

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है कि 1953 से पहले की जो स्थिति थी उस पर भारत सरकार लौट आए। यह उनकी ओर से विशेष शर्त है। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थिति है, ऐसा कौन सा दबाव है, भारत सरकार क्यों इतनी दुर्बल अपने की महसूस कर रही है। क्या कोई विदेशी दबाव है? सरकार में ऐसी कौन सी कमजोरी आ गई है जिसको लेकर सरकार 1953 से पहले की स्थिति पर विचार करने की तैयारी कर रही है? मेरी आशंका यह है कि कहीं ऐसी स्थिति न हो कि जो टर्म्स वे इस समय कुर्सी से अलग रह कर भारत सरकार के डिक्टेट नहीं कर सकते मुख्य मंत्री बनने के बाद भारत सरकार को उस परेशानी में डाल दें।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, उपसभापति महोदय, केवल दो ही बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मेरा आरोप यह है कि अगर भारत सरकार ने कहीं कोई इस प्रकार का कच्चा निर्णय करने की कोशिश की तो डा० प्रसाद मुखर्जी से लेकर काश्मीर में जो तीन संग्राम हुए 1947 का, 1965 का और 1971 का, उनमें जो हजारों सैनिकों का बलिदान हुआ उस बलिदान के साथ यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। दूसरा इसका दुष्परिणाम यह होगा कि अगर जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को किसी विदेशी या आन्तरिक दबाव में आकर विशेष प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी तो भारत सरकार संकट में फँस जायगी। उसकी प्रतिक्रिया तमिलनाडु और अन्य राज्यों में भी होगी। और सबसे बड़ी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अगर इस सम्बन्ध में भारत

सरकार ने अपनी घुटने-टैक नीति का परिचय दिया और भारत के इस सेंसिटिव पार्ट में, इस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में कमजोरी दिखाई तो मेरी आशंका यह है कि देश के अन्दर एक भयंकर आग लग जायगी और जो कुछ आज बिहार में चल रहा है वह सारे देश में फैल जायगा और सारा देश ही बिहार हो जायगा।

SHRI BHUPESK GUPTA (West Bengal): I think the country would welcome it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2-30 p.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair,

THE GUJARAT APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the honourable Members are aware, consequent upon the President's Declaration dated 9-2-1974, issued under article 356 of the Constitution, the Budget of the State of Gujarat for 1974-75, along with the Demands for Grants, was presented to the Parliament on the 18th March, 1974. Pending the passing of the Demands for the whole year, a Vote on Account to meet the requirements of the State Government for the first four months ending July 1974 was obtained and the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1974, was passed in March 1974. In its current Session, the Lok Sabha has granted

file balance of the Demands for Grants and has passed the current Appropriation Bill which is now before this House.

Sir, the Bill provides for the payment and appropriation from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat of a total sum of Rs. 745.66 crores, comprising Rs. 517-32 crores voted by the Lok Sabha and Rs. 228-34 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and is inclusive of the sum authorised for withdrawal in the Gujarat Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974 to meet the total estimated requirements of the whole of 1974-75.

Sir, in March last, this House had a general discussion on the Budget of Gujarat as a whole as well as on the Appropriation Bill. I do not, therefore, want to take the time of House by dealing with the various provisions in the Bill. I shall try to reply, as best as I can, to the points that the honourable Members may raise during the consideration of this Bill.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

श्री भूपेन्द्र नारायण मंडल (बिहार):
उपसभापति जी, जो अप्रॉप्रियेशन बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मेरा विरोध करने का कारण यह है कि इतने दिन पहले से ही वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है लेकिन अब तक वहाँ पर चुनाव नहीं कराया गया है बल्कि वहाँ की स्थिति में जो सुधार होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है। वही महंगी, चीजों का अभाव, वहीं भ्रष्टाचार, सब कुछ ज्यों का त्यों वहाँ पर उसके बाद भी चल रहा है।

10—8 RSS/ND/74

अभी हाल में एक घटना हरिजन परिवार के साथ हुई है जिसको लेकर समूचे गुजरात में हलचल मच गई है। वहाँ पर हरिजनों के एक कुएं का पानी सूख गया था, पानी के लिए जो सवर्ण थे उन लोगों की उन्होंने बहुत खुशामद की कि वहाँ से पानी लेने दें लेकिन उन लोगों ने उनको अपने कुएं से पानी नहीं लेने दिया। कुछ दिन तक उन्होंने अपना काम चलाया लेकिन जब नहीं रहा गया तो उन लोगों ने सार्वजनिक कुएं से पानी लेना शुरू कर दिया। वहाँ के जो पुलिस अधिकारी थे उनको भी खबर दी गई, उसके बाद वहाँ पर हरिजन सेवक संघ के जो कार्यकर्ता थे उन लोगों ने इसमें इंटरेस्ट लिया और उन लोगों के नेतृत्व में जमा होकर आगे बढ़े जिसका यह नतीजा हुआ कि एक आदमी को सवर्ण ने मार डाला और एक आदमी जो भागकर अपने घर में चला गया उसको निकालकर भाले से वार किया गया। आज यह स्थिति वहाँ पर हुई है। आज वहाँ जो सवर्ण का अन्याय चल रहा है उसको रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है।

जो पहले से आन्दोलन वहाँ चल रहा था उसके सिलसिले में जो संघर्ष करने वाले लोग थे वे एसंबली तोड़ने में सफल रहे लेकिन वे उस ढंग से उस समय में संगठित नहीं हो पाये जिससे वहाँ का आन्दोलन ढीला पड़ गया। जिस ढंग से आज बिहार में आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसी तरह से वहाँ आन्दोलन चलता तो निश्चित रूप से एसंबली भंग होने के बाद उन लोगों के हाथ में पावर आती और वह गवर्नमेंट को भी संभाल सकते थे और इससे चुनाव पदलि में सुधार होता, एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सुधार होता। उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ

[श्री भूनेन्द्र नारायण मंडल]

महंगी, अभाव और भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति हल होती। आज इतना ही नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट के जाने के बाद वहां दूसरा चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि समस्या का समाधान हो, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। आज देश में समूचे जनतंत्र के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है और इसकी पद्धति में कुछ फर्क करने की जरूरत है। सबसे गहवड़ी की बात तो यह हो गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो जनतंत्र चल रहा है उसमें विरोधी पार्टी तो रहे लेकिन उसका जिस ढंग से शासक पार्टी में नाजायज फायदा उठाया है, उसी जनतंत्र पद्धति को बेकार साबित कर दिया है। आज सिर्फ दिखावे मात्र के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र है जो शायद अधिक दिन नहीं चल सकता है, इस तरह की स्थिति इन्होंने कायम कर दी है। इसलिए फिर से उसको इस ढंग पर लाने का जरूरत है चुनाव पद्धति को सुधारना भी है और विरोधी दल को भी रखना है जिससे कि यह जनतंत्र ठीक ढंग से चल सके, जिससे कि यह खराबी दूर हो सके उसको ठीक करने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा भी राष्ट्रपति शासन का मतलब है कांग्रेस का शासन। कांग्रेस का शासन या राष्ट्रपति शासन होने के बाद भी जो काम पहले होने चाहिए थे वह काम नहीं हुए। वहां की नर्मदा नदी के पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में जो झगड़ा चल रहा था वह झगड़ा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने हाथों में ले लिया था और किसी एक्सपर्ट के हाथ में देकर उसको लम्बा टालने की कोशिश हो रही है।

वहां पर एक हाई-वे ब्रिज बनाने की भी जो बात चल रही है उसके लिए जितना एलोकेशन किया गया है। उस एलोकेशन से वह ब्रिज कंप्लीट नहीं हो सकता। इससे जो दिक्कत लोगों को हो रही है वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है।

इसके अलावा समुद्र के किनारे एक हाई-वे सड़क बन रही थी वह कम एलोकेशन की वजह से शायद पूरी नहीं हो रही है। जिस तरह से समूचे देश में बिजली की कमी है वहीं भी बिजली की कमी है। वह एक इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट है वहां बिजली की बहुत जरूरत है। इसके लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट्स बने थे, उस प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए जो एलोकेशन होना चाहिए था इस राष्ट्रपति के जमाने में वह नहीं हो रहा है और इसका नतीजा होगा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो लक्ष्य है बिजली उत्पादन का और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन का वह नहीं हो सकेगा। आगे जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना होगी उस के लिए क्या होगा यह कहना भी मुश्किल होगा। इस तरह से जो कुछ काम वहां पर चल रहा है वह काम इस ढंग से चल रहा है जिससे कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन से कोई फायदा हो नहीं रहा है। वहां पर चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है और वहां के शासन को बदलने के लिए जो कुछ करना जरूरी होता है वह काम भी नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, my first point is that a budget or Appropriation Bill for a State should be discussed in the State Assembly. We are not always competent to get all the facts and figures to be able to go into details. This point was discussed in the Advisory Council. I should

say that no State should be forced to remain under Central rule. That means that our Constitution has got to be revised and some mechanism has to be evolved so that a caretaker Government could be there without any powers to bring forward any important legislation and immediate elections should be held. That should be the procedure. Otherwise, this is becoming a ritual. This is a complete erosion of the rights and privileges of the States constituting the Union of India. This is a very serious question which has cropped up now. I would like the Government to give serious thought to it.

My second point is that it is a political decision not to hold the elections in Gujarat. The elections should have been held within a month or two as soon as the Assembly was dissolved. What is the purpose? In the meanwhile, the Congress is trying to regroup its forces and perhaps, in the ultimate analysis, they may join hands with the Chimanbhai Patel's new party in order to cook up a fake majority. All majorities are fake in India because they never have the majority of the percentages of the votes cast. In that sense, all the States are being ruled by parties which are not enjoying the confidence or the people of India.

Now, I would like to ask as to what the role of the Chief Election Commissioner is. I would like to say that no Chief Election Commissioner, although he is supposed to be an independent authority, is really independent because he is appointed by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers at the Centre. You would have noticed that the Chief Election Commissioners have been given posh jobs after their retirement. Otherwise, how is it that the Madhu-bani election was a total farce and Ghafoor came through the elections? He had no right to be in the Assembly. The Chief Election Commissioner should have annulled the election. He has not done that, he has not held the elections as soon as possible. So, I know the entire legal fiction of the Chief Election Commissioner or the office being independent. I have found through experience all these years that in all cases, they are partial. He acts to help the ruling party.

He acts to their dictates. That is what is happening. That has happened in the West Bengal elections. That has happened in Kashmir. Everybody knows that for 20 years, there was no free election -whatsoever. And the Chief Election Commissioners are silent over it.

So, I would like to point out that it is a politically motivated decision and the Chief Election Commissioner is doing according to the dictates of the Government and not acting independently. We have found this post to be always like that.

Sir, I would like to say that everybody knew that there was smuggling on a huge scale from Gujarat to the Gulf area. The Government knows all these things. And hundreds and thousands of its political opponents were arrested under the MISA. Now, after the Central Congress rule, what has happened? What have they done? The Congress Member posed the question that if it were a movement against corruption, against smuggling and all that. What has happened after the dissolution? The same Congress rule is there. What is going to happen? It is the corrupt Government, sitting at the Centre from top to bottom. One or two Ministers can be excluded. Otherwise, that is the position. I would like to mention specifically that Pema & Tandel are connected with smuggling to the Gulf area. They are not being taxed because they have interest in the Maruti. This is a specific allegation that I made. So, nothing has been done. All the top bureaucrats are in collusion with them. Rs. 50 lakhs from the smugglers were given to the Congress. And nothing can be done without the help of the bureaucrats at the top. All of them are sitting safely in their places. The whole bunch should have been packed off. No action has been taken by the Centre, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government. And that reveals the character of the Government sitting at the Centre. So, nothing will happen unless the Government is thrown overboard and the bureaucracy is also overhauled from top to bottom. Otherwise, nothing can happen. Nobody can check this. The people cannot do it.

[Shri Niren Ghosh] they cannot go to smugglers. They will be shot at and killed. That is what is happening wherever they attempted. The big guys always go scot-free.

Sir, I would like to say that six crores or more of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis, etc. are not safe under the Congress rule in India. This vast section is not safe in all the States. They are treated as beasts and not as human beings under the Congress rule. That is what is happening today.

Sir, I take this opportunity to say that elections must be held there immediately. Let me tell it openly. They are afraid that if immediate elections are held, not the Congress but some other combination may come. They may say that it is a 'right' combination. But Congress is also 'right'. What difference is there between this and that? Nothing almost whatsoever. So, it does not matter since Congress poses cheap danger to the country. If Congress cannot come to power in Gujarat that would be good for India. If the reaction is engaged in a mortal combat with each other, that is very good. If reaction can unite then the democratic forces in India have no chance whatsoever. So, that is all I have to say,

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH (Gujarat) : Sir, I welcome and extend my support to this bill which reflects the aspirations in many ways of the people of Gujarat. While, therefore, extending the support, I was looking forward to Mandalji's and Niren Ghosh's speeches. In those speeches I did not find any constructive approach to the Appropriation Bill in relation to the State of Gujarat, which is under the President's rule. I wish that the two hon. Members who participated could have taken more interest in the developmental aspects, which this Budget reflects.

I would like to draw the attention of the Deputy Finance Minister, who is piloting this Bill, that the provision under Head No. 40, about Civil Supplies, which is about Rs. 8,33,00,000—Capital and Rs. 16,11,000—Revenue, is to my mind, somewhat very inadequate because the main trouble today

in Gujarat is the scarcity of all the essential commodities and particularly foodgrains—It is, therefore, very necessary that the Central Government may like to get it reviewed or surveyed. The functioning of the Civil Supplies Department and the fair-price shops distribution system is not very satisfactory. That is not because the personnel is bad but because the number of shops needs to be increased and their management needs strengthening from the point of view of investment. The availability of foodgrains is rather very inadequate. One of the reasons why last year's agitation took a more serious turn than it should have was on account of the scarcity of foodgrains and essential supplies. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government that in the matter of supplies of food grains which are sent from here to Gujarat, the Central Government should be very prompt. The procurement this year unfortunately has not been up to the mark.¹ So far the rains have eluded us. Practically a major part of Gujarat has gone without rains. I hope and pray that the rains will still come. But the Kharif crop is bound to be very seriously affected in the absence of rains. Therefore, this aggravates the situation of civil supplies.

An allied item to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is Item 141, *i.e.*, Relief on Account of Natural Calamities. Now, the provision of Rs. 4.55 crores is wholly and totally, in my opinion, inadequate. As a matter of fact, one-third of Gujarat even in normal years always undergoes very heavy scarcity and almost famine conditions. In my own district from which I come, that is in the constituency of Jamnagar in Kalyanpur taluqa and other places, practically in four out of five years there is permanent scarcity and added to that if there is failure of rains as it has been this year, the situation gets aggravated.

My friend from Kutch is not here. Kutch is a permanent desert. Even in the normal course when the rains are good, three or four districts in Kutch are without any work.

Agriculture there is very poor. Year before last when the scarcity was terrific more than Rs. 98 crores were required. Whereas this year even if the calamity does not become as severe and we hope the rains will come, we feel that from the present indications the amount of Rs. 4.55 crores is totally inadequate. I would, therefore, wish that the Finance Minister takes care of this because the very life of the poor people of this region will be put into jeopardy if early start is not given to the essential productive relief works which are very much necessary there.

Then, Sir, I am very glad that the Narmada dispute has gone out of the sphere of uncertainty and has been referred back to the Tribunal. We hope that the Central Government and all the State Governments will take care to see that the Narmada dispute is ended as soon as possible.

I hope that the award of the Tribunal would not take more than a year or so. In that case the country will benefit—whatever the nature of the award—and I hope it will be fair to all concerned—and we will have at least a giant river being "harnessed which can give Rs. 1,500 crores worth of yield to the country in various sectors of agriculture.

Then I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to item No. 56—minor irrigation, etc. Apart from Gujarat, we have been pleading in this House that the requirement, particularly of dry farming areas, for contour bunding soil conservation, afforestation and other types of minor irrigation facilities like wells, waste piers, pick-up piers, check dams and various contour dams, is so necessary that I wonder why the present administration of Gujarat which knows the condition of minor irrigation so well has provided only 6.77 crores on revenue account and only 82 lakhs on capital account.

I would not dilate on housing too much even though I know the conditions of slums. Almost one-third of Ahmedabad is slum area and the Slum Clearance Board requires a large amount of money. As the House is aware, Sir, Gujarat is the highest urbanised area in the country. Almost one-

third of Gujarat or, more than 27 per cent of it is in urbanised area and, therefore, housing, particularly slum clearance, is an urgent necessity. But only Rs. 30 lakhs are provided here. I appreciate that at the present time when we are passing through a crisis throughout the country it is not possible to spend too much money on items like housing for the present. But, Sir, even so the amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is far too little to touch even the periphery of the problem of slum clearance.

Then I come to the most important subject in Gujarat, namely, irrigation and power, and will finish my short speech after that. I would remind that we have been promised an atomic power station during the last two Plans. A survey has already been made, the site has also been, more or less, selected by the technical experts. We have a chronic power shortage in Gujarat. Therefore, it needs hardly any mention. Gujarat is the farthest area from the coal belt in India. Even Madras, which is away from coal fields in the Central Provinces is nearer to them than Gujarat from Bihar. Therefore, I need not over-stress the urgent need of Gujarat for an atomic power station. Therefore, the mere provision of Rs. 22 crores which includes Ukai completion, which includes Dhuvaran expansion and Tarapur extension is very meagre, and steps should be taken during the current year to provide at least for the preliminary expansion of the atomic power station and also the extension of the Dhuvaran station.

Then, as major irrigation itself—I was assured in the Gujarat Consultative Committee by the Home Minister—the Ukai can now irrigate more than three million acres. Today we need more irrigation in order to combat the forces of inflation and to produce more agricultural products. Here is a classical example where the feeder channels and the subsidiary canals are not there not because technologically it is not possible, not because plans are not ready, not because the drawings and designs and other things are not ready, but only because funds have not been provided. And I was assured and promised that within 3 years the entire Ukai project •

iShri Manubhai Shah] the subsidiary canals and all that—will be completed. But I find in this budget that the present rising costs have not been taken into account, and what has been provided may not even enable the Ukai project to be completed in five or six years. That is a tragedy not only for the people of Gujarat but for the whole country because the country is passing through a crisis on the agricultural front when shortage of foodgrains is the main thing and which has caused this inflation—on which I will have another occasion to speak. But here I stress that like Ukai there are hundreds of projects in this country which are just being starved for finance and we are chasing other types of mirages whereas what is required is completion of irrigation schemes—major, medium and minor—throughout the country, particularly those which are already in operation. Therefore, under-utilisation of capacity does not apply only to industry but also to projects connected with the use of water just as in Ukai. If the feeder channels are there then the present utilisation which is hardly 2 per cent can be raised at least to 71 per cent and it can give us an yield of more than 17 million tonnes of foodgrains. Therefore, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to that.

Lastly, Sir, one word more and that is about ports. We, the M.Ps, from Gujarat, the other day met Kamalapati Tripathiji about the Hajira ship-building yard. Hajira is an ideal site according to the ship-building experts and everybody unanimously—whoever we talked to on the technical side or on the financial side—was of the view that the western coast requires a ship-building yard and that Hajira is an ideal site. May I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to see that in the current year—we are again approaching the planning Commission and the Shipping and Transport Minister who has assured us of very sympathetic consideration—that the Hajira ship-building yard be included in the Gujarat plan and the 5th Five-Year Plan of India so that the western coast is not starved of ship-building facilities? There, traditionally, for thousands of years the craftsmen are there who can build small and big ships.

3 P.M.

May 1 therefore request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the provisions for the Hajira port? With these words I welcome this Budget which shows great awareness. There are many points; Mr. Niren Ghosh mentioned about elections. I can only say that the time will show how much hard work our party has been putting, how much care of the people we have taken in spite of whatever difficulties we might have been passing through all these months. We hope to serve the people if given an opportunity. Whether the election comes in December or February or at whatever time Mr. Niren Ghosh may forecast, we will be in a position to show where the people are, where the support of the people rests.

SHRI L. D. SINGH (Bihar) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the presentation of the Gujarat Appropriation Bill before Parliament is itself indicative of the prevalence of some unusual situation in that State. We are all aware of the situation and hon. Members speaking on this Appropriation Bill have made reference to it. I only want to mention one aspect of the situation. This situation in Gujarat has been brought about by two factors. Firstly, there is the misrule of the ruling party, that is the Congress; the anti-people policies and practices pursued by the ruling party not only in Gujarat but in the country as a whole which created a great amount of discontent which burst out in a powerful popular movement. Apart from this factor there was another factor and that factor was that certain political parties of our country having made repeated efforts since 1969 to capture power through elections and having been defeated, now have openly declared their intention that they will take to extra-constitutional means. These parties jumped into the fray and utilised the situation in Gujarat to get the Assembly dissolved. At that time these parties promised that the Gujarat way is the real solution for all the problems of the country. [very well remember on 18th March when the Chhatra Sangarsh Samiti led by Jaya Prakash Narayan organised a demonstration in Patna their main slogan was

गुजरात की जीत हमारी है, अब बिहार की बारी है :

Gujarat victory is ours: now it is Bihar's turn. Now I want to ask those friends' what has happened to that victory? Where is your Gujarat victory? What was the the Gujarat victory? (*Interruption*) My friend Mandalji says that we will see it in Patna. Of course we are seeing it in Patna and we will see more of it in Patna. But what was the victory in Gujarat? A Ministry was thrown out and an Assembly was dissolved. What about the people? Did the condition of the people change either as a result of the movement or as a result of the imposition of President's rule?

We had the testimony of independent journalists. I remember a correspondent of the Times of India, after a study of the Gujarat situation, had reported some time in April that prices of essential commodities had risen from 15 to 50 per cent as a result of the movement and he had also reported that hoarders, profiteers, blackmarketeers and smugglers—they are everywhere in the country, but I think Gujarat has a disproportionately large share of them—were financing the agitation led by the rightist parties. So, having financed the agitation, having pulled down the Ministry, having got the Assembly dissolved, what did these gentlemen do? Mr. Chimanbhai Patel, who was the target of popular attack, quietly walked into the camp of right reaction and he was welcomed. I think he will be welcomed by many of our friends sitting here. Hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers thought that better days had come. Not only hoarders and profiteers but even the landlords are on the offensive. I would relate to you a few instances of what is happening in Gujarat. Let us take the prices. According to official papers distributed among the members of the Gujarat Consultative Committee prices of rice have risen by about 25 per cent between January and June. This relates to wholesale price. I am sure the prices in the retail market are much higher. The price of Dal has risen by 25 per cent. The price of groundnut oil, which led to the explosion early this year, has risen from Rs. 748 to

Rs. 9(X), again by about 20 per cent. Prices are rising all the time. Then, what is the role of the Presidential administration in procurement? We are informed, according to these papers, that procurement of Bajra is only 13,300 tonnes. Do you remember. Sir, that it was Shri Narendra Singh Jhala

— [remember correctly— who was the Food and Supplies Minister in the Chimanbhai Ministry—who had reduced the levy on traders with respect to Bajra from 50 per cent to 10 per cent? That was one of the reasons for the acute mass discontent. Under Presidential administration how have things improved? A quantity of 13,300 tonnes Bajra have been procured and wheat 12,200 tonnes. The total procurement is about 25,000 tonnes. Wheat purchased is 1,500 tonnes. Foodgrains purchased from other States are 38,000 tonnes. This is the procurement which the Gujarat Government has done even during the Presidential administration

— a total of 65,000 tonnes. From the Centre they have received 3,10,000 tonnes. All this would make a total of near about 3,75,000 tonnes, but the annual deficit of Gujarat according to official papers, is nearly 12 lakh tonnes, 11-8 lakh tonnes to be exact. With hardly 25 per cent stocks on hand, how do the Government propose to hold the price-line? Naturally they cannot. Perhaps they are not interested in it. Agrarian reforms and the operation of the ceiling Act have been stayed and Government seems to be doing nothing. Tenants are being evicted. Under President's rule regulation under section 73A was issued providing for the restoration of land illegally acquired from the tribal people. That restoration has not taken place and the tribal people are being evicted. Grazing lands have been seized by rich people. Agricultural inputs meant for ordinary farmers have been cornered by the top rich. The minimum wage for agricultural labourers fixed at Rs. 3 per day is not being paid. Even Rs. 3 per day are not enough when rice is selling at more than Rs. 3 per kg.

And my friend Mr. Mandal referred to the incident at Ramnal Pura where two Harijans were killed and ten were injured.

[Shri I. D. Singh]

Since then another instance has taken place that is, at village Mithaguda where one Harijan was killed and eight have been injured. And the landlords in Gujarat as in other States, have staged a violent offensive against the landless labourers, the poor peasants, the share-croppers and particularly against the Harijans and the tribal people.

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : कहां ?

श्री इन्द्रदीप सिंह : गुजरात में, जहां आपका राज्य है वहां ।

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी : हमारी सरकार है ?

(Interruption)

श्री इन्द्रदीप सिंह : आपकी सरकार है ।
ऐसी सरकार के सहयोगी हम नहीं हो सकते जिस के राज में गरीबों के घर जलाये जायें, हरिजनों के घर जलाये जायें ।

(Interruption)

उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे पास मैमोरंडम की प्रतिलिपि है जिसको खेत पंचायत और कांग्रेस दल के नेता श्री सनत मेहता, खेत मजदूर यूनियन और, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता सुबोध मेहता, सी०पी०आइ० एम० के चन्हु भाई पटेल, गुजरात खेत मजदूर परिषद् और सर्वोदय मंडल के हरिबल्लभ पारीख की ओर से गुजरात के किसानों और हरिजनों के बारे में वहां के गवर्नर को दिया गया है ।

I would seek your permission to lay this on the Table of the House. This will help the Government in knowing the problems of Gujarat. This has been submitted by four parties including the ruling party itself—Let the Government look at the memorandum and try to solve the problems facing the people. Similarly, in the Gujarat Consultative Committee, the Home Minister assured us that cases not involving violence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Usually we do not quote the proceedings of the Consultative Committee.

SHRI I. D. SINGH : Thank you. Sir.

Officially, it has been stated on behalf of the Gujarat Government that cases not involving violence would be withdrawn. But I have here a list of cases launched against the Communists anti pro-communist students, more than a dozen of them. These cases are under sections 37 and 175 of the Bombay Police Act and sections 107 and 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Naturally, you know, they do not involve violence. Violence is not even alleged in these cases. Even then, none of these cases have been withdrawn, although a list of these cases has been submitted by our party to the Governor of Gujarat some time back. And if the Government is interested, I may forward the list to them if they propose to take any action. So, Sir, I would say that neither as a result of the movement nor as a result of the President's rule, has the condition of the people of Gujarat improved. Rather their condition has worsened. And the House should go deeply into it. Why? Because so long as the big landlords, the big landholders, the big capitalists and the big traders continue to hold the main levers of economic power, whether there is an elected Government or there is a Presidential administration, things are not going to change.

This brings me to the repercussions in Bihar. I mentioned in the beginning how in Bihar it was stated that they will go the Gujarat way. Addressing a mass rally in Patna on the 5th June, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan stated:—

"Friends, this is a revolution, a total revolution. This is a movement, not merely for the dissolution of the Assembly. We have to go far, very far."

So they are trying to have a total revolution in Bihar. Now, what is this total revolution? What does this total revolution aim at?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have to wind up.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Just five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: What is this total revolution? What do they want? First, they said that they would not allow the Governor to address the Legislature. Then they said they would not allow the Assembly to hold its meeting. Then they said they would not allow the M.L.As to go out of their houses. Now they say, they will not allow the students to join their classes or appear at the examinations. In the name of "total revolution" Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has unleashed a civil war among the students of Bihar. And you know what is the result. One student has been killed by a gang of students. Several have been injured by bombs. One was shot at by a pistol. Firings have taken place at three places, not by the police but by the volunteers of the Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti headed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Firings have taken place at three places and bombs have been thrown at 52 places during these 15 days. And this is supposed to be a peaceful revolution, peaceful, non-violent revolution of the Sarvodaya model.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you will have to wind up.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: And, what is the objective?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call the next speaker.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Just two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: I am finishing. The objective, Sir, is neither improvement in the conditions of the people nor improvement in the system of education. The objective is to capture power. And Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has stated it clearly in so many words. He said that the objectives are not merely the end of the Government or the dissolution of the Assembly. He said :

"My sights are fixed on ensuring that the Action Committees do not disintegrate but become a lasting institution of the people's political, social and economic life. 11—
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"These Committees would not only select the candidates in the elections, but also keep an eye on their performance. The people's committees would replace the present party high commands, which select candidates at the different levels, a procedure in which the people did not play any role."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot go on. You have gone much beyond your time.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Let me conclude. Sir. The whole thing is aimed at seizure of power not only at Patna but also at Delhi. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan says that "he would set right the Gangotri which is the fountain head of corruption." And what is this Gangotri? This Gangotri is nothing but this Government of India or the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He says that he is not asking for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha because "he does not have the strength for it". But the moment he feels that he has the strength he will ask for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) : Are you afraid of it?

SHRI I. D. SINGH: I am not afraid. Your party has split already. You should be afraid. The S.S.P. is split. The S.P. is split. The Jan Sangh is split.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: The Communist Party is split.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Shri Jayaprakash Narayan led a movement for Gramdan. He led a movement for Bhoodan. He led a movement for Sampattida... He led a movement for Jeevandan. And now he is leading the movement for pany-dan. Parties are being donated. And by splitting all these parties he is trying to build his own organisation in the name of Chhatra Sangharsh Samiti through the medium of which he wants to capture power, not only in Patna but also in Delhi. This is a very dangerous situation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you have to conclude. You have been saying you are concluding.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: I am just saying the last para. This is a very dangerous situation because the methods used are absolutely undemocratic. What are the methods? Jayaprakash Narayan does not want to allow any right of dissent to any political party. He does not want to allow those who differ from him to hold any meeting or demonstration. He does not want to allow students who do not agree with him to appear at examinations. If they do, they will be shot dead or they will be bombed. No right of dissent will be allowed. Then violence is the main method. Jayaprakash Narayan's own paper *Everyman's* weekly...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No am calling Mr. Khekhawar.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Let me complete my sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have been asking you umpteen times to conclude, and this is not the way to conclude.

SHRI I. D. SINGH: Yes, I am concluding the sentence. Even his own paper, *Everyman's* says that "not convection but violence seems to be the main strength of the student's movement in Bihar." So, with violence, no democracy can be defended, no democracy can be established. Thank you.

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, गुजरात में जिस प्रकार की स्थिति बनी उसके मुख्य रूप से 3 कारण थे—एक छात्रान्नों का अभाव और महंगाई, दूसरा भ्रष्टाचार और तीसरा कारण था बेकारी। अभी जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि प्रेसिडेन्सल हल होने के बाद इन समस्यायें का कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ बल्कि समस्यायें बढ़ी हैं और इसलिए जिन लोगों ने आंदोलन किया

था वे उन समस्याओं के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, इसलिए मैं इस संबंध में यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात में जो आंदोलन हुआ वह इसलिए तो नहीं किया गया था कि वहां प्रेसिडेन्सल हल बना रहे; सभी लोगों को आशा थी कि सरकार के खत्म होने के बाद नए चुनाव तुरन्त कराए जाएंगे, जनता के नए प्रतिनिधि पहुंचेंगे और जन समस्याओं का समाधान उनके द्वारा होगा। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से सरकार ने वहां पर चुनाव नहीं कराए। सरकार ने इस पर विशेषज्ञों की राय ले ली, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी रेफरेंस किया। लेकिन मैं इस सदन को निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह वीगल केस नहीं था, यह पोलिटिकल मारेनिटी का केस था। भारत सरकार मारेनिटी में गिरी है और आज गुजरात में जिस प्रशासन की गड़बड़ी से समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं उसका उत्तरदायित्व सरकार के ऊपर है, जिन लोगों ने आंदोलन किया उनके ऊपर नहीं है।

दूसरा प्रश्न, उपसभापति जी, मैं रखना चाहूंगा भ्रष्टाचार का। गुजरात में भ्रष्टाचार था, गुजरात में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं हुआ। कल जैसा कि माननीय कामर्स मिनिस्टर कह रहे थे कि भ्रष्टाचार एक सोशल ईव्ल है लेकिन आज इसको स्वीकार करके नहीं चला जा सकता कि सोशल ईव्ल किसी प्रकार से समाप्त नहीं होगी। उसको समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया हमें ढूंढनी पड़ेगी। गुजरात के ग्रंदर विजिलेन्स कमिशनर नियुक्त किया हुआ है लेकिन आंदोलन के समय जो आरोप प्रत्यारोप लगाए गए हैं जब तक उनका निराकरण नहीं होगा तब

तक लोगों को इस बात का विश्वास नहीं होगा कि जो आरोप हैं, एलीगेंस हैं, वे निराधार हैं। दुर्भाग्य से गुजरात में इस प्रकार का कोई कमिशन अप्पॉइन्ट नहीं किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ उसकी बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता थी। स्वयं वहाँ के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री पर आरोप लगे। उन्होंने दूसरे मंत्रियों के ऊपर आरोप लगाए। चिमनभाई पटेल, जो मुख्य मंत्री थे, वे गवर्नर से मिले और उन्होंने चुनौती दी कि मेरे खिलाफ जो आरोप लगे हैं उनकी जांच कराई जाए। मैं समझता हूँ जो व्यक्ति जिसके विरुद्ध आरोप लगाए जाएं, अपने आप को इन्क्वायरी के लिए आफर करता है तो भारत सरकार को उसमें किसी प्रकार की हकाबट नहीं पैदा करनी चाहिए और इस प्रकार की इन्क्वायरी इन्स्टीट्यूट कराने के बावजूद, मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ, भविष्य में प्रशासन को शुद्ध करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात के करप्शन के केसेज के लिए आप एक कमिशन नियुक्त करें। साथ ही, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात के अंदर 100 व्यक्ति मरे और करीब 250 लोग घायल हुए और जो ऐसी हालत में हैं कि किसी का हाथ टूट गया, किसी का पांव टूट गया, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ इन सब मामलों की तहकीकात होनी चाहिए। कई छोटे प्रश्नों के ऊपर राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में चर्चा होती है, गवर्नमेंट इन्क्वायरी इन्स्टीट्यूट भी करती है, लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि 100 व्यक्ति मर जाएं, 250 के करीब घायल हो जाएं, फिर भी आज सरकार उन मामलों के

ऊपर किसी भी प्रकार की जांच कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो और सरकार ऐसा समझ कर चल रही है कि जो मर गए या किसी तरह से अपाहिज हो गए, यह उनका दुर्भाग्य है, सरकार की उसमें कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस प्रश्न के ऊपर भी इन्क्वायरी इन्स्टीट्यूट करने की बात करे।

मैं मोटे रूप से दो प्रश्नों की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात के अंदर जो अकाल की स्थिति बनी हुई है, उसके बारे में सब लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र के क्षेत्र में अकाल की भयंकर समस्या रही है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि वहाँ पर कोई गत वर्ष ही अकाल पड़ा हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि हर दो वर्ष और तीन वर्ष के बाद वहाँ पर अकाल पड़ता ही रहता है। गुजरात की तरह अकाल हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी पड़ता रहता आ रहा है और काफी समय से अकाल की स्थिति बनी आ रही है। भारत सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो गया है और राज्य सरकारों ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में काफी रुपया खर्च कर दिया है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी इंटिग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम न आज तक राष्ट्रीय सरकार दे सकी है और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार दे सकी है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की जो समस्या है, उसके सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई पक्का सल्यूशन किया जाना चाहिये। उसके लिए टैम्पोरेरी सल्यूशन करने में काम नहीं चलेगा और इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन

[श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत]

करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक हाई पावर कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये जो अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा करे और इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए अपनी सिफारिश दे तथा राज्य सरकारें उन सिफारिशों को लागू करें।

उपसभापति जी, मैं एक और प्रश्न की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह समस्या इस अकाल की समस्या के अलावा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के काफी हिस्सों में पीने के पानी की समस्या बनी हुई है। गुजरात का जो सौराष्ट्र, जामनगर और कच्छ का इलाका है, जहाँ पर पीने के पानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, वहाँ पर कई गांवों में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है और वहाँ के लोग गाड़ियों में 20-25 मील की दूरी से पानी टैंकों में लाते हैं। वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की समस्या निरन्तर बनी हुई है। वहाँ पर द्यूब वैल्स खोदे गये हैं मगर उनको चालू नहीं किया गया है। इस तरह से वहाँ पर पानी की समस्या बनी रहने के कारण वहाँ पर पीने का पानी बिकने लगा है और इतना महंगा बिकने लगा है जितनी और चीजें आज बाजार में महंगी बिक रही हैं। इस प्रकार वहाँ पर पानी भी दिन प्रति दिन महंगा होता जा रहा है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि गुजरात में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर पानी की समस्या का आज तक समाधान नहीं हो सका है। जैसे जामनगर का एरिया है, जहाँ पर आपको डिसलाइनेशन प्लान्ट लगाना पड़ेगा और जब तक आप इस

तरह का प्लान्ट नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक वहाँ पर 16 रुपये प्रति बैरल पानी बिकता रहेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए भारत सरकार को कोई न कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य करनी चाहिये। आजादी के 25 वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी हम आज देश की जनता के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से चाहूँगा कि वह इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करे।

उपसभापति जी, एक प्रश्न है, जो बहुत सैन्टीमेंटल सवाल नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के लिए जिम्मेदारी का प्रश्न है। यह सीमागम्य की बात है कि विदेश मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। यह सदन अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि 1965 और 1971 की लड़ाई में, जो पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई थी, उसमें लाखों की संख्या में शरणार्थी पाकिस्तान से भारत आये थे। मैं इस समय 1965 के शरणार्थियों का जिक्र करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। 1971 की लड़ाई में जो शरणार्थी वहाँ से आये वे केवल शरणार्थी के रूप में ही नहीं आये बल्कि उन्होंने हमारे देश की फौजों की सेवा की। इन लोगों ने हमारे फौज की अगुवाई की और इस अगुवाई में, जिन 26 व्यक्तियों ने हिन्दुस्तान के फौजियों को रास्ता बतलाया था, वे पाकिस्तान के फौजियों के हाथों मारे गये। आज इस प्रकार से 56 व्यक्ति, जिन्होंने

हिन्दुस्तान की फौज की अगुवाई की थी, जिन्हें इस काम के लिए सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया, आज हमारी सरकार ने उनको भुला दिया है। जिन व्यक्तियों के वजह से हमारी फौज ने पाकिस्तानी शहर पर कब्जा किया था, चाहे वह आज पाकिस्तान को वापस कर दिया गया है, लेकिन इन लोगों की सेवाओं को नहीं भुलाया जा सकता है। इन लोगों ने नगरपारकर का हिन्दुस्तान की फौज को रास्ता बतलाया था, आज वे शरणार्थी के रूप में बने हुए हैं। ये लोग पाकिस्तान में काफी अच्छे हैसियत में थे, पाकिस्तान में इनके अपने मकान थे और 500-500 करीब पशु थे, लेकिन आज गुजरात और अहमदाबाद में ये लोग दर दर भिखारी बने हुए हैं। इन लोगों के पास जो पशु बच गये हैं आज उनको चराने के लिए भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज इन लोगों को किसी प्रकार की नौकरी नहीं मिल पा रही है, न उनके लिए किसी तरह की सिटीजनशिप की व्यवस्था है और न ही किसी प्रकार का कोई कर्जा ही मिल सकता है। उन्हें न किसी प्रकार की जमीन मिलती है जिसमें वे अपना मकान बना सकें और न ही किसी फैक्टरी में नौकरी ही मिलती है। उन्हें न किसी बैंक द्वारा कर्जा ही मिल सकता है ताकि वे किसी प्रकार का कोई उद्योग स्थापित कर सकें। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आखिर उनका अपराध क्या है? वे लोग मजबूरी में अपना घरबार छोड़कर यहां आये हैं और भारत माता को अपना घर समझकर हिन्दुस्तान आये। वे हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक दर्माय्य की बात

है कि आज इन लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री भुट्टो बारबार हिन्दुस्तान को आज चुनौती दे रहे हैं। आज उसी कच्छ क्षेत्र में, जिसे हमने खाली छोड़ा है, वहां पर पाकिस्तानी फौजें आज एकसरसाइज कर रही हैं।

जिन गांवों को ये लोग छोड़ कर आए थे उनमें पाकिस्तानी नेशनल बस कर हमारी सीमा के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। अगर उन लोगों के दिमाग में आपने इस प्रकार की भावना रहने दी कि हिन्दुस्तान की मदद करने का परिणाम यह निकलेगा कि हमें अपना घरबार छोड़कर भूखों मरना पड़ेगा तो उसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को इन लोगों को नागरिकता के अधिकार देने के प्रश्न पर निश्चित रूप से विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं साथ ही यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर किसी भी प्रकार के इलैक्शन नहीं कराए गए। वहां पंचायतों के इलैक्शन नहीं हुए, वहां म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के इलैक्शन नहीं हुए, वहां कारपोरेशन के इलैक्शन नहीं हुए। कई और राज्यों में इलैक्शन हुए लेकिन वहां इलैक्शन नहीं हुए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा 68-69 के अन्दर एक जिले में अकाल के मामले में लगभग 1 करोड़ 47 लाख रुपए की गड़बड़ हुई थी। उसके संबंध में ताल्लुका पंचायत की रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन जो लोग दोषी हैं वे आराम से घूम रहे हैं उनका चालान किया जाना

[श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत]

चाहिए था। कुल 3 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ, उसमें से केवल 1 करोड़ 47 लाख रुपए का इन लोगों ने गबन किया। आज उन लोगों का किसी भी प्रकार चालान नहीं हो रहा है। यह जिला परिषद बनावसकांठा की एक कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है, यह भेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस सारे प्रश्न पर विचार करते हुए गुजरात की समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाय।

मैं एक और बड़े प्राबलम के बारे में निवेदन कर दूँ। सभी जानते हैं कि गुजरात कोटन उत्पादन का मुख्य केंद्र है। आज गुजरात के अन्दर लगभग डेढ़ लाख बेलस पड़ी हैं कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के पास। कोटन कारपोरेशन उन्हें खरीद नहीं रहा है। उसका परिणाम अगले वर्ष उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के पास इस प्रकार की सामग्री है उसको प्राप्ति पर परचेज करने की व्यवस्था की जाय। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो वहाँ स्थिति और खराब होगी। मैं यह इसलिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि आज गुजरात के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट भी रुक रहा है। हर साल 15 परसेंट पावर की कमी रहती है जिसको पूरा करने की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती। तारापुर एटमिक प्लान्ट में ट्रिपिंग हो रही जिसका इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। तारापुर का एक प्लान्ट बन्द पड़ा है, दूसरा कभी बन्द हो जाता है, कभी ठीक हो जाता है। पावर कट की समस्या गुजरात की इंडस्ट्री के लिए ऐसी हो गई है कि वहाँ इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के नाम से ही लोग घबड़ाने लगते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि

पावर की सरकार को शीघ्र कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का विरोध करते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI BABUBHAR M. CHINAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, before I go to the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1974, I would like to say a few words in connection with the present set up in Gujarat. I must congratulate the two Advisors who have been sent there by the Government of India. They are doing excellent work day-to-day. Their co-operation and co-ordination with His Excellency the Governor are also such that there is complete non-interference from him resulting in the smooth working of the State. I wish and pray that in the interests of the people of Gujarat for some time to come, nobody shouts from housetops about election. Let the things settle down and let the people there have the satisfaction of having two square meals a day, employment, etc. Gujarat is lucky in that they have got a united and organised labour. In spite of all that happened in Gujarat, not a single day's work was stopped by the labour and production went on uninterrupted and I wish that the same thing will continue so that they will teach a lesson to the rest of India.

Then I want to say something about the Narmada bridge. It has become so risky that sometimes people have to unload their trucks, then go to the other side and again load. Therefore, I think it is important that top priority should be given to this problem so that this bridge is replaced by a new one.

Another point I want to say in connection with power. About Rs. 22 crores, no doubt, has been earmarked for power. But one shudders to think whether this would be sufficient to meet even 10 per cent of the power requirements of Gujarat State. For thermal power there is no provision at all. As regards atomic power, it costs about Rs. 35 crores. As regards the hydel power project at Ukai, it is only in the second phase and it will take 10 to 12 years. Under these circumstances, even if Ukai comes into operation, I do not think that the needs of

Gujarat will be met. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the honourable Deputy Minister of Finance that she should provide more money for power for Gujarat.

Then, Sir, I want to say something about the backward areas of Gujarat like Kutch and Parxhmahal areas. These areas have not received any rains till today and if no rains come, God forbid, with in the next fortnight or so, I shudder to think as to what will happen there. You have earmarked about Rs. 40 crores for natural calamities. If the situation as it is today is going to continue for some more time and if no rain is going to come there, this sum of Rs. 45 crores will be a drop in the ocean. Last year, even though everything was more or less normal a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs was provided. But this year many areas have been affected in Saurashtra and in other parts of Gujarat. Therefore, I would request the honourable Minister to provide some more money for these unfortunate calamities should they ever occur at all.

The other point that I would like to touch upon is the port. Sir, the port at Kandla is an important one and this morning also we were discussing during the Question Hour something about this port. Even though it is one of the most modern ports built so far—it was built to be comparable to the port at Karachi—it is not being fully utilised and all the vessels are not going there. Even the Government-owned vessels are not going there and this port is meant for the hinterland of Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat and other places. If the Kandla port is properly utilised, then, Sir, I think this port, which is one of the best ports in India today, will prove to be of much use to us. Now, Sir, I may also say something about the Hajira port. I would like to suggest that this must be made first a ship construction yard and then you may develop it into a major port. This would be my suggestion so far as Hajira is concerned. Not that I am against this port coming up. It is bound to develop into a major port. But I suggest that first it should be made into a ship construction yard and then you may develop it into a full-fledged port.

Then, Sir, I would like to say something about the stability in Gujarat State. Sir, stability can only be achieved when the middle-class people, the lower middle-class people and the poorer sections of the population are satisfied with the day-to-day working of the Government and they are able to get their two square meals every day and that is how they can get satisfaction. This can be there only when the day-to-day necessities of life are provided to them. Sir, only this morning I received a letter from a Congress worker of about 20 years' standing of Ahmedabad and I would like to read out a small paragraph from his letter for the information of the honourable Members of this House so that they will know what the actual situation is there today.

I am reading a paragraph from that letter now :

"Perhaps you have known me to be a sincere Congress worker since the last 25 years. Leaving aside that, I may tell you that I am a citizen hailing from a poor middle-class family. My three-months-old baby has been suffering without the baby food being available in the city. Burshane gas cylinders are not available for the past ten days. I have been forced to run to the houses of my friends and relatives to borrow one or two litres of kerosene. For the last fifteen days or so, kerosene oil has become a problem and I cannot afford to be absent from my office to run after long queues for getting the kerosene oil whenever distribution takes place in some corner or the other of the city. [I don't have other members in my family and the children are below four years and their mother has to take care of them. The other day, when I went home from my office, I was forced to rush to a restaurant to fetch some ready-made food to feed my family with and much to my worry, after consuming the food, we were affected, etc., etc..."]

Sir, it is not necessary for me to quote everything that he has written. Under such circumstances, the foremost duty of those who are running the administration there is

[Shri Babubhai M. Chinai] to see that these poor, the middle-class and the lower middle-class people are looked after and they can be looked after properly only if the present administration which is there just now continues for some more time. Therefore, I would appeal through you, Sir, to the rutins party not to yield to pressures, the pressures of the politicians) and hold the elections soon. Don't do it for sometime to come. Let this administration continue for some more time, so that they have enough time to look after the welfare of the people.

With these words, I support the Gujarat Appropriation Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :

Mr. Deputy Chiirman, Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated and mostly for the very brief and concise speeches they have made. But I think there has hardly (been any subject which has been left untouched, though it was really the Gujarat Budget. It was the Election Commission, it was the Maruti affair, Gaddharva affair, it was the bureaucracy or anything; the sky is the limit as is usual in Budget debates. But I am glad, Sir, that the bitterness has been kept out of this, in spite of the fact that this has been a special chapter in our history.

Shri Niren Ghosh, as I had expected, brought up the issue of rigging up the elections. He came up to my expectations. I do not think that I am able to convince him and other Members in this matter, though the fact remains that there was no rigging. I would only like to say that there are certain formalities which have to be completed before the election is held. For the present, the situation is that certain formalities have to be completed. The revision of the constituencies has to be done. Though have been received by the Commission, they have to go and visit the State. Various other steps will have to be taken. Electoral rolls will have to be prepared. Only after that the <: »f holding elections will arise, and this will at the proper time.

New, Sir, about the general issues like inflation or the hardships faced by the people, we are quite aware of that. I myself as a housewife, though I am not able to devote much time to household, am aware of the difficulties and the grave time through which the country is passing. We are aware of the difficulties which have been mentioned by Shri Babubhai Chinai. People are passing through grave difficulties and the Prime Minister and the Government at large have explained the situation to the public from every forum as far as possible.

About the contention by an hon. Member from the Opposition that there has been no improvement in the Gujarat situation since President's proclamation, I think there are two views on that. I would not like to go into the details. But I think, and we hear it from people, that the situation has definitely improved. And we hope that with the cooperation of all the people, irrespective of party affiliations, I think, we can create an atmosphere conducive to bring about normal conditions as soon as possible.

Coming back to certain issues raised, I would like to point out that since the President's rule was proclaimed, various steps have been taken for giving priority to the development of the State through the development of agriculture and industries. Various steps have been taken. I would not like to go into these details now by quoting certain figures. But it is a fact that certain steps have been taken and they have shown a salutary effect, so far as the development is concerned.

One more point which, I think, almost all the Members referred to—and rightly so—is about the atrocities perpetrated on the Harijans and the Scheduled Castes in a particular village. Of course, it is a very unfortunate affair. I do not think there can be two views on that. But the State Government immediately took action. Punitive action was taken and it was imposed on them, v.v., I like to say that no legislation alone would be able to eradicate this curse. And for that I would seek the active cooperation

of all, specially of our hon. Members of Parliament, in our efforts to put an end to this thing. The Gujarat Government has taken certain effective steps to see that this scourge of untouchability is removed, or at least is mitigated, as quickly as possible. And I would just like to quote a few things in this connection.

Even in this Budget we find that on an overall about 18% of the Fifth Plan outlay would go towards the improvement of the lot of the weaker sections. Even apart from this, the benefits that will accrue from irrigation, from road development and others will also go to the weaker sections at large. But for the Harijans specially, we find that steps have been taken, and a special committee has been set up which will see to the implementation of these measures. Various stipends and other things have been provided for where the income level is lower. Various steps have been taken to see that the troubles that the poor people and weaker sections of the population are facing are mitigated as far as possible.

Now, the other thing that has been mentioned is about the Naibada Project. We are aware that it has gone to the Tribunal and yesterday, on the 29th July, the hearing has already started. Some hon. Members mentioned about the Transport Committee and the Hajiru Ship Building Yard. I would like to assure the hon. Members that this is one of the subjects which has been mentioned in the report and that report is under the active consideration of the Government. One of the Members also mentioned that the loan given for procurement and supply was inadequate. I would only like to say that (though it may not be fully sufficient, the provisions for the procurement were made under a separate Demand No. 42 and the amount is 126.40 crores of rupees. Coming to natural calamities—I think Shri Babhu-bhai Chinai also mentioned about it—I would say that we are aware of the hardships faced by the people of India and a provision of 4.55 crores of rupees has been made under the 'Natural Calamities'. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Sixth 12—8 RSS/ND/74

Finance Commission. Apart from that, a provision has also been made for the Drought Prone Area Programme separately. Of course, that trouble is always there and we have to give special attention to it.

As regards the Atomic Power Station, as I have said, the Committee has given its report and that report is under the consideration of the Government.

With these words, I would like to assure the Members that the Government is fully alive and aware of the difficulties that have been pointed out to them. They are striving on those lines and some work has been done in the course of the last 5 months during the President's regime.

With these words, I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned".

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raj-narain, you can speak for only two minutes

श्री राजनारायण : मैं प्रेजीडेंट रूल के तहत एक पैसा भी खर्च करने की इजाजत देने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। श्रीमान, यह देखा जाए कि गुजरात का

[श्री राजनारायण]

आंदोलन किन उद्देश्यों को लेकर हुआ, गुजरात की सरकार क्यों गिरी? गुजरात की विधान सभा क्यों भंग हुई और गुजरात की विधान सभा भंग होने के बाद जो राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां लागू हुआ वह कितना निकम्मा और नालायक है इस संबंध में भी हम को विचार करना पड़ेगा। मैं पालिटिक्स में मुलायमपन से काम करना नहीं चाहता। यह स्नेह और ममता की जगह नहीं है। यह ममता और सत्यता की जगह है। हम सत्यवादी हैं इसलिए सत्य की कसौटी पर जो सही उतरेगा उसी के बारे में कहेंगे, अनावश्यक ढंग पर तारीफ के पुल नहीं बांधते। दो एडवाइजर्स गुजरात गए हैं। गुजरात की एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मैं सदस्य हूँ। मैं उनकी नालायकी और लायकी को जानता हूँ। एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मैंने अपनी सम्मति दी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन इतने दिनों तक जो गुजरात में रहा है वह बहुत ही निकम्मा शासन रहा है।

मेरे पास इस बात के अनेक प्रमाण हैं कि इन शासन के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों के गांव के गांव जला दिए गए हैं। हरिजनों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया है और उनके घरों को फंक दिया गया है। यह गुजरात की हालत है और इस प्रेजीडेंट शासन में एडवाइजरों की तारीफ की जा रही है। मैं बाबूभाई चिनाई की बात सुनकर दंग रह गया। जिस शासन में हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया जाता हो, जिस शासन में हरिजनों की बस्तियां जलाई जाती हों उस शासन को एक अण भी बनाए नहीं रखना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं बिल्कुल निश्चित रहता हूँ कि वहां पर आज तक चुनाव क्यों नहीं

कराए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार की साजिश है। हमारे कानपुर की रहसानी अभी बोल गई कि ये-ये चीजें की गई हैं और फलानी-फलानी चीजों पर जोर दिया गया है। ये बातें तो नेचुरल हैं। हमारे एक मित्र ने अभी कहा कि हमने वहां पर विधान सभा भंग कराई। अनिश्चित रूप से हमने विधान सभा भंग कराई और श्रीमन्, आपके द्वारा मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस चीज को लेकर विधान सभा भंग की गई थी, क्या उसमें सुधार हुआ है? मैं श्री मनुभाई शाह से, जो हमारे पुराने मित्रों में हैं, यही प्रश्न पूछता हूँ कि आज वहां पर एसेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान खरीद और फरोख्त की सामग्री नहीं बन गए हैं? जहां पर एसेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर खरीद और फरोख्त की सामग्री बन जाए आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस देश की आजादी कितने दिन तक रह सकेगी। सीधा-सीधा हमारा सवाल है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (बिहार): उप-सभापति जी, मेरा पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। अभी राजनारायण जी ने कहा कि एसेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर खरीदे और बेचे जाते हैं। इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहना है कि इनके बी० के० डी० के नेता श्री चरण सिंह, जिनकी वजह से ये यहां पर बैठे हैं, उनके बारे में सो० आई० ए० से पिछले यू० पी० के चुनावों के लिए पैसा लेने के संबंध में बयान आया है। यह बयान श्री जयराम वर्मा, बी० के० डी० के नेता ने दिया है तथा सभी समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित भी हुआ है। इससे यह साफ जाहिर है कि ये लोग सी०

आई० ए० की सहायता लेकर देश की व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं।...

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : आप भी हमारी पार्टी को छोड़कर निकले हैं। आपको हमारी पार्टी से पार्लियामेंट का टिकट नहीं मिला, इसलिए आप उधर चले गए। आपकी तरफ तमाम लोग हमारी पार्टी से निकले हुए हैं...

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rameshwar Singh, please sit down. There is no point of order.

SHRI RAMESHWAR SINGH: What proof has he got _____

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rameshwar, Singh, I am asking you to take your seat.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, अगर इस सदन में कोई बात बेघी जा रही हो और वह अनुत्तर रह जाय तो यह सदन का अवमान होगा। आप हमारे दल के नेता रहे हैं.... (Interruption) । सन् 1967 के चुनावों के संबंध में सी० आई० ए० की रपट केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास है जो कि 'न्यूयार्क टाइम्स' में निकली है और बार बार इस सदन में एलान किया गया है कि उस रपट में सब बातें आई थीं..... (Interruption) । उस रपट में सफाई से लिखा है कि सी० आई० ए० ने पैसा कांग्रेस के लोगों को बांटा है। हमने प्रधान मंत्री से, घर मंत्री से बार बार अनुनय-विनय की है इस सदन में कि सी० आई० ए० की रपट के आधार पर जो 1967 में चुनाव में पैसा सी० आई० ए० के द्वारा बांटा है, जिन दलों को बांटा है,

जिन लोगों को बांटा है, उसके बारे में जो वह रपट सरकार के पास है उस रपट को सरकार सदन में पेश करे। क्या कारण है कि आज तक कांग्रेस सरकार ने, इन्दिरा सरकार ने, उस रपट को इस सदन में नहीं किया? श्रीमन, कामेश्वर ऐसा आदमी है कि उसकी बात का जवाब देना हमको अच्छा नहीं लगता मगर कर्तव्य से बाध्य होकर उसका जवाब देना ही पड़ रहा है। श्रीमन, चौधरी चरण सिंह के ऊपर किस हल्के तरीके से, निम्न स्तर पर जाकर निराधार, असत्य आरोप लगाया गया है उसका मैं खण्डन करता हूँ। श्रीमन, चूंकि श्री कामेश्वर ने इस बात को कहा, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कोई ताकत हिम्मत के साथ बोले कि चरण सिंह ने सी० आई० ए० से पैसा लिया। श्री जयराम वर्मा की हिम्मत नहीं उन्होंने कहा हो कि चरण सिंह ने वह लिया। उसने कहा कि मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने लिया या नहीं लिया, हमारे सामने दिया नहीं, (Interruption) आज उनके दल के श्याम लाल यादव जी हमको सफाई दे रहे थे कि राजनारायणजी, यह नहीं कहा है कि चरण सिंह जी ने सी० आई० ए० का पैसा लिया है। उन्होंने यह कहा हमें मालूम नहीं कि उन्होंने लिया है या नहीं लिया। अगर श्री जयराम वर्मा की यह बात ऊपर आ गई तो आप देखेंगे जयराम वर्मा को कटघरे में खड़ा करके रहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please sit down and do not go on interrupting. You are talking of something which is completely irrelevant. You please wind up now.

श्री राजनारायण : आपने हमारा निवेदन है कि जब हम बोल रहे हों हमारे बोलने के बीच से अगर सत्ताधारी

[श्री राजनारायण]

दल के लोग कुछ बात कहते हैं तो क्या हमारा कर्तव्य नहीं कि हम उनको उत्तर दें ?

श्री उपसभापति : आपने जवाब दे दिया। एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान्, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में देखा जाए—क्या वहाँ पर कोई सस्तई आई ? क्या गुजरात में चावल का भाव गिरा, क्या गुजरात में खाद्यान्न सामग्रियों के भाव सस्ते हुए, क्योंकि जो विद्यार्थियों ने वहाँ आंदोलन खड़ा किया... (Interruption)... गुजरात के विद्यार्थियों को चिट्ठियाँ हमारे पास बराबर आती रहती हैं। वे कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू लगा है, निर्माण समिति का शासन नहीं लागू है क्योंकि कांग्रेस पक्ष के लोग यह प्रचार करते हैं कि गुजरात के आंदोलन से क्या पाया ? तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, गुजरात के आंदोलन की कामयाबी के बाद अभी भी वही राक्षसी शासन है, दूसरे रूप में परिवर्तित शासन है, निर्माण समिति के हाथ में ताकत नहीं गई। इसलिए आज वहाँ की सारी व्यवस्था दुर्व्यवस्था में परिणत है। अगर निर्माण समिति के हाथ में ताकत जाती तो बंध आमुल परिवर्तन दृष्टिगोचर होता। इसलिए मैं विनम्रता से निवेदन करूँगा श्रीमती जी से कि वे इसको वापस लें ले, एक पैसा खर्च करने के लिए इस सदन से इसको वापस न कराएँ, इसको असफल कराएँ, इसको रद्द कराएँ, ताकि गुजरात की जनता ने जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर विधान सभा भंग कराई उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो।

आखिर में, बैठने के पूर्व मैं गुजरात के उन बहादुर साधियों को जो वहाँ

शहीद हुए हैं, वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को और वहाँ की जनता को और वहाँ के राजनैतिक दलों को जिन्होंने मंत्रिमण्डल को गिराया, विधान सभा भंग करायी, उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ, उनका अभिवादन करता हूँ और भारत की जनता को, देश की जनता को, इस बात का आह्वान करता हूँ: उन्होंने गुजरात में जिस आदर्श को प्रस्तुत किया है उसी आदर्श को हर जगह विधान सभाओं की जो परिस्थिति बनने जा रही है वहाँ चरितार्थ करके, उनको समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मान्यवर, अभी कुछ शब्द हमारे इस ओर से एक साथी ने कह दिए थे जिस पर राजनारायण जी बड़े उत्तेजित हो गए। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि रोज सुबह शाम, रात-दिन, बराबर हर तरह का प्रहार वे लोगों पर करते रहते हैं तो आखिर किसी की सहन शक्ति की भी एक हद होती है...

श्री राजनारायण : वे हमारे एक भी आरोप के बारे में कह दें कि हमने असत्य ढंग से आरोप लगाया हो।

4 P. M.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : इसके अतिरिक्त, मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगी कि हमारे राजनारायण एक सीनियर सदस्य हैं और उन्हें लोकतंत्र के बारे में, इस सदन के बारे में और माननीय सदस्यों के बारे में यह कहना कि वे इधर उधर बेचे जाते हैं और इस तरह से सदन में लाए जाते हैं, यह सदन की गरिमा पर प्रहार है।

श्री राजनारायण : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है ?

(Interruption)

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उनका यह कहना कि वे गुजरात को एक पैसा भी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं, तो उस बीच गुजरात की जनता पर क्या बीतेगी, यह बात जरा वे अपना दिल टटोलकर सोचें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill be returned." Tite

motion was- adopted.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at this stage I would seek your guidance. We have been following the practice of making some observations at the commencement of the debate. I am in the hands of the House, I am prepared to make a brief statement at this stage. We have also adopted a custom that the debate starts, the Members start making their observations and at the end of the debate I wind up the debate. My experience is that whatever course I have adopted on earlier occasions there have been some comments, criticising it. So, I would seek your guidance. If it is the general wish of the House or desire of the House that I make....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I would suggest that the reply should be at the end of the debate because if he were to take the time then many of the Members will not be able to participate. Seven Members want to leave today and they will not be

able to take part in the debate today. So, I would request you to cooperate.

SHRI T. N. SINGH (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I am always cooperating, I have never been non-cooperating. I feel, we have before us only the annual reports etc. Since the publication of that report a number of things have happened. It is desirable that the Government makes the position clear in regard to some of the affairs. He can be brief. It is not necessary for Sardar Swaran Singh to be profuse. He can be brief and he can say a few words on this occasion,

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I support the hon. Member. Some salient features of the international situation may be brought out in ten minutes' time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : He should say something first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If you are not agreeable, he will make a speech. It is for the convenience of the House that I suggested like that but if you are not agreeable, he is going to make a speech.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am surprised how you made this suggestion. It is not a question of my being agreeable. Here is a Motion which is to be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is going to make a speech. Yes, Mr. Minister, you will make a speech.

AN HON. MEMBER : He can be brief.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no question of being brief. It is up to him how long he takes. There is no question of being brief.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When a motion has been moved ____

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, he is making a speech on the Motion. Don't waste time of the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Then why are you objecting to it ? Why are you discouraging him ? You are the custodian of the Rules ____