

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

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

श्री रणवीर सिंह (हरियाणा) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, कल दूसरा शनिवार है और आपकी मार्फत मैं अपने संसदीय कार्य-मंत्रों जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगला कल सदन बैठेगा या नहीं ?

(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 of 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 take-over 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 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 Braithwait, Britannia Engineering, Zurn & Standard, Modern Jute Mills and IISCO. We get reports 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 question of taking over Modern 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 IISCO 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 Industries, I will now take up Department of Steel. Our Durgapur 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 do these two undertakings quarrel? Why not the Railways purchase Durgapur products at least at cost price? Sir, I have been given some cost data. The 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. 8,500/- 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, Berhampur, 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, I 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 Act 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 rupees 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. Our Banking Minister is here. He knows everything. After the declaration of moratorium on debts, the West Bengal has also made an Act regarding transfer of 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 such circumstances to the mortgagee. But after the declaration of moratorium a vacuum has been created. The vacuum is that the business of moneylender is not there. The farmers who needed help at the time of 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 don't 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 be 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 Mammad 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 things. 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 says:

"P&T BOARD MAKES BONFIRE OF UNION JOURNAL: The Post and Telegraph Board's efforts 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 verbally 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 allotted land which was found to be surplus after the implementation 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 one 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 two types of farmers under this agency. Number one is the class of small farmers and number two is 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 becomes 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 co-ordination 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 marginal 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 Govindrao 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 implement this family planning scheme to implement 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 particular 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) :
उपमहाधायक जी, यह जो अनुदान की पूरक
मांगें हैं उन में पेज दो पर भूमि सुधार और

कृषि भूमि पर अधिकतम सीमा के लागू हो जाने पर भूमि के नये मालिकों को सहायता के लिये पांच करोड़ रुपये की मांग यहां रखी गयी है। इस मांग के पीछे जो उद्देश्य 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 लागू हो जाय और सरप्लस लैंड को एक्वायर कर के उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन जल्दी से जल्दी हो। एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनायी गयी थी और उसके मुताबिक सीलिंग ऐक्ट हर प्रान्त में लागू हुआ था। उसके बाद यह एक टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम होने से यह भी कहा गया था कि जून, 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 उपसभापति जी, मैं आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ। भूमि के नये मालिकों को विशेषकर भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को, जिनमें अधिकांश अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं, उन को कुशल ढंग से काश्त करने में समर्थ बनाने और उन्हें खेती में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं की समय पर और समुचित रूप से सप्लाई करने और जहां आवश्यक हो वहां पूंजी संबंधी सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना में राज्य सरकारों की माफ़त एक स्कीम चलाई जा रही है। इसके लिये बजट में 99.50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। अभी तक समूचे देश में 26 लाख एकड़ भूमि फालतू घोषित की जा चुकी है जिसमें से 18 लाख एकड़ राज्यों ने ले ली है और एक लाख से अधिक भूमि बांटी जा चुकी है। यह जरूरी है कि भूमि पाने वालों की आवश्यक अग्निवार्य वित्तीय सहायता तत्काल दी जाय, जिस से कृषि उत्पादन में कोई रुकावट न पड़े और सहायता का कोई दूसरा जरिया न होने के कारण भूमि पाने वालों की जमीन उन के हाथ से न निकल जायें। इतना महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य इस एक्ट और आर्ग्युमेंट्स में दिया गया है।

5 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें कहा कि जमीन 10 लाख एकड़ बांटी गई है। हमारे पास भी कुछ फिगर्स हैं। बजट में जो प्रोविजन किया था वह 1 करोड़ का था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ मिनिस्ट्री से कि इनको पता नहीं था कि कितनी जमीन बंटने वाली है? क्या 1 करोड़ का प्राविजन अंदाजन 10 लाख एकड़ के लिए किया था। अब 5 करोड़ मांगा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन के लिये कुल 6 करोड़ रुपये मांगते हैं, यानी 50-60 हजार रुपये एक एकड़ के लिये देने से क्या होगा? मुझे मालूम है कि दूसरी तरह से भी उनको पैसा मिलता है। लेकिन बजट में जो प्रोविजन किया गया वह पर्याप्त नहीं था। मैंने देखा है कई स्कीमों में देहातों के जो छोटे किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं उनके लिए बनती हैं, लेकिन स्कीमों की इंप्लीमेंट करने के लिए बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसके माने ये हैं कि 1 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन करना उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना है। इसलिये उनके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राविजन करना चाहिए। अगर इसके लिए ठीक प्राविजन नहीं हुआ तो जमीन देने से क्या फायदा है। इस साल कई प्रान्तों में मैं गया और मैंने देखा कि कई जिलों में किसानों को पैसा टाइम पर नहीं मिला है। जून और जुलाई से उनका सोइंग सीजन शुरू हुआ, उनकी पैसा नहीं मिला। इसलिए उनकी टाइमली पैसा पहुंचाना जरूरी है और जितना पैसा वह चाहते हैं उतना पैसा देना जरूरी बात है।

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

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

वक्त ही जमीन एक्वायर करते हैं और फालतू जमीन का पेपर पंजेशन उसी वक्त ले लिया जाता है । पेपर पंजेशन लेने के बाद आठ दिनों के अन्दर भूमिहीनों को फिजी-कल पंजेशन दिया जाता है । अगर कोई कोर्ट में जाता भी है तो गवर्नमेंट के पास पेपर पंजेशन रहता है । इस तरह से जितनी भी लैंड महाराष्ट्र में फालतू घोषित हुई है उसको आठ दिनों में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट 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 गण्ड लाइन और टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए कि 31 दिसम्बर 1976 तक या उससे पहले यह काम पूरा होना चाहिए । अगर इसी तरीके से काम चलता रहेगा तो यह लैंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन 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 कोर्ट में जाते हैं उनके बारे में कम से कम ऐसा करें कि जमीन एक्वायर करके उन लोगों से पंजेशन लें और 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 काश्त यह गरीब किसान नहीं कर सकता । मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि यह काम देहात के लोगों का है । देहात का खेत, मजदूर, श्रैड्डल कास्ट और श्रैड्डल ट्राइब्ज जो हैं उनके पास कभी जमीन नहीं थी लेकिन सदियों से वह खेती वाड़ी में काम करते थे लेकिन उनको अब सीलिंग की जमीन मिली है । उसके लिए एक साल की फ्री कल्टीवेशन की जिम्मेदारी देहात के सब लोगों की होनी चाहिए और यह काम गांवों के लोगों का

होना चाहिए । ऐसी स्कीम में महाराष्ट्र में यवत-माल और वर्धा जिले में चालू है । महाराष्ट्र ने अपने पंत प्रधान इंदिरा गांधी की जो गण्ड लाइन थी उसके अनुसार काम किया । ऐसा काम और जगह भी हुआ, 700 पी० में भी हुआ, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में यवतमाल और वर्धा जिले में यह काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ है । यह काम यवतमाल जिले में फ्री कल्टीवेशन स्कीम लागू करके किया । इसमें हमने ऐसा किया कि एक साल के लिए देहात में जिसके पास जमीन है, खेत है, बेल हैं उन किसानों ने जमीन की कल्टीवेशन का काम किया । जो टीचर्स हैं, स्टुडेंट्स हैं उन्होंने वॉडिंग बगैरा का काम किया । गांव के युवकों ने दवाई स्प्रेडिंग का काम किया । यह काम हमारे यवतमाल जिले में हुआ है । उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि तीन एकड़ की जमीन में 5 से 15 क्विंटल हाई ग्रेड ज्वार पैदा हो गयी । अब नैकस्ट ईयर के लिये नये भूधारक खुशी से अपना काम कर सकते हैं । यह जो हमारा प्रोग्राम बना था उसमें महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एक बड़ा भूमि क्रान्ति डे का यवतमाल जिले में फंक्शन करके शुरू किया था । हमारी कांग्रेस आर्गनाइजेशन के जो लोग हैं और सदन के जो लोग हैं उनसे मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा, क्योंकि भूमि सुधार का यह काम केवल सरकार कानून पास कर नहीं कर सकती, इसलिये आप सबका, जो कांग्रेस के लोग हैं, जो समाजवादी पार्टी के लोग हैं उनका भी सक्रिय समर्थन चाहिये । हम सबका यह फर्ज है कि जिन लोगों को जमीन मिलती है उनकी सक्रिय सहायता करें ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक और बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ । सरप्लस लैंड कितनी मिलने वाली है उसका कोई अंदाजा सरकार के पास नहीं है । एक अप्रैल को शिंदे साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दी थी उसमें जो फिगर्स थीं वे मेरे पास हैं ।

इस मांग में कहा गया है कि 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन बांट दी है । अंग्रेजी में लिखा है कि एक मिलियन एकड़ लेकिन हिन्दी में लिखा है कि एक लाख एकड़ । इसको ठीक किया जाए । मैं साथ ही यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अब सरप्लस जमीन कितनी मिलने वाली है । इस फिगर्स का कोई अंदाजा मिलना चाहिये । जो गवर्नमेंट की लैंड है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 31 मार्च को मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था, स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन 509 था । उसमें बताया गया था कि कल्टीवेबल लैंड गवर्नमेंट के पास जो है वह 160 लाख एकड़ थी और जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बाद अब 44 लाख एकड़ गवर्नमेंट के पास है । मेरा कहना है कि जो जमीन सरकार के पास बच गई है उसको भी सरकार को बांट देना चाहिये एक साल के अन्दर ही । मेरा यह भी कहना है कि जो लैंडलैस लेबर हैं, जो शैडयूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब लेबर हैं उनको यह जमीन डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करनी चाहिये ।

दूसरा सवाल भूदान का अता है । हमारे देश में भूदान आंदोलन चला । डोनेशन में हमें जो जमीन मिली, वह है 31 लाख 77 हजार 971 एकड़ और उसमें से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की गई है 9 लाख 77 हजार 978 एकड़ मेरा कहना है कि 22 लाख एकड़ जो जमीन बची है उसका भी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हुआ । मेरा कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास जो कल्टीवेबल लैंड पड़ी हुई है और जो भूदान में डोनेशन में जमीन मिली है इन सब के लिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का एक टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम बनाया 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 पाटिल : भूदान मंडल को डोनेशन में जो जमीन मिली है वह 31 लाख 77 हजार 971 एकड़ है । यह भूदान मंडल ही है । चाहे भूदान मंडल के पास हो या गवर्नमेंट के पास हो । मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये ।

श्री एन० एच० कुम्भारे : डोनेशन 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 आपके सामने दो-चार चीजें रखी हैं मुझे उम्मीद है आप इस पर विचार करेंगे । इसी के साथ मैं जो विनियोग विधेयक रखा गया है उसका हृदय से समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण खत्म करता हूँ ।

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD (Kerala). Sir, while participating in this debate I should like to draw attention of the Government to the 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 to cultivate foodgrains. In this connection, I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to the news item that has appeared in the Hindustan Times yesterday. 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 Kuttanad, Kerala's rice granary."

According to reports, the Alleppey collector has been getting a spate of requests from Kuttanad farmers to take back their right of

[Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad]

cultivation or 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 reasonable 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. The 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 to 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. In 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 India 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 sea, 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 still 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 also 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 crop 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 is pending with the Government, and for which early clearance is requested. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): DR. R. K. Chakrabarti. Not present here. Shri Sikan-der Ali Wajid.

شری سکندر علی وجد (مہاراشٹر) :

جناب والا - میں فائنلنس منسٹر کے جنرل ایئرپوریشن پل کی تائید کرتا ہوں اور آج میں اپنی حکومت کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اس لئے کہ پچھلے سال میں نے ترقی کی تھی اور اعتراض کیا تھا کہ ہمارے ملک میں جو سکے ملتے ہیں وہ خراب ملتے ہیں - دنیا کے سارے سکوں میں ہندوستان کے سکے خراب ملتے ہیں - لیکن اس سال جو سکے ہمارے یہاں قہلے ان میں بڑا امپروومنٹ ہے - مجھے اس فن سے اور اس کام سے دلچسپی ہے - تو مجھے بہت خوشی ہوئی کہ اب سکوں کی جو قہلائی ہمارے یہاں ہو رہی ہے وہ بہتر ہے اور سکوں کے ڈیزائن و فیکچر بہت اچھے آ رہے ہیں -

میں آج ایک انتہائی اہم تجویز اس ایوان عالی شان کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ ہمارے فائنلنس منسٹر - فائنلنس منسٹر صاحب شائد سو رہے ہیں اور اگر وہ جاگتے بھی تو میری زبان شاید نہ سمجھتے - میں ان سے یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ یہ ایک تاریخی تجویز ہے - کل ہی ہم نے ایک تاریخ ساز ایوک موبلنگ تجویز ایسی

[شری سکندر علی وجد]

ملاحظہ کی ہے دستور کے اسٹیمپ کی جو آئینہ نسلیں یاد رکھیں گی یہ بڑا کارنامہ تھا اور اندرا گاندھی کی جو فتوحات ہیں ان میں سے یہ ایک بڑی فتح ہے۔ اس کا مجھے اندازہ ہے اور قانون تھوڑا بہت جانتا ہوں اسلئے میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ آئینہ نسلیں پر اس کا کیا اثر پڑے گا اسی طرح سے اور بھی فتوحات ہیں۔ اس میں ہرگز شک نہیں ہے اور جو پریشانیں ہم کو تھیں ان کو دور کیا۔ میں ایک ایسے علاقہ کا رہنے والا ہوں جہاں پریشانیں کچھ زیادہ ہی تھیں۔ وہاں بھی پریشانیں کم ہو گئیں۔ اور سب کا راستہ یکساں ہو گیا۔ یہ بڑی بات ہے یہ کوئی معمولی بات نہیں ہے یہ ایک فیور معمولی اور بڑے آدمی کا کام ہے۔ اس وقت اندرا گاندھی کی حیثیت دنیا کے سب سے بڑے لیڈر کی ہے۔ ہم کو اس پر انفروری کمپلیکس میں مبتلا نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہوں کہ ساؤزی تلک اس میں شک نہیں بہت بڑے لیڈر تھے حالانکہ ہمارا انکا اختلاف تھا پر وہ بہت بڑے لیڈر تھے۔ ان کے بعد آپ تاریخ پڑھ لیجئے آپ دنیا کے نقشے پر نظر ڈالئے تو اندرا گاندھی سے بڑا لیڈر کوئی نہیں ہے چون کہ وہ ہمارے سامنے ہیں۔ ہمارے ساتھ بیٹھتی ہیں۔ دس دس ملتی

ہیں۔ تو اس سے وہ چھوٹی نہیں ہو جاتی ہیں۔ مہاتما گاندھی بھی بھنگی کالونی میں دھتے تھے لیکن وہ دنیا کے سب سے بڑے آدمی تھے۔ کوتم بدھ کے بعد ہندوستان میں ان سے بڑا آدمی پیدا نہیں ہوا۔ ہم نے ان کی زیادہ قدر نہیں کی۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اندراجی کے نام سے آئینہ سال سکوں کا ایک نیا سیٹ جاری کریں۔

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो फाईनल मिनिस्टर कर सकते हैं ।

[شری سکندر علی وجد : یہ میں

سب کے لئے عرض کر رہا ہوں بلسی لعل جی کہ آئینہ سال یہ سیٹ جاری ہونا چاہئے کہ اندرا جی کی فتوحات کو آپ خوب جانتے ہیں۔ ان کے نام پر سکوں کا ایک سیٹ جاری کیا جائے۔ گزشتہ سال اندرا جی کے نام سے جو مہڈل روم سے ڈبلو۔ ایچ۔ لوہ نے جاری کیا ہے وہ آپ لوگوں نے دیکھا ہوگا کتنا خوبصورت ہے ایسا ایک مہڈل اس سال مدر ٹریسا کے نام پر بھی جاری ہوا ہے۔ قومیں بڑے لیڈروں کو اسی طرح سے یاد رکھتی ہیں اسی لئے میں یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ اندرا جی کے اپنے نام کا سکہ جاری کیا جائے۔ سکوں کی تین قسمیں ہوتی ہیں ایک تو سرکولٹیشن جو ہم استعمال کرتے ہیں دوسری ان سرکولٹیشن جو تفریح یا

شوق کے لئے لوگ رکھتے ہیں اور تیسرے پروف - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اندرا جی کے نام سے یہ تیلوں سمیت جاری کئے جائیں - ایک بات اور کہوں گا کہ ابھی تک ہم ایک سو روپے کے سکے بنا سکتے تھے - پچھلے سال ایک ہزار روپے کا کوئن بنانے کی منظوری بھی پارلیمنٹ نے دے دی ہے - تو وہ سکے بھی اندرا جی کے نام سے بنائے چاہئیں - اندرا جی بڑی تیموکریٹ ہیں وہ تو پسند نہیں کریں گی - لوگ کہیں گے کہ یہ تو پرسنلٹی کلٹ ہے - پہلے پرسنلٹی چاہئے پھر کلٹ کی بات آئی ہے - ہم نے تو ہزاروں کو دیکھا کن لوگوں نے کیا نام پیدا کیا تھا جو ملک کو بدنام کرتے ہیں - اندرا گاندھی کے نام پر اگر یہ ہو تو کیا حرج ہے - جسے ٹوڈرمل نے اکبر کے الہ آباد فتح کرنے پر وہاں سونے کا سکہ چلایا تھا اسی طرح یہ سکہ بھی جاری ہوگا - ٹوڈرمل نے اس سکے پر لکھوایا تھا :

دہمیشہ ہم چو ذر مہر و ماہ رائج باہ
بغرب و شرق چہاں سکے آئے باد -

میں اکبر کی فتح پر سکہ الہ آباد کی بات کر رہا ہوں - تو میں عرض کروں گا فائنلس منسٹر سے کہ وہ بھی اندرا جی کے سکے جاری کرنے کے لئے حکم دیں - اور کسی کام کے لئے میں دستخطوں کی مہم کا قائل نہیں

ہوں لیکن اس کام کے لئے میں اسے چلاؤں گا اور دستخطوں کے لئے آپ کے پاس آؤں گا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ یادگار رہ پارلیمنٹ میں آنا جانا تو سال دو سال کی بات ہے لیکن یہ ایک بات یادگار رہ جائیگی - سب لوگ سیلنٹس نہیں ہوتے - سکے جاری ہوئے تو اندرا جی بھی سنجیدگی کے قلم ہم کو کچھ سمجھتی ہے - کہیں تو خوشی کی لہر آئیگی میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اندرا گاندھی کے نام سے سکوں کا ایک سہت جاری کیجئے - اوم مہتہ صاحب آپ کا نام بھی یاد رہ جائیگا - اس لئے کہ جب آدمی بڑے زمانے میں پیدا ہوتا ہے تو اُس کو اُسکی اہمیت کا پتہ نہیں لگتا - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہم اندرا گاندھی کے زمانہ میں پیدا ہوئے اور مہاتما گاندھی کے زمانے میں پیدا ہوئے ہیں - یہ تو آئندہ آنے والا زمانہ بدلنے کا کہ یہ کتنا بڑا زمانہ تھا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آئندہ سال اندرا جی کے نام کے سکوں کا ایک سہت جاری کیا جائے -

آج کل قاک ٹمک جاری ہو رہے ہیں - سب عارضی تماشے ہیں - سب تماشے ہم نے دیکھے ہیں - اب سکوں کا ایک سہت جاری ہونا چاہئے - سکے ہمارے یہاں بہت اچھے بنائے گئے ہیں - میں درخواست کروں گا اوم مہتہ صاحب سے اور فائنلس منسٹر

[شری سکندر علی وجد]

صاحب سے بھی کہ یہ بات وہاں گورنمنٹ تک پہنچائیں - ہم خود اندرا گاندھی کے پاس جائینگے - کسی نے اگر کہا کہ پرسنلٹی کلت ہے تو پرواہ نہیں - لیکن پہلے پرسنلٹی تو لڑ کلت تو بعد میں آئیگا -

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (बिहार) : आप कह रहे हैं, हाउस आपका समयन करता है।

डा० चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (बिहार) : हम लोग आपकी ताईद करने हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शायरी तो मुना दीजिए।

श्री سکندر علی وجد : شامری

ہر وقت نہیں کی جا سکتی - میں شعر بہت خاص موقعوں پر سلاتا ہوں - سکے جس دن آئے گا میں اوم مہتہ کی تعریف میں غزل کہوں گا - اور آج اچھی گھڑی ہے ہمارے دوست جلاب زہرہ سلگہ جی اس وقت اس کرسی پر بیٹھے ہوں اور ان کے سامنے تجویز پوہ کی گئی - اوپر کہے شعر کا مطلب یہ ہے : جیسے چاند سورج کی روشنی دنیا پر پھیلتی ہے خدا کرے وہ دن آئے کہ ہمارے سکے الہ آباد کی روشنی چاند اور سورج کی طرح ہر طرف پھیلے - اکبر کے زمانے میں تودرمل نے یہ دعا کی تھی - یہ سکے آج بھی ہمارے سوزیم میں ملتا ہے - ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسا ہی ہمارا سکے الہ آباد پر دنیا پر اپنی روشنی پھیلائے -

یہ تو دل کی بات آپ کی عزت اور محبت کی بات میں نے کہی - اب میں ایک اور بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں جس کا مجھے رنج ہے - میں نے اس بات پر بہت صبر کیا - آجکل پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں کی سہولتوں کے بہت سے معاملے ہمارے یہاں چل رہے ہوں نو برس پارلیمنٹ چلے سات برس چلے یہ جو سہولتیں مانگی جا رہی ہیں میں ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں - ممبر پارلیمنٹ جب یہاں سے وطن جاتے ہیں انکی عمر گزار کر تو پھر وہ اپنے اصلی کام کو دوبارہ شروع نہیں کر سکتے - ابھی لوک سبھا کو سہولیت ملی ہے آپ کو زیادہ ملی چاہئے - آپ کی عمر زیادہ ہے - اوم مہتہ صاحب ہم سنتے ہیں کہ پولیس میں کرپشن ہے ، منویلی ہاؤسز میں کرپشن ہے ، ہر جگہ کرپشن ہے - ہم آپ سے یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم میں بھی کرپشن ہے ہم بھی کرپٹ ہوں - ایک دوست نے مجھ سے کہا - میں انکا انگریزی جملہ سلاتا ہوں تو آپ کی طبیعت صاف ہو جائے گی -

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

ہمارے مکان کرایہ پر دیئے جاتے ہیں ہم کرایہ وصول کرتے ہیں گیاراج بھی کرایہ پر دیئے جاتے

ہیں - ہم یہاں سب سہولتیں مانگتے ہیں - میں کہتا ہوں کہ ہر مطالبہ جائز ہے اور برابر ہے لیکن گھراچ میں ہم چار چار آدمی رکھ لیتے ہیں گھر بھی کرایہ پر دیتے ہیں اور بعض لوگ تو خود اپنے گھر میں مہمان دیتے ہیں پندرہ پندرہ بوس بوس سال سے لوگ ایک ہی مکان میں تہہ بے ہوئے ہیں - آج صبح میں نے منیجر کو بلایا کہ اس کام کی تکلیف ہے اس کو کر دو تو اس نے کہا صاحب ایک بات میں کہہ دوں آپ کی خدمت کروں یا آپ نے گھر میں جس آدمی کو رکھا ہے اس کی خدمت کروں یا گھراچ میں جس آدمی کو رکھا ہے اُس کی خدمت کروں؟ ان میں جو آدمی رکھے ہیں ان سے یہ مکان ایسے لگتے ہیں جیسے ششلوں کے مکان ہوں۔ پارلیمنٹ کے لوگوں کی سوشل لائف زیادہ نہیں ہے - ان میں پارلیمنٹ کے ممبرس دکھائی نہیں دیتے کوئی اور دکھائی دیتا ہے یہ بڑے شرم کی بات ہے - مجھے یقین ہے کہ سب ایسے نہیں ہیں - میں نے ہرگز یہ نہیں کہا کہ سب نے مکان کرائے پر دیئے ہیں - مگر چند ایسے ضرور ہیں - ایک سڑی مچھلی بھی تالاب کو گندا کر دیتی ہے - ہم یہ جانتے ہیں کہ یہ داغ ہمارے

چہرے سے صاف ہو جائے - افسوس کہ ہم بری چیز کو بھی برا نہیں سمجھتے ہیں۔ کرایہ داروں کے ملازم، نوکر، بیوی بچے سب وہاں رہتے ہیں -

آئی موہمسد عثمان غفران (راج-
سوان) : نوٹس دے رہے ہیں۔

شری سکندر علی وجد : نوٹس
تو دے رہے ہیں پر میں چاہتا
ہوں کہ کرایہ داروں کو باہر نکالو۔
عارف صاحب آپ کے پاس شاید
آج کل ہاؤسنگ کمیٹی بھی ہے -
جناب اس گند میں بیٹھ کر سب
کو برا نہیں کہہ سکتے جب کہ خود
ہمارے دامن پر داغ لگا ہوا ہے -

آئی موہمسد عثمان غفران : میں آپ کی
خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا کہ اس بات کی
ریکویسٹ کرتے ہوئے جنرل نوٹس مہجے
ہے آپ کے ممبران سے گزرے ہوں گے۔

شری سکندر علی وجد : ایسے لیٹرس
کو آپ بھیجتے ہی دیتے ہیں۔
میں تو یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ اس
کے لئے پارلیمنٹری کمیٹی مقرر ہونی
چاہئے - میں یہ بات اندرا گاندھی
سے بھی کہوں گا آپ سے بھی کہوں
گا - میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
ہمارے دوستوں نے مکان کرایہ پر
دیئے ہیں (Time bell rings)
یہ خالی کئے جائیں اور اندراجی
کے سکوں کا سہت جاری کیا جائے۔

†[श्री सिकन्दर अली वज्ज (महाराष्ट्र): जनार्थेवाला, मैं फाइनंस मिनिस्टर के जनरल एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ और आज मैं अपनी हुकूमत को मुबारिकवाद देना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि पिछले साल मैंने तनकीद की थी और ऐतराज किया था कि हमारे मुल्क में जो सिक्के बनते हैं, वो खराब बनते हैं। दुनिया के सारे सिक्कों में हिन्दुस्तान के सिक्के खराब बनते हैं, लेकिन इन साल जो सिक्के हमारे यहां ढले उनमें बड़ा इम्प्रूवमेंट 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।

मैं आज एक इन्तर्हाई ग्रहम तजवीज इस एवाने-आलीशान के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ और मुझे यकीन है कि हमारे फाइनंस मिनिस्टर . . . फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब शायद सो रहे हैं और अगर वो जागते भी हैं तो मेरी जुबान शायद न समझते . . . मैं उनसे यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि यह एक तारीखी तजवीज है। कल ही हमने एक तारीखीसाज एपक मकिंग तजवीज ऐसी मंजूर की है दस्तूर के अमंडमेंट की; जिसे आईन्दा नस्लें याद रखेंगी। यह बड़ा कारनामा था और इंदिरा गांधी की जो फतुहात हैं, इनमें से यह एक बड़ी फतह है। इसका मुझे अंदाजा है, और कानून थोड़ा बहुत जानता हूँ। इसलिए मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि आईन्दा नस्लों पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। इस तरह से और भी फतुहात हैं, अमन हैं, बंगला देश है और इस मुल्क में आम इत्तिफाक है और जो परेशानियां हमें थीं, उनको दूर किया। मैं एक ऐसे इलाका का रहने वाला हूँ जहां परेशानियां कुछ ज्यादा ही थीं, वहां भी परेशानियां कम हो गयीं और सबका रास्ता यकसां हो गया। यह बड़ी बात है, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। यह एक गैरमामूली और बड़े आदमी 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 माओत्सेतुंग, इसमें शक नहीं, बहुत बड़े लीडर थे। हालांकि हमारा उनका इखितलाक था, पर वह बहुत बड़े लीडर थे। उनके बाद अब आप तारीख पढ़ लीजिये, आज दुनिया के नक्शे पर नजर डालिये तो इंदिरा गांधी से बड़ा कोई लीडर नहीं है। क्योंकि वह हमारे सामने हैं, हमारे साथ बैठती है, दिन रात मिलती हैं, तो इससे वह छोटी नहीं हो जाती। महात्मा गांधी भी भंगी कालोनी में रहते थे, लेकिन वह दुनिया के सबसे बड़े आदमी थे। गौतम बुद्ध के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में इनसे बड़ा आदमी पैदा नहीं हुआ। हमने उनकी ज्यादा कद्र नहीं की। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी के नाम से आईन्दा साल सिक्कों का एक नया सैट जारी करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो फाइनंस मिनिस्टर कर सकते हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर अली वज्ज : मैं यह सब इसलिए अर्ज कर रहा हूँ बंसीलाल जी, कि आईन्दा साल यह सैट जारी होना चाहिये। श्रीमती इंदिरा जी की फतुहात को आप खूब जानते हैं। इनके नाम पर सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी किया जाये। गुजस्ता साल इंदिरा जी के नाम से जो मंडल रोम से डब्ल्यू० एच० ओ० ने जारी किया है, वह आप लोगों ने देखा होगा, कितना खूबसूरत है। ऐसा एक मंडल इस साल मदर टेरेसा के नाम पर भी जारी हुआ है। कौमें बड़े लीडरों को इसी तरह से याद रखती हैं। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि इंदिरा जी के अपने नाम का सिक्का जारी किया जाये। सिक्कों की तीन किस्में होती हैं। एक तो सरकुलेटेड, जो हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं। दूसरी अनसरकुलेटेड, जो तफरीह या शौक के लिये लोग रखते हैं और तीसरी प्रूफ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी के नाम से ये तीनों सैट जारी किये जायें। एक

बात और कहूंगा कि अभी तक हम एक सौ रुपए के सिक्के बना सकते थे। पिछले साल एक हजार रुपए का क्वाएन बनाने की मंजूरी भी पार्लियामेंट ने दे दी है। वो सिक्के भी इंदिरा जी के नाम से बनने चाहिए। इंदिरा जी बड़ी डेमोक्रेट हैं, वह तो पसन्द नहीं करेंगी, लोग कहेंगे कि यह तो परसनैलिटी कल्ट है। पहले परसनैलिटी चाहिए, फिर कल्ट की बात आती है। हमने तो हजारों को देखा है, किन लोगों ने क्या नाम पैदा किया था। जो मुल्क को बदनाम करते हैं, ऐसे आदमियों के कल्ट भी हैं। इंदिरा गांधी के नाम पर अगर यह हो तो क्या हर्ज है। जैसे कि टोडरमल ने अकबर के इलाहाबाद फतह करने पर वहां सोने का सिक्का चलाया था। इसी तरह यह सिक्का भी जारी होगा। टोडरमल ने उस सिक्के पर लिखवाया था—

“हमेशा हमचो जरे महरो माह राइज बाद,
बगरबो शर्को 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। और किसी काम के लिए मैं दस्तखतों की मुहिम का कायल नहीं हूं, लेकिन इस काम के लिए मैं उसे चलाऊंगा और दस्तखतों के लिए आपके पास आऊंगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह यादगार रहे। पार्लियामेंट में आना-जाना तो साल दो साल की बात है, लेकिन यह एक बात यादगार रह जायेगी। सब लोग सेंट्स नहीं होते हैं। सिक्के जारी हुए तो इंदिरा जी भी समझेंगी कि कौम हम को कुछ समझती है। कहीं तो खुशी की लहर आयेगी। मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि इंदिरा गांधी के नाम से सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी कीजिए और, मेहता साहब, आपका नाम भी यादगार रह जायेगा, इसलिए कि जो बड़ा आदमी जमाने में पैदा होता है तो उसको अहमियत का

पता नहीं लगता। आपको मालूम है कि हम इंदिरा गांधी के जमाने में पैदा हुए हैं और महात्मा गांधी के जमाने में पैदा हुए हैं। यह तो आने वाला जमाना बताएगा कि यह कितना बड़ा जमाना था। मैं चाहता हूं कि आइन्दा साल इंदिरा जी के नाम के सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी किया जाये। आजकल डाक टिकट जारी हो रहे हैं। सब आरजी तमाशे हैं। सब तमाशे हमने देखे हैं। अब सिक्कों का एक सैट जारी होना चाहिए। सिक्के हमारे यहां बहुत अच्छे बनने लगे हैं। मैं दरखास्त करूंगा ओम मेहता साहब से, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से यही कि यह बात वहां गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचाये। हम खुद इंदिरा गांधी जी के पास जायेंगे। किसी ने अगर कहा कि परसनैलिटी कल्ट है तो परवाह नहीं। लेकिन पहले परसनैलिटी तो लाओ, कल्ट तो बाद में आयेगा।

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

डा० चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : हम लोग आपकी ताईद करते हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : शायरी तो सुना दीजिए।

श्री सिकन्दर अली वज्ज : शायरी हर वक्त नहीं की जा सकती। मैं शेर बहुत खास मौकों पर ही सुनाता हूं। सिक्का जिस दिन आयेगा, मैं ओम मेहता साहब की तारीफ में गजल कहूंगा। और आज अच्छी घड़ी है, हमारे दोस्त जनाब रणवीर सिंह जी इस वक्त इस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं और उनके सामने तख्तीज 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 म्यूजियम में

[श्री सिकन्दर अली बख्त]

मिलता है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि ऐसा ही हमारा सिक्काए इलाहाबाद फिर दुनिया पर अपनी रोशनी फैलाए।

यह तो दिल की बात, आपकी इच्छा और मुहब्बत की बात मैंने कही। अब मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जिसका मुझे रंज है। मैंने इस बात का बहुत सन्न किया। आजकल पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की सहूलियतों के बहुत से मुआमले हमारे यहां चल रहे हैं। नौ बरस पार्लियामेंट चले, सान बरस चले, यह जो सहूलियतें मांभी जा रही हैं, मैं इनकी ताईद करता हूँ। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट जब यहां से बतन जाते हैं इतनी उम्र गुजार कर तो फिर वो अपने असली काम को दुबारा मे शुरू नहीं कर सकते। अभी लोक सभा की सहूलियत मिली है, आपको ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये। आपकी उम्र ज्यादा है। ओम मेहता साहब, हम सुनते हैं कि पुलिस में करप्शन है, मोनोपली हाउस में करप्शन है, हर जगह करप्शन है। हम आपसे यह कहते हैं कि हम में भी करप्शन है, हम भी करप्ट हैं। एक दोस्त ने मुझ से कहा, मैं उनका अंग्रेजी जुमला सुनाता हूँ तो आपकी तबीयत साफ हो जायेगी।

"Your House of Lords has now become 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 सहूलियतें मागतें हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हर मुतानिबा जायज है और बराबर है। लेकिन गैराज में हम जो आदमी रख लेते हैं। जो भी किराये पर देते हैं और बाज लोग तो खुद अपने घर में मेहमान रहते हैं। पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह, बीस-बीस साल से लोग एक ही मकान में ठहरे हुए हैं। आज मुझ मैंने मैनेजर को बुलाया कि इस काम की तफकीफ है, इसको दूर कर दो, तो उसने कहा, साहब एक बात कह दो, मैं आपकी खिदमत करूँ या आपकी घर में जिस आदमी को रखा है,

उसकी खिदमत करूँ या गैराज में जो आदमी रखा है, उसकी खिदमत करूँ? इनमें जो आदमी रखे हैं उनसे यह मकान ऐसे लगते हैं जैसे दुश्मनों के मकान हैं। पार्लियामेंट के लोगों की सोशल लाईफ ज्यादा नहीं है। उनमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरस दिखायी नहीं देते, कोई और 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 किराये पर दिये हैं। अगर चन्द 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। अफसोस है कि हम बुी चीज को भी बुरा नहीं समझते हैं। किरायेदारों के मुलाजिम नौकर, बच्चे, सब वहां पर रहते हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ : नोटिस दे रहे हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर अली बख्त : नोटिस तो दे रहे हैं पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि किरायेदारों को बाहर निकालो। आरिफ साहब, आपके पास शायद आजकल हाउसिंग कमेटी भी है। जनाब इस गन्द में बैठ कर हम सब को बुरा नहीं कह सकते जबकि हमारे दामन पर खुद दाग लगा हुआ है।

श्री मुहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ : मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूँ कि इस बात की रिकॉर्ड करते हुए जनरल नोटिस भेजे हैं वे आपके मुलाहिजा से गुजरे होंगे।

श्री सिकन्दर अली बख्त : ऐसे जैतम तो आप भेजते ही रहते हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी मुकर्र होनी चाहिए। मैं यह बात इंदिरा गांधी से भी कहूँगा, आपसे भी कहूँगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दोस्तों ने मकान किराये पर दिये हैं। (Time bell rings)

मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि वो खाली किये

जयें और इंदरा गांधी जी के मित्रों का
सेट जार किया जाये।

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. Because we had no doubt and no fear under the dynamic stewardship of the able, young Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RANBIR SINGH): Kindly finish in 3 or 4 minutes.

SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN: Yes, yes. All smuggling activities 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, I want to bring certain facts 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 money-lenders' 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 Governor 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 overzealous 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 cases which they must get, otherwise they are not entitled to their festival loans 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 to me that they could 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 about and searching for vasectomy cases. Then the number of vasectomy 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 unwritten orders and not to compel people, teachers, village headmen, nurses, magistrates, etc. to get vasectomy cases.

As I have already submitted the 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 is discriminatory because that ordinance is applicable only to moneylenders in rural areas. It is not applicable to cosmopolitan cities and municipal towns. Most of the people live on the borders of towns. They cannot get loans. I am not interested in 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 the emergency, you have disciplined the most difficult people. The money should be available at reasonable rate of interest to the small people. The commercial banks insist on gold as security. But the moneylenders accept, gold silverwares, stainless steel and lead utensils, etc. even at odd hours. I know of cases where money was 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 the Supplementary Demands. Sir, certain points have been raised in connection with the various Demands 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 the problem of sickness of industries as 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 a 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 the 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 we shall have to take over the entire junk. Therefore, the problem is to be reviewed from a different angle. We shall have to identify the causes of sickness and whether actually the units become sick and it is necessary to hospitalise them either through the IFCI 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 of 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, I would like to point out that there is an area of improvement so far as the

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): I 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 to 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 over-enthusiasm 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. Deotao Patil, when he suggested that this is a programme which should be implemented vigorously and the State

Governments must gear up their 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 spend Rs. 5 crores it would be possible for them to tender 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 assistance 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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rative 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 alternative agency through which we could provide this assistance and this would also be thought of. But here my submission would be 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 I am afraid if we want to legalise it under whatever nomenclature, either by disciplining it or streamlining it, perhaps we would be moving the gear in the reverse direction and an out-dated, obsolete and 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 who have mentioned particularly 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 misuses of the emergency powers are being made by the officers. Whenever it comes to our notice at the Centre or to the notice of the State Governments, remedial and corrective measures are being 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 various methods are being resorted 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 non-controversial. I hope this House will approve it unanimously and return the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

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 and 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 was adopted.