قائم نہیں ہو سکتی ہے جب تک اس ملک کے رہنے والوں کے ساتھ صحیح انصاف نہیں ہوگا۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ سرکار اس کی طرف توجہ کرے گی۔ ہمارے فائلڈس منسٹر صاحب شاید اس بات کا یقین رکھتے ہیں اور وہ دھرم کے ماننے والے ہیں وہ خدا پر یقین رکھتے ہیں۔ مہابھارت میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اس ملک میں اگر سخت سے سخت ورشا ہو اس ملک میں اچھے سے اچھا بھج بویا جائے لیکن وہاں کبھی اناج نہیں اگے گا جہاں کی رعایا خوش نہیں ہو گی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جہاں کی رعایا کسی حصہ کی رعایا یا کسی طبقہ میں خوف ہو وہاں کوئی اناج پیدا نہیں ہوگا۔ میں فائلڈس منسٹر صاحب سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور انہیں ایک واقعہ کی یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ 1946

میں جب ہندوستان تقسیم ہوا ہے
جب ہندوستان میں ہندو مسلم
فسادات شروع ہوئے تو اس وقت دلی
میں یقیناً جواہر لال نہرو نے جس
طرح مائلریٹھز کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا تھا
ان کو یقین دلایا تھا کہ اعتماد دلایا
تھا۔ مجھے یہ یاد ہے کہ اس ایوان
میں شاید فائنلس منسٹر جواہر لال
کو بھول گئے ہوں گے، شاید فائنلس
منسٹر اس آدمی کو بھی بھول گئے
ہوں جو اس وقت بمبئی کا ہوم
منسٹر تھا، جس کی بمبئی کی
کمیونٹی نے مخالفت کی تھی اور
اسی ہوم منسٹر نے کہا تھا کہ میں
فسادات کو دبا دوں گا۔ اور میں یہاں
کسی مسلمان کو مرنے نہیں دوں گا اگر
آپ میری پالیسی سے اتفاق نہیں کرتے
تو میں ہوم منسٹری چھوڑنے کے لئے
تیار ہوں۔ اس ہوم منسٹر کا نام
مرار جی تھسائی تھا۔ آپ آج اس
مرار جی تھسائی کو بھول گئے ہیں؟
اس جواہر لال نہرو کو بھول گئے
ہیں۔ لیکن ہم لوگ جو کانگریس
میں رہتے ہیں، جو اس ملک میں
رہتے ہیں ہم نہیں بھول سکتے۔ ہم
یہ سمجھتے ہیں اور میں دیانتداری سے
کہہ سکتا ہوں اور اگر میں دیانتداری
سے نہیں کہوں گا تو مجھے کانگریس
میں رہنے کا حق نہیں ہے۔ آج
ملک میں مائلریٹھز خوش نہیں
ہیں، خود کانگریس ورکنگ کے بھی

کے جلسہ میں فنکشنلریٹھز صاحب نے
یہ کہا کہ اس ملک میں مائلریٹھز
خوش نہیں ہیں، آپ ان پر شک
کرتے ہیں، ان کی نہت پر شک
کرتے ہیں، مذہب کو دیکھ کر شک
کرتے ہیں۔ غداروں کسی خاص
مذہب کا ہمیشہ نہیں ہے، وفاداری
کسی خاص مذہب کا حق نہیں
ہے۔ غدار اور وفاداری کہیں بھی
ہو سکتی ہے۔ کسی بھی جماعت
میں ہو سکتی ہے۔ میں یہ چاہتا
ہوں کہ آپ اگر اس ملک میں
صحیح طریقہ چاہتے ہیں تو آپ کو
دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ آپ کو تمام مائلریٹھز
کا اعتماد ہو۔ ان کو ملازمتوں میں
اور سرکاری کاروبار میں انصاف اور
نشو و نما کا پورا حق ملنا چاہیئے۔
یہ چیز اگر آج نہیں مل سکتی ہے
تو میں آپ کو یقین دلا سکتا ہوں
کہ پھر اس چیز کو آپ کے بعد کوئی
نہیں کر سکتا ہے، کیونکہ اس ملک
میں ایسی جماعتیں طاقت پر دھکی
ہیں جو اس ملک کی بلحاظ کو ہلا
دینا چاہتی ہیں اور سماج واد کو
ہلا دینا چاہتی ہیں۔ میں اس
ایوان میں اس بات کا پورا دعوہ کرتا
ہوں کہ جب جن سنگھ کے ایک
نمائندہ نے یہی - ہی - میں یہ کہا کہ
اردو پاکستان کی زبان ہے یہ غلط بات
ہے، اردو اگر کہیں کی زبان ہے تو
وہ ہندوستان کی زبان ہے، پاکستان

[عربی اے - ایم طارق]

کی بالکل نہیں ہے - پاکستان کی اگر کوئی زبان ہے تو بنگالی ہے ، پشتو ہے اور پنجابی ہے - پاکستان کی اردو بالکل زبان نہیں اردو ہندوستان کی ہے - یہ [یہ] باپو کی زبان تھی ، یہ سردار پٹیل کی زبان تھی ، یہ جواہر لال نہرو کی زبان تھی ، ابوالکلام آزاد کی زبان تھی اور یہ ہندوستان کی زبان ہے - آپ جن سنگھ کے کہتے ہیں زبان کو یہاں سے نہیں نکل سکتے ہیں - آج آپ نے زبان کو نکال دیا تو کل آپ یہاں سے قوم کو نکال دیں گے - طارق گو نکال دیں گے اور مرزا جی بھائی کو نکال دیں گے - اس کی روک تھام ہونی چاہیئے - اور آج ہی ہونی چاہیئے - اگر آج نہیں ہو سکتی ، اگر مرزا جی دہسائی نہیں کر سکتے ، اندرا گاندھی نہیں کر سکتیں ، جوان صاحب نہیں کر سکتے - اب تو بس ملک میں نہ سردار پٹیل ہیں ، نہ پنڈت جواہر لال ہی ہیں ، نہ گوہلد ولبھ پنڈت ہیں ، نہ مولانا آزاد ہیں اور آپ میں سے چند لوگ نمایاں ہیں اور آپ ہی ان باتوں کو دیکھ لیجئے کہ آپ اس ملک کو کدھر لے جا رہے ہیں - ہم سب آپ کے ساتھ ہیں - اس ملک کی ترقی تب تک بے معنی ہے جب تک اس ملک کے لوگ خوش نہیں ہیں - ہندو خوش نہ ہوں ، مسلمان خوش نہ ہوں ، سکھ

خوش نہ ہوں ، عیسائی خوش نہ ہوں ، شیڈولڈ کاسٹ اور شیڈولڈ ٹرائب خوش نہ ہوں تب تک ہم میں سے کوئی خوش نہیں ہو سکتا - ملک خوشحال نہیں ہو سکتا - میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ ہم آپ کی صحیح پالیسی کے ساتھ ہیں - آپ اپنی وزارت کے دوران ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ان تمام مسئلوں کا صحیح حل نکالیں -

†[श्री ए० एम० तारिक (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : मिस्टर वाइस चेंबरमैन, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ जो आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका बरूषा है। मैं डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फाइनांस मिनिस्टर को उनके इस रिलीफ पर जो उन्होंने अभी दिया है मुबारकवाद पेश करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद थी, सिर्फ मुझ को नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जनता को, कि रिलीफ इससे और ज्यादा हो सकता था। उन्होंने खास तौर से जूतों के खरीदने पर जो छः रुपये की रिलीफ दी है मैं समझता हूँ वह दुरुस्त नहीं है वह इतनी अच्छी नहीं है जिससे अबाम को फायदा होगा जबकि वह जानते हैं कि इतनी छोटी सी रकम में यह चीज मिल नहीं सकती और यह जरूरी था कि इससे ज्यादा रिलीफ दिया जाए।

वित्त सत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पंत) : 8 रु० कर दिया।

श्री ए० एम० तारिक : आठ कर दिया पन्द्रह कर देते तो अच्छा था।

श्री के० सी० पंत : 25 कर देते तो और भी अच्छा होता।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : पांच छः रुपये में तो चप्पल भी नहीं मिलती।

श्री ए० एम० तारिक : तमाचा भी नहीं मिलता। बहरहाल इस में कोई शक नहीं है

†[] Hindi translation.

कि सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि टक्सेज लगाए जाएं। लेकिन सरकार की इतनी ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। सरकार की यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि टक्सेज सही तरीके से हासिल किए जाएं इसमें लोगों को मारने का मौका नहीं दिया जाए। सरकार की मशीनरी इस कदर महफूज है कि लोगों को मारने का मौका न मिले लेकिन इसी एवान में हम अक्सर यह सुनते हैं कि इस मुल्क में जिन लोगों के पास बड़े बड़े दीलर हैं बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं उन लोगों को जितना टैक्स देना चाहिए वे इतना दे नहीं पाते और अक्सर सरकार के हाथ के बाहर निकलते हैं। इस एवान में जब से यह इजलास शुरू हुआ है बिड़ला के बारे में काफी बातें आई हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार निहायत सख्ती से पेश आएगी और फाइनांस मिनिस्टर को मैं एक मुद्दे से जानता हूँ और मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो फाइनांस मिनिस्टर के लिए पिछले तीस साल से बराबर इज्जत रखते हैं। जहाँ उनकी तबियत में सोजिश थी वहाँ उनके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एक सख्ती है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस सख्ती का सही इस्तेमाल हो। वह सिर्फ अपने तक न हो। उनके जो नाबे काम करने वाले हों उन में भी पैदा करें। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क की दीलत का सही इस्तेमाल किया जाए। मैंने पिछली दफा भी उनको खिदमत में अर्ज किया था कि जैसे कि हमारा एक कारोबार होता है अफगानिस्तान के साथ लेकिन पिछले दिन जब हमारे पाकिस्तान से ताल्लुक खराब हो गए तो हमने अफगानिस्तान के साथ तिजारती रास्ता ईरान से बनाया था और यह बात हकूमत के इल्म में आई। यह बात वहाँ एम्बेसी में सरकार के नोटिस में लाई गई कि कुछ फर्म इस तरह से सरकार का काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज जाया करती हैं डाई फूड्स के बारे में, कपड़ों के बारे में, इस बारे में मैं फिर सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस की तहकीकात करें और यह हमारी एम्बेसी

की तरफ से इस तरह की शिकायतें आएँ। जब हमारी एम्बेसी खुद शिकायत करती है कि ऐसा होता है तो उन की शिकायत की समायत क्यों नहीं होती इसी तरह से हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर आज बहुत किस्म की शिकायत सामने हैं तो मैं सरकार से दरखास्त करूंगा कि इसकी तरफ तवज्जो करें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी फर्म हैं उनके जो डायरेक्टर्स हैं या रिप्रिजेंटेटिव्स हैं उनको एक खास रकम खर्च करने का अख्तियार है। यानी अगर दिल्ली से आ जाएं बम्बई से तो वह दिन में तीन सौ, चार सौ और पांच सौ रुपये तक खर्च कर सकते हैं। जिसमें सरकार को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इस तरह से वे टैक्स बचा लेते हैं, और इस रुपये से वह करप्शन फैलाते हैं और करप्शन फैलाने का एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया बन जाता है। तो सरकार को इन पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहिए। अगर सरकार के बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर्स या बड़े बड़े सेक्टरों तीस रुपये रोज से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं, उनको इस से ज्यादा डी०ए० नहीं मिलता है तो किसी कम्पनी के कर्मचारी को तीन सौ चार सौ या पांच सौ रुपये रोज खर्च करने का हक नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं सरकार को तवज्जो इस तरफ भी दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आफिसर खुद रियायत हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो कैसे कैसे तरीके पैदा करते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में एक मिसाल अपने फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इसको गौर से सुनेंगे और इस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे। मेरी निगाह जम्मू काश्मीर की तरफ है। जब वहाँ सैन्टर से कुछ आई०सी०एस० और आई०ए०एस० आफिसरों का तबादला हुआ तो उन्होंने अपने फायदे के लिए ऐसे बचानीन बनाए जिनकी कहीं मिसाल नहीं सुनी जाती है। इस एवान के मेम्बरों को सुन कर हैरानी होगी कि उन

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक]

अफिसरों ने हमारे सरकारी गैरज से एक सौ रुपये माहवार पर तो मोटरें ले लीं अपने प्राइवेट यूज के लिये लेकिन ड्राइवर को तनखाह एक सौ पचास रुपये वह भी इस सौ रुपये किराये में हो शामिल है इसके इलावा जबवह अफिसर टूर पर जाता है तो ड्राइवर भी उस के साथ जाता है जिस को सरकार की ओर से तनखाह के इलावा टो०ए० और डो०ए० दिया जाता है। सवाल यह है कि जब एक आदमी अपने प्राइवेट यूज के लिये गाड़ी किराये पर लेता है तो यह उसको प्राइवेट चीज हो गई। तो वह उसके लिए ड्राइवर रखे करना यह कहां का इन्साफ है कि सरकारी खजाने में सौ रुपया दाखिल किया उसमें गाड़ी भी मिल गई और एक सौ पचास रुपये का ड्राइवर भी मिल गया और इस पर भी सरकार को टो०ए० डो०ए० ड्राइवर को देना पड़ा।

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : सरकार से किस ने लिया ?

श्री ए० एम० तारिक : सेक्रेट्रीज और अफिसरों ने ।

इसके इलावा मैं सरकार के नोटिस में एक बात और लाना चाहता हूँ कि और उसकी तरफ फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जों दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चार पांच सालों में काश्मीर में लाखों रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये गये। मैं सिर्फ एक मद्दा उनके सामने रखता हूँ। जिसकी बेल्यू तकरीबन 9 लाख रुपये की है। यह लाइसेंस 1962 में एम० जी० इण्डस्ट्रीज को 22 लाख टन स्टेनलेस स्टील के लिये दिया गया और इसी साल 60 टन ओर (ore) के लिये। इसके बाद 62-63 में 4 लाख टन का। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 7 लाख रुपये का जब एक फर्म को स्टेनलेस स्टील के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया तो उस फर्म का वहां पर कोई कारखाना होना चाहिये। वह

टेक्स देता होया कोई देख भाल करता हो। हमारे यहां तो ऐसा समझा हुआ है जैसे कि यतीम खाना है। जिसका असर रसूख चलता है वही नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कौशिश करता है। सरकार इस बार में देख भाल नहीं कर पाती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार एक खास कमिशन बिठाये जो कि रियासत जम्मू काश्मीर में जो लाइसेंस पिछले 10 या 12 सालों में दिये गये हैं उनके बारे में तहकीकात करे। मैं ही यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि जो नेशनल कांग्रेस है जो वहां की सरकारी जमायत है उसके अफिशियल आर्गन "खिदमत" और एक अखबार "आफताब" ने कहा है कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के इस्तेमाल के बारे में मर्कजी सरकार को एक कमीशन फोरन बिठलाना चाहिये ताकि यह मालूम हो कि वहां के लाइसेंसों का क्या हुआ है।

इसके बाद इस मुल्क में जो हालत है मैं समझता हूँ मर्कजी सरकार जिस की कि समाजवादी की पालिसी है और जिस की मनशा यह है कि यह मुल्क तरक्की करे तो यह पालिसी इस वक्त तक कायम नहीं हो सकती है जब तक इस मुल्क के रहने वालों के साथ सही इन्साफ नहीं होगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस की तरफ तबज्जो करेगी। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब शायद इस बात का यकीन रखते हैं और वह धर्म के मानने वाले हैं वह खुदा पर यकीन रखते हैं। महाभारत में यह कहा गया है कि इस मुल्क में अगर सख्त से सख्त वर्षा हो, इस मुल्क में अच्छे से अच्छा बीज बोया जाये लेकिन वहां कभी अनाज नहीं उगेगा जहां की रियाया खश नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां की रियाया किसी हिस्से की रियाया किसी तबके में खीफ हो वहां कोई अनाज पैदा नहीं होगा। मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ और उन्हें एक वाक्य

की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1946 में जब हिन्दुस्तान तकसीम हुआ जब हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू मसिलम फसादात शुरू हुए तो उस वक्त दिल्ली में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जिस तरह माइनोरिटीज को अपने हाथ में लिया था उनको यकीन दिलाया था, एतमाद दिलाया था। मुझे यह याद है कि इस एवान में शायद फाइनांस मिनिस्टार जवाहरलाल को भूल गये होंगे शायद फाइनांस मिनिस्टार उस अदमी को भी भूल गये हों जो उस वक्त बम्बई का होम मिनिस्टर था। जिसकी बम्बई की कैबिनेट ने मखालफत की थी और इसी होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि मैं फसादात को दवा दूंगा और मैं यहाँ किसी मुसलमान को मरने नहीं दूंगा। अगर आप मेरी पालिसी से इत्फाक नहीं करते तो मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हूँ। उस होम मिनिस्टर का नाम मुरारजी देसाई था। आप आज उस मुरारजी देसाई को भूल गये हैं उस जवाहरलाल नेहरू को भूल गये हैं। लेकिन हम लोग जो कांग्रेस में रहते हैं जो इस मुल्क में रहते हैं हम नहीं भूल सकते। हम यह समझते हैं और मैं दयानतदारी से कह सकता हूँ और अगर मैं दयानतदारी से नहीं कहूंगा तो मुझे कांग्रेस में रहने का हक नहीं है। आज मुन्क में माइनोरिटीज खुश नहीं हैं खुद कांग्रेस वार्किंग कमेटी के जलसे में फखरुद्दीन सहाब ने यह कहा कि इस मुल्क में माइनोरिटीज खुश नहीं हैं। आप उन पर शक करते हैं। उनकी नियत पर शक करते हैं मजहब को देख कर शक करते हैं। गद्दारी किसी मजहब का पेशा नहीं है बफादारी किसी खास मजहब का हक नहीं है गद्दारी और बफादारी कहीं भी हो सकती है किसी भी जमायत में हो सकती है मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर इस मुल्क में सही तरीके चाहते हैं तो आपको देखना चाहिये कि आपको तमाम माइनोरिटीज का एतमाद हो। उनको मूलाजमतों में और सरकारी कारो-

बार में इन्साफ और नशावों नुमाँ का पूरा हक मिलना चाहिये। यह चीज अगर आज नहीं मिल सकती है तो मैं आपको यकीन दिला सकता हूँ कि फिर इस चीज को आप के बाद कोई नहीं कर सकता है। क्यों कि इस मुल्क में ऐसी जमायतें ताकत पकड़ रही है जो इस मुल्क की बुनियाद को हिला देना चाहती हैं और समाजवाद को हिला देना चाहती हैं। मैं इस एवान में इस बात का पूरा दावा करता हूँ कि जब जन संघ के एक नुमाइन्दे ने यु० पी० में यह कहा कि उर्दू पाकिस्तान की जबान है यह गलत बात है। उर्दू अगर कहीं की जबान है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की जबान है पाकिस्तान की विल्कुल नहीं है। पाकिस्तान की अगर कोई जबान है तो बंगाली है पश्तो है और पंजाबी है। पाकिस्तान की उर्दू विल्कुल जबान नहीं है। उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान की है। यह बापू की जबान थी सरदार पटेल की जबान थी यह जवाहरलाल नेहरू की जबान थी। अब्दुल कलाम आजाद की जबान थी और यह हिन्दुस्तान की जबान है। आप जन संघ के कहने से जबान को यहाँ से नहीं निकाल सकते हैं आज आपने जबान को निकाल दिया तो कल आप यहाँ से कोम को निकाल देंगे। तारीक को निकाल देंगे और मुरारजी भाई को निकाल देंगे। इसकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिये और आज ही होनी चाहिये। अगर आज नहीं हो सकता, अगर मुरारजी दिसाई नहीं कर सकते, इन्दिरा गांधी नहीं कर सकतीं, चव्हाण साहब नहीं कर सकते अब तो इस मुल्क में न सरदार पटेल हैं न पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं न गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त हैं, न मोलना आजाद हैं और आप में से चन्द लोग मुमाइया हैं और आप ही इन बातों को देख लीजिये कि आप इस मुल्क को किधर ले जा रहे हैं। हम सब आपके साथ हैं। इस मुल्क की तरक्की तब तक बे मायने है जब तक इस मुल्क के लोग खुश नहीं हैं। हिन्दू खुश

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक]

न हों मुसलमान खुश न हों, सिख खुश न हों इसाई खुश न हों शेडुल कास्ट और ट्राईब्स खुश न हों तब तक हम में से कोई खुश नहीं हो सकता। मुल्क खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम आपकी सही पालिसी के साथ हैं। आप अपनी वज्जहत के दौरान हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन तमाम मसलों का सही हल निकालें।]

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR (Rajasthan): Mr Vice-Chair-man, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on giving the country a balanced Budget. He has produced a Budget which is the best under the very difficult circumstances. The hon. Finance Minister has been pleased to raise the limit of deduction on saving in banks from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. It is on page 14 of the Bill. Proposed section 194A (3) says:—

"The provisions of sub-section (1). shall not apply—

(i) where the income credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees;"

He has been further pleased to exempt professional people like doctors, brokers and the like. I would submit that this deduction at source of the interest from the bank should be withdrawn from all people, as otherwise it will shake the confidence of the people in the banking institutions and would cause hardship to those who have saved some money for depositing in the bank and are dependent on that income. Of course, income-tax the Government can take. It would also mean that extra staff would be required in the banks to deal with this matter.

There is a slump in the market. Most of the engineering industries in Calcutta, Madras and Punjab are at a standstill. The stocks are not cleared and labour is idle. Deterioration

in the economy is persisting much longer than the hon. Finance Minister had anticipated. I welcome the new credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank two days ago. Under this liberal policy, cheaper finance would be available for certain priority sec-1 tors like exports, engineering and metallurgical industries, agricultural machinery and equipment, trucks and other commercial vehicles and small-scale industries. The Reserve Bank would also give at the preferential fate of 4.5 per cent for packing credit advance to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products. The Reserve Bank's intention of ensuring supply of credit to ultimate borrowers in these specific sectors at 6 to 8 per cent is most welcome. These are good measures. A continuous watch, however, is essential and adequate steps should be taken as soon as it is felt that more liberalisation of these measures should be done. The recession should not be allowed to continue for any length of time. There is no doubt that any marked revival of economic activity depends on good agricultural output. We all note with joy that satisfactory rainfall is reported from all States.

Economy in administration, non-Plan expenditure and limitation on the borrowing of States are other necessary measures, which the hon. Finance Minister has already taken in this direction. People too have a great responsibility in this regard. The tendency among all sections of the population is to live beyond means. The habit of thrift should be cultivated and the ideal of simple living and high thinking should be practised by us all. There is no doubt that more people find it difficult to make two ends meet during these days of high and rising prices, but areas for voluntary austerity should be carefully examined and decided upon by each family and individual to effect savings in the national interest. *Gheraos* should be condemned by all political parties and a way should be found to settle legitimate grievances of workers to prevent strikes in future.

It has appeared in the Press that the Government is going to decontrol sugar. This, in my opinion, is not a wise step, because sugar is in short supply and decontrol will only benefit the mill-owners and the public would be but to great hardship, as the price of sugar would go up very high. The cane price should be increased to Rs. 3 from Rs. 2.12 in order to give incentive to the fanners.

About prices I would like to quote from the Annual Plan for 1967-68, page 8, Chapter II:

"The price line continued under strong upward pressure. The average overall Index of Wholesale Prices rose from 165.1 in 1965-66 to 191.0 in 1966-67, that is by 15.7 per cent. This is the highest annual increase experienced so far since the inception of planning. The increase varied widely as between different groups,

Rise in Whole Sale Prices, 1966-67 over 1965-66 by Groups

	Percentage rise
1966-67 over 1965-66	
Food Articles	18.4
Liquor and Tobacco	(—)4.6
Fuel, power, light and lubricants	5.3
Industrial raw materials	20.9
Manufactures :	9.2
(i) Intermediate products	8.7
(ii) Finished products	7.4
All commodities	15.7
Agricultural commodities	17.5

The most important cause of the rise in prices was the poor agricultural season for the second year in succession. This accounts for the fact that the price rises were the highest in the case of Food Articles and the Industrial Raw Materials, the two groups that largely comprise of agricultural products. If agricultural commodities figuring under different Groups are taken together, the rise was about 17.5

per cent. Even though agricultural production in 1966-67 was about 3. per cent larger and foodgrain imports substantially higher than in 1965-66, there was a greater rise in prices of agricultural products because, in the previous year, which succeeded a bumper crop year, the stocks with trade and growers provided a stronger cushion than did the depleted stocks in 1966-67."

I would like to know from the Government what steps are being taken in this regard to check the rise in prices.

The Food Ministry had made a statement recently that India will be self-sufficient in food production by 1972. This programme of food production can only be successful if the farmer is given irrigation facilities, seeds, etc. at subsidised rates at the right time.

The Plan says that agriculture and family planning have been given the highest priorities. I welcome the creation of a separate Department of Family Planning. Family Planning is a State subject. But one hundred per cent assistance is given to the states by the Centre. The implementation of the family planning programme is left entirely to the States, I submit Sir, as it is a very important subject and very urgent implementation is required, if possible, the Central Government should take over implementation of the family planning programme. If that cannot be done, then strict supervision should be done by the Centre with practical assistance and co-operation with the States to see that the money which is given by the Centre is spent for family planning work and all the programmes are done in the right way to give good results.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is time to wind up.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: One or two sentences. Owing

[Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar,]

to regional disparities in heavy industry, Rajasthan suffers much in this regard. There is hardly any big industry in Rajasthan as compared to other States like Mysore, Bihar and West Bengal.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

श्री आर० पी० खैतान (बिहार) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था को देखते हुए जो हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संतुलित बजट रखा है उस के लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता। सूखे के कारण अन्न की पैदावार में जरूर कमी हुई है, परन्तु मेरी तो ऐसी धारणा है कि बिना सूखे के भी हम अन्न में आत्म-निर्भर न थे, जितना हमको चाहिए उतनी पैदावार की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सके। सबसे पहली आवश्यकता इस देश में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की है मैं मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में पहले बजटों की अपेक्षा खेती, सिंचाई उद्योग, आदि पर अधिक ध्यान दिया है, परन्तु मेरे विचार में इसमें अभी भी बहुत देखभाल की आवश्यकता है। भारत कृषि प्रधान देश होते हुए भी अपने लिए अन्न तहीं पदा कर सकता इसका कारण, मैं कहूंगा, यह है कि हम वर्षा पर निर्भर करते हैं। जब तक हम सिंचाई की प्राथमिकता नहीं देंगे हम अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकते। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में सिंचाई की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं गया जितना चाहिए था। बिहार राज्य में 13 लाख टन की कमी रहती है। यदि वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो नहीं, परन्तु दूसरों राज्यों को भी दे सकते हैं।

गन्धक प्रोजेक्ट को केन्द्र को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। यह देश के हित के लिए है। कल उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि राज्य सरकार

गहले बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में ले लेती है, परन्तु बाद में फाइनंस के लिए केन्द्र के पास दीड़ती हैं तथा केन्द्र इन योजनाओं को नहीं ले सकता। अभी पिछले दिनों में बिहार राज्य में भुखमरी के कारण मृत्यु हुई तथा अन्न को लेकर बहुत हल्ला मचा, क्या उस वक्त केन्द्र को उनकी सहायता को नहीं जाना पड़ा। ऐसा मौका ही क्यों आने दिया दिया जाता है, पहले ही अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उपायों को क्यों नहीं हाथ में लिया जाता। गन्धक जैसी योजना को हाथ में लेने से बिहार राज्य के अन्न का अभाव ही नहीं पूरा होगा बल्कि दूसरी जगह भी हम उसकी सप्लाई कर सकेंगे। मैं बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी से आपके द्वारा प्रार्थना करूंगा कि गन्धक योजना को केन्द्र अपने हाथ में लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी करें।

गत तीन वर्षों में मूल्यों में भी लगातार वृद्धि होती जा रही है। इसका एक कारण यह है कि नई इंडस्ट्री तो ज्यादा बँठा दी जाती है और रा मेटोरियल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते। इससे इंडस्ट्री में कम्पटीशन बढ़ जाता है और कच्चे माल के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से फिनिशड गुड्स के दाम भी बढ़ जाते हैं। जितना कच्चा माल उपलब्ध हो उतनी ही इंडस्ट्री बँठानी चाहिए।

वेजेज दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसका प्राइसेज पर भी असर पड़ता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जब तक वेजेज का सीधा सम्बन्ध प्रोडक्शन के साथ नहीं होगा तब तक मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकना बहुत मुश्किल है। मेरी समझ में वेजेज को प्रोडक्शन की बेसिस पर रखना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में कच्चे माल के अभाव के कारण तथा फाइनैन्स के अभाव के कारण बहुत सी मिले बन्द हो जाती हैं। जब बन्द हो जाती हैं तो सरकार उनको टेक-

ओवर करने की सोचती है। जब रोगी में रोग के चिन्ह दिखाई दें तो दवा दे दी जाय तो रोग को बढ़ने से रोका जा सकता है। यदि रोग भयानक रूप धारण कर ले तो फिर दवा से क्या लाभ। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सरकार ऐसी मिलों को पहले ही अधिक सहायता दे दे जिससे कि वे अपने को सम्भाल सकें।

निर्यात में हमारे जूट गुड्स का प्रथम स्थान रहता है। इसमें वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी घटाई है। परन्तु पाकिस्तान जैसे देश के कम्पीटीशन और सब्सिडीयूट के कारण हम फारेन मार्केट को अपने हाथ से खो रहे हैं। आज भी आपने सुना होगा हाउस में, हमारे कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया कि उनके पास एक डेपूटेशन आया कि उनके माल की बिक्री नहीं हो रही है, जिसकी वजह से वे प्रोडक्शन कट करना चाहते हैं। प्रोडक्शन कट करने से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और माल भी ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकेंगे। पाकिस्तान से अगर हमें कम्पीटीशन करना है और उनके मुकाबले में माल बेचना है तो ड्यूटी जरूर घटानी चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी इन सब बातों को सोचते हुए गम्भीरतापूर्वक जूट इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर विचार करेंगे, जो बहुत बरसों से चल रही है, ट्रेडीशनल आइटम है और काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर रही है। मुझे आशा तो है ही, मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रोडक्शन को कट करने के बजाय उसके ऊपर ड्यूटी घटाने की योजना पर विचार करें जिससे कि हम फारेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा कमा सकें। पाकिस्तान दिन पर दिन इंडस्ट्री बंद हो रहा है और हम प्रोडक्शन कट करने की सोच रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में मुझे आशा ही नहीं, विश्वास है कि वे जल्दी ही इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लेंगे।

एक प्रार्थना उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी से और करूंगा कि कर की छूट 6 हजार रुपए

तक कर देनी चाहिए। उनका कहना यह है कि सबको हिस्सा लेना चाहिए। मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूं, लेकिन आज की अवस्था को देखते हुए 6 हजार रुपए बहुत कम है और उसकी उगाही पर भी बहुत रुपए खर्च हो जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि 6-7 लाख ऐसे कैसेज होंगे जिनको देखने में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्च बहुत ज्यादा लगता है। अगर छूट 6 हजार तक दे दी जाय तो दूसरे कैसेज को देखने में सुविधा होगी और जो अभी उन कैसों को ठीक से देखा नहीं जाता था उन्हें ठीक से देखा जायगा तो उतने रुपए से ज्यादा की आमदनी हो सकेगी।

आज सरकार बड़े बड़े कमीशन बैठाती है। उन पर सरकार का बहुत रुपया खर्च होता है, पर जब उनकी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आती है तो उन पर कोई विचार ही नहीं किया जाता, कई-कई वर्षों तक यही पता लगता रहता है कि रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है। अगर उनकी रिपोर्ट पर विचार ही नहीं करना है तो कमीशन बैठाने की क्या जरूरत है।

सरकार शहरों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है, देहातों पर कम। गांवों में शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध ठीक ढंग से नहीं किया जाता, डिस्पेंसरीज में डाक्टर भी नहीं रहते। यदि सरकार देहातों में भी उतनी रुचि ले तो लोग शहरों की ओर क्यों भागें? इसलिए हर गांव में स्कूल और अस्पताल प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए गांवों में ज्यादा व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे कि देहातों में उसका असर हो। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वहां मावाइल वैनस वगैरह भेजी जाय जिससे वहां आपरेशन वगैरह करने की सुविधा हो सके।

आज देश में सब चीजों की इन्डस्ट्रियों में कमी हो रही है। इसका परिणाम यह हो

[श्री आर० पी० खेतान]

रहा है कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। लोगों के पास परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है, यह भी एक कारण है। दूसरे हमारे देश में सूखे के कारण भी ये चीजें हुई हैं। बहुत से रेलवे के आर्डर न मिलने के कारण तथा फारेन से मांग न आने के कारण बहुत सी इन्डस्ट्रीज बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं और उनका प्रोडक्शन भी कम होता जा रहा है, उनके पास माल जमा होता जा रहा है, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ती जा रही है, फाइनेन्स की दिकतें आ रही हैं। इन सब बातों को उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी सोचेंगे। और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि उनको फाइनेन्स की जो दिकतें रहती हैं उनको मिटाने की चेष्टा हो जिससे कि वह अपने काम में संतुलन करते हुये प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करें और एक्सपोर्ट में भी ज्यादा दें।

कार्पोट का हम लोग एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसमें पहले 10 परसेंट की छूट दी जाती थी इसलिए दूसरे के मुकाबिले में हम लोग कार्पोट का एक्सपोर्ट कर पाते थे, अब वह 10 परसेंट पहली जनवरी से बन्द कर दिया गया है, तो अगर उसको हम लोग फिर से चालू नहीं करेंगे तो उसको एक्सपोर्ट करने में बड़ी दिकतें होंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर आपसे यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप इन सब बातों पर ध्यान दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Mandal, Ten minutes.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल (बिहार) :
उपसभापति, महोदय, अभी कुछ देर पहले मैं एक कांग्रेस सदस्य का भाषण सुन रहा था, उनका कहना था कि आज एकानामी में डिसटार्शन आ गया है। उसके पहले भी मैंने एक दूसरे कांग्रेसी सदस्य का भाषण

सुना था और उनका भाषण सुनने से मुझे ऐसा लगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में डिसटार्शन आ गया है। डिसटार्शन इस मानी में आया है कि पार्टी में दाखिल होने से पहले अपने को समझना चाहिये कि किस पार्टी के लायक हम आदमी हैं, बिना इन बातों का विचार किये हुये पार्टी में दाखिल नहीं होना चाहिये और उस पार्टी में दाखिल करने वाले को भी यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि जो आदमी पार्टी में दाखिल होता है वह किस लायक का आदमी है। इन सारी बातों का विचार किये बिना जो पार्टी में एडमिशन होता है उसका नतीजा होता है कि पार्टी में आने के बाद भी पार्टी की ओर से क्या बोलना चाहिये क्या नहीं बोलना चाहिये इस बात का कोई ठिकाना नहीं रहता है और इस बात को ही लेकर आज हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में एक गन्दगी आ गई है। जो साहब बोल रहे थे उनके बोलने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य नहीं बोल रहे हैं बल्कि कोई स्वतंत्र पार्टी के आदमी बोल रहे हैं, ऐसा मैं महसूस कर रहा था। तो इस बात की ओर भी मैं हाउस का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को शुद्ध करने के लिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि पार्टी में दाखिल होने वाले आदमी को और पार्टी में लेने वाले आदमी को सारे लोगों को, इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि जो आदमी किसी पार्टी में दाखिल होता है वह पार्टी की रीति नीति को समझ कर, पार्टी की बातों को समझ कर दाखिल होता है या नहीं। इन सब बातों पर अब हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में विचार होना चाहिये। ऐसा विचार नहीं हुआ है और जो गन्दगी आज सरकार में और राजनीति में देखने में आती है उसका ही कारण है।

एक दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जिस दिन से हिन्दुस्तान स्वतंत्र हुआ है उसी दिन से इस देश में एक लड़ाई शुरू हुई है

और वह समाजवाद और पूँजीवाद की लड़ाई शुरू हुई है। पूँजीवाद को इस देश में कायम रखने के लिये इस देश के अनेक नागरिक और इस देश की अनेक राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ कोशिश करती रही हैं और उसी तरह से देश में समाजवाद को कायम करने के लिये देश के कितने नागरिक, देश की कितनी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ कोशिश करती रही हैं और यह बात भी सही है कि इसका सम्बन्ध सिर्फ इस देश के लोगों से ही नहीं रहा है बल्कि संसार के दूसरे लोगों ने भी, सरकारों ने भी, दूसरे देश की पार्टियों ने भी इस बात की कोशिश की है कि हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद कायम हो या पूँजीवाद कायम हो। तो यह जो लड़ाई चल रही थी इस लड़ाई के सिलसिले में जो कांग्रेस की सरकार है उसने अपना मत निश्चित किया था कि इस देश में समाजवाद कायम करना है, देश के आर्थिक क्षेत्र को समाजवादी ढर्रे में डालना है, लेकिन वह जो लड़ाई चल रही थी उस लड़ाई में कांग्रेस पार्टी हार गई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो लड़ाई चल रही थी उसमें अब समाजवाद की लड़ाई हारी जा चुकी है और वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के जरिये, जिसका शासन आज केन्द्र में है और पहले प्रान्तों में भी था उसके जरिये यह लड़ाई हम लोग हार चुके हैं। आज जो स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक क्षेत्र की है उसमें हम एक चौराहे पर पहुँच गये और उस चौराहे पर पहुँच कर यह निश्चित करना चाहिये था कि किस रास्ते से हमको चलना चाहिये लेकिन अब तक जो ढूल मुल नीति रही है वही ढूल मुल नीति अभी भी चल रही है और मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि भविष्य में भी साफ तरीके से कोई स्थिति का ज्ञान कर सकेगा, ऐसा अभी मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। अभी जो स्थिति आई थी उस स्थिति में निश्चित तरीके से निश्चय करके समाजवाद का जो रास्ता है उस रास्ते को पकड़ना चाहिये था और एक मजबूती से उस पर चलना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्थिति है उस स्थिति में सरकार निश्चय करें क्योंकि बिना निश्चय किये हुए दो मन से चलने पर जो गड़बड़ी हिन्दुस्तान के आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हुई है उस गड़बड़ी की तह में वही बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान का शासन चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनका दिमाग साफ नहीं रहा है और चूँकि एक ही संगठन के अन्दर में दोनों तरह के आदमी रहते हैं, दोनों तरफ से पुल होता जा रहा है, खिंचाव होता रहता है, तो एक कोई निश्चित रास्ते पर नहीं चलने का जो खतरा होता है वह खतरा आज देश के सामने उपस्थित हो गया है।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं एक दूसरी बात की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि बिहार की सरकार ने केन्द्र की सरकार को कहा है कि गन्ने का दाम आगे के लिये चार रुपये प्रति मन के हिसाब से कायम किया जाय। आज जो शुगर की स्थिति इस देश में है उसको हम सब कोई भुगत ही रहे हैं। उसकी पैदावार को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। बिहार में भी शुगर इंडस्ट्री है और वहाँ शुगर इंडस्ट्री की हालत भी अच्छी नहीं है, इसलिये अगर अक्टूबर महीने में यानी जिस टाईम में फसल लगाई जाती है उसके पहले ही सरकार दाम का एलान कर दे और वह चार रुपये प्रति मन की दर रख करके एलान हो तो हम समझते हैं कि बिहार में गन्ने की जो खेती होती है वह वह खेती अच्छी होगी और शुगर के सिलसिले में जो गड़बड़ी आ गई है वह गड़बड़ी भी दूर हो सकती है। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार शुगर इंडस्ट्री का सारा इंतजाम करती है, जो राज्य सरकारें हैं उनके हाथ में यह सब काम नहीं छोड़ती है, दाम के फैसले करने का जो काम है वह काम केन्द्र की सरकार करती है, अगर प्रान्त की सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाय तो वह सरकार अपने स्वार्थ को देख कर जैसा उचित समझेगी वैसा

(श्री बी. एम. मंडल)

करेगी लेकिन वह न कर के केन्द्र की सरकार उस बात को अपने हाथ में लिये हुये है इसलिये मैं केन्द्र की सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह अक्टूबर के महीने में यानी सोइग सीजन के पहले ही इसका एलान कर दे जिससे कि बिहार में जो केन्द्र की फसल है उसकी अच्छी बुवाई हो और उसका अच्छा उत्पादन हो सके।

एक बात मैं और भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर इस बात के लिये आन्दोलन होता रहता है कि बिहार का जो इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र है उस इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में बाहर के आदमी वहाँ पर बहुत अधिक संख्या में जा कर नौकरी करते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं कैपिटलिस्ट हो कर या व्यापारी हो कर वहाँ के सारे कारोबार को वह अपने हाथ में लिये हुए हैं, और बिहार के लोग कहते हैं कि चूँकि बिहार में यह जगह है इसलिये उसका कुछ फायदा हमको भी मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन इनको कहा जाता है कि चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान एक है, हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक एक है इसलिये इस सब तरह का आन्दोलन नहीं उठाना चाहिये यह दलील दी जाती है। इसके बारे में मुझे इस हाउस को कहना है कि इसके बारे में देश को साफ तरीके से सोचना चाहिये कि जिस आदमी का जन्म जहाँ पर हुआ है वहाँ के जो साधन हैं उस साधन से उसका पेट नहीं भरे यह भी अच्छा नहीं है लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि यह देश एक है, देश के सभी नागरिक एक हैं, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन इसके लिये कोई एक निश्चित नीति बननी चाहिये और उस नीति के मुताबिक ऐसा करना चाहिये कि जिस किसी प्रान्त में जिस ढंग की स्थिति हो उसके अनुसार उस प्रान्त में इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में अगर बाहर के लोग सैकड़ों में 25 लिये जायें तो लिये जायें मगर 75 प्रतिशत वहाँ के लोगों को

ही रखा जाय, चाहे वह वहाँ की सर्विसेज में हो, चाहे लेबर का काम हो या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट बगैरह बनाने का काम हो, उसमें उनको इतना मौका दिया जाय, यह सुझाव भी हम सरकार को देना चाहते हैं।

इसके अलावा मुझे सर्विसेज के बारे में भी कहना है। इस हिन्दुस्तान जैसे जातिपात के देश में जो सिविल सर्विस है उस सिविल सर्विस के जरिये या जो मिनिस्टर होते हैं इनके जरिये जातिपात के प्रभाव की वजह से जो काम देश हित में एक देशभक्त की नाई होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाता है।

इसलिये आज इस बात को भी जरूरत है कि जो जातिपात का झगड़ा देश में चल रहा है उसके लिये कोई एक निश्चित नीति अपनाएं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश का जो पिछड़ा समाज है उसके लोगों को शासन के सभी कामों में और राजनैतिक जीवन बगैरह में 60 प्रतिशत स्थान मिलने चाहिये।

अभी जो यह फाइनेंस बिल लाया गया है उसके बारे में मुझे कहना है कि जितनी रकम के लिये टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है वह रकम बहुत थोड़ी है, उस रकम को पूरा करने के लिये कितने ही रास्ते हो सकते थे। अभी जो फजूल खर्ची होती है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : मंडल जी आपको समाप्त करना होगा।

श्री बी० एम० मंडल : जो चार मिनट और। बल्लभभाई पटेल हाउस के अहाते में जो एक एम०पीज क्लब बना है तमाम एयर-कंडिशनड है; यह सब खर्च आजकल के जमाने में हो रहा है जब कि स्थिति इतनी खराब है और उसके जरिये इस तरह की फजूल खर्ची होती है।

(The Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

इस तरह के काम रोके जा सकते हैं लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा जो इन्सन्टिड सिस्टम निकला है जिसके जरिये टैक्स कम कर दिया जाता है मगर टैक्स का पेमेंट अधिक होता है उससे भी काम चलाया जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार टैक्स इन्सन्टिड वाले सिस्टम को भी लागू करें। इसके अलावा एक दूसरा सिस्टम है . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must now wind up, Mr. Mandal. You had your time. Shrimati Deshmukh. Ten minutes.

SHRIMATI VIMAL PUNJAB DESHMUKH (Maharashtra): Madam, while speaking on the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967, I wish to make the following observations. At the very outset I wish to take the opportunity of thanking the Prime Minister and the Government for appointing Dr. D. R. Gadgil as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and thus showing vision and farsight. I also heartily congratulate Dr. Gadgil for his appointment. Needless to say that under his able and mature guidance, the Plan will relate to resources and it is sincerely hoped that every effort will be made by him to revitalise the shattered and crippled economy of our country.

Madam, I am pained to say that agriculture has had step-motherly treatment and all these years, we forgot the wise word of our sacred book

"Gita" ३१:१३ "३१:१३" which means self-reliance, self-help and self-respect. For having disregarded these principles we have been severely punished and as a result there is drought, scarcity and, finally, the economic crisis. Our imports of food-grain alone are as follows:

	crores
1964-65	Rs. 282.01
1965-66	Rs. 309.01
1966-67	Rs. 523.21

These figures I have been able to get from (i) Review of Food and Scarcity

Situation in India, March 1967, and (ii) Bulletin of Food Statistics, February 1966. Is it not disgraceful for a predominantly agricultural country to spend Rs. 1,114.23 crores in 3 years on food imports alone? The situation has aggravated due to the closure of the Suez Canal. Surely, if this big amount of Rs. 1,114.23 crores had been spent on schemes of agricultural production such as irrigation, manufacture of agricultural implements and giving credit facilities at cheaper rates to the cultivator, there would have been self-sufficiency in food.

May I also earnestly and sincerely request the Government that the water dispute of Godavari and Krishna rivers be solved amicably and at the earliest, and all the three States involved, namely Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh may be allowed to get their due and legitimate share of river water which we could utilise for stepping up food and agricultural production which is the urgent need of our country?

Every one in this House will bear with me when I say that self-sufficiency in agricultural production, along with industrial and other production, is the only way to save this country from utter ruin. Strict and stringent measures will have to be adopted and wasteful and extravagant expenditure on elaborate administrative machinery and staff cars etc. will have to be further avoided. May I humbly suggest that no justification exists for spending money on revolving towers, luxury Hilton Hotels when millions are dying of hunger and are without clothes and shelter and medical aid?

Furthermore, I request the Government that the building up of the new capital of Gujarat and Gandhinagar at the cost of Rs. 45 crores should be disallowed when the country is facing crisis.

Every one in this House will be shocked to learn that income-tax arrears, which amounted to Rs. 396.22 crores on 30-5-1966, remain yet to be

[Shrimati Vimal Punjab Deshmukh]
 realised. Biju Patnaik has cheated the Government by not paying Rs.92,34,549 towards income tax dues. The Finance Minister, I hope, will take care to see that every pie of this money is fully recovered. I see no justification that on the one hand the rich, the black-marketeers, hoarders and smugglers and profiteers escape unnoticed without paying taxes easily, while the poorest, which form the largest population of the country, are taxed by imposing excise duty on essential commodities, namely tea; sugar, shoes and aluminium utensils etc. which are so vital to the life of a common man.

I am sorry to say that the Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget to the House, had promised to check the spiralling prices. May I know from him what drastic measures the Government propose to take to arrest price rise which alone will give relief to the common man? May I venture to tell this House that rice is being sold at Rs. 6 per kilo and sugar at Rs. 5 per kilo in my State.

Madam, with the increasing threat on our borders, may I request the Finance Minister to be liberal in spending more money on building border roads as there appears to be a threat from Pakistan? The Rajasthan Canal project, to my mind, be expedited the estimated cost of which is about Rs. 184 crores. This project, on completion, will provide irrigation facilities to about 28 lakh acres and produce food crops worth about Rs. 50 crores annually. In addition I would request the Minister to see that the Upper Wardha Project in my district gets clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission soon.

Lastly, the Finance Minister, I hope, will help to solve the crisis which Maharashtra State is facing in the following industries—sugar, textile and powerloom. The sugarcane growers should get Rs. 3 per maund. The incentive price of cotton be fixed and relief be given to the powerloom industry.

Before I conclude, I request that an Agriculture University be set up at Amravati. The Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, while addressing the Agricultural Graduates at Patna stated that three or four Agriculture Universities are to be set up in the country. May I request the Finance Minister to use his good offices to see that one of these contemplated Agriculture Universities be set up at Amravati as 90 per cent, of that area depends on agriculture alone.

It is high time that we should give up depending on other countries for aid, food and other commodities or even technical know-how. We have enough of it in our country. I wish these talents are used for the betterment of the country.

Lastly, public - undertakings will have to show better performance than before. Furthermore, review should be made to see that right, efficient men should be at right jobs which is one of the ways to improve the working of public sector.

With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI DEBABRATA MOOKERJEE (West Bengal): Madam. Deputy Chairman, we are nearing the end of the debate and I shall try to be as brief as possible. I think the highest tribute that I can pay to the hon. Finance Minister is to say that he has not cooked a budget. Madam, you know we can cook budgets, make them as tasty as tasty meals. But here in this case, the Finance Minister seems to have taken a long, cool, hard look at the state of the country's economy and has made his proposals. He has, I believe, tried to make heavy weather of the popular feeling that so far as direct taxes are concerned, we are the highest taxed nation in the world. We pay income-tax as we earn. When we save money, we pay Wealth Tax. When we spend money, we pay Expenditure Tax. When we give away, we pay Gifts Tax. And if we choose to die, we have to pay

death tax, euphemistically called Estate Duty. But these are, if I may so say, more or less popular notions and we have to take note of the situation prevailing in the country and judge of the Budget proposals taking them in their entirety. It must be said, Madam, that these proposals have a somewhat tough, rigorous look on them¹. They have on them the impress of a gaunt, taciturn person. But these proposals are, to my mind, entirely just. It is not possible to appreciate all his proposals. For example, one finds it difficult to agree with his proposal that you must curb domestic consumption of tea in order that you might have a larger surplus for the purpose of export. In effect, an honest cup of tea or an innocent cup of coffee has been penalised by the hon. Finance Minister. But that apart, if you look at the proposals as a whole, it would appear quite clear that they are not that tough. For example, he has made ample allowances for maintenance of old parents. So far as dividends are concerned, allowance has been made up to a point, for encouraging people who go abroad in pursuit of higher studies and carrying on researches, concessions have been made. For larger accretions in Provident Funds and for insurance premiums, substantial concessions have been made. So it is not right to say that the rigour in the Budget is entirely unrelieved. It must be said at the same time that he has not allowed himself to forget the claims of agriculture so* that you might get fertilisers in time and in sufficient quantity. He has made ample provisions for that. But it must also be admitted that the effort made by him to avoid the tendencies that were very much visible in the Budgets of the previous years, namely, deficit financing, has not been perhaps an unmixed evil. He has put his foot down firmly on deficit financing. And as far as one can see from the proposals, the indications are that he wishes the States to follow that policy too. A balanced Budget which he has given to the country is all right. Well, he

has done it for the purpose of fighting

inflation. The price-rise has to be checked in all possible ways. But this has at the same time brought about recession. The question now arises: how are we to fight this new evil? We find ourselves between the devil and the deep sea, between Scylla and Charybdis. Here perhaps some liberalism has to be shown. The restraint on credit has perhaps to be eased a little so that in certain selected areas of economy, it may be possible to go on with production. Unless we do that, we shall find ourselves in a terrible mess. Intermediate goods like steel or capital goods like heavy machinery will have to be produced. Losses, I say, have to be suffered. That is a part of the economy of recession, if one may say so; but it is much better than creating large unemployment and distress of a widespread character in the country. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister very earnestly to take into consideration this relatively new feature in our economy. Not that there were no tendencies observable at the time he presented the Budget, but they have now become more prominent, if I may say so. So we have inflation on the one side and recession on the other. That creates a real difficulty in our way.

So far as our indebtedness to foreign countries is concerned, that again is an important matter to be taken note of. I believe we are indebted at the moment to the extent of about Rs. 4,800 crores. But the money the Central Government owes to foreign countries is nearly matched by the sums owing to it by the States. That preserifsT to my mind, something" like a silver lining in the dark cloud. Although the States have been asking for a moratorium on instalment payments of their debts and payment of interest, the Finance Minister has not found it possible to accede to their request. If I remember right the request of the States was that they should be given adequate Central assistance to foot bills on account of higher Dear-ness Allowance. The second request was that they should be given further

[Shri Debabrata Mukerjee.] sums of money for subsidising food-grains. The third request was that there should be postponement of the payment of instalments. As far as I know, the Finance Minister has not been able to accede to the requests. *Prima facie*, it may look hard but if we look at the facts as they are for a moment, I do not think it is possible to accede to the requests. If you be pleased to turn to the actual figures of resources that were transferred to the States during the three Plan periods, you will find that during the First plan the States received Rs. 326 crores as their share of taxes. They got Rs. 712 crores in Second Plan as their share and during the Third Plan period they received Rs. 1,196 crores as their share of taxes. On the head of Grants, they received during the First Plan period Rs. 280 crores, during the Second Plan period Rs. 746 crores and during the Third Plan period Rs. 1303 crores. By way of loans they got Rs. 799 crores during the First Plan, Rs. 1411 crores during the Second, and Rs. 3101 crores in the Third Plan period. If we look at the figures, we will find that the Centre has not arrogated to itself the increases in the Revenue and the Centre has progressively allowed the States to participate in the increased resources. If that is the position, the question arises whether it is legitimate on the part of the States to come forward and ask for further financial help from the Centre.

The question of Centre-State relations has now assumed importance in view of the fact that the complexion of the Governments of as many as nine States is different from the complexion of the Central Government. I wish to emphasise the fact that the assistance which the Centre has been able to extend to the States by way of loans and grants—I am not speaking of their share of taxes—has not been inadequate and I do not think it will be possible for the Centre at the moment to accede to the request either for a moratorium or for an increase in the allocations so that they may be enabled to pay

D.A. to their employees at higher rates, or for subsidising foodgrains. The question that really requires to be tackled is, how are we to go about and mop up the black money that is there in the country. Thousands of crores of such money are there. Some definite steps have to be taken with a view to bringing out this vast amount of resources, which are being hidden away. Efforts were made in the past to induce people to come out with black money. Those efforts failed. I dare say the Government is seriously considering other steps at the moment as to how to mop up the vast resource that is lying idle, hidden from the people. Millions have been deprived of it. They cannot make any use of it and those who own it are trying to convert it into land or gold. They say: 'Cursed be silver'. I say 'Cursed be gold'. They take the shape of gold. These monies take the shape of gold and land. That was possibly one of the reasons why some time ago the Finance Minister was so keen upon Gold Control. I dare say that he is equally enthusiastic about it but the circumstances having changed, the strategy may have to be changed. You have to collect your taxes, you have to mop up the available resources in the country including black money and if you give the Budget a trial, I think we shall soon be able to find ourselves out of the morass.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Madam Deputy Chairman, I have heard with full attention and respect whatever has been said on the Finance Bill which is under consideration in this hon. House for the last 3 days and as usual, I see that many subjects have been referred to and so many of them that it will not be possible for me to refer to all of them in the limited time that is at my disposal. Of course it is a convention that on the Finance Bill anything can be referred to. The limit is the sky and that convention I think, is a proper convention because this is the time when whatever dissatisfaction any-

body has to express, he may express. If it had been possible for me physically to refer to every matter that was referred to here, I should have willingly done so, but I would like to assure my hon. friends that I have taken note of whatever criticism has been made and shall try to profit by that criticism if it is possible to do so, after careful consideration. There has been some strong criticism and there have been even statements which have been called wild but I was a bit surprised that my hon. friend, Shri Ramachandran, who believes in peace and peaceful methods and non-violence, using very strong language. Strong language also can be violence. He said rural India has been betrayed—we have betrayed rural India. How? By not having a programme for adult education which he could approve of or which he might consider sufficient and by not having an adequate programme of rural industrialisation. As I understood, these are the two points on which the betrayal of rural India charge was based.

4 P.M.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated): They were merely illustrative.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Well, I only heard the illustration. I did not hear what was in his mind. What can I do? I am not a clairvoyant. Therefore I can only refer to what has been said. And certainly they were mentioned because they are considered typical by him. Otherwise he would not have mentioned them. Of course, he made a strong speech. That is the fashion. Many a time it is done and strong speeches are generally approved by many people. That has also contributed to the making of strong speeches. But I cannot indulge in this sort of a thing and I do not imitate it either. But I would certainly plead with my hon. friend to consider whether Government have not been giving sums of money for adult education whenever they have been asked for for whatever work had

been done. If volunteers do not come forward to educate people, is it the fault of the Government? Or is it the fault of workers like my hon. friend and like myself? Instead of finding fault with ourselves we always find fault for everything with the Government. I do not know if this is going to strengthen us as a nation. If he had taken up a programme of adult education and he was not supported by Government he could certainly have found fault with the Government. But I do not think Government has been remiss in this matter, if he had asked for support for any such programme. So also rural industries. That also is a matter in which Government cannot do much. The Government cannot go on establishing industries everywhere. It is for the people to take up the industrial programme for rural industries. The Government has been supporting the Khadi Commission fully. That also has a programme for rural industries, for small industries. Several kinds of industries are undertaken by the Khadi Commission and there are other industries which can be taken up. If they are taken up Government will certainly support them and encourage them in whatever way Government can encourage them. Therefore, to say that rural India has been betrayed is a charge which, at any rate, is not non-violent or peaceful, in my view.

There have been other things mentioned here. In the matter of arrears of income-tax it has been said that Government is lax in the collection of arrears. An example was cited by my hon. friend Shri Lokanath Misra, that of Shri Biju Pattnaik, who seems to be on his brain all the while. Even a defeated man gives him all this fright. That is what I see because he cannot but refer to him whenever an occasion arises or does not arise. In this case he made a statement—I do not know what facts he had for saying so—that Mr. Pattnaik has sold off his house for Rs. 14 lakhs. That to my mind is completely incorrect. I have verified it from himself.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: From himself?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Yes.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Do you think he will tell you?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: He will, more than you would do. Let my hon. friend prove it to me and I will apologise to him. Please do not make such wild statements. What is the use of doing it? After all, it is very easy to defame people and if that is the only thing that one has to indulge in, in this honourable House, nobody can prevent it because that is a privilege.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I never intended to defame him.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: What else was it?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I just wanted to warn you.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am sufficiently warned about it. Another hon. Member said that so much was due from him and that should be recovered and then some remark? were passed against him. I have no objection to remarks being passed against anybody. But it does not look good that such remarks should be passed against people who are not here to defend themselves. If they are passed against me I will welcome that, because I can certainly reply to them. But that is not possible for some persons. In his case what am I to recover now? There are no arrears to be recovered just now because they are all pending in court and as long as they are pending in court I cannot take any process. I cannot issue any warrant. I cannot issue any demand because that is what I am restrained from. And naively he asks me to go to court. *Go to court for what?* I do not know that he is such a lawyer that he can advise me about it. I wish he did it. If anybody has advised him, let him put it on to me. What we could

do we have done. We have requested the court to decide the injunction matter more quickly so that it could be vacated and we could take action. Beyond that I cannot take any action in the matter. But wherever we could take action we have taken action. In the matter of the Kalinga Airways, some plane has been taken over and whatever could be done we have done. Not only that but some dues are to be paid to him and from these also we have recovered whatever we could in the matter of the Kalinga Airways. But we could not do that in every case. All these are things which the Government want to do. In spite of that, to try to blame Government and to tell Government that they are in the pocket of somebody and so on, I think does not, at any rate, look very dignified. That is the least that I can say about it. In the desire to hit at people one should not make statements which are violent and make charges which are thoroughly incorrect.

In the matter of income-tax arrears it is true that there are gross arrears to the extent of Rs. 541 crores. But the effective arrears are only Rs. 333 crores or Rs. 334 crores in round figures. The demand for one year is as much as Rs. 517 crores, that is for the last year, and we have collected Rs. 626 crores last year. Therefore, it cannot be said that income-tax is not being collected fully. But arrears are collected over a few years. They get collected. If the arrears were somewhere about Rs. 250 crores or Rs. 258 crores or Rs. 260 crores in the year 1957-58, let us not forget that at that time the income-tax demand for the year was only about Rs. 210 crores or Rs. 220 crores. Today the demand is Rs. 517 crores and we have recovered Rs. 626 crores. The effective arrears, therefore, are hardly two-thirds of the demands of the year. If it expected that every day demands will be collected and there would be no arrear left at any time? It is a continuous process and this is what is being done. But then this is a hardy annual which the Government has

to face. It is a continuous process, as I said, and we are doing it. The arrears cannot be called such as can make the Government open to the charge that Government is lax in this matter. Government does want to see that there are no old arrears left and towards that end Government takes several steps. As I said earlier, I am trying also to simplify the processes so that this also can be easily seen by hon. Members. As long as they are not able to see these matters and I am not able to show them by simplifying it, I should have no quarrel about what they say. But if I am asked about it I am always ready and at their service to explain whatever they ask me and I am prepared to give any information that they want. I have never hesitated to do so because that is the function of any Government. We are ready to give whatever information is asked for and then if afterwards criticism is made I can very well understand it.

Then there is a scare created or sought to be created by the *Economic Times* to which some hon. Members have referred and I am asked to explain and say what is the correct position. The *Economic Times* of 1st August 1967 has made this heading:

"Deficit Financing in four months Rs. 268 crores "Despite Morarji Desai's pledge deficit financing goes in "inflation gets a strong boost".

And worse than that, he writes that I am misleading. This is what he says:

"Contrary to the impression created by New Delhi's propagandists deficit financing has not stopped. Deficit financing of the order of Rs. 268 crores was resorted to by the Government during the opening three months and three weeks of the current fiscal year."

"This assessment of deficit financing prepared by the *Economic Times* will come as a rude shock to the unsuspecting nation which has been led to believe that deficit financing

has been stopped completely since Mr. Morarji Desai took over the Finance portfolio in the middle of March this year because he has been saying that he abhors deficit financing. . . .".

And many things like that, it goes on to say. This is a statement which would certainly worry people and if they are facts certainly people ought to be worried but I thought that the people who wrote in the *Economic Times* were experts in economics and are careful to look at facts as they should be looked at. In the first place the amount of Rs. 268 crores also is very much exaggerated. I do not want to go into the definitions and standards of deficit financing which he has taken because that would take a long time for me to do and even then I do not know whether the person who has written it will be prepared to take it like that. But by any standard that I can understand, whatever deficit is there in these three Or four months cannot exceed Rs. 80 crores; it would be even less than that. I have never said that on every day there will be no deficit financing, that On every day there will be surplus in this budget. I have never said that deficit financing will not appear anywhere at any stage. I have only said that at the end of the year there should be no deficit left That is all that I have said and that is how the Budget has been prepared. The person who wrote this ought to know that Government revenues do not come in in a uniform manner throughout the year. Even taxes do not come in uniformly throughout the year. There are times when they come in large amounts; there are times when they come in small amounts. Then again foreign loans are not received as we would like to receive them. They are received sometimes late and that also creates difficulties. These things create gap in income at a given moment but not at the end of the year. But expenditure goes on uniformly throughout. That cannot be done by fits and starts. Therefore it appears »s If there is a

[Shri Morarji R. Desai.] deficit now but that is a wrong way of looking at it. That is all that I can tell you. I am only concerned more about my hon. friends here and those who want to consider this matter objectively and it is for their benefit that I am saying this. I hope the *Economic Times* also will consider this. I wish he had asked^{me} about it and I would have certainly told him. Then if he wanted not to be wiser about it, he need not have been wiser; at any rate there would have been some restraint in his writing. Perhaps that is not the convention; that is not the ethics. I have no quarrel about it but I hope my hon. friends are not now in a position to say that this statement represents the correct state of affairs or a state of affairs where people have to be worried. It is only at the end of the year if a deficit is left that there will be difficulty, that there should be difficulty, and I have said that I will try my level best to see that there is no deficit at the end of the year. I cannot even guarantee that there will not be any deficit. There could be many unknown circumstances which may arise.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Political stunt.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I do not want to imitate their language; I do not want to do that. I am only trying to explain and it is my function to do so. My function is not to abuse any person. My function is to make them wise about the thing, not to use the language which they use or the abuses which they indulge in. That is all that I want to do. I do not want to use the same language myself.

There was an anxiety expressed here about the liberalisation of imports. It is an anxiety which is well placed provided we were not careful about it. The liberalisation of imports for maintenance is done only in items which are not sufficiently produced, here and we are trying to

see that we produce those items here. When they are produced we do not import anything from outside. But as long as we do not produce the spare parts or the raw materials which are required for the running of our industries—and we require those industries—we have got to import them and that is why we import them. We are able to import them because friendly countries have given us that accommodation. If they do not do so we would be in difficulty; but they have done so and therefore we are importing them. We are not importing them for the pleasure of it or because we have got the accommodation. We are now trying to see in every field that anything which can be made here is not imported and we are trying also to see if as much as possible of such things are being manufactured here so that the necessity for importing those things goes on lessening day by day.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Is it not a fact that we are importing since last year high carbon alloy steel which we are in a position to manufacture in Bhilai and which we did manufacture in Bhilai at the time of the Pakistani invasion?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: What we could manufacture, we have not imported as far as I know but I will certainly make enquiry about it. Last year my hon. friend was probably in charge and he is responsible for it; not I.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: It is being imported since.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: He was in charge of manufacture of steel, not of imports.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Even if he were in charge of manufacture he could have prevented it.

श्री राजनारायण : जनि दीजिये, अब
आपन में मत लड़िये।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: But if it was done, it is a mistake. That is all that I would say. I cannot say no mistake is ever made. That infallibility I leave it to my friend, Shri Rajnarain. I do not claim that infallibility. I was soon going to come to him. But I thought I would come to him 'at the end so that I could devote full time afterwards only to that one subject and not to many subjects.

श्री राजनारायण : आपकी सहायता से ही ऐसा कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : मेरी सहायता से ही कर रहे हैं या मेरी सहायता के लिये कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं आपकी सहायता से कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : अच्छा, इतना ही कहा तो अच्छा है । मेरा तो काम ही सहायता देना है हर एक माननीय सदस्यों को और मैं न दूँ तो मैं गुनाहगार बनूँगा इसलिये मुझ तो सहायता देना ही है ।

गुनाहगारों को ही सहायता देना है, सुधारने के लिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : इन लोगों को समझा दीजिये कि हम लोग पापी से षणा नहीं करते, पाप से करते हैं ।

श्री महेश्वर नाथ कोल (नाम निर्देशित) : बड़ी पुरानी बात है ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Now, there have been also criticisms about some of the taxes levied and they were also expressed before. Tea, coffee and footwear have been referred to. As I said in the other House and elsewhere, footwear was taxed from 1954 to 1964 or 1965 and the tax has been revived again. But after considering all the facts of the case and the criticism, up to Rs. 5 wholesale value the tax has been withdrawn. And between Rs. 5 and

Rs. 8 of wholesale value of shoes, an undertaking has been taken from the manufacturers that they will not raise the prices. Therefore there will be no rise in price for wholesale value up to Rs. 8. Then it is said that shoes are not available below Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. They are for my hon. friends who are Members of this House but for the very poor people these are the shoes which are used, 'and these are the shoes which sell in the market for Rs. 7, Rs. 8, Rs. 10. The wholesale value is not the value for which it is sold. These are the ex-factory prices on which this is done. Rs. 10 outside, I have seen some of the retail prices. I find that the retail prices are higher than the ex-factory prices by anything between fifty per cent and eighty per cent in several cases. Therefore, that price may be Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 but this price will not increase. That is all that I can say. Beyond that what am I expected to do? Apart from that, more than eighty per cent of the production is made in the non-factory sector, which is not taxed. Now, there is no question of their prices rising. Therefore, where is all this trouble about it? I cannot understand it, except, of course, there is the trouble about all taxes. That is a perpetual trouble. That trouble I, as the Finance Minister, have always to face. I have to face it necessarily and cheerfully.

About tea and coffee also I have explained it before that this has been done in order that we have more surpluses for export, which is a very vital thing for our country. I was very happy that one hon. Member did support this measure and said it should be done. Local consumption ought to be restrained if we want to do that. Now, what's the method of restraining local consumption? I do not see any other method. In this case, there is no question of depriving anybody of a cup of tea, as my hon. friend, Dr. Sapru, had argued. How is anybody deprived of tea or coffee? The tax is not such as- Will put a

[Shri Morarji R. Desai.]

burden whereby people will have to give up tea and coffee. At the most, if somebody was taking eleven cups, he may take ten cups. That is the only difference that it might make. More than that there will be no difference made. Therefore, how does it harm him? On the contrary it will do him good. That is all that I can say. Of course, I have not done it for doing him good. I have done it only as a measure for increasing exports.

The question of cigarettes and tobacco was not raised here. Therefore, I need not refer to it, but even in that matter I am not out here to have this taxation only on grounds of health. When I referred to health, I thought it would also additionally be helpful in regard to health. That was not the main purpose of doing it. The main purpose of doing it also was to have more revenue and to have more surplus for exports, so that that item can be exported and more money can be obtained from exports. That was the purpose for which it was done.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Why do you not do it in the case of alcohol?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: That also I have done several times. I do not think I would require any encouragement for taxing alcohol if I find that by that method I can bring about prohibition. Alcohol has been taxed sufficiently. If I tax it further it will only mean diminishing return and more than that smuggling. I do not mind diminishing returns from it, but there will be far more smuggling which is there especially in this city, where there is no prohibition. Even where there is no prohibition, there is more smuggling. Prohibition was referred to by several Members.

श्री राजनारायण : आप अपने विभाग में क्यों नहीं सराब बन्दी कर देते यानी वित्त मंत्रालय में ऐसे अफसरों को नहीं रखते जो शराब नहीं पीते ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : वित्त मंत्रालय में तो कोई शराब पीता नहीं है । अपने घर में पीते होंगे, दफ्तर में कोई नहीं पीता है और दफ्तर में किसी को दिया नहीं जाता ।

श्री राजनारायण : घर से पीकर दफ्तर आते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : जब तक कानून बनाने में आप मदद नहीं देंगे, मैं क्या करूँगा ? यह स्टेटस के करने का काम है ।

श्री राजनारायण : इसके लिये हम तैयार हैं । आपके सचिव लोग घर से शराब पी कर आते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : यह डिफें-मेशन है ।

श्री राजनारायण : हमको मौका देंगे तो हम सबके नाम ले ले कर बतायेगे ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कोई पीकर नहीं आते होंगे । कोई आते होंगे, सभा में भी आते हैं, सदन में भी आते हैं । तो मैं क्या करूँगा, इसको कैसे रोक सकता हूँ ? और मुझे मालूम है, आए हुए हैं, वह भी मैंने देखा हुआ है । ऐसे कुछ अफसरान को भी देखा है मगर जब तक कानून में मनाही नहीं है तब तक उनको रोकने का मुझे क्या अधिकार है ? This is a matter where I should be very happy to get help.

श्री राजनारायण : (Pointing towards Shri A. D. Mani) अच्छा इनको हमारे बगल से उठाइये ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I have not got authority to remove anybody. That authority is only assumed by my hon. friend and not by me. He has even taken away the authority of the Chair to remove him. Who am I to do anything?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He does it in sobriety.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Therefore, this is a matter where I wish hon. Members, who are keen about prohibition, to be helpful and make better propaganda, so that a proper atmosphere is created and the hands of the States and the people are strengthened in this matter.

There were one or two matters which were referred to in the matter of "administration. One was relating to the Bharat Plates and Vessels Limited. There it was said that even when the project has not come to fruition and is not producing anything, several officers have been engaged already and the head office is in Delhi, thereby alleging that all this is a waste of money and that it is done only to favour some people. I do not know whether the hon. Member, who made this criticism, ever had anything to do with any industry or any factory. If he had anything to do with the starting of any factory or industry, he would have realised himself that before a factory came into existence, came into actual working order it would be necessary to build it up. It is necessary also to have a project for it. It is necessary to have all the other things required to bring it into existence. That requires officers to do it. Who else is going to do it? It does not, by itself, come into existence. It is for this purpose these officers have been engaged and they have been engaged there properly. If one P.A. to a Joint Secretary has been engaged by some particular office it was done after competition with other people, on his own merits, not because he was a P.A. Is there any bar to a P.A. applying for something for which he is qualified? Therefore, without showing how that man was unqualified, to make an allegation like this, which could be easily believed by people, is, to my mind, a serious injustice to all those people who are responsible for this factory. This factory is going to begin to produce at the end of 1967 and it will be

in full production perhaps by 1970. It will be completed in 1969. Therefore, it is not as if it will come into existence "after four years. If facts had been ascertained, this mistake in making this reference would not have been made. That is the only purpose with which I am pointing this out.

In the same way, my hon. friend, Shri Rajnarain, referred to the Fertiliser Corporation of India and its retired Chairman. Now, he seems to think that all retired civil servants must be debarred from employment anywhere. I do not know under what law he can do it? Are we living in a democracy, under a law, under a Constitution or are we living under the dictates of my hon. friend, Shri Rajnarain? Even if he became the ruler of this country, he will not be able to do it. (*Interruptions*). He is making himself disqualified for ever coming and doing it. That is what he is trying to do. I wish he did not do that, so that he could set a better example.

श्री राजनारायण : यह आप सही कह रहे हैं क्योंकि मैं यह जानता हूँ कि इस समय मोरारजी भाई राज नहीं कर रहे हैं, इस समय यहां छः सेक्रेटरीज हैं उन्हीं का शासन चल रहा है। सारी गवर्नमेंट को छः सेक्रेटरीज चला रहे हैं जिसके बारे में मैं एक दिन यहां डिस्क्लोज करूंगा।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am now coming to my hon. friend because he is now ready for it, I see. He is very eloquent in whatever he said. He is eloquent, but the eloquence is so misapplied that it becomes a full process to hear the whole of it. If the eloquence proceeded from a concern for the welfare of the country, I should be very happy. But I am afraid the eloquence proceeds from a concern about the Congress and the destruction of the Congress. That seems to be his main passion, and it was therefore that he advised me also. He concedes that he has respect for me personally, he has affection for me personally; then he says that

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an old man I should now retire from Government, from all the wrong acts which are being done, and then occupy myself for advising people, for giving them ideas. If he considers me qualified to give him advice, to give others advice, how does he qualify himself to advise me as to what I should do? I have not understood that process of thinking in him that I should do what he wants me to do. I am only trying to point out . . .

श्री राजनारायण : गांधी जी को न भूलियेगा । मैं गांधी जी का एक वाक्या सुनाता हूँ । गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जो काम मैं करता हूँ उसको एक बालक भी कर सकता है । इसलिये मोरारजी भाई इसे एडवाइस कह दें, या निवेदन कह दें, मैं अधिकार रखता हूँ, चाहे वे दें या न दें । तब भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे सरकार में फंस गये हैं, वहाँ इतना कीचड़ है कि उनकी प्रतिभा कुंठित हो गई है ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: My hon. friend wants me to remember Gandhi-ji. I did not want to bring in Mahatma Gandhi in this context because he had forgotten him completely. If he had not done so, he would have utilised his capacities for a much better cause and in a much better manner. I know he has capacity. I know he has courage, but he utilises all that courage to defy the Chair. He does not utilise it for any other purpose, and then he tells me there is no truth, there is no Satyagraha. But he has given up truth and locked it up in a safe somewhere throwing away the keys so that he cannot find them. That is how he is utilising truth and he preaches me truth. What is truth? He has taken an oath as a Member of this hon. House. Is he not bound to go by the Constitution? If he is bound to go by the Constitution, is he not obliged to obey the Chair? But I was myself a witness one day here when the Chair asked him not to speak and said that he was not qualified to speak.

vant, that he must not repeat, and he in his great bravery as he thinks—I call it bravado—said, "I defy you; I am not going to obey; do what you like". Is this truth? Is he fit to remember Mahatma Gandhi? That is all I ask him. This is not the way he can remember Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: This is the only way.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am afraid if this is the only way to remember Mahatma Gandhi, the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi will shake wherever he is. This is not the Way to remember Mahatma Gandhi. It was only because he differed from all these ways of Mahatma Gandhi that he left the Congress. Otherwise he would not have left the Congress. The Congress may be full of all sorts of people, wrong people, whatever he may call them, corrupt people, whatever he may like.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : गांधी जी मरने बाद हटे । जब कांग्रेस बेलगाम हो गई ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : बेलगाम कीन हुआ यह रोज यहाँ पर जो एग्जीबिशन करते हैं । अब भी इतने बेलगाम हैं कि बराबर खड़े होते हैं और बोलते जाते हैं । मैं बैठ भी जाता हूँ ताकि वे बोल सकें । इसलिये बेलगाम वे हैं मैं तो बेलगाम नहीं हूँ । मैं तो बल्स को फालों करता हूँ ।

Therefore, will my hon. friend, consider the necessity, if not of having good manners, at any rate of having good sense and, in his concern for the welfare of the country, for seeing that good traditions are established here? If he gives here a demonstration of disobeying law or disobeying the Chair or disobeying the Constitution, violating it in a very violent manner, what example does he set to the whole people?

Untafrptkm»)

कानून तोड़ने के लिए यहां नहीं आना चाहिये बाहर जाना चाहिये। वे कानून तोड़ते हैं और लोगों को मारते हैं मैंने यह भी पढ़ा है अखबार में।

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कभी किसी को नहीं मारता हूँ। मैं यहां पर परसनल एक्स-प्लेनेशन देना चाहता हूँ। मैं कभी किसी को नहीं मारता हूँ। मैं 1948 से यह प्रतिज्ञा कर चुका हूँ कि मैं किसी पर हथियार नहीं छोड़ूंगा हाथ नहीं चलाऊंगा। मैं मोरारजी भाई से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारी प्रतिज्ञा को बराबर करवायें जिसको हमने राममनोहर लोहिया की वजह से की। 1942 से 1948 तक हम हथियार लेकर चलते थे।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Take your seat please.

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I read in the papers that a privilege motion was moved in the Lucknow Assembly because my hon. friend was said to have beaten a clerk or a Deputy Secretary.

श्री राजनारायण : स्पीकर ने वही कहा कि हमको कोई खबर नहीं पहुंची है। कुछ कांग्रेसियों के अभद्र लोग थे जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी गलती छिपाने के लिए ऐसा किया। इसके बारे में जब उन्होंने नोटिस हमको भेजा तो हमने स्पीकर को लिखा कि प्रिविलेज तो उनके खिलाफ होना चाहिये। क्योंकि उन्होंने ही सदन में झूठ बोला और सदन में हमारे बारे में असत्य कह कर सदन की मर्यादा भंग की। मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई से निवेदन . . .

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: If my hon. friend says he did not do it, I wcept it

श्री राजनारायण : मैं ने यही कहा। (Interruptions). माननीया भगवान न करे हमारी यह प्रतिज्ञा टूटे। अगर यह टूटे या हम किसी पर हाथ उठायें तो किसी सिपाही को न मारें, किसी क्लर्क को न मारे। इन्दिरा जी को मारें, मोरारजी जी को मारें। (Interruption).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: If my hon. friend thinks that it is justifiable to raise his hand against a lady, what sort of courage has he? I do not know.

श्री राजनारायण : लंकिनी (लंका-द्वार पर) पर हनुमान ने हाथ उठाया था, शूर्पनखा पर राम और लक्ष्मण ने हाथ उठाया था। पूतना पर कृष्ण ने हाथ उठाया था, होलिका को प्रह्लाद ने भस्म किया।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Please take your seat.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: This is where my hon. friend goes wild. That is all that I can say. (Interruption) Why does he want to bring in Mare-ech, Ravan or Brahmarakshas? I do not understand.

श्री राजनारायण : उसी महाशक्ति ने मारीचि को मारा, रावण को भी मारा।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : राम ने मारा।

श्री राजनारायण : यानी जो राक्षसी काम करता है, चाहे वह मर्द हो या औरत वह मारा जायेगा। हमारे जैसे लोगों ने उसको मारा चाहे वह मर्द हो या औरत।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: My hon. friend made such wild statements that Congress has done nothing in these twenty years. If thesa ara not

[Shri Morarji R. Desai.] wild statements, what 'are they? I should like to bring to his notice what has been done in this country. I did not want to go into this. It is not in order to claim anything that has been done. I am prepared to say more should have been done, more could have been done, enough has not been done, all that I am prepared to agree. But to say that nothing has been done, that we have gone backwards, these are things which he alone is capable of saying.

श्री राजनारायण : आपके राज्य में शराबखोरी बढ़ी, वेश्यावृत्ति बढ़ी, राहजनी बढ़ी, भुखमरी बढ़ी, डकैती बढ़ी, गरीबी बढ़ी, और बेकारी बढ़ी, अकाल बढ़ा।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I have got a record before me here. He has not only increased the evils but he says everything has gone down.

श्री राजनारायण : आपके राज्य में वेश्यावृत्ति बढ़ी, शराबखोरी बढ़ी, भुखमरी बढ़ी, राहजनी बढ़ी और बेकारी बढ़ी।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I had asked him when he was speaking; I hope he will have the good sense to hear me as coolly as I was hearing him, and now he does not want to do that.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I request you not to distort the facts. What I have said. . .

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Even when he spoke without sense, I heard him. Therefore he should also have the courtesy to hear me when I talk sense. That should be the idea, not this idea. Why does he want to get excited like this for nothing? When he comes to hearing facts, he should not get excited in this manner. If he has courage, well, I have also got some courage. It may not be as much as he has. But he cannot make me silent. That much is true. I do not want to make him silent at any time.

But let him not have the belief that he can silence everybody in this House or outside. That is not a proposition which I am going to accept at any time.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : अब तो आप भी नाराज होने लगे।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am certainly displeased with him. But I am not angry about it. I am quite displeased because I consider him as a friend. I do not consider him anything else. I consider him as a person who is misled and misdirected. He has many qualities in him. I want that those qualities should be utilised properly. That is why I am pleading with him all the while. (Interruptions.) If he says that nothing has been done, take education. Whereas only four out of ten children were going to school before, today not less than eight out of ten are going to school. Is that no progress? Only two more out of ten have to be sent when all will go to school, and that is what is happening. Take the matter of health. In the matter of health, the expectation of life was only 32. Today it is 50 and that has increased the population. But even when the population has increased by 30 per cent, the national income has increased by 70 per cent. Therefore, you cannot say that all that is not there. Yes, one might say that it has not increased enough. But we must remember the low base from which we started. We must not forget that for the 50 years before the British rule here ended, the national income was going down here. It was not only not increasing, but it was going down. It has now stopped going down. It is increasing. Even if it is increasing by an average by some 2 per cent *per capita*, it is an increase and that too with an increased population. There was a population of 365 millions. Today it is 500 millions and even then if it has increased by that percentage, is that increase not comparable?

श्री राजनारायण : देहात वालों की हालत आप ने देखी है ?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I have been to more villages than even my hon. friend has done. I have come from a village; I know what the conditions of villages were before. I know what the conditions of villages are there today. Roads have been built, bridges have been built, five times the number of bridges built during the last 200 years have been built in these fifteen years. And to say that nothing has been done is not right. You might say that more than that should have been done. I will not quarrel with you. But to say that nothing has been done is not right. Only 1.5 million tonnes of steel were produced before; now it is 6.5 million tonnes. And yet my hon. friend would want to say that nothing has been done. Thirty-three million tonnes of coal were produced; today it is 70 million tonnes being produced. And yet, he would say that nothing is produced. Take bicycles. Only one hundred thousand bicycles were produced before; today 1.6 million bicycles are being produced. Now, in spite of all this, he has the hardihood to say that nothing has been done or that we have gone down. Take the matter of corruption.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): We are manufacturing even cars.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: There is corruption. But to say that corruption is more today, I cannot understand it. But if you say that we are more alive to corruption, I am agreeable to it. But when the Britishers were here, there was far more corruption than even today. There is no use saying that corruption has increased today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: You say 'No'. What knowledge did they have? I have personal knowledge of the whole thing. I have seen it at cjoae quarters wh«t they w«r« doing?

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : मोरारजी भाई, केवल आप अपने को ब्रह्मा मत समझिये। दूसरों को भी बुद्धि है।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : आप अपने को ब्रह्मा क्यों समझते हैं। आपको अधिकार है बोलने का तो मेरा भी तो है।

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : करपशन तो पहले उतनी नहीं थी, जितनी अब है इस समय।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Then let me tell my hon. friend that from Governor downwards there was absolutely never any honesty in that sense. They all took presents, they all took other things. And everything was done. But our people never felt that it was corruption. Today we are feeling it, and it is good. But merely to abuse other people will not be right. We have got, all of us, to combine together to put it down. But to tell everybody that everybody is corrupt in the Government, nothing can be more wild than that. But if my hon. friend says so, well, let him say so. I can only say that he is wild in his anger against the Congress. But anger alone will not do.

श्री राजनारायण : अपनी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की आप पहले के गवर्नरों से तुलना कर लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : क्या तुलना करें। मैं आप की तुलना कर रहा हूँ कि क्या तुलना होती है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : समझने की कोशिश कीजिये।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Even in the matter of electricity which ought to be a good standard to examine, what was the electricity that we were producing before and what we are producing now? We are producing now 36 billion Kwh, whereas we were producing only 8.5 billion

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Kwh per hour before. It is five times more. And in actual terms, if you will examine, only 3,700 towns and villages had electricity when we became free. Today the number is 63,000 and it covers one-third of the rural population, even though the number of villages is not one-third because most of the bigger villages have been covered. Therefore, one-third of the population has been covered by electricity and yet my hon. friend says that nothing has been done.

Well, he who wants to be blind in spite of having eyes, who can give him eyesight? Nobody can. But I would certainly beg of him to see where he can see. Let him see; let him condemn where condemnation is necessary. But let him not go into general condemnation. If the Congress has to go, the Congress will go. But by that the country is not going to be saved. He is not going to save it if he is going to take to these methods. Is he going to be the replacement? God forbid. If this is the way, will the country advance further? Therefore, those who want to correct, let them be corrected. Let them have a better sense. Let them have appreciation of what is being done. Let them do better after that. Then certainly they will qualify themselves for doing it. Otherwise, God knows what can happen. And now they have got their own governments in the States. Let them set a better example. We will follow them. We will thank them. Why should we not thank them. I may be lacking in capacity, I may be lacking in intelligence. I am prepared to learn from those people and let them show. But what have they shown in four months? I am seeing. Here I am being constantly asked, why is not more money given? From where is it to be given? And how is it to be given? They want to give up moneys, their revenues and then they are to be supplied *"
here: How is that to be done?

Then cries are raised saying that there is discrimination. Let them show one instance of discrimination about any State and this Government will be prepared to pay whatever penalty this House inflicts on it. What is the use of merely saying that there is discrimination? There is absolutely no discrimination. But if pressure is sought to be brought upon this Government to give moneys which cannot be given, no amount of pressure is going to move this Government. Let that also be known more fully and correctly. But this Government does not consider non-Congress Governments as something different from other Governments. We consider all Governments as Governments, equally qualified and equally able to govern the country as long as they govern. And we consider it our duty in the Central Government to see that we help them to the best of our capacity, even if I have got to levy more taxes to help them. I have levied them this year. If I had not levied them, I could not help them. But even then I have helped them. And yet, instead of appreciating that, it is only said that we are not helping the State Governments. When I tax the people in order to help them my hon. friends say, "Do not tax them", and then again say, "Help them". From where? By a magic wand? Then let me be given that magic wand. At least I do not know magic. Therefore, in this matter or in other matters should we not have a concern about realities, concern about the facts which we have to face? If we do not do that, how are we going to help each other?

I know and all of us know, and I agree with my hon. friends, when they say that conditions are not very happy. I am very unhappy about it myself because I feel that I am not able to remove those unhappy conditions as fast as I should. I am not able to do that. Therefore, it worries me more than it worries, my hon. friend. But what is the best way of changing those conditions? What is the best way of improving.

those conditions? The best way of improving them is not to run down the people who are trying to do something. Do find fault wherever you have to and I shall be grateful for any faults that are pointed out to me. But if no fault is pointed out to me, then is it not my hon. friend's duty also to tell the country that the Government should be helped in making conditions better, in removing corruption where corruption has to be removed? But if only cries of corruption are to be raised and raised in a manner which is not dignified at all, then how are these conditions going to be changed? The typical example of it is when my friend asked me as to what happened in Madhya Pradesh about the Budget and what my Joint Secretary had done. I replied to it immediately after he asked me. In spite of that he goes on making charges here. What is the meaning of it? After that also he made charges here. It is totally wrong.

SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA: No.

हमने तो मध्य प्रदेश में आपने जो रख लिया है उसकी प्रशंसा की है।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I am not talking about that. I am talking about another thing. It is another matter which my hon. friend, Mr. Rajnarain raised and goes on raising. It relates to my Ministry. I verified it, and after verifying it I can say without any hesitation that the whole story is wrong, that any instructions were given from here. And yet my hon. friend does not want to believe it. He may not believe it. If he says that I am telling a lie, he is welcome to say so. I will have no quarrel about it. But that is not the way of dealing with each other! I believed him immediately.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं भी तो आपको बिलीव कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: In spite of that he raised it twice.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं केवल यह कह रहा हूँ कि वहाँ के वित्त विभाग में नोटिग है कि केन्द्र के वित्त विभाग के उप-सचिव ने कहा।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : ऐसा नहीं है, वहाँ भी ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर ऐसा है तो प्रिविलेज कमेटी में जाना चाहिए।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Because my hon. friends are now in Government there, they can break all official secrets. If they want to do that, I have no objection to it. But then let it be shown to me, and I am prepared to sit with him and with those two officers concerned. Let him verify. What is the use of saying, "Go to the Privilege Committee"? Where is the privilege involved? Where is the breach of privilege that there should be a Privilege Committee? They are making a hash of every privilege that we have. This is not the way of dealing with privileges. Privilege is a most sacred thing, a most valuable right of this House. But if at every time, for no cause whatsoever, privilege is talked of here, we will lose all respect for privilege. That is not the way of raising a privilege issue. In spite of all these things being set at rest by giving all the facts, if my hon. friend persists in it, will he consider me not human if I cease to pay any attention to these matters?

श्री राजनारायण : आप कहते हैं वहाँ यह नहीं लिखा है, क्या लिखा है आप हमें बता दें, हम जान लेंगे।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : वहाँ क्या लिखा है मुझे नहीं मालूम।

श्री राजनारायण : आप कहते हैं कि वहाँ नहीं लिखा है।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: I have examined my Joint Secretary I have cross-examined him.

श्री राजनारायण : सिर्फ अपने को ? आपने अभी कहा है कि वहां नहीं लिखा है तो उनको बुलाइए ।

श्री मोरारजी आर० देसाई : वहां हकूमत आपकी बन गई, मेरी नहीं, मुझको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि उनको यहां बुलाऊं । आप अपनी गवर्नमेंट को कहिए कि वे भेजें ।

I am prepared to sit down. I have no objection to it. Then only you will immediately realise how wrong and erring you have been in charging the Government with these things But my hon. friend will run away from them. They only believe in making allegations so that they can stick to them. I know why it is being done. The leader of my hon. friends, Dr. Lohia, had his training in Germany where Goebbels used to say, "Repeat a lie a thousand times and it becomes a truth". Let my hon. friend not follow that example.

श्री राजनारायण : यहां बराबर सच कहो लेकिन सरकार झूठ ही मानेगी ।

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to pvt effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 47 toere added to the Bill

The First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, मैं इसके विरोध के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैंने बहुत ही अदब के साथ वित्त मंत्री महोदय को सुना । मैं अदब के साथ कहना भी चाहता हूं । वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनी सरकार का एक आंकड़ा पेश किया कि 20 साल में उनकी सरकार ने क्या किया । उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि अगर अंग्रेजी राज का रिकार्ड देखें तो अंग्रेजी राज के समय में औसत एक साल में एक चीनी का कारखाना खुला है, तीन माह में औसत एक कपड़े का कारखाना खुला है, 35 हजार मील लम्बी रेल की पटरी लगाने पर कुल 7 अरब रुपये खर्च हुआ और 7 अरब रुपये का खर्च करके श्री मोरारजी देसाई के राज में 700 मील लम्बी रेल की पटरी बनी । एक दिन में एक मील सड़क, एक रेलवे प्लेटफार्म, एक स्टेशन खुला है । इतना काम अंग्रेजी राज के औसत का है । कांग्रेसी राज का औसत देखा जाय तो मालूम होगा कि पुराने जमाने के कपड़े के कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं, हमारे यहां कानपुर में एक कपड़े का कारखाना बन्द पड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से साढ़े 3-4 हजार मजदूर भुखमरी की हालत में हैं । यह बिल्कुल सही बात है । ऐसा लगता है कि सही बात इस समय मोरारजी भाई को वृद्धावस्था में ज्यादा लग रही है ।

इन्होंने कहा हमारे ग्रेट लीडर जर्मनी में पड़े । मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं मोरारजी भाई से कि अगर कोई कसौटी रखें तो महात्मा गांधी को मानने वाला और महात्मा गांधी के रास्ते पर ईमानदारी के साथ चलने वाला डा० लोहिया से बढ़कर इस देश में तो क्या दुनिया में कोई नहीं है । इसलिए अगर कोई फिलोसफर, थिन्कर है तो वह मानता है कि डा० लोहिया

is an improvement upon Gandhi. और इसकी सफाई मैं मोरारजी भाई से क्या कहूँ। जब केरल में प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार बनी थी और जब वहाँ पर गोली चली थी तो विनोबाजी ने कहा था कि हम लोग बैठे रह गए, गांधी जी के मरने के बाद अहिंसा के सिद्धान्त को अगर किसी ने उनसे ज्यादा भी चलाया तो वह एक आदमी है, डा० लोहिया। इसी सम्बन्ध में शराबबन्दी के बारे में लीजिये। शराबबन्दी के बारे में विनोबा जी के खत हमारे पास रखे हुए हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि चाहे कुछ भी कोई कहे मगर शराबबन्दी के लिये कोई पार्टी अगर लड़ रही है तो वह सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है। उसी तरह से काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दू शब्द जोड़ने के लिए जब बात आई, जरा पढ़ा जाय, सब लोगों ने कहा, गांधी परम्परा के कई लोगों ने कहा, कि हम लोग बैठे रहे मगर किसी ने एक सेकुलर स्टेट की बात की तो वह रही है सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और उसके नेता डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया और फिर भी मोरारजी भाई इस तरह की बात कर देते हैं। हम उनकी इज्जत करते हैं मगर इज्जत करने का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि जो चाहें कह दें।

हमारा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो मोरारजी भाई ने आंकड़े दिये उस आंकड़े में इसको भी जोड़ लें कि जहाँ कुछ प्रतिशत आमदनी बढ़ी है वहाँ बेकारी भी बढ़ी है, वहाँ गरीबी भी बढ़ी है। इसको भी जोड़ लें।

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): It is highly irrelevant.

श्री राजनारायण : एक वाक्य हमें नहीं समझ में आ रहा है जो कि मोरारजी भाई ने, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी राज में इससे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार था और उस में गवर्नर लोग भी कुछ लेते रहते थे उपहार।

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rajnarain, please be brief.

श्री राजनारायण : तो हम अंग्रेजों की नकल करने आये हैं या हम गांधी जी को यहाँ सामने रखना चाहते हैं। गांधी जी को भी उपहार मिले हैं, कस्तूरबा और महात्मा गांधी में इस मामले पर द्वंद हो गया है मगर महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा है कि सार्वजनिक सेवकों को जो उपहार मिले वह समाज की निधि होनी चाहिये वह उनकी निजी निधि नहीं होनी चाहिये। क्या मोरारजी भाई अंग्रेजों का उदाहरण रखना चाहते हैं।

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: That will do. That is a matter of opinion . . .

श्री राजनारायण : मगर मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज का प्रशासन पहले से ज्यादा भ्रष्ट है, आज के प्रशासक लोग पहले से ज्यादा भ्रष्ट हैं।

माननीया, मैं इस चीज को पूछ चुका था और मोरारजी भाई से हमको आशा थी कि शायद वह जवाब देंगे, पावर लूम का जो एकाउंट सरकार ने रखा है वह ठीक नहीं है, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है कि 7.8 करोड़ जो खपया निकलता है वह 75 करोड़ है, उसके बारे में मैं चाहता था . . .

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: This is the third reading. You cannot bring in all these things.

श्री राजनारायण : जरा सुन तो लीजिये। आप आध मिनट तो सुनें।

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN- You cannot make another speech and introduce new matters in it You have replied to what the Minister has said and that is enough. You must take your seat now. I cannot allow you to go on in this way.

श्री राजनारायण : आपकी आज्ञा को मैं शिरोधार्य करता हूँ, बैठता हूँ, केवल यह

[श्री राजनारायण]

बता कर के कि आज मोरारजी भाई इस बात को जान लें कि इनके सचिवालय में और इनके मंत्री लोग हैं इनका सारा भंडा इस सदन में,—आज आप फोड़ने नहीं दे रही हैं माननीया—फिर किसी दिन फूटेगा, आज सारा इनका सचिवालय, इनका मंत्रालय, और चार पांच छः मंत्री यहां बैठ कर सारे देश के प्रशासन को भ्रष्ट किये हुए हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि मोरारजी भाई एक इक्वायरी कमेटी बैठायें इसमें ।

योजना आयोग के बारे में हमने कहा कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, योजना आयोग के बारे में एक जवाब भी नहीं दिया, मोरारजी भाई ने नहीं दिया ।

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: I think that will do, Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण : हम आपकी आज्ञा को माने लेते हैं ।

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: Madam, I do not want to enter into any argu-

ment about it now. I will only say that my hon. friend has been more excited because I tried to advise him. I have learnt better. I will not advise him in future. I will only say this, that I am very unhappy that he said so, I am certainly old but I am wiser. He has still to be wiser. He seems to be saying whatever he has in his mind. Otherwise^ he would not have said a blasphemous thing like this, that Dr. Lohia is an improvement on Mahatma Gandhi.

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 4th August, 1967.