मिली है कि 40 बाडीज वहां लटक रही हैं। यह पटना का 'सर्चलाइट' है। मेरा केवल इतना ही निवेदन है कि घर मंत्री को सूचना दे दी जाय अगर उन्होंने जानबूझकर सत्य को छिपाया है तो विशेषाधिकार अबहेलना का मोशन बनता है। मैं उसका नोटिस आपको दे द्ंगा।

THE BUDGET (PONDICHERRY^ 1974-75—General Discussion

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when 1 rise to speak on the Budget of Pondicherry, I feel really sorry that a small Union Territory is having this periodic trouble. Sir, I have been connected with the Pondicherry politics since 1952 when it was under the direct suzerainty of the French Government. My very good friends revolted against the French rule there and they got a lot of help from Madras and they took part in the freedom struggle and since then the Congress was ruling in that Union Territory and never have they been able to provide a stable government. But, when the DMK assumed office there, it provided a full-term government and, on the eve of elections, some forces worked against the government and made two Ministers and a member defect from that Ministry just a month before the general election as a result of which the strength of the DMK Party, which was then 17, fell down to 14 and without anybody telling them, they themselves laid down the office and moved out. Then, Sir, the elections took place and the DMK got 2 seats, the CPI 2, the CPM 1, the Anna DMK 12 and both the Congress Parties together 12. The Congress Party was not in a position to form government, and the Anna-DMK in coalition with the CPI came forward to form the government. They were 14 in a House of 30. Out of 14, one

was to become the Speaker. Out of 13. 5 became Ministers and the rest were offered something, I don't know. They were in power for 21 days. If a Ministry is formed, they are supposed to convene the Assembly. If immediately at all there is a gap, it is of a week or ten days, not a day more. But here they took 21 days to call the Assembly. I do not want to attribute any motives to the Lt. Governor. But I shall be failing in my duty if I fail to bring it to the notice of the House that some of the Ministers. the Chief Minister and others, on the very day of their assuming office, started approaching other Members, offering money, offering them offices, if they defect to their party. But in spite of their best efforts, they could not succeed. On the very first day, after the swearing in ceremony was over, the Speaker was The Chief Minister was in appointed. charge of Finance. When he rose to read out his budget speech, immediately a Member of the Opposition stood up and showed him a copy of the Budget, and asked him, "Can I read it, or are you going to read it?". He told him, "I have got an original copy of the Budget with me". This is the first time in Indian history that the full text of the Budget was disclosed. If there had been any other party in power, any other person in that position, he would have immediately offered his resignation.

Sir, you remember, in the year 1946, at the time of the formation of the first Labour Ministry, when the famous professor, who had served as the Dean of the London School of Economics, and who was a close associate of Laski, when he became the first Finance Secretary, he came to the House of Commons to read the Budget. And while he was coming in, the Lobby Correspondent of one paper called 'Star' came to him and [Shri S. S. Mariswamy] asked a very innocent question in the lobby. Being a liberal man, being a gentieman with very good and sweet manners, and not wishing to offend a bit the sentiments of the correspondent, he gave his reply. Before he started reading his budget, the correspondent rushed a telephonic message to his paper and that paper rushed a special edition, brought it to the House while he was still speaking. When asked, in a moving voice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton said:

"I very much regret that the publication which the hon. Member refers arose out of an incident which occurred as I was entering the Chamber to make my speech yesterday. In reply to a question put to me by the ' Lobby correspondent of the 'Star' newspaper, I indicated to him the subject matter contained in the publication in question. I appreciate that this was a grave indiscretion on my part, for which I offer my deep apologies to the House."

Again, Sir, he laid down the office on the very same day. This tradition kept up in England we are supposed to follow, since we consider it the Mother of Parliament.

Here, even after the Opposition member showed the budget, the Chief Minister had no decency to step down from the office and insisted on moving his Bill. He was defeated, and they had to leave the office. But what I would like to tell the House is this. When Mr. Farook Marikar lost three members, although the Lt. Governor did not say so openly, he had been to Madras to take advice from the Chief Minister of Madras, Dr. Karunanidhi, whether he should continue in office. Dr.

Karunanidhi himself told him, "Without the Governor having to tell you, you step down immediately because you have lost the majority". He left Madras at 5 o'clock in the evening. He reached Pondicherry as 7.30 and at 7.45 he called at Mr. Cheddi Lai the Lt. Governor and gave his resignation. Unfortunately, here the party which is posing to be a political party is mostly depending on Max Factor's makeup materials and has practically no political background. As a result, the Pondicherry Government has fallen and my good friend, Mr. Ganesh has to bring, along with many other budgets and Gujarat budget, the Pondicherry budget also. They were allowed to be in power for 21 days. Would you imagine that within 21 days, they have committed 21 sins of omission and commission? As I said the other day, the slogan was "a sin a day kept them gay', That was the rhyme used.

Sir, one of the Ministers approached the Co-operative Marketing Society and asked them to pay 1.80 lakhs of rupees for certain purposes. The main purpose was to bribe the other party Members to cross the floor to their side. This Cooperative Society had to give a sum of 1.80 lakhs of rupees. This is a clear-cut proof and a petition is going to be hon. Rashtrapati. presented to our In another case, they approached the proprietor of a casino and demanded 10,000 rupees from him and he had to pay the money under duress. Thirdly, one Ministers went to an emporium of the known as Ananda Medical Emporium and asked for Rs. 5000/- from the Sales Section on the spot threatening them that if the money was not given, they would raid the office. On hearing that a new Government has come into being, the bus operators went to garland the Ministers. They discovered to their shock that the

Ministers were not interested in garlands. They were interested in hard cash. They demanded 5 lakhs of rupees from them and threatened that if the money was not sent by the next day, the entire system would be nationalised. Thi.w had to shell out the money. They ply buses within 31 kilometers. One of the ADMK workers who was running an arak shop and was being allotted a small quantity of 1500 litres of arak, was given 6 lakhs litres of arak because he was a follower of Mr. Rama-chandran. Another ADMK worker was arrested on the border Madras for tryiufe to smuggle to of Madras some of the materials which were prohibited from being moved out He was arrested to any other State. with contraband goods. Subsequently we came to know that this sort of smuggling was going in an organised manner ever since ADMK came to power with the help of official machinery. In Kotakulam, they took a sum of Rs. 10000/-as consideration money, for a contract given to build a marriage hall. On top of that, they have distributed quotas, permits and other benefits right and left which I want our Finance Ministry to enquire thoroughly.

Sir, this is the sin of 21-day Ministry of Pondicherry. Before that, I would like to draw your kind attention to another fact. There is a consistent propaganda that is going on in Madras that Madam Prime Minister had sent tor Mr. M. G. Ramachandran go to Delhi, to to solicit his support for the election of Mr. Ranganathan, who is to take his oath tomorrow. Sir, as far as I know, I doubt very much whether she had called for them. But the whole Madras is agog with that rumour. Not only that, it is being written in the newspapers. And one ADMK member has gone to the extent of saying that the Madam has cheated him, Madam had

double crossed them and that Madam had given promise and gone back.

SHRI RAJN ARAIN : She always does that.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I do not know whether it is true or not. I will be failing in my duty if I fail to bring to the notice of the House and through this House to the Madam that she should be careful to receive and talk to people of dubiousi character. I attach more importance to the office of Madam because India is the biggest democratic country in the world and she is sitting in a position to decide the destiny of 600 million people of this country. Certainly, 80 per cent of them are have nots, and they have got to go a long way to feed She holds such a our people. responsible position and important position that she should be very choosy in granting interviews to people.

Sir, I would like to bring through you to her notice an incident which took place in 1936. I read a small paragraph and later on I will tell you, Sir, who wrote it.

was with my wife when "I she died in Lausanne on February 28. 1936. A little while before news had I had been elected reached me that President of the Indian National Congress for the second time; I returned to India by air soon after and on my way, in Rome, I had a curious experience. Some days before my departure a message was conveyed to me that Signor Mussolini would like to meet me when I passed through Rome. In spite of my strong disapproval of the Fascist regime, I would ordinarily have liked to meet Signor Mussolini and to find out for myself what a person who was playing such an important part in the world's affairs was like. But I was in no mood for interviews then. What came more was the in my way even continuance of the Abyssinian

[Shri S. S. Mariswamy] campaign and my apprehension that such an interview would inevitably be used for purposes of Fascist propaganda. No denial from me would go far. I remembered how Gandhiji, when he passed through Rome in 1931, had a bogus interview in the Giornale dltalia fastened to him. I remembered also several other instances of Indians visiting Italy being used, against their wishes, for Fascist propaganda. I was assured that nothing of the kind would happen to me and that our interview would be entirely private. Still I decided to avoid it and I conveyed my regrets to Signor Mussolini.

I could not avoid going through Rome, however, as the Dutch K.L.M. airplane I was travelling by spent a night there. Soon after my arrival in Rome, a high official called upon me and gave me an invitation to meet Signor Mussolini that evening. It had all been fixed up, he told me. I was surprised and pointed out that I had already asked to be excused. We argued for an hour, till the time fixed for the interview itself, and then I had my way. There was no interview."

Sir, this was written by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his Autobiography at page 600.

Sir, late Panditji was very selective in meeting people. He did not want to give any room for any scandal. And here, Madam Prime Minister is easily granting interview to—I do not want to say any harsh words—a gentleman, who has not paid his income-tax, who is very much in arrears, and secondly, who has been booked under the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, against whom proceedings are being ordered and was summoned to the Bureau dealing with the Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act.

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Sir, he was questioned for violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by some branch which examines these violations.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order, Sir. Mr. Mariswamy is talking about the leader of a Party which is not represented in this House.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: They are very well represented in this House.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Then I withdraw my point of order.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: There are two Members here and five Members outside.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Yes, Mr. Mariswamy, please continue.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, who has been charged with these violations, was summoned by the Secretariat of the Foreign Exchange Department and he was examined for nearly 90 minutes and evidence was collected. Whenever we ask any questions from hon. Ministers, Shri Ganesh, Shri Chavan or Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, they readily come out with the reply that the matter is being studied, that it is under examination, that it is under consideration, etc. etc. They come out with all this plethora of replies.

1 would like to ask, Sir, is it all right for them, is it proper for the Madam Prime Minister to give interview to somebody, to some busy-bodies, who go round tom-toming that they have been double crossed, that they have been cheated and write in their papers in a filthy manner.

Sir, I want this to go on record and if somebody comes tomorrow and proves that it is not being done. I am prepared to abide by whatever punishment you give. My only desire is that we should keep up some decency. It is all right if we fight our enemies. But, we should not beat anybody below the belt and also with any weapon that comes handy. What is the weapon they have chosen? A celluloid hero. The days of celluloid heroes and heroines are numbered. Some time back, there was a famous 'x' a hero and V a heroine. Today, they are nowhere. Today they are loafing in the streets. Sir, it is highly regrettable that people with a great Party behind shem, a Party which has got history behind it, a Party which has got the calibre of our Madam Prime Minister should be sullied in this manner. So, I want to appeal to the Madam that thereafter she should be very careful in granting interviews to people. She should not see all and sundry, especially people with a dubious character. This is my only appeal.

Sir. so far as this Budget is concerned, the Territory has got a revenue of Rs. 64 crores and expenditure of Rs. 11 crores, for which we are going to give out of the Central Consolidated Fund Rs. 5 crores. This is a very, very backward area. Even if you give them Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores, I will be very happy, because the Stale has to progress well industrially and otherwise.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): What is your point of order?

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, while discussing the issue before us 7—12 R S S /74 the House has permitted Shri Mariiwamy to make a large number of persoual attacks on Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. He may be a celluloid actor, he may be a cinema hero...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAIU) : This is no point of order.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the point of order is that such personal attacks are not made in a discussion on the Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : It does not come on a point of order. If there is anything said which is derogatory or unparliamentary, you can ask or request for its expunction and there must be valid reasons for doing so. But, this does not come under point of order.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH (Punjab): Sir, we have to take the situation in Pondicherry in the wider national context. What is (he national context today? Concerted attempts are being made by parties of right reaction to subvert democracy. We have seen that after their defeats in U.P. and Orissa elections, they tried to make it impossible for the Houses in U.P. and Orissa to function. And we have seen that in Bihar alio they made it impossible for the Assembly to carry on. In this situation it is the duty of all responsible parties to work for stability of our system, to work for the strengthening of democracy and not to indulge in the easy game of toppling.

Now in the situation that was prevailing in Pondicherry after the elections, it was quite obvious that the ADMK and CPI alliance had only 14 seats and CPI(M) had promised to support this combination. They were only 15 ont of 30. It was not out of lust for power that they decided to form a ministry. They wanted to form a ministry because

[Shri Jagjit Singh] that was the only viable alternative if horsetrading was not to be indulged in and when they formed the ministry they formed it on the clear understanding- I go by the record of the newspapers — that the highest in Delhi, that at least the ruling Congress will function as a responsible and constructive Opposition. And not only that. In Tamil Nadu.... {Interruptions)... .We are not so easily provoked. You know we have larger interests in view. The Tamil Nadu {Interruptions) Congress President has also taken that stand. Now, what happened was, the Assembly met on the 26th and on the 27th it was not a regular budget but a vote on account that was presented which is only a formal affair which is for a period of five months or so. But we find that despite assurances to the contrary, the ruling Congress Joined with the Syndicate Congress to topple this Government.

SHRI M. KAMALANATHAN (Tamil Nadu): Do you consider it as a Government?

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH: It was considered as a Government; it was legally formed; it was properly summoned. Dissolution of the DMK Government can be understood. In Dindigul and Coimbatore it was reduced to nothing. It was reduced to a shameful two in the Pondicherry elections because it is a party of corruption and nepotism. This is the verdict of the electorate of Dindigul. So, at least my DMK friend should say—I do not know his name....

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: On a point of order. He says the DMK is a party of corruption and nepotism. This should be proved here and he cannot make a charge against a political party; he is making a specific charge against a

political party. He say* it is a party of corruption and nepotism—he must substantiate that. Unless he substantiates that he cannot proceed. He must substantiate it or withdraw it.

SHRJ JAGJIT SINGH: This is the charge made in Dindigul.

SHRJ G. LAKSHMANAN: No, Sir, He himself has said in the beginning that he was only going by the reports of the press, and when he makes a charge against a political party that the party is corrupt, that it is a party of nepotism and this and that, he must substantiate the charges or he must withdraw those charges. He must withdraw the charges or else...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Please sit down. There is no point of order.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: He can make hundreds of statements but he must withdraw that.

वा राजनारायन : श्रीमन्, पाइंट आफ वाडर है। मैं समझता हूं कि एक बीच का रास्ता निकाला जाए । यहां पर कोई मसंसदीय यात नहीं कही । इन्होंने डी॰ एम॰ के॰ के बारे में कुछ बार्ते कहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि अनुचित है और मैं अपने डी॰ एम॰ के॰ के दस्तों से कहूंगा कि उनको कुछ न कहें। केवल वे यह कहें कि भार-तीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी रूस की एजेन्ट है और रूस के एजेंट होने के नाते ऐसी बार्ते करते हैं।

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAH A: Like Mr. Rajnarain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: No point of order.

श्वी भूपेश गुप्त : चरण सिंह के एजेंट तो ऐसी बात करेंगे ।

भी राजनारायण : चरण सिंह देशभक्त है किसानों का, जनता का नेक्षा है। उनकी तरह ट्रेटर नहीं है, भूपेश युप्त की तरह ट्रेटर नहीं है। THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You are a new Member. You must have by now noted that these tilings go on here.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: These things may be going on. As far as I am concerned, he has made a specific charge. Either he substantiates it or he withdraws it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You have had your say; there is no point of order.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: They cannot get even one seat in Tamil Nadu it they stand for election now.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I Just want to make one point. The DMK has been making baseless charges against Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. Now it is their turn to receive but they are complaining. I'hey should be sportsmanlike.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You have to acclimative yourself to the atmosphere of the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Member has said something about DMK; my friend here has said something about us. I am not asking him to withdraw it. He has stated worse things. Neither has he asked me to withdraw what I have been telling him. According to them the party may have been born in the Mennakshi Temple or somewhere. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH : I was listening to the hon. Member of the DMK, He made a string of charges against individuals who are not present here to reply. I only wish that the DMK should itself do some heartsearching as to why • sea-change has come in Tamil Nadu *nd in Pondicherry from 1971 onwards. That is because the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu and the DMK Government in Pondicherry have been repeated- ly held to be Government of Corruption, Government of nepotism, a Govern- ment that has lost all moral standards, moral right to rule. I was only refer- ring ...

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): No, no.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, he has posed a question to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You must be fair. You made charges against the ADMK and nobody objected to that. He has a right to have his say.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: The point is my charge* were not baseless. I have got documentary evidence. If the Sar-darji is prepared to come to me I can show him the documentary evidence. He says that the DMK has lost the bye-elections. I will ask him a question: what about Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government? (Interruptions) It has been losing every bye-election; does it mean that that Government has gone wrong; does it mean that it has no support? Bye-elections are never the barometer of any Government. If the Government loses the majority in the legislature then only any qustion will arise. No Gover»-ment goes by bye-elections. If Mrs. Indira Gandhi's party loses a byeelection it does not mean that that party has gone.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH: I am no defender of Indira Gandhi Government. His party went into elections in 1971 in advance in order to sail on the Indira wave to get into the Tamil Nadu Assembly again. But for that they would have been nowhere. SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN: I would tell my friend that his party had to sail en the wings of DMK popularity" to get into Tamil Nadu Assembly. If DMK is known for its corruption, favouritism and nepotism what made. You join hands with them by way of electoral understanding in the last elections was it not sheer apportunism and time serving altitude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Order please.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: If there was nepotism and favouritism in DMK what made you join hands with DMK?

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH: I say why my party broke with the DMK was because of the corruption rampant in the DMK.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप इस को अब खत्म कराइए । आज स्थिति यह है कि भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की वह हैसियत नहीं रह गयी है कि रूलिंग पार्टी कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर अलग से खड़ी हो कर वह चुनाव लड़ सके, यह कांग्रेस रूलिंग पार्टी की कृपा पर है और जहां भी भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है वह रूलिंग कांग्रेस पार्टी की कृपा पर है और कांग्रेस पार्टी को साथ लेकर, ब्लैक मनी से यह सीट जीत लेते जाते हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Again Mr. Rajnarain has said something irrelevant. We are discussing Pondicherry. In Pondicherry we fought not only the Congress Party but also your friend, Mr. Kamaraj; in Coimbatore...

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Kamaraj is not my friend. He is the friend of Indira Nehru Gandhi.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then you are sharing the friendship.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It is you who are sharing. You arc the friend of Indira Nehru Gandhi; Kamaraj is the friend of Indira Nehru Gandhi. Kamaraj is not my friend.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You know very well there the contest wax between us and the Congress and the Syndicate alliance. We fought the alliance in Pondicherry. In the Coimbatore and Assembly elections also we fought The same alliance.

SHRI RAJNARA1N: This is an alliance of corrupt forces.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Up till now our party has not fought anywhere by giving up its own party symbol. By talcing the name of another party we have not fought any election.

SHRI C. D. NATARAJAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, 1 rise on a point of order. IE he makes such a general charge outside the House, of course, action can be instituted in accordance with the law. But it is not in order for a responsible Member, who enjoys immunity for what he says on the floor of the House, as well as freedom of speech, to make such baseless charges of corruption and nepotism. He must take responsibility for the statement and also undertake to substantiate the same. However, having raise the point of order, I submit for the information of hon. Members of the House that when his party was aligned against and opposed to DMK in 1967 they could secure only two seats ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): It is all right.

SHRI C. D. NATARAJAN: In 1971 they entered into an alliance with DMK and they could get eight seats. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : I am appealing to Members not to disturb him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : The point of order should not be utilised for fulfilling the functions of the Election Commission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Please do not disturb the hon. Member when he is speaking. I think he is making a maiden speech.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: The charges against my party should be substantiated. Otherwise, we will not tolerate it. We will not allow it. Let him oppose the policies of my party and also the Government.

SHRI C. D. NATARAJAN: He can- i not say that it is a party of corruption and nepotism.

SHRI .1AGJIT SINGH: I was saying that in the national context today it is necessary to lend stability to the system and not indulge in the game of toppling lightly. I am very sorry that the ruling Congress first at the instance of ! forces which are reactionary decided to join with the Kamaraj syndicate and later on at the instigation of the Kamaraj syndicate forced the issue too early before a proper chance could be given to the j ADMK-CPI alliance Government. I can see the difficulty of Shri Kamaraj. i He thought that if this Government in Pondicherry was given an opportunity to function for some time, then Shri Kamaraj's attempts to pose himself as an alternative to the DMK Government and to emerge as the main alternative to it would have gone overboard. I think some of the friends in the Congress will agree with me when I say that only in one State the ruling Congress is sitting in the Opposition Ben- ! ches. After having taken the stand that

they would give responsibla and cen-structive opposition, they were in su^h a hurry to join hands with Shri Kamaraj to topple the Government. J want to point out that Shri Kamraj claims that he was brought up as a Gandhian. Everybody knows that he claims to be a great Gandhian. He led a Satyagraha in which some 15.000 persons were sent to jail for the sake of prohibition, but out of the five candidates, three chosen on the Kamaraj ticket were toddy-shop contractors. Now that the Government has gone in a very unsavoury manner, what is the situation today? The situation is that the Union territory of Pondicherry is being run by some Additional Secretary or Joint Secretary. The people of Pondicherry have been deprived of their right to be ruled by their own. chosen Government. Pondicherry is a backward territory. Though it is surplus in food, 1 think it is well known that the food from Pondicherry is smuggled to other States and the people there have to suffer. There are a number of mills which are sick mills and not in a good condition. In these circumstances, it is essential that the Pondicherry people are given an opportunity to have a responsible Government. On behalf of my parry I demand that without any delay there should be fresh elections held in Pondicherry. The fresh elections will prove the verdict of the people. Once again it will prove what it proved in Dindigul, in Coimbatore and in Pondicherry this time. The DMK friends were enthusiastic, of course, to topple this Government because there were concrete charges against the former Chief Minister of Pondicherry belonging to their party and other two Ministers-it cannot be questioned-who were the two biggest landlords in Pondicherry State. I would submit that Pondicherry is a very small territory. There are only 30 seats. The constituencies are as

[Shri Jagjit Singh] small as town municipalities. If fresh elections arc called, democratic processes are followed soon and a Government responsible to the people is set up, then alone Pondicherry can advance.

Secondly, 1 want to say, now that the Centre has taken over its administration, it is the special responsibility of the Central Government to look to the agricultural and industrial development of that Union territory. I only wish to say that it would have been better if an opportunity had been provided for a Government to function. I openly said that it had been a minority Government, and with the CPM, it was only 15, and it was a bold bid to perpetuate the constitutional processes, to stabilise the situation. I wish there was heartsearching on the part of the friends in the ruling Congress also to see what sort of alliance it is that they have made and vvhere that alliance is leading them to. Just now we saw a spectacle when the UP elections were onthese friends of the Opposition were very anxious to get a statement from Shri Kamaraj and distribute it in thousands and thousands of copies in order to convince the electorate of UP that Shri Kamaraj was with them. Now, Shri Rajnarain is trying to drop him like a hot potato. (Interruptions) Anyway, what I say is, these friends who have been defeated in Orissa and UP, when they find that Shri Kamaraj is not prepared to go the whole way over the Syndicate Congress, now they are trying to keep distance from him. But in any other situation, it is they who went with him. As far as the CPJ is concerned, the CPI will not like to work with people who are led by tycoons and monopolists, those who are at the beck and call of the landlords and the reactionaries. (Interruption) I do not want any interruption of this kind. I only

want to say that it is a misfortune- that in this manner the Government was brought down on the very next day and in order to undo it, what is necessary is that as soon as possible elections should be held and a new Government should be elected. And in that election, once again the worth of the DMK in the eyes of the Pondicherry people will be proved. And those who have followed the tactic? of people like Shri Kamaraj and his group, they also will know how people treated them. And I am confident that when the new election is held, a solid majority will vote for the GOT-ernment which was unseated the very next day.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पांडिचेरी के बजट के संबंध में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यहां पर बजट की वजाए तामिलनाड और पांडिचेरी की राजनीति की विशेष चर्चा हई है। मझे लगत। है जो कन्वीनियेन्म आफ पोलिटिक्स थी, और जिसको सीं० पीं० आई० ने और खास तौर से कांग्रेस (आई) का साथ देकर निभाने का प्रयत्न किया है और जिस प्रकार से कांग्रेस को उसने दुलत्ती मारी है. एक दूलत्ती सी० पी० आई० को भी लग गई जिससे सी'० पी० आई० वालों को थोडा साददं हआ है। लेकिन अगर सी० पी० आई० वाले कहते हैं ऐसे लोग जो भ्रष्टाचारी है. टाइकन्स हैं. उनका साथ नहीं देना चाहिये, तो तामिलनाड के अंदर या पांडिचेरी में कांग्रेस (ओ) के साथ जो मिले हए हैं उनको भ्रण्ट मानते हैं तो उस सरकार का अब किस मुंह से समय न करेंगे ? क्योंकि कंबीनियेन्स की राजनीति के आधार पर अपने स्वार्थ के लिये सी'० पी'० आई० कांग्रेस का समर्थन ले रही है या दे रही है, इसमें कोई सिद्धांत की बात नहीं थीं। मझे तो महोदय. कांग्रेस (ओ) की स्थिति पर भी दया आती है। श्री कामराज उनके मान्य नेता हैं लेकिन जिस प्रकार से श्री कामराज ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर अपने अनयायियों को इवाया है (स्थवधान)

हम तो किसी के साथ नहीं हैं, हम उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अकेले लड़े और अपने सिद्धांत के आधार पर हमारी पार्टी चुनाव लड़ी है, लेकिन कांग्रेस (ओ) ने जिस प्रकार से बहां पर समर्थंन किया है कांग्रेस (आई) के साथ उसका पाठ भी उनको उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में मिला है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में लगता था कि कांग्रेस (ओ) एक बहुत अच्छी पार्टी के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश में उतरेगी लेकिन जिस प्रकार उन्होंने पांडिवेरी में समर्थन किया है आखिर इस प्रकार की राजनीति से कुछ चन नहीं सकता।

अब सवाल यह है कि पांडिचेरी की गवर्नमेंट क्यों गई । यह बिल्कूल निविवाद सत्य है कि कांग्रेस के लोग विरोध में नहीं बैठे। उनका काम सता के सहारे चलता है और सत्ता में आने के लिये फिर डी० एम० के० का सहारा लेना पड़े, कांग्रेस (ओ) का सहारा लेना पड़े, येन-केन-प्रकारेण सत्ताकी प्राप्ति हो । डी० एम० के० के लोग कांग्रेस की आलोचना करते हैं. आखिर वहां विरोधी दल की सरकार थी, रामचन्द्रन उनके दल से निकले. उनके खिलाफ वे लडे. लेकिन कांग्रेस (आई) उनकी बडी दूश्मन थी. लेकिन एक तात्कालिक लाभ के लिये उन्होंने उसका साथ दिया । वे जपने दल की प्रक्तित बढा कर शक्ति का परीक्षण कर सकते थे। तेकिन कांग्रेस (अगर) के समर्थन से वोट आन एकाउन्ट को गिराने से डी० एम० के० का कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। पांडिचेरी की राजनीति ने नंगा किया है कांग्रेस (आर) को, कांग्रेस (ओ) को, डी० एम० के० को, सी० पी० आई० को और दिखा दिया कि किस प्रकार से वे सुविधा की राजनीति में फंसे हुए हैं और उसका परिणाम क्या होता है।

जहां तक पांडिचेरी का संबंध है, यह जो वोट अगन एकाउन्ट और बजट आवा है यह वही बजट और वोट आन एकाउन्ट है जिसको कांग्रेस ने निरस्त किया या और अब उसी को पास कराने के लिये यहां आए हैं। एक बात और है। कानून मंद्री यहां बैठ है। एक शंका मै उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और उसका वे समाधान करें। जो प्रेसिडेन्ट का आर्डर वा उसको सदन में रखते समय चर्ची हुई थी, कानूनी बैधता के सम्बन्ध में। उस समय यह कहा गया कि यह हाई कोर्ट के सामने पेश है और उस पर जो निर्णय होगा उस आधार पर हम चलेंगे, लेकिन जो वोट आन एकाउन्ट का क्लाज 2 है उसमें लिखा है:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby provided that notwithstanding anything in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, any sums withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry on or after the 1st day of April. 1974 and before the commencement of this Act

इस कलाज को अगर हम पास कर देते हैं और यह रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफैक्ट से लागू होता है, तो जो प्रेसिडेन्ट का आईर है, जो वहां के हाई कोर्ट में चैलेंज हुआ है, उसको इनवेली डटेड करार दे दिया जाता है और हम इस एप्रोप्रिएमन विल को पास कर देते हैं तो जो आप 1 अप्रैल से रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफैक्ट से जो चीज करना चाहते हैं उसको आपने वेलोडेट कर दिया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि वह रिट बेकार हो जायेगी अगर हाई कोर्ट ने भी उसको स्वीकार कर लिया कि जो भी कार्यवाही हुई है, जो भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं वे गलत हैं । इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम उस सारी गलती को सही कर देते हैं । कानून मंत्री जी इसका स्पष्टी-

in pursuance of the Order of the President dated the 29th March, 1974, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. S.O. 222(E) of the said date, towards defraying the several charges referred to in section 2 shall be deemed to have been authorised to be withdrawn under this Act as if this Act had come into force on the 1st day of April. 1974."

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मायुर]

करण करें। मुझे तो इसका अर्थ यही दिखाई केता है कि उस रिट को अर्थ हीन करने की दृष्टि ले इस विघेयक में इस क्लाज को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

जहां तक पांडिचेरी के बजट का सवाल है, मुझे लगता या कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय, जो इस विधेयक को पेश कर रहे हैं, उनका तामिल-नाडु से, पांडिवेरी से, पड़ोस के इलाके से बड़ा संबंध है इसलिये वे स्वयं पांडिचेरी की दशा को **लुवा**रने की दृष्टि से कुछ विगेष प्रावधान करेंगे नेकिन लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने गायद इसको देखा ही नहीं और बजट अधि-कारियों ने जैसाबनाकर दे दिया उसको ले आए । इसके अन्दर सामाजिक सुरक्षा और मस्वाण, सोशल सिक्योरिटी और वेलकेयर के संबंध में 73-74 के लिये 1.14 लाख का त्रोबीजन था । रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट्स 65 लाख थे । अब बजट अनुमान 73-74 का 1.13 लाब रखा है यानी पहले के कम रखा है इसलिये कि सर्चा बहुत कम हुआ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय सोगल सीक्योरिटी और वेलकेवर के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देंगे और जो रकम खर्च होने वाली है, चाहे योड़ी ही है , उसे समाज के पिछड़े बबके, गरीव तबके के लिये खर्च करेंगे, मैं ऐसी आणा करता हूं। अगर थी तो आप जो कुछ भी करते, मैं यह मान सकता हूं कि जो प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट थी वह ठीक प्रकार से खर्च नहीं कर पाई, तो कम से कम आप इस प्रावधान को बढ़ा नहीं सके तो कम तो नहीं करते।

इसी प्रकार उप-ममापति महोदय, जहां तक सिंचाई और बाढ नियंवण का सवाल है उसमें भी बजट ऐस्टिमेट्स 1973-74 के 27.60 लास है, उसका रिवाइज्ड ऐस्टिमेट् 9.54 लाख है, जब हमारी सरकार ने 12.73 कर दिया। मैं यह मानकर चलूं कि इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं की बहां आवश्यकता नहीं। जो कुछ विकास की बृष्टि से करना चाहिये था उसको किस नाते से आपने कम किया है ? इससे भी ज्यादा ग्लेयरिंग

एनजाम्पुल है किस प्रकार से **सरकार ने वहा** बजट के साथ ब्यवहार किया है।

इसके साथ ही आपने सोशल सिक्योरिटी में कम कर दिया। तो मैं चाहंगा कि इस प्रकार से जो आपने कम किया है उन अनमानों को ठीक प्रकार से करें। आखिर पांडिचेरी का हमारे देश के लिए महत्व का स्थान है। वहां श्री अरविन्द का आश्रम है। अरविन्द आश्रम की वजह से दक्षिण में जो याती जाते है वह पांडि-चेरी अवश्य जाते हैं। पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। वैसे तो पर्यटन प्रान्तीय विषय है लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है कि पर्यटन के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया जा सकता था जिससे वहां जाने में लोग ज्यादा आकर्षित हों और जो हमारा एक सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र है उसको देखने के लिए लोग जा सकें।

इसी प्रकार से एक महत्व का विषय 'रूरल एण्ड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज' रोजगार की दृष्टि से आपने रखा है। लेकिन जहां तक विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है पांडिचेरी कोई बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र नहीं है । लेकिन वहां पर भी 1973-74 में जहां 6 लाख था उसको घटाकर साढे 3 लाख कर दिया। छोटा सा प्रावधान था ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए । क्या ग्रामीण अवस्था की दुष्टि से कम करना अवक्यक था? तो मैं यह कहंगा कि हमारी सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बजट को बनाते समय भी जिस प्रकार से जल्दबाजी में इन्होंने पोलिटिकल आधार पर वहां की गवर्नमेंट को गिराया और जल्दबाजी में प्रेसिडेंशल आर्डर यहां पर रखा और जल्दबाजी में उसी प्रकार से माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट को लाकर यहां पेश किया। इस बजट के माध्यम से पांडेचेरी की जनता ेका कल्याण होगा कि नहीं। बह तो कभी

पोर्टुगीज के नियंत्रण में रहे, कभी फांसीसी लोगों के नियंत्रण में रहे, हमेशा उनका शोषण होता रहा । अब अपनी सरकार के नियंत्रण में हैं, केन्द्र सरकार भी उसके बास्ते कुछ नहीं करेगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सोशल सर्विसेज, हेल्थ, मेडिकल, गांबों के विकास, सिंचाई इन सारे प्रावधानों को हमारी सरकार ने कम कर दिया । ये कौन से कारण ये जिनकी वजह से आपने ये प्रावधान कम किये है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी बिचार करें ।

जिस प्रकार की भौगोलिक स्थिति पांडिचेरी की है, उसके भौगोलिक गठन पर भी हमको विचार करना चाहिए। पांडिचेरी के अन्दर चार जिले हैं कराईकल. माही,यानम और पांडिचेरी । लेकिन इसके अलग अलग क्षेत्र अलग अलग प्रदेशों के हैं। माही का क्षेत्र केरल में है, यानम का आंध्र में आता है। अलग अलग टकड़ों से बने क्षेत्रों को राज्य का दर्जा दे रखा है। स्टेटम रिआगंनाइजेशन कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इस प्रकार के जो सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं वह बड़े होने चाहिएं, आर्थिक दुष्टि से समुद्ध होने चाहिएं । इन दुष्टियों से इनका गठन करना चाहिए । हमारी सरकार कहनी है भेक ऐतिहासिक कारण हैं । हिस्टोरिकल रीजन्स हैं । क्या आप हिस्टोरिकल रीजन्स को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं क्योंकि फ्रांसीसियों या डचों ने राज्य किया था या अंग्रेजों ने राज्य किया था उनकी स्मृति के रूप में उसको जो भौगोलिक दृष्टि से एक नहीं, आधिक दुष्टि से समुद्ध नहीं, जो एक भार के रूप में हैं, बनायें रखना चाहते हैं। एक क्षेत्र को केरल में मिला दिया जाए, दूसरे को आंध्र में, तीसरे को तीसरे में मिला दिया जाए तभी यह इलाका प्रगति कर सकता है और प्रत्येक राज्य में आकर प्रगति कर सकता है, जो आर्थिक दष्टि

से समृद नहीं, सुदृढ़ नहीं, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अस्थिर है, इस प्रकार के इलाकों को अलग राज्य के रूप में रखना किसी प्रकार से तर्कसंगल नहीं है । अगर इनको मिला दिया जाए तो पांडेचेरी का विकास हो सकता है उन राज्यों के अन्दर । और इस के जो पडोसी राज्य के उनमें इस को मिला दिया जाद तो पांडिचेरी का विकास हो सकता है और अन्य राज्यों के मुका-बले में यह खडा हो सकता है और सारे देश के साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर चल सकता है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजेट के संबंध में अपने यह विचार रखता हूं ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति र्जा, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। जैसाकि कुछ माधी सदस्यों ने इस बात की चर्चा की अगेर खास कर आनन्द साहब ने कि इस देश के अंदर बहुत सारी राजनितिक पार्टियां जो चनाव में मात खा जाती है उसके बाद वह शान्ति के साथ राज्य का काम चलने देना नही चाहतीं और ऐसी नीति अपनाती हैं कि जिस देश का प्रजातंत्र कमजोर होता है, वह प्रक्लिणाली नहीं होता । यह वात **इरुस्त है और आज दे**ण के अंदर कई राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं जो चुनाय के मैटान में मात खा गयी और उनको अपने ऊपर कुछ विश्वास भी नहीं रहा । उनको यह यकीन नहीं रहा कि वह लोगों को अपने साथ ले सकती हैं। इसी लिए हमारे संविधान में जिन छोटे वच्चों को, कम उम्र के लोगों को चनाव में राय देने का भी हक नहीं दिया गया, उन के नहारे पर आज वह शासन को तब्दील करना चाहती हैं और केवल उन्हीं के सहारे नहीं, जो सरकारी मुल्यजिम 🔹 , जिन को कायदे और कानून के मुताबिक राजनीति में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिए उन को भी वे अपने साथ ले रही है। तो एक तरफ सरकारी मुलाजिम और

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[श्री रणबीर सिंह]

दूसरी तरफ बच्चे, डन से खिलवाड कर के इस देश के प्रजातंत्र को वह खतरे में डालना चाहते हैं और इस का कारण साफ है कि जहां तक लोगों का संबंध है (व्यवधान) उन लोगों की आशा टूट गयी है। जैसा कि हमारे साथी सीताराम सिंह जी ने उठकर बडे जोर से चिल्ला कर कहा था कि तीन पार्टियां मिल कर वह उत्तर प्रदेश में शासन चलायेंगे, इस के लिए उन्होंने एलान किया था, सेकिन वह चुनाव में ही मात खा गये और अब मात खा कर शान्ति से बैठना नहीं चाहते। वह शान्ति से काम करें और अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी कोई गलती करती है तो उस गलती को वड्ठ बतायें । अभी आनन्द साहब ने यह कोशिश की और यह बताना चाहा कि जहां तक पांडिचेरी का संबंध है **ब**हां पर कांग्रेस पाटीं ने भी वैसा ही काम किया जैसा कि दूसरी पार्टियां करती हैं । में बड़ी। नम्रता से निवेदन करना बाहता ह कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की यह कभी मंश। नहीं थी। जो चुनाव के नतीजे आय अगर उन को देखा जाता तो दर असल बहां कोई सरकार नहीं बन सकती थी। लेकिन अगर शुरू में ही कांग्रेस दुबारा चुनाव कराने के लिए कहती तो लोग समझते कि चुंकि यह जीव नहीं सके हैं इसलिए किसी दुसरी पार्टी को सरकार बनाने देना नहीं चाहते। तो कांग्रेस सरकार ने तो यह आस्था रखते हुए और यह विश्वास करते हए कि जो ज्यादा संख्या में जीत कर आए हैं, और मेआरिटी में नहीं भी हैं तो भी उन को सरकार बनाने का मौक। दिया जाय और वह राज चला सकें उन को मौका दिया । प्रजातंत्र देश में आगे वढ सकें इस के लिए हमारी कोशिश थी। लेकिन वह कायम नहीं रह सके । आनन्द ग्हब भूल जाते हैं कि इस सदन के |

अंदर राजनारायण जी जिस तरह से सदस्य बन कर अपये हैं वह अपने ही दम पर नहीं अप्ये हैं, वह चौधरी चरण मिंह जी के कंधों पर बैठ कर यहां आसे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : इंदिए। सरकार की छाती पर और विरला और इंदिरा की धुरी को काट कर मैं आया हूं।

श्री **एन० पो० दौधरी** : वे साली पर चल कर आये हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): I would remind the Members that this is the Budget of Pondicherry and let us discuss it.

श्री रणबोर सिंह : समापति जो, पांडिवेरी का ही जिक में कर रहा था । अत्मन्द साहब को गिला है कांग्रेस पार्टी का । वे इस बात को भूल गए, इस देश के अंदर जो सदस्यगण आए हैं वे कांग्रेस के कंधों पर बैठ कर आए हैं । यह बात में राजनारायण जी के बारे में निवेदन करता हूं कि राजनारायण को अपने ऊपर भरोसा नहीं रहा अपनी पार्टी की राजनोती से, और जब सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेता को भरोसा नहीं है

श्री राजनारायणः श्रीमन्, पर्सनल एनस-प्लेनेशन देना चाहता हूं...

भी रणबीर सिंह : ...और इमलिए वे चौधरी चरण सिंह का सहारा लेकर ...

उपसभाष्यकाः चौधरी साहब, यह पांडि⊶ चेरी का बिल है।

श्वी रणबीर सिंह : वह जिक्र मैंने इसलिए किया कि आनन्द साहब का जो विश्वास था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पांडिचरी के अंदर कोई दूसरे तरीके से काम करने की कोशिश की है वह सही नहीं है ... **श्रो जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :** आपको मालूम भी है पांडिचेरी भारत के नक्**शे में** कहां है ।

श्वी रणबीर सिंह : उस वक्त तो मैं कांस्टोट्यू एंट असेम्बली का मेम्बर था जब ये माधुर साहब बच्चे थे। अब ये पूछते हैं पांडिचेरी कहां है, अगर आप पूछते है कहां है तो वह भी बता सकता हूं। अभी सभा के अंदर बोलते हुए कहा कि हम तो अलाहिदा रहना चाहते हैं। मालूम है देश को, देश का इतिहास कोई भूला हुआ नहीं है, इन्होंने 1967 के अंदर जिनकी बड़ी भारी तादाद थी उत्तर प्रदेश में और चौधरी चरण सिंह का सहारा लेकर ये सरकार बनाने चले थे, चौधरी चरण सिंह उनको खा गए।

उपसभापति : चौधरी साहब आप यू०पी० को भूना नहीं सकते ?

श्री रणबीर सिंहः : आपने देखा कि उन्होंने ही सारी बातें ऐसी कहीं।

उपरुभाषति : आप मत कहिए ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मैं सिर्फ उनकी बात का इशारा करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने एक बडा अहम सवाल पेश किया, वरना मेरा कोई इरादा बोलने का नहीं था। हम मानते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी की इस देश के अंदर सबसे बडी जिम्मेदारी है कि प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखे।चंकि केन्द्र के अंदर उनकी सैजारिटी है और दूसरे राज्यों में भी उनकी काफी मैंजारिटी है अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी ही किसी प्रजातंत्र को, जो कोई राज्य चला सकता है, उसको तोड़ना चाहे तो प्रजातंत्र का क्या रह जाएगा ? तो हमारे ऊपर एक दोषारोपण किया है आनन्द साहब ते, वह सही नहीं है। बल्कि वह हमारी दयानतदारी थी कि हमने मौका दिया, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, गवर्नर को सलाह दी कि वह राज्य सरकार बना सकें और अगर सरकार

चला सकते हैं तो चलाएं। लेकिन वह चला नहीं सके । त्री मरिस्वामी ने जितनी बातें कहीं वे कहां तक सत्य हैं या अनिन्द साहब ने जितनी बातें कहीं उनमें कितनी सत्यता है, मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता, लेकिन बहरहाल, उनको 21 दिन का मौका मिला, उस 21 दिन के अंदर मैजारिटी अपनी बना नहीं सके और हालांकि पहने दिन ही जब वे स्पीकर का चुनाव कर रहे थे, उस दिन उनको हराया जा सकता था लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती भी । कांग्रेस पार्टी चाहती थी कि उनको मौका दिया जाए । तो अन्ता डी०एम०के० को मौका दिया, कम्युनिस्ट साथियों को मौका दिया कि अगर पांडिचेरी के अंदर वे अपना शासन चला सकते हैं तो चलाएं, लेकिन जब वे शासन चलाने में नाकामयाव रहे, तो आज वे इस बात की दूहाई दें और कामराज साहब के खिलाफ बात करें--और कामराज सहब को वे यह भूल जाते हैं कामराज तो वह इनसान थे जिन्होंने मख्य मंत्री पद से इस्तीका दिया और इस देश के अंदर कामराज प्लान के तहत दूसरे राज्यों के भी मुख्य मंत्रियों के कइयों के इस्तीके कराए-- तो जो कल तक हमारे नेता थे, वे हमसे अलाहिदा हए उसके कुछ कारण थे, वे हम लोगों से अलाहिदा होकर जा बैठे और हमारे उनके साथियों में महावीर त्वागी जैसे भी थे जो उस कोने में जा बैठे--लेकिन उनको हम नहीं भला सकते ।

अब सरकते-सरकते डूधर आ रहे हैं। हमें क्या मालूम वे हमारे विलक्रुल करीब आ जायं। वे गए, हम नहीं गए। अगर कामराज आएं, हमारे दूसरे नेता कांग्रेस (ओ) वाले आएं, जिनका विश्वास था गांधीवाद में और कांग्रेस की नीतियों में, वे दुवारा हमारे करीब आएं तो उससे हमें क्या गिला हो सकता है, हम तो

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I would like to seek a clarification from you. 1 have got it from the translators that you say that we stand for separation. Is that correct?

SHRI RANBIR SINGH: I said that The Jan Sangh believes that the D.M.K. does not stand for the unity of the country...

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : You didn't say that.

श्री रणवार सिंह : कुछ जक हमको भी है । हमें विश्वास है मारिस्वामी जैसे सदस्यों पर, लेकिन मारिस्वामी की पार्टी में कितनी चलती है यह हम नहीं कह सकते । उनके ऊपर हमें पूरा विश्वास है, लेकिन दूसरे साथियों के बारे में जो इस देश की लड़ाई में दूसरी तरफ थे वे कहां तक इस देश के हित में चलने वाले हैं हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते ।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: In all fairness, the leader of the Party, who happens to be the Chief Minister, had very recently stated categorically in the Madras Assembly that we are for the unity of the country. On top of that, nowhere else but at Allahabad, the sent of U.P., and of all the Prime Ministers of India, and that of my good friend, Mr. Raj Narain, he made a statement in, which he said that if anybody tries to divide the country, he will be the first enemy of (he man who tries to divide the country. Don't believe in what others say... {.Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. 'RAJU): Probably, Mr. Chaudhari wanted such a statement from you.

SHRIS S. MAR1SWAMY: 1 am giving the statement.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मारिस्वामी ने जो बात कही मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन मुझको शक इसलिए हुआ कि आप इतनी दूरी पार करके लखनऊ गए, राज-नारायण से बात करने गए और कल ही राजनारायण ने कहा कि वे चाहते हैं कि विधान सभा भंग हो, वे चाहते हैं कि विधान सभा भंग हो, वे चाहते हैं कि वच्चे इस राज्य को तोड़ें। अब उनका कैसा मन है उसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूं। वे देश को एक रखना चाहते हैं या कई हिस्सों में बंटवारा चाहते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: On the Pondicherry Bill, are all these things necessary?

श्री रणबीर सिंह : उपसभापति जी, जहां तक पांडेचेरी बिल का सम्बन्ध है मैं एक वात निवेदन करूंगा ।

श्री राजनारायणः चौधरी साह्य, एक मिनट। जरा मेरी सफाई सून लीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): No no.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: You have to listen to me. He has yielded the floor to me.

SHRI RANBIR SINGH: It was subject to the permission of the Chair.

भो राजनारायणः श्रीमन्, मैं चौधरी साहब का बड़ा आभारी हूं। वे पालिया-मेंटरी प्रैक्टिस जानते हैं । हमने रिक्वेस्ट किया, उन्होंने मौका दिया। मैं अपनी व्यक्तिगत सफाई में आपसे कह सकता हूं चूंकि मारिस्वामी ने कहा है, हमें भी कहने दें। मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूं, चौधरी साहब की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं। सदन में व बरावर कायम रहें और इस तरह की बातें करते रहें। लेकिन एक बात मैं बिलकुल साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि आज के सत्ताधारी दल को मैं राष्ट्र शतू मानता हूं और इसलिए इस सत्ताधारी दल को हटाने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय विकल्प तैयार करना चाहता हूं । इसलिए हमने प्रयास किया कि जो राष्ट्रोयता में विश्वास करते हैं, जनतंत्र में विष्वास करते हैं, जो असाम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास करते हैं, जो राजनीतिक और आधिक सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण में विश्वास करते हैं, जो समता में विश्वास करते हैं, जो पिछड़ों को विशेष अवसर देकर आगे बढ़ाने में विश्वास करते हैं और माइनारिटीज हैं, मुसलमान हैं, उनकी भाषा और उनके कल्चर को सेफ-गार्ड देने में विश्वास रखते हैं, राष्ट्र की वे तमाम शक्तियां एक साथ जुटें और इस राक्षसी सरकार और राक्षसी पार्टी का खात्मा करें।

इसलिए हमने चरण सिंह का साथ दिया और साथ लिया । हम और चरण सिंह एक साथ हैं और रहेंगे । हम करुणानिधि की इज्जत करते हैं । करुणानिधि साहब ने हमें बतलाया, वह हमारे बुलाने पर इलाहाबाद गये और चौधरी साहब से बात की । (Interruptions)

उपसमाव्यक्ष (श्रीवी० वी० राजू) : यह सफाई देने की क्या जरूरत है?

भी राजनारायन : सुन लीजिए । एक सज्जन ने पूछा करुणानिधि से कि आप तो राम के दुश्मन हैं ।

SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI : Hav© you permitted him to make a speech here'.'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJ (J): Mr. Ranbir Singh has himself yielded place to him.

SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI: He cannot make a speech like that.

श्वी राजन। रायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है । क्या यहां पर कोई सम्मानित सदस्य खड़ा होकर एक सम्मानित राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में अनाप-शनाप कोई बुरी बातें कह सकता है ? करुणानिधि ने उलाई। बादें कह सकता है ? करुणानिधि ने उलाई। बादें कह सकता है ? करुणानिधि ने उलाई। बादें कह सकता है ? मुखालिफ हूं । जो यह कहता है कि मैं राम को गाखी देता हूं वह झूठा है । जो रावण होगा वही राम को गाली देगा । जो रावण होगा, जो दिल्ली के राजा के रूप में बैठेगा या रानी के रूप में बठेगा वह रावण होगा ।

भी रणवीर सिंह : उन्होंने बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें कह दीं जो मुझको भी अपनी सफाई में कहनी होंगी ! आप मुझे इजाजत दो । मामला बहुत पेचीदा है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I cannot give time for this controversy because it is not relevant to the discussion.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : उपसभापति जी, कांग्रेस पार्टी जिल के बहुमत की वजह से आज पांडिचेरी का विला विल पास होगा अगर वह राष्ट्र का विनाश करने की वात करती है ऐसा कर के तो देश को सोचना होगा और सदस्यों को भी सोचना होगा और मैं मानता हूं कि अगर राजनारायण जी की बात में जरा भी तथ्य हो ...

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उपसभाष्यक (श्री वी० बी० राजू) : आप उन का नाम बार बार क्यों लेरहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : इस के बाद यह बाहर ले जाते हैं तो हम से कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारा नाम इस लिए लेते हैं कि तम और सफाई दे दो ।

श्री रणबीर । सह : मैं आप के द्वारा निवेदन कर रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य, जिन का मैं नाम नहीं लुंगा और मैंने तो करणानिधि जी का नाम नहीं लिया वह करणानिधि जी की कोई बात करना चाहें नाम ले कर तो वह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। मैं तो सारे ही मुख्य मंत्रियों की कद्र करता हुं और जो चुने हुए नेता हैं उन सब की कद्र देश को करनी चाहिए और मुझे तो इस का गिला नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हुं कि पांडिचेरी का सवाल जो है वह आज देश के लिए एक अहम सवाल है और बहुत सच्चा सवाल है। एक तरफ तो जैसा कि आनन्द साहब ने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी दूसरी पार्टियों की तरह से जो प्रजातंत्र में सरकार बनती है. जो मक्ति होती है, उस को तोड़ने में साझीदार हुई है, उस की सफाई में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही नहीं है। मैं इस के साथ साथ यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि वह चार पार्टियां हों या 9 पार्टियां हों, अगर वह चुनाव में मात खाती हैं तो उस के बाद उन को दूसरी पार्टियों को काम करने का मौका देना चाहिए । लेकिन जिन को हम ने राय देने का भी हक नहीं दिया, जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, जो हमारे देश के भविष्य हैं, जिन को हमें पढाना चाहिए और आया वह पांडिचेरी के हों या देश के किसी दूसरे हिस्से के हों, और महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी कहा था 1921 के बाद हमेशा हम को यही संदेश दिया कि बच्चों को पढ़ने देना चाहिए और खास तौर पर जिन के अंदर पूरी समझ नहीं है उनको नहीं छेड़ना चाहिए। तो आप अगर उन का आवाहन करते आज हैं तो ऐसा कर के आप राष्ट्र को विनाश की सरफ ले जा रहे हैं, ऐसा कर के आप राष्ट्र को बनाने की तरफ नहीं ले जा रहे हैं। तो मैं इतना ही निवेदन करुंगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी वह पार्टी है जिस ने इस देश के अंदर, पांडिचेरी में भी और इस के दूसरे हिस्से में भी 27 साल तक एक जमा हुआ शासन चलाया और इस के बावजूद चलाया कि विरोधी दल के सदस्य जिन को जनता ने चन कर भेजा बह यहां दस बीसदी का विरोधी दल बना सकते थे चाहे वह राज्य सभा हो या लोक सभा हो, लेकिन उन्होंने वह कभी नहीं बनाया और अगर वह विरोधी दल भी कभी बना तो वह उन लोगों से मिल कर ही बना कि हमारे जो भाई हम से ट्ट कर उधर चले गये और वह उन्होंने ही बनाया। चाहे उन में त्यागी जी थे या राम सूमग सिंह जी थे, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो हम को कहते हैं कि हम राष्ट्र को विनाध की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं वह गलतफहमी में हैं । इस देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी पांडिचेरी को और इस सारे देख को बढाने की तरफ ले जा रही है। इस देश के अंदर जब इंदिराजी प्रधान मंत्री बनीं ...

श्री महावीर त्यागी : गोलियां चलाने से देश नहीं बनता है, बच्चों पर गोलियां चलाना देश को बनाना नहीं है ।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू) : अव आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : वह तो बहुत बड़े नेता हैं । गोलियां चलाना बहुत बुरी बात है यह ठीक है । उपसभाष्यक (श्री वी॰ बी॰ राजू) : अन आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मैं खास तौर पर वित्त मंत्री जी को एक निवेदन करना चाहता ਛ कि पांडिचेरी जितने भी अरसे के लिए केन्द्र के अंतर्गत रहे और जब तक वहां मंत्रिमंडल नहीं बनता उतने अरसे में वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली के पंप लगाये आयं। वैसे वहां जल्दी से चुनाव कराये जायं लेकिन जिस तरह से कामराज जी ने तमिलनाडु में काम किया कि जब वह आंध्र से अलाहिदा हुआ था तो एक डेफिसिट स्टेट था। इतना अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकता था जितने की कि उस को जरूरत थी और उन्होंने थोडे अरसे में ही सवा लाख से ज्यादा बिजली के बंप वहां लगवाये, वह पहला सूबा था जहां यह हुआ । तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहंगा कि वह वहां पर पंप लगवायें । जहां तक खेती का सवाल है खेती की तरक्की के लिए जो मंजूरी है अपर उससे ज्यादा पैसा भी खर्च हो तो उस के लिए यह सदन दुवारा मंजूरी देने में भी प्रसन्तता महसूस करेगा ।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री वो० धी० राजू) : बस, अब खत्म करिए ।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : हमारी पार्टी ने बहुत कम हिस्सा लिया है । सभापति जी, न्याय कीजिए । मैं आपसे न्याय चाहता हूं।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (भी वी• बी॰ राज्) : एक मिनट में कंपलीट कर लीजिए ।

श्री रणभीर सिंह : मैं एक निवेदन कर दूं बाद में खत्म कर दूंगा । जब मावलंकर जी हमारे स्पीकर थे तो वह मिलिस्टरों का टाइम काटकर सारे दलों के सदस्यों को गिनती देख हर दल को उसका हिसाब लगाकर समय दिया करते थे ।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री वी० दी• राजू) ः इस चीज को छोड़ दीजिए ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आपकी मार्फत सभाषति जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वही कन्वैन्णन होनी चाहिए । हमारा कसूर नहीं है कि हम मैज्योरिटी में आ गए । जो माइन्योरिटी में हैं उनको जितना समय आपने दिया है उतना समय हमें नहीं मिला । यह इमारे साथ न्याय नहीं है ।

उपसभाष्यक (श्री बी॰ बी॰ राजू) : आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

भी रणबीर सिंह : आपकी घंटी मुझे समाप्त नहीं करने दे रही है।

उपसभाष्यक (श्री वी० बी० राजू) : आपने 26 मिनट ले षिए ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : कभी राजनारायण जी बोखते हैं तो कभी त्यागी जी बोलते हैं...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० बी० राजू): आप एवजाम्पल न दीजिए।

श्री रणवीर सिंहः मैं एक्जाम्पल तहीं दे रहा हूं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री वी॰ बी॰ राजू): आप खक्ष्म करिए ।

भी रणबीर सिंह : मैं खंत्म कर रहा हूं।

मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन कर रहा था कि हम पांडिचेरी की तरक्की चाहते हैं, देश की तरक्की चाहते हैं। हम यह मानते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर एक आदमी को भी गोली से न मारा जाए लेकिन जो इस देश को तवाह करना चाहते हैं उनका इंतजाम जरूर करना होगा. उनको इजाजत नहीं देनी होगी কি पांडेचेरी के अवाम से या देश के अवाम से वे खेल सकें, चाहे उनका जन्म

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हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ हो, चःहे हिन्दुस्तान के सपूत हों या कपूत हों ।

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अधिष्ठाता जी, पांडिचेरी के वजट पर जो भाषण हुए हैं उनमें बजट की बात कम थी और देश की राजनीति उसके अन्दर ज्यादा आ गई। मुझे इस वाप्त की खुणी है कि इस विवाद से एक बात साबित हई कि अब भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जनतंत्र में तथा पालियामेंटरी सिस्टेम में विश्वास करने लगी है यह खुशी की बात है और इसरी खणी की बात यह है कि कम से कम बिहार के वाक्यात के बाद सी० पी० आई० अब शांतिमय तरीकों की बात करने लगी है परन्तु मुझे ताज्जुब इस बात का है कि यह कामराज का फोबिया उनके दिमाग पर सवार क्यों हो गया है। श्रीमन्, जैसे एक सोतियां डाह होती है वैसे हीसी० पी० आई० समझती है कि उनकी शासकीय कांग्रेस पर मानोपली हो गई है या शादी हो गई है या नाजायज तालकात हो गया है।

श्रीमन्, जव भी कोई कांग्रेस के नजदीक आता है तो उनको डर पैदा हो जाता है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता की अगर पांडि-चेरी में कांग्रेस (ओ) और कांग्रेस (आर) नजदीक आ गए तो सी०पी०आई० के पेट में दर्द क्यों हो गया ? उनको क्यों परेणानी हो गई । यह तो हमारा आपस का झगड़ा है मगर इनका हिसाव तो यह है कि 'वागवां भी खुण रहे और राजी रहे सैय्याद भी' । एकता भी रक्खेंगे और संघर्ष भी करेंगे ।

श्रीमन्, आज उनकी हिप्पोकेसी एक्सपोज हो गई इसलिए उनके पेट में दर्द हो रहा है। 9 पार्टियों ने बैठकर यह सय किया है कि मई 3 को हम गवर्नमेन्ट के खिलाफ मास प्रोटेस्ट करेंगे। केरल में इत्तफाक से उनकी गवर्नमेंट है। कोइ- णिशन गवर्नमेंट में बैठे हैं वहां । वे परेशान हैं केरल में हम क्या करें । वे वहां ताकत में बैठे हैं । वैस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि अगर आपने प्रोटेस्ट किया तो हम उसको मिलता के विपरीत समझेंगे और उसी तरह जवाब देंगे । तो श्रीमन्, यह हो नहीं सकता—ट रन विद द हेयर एण्ड हंट विद द हाउण्ड । यह उनकी चीप पालिसी है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का रिकार्ड है, हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर कि ये ट्रैचरी करते हैं जिसके भी साथ रहते हैं । खैर मैं इस बात पर ज्यादा नहीं जाता ।

इस बजट में एक बहुत बड़ा कांस्टी-ट्युशनल इश्यू हमारे सामने खड़ा हो गया है । यह बजट नयी बात नहीं है । न जाने कितनी जगह प्रेसीडेंट रूल हुए और उन उन स्टेट्स के बजट हमने पास किए । इसको भी पास करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं आएगी ।

श्रीमन, कल मुझे बड़ी खुशी हई, दीक्षित जी ने कहा कि इस पालियामेंटरी सिस्टम को अगर कामयाब वनाना है और देश में जनतंत को मजब्स बनाना है, तो शासकीय दल और विरोधी दल वालों को मिल कर इसको वचाना होगा। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा कि अगर देशों में कैओस हो गया और एनार्की हो गई तो जनतंत्र इस देश के अंदर दफन हो जाएगा। लेकिन शासकीय पार्टी की ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी होती है कि स्वस्थ परम्पराओं का निर्माण करें, जो स्वस्थ परम्पराएं पड़ी हुई हैं उनको मेलटेन करे, उनको निभाएं और उनको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें।

श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं जिस ढ़ंग से प्रेसीडेंट ने आर्डर पास किया, कांसालि-डेटेड फण्ड से पैसा निकालने के बारे में, पांडिचेरी की सरकार का खर्च चलाने के लिये इससे क्या संविधान की मान्यता बढेगी ? सिर्फ एक आर्गमेंट दिया गया कि टाइम की कमी थी दोनों हाऊस नहीं बैठ रहे थे । श्रीमन्, यही एक्सपीडियेंसी की बात अगर थी तो जैसा कि दीक्षित जी कहते हैं कि विरोधी पार्टियों को सह-योग देना चाहिए, फिर इस पौइन्ट पर उन्होंने बिरोधी पार्टियों का सहयोग मांगा था क्या ? 29 तारीख को यहां अपो-जिशन पार्टी के नेताओं को बुला कर कह सकते थे कि हमारे सामने दिवकत यह है कि हम 2 दिन में पास नहीं कर पाएंगे, हालांकि 2-3 दिन के अंदर 29, 30, 31 तारीख के अंदर सारा काम हो सकता था, मगर इनकी नियत करने की होती तब । उन्होंने विरोधी पक्ष का कोई कोआपरेशन नहीं लिया । कोआपरेशन कोई अपने आप तो आएगा नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक टेंडेंसी बन गई है कि--पालियामेन्ट इज बीइंग टेकन फॉर ग्रान्टेड । यह समझते हैं कि पालिया-मेंट से हम पास करा ही लेंगे जो हम चाहेंगे । यह बड़ी खतरनाक चीज़ है और सबसे बड़ा खतरा है पालियामेंटरी डेमो-केसी के लिये । पालियामेंट शुड नाट बी टेकन कॉर प्रांटेड ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : इसके लिए सैजा-रिटी पार्टी के मेम्बर जिग्मेदार हैं क्योंकि वे विलकुल खुशामदी बन गए हैं वरना उनका फर्ज था कि पालियामेंट के हक्क की हिफाजत वे करते ।

श्री नवल किशोर : यह वास मैंने शुरू में कही ही थी मैजारिटी पार्टी की जुम्मेदारी इसमें ज्यादा होती है मगर साथ साथ विरोधी पक्ष की भी अपनी जिम्मे-दारियां होती हैं । ये दो पहिए हैं एक गाड़ी के जिनको साथ साथ चलना पड़ेगा । तो जब 28 तारीख को असेम्बली डिजाल्व 8-12 R.S-S./74

हुई और 29, 30, 31 तारीख, 3 दिन का टाइम हमारे पास था-मैं आपसे साफ कह दूं, हालांकि मामला हाई कोर्ट के सामने सब जुडिस है, मगर जैसा कि जन संघ के साथी माथुर साहब ने कहा कि अगर मान लीजिए, हाई कोर्ट यह फैसला करे कि प्रेसीडेंट का आईर इनवैलिड है या अन्-कांस्टिट्युशनल है, तो यह जो हमारे सामने एप्रोप्रिएणन बिल है, इसकी जो धारा 3 है, इसके अंतर्गत यह समझा जाएगा कि यह ऐक्ट फर्स्ट अप्रैल से लागू हो गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद स्थिति क्या होगी ? क्या यह एप्रोप्रिएशन बिख जिसे आज पार्लियामेंट पास कर रही है, यह उस फैसले को एंटिसिपेट नहीं करता और उसको ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): If anybody goes to the court, do you think the Government should stop functioning?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE: No, Sir, I am not saying that but when you say it will have retrospective effect and again you say that because it is *sub judice*...

मेरी फीलिंग है कि ला मिनिस्टी इसमें सबसे बड़ी दोंधी है---उनकी सलाह पर आईर जो प्रेसीडेंट ने इथ्य किया है उनको इस ला मिनिस्ट्री ने misguide किया है इसलिये Law Ministry is the chief culprit. यह वह काम किया गया है जो कि अन-कांस्टिट्यूशन है, जिससे कि कांस्टिट्युशन के ऊपर भी कुठाराघात होता है और पार्लियामेंट का भी कांटेम्प्ट होता है, क्योंकि इसको बाईपास किया गया है । मझे अफ़सोस इस बात का है कि जव पार्लियामेंट नहीं बैठी होती है। जब 6-7 दिन का ही टाइम रह जाता है बैठने का नोटिस इश्रु हो जाता है मेम्बरों को कि पार्लियामेंट बठने वाली है, तब भी आर्डिनेन्स किए जाते हैं। उसको इश हम

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[Shri Nawal Kishore]

बुरा कहते ही थे मगर इस बार तो कमाल हो गया। एक हाउस बैठा हआ था, राज्य सभा नहीं बैठी थी। ऐसा प्रिसिडेन्ट है 1961 का जब कि उड़ीसा के मामले में शार्ट नोटिस पर राज्य समा बुखाई थी और आज भी बुलाई जा सकती थी, लेकिन वैसा नहीं किया गया। मुझे बजट पर आपत्ति नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इनको प्रोसीजर को मानने में क्या दिक्कत होती है। मैं समझता हं कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोसीजर को मानने में रूलिंग पार्टी का भी मान बढता है, विधान की भी मान्यता बढ़ती है और पालियामेंट का भी मान बढ़ता है। जब एक काम को आसानी से कर सकते हैं तो क्यों न करें। इतनी ही बाल कहनी थी मुझे इस कांस्टीट्युशनल पोइन्ट के बारे में ।

जहां तक बजट का सवाल है, छोटा सा बजट है। यह बात सही है कि पान्डिचेरी पहले फांस के अन्डर थी, अब आजाद हो गयी। उस बहस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता कि किसने उसकी तरक्की के लिये क्या किया। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार को मौका मिला है। कुछ साथियों ने भी आवाज उठाई है कि उस पिछड़ हुए क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ ज्यादा कर सकें तो करे।

श्रीमन्, एक-दो बातें कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूंगा । मेरे मित्र माथुर साहब अभी हैं नहीं । उन्होंने बड़ी शान से कहा कि हम अकेले जाने के आदीं हैं । मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि मेरी याददास्त कमजोर नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में जो राजनीतिक अवसरवादिता बढ़ी है कोई भी पार्टी ईमानदारी से यह नहीं कह सकती कि वह उसका शिकार नहीं बनी है । उस्तर प्रदेश में हमारी गवर्नमेंट थी । 1967 में जनसंघ ने सी०पी०आई० के साथ सांठगांठ की जिस में मेरे भाई राजनारायण भी शामिल थे । उन सबने मिल कर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को गिराया। **एक माननीय सदस्य** वह हमारा फर्ज था।

श्री नवल किशोर : उस समय जनसंघ को सी०पी०आई० से मिलने में, सोणलिस्ट पार्टी से मिलने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं थी । मैं अवसरवादिता की बात कर रहा हूं । इसी जनसंघ ने पंजाब में अकाली दल के साथ सांठगांठ की है । आज बड़ी णान से कहते हैं कि हम अकेले चलने वाले हैं ।

श्री राजनाराधण : वह तो गैर-कांग्रेसवाद की नीति थी ।

श्री नवल किशोर : मेरे दोस्त आनन्द साहब, जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर हैं, चले गये । उन्होंने कहा कि 'जनता ने जिन पार्टियों को ठुकरा दिया' वह अब आंदोलन कर रही हैं । उनको घोखा यह है कि वह कांग्रेस के साथ क्या हो गए वह समझते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में गवर्नमेंट हमारी है । उनसे पूछिए उड़ीसा में 147 के हाउस में उनके 7 आदमी आए हैं, फिर भी उनको जनता ने अपना लिया और जो 71 आदमी बैठे हैं प्रगति पार्टी के विरोध में उनको जनता ने ठोकर मार दी है ।

चौधरी चरण सिंह की 106 आदमियों की पार्टी आई है फिर भी उनको जनता ने ठोकर मार दी है। मगर यू०पी० में सी०पी०आई० के 16 आदमी आये हैं ये 16 आदमी भी अब आये हैं जब कांग्रेस पार्टी की पेट्रोनेज उनके साथ थी। इसी कारण से आये हैं। जनता के रिजेक्ट करने का कोई स्टैंडर्ड है। जाप पांडिचेरी में देखिये, 12 आदमी आये ए०डी०एम०के० के और दो आदमी आये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के। ये कहते हैं कि हमको सरता का शौक नहीं था। अगर नहीं था तो कहते कि ए०डी०एम०के० की सरकार में शामिल नहीं होंगे मगर समर्थन करेंगे। दो आदमी आये, फिर मी उनमें से एक मिनिस्टर

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हो गया। इनको सत्ता का बड़ा शौक है। अगर इंदिरा जी ने इनको ओवलाइज किया होता तो वह एक टकडा भी मांगने के लिए तैयार थे। लेकिन इनको उन्होंने षास नहीं डाली । ये सत्ता के बड़े शौकीन हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी को गाली भी देते हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी की आड में अपनी ताकत को भी बढ़ाते हैं। देश मैं तोड़-फोड़ कराते हैं, डिस-आईर पैदा करते हैं और कहते हैं कि राइट रिअँक्शन तोड़फोड़ कर रहा है। श्रीमन्, आप बहुत पुराने कांग्रेस के सिपाही हैं। पंडित नेहरू कहा करते थे कि 'इंडियन कम्युनिस्ट इज दि बिगेस्ट रिएक्शनरी इन दिस कन्ट्री'। हममें चुंकि आपस में कुछ झगड़ा हो गया इसलिए इनको घुसपैंठ करने का मौका मिल गया। इसलिए देशभवत हो गये। अगर देशभक्तिकी बात की जाए तो देखना होगा कि हिंदुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने आजादी में क्या पार्ट अदा किया है ? आज ये बड़े भारी देशभक्त बने हैं, बडे भारी नेता हैं । वह समझते हैं कि तमाम गाडी कांग्रेस की इन्हीं के बल पर चल रही है। मझे आप माफ करेंगे, सरदार पटेल ने एक मिसाल दी थी मेरठ में जब कांग्रेस सेशन हो रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि एक गाड़ी के नीचे एक कुत्ता जा रहा था; कृत्ता समझा कि गाड़ी मेरे ऊपर ही चल रही है। वह कुत्ता रुक गया, लेकिन गाडी चलती गई।

श्रीमन्, एक बात कहकर समाप्त करता हूं । इनकी शिकायत यह है कि इनकी माइनौरिटी की गवर्नमेंट क्यों खत्म हुई । इनको यह भी शिकायत है कि रुलिंग पार्टी ने कोई आश्वासन दिया था, मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या आश्वासन दिया था या नहीं दिया था, लेकिन ये जो यूनिटी और स्ट्रगल की वात करते हैं, अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी स्ट्रगल की वात कर दी तो क्या हर्ज है ? पांडिचेरी में कोई एवनामेंल कंडी शंस नहीं हैं। वहां पर चूंकि माइनारिटी गवर्न-मेन्ट थी, इसलिए गिर गई। दूसरी पार्टी गवर्नमेंट बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं थी। इसलिए प्रेसिडेंट रूल हो गया। वहां नामेंलसी है। इसलिए मैं इस मांग को बहुत जोरदार घव्दों में दोहराता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोकेसी को चलते रहने देना चाहिए। लिहाजा मेरी यह मांग है कि पांडिचेरी में चुनाव कराया जाए और वह पीपुल्स गवर्नमेंट बने और वहां का इंतजाम बहां के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में हो।

श्री सीताराम सिंह (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, उप-सभाव्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पांडेचेरी के वजट पर इस सदन में चर्चा करते हुए बहुत खेद से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब लोक सभा रही थी तो फिर क्या कारण थे कि सत्ता-रूढ दल के लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति के आदेशा-न सार आडिनेंस पास कराया और पांडिवेरी के बजट के सम्बन्ध में आदेश पास कर-वाया । इससे संकेत मिलता है कि सत्ता-रूढ दल की क्या मन्शा है, क्या नीयत है। जनतंत्र की जो मर्यादायें हैं, जो प्रणाली है उसको दफ़नाया जा रहा है। जब लोकतंत्र, लोकशाही को कायम रखना है জন प्रतिनिधियों के जरिये कोई तो कानून बनाना चाहिए। जनतंत्र में कम से कम कानून का इस्तेमाल होता है, कम से कम आडिनेंस पास होते हैं। तो जहां तक पांडिचेरी के बजट का संबंध है, जब पांडिचेरी पूर्तगालियों के हाथ में था, जब फांस के हाथ में था और उसे उनके चंगुल से मुक्ती मिली तो वहां की जनता यह आणा और उम्मीद करती थी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांडिचेरी की तरक्की होगी, खुशहाली आयेगी। आज भी वहां की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। आज भी जो तरक्की चाहिए, जो खुशहाली चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई है। और बजट की देखने

[श्री सीताराम सिंह]

से लगता है कि उसके साथ दूजा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ।

कथि के क्षेत्र में और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहत कम पैसे का प्राविधान किया गया है। मैं चाहंगा कि इस के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपये की व्यवस्था की जाय जिस पांडिचेरी की तरक्की हो, जिस से से पांडिचेरी में खुशहाली आये और जहां तक विरोधी दलों का सवाल है, सत्तारूढ़ दल का तो यह कार्यक्रम बन गया है कि जहां भी विरोधी दल की सरकार वने बहां वह पैसे से प्रलोभन दे कर, पद का प्रलोभन दे कर किसी तरह से उस सरकार को गिराये। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी विधायक थे चार विधायक जो स्वतंत्र उन को अभी बहुगुणा जी ने अपनीपार्टी मिला लिया। यह क्या भ्रष्टाचार Ĥ है ? क्या यह करप्पान नहीं है ? नहीं का डिफैक्शन बिल पड़ा हुआ आप ਵੈ लोक सभा में । क्या बहमत नहीं सल्तारूढ़ दल के पास कि वह उस को पास कराये। लेकिन वह इस लिए नहीं पास कराया जाता कि उन को आज डिफेक्शन कराने की जरूरत है और उनको की जरूरत आज विरोधी पक्ष को तोडने यह उसे पास नहीं है और इसीलिये करा रहे हैं।

श्रीपन्, मैं अंतिम निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी पांडिचेरी में चुनाव करा कर वहां लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन किया जाय ताकि वहां का विकास हो और वहां की समृद्धि हो और वहां की जनता खणहाल हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are today discussing the Budget of Pondicherry, at a time when the ruling party and the Government at the Centre are pursuing policies which will ultimately destroy all the democratic traditions and institutions in this country. The propriety of the order issued by the President authorising the Pondicherry administration to draw certain sums from the Consolidated Fund has been very effectively challenged in Parliament. The Government have been put on the dock, so to say, and they have been put in a very tight spot by the opposition by exposing the illegality of the Presidential Order. The Government is continuing on the war path in open defiance of Parliament. The basic malady is that there is a progressive decline in the functional role of Parliament. The Taw Minister the other day cut a very sorry figure when he tried to wriggle out of a very inconvenient situation imposed on him by Madam Prime Minister. It was a pathetic sight to see a person of his legal eminence fumbling so badly and parrot-like repeating the words handed over to him by some higher-up in the Government. It was a very sad sight indeed. Mr. Gokhale's eminence is on record. J find from the 'Indian Express' of New Delhi dated 6th April. 1974 that he had submitted his resignation. But in Parliament he comes and gives some other view which has been handed over to him. I am not going into the details of the Presidential Order, because I want to concentrate on the Budget as such.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Personally he is a man of high scruples.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: If this is high scruple, I beg to differ. The cancerous growth of autocratic and antidemocratic postures by the ruling party, particularly by its leader, Mrs. Gandhi, I think, is the greatest truth of

1974. The disease has really become so malignant. Today I have got a telegram from Kerala signed by Shrimati K. R. Gouri, MLA, Shri K. M. George, MLA, Shri Sivramabharathy, MLA, Mr. Johan Manjooran, MLA and Mr. Wellington MLA. I would like to read it, because this has relevance to the type of problem that we find in Pondicherry. The telegram reads: ----

"Indiscriminate official transfers stop undue interference by Govt, stop Election malpractices feared lrrikur byelection stop Ruling party candidate favoured stop request interference and direct supervision stop Ensure free fair election."

Here is a case of by-election in Kerala.

SHRI RANBIR SINGH: What is its relevance?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: I will show the relevance. Here is a by-election being fought in Kerala by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) candidate, Mr. E. K. Nayanar. He is contesting the ruling party candidate. Even in Kerala which is relatively peaceful, here is an attempt by the ruling party and the Government to interfere with free and fair elections.

Indiscriminate transfers of officers are taking place. Malpractices are being continuously adopted. The rigging of elections in West Bengal, UP and Orissa is there. This is being repeated all over the country. In this Appropriation Bill there is a provision for election. What type of election this ruling party is going to conduct in Pondicherry? They have been defeated there. They intervened in the local politics within a few days after the Ministry fell. All this is 9-12 R.S.S/74

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point in providing a nominal sum for election because I fear that if the Kerala situation is going to be repeated, if rigging just as in West Bengal, Orissa and UP is to be there, if murder of democracy is going to be there, it wil be the end of democracy in this country. I would like to give a warning that unless they change their policies, unless they retrace their anti-democratic policies, we will not have another opportunity to discuss any budget of any Union territory.

Now, I would come to the Budget proper. Pondicherry is a Union territory, which has one of the highest density of population. According to the 1961 Census, the density of population per square kilometre was 780 which increased to 983 in 1971. I would like to specify that Mahe, one part of Pondicherry, is an area of hardly nine square km. but in nine square km. lives a substantial population and the density per square km. in Mahe in 1961 was 2165 which increased to 2570 in 1971, one of the highest density of population possibly in the world. What are the problems of Pondicherry Union territory as a whole? 15.46 per cent of the total population is Scheduled Castes. Agricultural population, according to the 1971 Census, was 46,275. Cultivators were only 16,709. There is a permanent agricultural labour population, which is a very important feature. Similarly, fishing, livestock and forestry account for hardly 7,212 people. Manufacturing processes and then household industry account for hardly 22718 people. In the agricultural sector, a substantial Harijan population lives, which is an agricultural labour population. We find a total neglect of agricultural operations in the State by the Central Government and by the Union territory Government. 1 would like the hon. Minister to make

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian] a note of it the net area sown in Pondicherry declined from 31523 hectares in 1970-71 to 31,460 hectares. The net area under irrigation also declined - canals from 11143 hectares to 11026 hectares; tanks from 5516 to 5490 hectares. There was also a decline in tubewclls. The net area under irrigation through canals, tanks and tubewells declined during 1971-72. This is the story. Groundnut production in Pondicherry which was 5806 metric tonnes in 1970-71 declined to 5777 metric tonnes in 1971-72. Even in the case of groundnut we see a decline in the area sown.

Let us now look at the Budget provision. Minor irrigation has a lower provision as compared to the revised estimate of 1973-74, which was Rs. 31.45 lakhs.

But in the new Budget being discussed today there is reduction in minor irrigation expenditure to Rs. 19.37 lakhs. This is the evidence that I put forward about the gross neglect of Pondicherry by the Central Government.

Even in the case of fisheries, compared to the revised estimate you find practically In the case of very marginal increase. Public Health there is virtual stagnation. If you look into the various statistics given by the Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation for the Union territories, you find that the number of urban hospitals remains static. There were 20 rural dispensaries in 1970 but their numbers declined to 19 in 1972. How does their number decline? It is an area which is grossly under-fed, which is neglected in terms of medical health. The number of rural health centres in 1967 was 12 but their number came down to 11 in 1972 and this number remains continously static. What does the Budget do? The Budget does not provide

adequate resources for even public health.

Let us take the unemployment figure. According to the Bureau of Statistics and Evaluation, the total number of people on the live register of employment exchanges increased from 7,034 in 1967-68 to 10,962 in 1971-72 but the number of placement effected was only 573. In 1967-68 it even declined. While the unemployment increased the number of placement decreased from 573 in 1967-68 to 398 in 1971-72.

Now let us look into the Budget provisions. Under the total Revenue account you find under Labour and Employment in the 1972-73 accounts a sum of Rs. 12.12 lakhs was spent. But in 1973-74 the Budget estimate amount was reduced to Rs. 8.25 lakhs. And today in 1974-75 the Budget estimate presented to Parliament in the Rajya Sabha today the estimate is only Rs. 8.94 lakhs. There is gross under-estimation of the need for development of potentialities. While the unemployment rate increases without any bounce. while the new placements are decreasing, the Government spends reduced amount labour on and employment. (Time bell rings.)

I am now referring strictly to relevant points. Therefore, you should have some pity on those who speak relevant points. Let us look into the question of wages of agriculture labour. I refer to dominant agricultural population. Even the daily wage rates of agriculturists and skilled labourers remained more or less static during the entire period 1967-68 to 1971-72 for which figures In the case of are available. ploughman the daily wage rate of Rs. 3.48 in 1967-68 increased in 1971-72. after two years of Garibi Hatao. to Rs. 13.83 per day. In the case of sowing and transplantation, again, you find in men it rose from Rs. the case of 2.47 in 1967-68 to Rs. 3.51 in 1971-72 while in the case of agricultural labour in Kerala and Bengal who fought

innumerable struggles their wages are ranging between Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, and sometimes even more. The poor agricultural population in Pondicherry has been exploited by the landlords of that area and mitigated by the Central Government or the Union territory government. 1 can give you the figures about reapers, harvesters, herdsmen etc. You find general stagnation in the increase of money wages of agricultural labour. In fact, the real wages have declined very often. Sir, I have said about agriculture. Now if you look into the industrial sector, you will find that in the case of cotton yarn, which is an important area for Pondicherry, the production of cotton yarn has decreased from 1970 to 1971; 1,105 thousand kilograms

of cotton yarn was produced in 1970, but its production fell to 1,067 thousand kilograms in 1971. Similarly in the case of handloom, which is a very important industry providing employment potential, what is the picture? There is a continuous erosion of not only the whole industry but also of the real wages of the employees and of the employment potential. In 1961-62 the production of the handloom industry in the co-operative fieldparticular mention should be made of the co-operative field-was 778.000 metres of cloth. But in 1970-71-that is the latest figure available - hardly 160,000 metres of handloom cloth was produced. There is a continuous erosion of the whole industry. Industry has been completely shattered, but the rulers, the Badshahs at the Centre, continue to fiddle with political power, continue to rig elections. They have no heart to look into these problems and increase the allocations for Pondicherry. You do not find in the Budget any attempt to change this phenomenon.

Lastly, if you look into public works and road transport, it is very interesting. In the case of roads and bridges, there is a decline in the budgetary allocation this year as compared to last year. Let the Minister deny it. In 1973-74 Revised Estimates, for roads and bridges in Pondicherry an amount of Rs. 31-81 lakhs was provided. But in the new budget now given to us, they have reduced the allocation to Rs. 28--5 lakhs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Kindly make your last point.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: I am concluding. I can understand they have no interest in the development of industry and agriculture. Even in matters like art and culture, the provision has declined. From Rs 5'08 lakhs in the Revised Estimates of 1973-74, it is reduced lo Rs. 4 1 lakhs.

My last point is, while industry, agriculture, road transport, public health and so on are being neglected by the Central Government, you find another process which substantiates my major point which 1 made in the beginning of my speech, that is, the Government is on a war-path, destroying and murdering democracy, because in the budget given to us for Pondicherry, the allocation for police has been substantially increased. While you find reduction in expenditure in all the important economic sectors, for police they have given more resources. The expenditure on police in 1972-73 was Rs. 37-17 lakhs. It increased in the Budget Estimate of 1973-74 to Rs. 43:97 lakhs. But by the time the Revised Estimate was made, there was a further increase to Rs. 45 '47 lakhs. The cheerful expansion of expenditure on police, the repressive arm of the Government, has gone up to Rs. 5078 lakhs in the Budget Estimate now

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian] given to us. Should Parliament sanction such type of budgetary allocations which neglect industry, agriculture, public health and roads but which provide for increased amounts for the repressive arm of the Government, the police? Not only that, if the police expenditure only had been increased, we could have understood their character. But they have also provided more money for jails. Jail expenditure has increased from Rs. 2-41 lakhs in 1972-73 to Rs. 2-73 lakhs. If you go to Pondicherry during the next election, you may be put in jail because they have provided enough room and expenditure for jails but no money for drinking water, no money for proper transportation and so on. That is why I say that as in the Jrikkur byelection which they are going to trample upon, as in Bihar, U.P. and Bengal, they should not deal with these things on a warpath. I give them a warning. Let them worry about the economic problems of the people poverty, unemployment and prices. Let them allocate better resources for the neglected people of Pondicherry. That is what they should do if they have any responsibility as a Government. Thank you.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, even though the Budget for 1974-75 for Pondicherry alone is under discussion now. we have crossed a lot into the provisions of the Appropriation Bill, and naturally so, because we may not be discussing the Appropriation Bill separately. There is a political importance for this discussion because this discussion has come on the taking over of the powers of the Ministry in Pondicherry by the Administrator of the Union Territory. As was stated by the honourable Mr. Mari-swamy, it was not as if Pondicherry was having any permanent administrative set-

up or a continued administrative peace; whatever be the allegations and the counter-allegations that have been made against the DMK, one has got to say that for some time the DMK did provide a stable administration to that State and it was on account of cross benchers that the DMK administration came to a standstill and they had to honourably withdraw. The honourable Mr. Mari-swamy gave reasons for the defeat of the DMK in Pondicherry elections. It was not as if the DMK itself was not aware that they may possibly lose, and terribly lose, in the elections in Pondicherry, but the important political phase that developed in the south and was projected probably at Coimbatore, in the Pondicherry Union Territory was an alliance between the New and Old Congresses popularly called in Tamil Nadu as the Kamaraj-Tndira alliance. This attempt of the grand alliance has been given the grave by not only the people of Pondicherry but also the people of Coimbatore and it is on account of that fact that both the DMK as well as the new grand alliance have lost and that Section 1 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 had to be resorted to and the Administrator had to take over the powers of the administration of the State. The provisions of the Appropriation Bill in pursuance of the Budget that is likely to be passed by Ibis honourable House are particularly criticisable so far as the provisions contained in Clauses 3 and 4 thereof are concerned. These Clauses are being criticised quite a lot in the other House and largely by the honourable Members of this House also. I would submit that the Presidential Order of the 29th March 1974 was violative of the statutory provisions contained in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963; various sections thereof like Sections 18, 29, 32 were all dearly and plainly offended and.

it is something surprising and shocking that anybody associated with the Ministry or Law and Justice or the Ministry of Home Affairs should have thought of giving clearance to such a Presidential being issued. Order Certainly. therefore, neither the provisions of Section 56 of the Government of Union Teiritoiies Act 1963 or Article 239 of the Constitution itself would warrant the promulgation of such an Order. You, Sir, would know that the provision contained in Section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act is a provision analogous to Article 356 of the Constitution. We are all familiar with the provisions contained in article 356 when the administration of a State is taken over by the President and is entrusted to the Governor and all the legislative functions vest in the honourable Houses of Parliament. Instead of Parliament being taken into confidence and instead of Parliament being taken into account for the purposes of passing the contents of that Presidential Order, a mere executive and administrative order has been issued and the result is- I want to say it plainly-that the privileges of Parliament have been violated. It has been stated in no less a book than May's Parliamentary Practice, Eighteenth Edition 71, at page 64, that the financial power of Parliament is a financial privilege-a privilege which consists of rights which are absolutely necessary Parliamentary for the discharge of functions. These privileges have been termed by May's Parliamentary Practice as necessary complements of Parliamentary functions. It is a breach of privilege of Parliamentary authority that is projected in the Presidential Order of 29th March, 1974. The Lok Sabha was in session and a Resolution at least could have been moved in the Lok Sabha, if a Bill as such could not be introduced and passed by both th; houses of Parlia-

That aspect is also dealt with ment. by no less book than the one to which I have earlier referred. This is dealt with by May's Parliamentary Practice under Chapter on Parliamentary Rights. There has always been a legislative authorisation of charges, expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund being provided for by a Resolution of the House of Commons in England. It could at least have been brought to the notice of the Lok Sabha by an official Resolution, moved by the Government for sanction subject to statutory acceptance to be acquired later. That could have been done. Instead of that we see that a mere Presidential Order has been issued and the powers of Parliament have been eroded thereby.

1974-75

Sir, I would speak only of one more aspect before I close. I do not know why any more, many of these Union Territories should be kept as Union Territories. Under the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, there were two types of States and two types of We had first class Union Territories. States in A States and second class States in B States. We had Union Territories in Schedule 'C at that time and Union Territories in 'D' now repealed. It was existing at that time. Today we also are having nine Union Territories listed in the Schedule to the Constitution of which Delhi could be tolerated and so also Andaman and Nicobar Island and Laksha Dweep on account of the fact that they are not parts of the mainland. For that reason they have to be continued as Union Territories. But. Sir, there are other Union Territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. It is my respectful submission that it should be j considered as to how far these Union I Territories should be retained at all.

[Shri K. Chandrasekharan]

There is another aspect as regards the Union Territory of Pondicherry with which we are directly concerned at present. That Union Territory consists of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yeman. All these are not contiguous. They are miles apart. Though three portions are situated in enclaves in the State of Tamil Nadu, the territory of Mahe is an enclave of Kerala State. Mahe is very thickly populated as referred to by hon. Member Dr. K. Mathew Kurian. The population is about 25,000 people and it is about 9 kilometers. It has always been the feeling of the people of Mahe that they have been neglected by the Government of Pondicherry.

1 would, therefore, appeal to the Government to see that the aspirations and the needs and the demands of the people of Mahe, particularly when it is ruled under Section 51 of the Union Territories Act, are met as early as possible. It is the desire of the people of Mahe that they should be taken out of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and that area of Mahe be merged with the State of Kerala. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the debate has been quite extensive and it has mostly been dominated by political overtones and you will agree that I would not like to go into the political overtones of the debate. But there are one or two points on which some clarification is necessary.

Firstly, Sir, about the charge of toppling that has been made, I wish only to convey here that the election results themselves indicate the very tenuous nature of the situation of the parties and, therefore, it is quite clear that in situation like this a thing like this has happened and the honourable Member can draw their own conclusion as far as the role of the parties this way or that way is concerned. But the very fact that it was such a tenuous result showed that a thing like this was about to happen and that has happened.

Then, Sir, the other thing was about the leakage of the Budget which the honourable Member, Shri S. S. Mariswamy, has mentioned. Sir, I have got some facts here and I would like to place them before the House.

On the morning of the 27th March, before the former Chief Minister rose to deliver his Budget speech, Sir, it was alleged by Shri Farooq Maricar, an MLA, that there had been leakage of the Budget and he contended that the Budget documents came into his possession on the previous night. Sir, this was vehemently denied on the floor of the Assembly itself and a demand for an inquiry was turned down by the Speaker. Sir, a report on this has been submitted by the Pondicherry government to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, I am also informed that the speech was finalised only on the night of the 26th March, 1974, and the printing was done in the early hours of the 27th March, 1974, under the usual security precautions. There is, therefore, no question of the Budget Speech falling into the hands of anybody on the previous night. This has also been stated.

SHRI M. KAMALANATHAN: Was it categorically denied that it was not leaked?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes, Yes. Then, Sir, the other point made by the honourable Members was...

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, for the information of the honourable Minister, I would say that the ruling party, the then ruling party, had accepted the leakage. The allegation is about the leakage and it is well-known and they have accepted it. They have accepted that there was leakage and they have said that it is not a fault of theirs, but it is a fault of the Opposition to have raised it !

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, this is the official position which has been conveyed to me by the Government of Pondicherry and I can only say...

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, I am not disputing what the Minister is saying.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): You are saying something about the report on this?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, Sir. The report has been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Pondicherry Government on the whole situation.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, I am not disputing the statement of the honourable Minister. Out what I am saying is the other side of it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Apart from this, Sir, there is the other question. It is unfortunate that the Pondicherry Budget should have come to this House, should have come to the Parliament.

It is also unfortunate, Sir, that imme diately after the- General Election being held there the Government had to fall and the Assembly had to be dissolved. And, Sir, it will be for the Election Commission to decide how quickly they can have election. It is not only the wish of the House but also the wish of the Government that a democratic gov ernment should be formed there as early as possible. A

With regard to some of the legal points that have been raised here. I can only repeat what the Law Minister had stated here and also in the other House. I can do no better than repeat what he has already indicated there. After giving his arguments, he has said: "1 am fully convinced that what the Government has done is not only correct under the circumstances but is also legal and constitutional. The Presidential Order itself takes into account the fact that Parliament will deal with this matter. . ." The Order states that it is only an interim order for removal of certain difficulties and not to bypass Parliament. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): I hope the Law Minister has read this in this House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Yes. I am reading from the speech that he delivered.

It is also known that the Assembly was dissolved on 28th March and also that the Government here got the necessary papers on the 29th March, Sir, there are certain procedures which have to be followed. All the financial statements were in English only and the Demands for Grants were in English and Tamil. They had to be translated into Hindi. These facts also have been given by the Law Minister, indicating that in the very extraordinary situation in the Pondicherry Assembly it had to be dissolved; there was no other way out except the Order by the President. He has indicated very cryptically there that had the Assembly been dissolved on the 30th or 31st March then what would have been the situation, because it is a very extraordinary matter.

Sir, apart from these, certain points have been made about financial allocations. My very great friend, Dr. Mathew Kurian, is a very able researcher; he can [Shri K. R. Ganesh] get any figures any time and put before us. We have to take some time to go into those figures...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: All these are from Government records. SHRI K. R. GANESH: I agree .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): He is more an economist than a politician...

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is very difficult to defeat him in that...

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: If these figures are not correct, -you may say that it is so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): He is giving you compliments; he is not criticizing you.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, for instance, let us begin with the provision for Health. In the revised estimates, the provision for overall Health is Rs. 2 crores and 32 lakhs. In the Budget estimates it is Rs. 2 crores and 52 lakhs. This is a little more than in the revised estimates. As far as Roads & Bridges are concerned, the provision in the Budget estimates of 1974-75 is more than the Budget estimate of 1973-74. The revised estimate is slightly more because of certain demands which had to be met. You will find that everywhere this is so. It just cannot happen like that. For instance, he said that this extra expenditure is for the modernisation of housing and welfare schemes for the I may mention that when he Police. was the Home Minister of the D.M.K. Government in Pondicherry-he was the D.M.K. Member then; later on he changed allegiance-he had met me and pressed very hard that as far as the police in Pondicherry was concerned, personal satisfaction was very low. It was necessary that more funds were provided for the modernisation of housing and welfare schemes for the police. Apart from this, in the Plan itself, a plan outlay of 400 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission. It is an all time high allocation. The Planning Commission has allocated 5 25 crores out of which 4 crores are by way of grants from the Centre and 1 25 crores have to be raised by the territory Government.

As far as education is concerned, 262 78 lakhs of rupees have been provided and the share of education comes to $17-5^{\circ}$,', of the total budget. The percentage of literacy in the union territory is 46% as against the national average of 29-34%. It is proposed to set up a Central University in Pondicherry during the Fifth Plan period.

In health also, the per bed per capita in Pondicherry is much higher than in many parts of the country. The health budget also has got a larger provision. Also, there is a proposal to set up a thermal plant. The Planning Commission has agreed to the proposal in prin-Nobody would deny that more ciple. allocations have got to be given and more rapid development must take place. This budget was made by the popular Government then in Pondicherry in which certain changes have been made during the short time. With these words, I commend the Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): Now, you may move the Bill.

THE PONDICHERRY APPROPRIA-TION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move: "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and