SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, I move-

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion wast adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. SITTING OF THE HOUSE ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1976, INSTEAD OF ON 13TH NOV- EMBER, 1976

श्री रणबीर सिंह (हॅरियाणा) : उप-सभाष्ट्रयक्ष जो, कल दुसरा शनिवार है और ग्रापकी मार्फत में श्रपने संसदीय कार्य-मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हं कि द्याया कल सदन बेठेगायानहीं?

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): Order, please. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. Let him say that he wants to say.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Sir, as you know there is nobody more democratic than myself, and as there is a persistent demand from the Members, tomorrow being second Saturday and so a Government holiday, we may not sit tomorrow and instead of tomorrow, we sit on Monday and complete all the business on that day.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I appreciate Mr. Om Mehta's gesture. He is more democratic when the sense of democracy is on leave.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKANATH MISRA): We shall now take up the Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1976. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 7)BILL, 1976

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI **PRANAB** MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs. 107.74 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 3rd November, 1976 and an expenditure o? Rs. 36.25 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Briefly, Rs. 48 crores are required for grants to States and Union Territories for Family Planning in keeping with the momentum of the programme. A sum of Rs. 35 crores is required for short-term loans to State Governments for distribution of fertilisers and Rs. 5 crores for financial assistance to assignees of surplus land. Additional outlays on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission account for Rs. 52.30 crores, and Rs. 2.86 crores are required for the Hindusthan Petroleum Corporation Limited for the takeover

of ESSO.

I would not burden the House with further details which are given in the Explanation below the statement of Supplementary Demands, but would answer any d points that may be raised by hon. Members during the discussion. Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal): Sir, I first congratulate the Ministry for taking over of ESSO. By taking this over we are today completely independent in oil matters. For this reason our congratulations go in favour of the Government and the Ministry.

[Shri Sanat Kumar Raha] Now as regards appropriation, there are so many items regarding Agriculture, Department of Revenue and Banking, Industries, Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Department of Steel, Ministry of Works and Housing, Public Works and Housing and Urban Development. I shall not go into all the details. First of all, I will take up Industries.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Ranbir Singh) in the Chair]

Many industries have been taken over in our country, such as Braith-wait, Britannia Engineering, Zurn & Standard, Modern Jute Mills and IISCO. We get report's from trade union workers about these industries that have been taken over. When they were taken over it was thought that new management would be installed which would take steps to free those industries from sickness and improve the conditions there. It is not the quesetion of taking over Iftodern Jute Mills. The entire jute industry is in a mess today. All aspects of Jute industry such as research, developmental work, finished products and exports need immediate attention. In other -words, the entire jute industry should be nationalised.

In this connection, I would particularly refer to the conditions in IISCO. It has been taken over. At that time workers were crying that the new management should put things in order and see that corruption does not erupt. But unfortunately the management of IISCO has not improved. There are many-grievances and there is also an inquiry as regards the performance of IISCO. I would like to mention one case specifically. The present management is involved in corruption and mal-practices. From the trade unions we have got the information that Shri T. B. Jhora is the new Financial Manager of IISCO and is in charge of the HSCo management.

This gentleman was involved in many cases previously and so many charges are against him. The workers and employees in IISCO say that with this gentleman at the top the management cannot make any improvement. Since there is not much time, I will only bring this point to the notice of the Minister for his serious consideration and prompt action.

After Industrie's, I will now take up Department of Steel. Our Durga-pur steel plant is mainly producing wheels and axles and that plant is always incurring losses, our Railways are users of wheels and axle boxes and the Durgapur plant is producing those items. Both are public sector undertakings under the Government. Still why are these losses incurred by the plant ad infinitum? This does not create a good image of the working of these companies. Why djo these two undertakings quarrel? Why not the Railways purchase Durgapur products at least at cost price? Sir, I have been given some cost data. TKe imported wheels including axle boxes cost Rs. 10,000|- per set. If the Durgapur plant sells whatever it produces, that is, wheels and axle boxes, say, at Rs. 8,5001 - or so, then it has got no profit and no loss. But what has this plant got from the Railways? It gets from the Railways something like Rs. 3,500|- or so. If this is the fact, then who is responsible for the loss which the Durgapur Steel Plant is incurring? Surely, the management should be placed in a proper position and the management of the Plant should be done in such a way that it earns some profit out of its sale proceeds. So, Sir, I would urge upon the Minister to see that the affairs of the Durgapur Steel Plant are looked into seriously and I would request him to give some consideration so that the Railways can purchase the wheels and axle: boxes produced by this plant at prices which are remunerative to it.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of family planning. It is known that as far as our party, the CPI, is concerned, we support the family planning programme of the Government in the interest of the nation from the point of view of socio-economic progress. It is good that family planning programmes are there. But a proper atmosphere should be created for that so that the entire nation as a family is controlled for the health of the nation as a whole and for the families also. But these things are not done soberly. There are some quotas in each department of the Government, whether Central or State, and those quotas must be reached anyhow. This way of functioning, functioning bureaucratically, going on. In my district, I asked the Chief Medical Officer something about the family planning programme and I mentioned the sub-division, Ber-hampur, the Shaktipur area. I said that certain cases had come to my notice and I asked them to send somebody to discuss these things.

Ultimately, Sir, they agreed that that some sort of things were happening and they said: "These things have come to our notice and we are trying to stop all these things." . . . (Time bell rings) . . . Sir, nobody else is going to speak, 1 think, and, therefore, I would like to have three or five minutes more.

Then, Sir, the latest case is the muzaffarnagar case. No paper has exposed the facts. Only some whisperings are there and there are gossips and rumours. But I do not know what the fact is. The Government should be courageous enough to come forward with a statement regarding the Muzaffarnagar incidents and this will help us in finding out who the anti-social elements are, who are against the family planning programmes, what caused the firing incident in which many lives have been lost and so on. These are the things which should be answered by the Government responsibly in this House.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of urban land and housing. As soon as the Act relating to urban agglomeration was passed, in those areas, the urban and the peripheral areas, which are not coming within the scope of the Act there was exploitation by the rent racketeers and the house traders. Now, many people are moving into those areas where this Ac; is not in operation. But, at the same time, these people are taking ten or twenty or thirty buildings in a group and they take all these buildings on rent basis. Perhaps they get some at one thousand or two thousand rupees for these, but they demand five hundred or six hundred rupees per month as rent only. Further, they are also keeping these buildings without properly-utilising them When customers come for these buildings, they say: "Since the Act is in force, no property will be available; no house will be available. We have got these buildings under our control. You may give ten thousand rupees as 'selami' money and instead of paying three hundred rupee's by way of rent as fixed with the owner, you may pay us this amount." They increase the rent also. This sort of the business of the racketeers is going on now. This is regarding development of housing. There is another point regarding agriculture. Banking Minister is here. He knows everything. After the declaration of moratorium on debts, the Bengal has also made an Act regarding transfer o" land. This Act says that there will be no transfer of land already mortgaged or sold by 'Bikri Kabala' if it is proved that this land has been transferred due to dire poverty and necessity of food and lodging. The land already transferred will also be returned in sucl circumstances to the mortgagee. But after the declaration of moratorium a vacuum has been created.

vacuum is that the business c moneylender is not there. The far mers who needed help at the time c cultivation are not getting loan from

[Shri Sanat Kumar Raha] Government sources. And the law is strict, the moneylenders demand higher interest. This way the land is not being properly cultivated. The co-operative banks are not giving money to smaller people. They are giving money to bigger people. I dont' trouble my head for them. I am thinking of the poor landless people and poor agriculturists who form 60 per cent of our rural population. They should be given capital by the Government so that the lands which they got under the Twenty Point Programme may be properly utilised. If the system of money-lending is dried up, then there should an alternative channel. Recently, another thing has come to my notice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): You have already taken 14 minutes. Please wind up.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: I am finishing. The emergency is still being misused. Recently, I have come across one case from Haryana. One Mr. Nazar M ihammad has been arrested under MISA there. He is an important person. Everyone knows that he is against the subversive elements and anti-social elements. He is for family planning. He has already done so many thing. In spite of that he has been arrested under MISA. The elements which are working for ' the emergency and the progressive forces and for socio-economic progress are being harassed. I think the Home Minister should consider these things. It is a matter of serious Urgency.

Then there is another point about P&T Board.

The news-item from New Age gays:

"P&T BOARD MAKES BONFIRE OF UNION JOURNAL: The Post and Telegraph Board's effects to disrupt the main organisation of the employees, the National Federation of

P&T Employees has reached a new high with an attack on the union journals.

The P&T Board issued an arbitrary order last month withdrawing the facilities for posting the journals as newspapers on concessional rates. The copies of the journal 'Correspondence', which were posted on October 18, that is, before the issue of the orders, were held back.

"The union filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court against the arbitrary orders of the P&T Board.

"Perhaps anticipating the high court's verdict the P &T Board ver. bally ordered the burning of 4,200 copies of the 'Correspondence'. This was done at the RLO, Delhi on October 28...."

Sir, we are allowing the Government all this money for the administration of different departments. We want healthy situations to be created and we want to co-operate with the Government fully for this. But money should not be misused or used improperly, otherwise it will create the same impression in the minds of the people as it did in the case of family planning as an anti-people measure.

SHRI GOVINDRAO RAMCHANDRA-MHAISEKAR (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Appropriation Bill under discussion. I particularly welcome the provision in Item No. 2 for the new allottees who have been eUoted land which was found to be surplus after the implemendation of the Land Ceiling Act in different States. Sir, it is in this connection that I feel it my basic duty to submit and put on record in this debate the functioning of an agency which is called the Small Farmers Development Agency, normally being called as SFDA. This agency functions under the direct supervision and control of the Union Government. The

functions of this Agency can be put as follows:

- (1) The Union Government selects a few districts in every State for the operation of this agency for a particular Plan Period.
- (2) Rupees pne crore are allotted to each district, to be spent within this span of five years for that particular district. Out of this Rs. 1 crore, the main distribution is 50 per cent, that is, Rs. 50 lakhs for irrigation and for irrigation purposes and accessories; Rs. 10 lakhs are meant for agricultural implements and Rs. 16 lakhs are given for milch animals to be given agricultural labourers who do not have any land.

For this project to be carried, 66 per cent of the amount is to be obtained from different banks.

Sir, I have a feeling that the functioning of this agency has become very slow, the net result of which has been that it has not been possible for these agencies to complete the projects that have been entrusted to them within the span of five years.

There are reasons for this. Firstly, we have combined tw0 types of farmers under this agency. Number one is the class of small farmers and number two js the class of marginal farmers. This classification has been made on the basis of land holdings; small farmers having double the land than that of marginal farmers, that is, 5 acres, and the marginal farmers 2-3 acres.

Then, Sir, another thing is that agricultural labourers who do not have land have also been included in this scheme. The attention of the agency thus gets diverted in three directions and the functioning b'ecomes a three-tier functioning, without permitting those who try to implement it in a concentrated manner for the benefit of these three classes. Secondly, Sir, there is no coordination between this agency which gives 33 per cent of the

subsidy and the agency which advances 66 per cent of the subsidy. Thirdly, the definitions of the marginal farmers and small farmers are different in irrigated areas and non-irrigated areas. The holdings are reduced to 50 per cent in irrigated areas. Sir, if we want to see that the work is successful, those who are meant to benefit by this project really get benefit from this project, then we will have to make some modifications. In all my humbleness, after having seen, observed and studied the functioning, I make the following suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister:

Firstly, I feel that there should be two independent agencies, one for. the small farmers and maginal farmers whether they be in irrigated area or in non-irrigated area, and the second one should be completely independent of this. This function should be taken away from the SDF. That is my suggestion. That is for agricultural labourers to whom we give milch animals through this agency because, this work is entirely different, the nature is different, the criteria are different, the classifications are different, the approaches are different. The State agencies through which we approach are also different. Therefore, I suggest that there should be two different agencies for this purpose. Then I also feel that the criteria for giving this subsidy to the marginal farmers should be different from small farmers who have hardly two or three acres and whose needs are entirely different. In this context, if you view the problems of new allottees, naturally you will find that their problems are again different from these of conventional or traditional marginal farmers. Then, Sir. I feel that the lead banks which have been fixed up as lead banks in the districts should be advised that sufficient money should be kept apart in order to advance the 66 per cent loan that is required for the effective functioning of this scheme in that particular district. If this is not done, then under one or the other pretext the applications and their consideration is postponed to the next year

[Shri Qlovindrao Ramchandra-Mhaisekar]

and the scheme then does not become effective. As far as the labourers are concerned, I very insistingly suggest and pray that the loan that is advanced for milch animals should be free of interest and if it is not possible at free of interest then at least it should be under a soft loan policy and the rate of interest should be half the rate of interest that we charge those who are marginal farmers and small farmers.

Then., Sir, I come to the family planning provision which has been made under item 48 for Rs. 48 crores. Sir, much has been said and there has been a lot of debate in this House about this. I would only in all my humbleness bring to the consideration of this House a very well-defined policy about family planning of the Maharashtra Government. Maharashtra Government has legislated a Bill which would become an Act after it receives the President's assent. Sir, we have been hearing so many things, so many complaints and maybe some of them may be correct and may not be correct, maybe, that there is exaggeration, maybe, the policy is correct but the methods through which the programme is being implemented may not be correct. Sir, the provisions of the Bill which has been passed by the Maharashtra Legislature clearly go to show three things: No. 1: Who should" be sterilized? There are a number of conditions under which a person is to be sterilized and they have been clearly stated. No. 2: When and under what conditions pregnancy should be terminated? There again a clear-cut picture has been shown and it should be very easy for those who imp^ment this family planning scheme to implemenl it successfully without being made compulsory. No. 3: When and under what conditions fertility should be restored? That also has been provided for in this Bill which has been passed. Sir, in all my humbleness I would just like to bring to the notice of the concerned persons

that when such a big amount of Rs. 48 crores has been provided for family planning, we must have a very well and clearly defined policy about family planning so as not to give any margin of doubt for those who know that family planning is required for the economic advancement and welfare of this country but who under the garb of this or that pretext go on opposing it. We must have on paper a very clear cut policy about family planning and we must be in a position to say what its advantages are.

(Time bell rings)

Sir, one minute more and I finish. Sir, there is a provision for petrochemicals. I find that this provision is of the order of Rs. 55 crores. Much of the crude is being extracted from high seas near Bombay. Much has been said about natural gas that is likely to be obtained as a result of this crude petrol. Sir, it has also been pointed out that sufficient quantity of gas is not yet coming out. The way we are going, the results are satisfactory. Today I saw in the newspapers that one million tonnes of crude has been extracted since the operations were started last year and in the near future we are likely to obtain five million tonnes of crude. In this parti- _ cular context it becomes necessary that we use the natural gas in the most scientific way and in the most economic way that can be found and the most scientific and economic way is to use it for the thermal generation of electric current. I know that an indication will be given that the quantity that is coming out is not sufficient. But, Sir, I am not insisting that the projects should be taken up immediately. But all preparations that are required to be made should be started in order to see that a thermal station for the generation of electric current is started as and when the gas is available in sufficient quantity from the Bombay High. _ Thank you.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाष्ट्रयक्ष जी, यह जो अनुदान की पूरक मांगें हैं उन में पेज दो पर मृमि सुधार और

कृषि भूमि पर ग्रधिकतम सीमा के लागृहो जाने पर भूमि के नये मालिको को सहायता के लिये पांच करोड़ रुपये की मांग यहां रखी गयी है। इस मांग के पीछे जो उड़ेश्य है उस का एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व है । बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में नम्बर दो पर इस का उल्लेख किया गया है कि देश में सीलिंग का कानून जल्दी से जल्दी लाम् हो जाय ग्रीर सरप्लस लैंड को एक्वायर कर के उसका डिस्ट्रिक्यूशन जल्दी से जल्दी हो । एक राष्ट्रीय नोति बनायो गयी थी ग्रीर उसके मुताबिक सीलिंग ऐक्ट हर प्रान्त में लागु हम्राया। उसके बाद यह एक टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम होने से यह भी कहा गया था कि जन, 1976 के पहले यह काम पूरा होना चाहिए। इस बजट में जो प्रयोजन किये गये हैं और जो इस का उद्देश्य दिया गया है उस को उपसमापति जी, मैं ग्राप के सामने रख रहा हूँ। भूमि के नये मालिकों को विशेषकर भूभिहोत खेतिहर मजदूरों को, जितमें प्रधिकांश **अनुसूचित जाति श्रीर श्रनुसूचित जनजाति के** हैं, उन को कुशल ढंग से काश्त करने में समर्थ बनाने ग्रीर उन्हें खेता में काम ग्राने वाली वस्तुत्रों तथा सेवाभ्रों की समय पर ग्रीर समुचित रूप से सप्लाई करने और जहां षावश्यक हो वहां पूंजी संबंधी सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र ग्रायोजना में राज्य नरकारों की माफैत एक स्कोम चलाई जा रही है। इसके लिये बजट में 99.50 लाख क्षये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। सभी तक समुचे देश में 26 लाख एकड़ भूमि फालतू बोबित की जा चुकी है जिसमें से 18 लाख एक इराज्यों ने से ली है और एक लाख से अधिक भूमि बांटी जा चुकी है। यह जरूरी है कि भूमि पाने वालों को ग्रावश्यक ग्रानवार्य वित्तीय सहायता तत्काल दी जाय, जिस से कृषि उत्पादन में कोई हकावट न पड़े ग्रीर सहायता का कोई दूधरा अरियान होने के कारण भूमि पाने वालों की जमीनें उन के हाथ से न निकल आर्थे। इतना महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य इस एक्त ब्रीर ब्राब्जेक्टंस में दिया गया है।

5 P.M.

उपसभाष्यक्ष जी, इसमें कहा कि जमीन 10 लाख एकड बांटी गई है। हमारे पास भी कुछ फिगर्स हैं। बजट में जो प्रोविजन किया था वह । करोड़ का था । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं मिनिस्दी से कि इनको पता नहीं था कि कितनी जमीन बंटने वाली है ? क्या 1 करोड़ का प्राविजन ग्रंदाजन 10 लाख एकड के लिए किया था। अब 5 करोड़ मांगा है। मैं पूछना चारता हं कि 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन के लिये कुल 6 करोड़ रूपया मांगते हैं, यानी 50-60 हजार रूपये एक एकड़ के लिये देने से क्या होगा ? मझे मालुम है कि दूसरी तरह से भी उनको पैसा मिलता है। लेकिन बजट में जो प्रोविजन किया गया वह पर्योप्त नहीं था। मैंने देखा है कई स्कीमें देहातों के जो छोटे किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं उनके लिए बनती हैं, लेकिन स्कीमों की इंप्लीमेंट करने के लिए बिलकुल घ्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसके माने ये हैं कि 1 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन करना उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना है। इसलिये उसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राविजन करना चाहिए। ग्रगर इसके लिए ठीक प्राविजन नहीं हम्रा तो जमीन देने से क्या फायदा है। इस साल कई प्रान्तों में मैं गया भीर मैंने देखा कि कई जिलों में किसानों को पैसा टाइम पर नहीं मिला है। जुन भीर जुलाई से उनका सोइंग सीजन गुरू हुमा, उनकी पैसा नहीं मिला। इसलिए उनकी टाइमली पैसा पहुंचाना जरूरी है भीर जितना पैसा वह चाहते हैं उतना पैसा देना चरूरी बात है।

वक्त बहुत कम होने से मैं दूसरे मुह्हें पर जाना चाहता । 30 जून टारकेंट डेट तक यह काम पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन अभी तक कई प्रान्तों में सीलिंग फिबनेशन का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ। केन्द्र सरकार ने गाइडलाइंस दी थीं कि 1972 के समय की सिफारिशों के प्राधार पर सीलिंग एक्ट में सुधार करने के लिए कदम उठाये। महाराष्ट्र सरकार सीलिंग फिक्जेंशन के

वक्त ही जमीन एक्बायर करते हैं और फालतू जमीन का पेपर पजेशन उसी वक्त ले लिया जाता है । पेपर पजेशन लेने के बाद ग्राठ दिनके अन्दर भूमिहीनों को फिजी-कल पजेशन दिया जाता है। ग्रगर कोई कोर्ट में जाता भी है तो गवर्नमेंट के पास पेपर पाजेशन रहता है । इस तरह से जितनी भी लैंड महाराष्ट्र में फालतू घोषित हुई है उसको आठदिन में डिस्टीब्यट किया गया। इस तरह से हर एक प्रान्त में इस काम को ठीक तरीके से नहीं किया जा रहा है, बहुत धीमे से चल रहा है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि कम से कम गाइड लाइन ग्रौर टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए कि 31 दिसम्बर 1976 तक या उससे पहले यह काम पूरा होना चाहिए । श्रगर इसी तरीको से काम चलता रहेगा तो यह लैंड डिस्टीब्यशन का काम जल्दी नहीं होने वाला है । इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करूंगा कि 31 दिसम्बर से पहले वह काम पूरा करना चाहिए। जो जमीन सरप्लस घोषित होती है और जो लोग कोर्ड में जाते हैं उनके बारे में कम से कम ऐसा करें कि जमीन एक्वायर करके उन लोगों से पजेशन लें श्रीर वह जमीन लोगों में बांट दें।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हम यह जानते हैं कि जमीन मिलने के बाद और सरकार की मदद होने के बाद भी खेती की काण्य यह गरीब किसान नहीं कर सकता । मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि यह काम देहात के लोगों का है । देहात का खेत, मजदूर, श्रीड्रल्ड कास्ट और श्रीड्रल्ड ट्राइट्ज जो है उनके पास कभी जमीन नहीं थी लेकिन सदियों से बह खेती बाड़ी में काम करते थे लेकिन उनको अब सीलिंग की जमीन मिली है। उसके लिए एक साल की फी कल्टीवेश्वन की जिम्मेदारी देहात के सब लोगों की होनी चाहिए और यह काम गांवों के लोगों का

होना चाहिए। ऐसी स्कीमें महाराष्ट्र में यबत-माल ग्रौर वर्धा जिले में चालू है। महाराष्ट ने ग्रपने पंत प्रधान इंदिरा गांधी की जो गाइड लाइन थीं उसके अनुसार काम किया। ऐसा काम ग्राँर जगह भी हुआ, यु० पी० में भी हुश्रा, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में यवतमाल ग्रौर वधी जिले में यह काम बहुत ग्रन्छ। हुन्ना है। यह काम यवतमाल जिले में फी कल्टीवगन स्कीम लागू करके किया । इसमें हमने ऐसा किया कि एक साल के लिए देहात में जिसके पास अमीन है, खेत है, बैल हैं उन किसानों ने अमीन की कल्टीवेशन का काम किया । जो टीचर्ज हैं, स्टडेंट्स हैं उन्होंने वीडिंग बगैरा का काम किया । गांव के युवकों ने दवाई स्प्रेइंग का काम किया। यह काम हमारे यवतमाल जिले में हजा है। उसवा नर्ताज। यह हुआ कि तीन एकड़ की जमीन में 5 से 15 विवटल हाई ग्रेड ज्वार पैदा हो ग्यी। अब नैकस्ट ईयर के लिये नये भुधारक खुशी से अपना कान कर सकते हैं। यह जो हमारा प्रोग्नाम बना था उसमें महाराष्ट्र के जीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक वंडा भिम कान्ति डे का यवतमाल जिले में फंक्शन करके गरू किया था। हमारी कांब्रेस अव्योगाइ जेशन के जो लोग हैं और सदन के जो लोग हैं उनसे मैं 'रिक्वैस्ट करूंगाः क्योंकि भूमि सुधार का यह काम केवल सरकार कानन पास कर नहीं कर सकती, इसलिये ग्राप स्वका, जो कांग्रेस के लोग हैं. जो समाजवादी पार्टी के लोग हैं उनका भी सिकय समर्थन चाहिये। हम सबका यह फर्ज है कि जिन लोगों को जमीने मिलती हैं उनकी सिकय सहायता वरें।

उपसभाष्यक्ष जी. एक ग्रीर बाब की

इस मांग में कहा गया है कि 10 लाख एकड जमीन बांट दी है । अंग्रेजी में लिखा है कि एक निलियन एकड लेकिन हिन्दी में लिखा है कि एक लाख एकड़। इसको ठीक किया जाए । मैं साथ ही यह भी पूछना चाहता है कि ग्रव सरप्लस जमीन कितनी मिलने वाली है। इस फिग्सें का कोई श्रंदाजा मिलना चाहिये। जो गवर्नमेंट की लैंड है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 31 मार्च को मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था, स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन 509 था। उसमें बताया गया या कि कल्टीवेबल लैंड गवर्त मेंट के पास जो है वह 160 लाख एवड़ थी और जो डिस्ट्रीब्य्शन के बाद अब 44 लाख एकड़ गवनंमेन्ट के पास है । मेरा कहना है कि जो जमीन सरकार के पास बच गई है उसको भी सरकार को बांट देना चाहिय एकसाल के अन्दर ही। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि जो नैंडलैस लेबर हैं, जो जैडयरड कास्ट और भीडवल्ड टाइव लेवर हैं उनकी यह जनीन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करनी चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल भूदान का श्रता है।
हमारे देश में भूदान श्रांदोलन चला। डोनेशन में हमें जो जनीन मिली, वह है 31 लाख
77 हजार 971 एकड़ श्रीर उसमें से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की गई है 9 लाख 77 हजार 978 एकड़
मेरा कहना है कि 22 लाख एकड़ जो जनीन
बची है उसका भी डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन नहीं हुआ।
मेरा कहना है कि गवनंमेंट के पास जी कस्टीवेबल लैंड पड़ी हुई है श्रीर जो भूदान में
डोनेशन में जनीन मिली है इन सब के लिये
डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन का एक टाइम बाउन्ड श्रोग्राम
यनाया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE (Maharashtra): Sir. I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Member. He said that the land given under the Bhoodan movement has not been distributed. I would like to know, who was responsible for the distribution of this land. Was it the responsibility of the Bhoodan workers or that of the Government?

श्री देवराव पाहिल : भूदान मंडल को डोनेशन में जो जमीन मिली है वह 31 लाख 77 हजार 971 एकड़ है। यह भूदान मंडल ही हैं। चाहे भूदान मंडल के पास हो या गवर्नमेंट के पास हो। मेरा कहने की मतलब यह है कि उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये।

श्री एन० एच० कुम्भारे: डीनेशन की जो जमीना है वह किस के पास है ? भूदान मंडल के पास है या किसी और के पास है ?

श्री देवराव पाटिल : भूदान मंडल के पास है । मैंने श्रापके सामने दो-चार चीजें रखीं हैं मुझे उम्मीद है श्राप इस पर विचार हैंगें । इसी के साथ में जो विनियोग विश्वेयक रखा गया है उसका हृदय से समर्थन करते हुए श्रयना भाषण खत्म करता हूं।

SHRI HAMID AH SCHAMNAD (Kerala). Sir, while participating ia thig debate I should like to draw attention of the Government to thfe economic conditions prevailing in our rural sector. The price of the agricultural produce is coming down There is no corresponding fall in the input costs. The price of foodgrains especially is going down and many of the lands are becoming fallow because it is not economical for farmers cultivate foodgrains. In connection, I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to the news item that has appeared in the Hindustan Times vesterday. The Hindustan Times Correspondent from Kerala writes!

"Agriculturists are losing interest in paddy cultivation which is the main food crop of the State. This is particularly so in Kuttand, Kerala's rice granery.

According to reports, the Allep-? pey collector has been . getting a spate of requests from Kuttana'd farmers to take back their right of

[Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad] cultivation er auction away such rights. This is obviously to escape from the penalty for keeping the land fallow. The reason given is that paddy growing is a losing proposition. Prices have fallen steeply over the past one year but there is no corresponding fall in input costs.

This is the state of affairs. The situation is very grave. This has to be taken into consideration and the Government should purchase food crops from the farmers by giving them re-sonable price or they should be given subsidy so that cultivation of food-grains could be encouraged. Otherwise, our food crop would be adversely affected this year.

The other matter to which I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is with regard to the misuse of emergency powers. It has been said by some members from the CPI that the emergency is being misused. executive officers have been misusing their powers. Many of the executive officers who are corrupt, who have their own way of doing things, are putting behind the bars many innocent people. I am not against the real mischief-mongers. The real culprits and undesirable elements must be booked but in the disguise of emergency, you would find, many of the innocent people are kept behind the bars. Even the misdeeds of the executive officers are not being disclosed lo the public because of the emergency. So, I request the Home Ministry to examine these facts. Then, you would find many of the factories being closed down. The workers are on the streets without employment. !n the name of emergency, they have looked out many factories. And you will find that the workers are actually in the streets today.

I should like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the needs of Kerala and I make use of this opportunity. Kerala is a foreign exchange earning State and it earns foreign exchange and enriches the nation as a whole by exporting its whole produce. Not only that. Many of the youths of Kerala go to the Gulf countries and other countries for employment, they earn there and then they send huge foreign exchange to the nation; they help in the development of the nation. But the Government of Indig is neglecting the development of Kerala.

In this connection, I should like to draw attention to the super tank oil terminal project at Cochin that is pending with the Government of India. In July, 1973 the Centre accorded its approval to its location and construction at Cochin. It was accorded after the State Government complied with the conditions. But still the matters is not finalised. The Chief Minister has written a letter to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission stressing the fact that on account of the delay in giving clearance to the project, there has been an avoidable drain of foreign exchange which the Cochin Refineries have to pay every year towards their crude transportation bill It is understood that the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India and the Central Cabinet has appointed a Committee of Ministers to look into the need for investment keeping in view the alteration of lightening on high Bea, and other things. This may kindly be looked into by the Government of India.

Another thing is with regard to oil exploration in Kerala coastal area. The Ministry for Petroleum and Chemicals has also been requested by the Government of Kerala to look into this matter and expedite the matter. But the matter is still pending with the Government of India.

Another point is about the Regional Cancer Institute to be established at the Medical College, Trivandrum. The State Government proposes to develop this Cancer Wing as a Regional Cancer Centre with all facilities, and this would cater to the needs of the neighbouring States like Tamil

Nadu and Karnataka. The Government of India have been requested to include the scheme in the 5th Plan and make available adequate Central assistance for the Centre early.

Then there is the electrification of the railways. Electricity is in surplus in Kerala and cheap power would be available in abundance in Kerala. It is expected that the electrification of railway lines in Kerala will result in a saving of 8 to 10 per cent working compared to diesel or steam hauling at present. About Calicut Aerodrome the Government of Kerala and the people of Kerala without any party distinction are united and have asked for bringing into reality the Calicut Aerodrome, Calicut is an ancient city, a city which has been in existence from the Portuguese days. Even now Calicut city has not been developed and its aerodrome question is etill hanging fire. The Government has not given clearance to the Calicut airport scheme.

Then, Kerala is a coconut growing State and not only the Government of Kerala but laso the Government of Karnataka and the Governments of other southern States which grow coconut have been urging the formation of an All India Coconut Board. Even the Agriculture Minister called a conference Of coconut growers and experts, but the matter has not been finalised yet. That may be kindly looked into.

Then regarding the scheme for raising cashew plantations in "the private sector. Sir. cashew, being a foreign exchange earner, is a very important crap from the point of view of the development of the national economy and as such, the Government of India has to extend liberal Central assistance for the expansion of cashew cultivation in the State. Sir, this is also a matter which i« pending with the Government, and for which early clearance is requested. With these Words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHATEMAN (SHRIRANBIR SINGH): DR. R. K. Chakrabarti. Not present here. Shri Sikander Ali Wajd.

شری سکندر علی وجد (مهاراشتر): جناب وإلا - مين فائننس منستر کے جلول اپروپریشن بل کی تائید کرتا ھوں اوو آبے سین ایڈی حکومت کو مباركماد ديتا هون أس لكي كه يحهل سال میں نے تلقید کی تھی اور اعتراض کیا تھا کہ ہمارے ملک میں جہ سکے بنتے ہیں۔ وہ خواب **بنت**ے چو قاھائى ھمارے يہاں ھو۔ رھى ھے وہ بہتر ھے اور سکوں کے وفيرة بهت أجه أ ره هين -مين آبر ايک انتهالي اهم تجويز اس ایوان عالیشان کے سامنے پیش كونا جاهتا هون أور منجم يتين ه كه هماريم فالكهنس منسكر - فالنهنس منستر صاحب شائد سو رهے عدی آور ای ولا جاکتھ بھی تو سیری زبان شاید سمجهتے - میں ان درخواسبت کروں کا کہ یہ ایک تاریخو تعجوية في - كل هي هم له تناريخ ساز لهوك سهكلك تعويز ايسي

[شربی سکددر علی وجد] ملظور کی ہے دستور کے امهاقاملات کی جو آثیندہ نسلیں یاد رکیبنکی هم بوا كارنامم تها اور اندرا كلدهي كي جو فالوحات آهيل ان ميل سرية ایک ہوی فتم ہے ۔ اس کا مجھے اندازی هے ا ور قانون تهورا بهت جانتا هوں اسلیے میں محسوس کرتا هوں که آئیلده تسلیل پر اس کا کها اثر پڑے کا اسی طرح سے اور بھی فتوحات هيس - امن هي، بلكلة ديش هي أر اس ملک میں عام اتفاق ہے اووجو پریشانیاں عم کو تھیں ان <mark>کو دور</mark> کیا - میں ایک ایسے علاقه کا رہلے والأهول جهال يريشانهال كعهم زيادة هی تهیں - وہاں بھی پریشانیاں کم هو کئیں -اور سب کا راسته یکساں هو گیا - یه بری بات هے یه کوئی معبولی بابعا تہیں ہے یہ ایک عیر معبولی اور بڑے آدمی کا کام ہے ۔ اس رقت اندرا كاندهى كيحيثيت دنيا کے سپ سے بڑھے لیڈو کی ھے - ہم کو اس پو۔ انفہوہرٹی کیپلیکس میں میتلا نیون هرنا چاهگے کیوں که مارزي تلک اس مين هک نيين بهمت بوء لهدر تم حالاتكم همارا إنكا اختلف تها پر وہ بہت ہوے لیڈر تھے۔ ان کے بعد آپ تاریخ پڑھ لیمیئے آپ دِنها کے نقشے ہر نظر ڈالگے ٹو اندوا الندهي سے ہوا لیڈر کوئی نہیں ہے چوں که وہ همارے ساملے هیں۔ همارے ساته بیتهتی هیں -دن رات ملتی

هیں - تو اسع سے وہ چھوٹی نہیں مو چاتی ھیں - مہاتما کاندھی بھی بھی بھی بھٹگی کالوئی میں رھتے تھے لیکن وہ دنیا کے سب سے بڑے آدمی تھے- گوتم بدھ کے بعد ھلدوستان میں ان سے بڑا آدمی پیدا نہیں ھوا - ھم نے ان کی زیادہ قدر نہیں کی - میں کی اندواجی کے نام سے چاھتا ھوں کہ اندواجی کے نام سے آئیندہ سال سکوں کا ایک نیا سھے ا

एक मानतीय संबद्ध : यह तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कर सकते हैं।

🦠 شری سکلدر علی رجد : 📑 سهن سب کے لئے عرض کو وہا ہوں يتسى لمل جي که آئيلده سال په ٠ سیت جاری هونا چاهگے که اندراجی کی فتوحات کو آپ خوب جانتے میں۔ اُن کے نام پر سکوں کا ایک سیت - جاری کها جائے - گزشته سال إندرا جی کے نام سے جو میڈل روم سے ڈیلو - آیہے-الوہ نے جاری کھا ہے ولا آپ الوگوں نے ديكها هوكا كقفا خوبصورت هے أيساً ایک میڈل اِس سال مدر ٹریسا کے نام پر بھی جاری هوا ھے - قوموں ہوے لیڈروں کو اسی طرح سے یاد رکھتی ھیں اِس لیے میں یہ درخواست کروں کا که اِندرا جی کے انے نام کا سکنہ جاری کیا جائے ۔ سکوں کی تیاں قسین ہوتی میں ایک تو سركوليائية جو هم استعمال كرتے هيں هوسری ان سرکولیگید جو تغریع یا

ھوں لیکن اس کام کے ائے میں اسے چلاؤں کا اور دستعضطوں کے لئے آپ کے ياس آؤن كا - مهن چاهتا هون كه ية عادگار رهے پارلهملت ميں آنا جاتا تو سال دو سال کی بات هے لیکن یک ایک باس یادگار ره جائیگی - سب لوگ سينٿس نهيو هوتے - سکے جاري هوئے تو الدرا جی بھی سمجھیلگی که قرم هم کو کنچهه سمجهتی هے - کهیں تو خوشی کی لہر آئیگی میں آپ سے فرخواست کروں کا کم اِندرا کاندھی کے نام سے سکوں کا ایک سیت جاری كهدئي - أوم مهته صاحب آب كا نام مهی یاد وه جائیگا - اس لئے کہ جب آدسی ہوے زمانے میں پیدا عوتا ہے تو أس كو أسكى اهميت كا يته نهين لكتا - آپ كو معلوم هے كه هم إندوا گاندھی کے زمانہ میں پیدا ھوٹے اور مهاتما کاندهی کے زمانے میں پیدا هوئے تعين - يه تو أَنْهلاء أَنْ والا زمانه باللئے کا که یہ کتنا ہوا زمانه تیا۔ مين چاهتا هون كه آئيلده سال الدوا جی کے نام کے سکوں کا ایک سبت جاری کیا جائے۔

آج کل قاک تکت جاری هو رہے ههن - سب عارضي تعاشي ههن - سب تماشے هم نے ديكھے هيں - اب سكوں کا ایک سهت جاری هونا چاهئے۔ سکے همارے یہاں بہت اچھے بلنے لکے ههن - مهن درخواست کرون کا اوم مهتد صاحب سے اور فائلنس منستر

شوق کے ل**گے لوگ** رکب<u>تے</u> ھیں اور تهسرے پروف - سیں چاہتا ہوں که إندرا جي کے نام سے يه تينوں سيت جاری کئے جائیں - ایک بات اور کہوں کا کہ ابھی تک هم ایک سو روپئے کے سکے بنا سکتے تھے۔ پیچھلے سال ایک هزار روپئے کا کوئن بنانے کی منظوری بھی پارلیمنٹ نے دے دی ہے۔ تو ولا سکے بھی اِندرا جی کے نام سے بنائے چاھئیں - اِندرا جی بری دیموکریت هیں ولا تو پاسند نهیں کرینگی - لوک کہیں گے که یه تو پرسفلیتی کلث ہے - پہلے پرسفلیتی چاھئے پہر کلٹ کی بات آئی ہے۔ هم نے تو هواروں کو کیکھا کی لوگوں نے کیا نام پیدا کیا تھا جو ملک کو بدنام کرتے میں - ایسے آدمیوں کے بھی کلت میں - اِندرا کاندھی کے نام پر اگر یه هو تو کیا حرج ہے - جهسے توقومل نے اکبر کے الهم آباد فتم کرنے هر وهان سولے کا شکه چلایا تھا اسی طرح یه سکه بهی جاری هوگا - تودرمل نے اس سکے یو لکھوایا تیا :

دد هميشه هم چو در مهر و مالا راليم باك بغرب و شرق جهان سكة آله باد -

میں اکبر کی فتم پر سکہ اله آباد، کی بات کر رہا ہوں - تو میں عرض کروں کا فائللس منسکر سے که وہ یہی إندرا جي کے سکے جاري کرنے کے لئے حکم دیں - اور کسی کام کے لئے میں دستحصوں کی مہم کا قابل نہیں

یه تو دل کی بات آپ کی عزت اور محمدت کی بات میں نے کہی-اب مهر ایک اور بات کهذا چاهتا هوں جس کا منجهے رئیم هے - میں نے اس بات پر بہت صبر کیا -أجكل پارليملت کے سبروں کی سہولیٹوں کے بہت سے معاملے عمارے بہاں چل رہے میں نو برس پارلیمنٹ چلے سات برس چلے یہ جو سہولتیں مانکی جا رهی هیں میں ان کی تائيد كرتا هون - سير يارلهملت جب یہاں سے وطن جاتے ھیں انقی عمر گؤار کر تو پهر ولا اینے اصلی کام کو دوباره شووع نهین کر سكتے - ابھی لوک سهها کو سهوليمت ملى هے آپ كو زيادة ملقى جاھئے -آپ کی عمر زیادہ ہے - اوم مہدہ صاحب هم سنتے هيں که پوليس میں کوپشی ہے منوپلی هاؤسهو میں کرپشوں ہے ، ہر جگه کرپشن هے۔ عم آپ سے یہ کریٹے عین که هم میں بھی کرپشوں ہے هم یهی کوپت هیں - ایک دوست نے منجه سے کہا - میں انکا انگریزی جمله سلاتا هون تو آب كي طبعهت صاف عوجائے کی۔

"Your House of Lords has now become the House of Landlords."

همارے مکان کوایت پر دیگی جاتے هیں هم کوایة وضول کوتے هیں گیرام بھی کوایه پر دیگے جاتے

[شری سکلتر علی وجد]
صلحب سے بھی که یه بات وهاں
گورنمیلت تک پہلچائیں - هم خود
اِندوا کاندهی کے پاس جائیلگے - کسی
نے اگر کھا که پرسللیڈی کلت ہے تو
پروالا نہیں - لیکن پہلے پرسللیڈی تو
لاؤ کلت تو بعد میں آئیکا -

श्री **कामेंड^वर सिंह** (बिहार) : ग्राप कह रहे हैं, हाउस ग्रापका समर्थन करता है।

डा० चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (विहार) : हम लीग ग्रापकी ताईद करते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्यः शायरी तो सुना दीजिए ।

شری سکدر علی وجد : شاعری هر وقت نهیں کی۔ جا سکتی۔ میں شعر بہت خاص موقعوں پر سقاتا هون - سكه جس دان أله كا مهن اوم مهتم کی تعریف میں غزل کھوں کا - اور آج اچھی گھڑی ہے همارے دوست جلاب رتههر سلکه جی اس وقت اس کوسی پر بیات هیں . اور ان کے ساملے تنجویز پیش کی كئي - اوير كهے شعر كا مطلب ... یه هے : جهسے چاند ۽ سورج کی روشلی دنیا پر پهیلتی هے غدا کرے . ولا دن أنه كه همارے سكة اله أباد کی روهنی چان اور سوری کی طرح ھر طرف پھیلے - اکھر کے زمالے موثق توةو مل نے یہ دما کی تھی -یہ سکہ آج بھی ہمارے میوزیم سهن سلتا هے - هم ، بهی چاهتے هين كه ايسا هي همارا سكه العآباد يَهِر دنيًّا پر ايلي روشلي پهيلائے -

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هين - هم يهان سب سهولتهن مانكتے هين – م<mark>ين کپتا ه</mark>ون که هو مطالبه جائز هے اور برابر هے ليكن گهراج مهن هم چار چار آدمی رکه لیتے هیں گهر بھی کرایه پر دیتے هیں اور بعض لو*ک* تو خوم ابع گهر میں مہمان رمتے عیں پلدرہ پلدرہ بوس بیس سال ہے لوگ ایک میں میں تہرہ هولے هيں - آج صدم مدن نے مليجور کو بلایا که اس کام کی تکلیف ھے اس کو کر در تو اس نے کہا صاهب ایک بات میں کہد دوں آپ کی خدست کروں یا آپ نے گھر میں جس آدسی کو رکھا ہے اس کی خدمت کروں یا کہواہے میں جس آدمی کو رکھا ھے اُس کی خدمت كرون ? إن مين جو آدمي رکھ ھیں ان سے یہ مکن ایسے لکتے ھیں جھسے عشملوں کے مکان ھیں۔ ھارلیمائٹ کے لوگوں کی سوشل لائف زیاده نهیں ہے - ان میں پارلیمات کے سببرس دکھائی نہیں دیتے کوئی اور دکھائی دیتا ہے یہ ہوے شرم کی بات ہے۔ مجھے یتے ہے ک سب ایسے نہیں میں - مهن نے ھوگؤ یہ نہیں کہا کہ سب نے مکان كرائه ير ديئه هين - مكر جدد ایسے ضرور ہیں – ایک سوی مجھلی بھی تالاب کو گلدا کر دیتی ہے۔ ھم یہ جاھتے ھیں کہ یہ داغ ھمارے

چہرے سے صاف ہو جائے - افسوس که ھم ہری چھڑ کو بھی برا نہیں سبجھتے ھیں۔ کرایہ داروں کے ملازم، نوکرہ بیوی بجے سب وہای رہتے ہیں ۔ آ

Bill, 1979

श्री मोहम्मद उस्सान ब्रारिफ (राज-स्थान) : नोटिम दे रहे हैं।

شری سکندر علی رجد : نوتس تو دے رہے میں پر سیں چاھتا هوں که کوایه داروں کو یاهو نکالو-عارف صاحب آپ کے پاس شاید آج کل ماوسلگ کبیٹی ہوں ہے -' جناب اس کند میں بہتھ کر سب کو ہوا نہیں کہم سکتے جب که خود همارے دامن پر داغ لا هوا هے -

श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान द्वारिक : मैं प्रापकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूं कि इस बात की रिक्बैस्ट करते हुए जनरल नोटिस भेजे हैं वे प्रापके मलाहिजा से गुजरे होंगे।

هری سکندر علی وجد : ایسے لهارس تو آپ بهیمیتے هی رهیے هیں-مين تو يه چاهتا هون که اس کے لگے پارلیمانالوں کنایکی مقرر ہوتی چاهئے - میں یہ بات اندرا کاندھی سے بھی کہوں کا آپ سے بھی کہوں لا - مين يه كهذا جاعتا هون كه همارے دوستوں نے مکان کولیہ پر دیئے میں (Time bell rings) ولا خالی کلے جانهن اور اندراجی عے سکوں کا سیت جاری کیا جائے۔ ं श्रि सिकन्दर अली वज्द (महाराष्ट्र): जनावेवाला, मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के जनरल एप्रोप्रिएमन बिल की ताईद करता हूं और आज मैं अपनी हुकूमत को मुबारिकवाद देना चाहता हूं, इसलिए कि पिछले साल मैंने तनकीद की थी और ऐतराज किया था कि हमारे मुल्क में जो सिक बनते हैं, वो खराब बनते हैं। दुनिया के सारे सिक्कों में हिन्दुस्तान के सिक्के खराब बनते हैं, लेकिन इन साल जो सिक हमारे यहां ढले उनमें बड़ा इम्प्रूबमेंट है। मुझे इस फन से और इस काम से दिलचस्पी है। तो मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई थी कि अब सिक्कों की जो ढलाई हमारे यहां हो रही है, वह बेहतर है और सिक्कों के डिजाइन वगैरा बहुत अच्छे अच्छे हैं।

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में ग्राज एक इन्तहाई ग्रहम तजवीज इस एवाने-प्रालीशान के सामने पेश करना चाहता हं ग्रीर मुझे यकीन है कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर . . . फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब शायद सो रहे हैं ग्रीर ग्रगर वो जागते भी हैं तो मेरी जुबान शायद न समझते... मैं उनसे यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि यह एक तारीखी तजवीज है। किल ही हमने एक तारीख़साज एपक मिक्न तजनीज ऐसी मंजुर की है दस्तुर के अमेड मेंट की, जिसे ग्राईन्दा नस्लें याद रखेंगी । यह बड़ा कारनामा था ग्रौर इंदिरा गांधी की जो फतूहात हैं, इनमें से यह एक बड़ी फतह है। इसका मुझे भ्रंदाजा है, भ्रीर कानून थोड़ा बहुत जानता हं। इसलिए मैं महसूस करता हं कि ग्राइन्दा नस्लों पर इसका क्या श्रसर पड़ेगा । इस तरह से ग्रीर भी फतूहात हैं, ग्रमन हैं, बंगला देश है श्रीर इस मुल्क में ग्राम इत्तैफाक है ग्रीर जो परेशानियां हमें थीं, उनको दूर किया । मैं एक ऐसे इलाका का रहने वाला हूं जहां परेशानियां कुछ ज्यादा ही थीं, वहां भी परेशानियां कम हो गयीं ग्रार सबका रास्ता यकसां हो गया। यह बड़ी बात है, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। यह एक गैरमामूली भ्रीर बड़े भ्रादमी का काम है। इस वक्त

इंदिरा गांधी की हैसियत दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लीडर की है। हमको इस पर इनफीरिया-रिटी कम्पलैक्स में मुबतिला नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि माम्रोत्सेतुंग, इसमें शक नहीं, बहत बडे लीडर थे। हालांकि हमारा उनका इस्तिलाक था, पर वह बहुत बड़े लीडर थे। उनके बाद श्रव श्राप तारीख पढ़ लीजिये, श्राज दुनिया के नक्शे पर नजर डालिये तो इंदिरा गांधी से वड़ा कोई लीडर नहीं है। क्योंकि वह हमारे सामने हैं, हमारे साथ बैठती है, दिन रात मिलती हैं, तो इससे वह छोटी नहीं हो जातीं। महात्मा गांधी भी भंगी कालोनी में रहते थे, लेकिन वह दुनिया के सबसे बड़े श्रादमी थे। गौतम बुद्ध के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में इनसे बड़ा आदमी पैदा नहीं हुआ। हमने उनकी ज्यादा कद्र नहीं की । मैं चाहता हूं कि इंदिरा जी के नाम से ग्राइन्दा साल सिक्कों का एक नया सैट जारी करें।

एक माननीय सवस्य : यह तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कर सकते हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर ग्राली विज्दः मैं यह सर्व इसिनए ग्रजं कर रहा हूं बेसीलाल जी, कि **ग्राइन्दा साल यह सैट जारी होना** चाहिये। श्रीमती इंदिरा जी की फतूहात का आप खुब जानते हैं। इनके नाम पर सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी किया जाये । गुजस्ता साल इंदिरा जी के नाम से जो मैडल रोम से डब्ल्यू० एच० श्रो० ने जारी किया है, वह श्राप लोगों ने देखा होगा, कितना खुबसूरत है। ऐसा एक मैडल इस साल मदर टेरेसा के नाम पर भी जारी हुआ है। कौमें बड़े लीडरों को इसी तरह से याद रखती हैं। इसलिए मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इंदिरा जी के ग्रपने नाम का सिक्का जारी किया जाये। सिक्कों की तीन किस्में होती हैं। एक तो सरकुलेटेड, जो हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं। दूसरी ग्रनसरक्लेटड, जो तफरीह या शौक के लिये लोग रखते हैं श्रीर तीसरी प्रुफ । मैं चाहता हूं कि इंदिरा जी के नाम से ये तीनों सैट जारी किये जायें। एक

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''हमेशा हमचो जरे महरो माह राइज बाद, बग़रवो शर्के जहां सिक्काए, इलाहाबाद।''

मैं अकबर की फतह पर सिक्काए इलाहाबाद की बात कर रहा हूं। तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कि वह भी इंदिरा जी के सिक्के जारी करने के लिये हुकुम दें। भ्रीर किसी काम के लिए मैं दस्तखतों की मुहिम का कायल नहीं हूं, लेकिन इस काम के लिए मैं उसे चलाऊंगा और दस्तवतों के लिए ग्रापके पास ग्राऊंगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह यादगार रहे । पालियामेंट में ग्राना-जाना तो साल दो साल की बात है, लेकिन यह एक वात यादगार रह जायेगी । सब लोग सेंट्स नहीं होते हैं। सिक्के जारी हए तो इंदिश जी भी समझेंगी कि कौम हम को कुछ समझती है। कहीं तो खुशी की लहर श्रायेगी। मैं ग्रापसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इंदिरा गांघी के नाम से सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी कीजिए और, मेहता साहब, ग्रापका नाम भी यादगार रह जायेगा, इसलिए कि जो बड़ा ग्रादमी जमाने में पैदा होता है तो उसको श्रहमियत का

पता नहीं लगता । आपको माल्म है कि हम इंदिरा गांघी के जमाने में पैदा हुए हैं श्रीर महातमा गांधी के जमाने में पैदा हुए हैं। यह तो भ्राने वाला जमाना बताएगा कि यह कितनावड़ा जनानाथा। मैं चाहताहं कि श्राइन्दा साल इंन्दिरा जी के नाम के सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी किया जाये। ग्राजकल डाक टिकट जारी हो रहे हैं। सब आरजी तमाशे हैं। सब तमाशे हमने देखे हैं। ग्रब सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी होना चाहिए। सिक्के हमारे यहां बहुत ग्रन्छे बनने लगे हैं। मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा श्रोम मेहता साहब से, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से यही कि यह बात वहां गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचायें। हम खुद इंदिरा गांधी जी के पास जायेंगे। किसी ने अगर कहा कि परसर्नेलिटी कल्ट है तो परवाह नहीं । लेकिन पहले परसनैलिटी तो लाखो, कल्ट तो बाद में आयेगा।

Bill, 1976

श्री कामेस्वर सिंह : आप कह रहे हैं, हाउस अध्यका समर्थन करता है।

डा० चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : हम लोग भ्रापकी ताँईद करते हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदश्य : शायरी तो सुना दीजिए ।

श्री सिकन्दर अली वेण्य : शायरी हर वक्त नहीं की जा सकती । मैं शेर बहुत खास मौकों पर ही सुनाता हूं । सिक्का जिस दिन आयेगा, मैं श्रोम मेहता साहब की तारीक में गजल कहूंगा । श्रीर आज अच्छी घड़ी है, हमारे दोस्त जनाव रणवीर सिंह जी इस वक्त इस कुर्सी पर कैठे हैं और उनके सामने तजवीज पेश की गयी है । ऊपर कहे शेर का मतलब यह है । जैसे चांद, सूरज की रोशनी दुनिया पर फैलती है, खुदा करे वो दिन आये कि हमारे सिक्काए इलाहाबाद की रोशनी चांद और सूरज की तरह हर तरफ फैले । अकबर के जमाने में टोडरमल ने यह दुआ की थी कि यह सिक्का आज भी हमारे म्युज्यम में

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मिलता है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि ऐसा ही हमारा सिक्काए इलाहाबाद फिर दनिया पर ध्रपनी रोणनी फैलाए।

यह तो दिल की बात, आपकी इस्जत श्रीर महत्र्वत की बात मैंने कही। अब में एक बात और कहना चाहता हुं जिसका मुझे रंज है। **मैंने इस बा**त का बहुत सब्बिया। श्राजकल पालियामेंट के मैम्बरों की सहलियतों के बहुत से मुद्रामले हमारे यहां चल रहे हैं। नी बरस पालियामेंट चले, सात बरस चले, यह जो सहिलयतें नांगी जा रही हैं, मैं इनकी ताईद करता है। मेम्बर पालियामेंट जब यहां से वतन जाते हैं इंतनी उन्ना गुजार कर तो फिर वो धंपने असली काम को दुवारा से बुरू नहीं कर सकते। अभी लोक सभा को सहलियत मिली है, आपको ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये । द्यापकी उच्च ज्यादा है । ग्रोम मेहता साहब, हम सुनते हैं ि पुलिस में करणान है, मोनोपली हाउस में करप्शन है, हर जगह फरप्शन है। हम बापसे यह कहते हैं कि हम में त्री करप्शन है, हम भी करप्ट हैं। एक दोस्त ने मुख से कहा, मैं उनका श्रंग्रेजी जुमला सुपाता इं तो आपकी तबीयत साफ हो नायेगी।

"Your House of Lords has now beweme the House of Landlords."

हमारे मकान किराया पर दिये जाते हैं, हम किराया वसूल करते हैं, गैराज भी किराये पर दिये जाते हैं। हम यहां सब सहस्वियतें मांगते हैं। में कहता हूं कि हर मुतालिबा जायज्ञ है ग्रीर बराबर है, लेकिन गैराज में हम जार झाइमी रख लेते हैं। घर भी किराये पर देते हैं और बाज लोग तो खुद घपने पर में मेहमान रहते हैं। पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह, बीस-बीस साल से लोग एक ही मकान में ठहरे हुए हैं। श्राज सबह मैंने मैनेजर को ब्लाया कि इस काम की तकलीक है, इसकी दूर कर दो, तो उसने कहा, बाहर एक बात कह दू, मैं ग्रापकी खिदमत करूं या आवते घर में विस आदमी को रखा है,

उसकी खिदमत करूं या गैराज में जो बादमी रखा है, उसकी खिदमत कहं? इनमें जो ग्रादमी रखे हैं उनसे यह मकान ऐसे लगते हैं जैसे दश्मनों के मकान हैं। पालियामेंट के लोगों की सोशल लाईफ ज्यादा नहीं है। उनमें पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स दिखायी नहीं देते, कोई श्रीर दिखायी देता है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है मुझे यकीन है कि सब ऐसा नहीं है । मैंने हरगिज यह नहीं कहा कि सबने मकान किराधे पर दिये हैं। मगर चन्द्र ऐसे जरूर हैं। एक सड़ी मछली भी तालाब को गन्दा कर देती है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि यह दाग हमारे चेहरे से साफ हो जाये। श्रफसोस है कि हम बी चीज को भी बुरा नहीं समझते हैं। किरायदा रों के मुलाजिम नौकर, बच्चे, सब बहां पर रहते हैं।

Bill, 1976

श्री मुहम्मद उस्मान श्रारिक : नोटिस दे रहे हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर सली वण्द : मोटिस तो दे रहै हैं पर मैं चाहता हूं कि किरायेदारों को बाहर निकालो । ब्रारिफ साहब, ब्रापके पास शायद प्राजकल हाउसिय कमेटी भी है। जनाव इस गन्द में बैठ कर हम सब को बरा नहीं कह सकते जबकि हमारे दामन पर खद दाग लगा हुआ है।

भी मुहम्मद अश्मान श्रारिक : में आपकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूं कि इस बात की रिक्वेस्ट करते हुए जनरल नोटिस भेजे हैं वे श्रापके मलाहिजा से गजरे होंगे।

श्री सिकावर बली बण्द ऐसे लैटमें तो ध्राप भेजसे ही। रहते हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता ं कि इसके लिए पालियामेंटरी कमेटी मुकरई होनी चाहिए। मैं यह बात इंदिरा गांधी से भी नहंगा, आपसे भी नहंगा । मैं यह कहना चाहता कि हमारे दोहतों ने मकान किराये पर दिये हैं। (Time bell rings) * में दो बातें कहना जाहता है कि बो बाली किये

अधियोर इंदिरा गार्था जा के सिक्तों का मेर अर किया आये।

Appropriation (No. 7)

SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir. I want to welcome and support the Bill on behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. Be. cause we had no doubt and no fear under the dynamic stewardship of the able, yong Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee

VICE-CHAIRMAN THE RANBIR SNGH): Kindly finish in 3 or 4 minutes.

SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN: Yes, yes. All smuggling activites throughout India have been stopped. All the loopholes in under-invoicing and over invoicing in foreign trade have been plugged. Flow of savings and earnings from foreign countries into India through unauthorised channels has been checked. This has been regularised. Black money, gold ornaments, etc. are being dehoarded, irrespective of whether it is in high places or in mud houses or religious muths or in any other place.

But, Sir. 1 want to bring certain /acts to the notice of the hon. Minister of Revenue and Banking, because there is no legislature in Tamil Nadu which is under President's rule. An Ordinance had been issued in the name of giving relief to debtors. In Tamil Nadu, not like other States in India, already in 1943 there was the Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act and the Moneylenders Act, 1957. An Ordinance was issued, in the name of giving relief to debtors aimed at completely closing moneylenders' shops, thereby shutting out any avenue for small borrowers who may need five rupees, ten rupees, twenty rupees or a hundred rupees, like teachers, workers, nurses, and so on. All these people are not able to get

or borrow money from anywhere. Sir, we cannot all of a sudden open rural banks throughout India. Even in Tamil Nadu there are about 2500 or 3000 panchayat union blocks. Even if we ought to open at least one rural bank for each block, it will be very difficult. It will take many years, at least five or six years, till we are able to open such rural banks at the rate of at least one for each block. We must discipline moneylenders. We can punish them. We should not close moneylenders' shops completely. The new Governor who has come to Madras is a practical man and a politician, conversant with men and matters and having a rich experience as Chief Minister and Governer in many States. He had given some hope to utilise the money in the pawn brokers hands. We should not completely crush money, lenders. The borrowers must find some place to find money. At present, there is no means of giving small loans to workers, teachers, etc.

Regarding family planning our Prime Minister has often been proclaiming that there is no compulsion in bringing family planning. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, some of the overzealoua administrators are applying compulsion. Every lady teacher, lady nurse, taxi driver, lorry driver and even executive magistrates have been given some fixed number of vasectomy case* which they must get, otherwise they are not entitled to their festival loan* or some other kind of ordinary facilities. Mr. Abu Abraham narrated a case in which the teacher promised a student promotion if he can get some vasectomy cases. When he approached his father, he said that he is already 65 years. I know of a case in which the executive magistrate, when the advocate requested him for an adjournment, said that he would give not only adjournment but judgment also in his favour if he could bring some vasectomy cases. This is the kind of tyranny. Some nurses reported t0 me that they coud not get these

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cases. Sometimes they had to pay Rs. 150 for a case in addition to Rs. 150 paid by the Government. You can straightaway, collect Rs. 150 from a teacher or a nurse and stop asking them to procure vasectomy cases. It is tyranny and misery for the people. The teachers are not able to give instructions to the students because they are roaming and searching for vasectomy about Then the number of vasectomy cases. cases is deceptive. There are people who have undergone operation a second time. Some people are past the age of procreation. They are also subjected to vasectomy. As our hon. Prime Minister has said, we should not compel anybody. It is high time that this thing is stopped. There is President's rule in Tamil Nadu and our hon. Home Minister, Shri Om Mehta, is here. He can give instruction not to give un-vritten orders compel people, teachers> and not to village headmen, nurses, magistrates, etc. to get vasectomy cases.

As I have already submitted borrowing capacity of the poor workers, rural workers, is nil. Therefore, some arrangement must be made to make small loans available for them. The ordinance promulgated in Tamil Nadu discriminatory because that ordinance i'3 applicable only to moneylenders in rural areas. It is not applicable cosmopolitan cities and municipal towns. Most of the people tive on the borders of towns. They cannot get I am not interested in loans. moneylenders. But some money should be made available to the poor people, teachers, clerks and other people. It is not difficult for you to discipline moneylenders. During emergency, you have disciplined the money most difficult people. The should be available at reasonable rate of interest to the small people. commercial banks insist on gold as security. But the moneylenders accept, gold silverwares, stainless steel and lead utensils, etc. even at know of cases where . odd hours. I money wag advanced for a stainless steel

utensil. The money-lenders can be disciplined for the benefit of the poorer sections. Thank you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made their observations in regard to Supplementary Demands. Sir, certain points have been raised in connection with the various Demand's and the hon. Members have made their observations particularly in regard to certain important current topics which are engaging our attention.

[Mr. Chairman in the Chair].

Sir, while making his observations, Mr. Raha wanted to highlight problem of sickness of industries certain Demands relate to some of the taken over units. Regarding the problem which is coming out of the sickness of industry, it is, really serious One and is constantly engaging the attention of the Government. But if we come to the conclusion that merely taking over the management by public sector and providing money from the public exchequer would solve the problem, perhaps, you are mistaken. It cannot be so because of the obvious reasons that in the ultimate analysis a situation may come when weshall have to take over the entire junk. Therefore. the problem is to be reviewed from a diffrent angle. We shall have to identify the causes of sickness and whether actually the units sick and it is necessary to hospitalise them either through the IFC1 or by taking them over, and before we reach that Stage whether some preventive measures could be taken and whether we can identify the areas sickness without the very symptoms of sickness starting in certain industries. Sir, recently a Committee has been appointed by the Finance Minister with the Finance Secretary as the Chairman. They have made some recommendations and those are under active consideration. But here Sir,-! would like to point out that there is an area of improvement so far as tke

monetary position of various units is concerned while providing assistance from the banking and public sector financial institutions, and we are trying to do so. But I can tell the hon. Members that mere take-over..

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal): 1 raised the question of management.

SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE: You raised so many questions. It is not possible to answer so many questions in a short time.

Therefore, Sir, this is a question which we will have to look into. And I do feel" that mere take-over of the management or the unit would not solve the problem unless we can have a series of measures which are necessary to rectify them.

Secondly, Sir, certain points have been raised in connection with the programme of family planning. It is a debatable subject and it has been debated or quite some time and an assurance has come from a person no less than the Prime Minister herself. She herself has made it quite clear that there is no idea of compulsion in the family planning programme. We are trying t0 motivate and persuade the people to have the scientific population policy- and trying to encourage them for sterilisation and other things. Therefore, there is no question of compulsion and certain odd cases of overenthusiasm here and there may be there. And whenever it has come to the notice of the authorities, due action has been taken. Not only the Health Minister but the Prime Minister also in the other House made it quite clear that State Governments should take appropriate steps whenever complaints have been received in this regard. Sir, regarding land distribution certain hon. Members have made some observations. I do agree, particularly with Mr. Deo-•rao Patil, when he suggested that this is a programme which should be implemented vigorously and the State

Governments their must gear up machinery so that the distribution of land and not only the distribution of land but the assistance for which we have come to the House for approval, should be provided to the new assignees of land at the shortest possible times so that they can purchase the necessary agricultural inputs and improve the land. I do feel that in this respect more vigorous action is necessary and I agree with him that we should also request the State Governments to do it and I take this opportunity to say that this has already been done by the Agricultural Ministry and they have asked them to streamline their machinery, In this connection he has made a very vital point, namely, that when we are to provide assistance to a large number of people, or even if we are to provide assistance to the holders of one million acres of land whether Rs. 5 crores would be adequate? I do feel that it would not be adequate. But taking into account the money which has been spent till today and the balance amount and period left till the completion of the current financial year, I do feel that even if the State Governments are in a position to spent Rs. 5 crores it would be possible for them to render assistance to a considerable extent

In this connection I would like to highlight another point which has been mentioned also in the Explanatory Notes, namely, that this assistance is in addition to the assistance provided by other agencies such as M.F.D.A., C.A.D.P. and other agencies operating in that area. Therefore, this is not the only channel through which we are' providing asistance to them.

Regarding rural indebtedness, as the hon. Members are aware this is a really serious problem and it is more so because it is not the problem of resources but of the organisation. Unless and until we can build up an effective organisation by streamlining the various agencies working therein like rural branches of commercial banks, regional rural banks, co-ope-

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jrative societies, much progress may not be had on this front. Not only that Sir. We have suggested to the State Government to come forward, as some hon. Members have suggested, and let us know whether panchayats could be an effective titernative agency through which we could provide this assistance and this would also be thought of. But here my submission would he to see that whatever agencies we can build up at the shortest possible time, we should try to utilise them. Of course, the suggestion put forward by Mr. Swaminathan whether we can discipline or we can streamline the system of money lending is a highly debatable one and at one stage we considered it but 1 am afraid if we want legalise it under whatever nomenclature, either by disciplining it or streamlining it, perhaps we would toe moving the gear in the reverse direction an out-dated, obsolete undesirable system we cannot allow to perpetuate. That is why a new system is to be developed. At the same time, I do feel that in the transitional period there would be difficulties and in fact these difficulties are still there.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members have mentioned particularly who regarding the misuse of emergency powers. This is also an area where we have drawn the attention of the State Governments[^] and various authorities on many occasions and in a situation like this I cannot rule out the possibilities of certain misuse here and there but, perhaps, it would not be correct to say that by and large miuses of the emergency powers are being made toy the officers. Whenever it comes to our notice at the Centre or to the notice of the State Governments, remedial and corrective measures are toeing taken and it would be our endeavour to see that when we

provide enormous powers with the officers at the lower level, they do not misuse them and in this connection variouo methods are being resorts to. My colleague in the Ministry of Home Affairs is also in constant touch with the State Governments to provide them necessary guidelines and instructions, which are being adhered to As I have already mentioned while making my introductory remarks, the provisions which we have made are absolutely necessary and most of them are noncontroversial. I hope this House will approve it unanimously and return the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

Bill, 1976

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move :

'That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion wa\$ adopted-