

जायज शिकायत है कि केन्द्र की ओर से उसको सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। केन्द्र का रवैया ठीक तरीके से दिल्ली की सरकार को चलाने के मामले में जो सहयोगात्मक होना चाहिए, वैसा सहयोगात्मक न होकर असहयोगात्मक और नकारात्मक है।

बाइस चैयरमैन साहब, इसलिए मुझे सवाल यह है कि बिजली की जगह जगह पेशानी की जो माननीय सदस्य ने चिता व्यक्त की है मैं उसकी चिता को तो शेर करता हूँ लेकिन बुनियादी बात इसमें यह है कि दिल्ली का सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच में किस प्रकार का रिश्ता होना चाहिए। दिल्ली का सरकार को जो अधिकार मिले हुए हैं वे लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को ठीक तरीके से नहीं रखते। डेसू में जो घाटा चला आया है वह इस सरकार के दौरान पैदा नहीं हुआ है। डेसू का घाटा एक्युमुलेटेड घाटा है, उस एक्युमुलेटेड घाटे के लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं। जो बात नारायणसामी जी ने उठाई है उस बात को इस संदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिए। डेसू की इनइफिशियेंसी, अकुशलता डेसू में फैला हुआ आटाचार, बड़े पैमाने पर बिजली की चोरी, फिर दिल्ली में बी०जे० पी. की सरकार के आने के बाद पैदा हुई चीजें नहीं हैं। ये उसको विरासत में मिली हैं। उसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदारी है तो वह पार्टी जिम्मेदार है जिसकी सरकार पहले दिल्ली में भी थी और केन्द्र में भी थी, यह बात मैं रेखांकित करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Now that there is an elected Government with elected Chief Minister, DESU is under their control ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Mr. Shah, I allowed Mr. Kohli even though his name was not there. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Whatever you say, we always accept. (Interruptions). ...-

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): I am not allowing the discuss.on. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Now, the DESU is under their control. Efficiency is to be maintained by them. It is their job. They cannot blame the Centr. When the funds are providing the State Government is not spending the funds. They have surrendered the funds. So, it is the inefficiency of the State Government.

RE HOMAGE TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, आज 10 मई का ऐतिहासिक दिन है और आज का दिन राष्ट्रवासियों को यह याद दिलाता है कि आज ही के दिन मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वतंत्रता के प्रथम भारतीय संग्राम की शुरुआत हुई थी। 1857 की ऐतिहासिक जनक्रांति के प्रथम शहीद स्व. मंगल पांडे थे। उन्हें तो 8 अप्रैल को ही बार्कपुर छावनी में फांसी दे दी गई थी और इस प्रकार से स्वाधीनता संग्राम के प्रथम शहीद हो गए। दो दिन बाद जमादार ईश्वर पांडे को भी फांसी की सजा सुना दी गई क्योंकि उन्होंने मंगल पांडे की गिरफ्तारी का हुक्म नहीं दिया था और न मंगल पांडे को गिरफ्तार करने में अंग्रजों की सहायता की थी। उन्हें भी 21 अप्रैल को बार्कपुर में ही फांसी दे दी गई। मान्यवर, जिन लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिस्सा लिया उन पर बकायदा मुकदमा चलता था। उसके बाद उनको अंडमान निकोबार भेज दिया जाता था इस सिलसिले में इलाहाबाद के एक मौजबी लियाकत अली थे जिनके सिलसिले में 24 जुलाई 1872 को वहाँ के सेशन जज ए. आर. पोलोक जिन्होंने कि आजीवन कारावास की सजा

दिया था और बाद में वह अंडमान निको-बार भेजे गए। यह पांच लाइन के जजमेंट का म उद्धरण करना चाहिए।

Maulvi Liaquat Ali as a revolutionay, the judgment in the case of Government Vs. Liaquat Ali, signed by A.R. Pollock, Sessions Judge, dated 24th July 1872.

The Prisoner Lyakut Allie (Liaquat Ali) confesses that he did commit the offences charged against him, that is that he was a leader of the revolt and rebelled and waged war against the Queen and the Government of the East India Company in the month of June 1857. He acknowledges that he placed himself at the head of a body of rebels who were collected together at Khoolda (Khuldabad) Seraic in this town.

The prisoner Lyakut Allie having confessed to the charge that he being a person owing allegiance to the British Government was a leader in revolt and rebelled and waged war against the Queen and the Government of the East India Company in the month of June or thereabout in the year 1857, at Allahabad, the Court finds that he is guilty of an offence punishable under section I Act XI of 1857 and directs that the said Lyakut Allie shall be transported for life.

Thereafter, Mr. Lyakut Allie along with 29 other persons, was deported to the Andamans. I have got an authenticated version published by the Directorate of Information, Publicity & Tourism, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair.

I read all the 29 names of freedom fighters deported to the Andamans in connection with the first War of Independence, 1857.

Assam: Shri Bahadur Goonbura, Shri Dutiram Barua. Shri Madhu

Mallak and Shri Seikh Formad Ali
 Bihar— Shri Shri Narayan; Gujarat
 —Shri Garabdas Patel; Hyderabad—
 —Shri Maulvi Syed Aluddin; Madhya
 Pradesh, that is your State, Sir—
 Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri Bhim Na-
 yak, Shri Devi, Shri Futta, Shri
 Gulab Khan, Shri Jawhar Singh.
 Shri Mahibulla, Shri Manju Shan,
 Shri Maya Ram, Shri Nobra, Shri
 Quim Khan, Shri Sirajuddin, Shri
 Venkat Rao; Orissa—Shri Haste
 Singh; United Province, U.P. was
 known as United Province—Shri Ala-
 ma Fazaal Haque, Shri Himanbhal
 Singh, Shri Kura Singh Shri Lia-
 quat Ali, Shri Loney Singh, Shri Dud-
 hnath Tiwari, Shri Mir Jafar Ali
 Thaneswarji, and Shri Mir Jafar Ali

मान्यवर, 1857 की जाक्रांति के समस्त
 शहीदों को हम श्रद्धा से याद करते हुए
 मैं उन सभी के प्रति नमन करता हूँ।

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: The en-
 tire House would like to associate.

SHRI K. R. MALKANI (Delhi):
 Sir, I feel privileged to associate
 myself and my party with the sen-
 timents expressed by our good fri-
 end, Shri Malaviyaji. The 10th of
 May is a great day in the history of
 India, and 1857 is a very great year in
 the history of India. The general
 belief is that the 1857
 Movement failed; it failed only
 militarily but in every respect, it
 succeeded and succeeded significant-
 ly. The British object before 1857
 was to colonise the country and con-
 vert the country into Christianity. It was
 1857 which made it clear to the Britishers
 that they could not rule India for
 very long and they had to go. From that
 political and psychological point of view,
 therefore, 1857 was not only success,
 but it was a glorious success. There is
 also another aspect of 1857 to which I
 would like to draw the attention of

[Shri K. R. Malkani (Delhi)]

this august House. Although at the military level the movement faded there was no recrimination among the people. Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs fought together shoulder to shoulder. Even when the movement failed they did not blame each other. They stood by each other. In those days, Britishers had converted the Jama Masjid of Delhi into a stable and parked their horses, mules, etc., there. It was the leading citizens of Delhi, the leading Hindu traders of Chandni Chowk, who waited on the British. Authorities advised them and told them, "This is not done. Please remove it", and they removed it. This was the situation in 1857. And we know what happened in 1947. We found ourselves in a sea of tears and blood. These 90 years marked many mischiefs, many tricks, that the Britishers played on India. I hope and expect that all men of wisdom, maturity and insight will go into this study in contrast; and down the right lessons.

उत्तरप्रदेश (श्री सुरेश पंचोरी): पूरा सदन स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के प्रति श्रद्धा व्यक्त करने में अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता है।

RE: PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF THE HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI (UTTAR PRADESH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a rather important matter, a serious matter, which relates primarily to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, commonly known as HEC. But the problem really is applicable in respect of other public sector undertakings. Many

times, in this House, yesterday, and also this morning, there has been a constant lament as regards the non-placement of orders with the public sector undertakings and the consequent difficulties in which the labour lands itself and also the way in which the technological capability is lost. Sir, I have no ideological burden to carry; I have no ideological commitment to the public sector as such because I consider the public sector and the private sector primarily as an integral part of the national economy. But the specific role that the public sector has to play and the pride with which it was always referred to by the first Prime Minister of India and all of us, that has always to be kept in view. Sir, I would like to say that only two days back the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum was placed before the House wherein a reference has been made as to how there was some kind of a bias or discrimination against the public sector. It is quite apparent from that report. Even some leading financial journals of this morning have also commented on the subject and have again talked of a 'level playing field'. But, Sir, I would confine myself to this particular public sector undertaking and this is more so when the Finance Minister is sitting here. The matter may not necessarily relate to his Ministry, but certain amendments to the IDBI Act were passed by this House. At that time, I had also mentioned some of the misgivings