

[The Vice-Chairman]

rupees ten thousand the payments shall be made in Government bonds

Provided also that in the case of non-Indian shareholders any amount paid shall not be allowed to be remitted abroad' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI-MATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) The question is.

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Schedule was added to the Bill

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

SHRI Y B CHAVAN Madam, I move

'That the Bill be passed'

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA The massive majority is becoming very costly to the nation, I must say

SHRI D THENGARI. I want to ask only one specific point The protection of Industrial Disputes Act is withdrawn Actually we have requested that it should be restored But till then what is the alternative machinery that the Government wants to set up? What is the alternative arrangement that the Government wants to make for the redressal of grievances and protection of their interests? Because, if one protection is withdrawn, some alternative machinery must be set up What is the Government contemplating in that respect?

SHRI Y B CHAVAN I think on this matter you can come to me and we will discuss it

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI-MATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V B RAJU), in the Chair]

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration "

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs 48.97 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on 29th August, 1972 and expenditure of Rs 167 lakhs charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demands Statements laid before the House on 22nd August 1972 As full explanations have already been given in that statement, I would confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the important items for which provisions have been sought for in the present batch of the Supplementary Demands

The amounts included in this batch represent the unavoidable minimum additional requirements which have arisen after the passing of the Budget for 1972-73 Of the total Supplementary estimates of Rs 48.99 crores, Rs 14.42 crores are on Revenue Account Rs 34.57 crores are on account of capital expenditure and the disbursement of loans and advances

Of the total Supplementary estimates of Rs 14.42 crores on Revenue Account I may mention that Rs 10.70 crores are required for transitional payments to the former rulers consequent on the abolition of their privy purses etc. Rs 1.95 crores for liquidation of a part of the excess liability of the River Steam Navigation Company over the value of assets transferred to the Central Inland Water Transport

Corporation on its formation and Rs 143 crores towards reimbursement to the Railways of arrears of expenditure on deployment of Railway Protection Special Force Battalions in Assam. Of the total Supplementary estimates of Rs 34.57 crores on the Capital side Rs 32.15 crores are for investment in the General Insurance Corporation consequent on the Nationalisation of the General Insurance business and Rs 1.67 crores for investment in the equity capital of the Bharat Heavy Plastics and Vessels Limited by conversion of loans into equity.

Six token Supplementary Votes of Rs 1,000 each, two under the disbursement of loans and advances and four towards other items have also been sought. These items have been explained in detail in the respective Demands. The expenditure on these items during the current year is expected to be met from the Savings within the respective grants.

The net cash outgo arising from these Supplementary estimates will be Rs 47.32 crores only as Rs 1.67 crores will be set off on account of conversion of loans into equity.

The question was proposed.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu) Mr Vice-Chairman, This Appropriation Bill is for authorisation to withdraw about Rs 48.98 crores from the Consolidated Fund against payments referred to here. Out of Rs 48.96 crores Rs 36 crores are on account of Capital Outlay. The Minister while introducing the Bill, clarified how this capital outlay is being distributed. She has said that about Rs 14 crores are on the revenue side. If you analyse demand-wise you will see that Demands 40 and 44 can be combined because both fall under the Home Ministry namely police and revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In a democratic set up of a country out of Rs 48.96 crores about Rs 11 crores are allotted for police and Home Ministry.

3 P.M.

Does it show, Sir, that this amount is to improve the democracy of ours

or consolidate the party in power by using the Home Ministry and the police against the political parties and the people of this country? This is a point for clarification.

Sir, if at all we are interested in our country, whatever we expend should generate employment, because unemployment is raging in the country. Not only the Prime Minister, but others also, the Members of Parliament also, realise how difficult it would be in the future to control the working classes and the other poorer sections. Statistics have revealed that not less than 50 per cent of the people of this country draw less than 50 paise a day. Is it for this purpose that the country got freedom and got rid of the outsider? Even after 25 years of independence, 60 per cent of the people live on 50 paise a day. But as Members of Parliament we are getting Rs 51 a day apart from our salaries. Certainly, Sir, the eyes of the people are wide open today. Therefore Sir, anything that comes from the Government through the Finance Ministry on the budgetary account, I think, ought to be to improve the employment potential in the country. But it is not so.

Sir, against Demand No 7 for Education they say they have voted for Rs 1,000/- You know Sir although you are sitting there today, what the educational policy of our country is. Have we removed illiteracy? Sir, I remember soon after independence when, under the leadership of the greatest democrat Shri Nehru, the first Education Minister, Abul Kalam Azad took over charge, he said, "It is not so easy to remove illiteracy from this country unless you give me Rs 4,000 crores." How many thousands of crores have we spent so far? But Sir have we removed illiteracy? No. Illiteracy is still there in the country. Why? Because it is in the interest of the political parties and because we, the political parties go and exploit the illiterate people for our votes. Those who are above 21 years of age have got

[Shri T. V. Anandan]

the voting right under the Constitution and therefore, we go to them and take advantage of their illiteracy and exploit them. I am not criticising the ruling party, but the entire party system in the country, because the political parties exploit the illiteracy of these people for their own good.

Sir, the educational policy in the country is not sound. There are certain statutory safeguards and other things. But, what have we done for adult education? Has any body or any State cared for adult education? No. Even though free education has been introduced in some States. Is this nominal amount of Rs. 1,000/- going to solve the problem?

Sir, free education has been introduced in some States and in Tamil Nadu, free education is there up to the PUC level. But, after PUC does any poor man send his son for higher education? No. Why? It is because of the fact that there is what is called the capitation fee which is very well known to every one. Even the political parties MLAs and MPs demand something like ten thousand rupees for a seat in a medical college! This happens in Tamil Nadu. Sir, today it is happening in Tamil Nadu: ten to fifteen thousand rupees for a seat in a medical college and ten thousand rupees for other college seats! Is it fair? Is it for this that we got freedom and independence for, our country? Sir, it is a very sorry state of affairs in the country.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: No point of order. I am not referring to anybody.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: Sir, Mr. Anandan has specifically said that he will get a medical college seat for Rs. 10,000 in Tamil Nadu. Mr. Anandan, can you give a specific case with specific particulars?

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Surely.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: Without any basis you are making an allegation. You are coming from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: I have the honour to belong to Tamil Nadu. The hon. Member who is the leader of the D.M.K. in the Rajya Sabha knows pretty well, if he opens his conscience, that . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: You please answer me. You have levelled a specific allegation that you can get a medical student admitted in Tamil Nadu for Rs. 10,000. Have you got any specific particulars? Please give me.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: If he goes to the MLAs of the party to which my hon. friend belongs, and questions them, they will themselves expose . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: Which MLA? 'Some' MLAs, you are saying . . .

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Then, coming to the . . .

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: If you make any allegation in the august House, you must come prepared with all particulars. Without any basis and without any foundation, and without any material, you are making allegations against the Government . . .

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE (Uttar Pradesh): These are not 'allegations'; these are facts.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: What are the facts? you tell me the exact facts. I am asking for particulars . . .

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: It is a fact . . . (Interruptions). Three baskets of mango fruit from Salem got a candidate admitted . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. A. KRISHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu): That happened during Kamraj's period . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI T V ANANDAN: Kamraj is the greatest man in the country today . . . (*Interruptions*). Sir, coming now to . . .

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: We know both of you . . .

SHRI T V. ANANDAN: We know your entire group here . . .

SHRI K A KRISHNASWAMY: Kamraj was mainly responsible for all these things .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V B RAJU): Please do not interfere . . .

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: You ask him to withdraw his remarks . . . (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU). Please allow him to have his say. You have had an opportunity to speak.

SHRI T. V ANANDAN: Now, coming to the point, the Ministry of Finance has got an allotment of Rs 4 lakhs and 62 thousand. Sir, how lethargic is the attitude of the Government of the day with regard to its own servants, employees of the Central Government? I think there is a demand every day, every hour, every month, in this country for an interim relief. The other House and this House also tackled this problem, and yesterday it was replied that the matter has been referred to the Pay Commission Sir, if this is the attitude of the Government of the day towards its own employees, about the payment of interim relief, it really reveals that the Government of the day is not interested in solving the grievances of their own staff. Sir, if the Central Government employees do not exert their best, I ask you: *Can this Parliament function? Can this democracy function in this country?* Therefore, Sir, they have grossly omitted this anticipated estimate in this grant of Rs 4,62,000. Sir, I know there was a controversy. Even this morning the Labour and Employment Minister was talking to the members of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry.

He says the question of bonus to the Central Government employees will be considered by the Pay Commission. May I ask whether any terms of reference were given to the Pay Commission for consideration of payment of bonus to the Central Government employees? The question of bonus came only in 1971 and this Pay Commission was appointed in 1969. In April also when the terms of reference were modified and sent to the Pay Commission by the Prime Minister she did not include the question of payment of bonus to the Central Government employees. How deliberate a misleading is it for the Labour Minister in the Houses of Parliament to say that the question of bonus will be tackled by the Pay Commission? It is not so, Sir.

Here also I may suggest the most important sector of the Central Government employees are the railwaymen who are the backbone of this country's progress. Was it not admitted on the floor of the House that the railwaymen were performing wonderful work in the recent Indo-Pakistan struggle? How bravely they confronted the guns and the bombs? They are the people who have sacrificed much and yet they have been denied the bonus. When the question arose in this House and in the other House the Labour Minister said that it will be considered when the Bonus Act is being amended. The Bonus Act is being reviewed in a Committee and to that Committee also this question was not referred. I would say that in the interests of the country, in the interests of this democracy, in the interests of the leaders who have sacrificed everything for this democracy you must quickly solve this problem of railwaymen. I would suggest here for the consideration of the Prime Minister and the Government, although this bonus question is not under consideration with reference to the railwaymen, as a notional grant the Prime Minister can say that the Puja festival advance which the railwaymen are getting will be converted into a Puja Bonus. It will not come to more than four per cent. If the

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Prime Minister does this, she will become the beloved Prime Minister, the greatest Prime Minister of the country because the backbone of the progress and the economy of the country is the railwaymen. Otherwise there is a grave danger facing the country. If the railwaymen so far in the last 114 years have never gone on strike on an all-India level, on this issue of bonus the consolidated opinion is so great that nobody can prevent them after September. Before the Puja holidays I want the Prime Minister to give her consideration for the conversion of this festival advance into a bonus. It may not work out to more than 4 per cent which is the minimum bonus that is now being given.

Then I come to Demand No. 58 of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As you are aware we have given a very solemn assurance to the people of the country after independence that every village in the country will be electrified. In the Gandhi Centenary year we said that not less than 100,000 villages will be electrified but have we fulfilled that promise to the people? We have not. Here also what is happening? The Tamil Nadu Government came forward and said that the last village in Tamil Nadu has been electrified. I had recently paid a visit to a village in Tamil Nadu about 35 miles away from the city of Madras. It is village No. 113 with the name of Imili and I found there were only five lights in all although there were 80 homesteads. For 80 homesteads there are five lights and we do propaganda that all the villages in Tamil Nadu have been electrified, that Tamil Nadu leads all other States in India in the matter of rural electrification. Sir, electrification is very necessary. If we go to Russia—I have been to Russia—what do we find? What is communism? Communism is nothing but the electrification and its application to the working class. We are very close collaborators of the Russian people. The USSR it is said, are our advisers. My hon. friend and colleague, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, is not

here now, but he has got a different opinion now. Recently in the last one month there have been internal differences. However, electrification is good for the country. Our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who wanted to introduce mixed economy in the country, also stressed the importance of electrification.

However, Sir, that will succeed because the entire world adopts what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in those days, although we have forgotten mixed economy and co-existence. But Mr. Nixon has adopted this policy; he has gone to China and to Russia and these three nations are uniting together so that universal peace—Gandhiji dreamt of universal peace—may prevail in course of time.

Now, Sir, in irrigation and power our Governments have utterly failed. They have not taken the first steps of electrifying all the villages. Unless electrification takes place, industrial development cannot take place. All industrial development takes place only in cities and so there is the exodus of people from the rural areas to the cities. On account of this slums are created in the cities. And then in the Legislatures Members ask why the slums have been created. We talk of industrial development. But by developing cities only you cannot solve the problem. Villages must be developed. There must be a statutory rule made that in future no city will be developed, that industrial development will not be confined to cities and that industrial development should take place only in those villages where the population is not less than 10,000. We must take a stand which is diametrically opposite to the stand we have taken in the last fifteen years. That is what Mahatma Gandhi said. He suggested cottage industries. If we adopted that, I think in these twenty-five years we could have solved the problems, and there would not have been this Crash Programme costing Rs. 50 crores. Have we spent this Rs. 50 crores to find employment for the unemployed? Yesterday the hon.

Labour Minister was not able to give the precise information wanted. He was asked how many were employed under this Crash Programme of Rs 50 crores. The Minister said that so many lakhs of man-days have been given employment. This is all due to very bad planning I think, Sir. I am as much interested as the party in power to see that this democracy succeeds in this country because the entire world is watching to see whether we Indians, who had been exploited for 150 years by foreigners, have developed so fast and quickly to the level where democracy will succeed. Whether democracy succeeds or not is the test to which the country and the people of India are put. Therefore I say that the Government of the day must make a thorough change in their planning and their system of work. Sir, I am also interested in labour because I am connected with the labour movement. Naturally Members of Parliament come in contact with those have-nots, with their daily life, but I do feel how the have-nots feel today. How many are there who feel as I do? There are suggestions here: Why not we create an unemployment dole? We do not want, for the sake of charity, to pay everybody who is not employed. But provide them employment so that they may work and earn. Why should not a social welfare taxation be introduced here, say 1 per cent? The developed countries did this, 2½ per cent, 3 per cent, 1 per cent, 5 per cent also for social welfare. Why not the entire country be charged at 1 per cent to-day? In the words of the Prime Minister, in a reference to those who are employed today, it is a privilege in this country to be employed. Let those privileged classes, who are employed, pay a tax of 1 per cent, apart from the bonus and interim relief and wage structure that are demanded for the working class. Apart from these other things, let the working class including the Ministers including the President of India, including Members of Parliament, including everybody, let all of them be levied a taxation of 1 per cent, and let

this be pooled. I am told that about 3700 to 3800 crores of rupees are yearly spent from the exchequer on the payment of wages and salaries for all of us. One per cent of it will amount to about Rs. 38 crores every year. Let this sum be exclusively spent for finding employment for the unemployed. This should be apart from the grants made for Plan projects. Therefore, this way we must solve this problem of unemployment if we are interested in making democracy a success in this country. Under these circumstances, even if I oppose this Bill it will be passed because of the majority, but as one who is interested in this country and who is in this democracy, I say, Sir, that the Appropriation Bill may be passed.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I welcome the provisions of the Bill with certain observations. When in this House we pass any financial Bill, it reminds us of our own limitations. We cannot pass the Bill, we only return it. That is a constitutional provision, I am not going into it. It is rather a welcome provision also. But we can take this opportunity of bringing to the attention of the Government certain points, specific and general. When I was listening to Mr. Anandan, it struck my mind that he raised certain salient points. There should have been certain provisions in the Appropriation Bill particularly in regard to interim relief which should be given. I do not know whether it is in the mind of the Government that interim relief should be given to the Government employees pending the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Another thing for which a provision has been made—I have my own reservation about it, Mr. Vice-Chairman—is that Rs 10 crores odd are going to be paid as compensation to the rulers. On principle I am against compensation to the rulers. Anyway, the Government might have chosen a policy of pick and choose, and I know there are many princes who

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee] require compensation, who require monetary assistance, and there are many others who do not bother about compensation or who need not be compensated for depriving them of their privileges and privy purses. Therefore, Government could have saved some money by at least sparing the big princes and paying compensation to those who actually need it.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain points for which charges have been made in the Appropriation Bill. Firstly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and through her of the Government regarding the Geological Survey of India. Certain charges have been included in the Schedule for this. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that a great anomaly is going on in the Geological Survey of India. The head office of the Eastern Region is in Calcutta. A section of the office is going to be shifted from Calcutta to Hyderabad. There were certain questions on this particular issue and the answer of the hon. Minister is that as Government of India is going to establish a printing press under the Geological Survey of India at Hyderabad at a cost of Rs 6 crores, therefore the map printing section of the Geological Survey of India situated at Calcutta should be shifted from Calcutta to Hyderabad. I am not going into the economic viability or the feasibility of the problem. I am raising a basic issue here. That basic issue is everyday when we discuss the unemployment problem, when we discuss the economic distress of West Bengal, almost every Minister comes forward with the promise that no office will be shifted from Calcutta either in the public sector or in the private sector or in a Government concern. But when such things take place, I do not know what are the reasons behind it, what are the justifications behind it. At the same time these things are taking place. One office from Calcutta at the instigation of the Government of India

is being shifted. Assurances are there already, ready-made assurances, that there will be no retrenchment. I know there will be no retrenchment for the present, but where are you going to generate employment? If you shift the office, the present employees may be accommodated somewhere, but are you not stopping the future employment potentiality? And I fail to understand how the Government of India can prevent the other people from shifting their offices if the Government of India itself resorts to shifting their offices from one place to another. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to it and I wish she should communicate this sentiment to the Minister in charge of Geological Survey of India.

Another thing to which I want to draw attention is about charges on the police. It has been pointed out by Mr. Anandan—he is not here—it looked as if we are going to be converted into a police State from a welfare State. I do not like to share his feeling. But at the same time I would say that perhaps it is mainly because of the charges on the Central Reserve Police such an amount has been allocated. Perhaps you yourself may remember—when a Bill was passed enlarging the number of forces in the Central Reserve Force, an assurance was given by the then Home Minister that it would be looked into so that persons belonging to all the States were recruited for it. Only the other day I put one question on the recruitment policy of the Central Reserve Police Force, and you will be astonished to know that almost 95 per cent of this recruitment takes place only from two or three States—it was admitted by the hon. Minister in reply to a Written Answer on the floor of the House.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIAMENON (Kerala): Most of them coming from the dacoit-infested areas of MP.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Whether they are from among the dacoits of MP or certain

other place, I do not like to bother about it. The point is, law and order is basically a State subject and it would be much better if the Government of India renders financial assistance to the State Governments to increase their police force. The State Governments are primarily responsible for law and order and if in an emergency the Central Government is to maintain a police force such as the Central Reserve Police or any other form of police, my submission is that the recruitment policy should be such so that at least it reflects federal character. I am not suggesting that it should not be on State-wise quota, there may be general principles of recruitment, but an administrative machinery may be evolved so that at least an equitable distribution is possible to States in recruitment to the Central Reserve Police Force.

Another point is this. I am thankful to Mr Anandan that he has already drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to that. Many times on the floor of this House I have drawn the attention of the Minister that until and unless you take some concrete and positive measures for the eradication of illiteracy, no amount of the Fifth Five Year Plan, no amount of industrial investment, no amount of green revolution is going to change the face of this country. According to the latest census report, half of the world's illiterate people live in India—398 million—that is the number of total illiterate people according to the Census of 1972. On the day we got independence, the total population was somewhere about 380 million. After 25 years of independence when we are going to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our independence, the number of illiterate people has increased by 18 million. That is the position. We had a discussion on the educational policy here and we are assured of bringing a new educational policy. But we fail to understand—how can planning be successful, how can the green revolution be successful or the family planning programme be successful and national

integration be possible and how can you enthuse the people and involve them in planning and in nation-building if you have 398 million illiterate people? I am not putting any question about meagre allocation of some thousands in the Appropriation Bill. It may be for nominal charges. But what should be the total attitude of the Government towards this problem? Twenty-five years have elapsed. Has Government made any effort to involve the trade union organisation, the mass organisations, the peasants' organisations, the teachers' and students' organisations *en masse* to fight this greatest problem? I know that it is not possible to do so only for the Government machinery. But has any serious effort been made by the Education Ministry to make a frontal attack on this colossal problem? It is my feeling which I have expressed on many occasions on the floor of the House that by merely allocating huge sums of money for industrial or agricultural development, merely by saying that in the Fifth Plan serious efforts would be made to involve people in the development of the country by saying that in the Fifth Plan the people will be enthused in the planning system will not do much unless we make a frontal attack on the problem of illiteracy. Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, only yesterday the Labour Minister was not in a position to state the total number of unemployed persons in the country. If you go through the Fourth Plan documents and other documents published by the Government of India you will not be able to find out what is the total number of unemployed and under-employed persons in this country. The Government is not in a position to say that. From the questions put to him and the answers given by him, we came to know from the hon'ble Minister that out of Rs 50 crores only Rs 32 crores were spent last year on crash programme. Rs 18 crores remained unspent. Large amounts are sanctioned but the State Government fail to utilise the amounts. Has the Government enquired into the reasons

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]
 behind it. Therefore, I fail to understand what is the fiscal policy of the Government. How do they say in the Fifth Plan Appraisal that they will tackle the problem of unemployment if the State Governments are not in a position to spend money? Where does the loop hole lie? If a sum of Rs. 52 crores is not utilised for employment generation the States are not making proper use of the money. This is not a question of eight million man days or so. It is not a question of utilisation by this State or that State. There are certain basic lacunae which require to be plugged and which require a frontal attack. The Fifth Plan should be formulated in the total perspective with a view to launch a fronted attack on unemployment and regional imbalance. The question is what are the policies of the State Governments. What are they going to do for the rest of the period of the Fourth Plan? Mere allocation of large sums, I humbly submit, would not be enough. Certain machinery should be formed. We had discussion on the floor of the House practically every day. We have had a discussion on the price of sugar. We have had a general discussion on the price of essential commodity. Sir, in 1964 the Government passed an Act establishing the State agencies for the distribution of Food grains. The Food Corporation of India was formed in 1964. But the State Food Corporations have not been formed as yet. Money was also provided. The initial capital was contemplated at Rs. 10 crores to be given by the Central Food Corporation of India and the Union Government. The Central Government should have allowed each State to form its own Food Corporation. They should have allowed to purchase the essential commodities and these essential commodities were to be distributed through public distribution system. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I fail to understand how can you bring socialism, how can you eradicate poverty if you cannot ensure the minimum supply of minimum basic needs to the people in a regular orderly way? What stands in the way

of establishing Food Corporations in the States, bringing all the essential commodities under State control and then bringing it under public distribution system. What prevents you? Even when we had discussion on the Sugar Policy I failed to understand the reason behind putting 70 per cent. of production under public control and 30 per cent under private control. In spite of the speech of the hon. Food Minister I failed to convince myself how this system would improve the situation. Therefore, my submission to the hon'ble Finance Minister is that each State should have its own Food Corporation. Essential items should be brought under the system of public distribution system. It will be easier then on the part of nationalised banks to give credit.

The last point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister is the general problem of regional imbalances. When we went through the speeches of the hon. Finance Minister during the last Budget and when the Prime Minister intervened in the general discussion on the President's Address it was pointed out that a frontal attack would be made on regional imbalances.

Two schemes have been put forward. Financial and other concessions are going to be given to those entrepreneurs who will establish industries in the backward areas. And a 10 per cent subsidy scheme has also been announced. The schedule of backward areas is there. The backward districts have been listed. But I would like to know how many industries have been established in the backward areas. Even the private sector is not coming forward. What positive measures have been taken by the Government of India, apart from the mere announcement of these two schemes—financial concession or the 10 per cent subsidy scheme and financial assistance from the financial institutions? What steps have since been taken for the decentralisation of the big financial institutions? It is a long-standing complaint that almost all the big finan-

cial institutions have their head offices concentrated in one place which is at the corner of the country. What steps have been taken for the decentralisation of these big financial institutions? What measures have been formulated for bringing about equal development for all the areas? What steps have been taken to do away with the regional imbalances? I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

With these, words, Sir; I conclude.

SHRI K. A. KRISHNASWAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I must express my great disappointment at the basic approach of the scheme of the Supplementary Demands and the provisions contained in the Bill. The scheme of the demands is very indifferent to the needs of the common man. The scheme of the demands contain no provision for the relief of the poor and the toiling people. These Supplementary Demands do not reflect the true spirit of the nation prevailing to-day in our country. Further the Supplementary Demands do not indicate the trend of the present economic situation in the country.

Sir, we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of freedom to-day. Mahatma Gandhi, the father and founder of Indian freedom, saw the independence as an opportunity to wipe the tear from every eye. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the builder of the Indian Republic, recalled this phrase just before midnight on August 14, 1947, when he spoke of India's approaching "tryst with destiny". The wishes of those great patriots have not been fulfilled so far. Even though we have completed twenty-five years of independence our smiles are mixed with tears. The task remains the same. India still lives on slogans.

In the realm of polity, we have maintained democratic institutions, but we have distorted them to such an extent that the country is, in fact ruled by a dynasty rather than by a democracy.

In the economic field, our annual growth rate continues to be a miserable 3 per cent or less. During the last seven years, prices have gone up by 125 per cent. During the last 10 years, the number of educated unemployed has gone up from 5.4 lakhs to 22.96 lakhs. The official Planning Commission agrees that 220 million people still live below the barest subsistence minimum, i.e. on less than 50 paise a day. The Defence budget makes enormous claims on the revenue.

The educational system has barely moved since the British days. Seventy per cent of the Indian people are still illiterate. The vast new Taj International Hotel rises in Bombay. Millions sleep on the pavement, another million in the unspeakable slums. After 20 years of Central planning, the Health Minister admitted that there was no means of fixing a date when the 6 lakh villages would get drinking water.

Sir, while the Government of India has been speaking of the high sounded socialism, it has helped building up countless black fortunes all over the country. The egalitarian pretensions of the Government have been thoroughly exposed by the Dutt Committee on industrial licensing. The Dutt Committee said that ten top business houses listed in the report had recorded the 30% increase in their assets between 1966-67 and 1969-70. While their assets totalled Rs. 1,753 crores in 1966, they had increased to Rs. 2230 crores by 1970. Within the group of the ten itself, the fattest became fatter still. The assets of the Tatas grew from Rs. 505 crores to Rs. 638 crores within this period. Close behind were the Birlas taking their assets from Rs. 458 crores to Rs. 630 crores. Martin Burns were a poor third who topped Rs. 170 crores in 1970, adding Rs. 17 crores since 1966.

Tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 470 crores would be a matter for serious concern even in affluent country. In India, which badly needs every rupee it can raise, such huge arrears reflect a deplorable state of affairs.

[Shri K. A. Krishnaswamy]

Sir, we cannot say with truth that independence has been aged to destroy crippling economic traditions that encourage poverty and differences in wealth. Neither will it be true if we say that independence has advanced new privileges in hitherto unprivileged classes. Unless these awful blemishes are removed we cannot truly assess the fundamental advantages that independence has brought us.

After having made these general remarks which are very relevant to the supplementary demands, I shall confine myself to Demand No. 44 and Demand No. 111.

Regarding Demand No. 44 of the Ministry of Home Affairs it is stated that additional provision of Rs. 10.75 crores has been necessitated by the following, namely, consequent on the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971 on 28th December, 1971, the privy purses of former rulers have been abolished and all rights and liabilities etc. thereof have been extinguished and in order, to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances, the Government have decided to sanction a non-recurring transitional payment to them.

Sir, the issue of ex-gratia payment to the ex-rulers was discussed in the Parliament and outside on so many occasions in the past. Consistently it was opposed by the progressive parties in the country. In spite of the repeated request and protest, the Government has brought the provision of ex-gratia payment.

The Government's new scheme of paying the ex-gratia payment is an ill-concealed attempt to favour the ex-rulers at the expense of the public exchequer and tax-payers.

This act of Government of India clearly manifests the extent to which the Government which speaks of socialism is susceptible to pressures from ex-rulers even when constitutionally and in terms of economic justice, it is in a strong position to resist it.

My submission would be that the generosity shown by the ruling party would be a misplaced sympathy for undeserved people. Is it not a fact that these ex-rulers have been paid Rs. 122 crores nearly by way of privy purses during the last 25 years?

Is it not the fact that most of the ex-rulers have got their private properties worth about Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 60 lakhs?

Do we not know the Nizam, Mysore Maharaja and Patiala Maharaja have amassed huge properties?

In view of these facts, there is no justifiable reason to the Government of India for giving ex-gratia payment to these ex-rulers.

But, Sir, the question may arise why a Government committed to socialism should behave in this manner? This is because since the ruling party has a massive majority in both Houses of Parliament, they have decided to pay Rs. 10.75 crores ex-gratia to the ex-rulers.

Because they have a huge members in Parliament, the Government are paying scant respect and regard to parliamentary norm and propriety. So, Sir, I register my strong condemnation, on behalf of my party, D.M.K., that the move brought forth by the Delhi Government by paying huge amount to the ex-rulers as ex-gratia is gross violation of the promises and is contrary to the pledges made during the Parliamentary election in 1971 and State Assembly elections in 1972 to the millions of Indian people.

Regarding Demand No. 111, supplementary grant of over Rs. 32 crores are stated to be needed for payments towards subscribed capital of General Insurance Corporation of India proposed to be set up for the purpose of supervising, controlling and carrying the business of General Insurance.

The exact amount given here is Rs. 32,14,66,000 in the demands. The amount of compensation was raised by another Rs 5 crores. It was 33 crores previously. Then on the ground

of removing of disparities between Indian companies and the foreign companies Rs 5 crores was added. This addition is nothing but a calculated surrender to the big business houses.

This last hour amendment of the schedule in order to benefit the Indian companies makes us suspicious that the Government had ultimately yielded to the pressure of the big monopoly houses who control these companies. The Government has totally ignored the purpose for which 25th Amendment of the Constitution was brought and passed in the Parliament by a massive majority. This decision of the Government has once again opened the flood gates and the monopoly houses have succeeded in getting their pound of flesh.

Sir, on behalf of my party, D M K, I express my disappointment at the manner in which the quantum of amount has been increased to help those monopoly houses who are responsible for holding the country to ransom.

Therefore, Sir, I am opposing the demand No 111 under which Rs 5 crores are being paid additionally to the monopoly houses and the demand No 44 under which Rs 10.75 crores are being paid to the ex-rulers as *ex-gratia*.

Lastly through you, Sir, I would like to put forth a few submissions to the Government of India headed by hon Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

There is a slide back from the pledges and promises made during the last parliamentary and State Legislative Assembly elections by the ruling party. It cannot after all be denied that in industrial and agricultural policy, in the management of circulation of money, and in regard to export and import trade many unjust and unnecessary concessions have been made and the monopolists like the Tatas, Birlas and others firmly believe that they can twist the arms of the Government. The cosy relationship between the Government and the larger business houses is unlikely to lead either to growth or social justice.

Administration by gimmickry, the politics of empty propaganda and the substitution of clique fights for honest policy clashes, become the order of the day. No one can deny that the author of this whole drama is the ruling party.

Take it for granted, they can only raise dust, but cannot raise the level. If the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her party fails to act, let she and her party take the warning. The five year term may seem eternal to them. It is not. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) श्रीमान्, इस अनुपूरक विनियोग विधेयक में जहाँ तक कुछ आवश्यक तत्व हैं, जिनके लिए सरकार व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, जैसे राजा राम मोहन राय पुस्तकालय के लिये आवंटन किया गया है, उसमें विरोध करने की बात नहीं है।

शिक्षा का शब्द आने के साथ-साथ कुछ विशेष बात लोगों के सामने आ जाती है। आज तक हमारे देश का जो नेतृत्व था उसने कहा कि शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन हो, क्योंकि मेकाले पद्धति की जो शिक्षा है उसने आज तक क्लर्क पैदा किए और अनएम्प्लॉएमेंट उससे बढ़ता चला गया। कास्टीट्यूशन में यह दिया गया है कि 6 से 11 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह कह कर इस बात को अलग हटा सकते हैं, एप्रोप्रिएशन कह कर लेकिन यह मूल सवाल है, जिसमें कई तत्व छिपे हुए हैं। हमारे आनन्दन् जी ने एडल्ट शिक्षा के बारे में कहा। एडल्ट शिक्षा तो फार्स बन कर रह गई है। कहीं लालटैन और पुस्तकें बांट कर लोग मतोष कर लेते हैं। अब तो वह भी समाप्त हो गया। अब तो वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारे देश में जो बच्चे हैं वे सभी स्कूल जा सकें, इस स्थिति को बनाने के लिये आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं?

शिक्षा से ऊपर चलते हैं तो आज देश में सबसे भयंकर स्थिति है बेकारी की और उसमें भी पढ़े लिखे बेकारों की तादाद इतनी बढ़ती चली

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

जा रही है कि देश में किस प्रकार का उथल-पुथल उससे होगा, यह सरकार की समझ में आना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ-साथ हमारे आनन्दन् जी ने कहा सभी पार्टियों को दोष देते हुए कि इन शिक्षित नवयुवकों को प्रजातंत्र में पार्टिसिपेट करने का अधिकार मतदाता बना कर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमने अपनी संस्था के द्वारा 18 वर्ष के सभी नवयुवकों को मतदाता बनाने के लिए सरकार से काफी आग्रह किया, आन्दोलन भी किया। आज उनकी संख्या पर्याप्त है और वही सचमुच में प्रजातंत्र को समझ कर उसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर सकते हैं और सरकार के गलत कदमों का प्रतिकार भी कर सकते हैं। उदाहरण देख लिया जाय, दिल्ली में कांग्रेस को पार्लियामेंट और मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल में बहुत सफलता मिली, नगर निगम में सफलता नहीं मिली, लेकिन वह सफलता अगर कहा जाय तो अधिकांश जो अपढ़ हैं या पढ़े भी हैं तो फुली क्वालीफाइड नहीं हैं उनके जरिये से मिली। अभी कल युनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थियों का चुनाव हुआ। कांग्रेस काफी सज्जधज कर अपने सारे प्रभाव के साथ चुनाव में उतरी, लेकिन वहां वह बुरी तरह से पराजित हुई। यह स्थिति बता रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य . कितने लाख खर्च हुआ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव . लाख की बात तो छोड़िए करोड़ों में चला गया है। शिमला में, चंडीगढ़ में सैर कराई गई, वह बात तो अलग है। यह बताता है कि जो नवयुवक हैं, खास कर जो शिक्षित समुदाय हैं, वह किस प्रकार उनसे अलग है। इसी प्रकार जहां अनएम्प्लायड की बात है, वहां एम्प्लायड की भी समस्या आती है। जहां बेकारी है वही पर भयंकर महंगाई भी है और नि यप्रति चीजों के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने एक आश्वासन दिया था कि प्राइम इन्डेक्स जब 238 के ऊपर जायगा तो इन्टेरिम रिलीफ देगे। जून में ही वह लगभग 238 पहुंच गया था।

जुलाई में तो उसको पार कर गया। यह सबको विदित है, लेकिन सरकार उस आश्वासन के साथ आगे नहीं जा रही है, सरकार बेट कर रही है पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का। पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी एक समस्या उत्पन्न करेगी। सुना है कि दिसम्बर में यह पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी और दिसम्बर में यह पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का क्या होगा, किस प्रकार सरकार उसको क्रियान्वित करेगी और फिर उसको लागू कब से करेगी, यह भी एक समस्या होगी? आप अगर केलकुलेशन लगाएं कि 58 वर्ष के लोग रिटायर करते हैं तो 72 में 58 हजार से अधिक कर्मचारी रिटायर होंगे और अगर रिटायरमेंट की एज 55 वर्ष कर दी जाय तो 1 लाख 48 हजार लोग एफेक्ट होंगे। अगर यह रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट से लागू होगा तब तो उनकी पेंशन में फायदा होगा अन्यथा उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहुंगा, जिससे उन लोगों की समस्या का निवारण हो सके। वैसे तो 238 के प्राइम इन्डेक्स के बाद सरकार को चाहिये था कि इन्टेरिम रिलीफ के लिये आगे आती, मंत्री महोदय अपने कर्मचारियों के रिलीफ के लिये आश्वासन देती।

जहां तक रजन जयन्ती का सवाल है, इस साल कोई भी श्रम रजन जयन्ती से नहीं छूटा है। हमारी सरकार स्लोगन पर चुनाव जीतना चाहती है, स्लोगन पर सरकार चलाने की व्यवस्था करना चाहती है, लेकिन र नगन में इस देश के अधिकांश व्यक्ति भरपेट भोजन—शरीर पर वस्त्र, सिर छिाने के लिये घर प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं बिहार का दृ य इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित करता हू जो बहुत मार्मिक है। आपने सुना होगा कि लास्ट ईयर वर्षा के कारण रबी की फसल बर्बाद हो गई, बाढ़ के कारण धान की फसल बर्बाद हो गई। थोड़ी सी रबी की फसल जहां तहां हुई वहां भी खराब बीज के कारण—जैसे के पूर्णिया जिले में—खराब हो गई, पौधे अच्छे लगे, लेकिन अनाज नहीं हुआ। वर्षा न होने के कारण धान का पौधा और जेठवा मकई भी समाप्त हो गई। इसके

कारण बिहार की समस्या बहुत भयावह है। मैं पूर्णिया, सहरसा, मुंगेर, छोटा नागपुर का दौरा करके आ रहा हूँ। पूर्णिया के कुछ हिस्से में बुरी तरह सूखा पड़ रहा है। वहाँ पर लाखा होता है कीचड़ में जो कसैला होता है और बबूल की दूसरी खाने पर लोग बाधित हुए हैं और मरने वालों की सख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। किन्तु ही लोगों के घर पर कई-कई दिन तक चूल्हा ही नहीं जलता। यह कहानी वहाँ नि य प्रति सुनी जाती है। मुंगेर में एक कारपेटर ने, जब वह अपने परिवार को भूखा नहीं देख सका, आटे में जहर मिला कर सभी को खिला दिया। जब सारा परिवार समाप्त हो गया तो उसे जेल में भेज दिया गया। अपने देश के 12 छोटे बड़े राज्यों में सुखा पड़ा है और मैं देख रहा था कि सूखे के लिये सरकार ने क्या कुछ आवंटन किया है? वैसे मंत्री महोदया कह सकती हैं कि सूखे के लिये हमारा एग्रीकल्चर विभाग देख रहा है, लेकिन वित्त विभाग तो अर्थ का मालिक है।

इसमें सिचाई और विद्युत् की बात देखी। सिचाई और विद्युत् के लिए भी कुछ खास इसमें नहीं है। कृषि विभाग की ओर में कहा गया था कि ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल लगाए जाएंगे और सारे देश के पैमाने पर ट्यूबवैलो का निर्माण होगा। जब बिहार स्टेट की ओर देखता हूँ तो मालूम होता है कि बिजली दिन में सैकड़ों बार बन्द होती है, गुल हो जाती है और हजारों-हजार ट्यूबवैल—निजी और सरकारी—बिना विद्युत् के पड़े हुए हैं। यह स्थिति कृषि सलाहकार समिति में ज्यादातर स्टेटों की रिपोर्ट में आई।

SHRI SYED AHMED (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of order There is no quorum, Sir . . .

(Interruptions)

4 P.M

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव श्रीमन्, मैं बिहार का एक चित्र खींचना चाहता हूँ। आज 12 राज्यों में जो सूखे की स्थिति है, उससे निपटने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है? मैं चाहूँगा कि उस के लिये सरकार आवश्यक

स्वासन दे और कुछ व्यवस्था करे। आज भूख से लोग त्राहिमाम कर रहे हैं और जिनके लिये सरकार कहती है कि हम एक भी आदमी को भूख से नहीं मरने देंगे, लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि लोग उसके बाद भी मरने जा रहे हैं और जब भूख से कण्ट पाते हैं और सह नहीं पाते तो जहर खा कर मरते हैं। आखिर लोग जहर खा कर क्यों मरते हैं? यह आप की रजत जयंती का वर्ष है। आप उसे बड़े समारोह से मनाने जा रहे थे, लेकिन विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने आपको बताया कि 12 राज्यों में सूखा पड़ रहा है और वहाँ भूख के कारण लोग कलप रहे हैं और आप की ही रिपोर्ट है कि 22 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं कि जो गरीबी के स्तर से भी नीचे की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं और इस सूखे के कारण आज जो लोग कण्ट पा रहे हैं उस हालत में देश के अगर आप दो, चार करोड़ लोगों को निकाल दे, तो बाकी देश के सारे लोग ही आज त्राहिमाम कर रहे हैं। तो रजत जयंती के अवसर पर इन गरीबों के लिये क्या होगा, देश इस अवसर पर आपसे यह जानकारी चाहता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके लिये कुछ पैसा भी आवंटन करने की बात कर सकती है, लेकिन अधिकांश राज्यों में आज कल जो मुख्य मंत्री बनाये गये हैं, वह टेलीफोनिक भुख्य मंत्री बनाये गये हैं। अपने राज्यों में ही उनकी लीडरशिप और सुपीरियोरिटी का सीनियोरिटी का कोई प्रभाव नहीं है और आज उनकी स्थिति ऐसी नाजुक हो गयी है कि प्रति सप्ताह या महीने में कम से कम दो, तीन बार ही उनको यहाँ आशीर्वाद लेने आना पड़ता है, उनका जिन्होंने उनको मुख्य मंत्री बनाया है और इसका नतीजा उमड़ कर आज सामने आ रहा है। एक तो वह अपने यहाँ सूखे का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते और दूसरे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कोई वर्चस्व उनका नहीं है। पार्टी के अंदर भी आंदोलन चल रहे हैं, चाहे वह बिहार का हो या बंगाल का हो या मध्य प्रदेश का हो। तो आज वहाँ यह स्थिति नहीं रह गयी है कि वे अच्छी तरह से अपने प्रशासन को चला सके।

[श्री जगदबी प्रसाद यादव]

जहां तक राजाओं को प्रीवी पर्स के बदले कंपेंसेशन देने की बात है वह अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन उनके नीचे जो उनके कर्मचारी अवकाश प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, उनकी समस्या का कोई निराकरण इस सरकार ने नहीं किया है। जहां तक राजाओं को दबाने की बात थी, वह उन्होंने दबाया और जब उनको देने की बात आ रही है तो आप उन को देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो सरकार गरीबी हटाने की बात करती है, जो गरीबी की देखभाल करने की बात करती है, वह राजाओं के जो अनप्लायड कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करना चाहती। इसी तरह जब बजट सत्र आता है, तो पिछले तीन सत्रों से यह बात आ रही है कि सरकार छोटे किसानों की मदद करेगी और उसके लिये जब हमने बात की कि छोटे किसान भी बड़े किसानों की तरह ट्रैक्टर लेना चाहते हैं, अपने यहां पंपिंग सेट लगाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको ऋण नहीं मिलता तो सरकार ही पिछले तीन सत्रों से उनकी सिंब्योरिटी लेने की बात करती है। पहले बजट सत्र में यह बात कही, दूसरी बार उसकी परिभाषा की और तीसरी बार कहा कि हम एक्सपेरिमेंट के रूप में कुछ दे रहे हैं। तो अगर रजत जयन्ती के वर्ष में एलाबोरेटली गांव-गांव में इसके लिए व्यवस्था करते तो शायद कुछ हिसाब सही बैठता।

श्रीमन्, एक प्वाइंट और कहना चाहता हूँ। किसी भी देश की प्रगति बिना यातायात के नहीं हो सकती। कम्युनिकेशन के रास्ते ही प्रगति आती है। लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो हमारे देश में यातायात का एक मात्र साधन रेल है और उस के सिवाय यातायात का जो डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिये वह देश में नहीं हुआ और इसी कारण आज अपने देश की प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान इसकी तरफ नहीं है। मैं कल अपने प्रधान मंत्री की दुखद स्पीच पढ़ रहा था कि भारत एक विशाल देश है और ओलंपिक खेलों में जो लोग उसका प्रतिनिधित्व करने गये हैं और उन का जो वहां काम है वह बड़ा दुखद है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ओलंपिक में जो खिलाड़ी जाते हैं उनके लिये क्या किया गया है? वहां जो खिलाड़ी जाते हैं उनको बरसों तैयारी कराई जाती है। अपने यहां उसकी क्या व्यवस्था है स्कूल और कालेजों में और अपने यहां जो श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी हैं उनके लिये आप ने आज तक क्या व्यवस्था की है? श्रीमन्, शिक्षा विभाग के साथ उनको अटैच कर दिया गया है, लेकिन उनकी कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं हुई। पहले राजा महाराजा होते थे और पहलवान उनके यहां रहा करते थे, लेकिन आज अगर कोई पहलवान होना चाहता है तो उसको भरपेट खाना भी नहीं मिलता और इसी कारण इन ओलंपिक्स में अपनी आशाओं पर तुषारापात होता जा रहा है और वहां हम को कहीं विजय मिलेगी इसमें मुझे संदेह है। इस कारण मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इन बातों पर विचार करें तो अच्छा है।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति जी, साढ़े 42 करोड़ के लगभग रुपया हम कुछ तो उन हिस्सेदारों को जो जनरल बीमा कंपनियों के हिस्सेदार थे और कुछ भूतपूर्व राजाओं को देने जा रहे हैं। इन दोनों के बारे में सदन में बिल पास हो चुके हैं और जहां तक उस पैसे को देने का सवाल है उसमें कोई दो राये भी नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन एक बात जरूर सही है कि हमारे देश के अंदर आज बहुत जरूरत है इस बात की कि देश की बेकारी हटे और देश में कल कारखाने लगे। छोटे कारखाने लगे, बड़े कारखाने लगे और जो पहले के भूतपूर्व नरेश हैं, अगर उनको पैसा दे दिया गया तो वह लाखों रुपया खर्च किया करते हैं, वह इसको भी खर्च कर डालेंगे और अगले साल फिर हमारे ऊपर एक आफत आ सकती है। कोई भी रहम की दरखास्त दे सकता है और वह एक मुश्किल की बात होगी। इसी तरह से जिन लोगों ने बीमा कंपनियों में हिस्सा लिया हुआ था वे लोग भी ऐसे हैं कि जिनको पैसे की अभी जरूरत नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पैसे को सरकार इन दोनों तरह के लोगों को

बाड की शक्ल मे दे और उसके साथ साथ उनको इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री प्रेरणा दे, जो भूतपूर्व नरेश है या जो बीमा कंपनियों के हिस्सेदार है उनको प्रेरणा दी जाय कि वे किसी न किसी कारखाने लगाने में उस पैसे को लगाये ताकि देश की बेकारी हटाने के लिये काम आवे जो रुपया हम बड़ी मुश्किल से निकाल कर उनको दे रहे हैं, उससे देश को भी मदद मिले और उन की मदद तो उससे होगी ही। सभापति जी, वैसे तो जैसे सदन के अंदर विचार रखे गये कई तरफ से, उनमें कई एक पहलू है। बहुत सारे दोस्तों का खयाल था कि यह पैसा कम होना चाहिये, कोई कहता है कि नहीं होना चाहिये या ज्यादा होना चाहिए और इस समय मैं उस बहस में जाना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि सदन ने इन दोनों बिलों को पास कर दिया है और जो भी किया गया है वह समझ बूझ कर किया गया है। बहुत से लोगो को एतराज था कि नरेशों को जो पैसा दिया जायगा वह किस उसूल के तहत दिया जायगा या किसी का फेवर विन करने के लिये दिया जायगा। वैसे तो आप जानते हैं कि जो भूतपूर्व नरेश है आज उनका फेवर विन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। 1947 में उसकी आवश्यकता थी क्योंकि उस समय उनके हाथ में कुछ शक्ति थी और वे देश में गडबड कर सकते थे। आज तो उन पर रहम करने के नाते सरकार उनको कुछ राहत देगी और उनके बच्चों पर रहम करने के लिये देगी, लेकिन उनके बच्चों के प्रति रहम हो और देश के प्रति भी रहम हो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि उनको यह पैसा वाइस की शक्ल में दिया जाय और उनको प्रेरणा दी जाय कि वह उनको कारखानों में लगाये ताकि उन के बच्चों का और देश का भला हो।

इसके इलावा मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हरियाणा प्रदेश सारी जगह जहां-जहां नहर का या ट्यूबवेल का पानी नहीं मिल सकता है, वहां-वहां कहत का सा जमाना आ गया है, इसलिये बहुत जरूरी है कि ऐसे हम काम करे जो कि इसी साल मुकम्मल भी

हो जाये और उसके साथ-साथ वह अनाज पैदा करने में भी देश की मदद करे और उसके लिये जितना पैसा चाहिये वह वित्त मंत्रालय निकाले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश ने देश के सामने एक मिसाल रखी और अभी तक कोई दूसरा प्रदेश इस बात में कि कोई योजना समय से पहले पूरी हो और जल्दी पूरी हो, हमारा मुकाबिला नहीं कर पाया। लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर भी बहुत भी बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है जो कि सूखे में है और जहां कि बरसात के बगैर कोई फसल नहीं होती। कुछ हिस्सा है जहां कि नहर की व्यवस्था है वहां फसले कुछ है लेकिन जहां सूखा है वहां फसल होने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब का नाम बड़ा ऊंचा था और हम भी पंजाब प्रदेश के हिस्सेदार थे, लेकिन जब से हमारा प्रदेश बना तब से तरक्की में पंजाब के मुकाबिले में हरियाणा आगे बढ़ा। पंजाब हमारे मुकाबिले में बहुत बड़ा सूबा है, वह 1 करोड़ 35 लाख की आबादी का सूबा है और हम 1 करोड़ के करीब हैं, खेती की जमीन भी वहां ज्यादा है, वहां जमीन के नीचे भी पानी कुछ ज्यादा है और नहर का पानी भी ज्यादा है, वहां की सरकार की आमदनी भी ज्यादा है लेकिन जहां तक पंपिंग सेट और ट्यूबवेल लगाने का ताल्लुक था, हरियाणा उससे आगे है। हमारे प्रदेश में 1 लाख 6 हजार ट्यूबवेल लगे हैं, बिजली के कनेक्शन उनको मिले हैं और पंजाब के अन्दर कोई 95 हजार के करीब है। आज मैं दावे से कह सकता हू कि जिस तरह से इतना बड़ा काम किया और इसका जो सबूत देश के अन्दर दिया, उसको देखते हुये जितना भी पैसा हमारी सरकार को दिया जायगा, उससे दिसम्बर और जनवरी के पहले-पहले वह पानी पैदा कर सकती है और उससे हम खेत की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां नहरों की कुछ योजनाये हैं और जहां कच्ची नहरे हैं, जहां कि 20-30 फीसदी पानी जमीन

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

चूस जाती है, क्योंकि जहा से नहर चलती है और जहा पहुँचती है वहा तक सैकड़ों मील होता है और अगर उसको पक्का कर दिया जाय तो वह पानी बचता है, तो ऐसी नहरों को पक्का करने की योजना है। अभी हमारे यहा एक योजना चलती है, जिसको आगुमेन्शन कैनाल की स्कीम कहते हैं, उसके अन्दर हम चार या साठे चार हजार क्युसेक्स पानी की एक पक्की नहर बना रहे हैं और उसके साथ-साथ ट्यूबवेल भी लगा रहे हैं। वह योजना बहुत जल्दी खत्म हो सकती है और मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर हमारे ऊपर पैसे की कमी की तलवार न चलती तो वह आज से पहले कभी ही खत्म हो जाती और उस योजना से एक हजार क्युसेक्स पानी जमीन से निकाल कर के या जमीन के अन्दर जाने से रोक कर के हम बचा सकेगे और उसे खेती की पैदावार में लगा सकेगे बशर्ते कि जो हमारी सरकार को 8 करोड़ के करीब रुपया चाहिये, वह रुपया मिल जाय। इसी तरह से मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ, एक भूतपूर्व वजीर के नाते भी और सदन के एक सदस्य के नाते भी मैं पूरे विश्वास से कह सकता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर हम से चाहे कि 40 हजार या 50 हजार पपिंग सेट लगा दे तो इन साल के खात्मे से पहले हम लगा सकते हैं और यह चाहे कि इस आने वाली फसल में भी उनका फायदा हो तो वह भी हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसी तरह से जहा कहत का इलाका है, वहा लोगो को काम देने का सवाल है तो सड़क बनाने के सिलसिले में या और दूसरी योजनाओं के सिलसिले में हरियाणा के बारे में कोई शक नहीं कर सकता, जितनी तेजी से हम काम कर सकते हैं देश के फायदे के लिये, प्रदेश के लोगो के फायदे के लिये, प्रदेश के लोगो को रोजी देने के लिये और अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये, उसमें हमारे प्रदेश अभी तक हमारा मुकाबिला नहीं कर पाये। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय वित्त मंत्रालय से इस बात की सिफारिश

करे कि वह हमें रुपया दे और मैं सरकार को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि पानी की योजना के लिये या खेत की तरक्की करने के लिये या सड़क बनाने के लिये ताकि गरीब आदिमियों को रोजी मिल सके उसके लिये जितना भी पैसा हमारी सरकार खर्च कर सकती है या हमारे मुहकमे खर्च कर सकने हैं उनको उतनी इमदाद वित्त मंत्रालय दे सके, अगर हमें 20, 22 या 25 करोड़ रुपया भी देने का आश्वासन दे दिया जाय तो जहा हम अपने प्रदेश के लोगो को रोजी दे सकेगे, बेकारी को हटा सकेगे उसके साथ-साथ देश के लिये अनाज पैदा करने में भी अपना योगदान दे सकेगे। तो मैं आपकी माफत वित्त मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका वह प्रबन्ध करे।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं अर्थ विज्ञान शास्त्रियों का खयाल था कि जहा ओवरड्राफ्ट हो गया, प्रदेशों के अन्दर चाहे वह तनखाह के अन्दर हो या किसी और मद के अन्दर हो, उसके कारण हो गया, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर कोई ऐसी बात नहीं। योजना कमिशन ने कोई योजना मजूर की या नहीं की, हमारी प्लान स्कीम थी या नहीं थी, लेकिन जो भी पैसा खर्च हुआ था, जिसकी वजह से ओवरड्राफ्ट की बात हुई वह तमाम का तमाम रुपया नई योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने में चाहे वह पानी की योजना थी, चाहे वह सड़को की योजना थी, चाहे वह ट्यूबवेल की योजना थी, चाहे वह नहरों को पक्का करने की योजना थी, जितना भी ओवरड्राफ्ट हुआ था वह उन तमाम योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने में खर्च हुआ था। हमको एक बड़ा धक्का लगा, हमारी तरक्की को धक्का लगा, इस एक बात के कहने से कि जिन प्रदेशों ने ओवरड्राफ्ट कर लिया वह पहले पैसा दे दे तब आगे केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी इमदाद देगी। तो इससे हमारे प्रदेश की तरक्की में चार, पाच या छ महीने के करीब सुस्ती आई, तो वह सुस्ती दूर हो सके और जो हमारी स्पीड थी, जो हमारी रफ्तार थी, तरक्की की, उसी रफ्तार से हम अपने प्रदेश को आगे बढ़ा सके, इसके लिये

मैं आपकी माफ़त वित्त मंत्रालय से अपील करूंगा कि जो 108 करोड़ के करीब वह इजाजत दे रहे हैं कि और कर्ज का उठाया जा सकेगा उसको दे दें ताकि जहां कुछ अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने की योजना है या बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की योजनाएँ हैं, उनके अन्दर योगदान दिया जा सके। तो मेरा कहना है कि हरियाणा को 20 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाय ताकि हम अपने प्रदेश की तरक्की को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, about the Bill before the House I do not want to go into the details because after all, I understand the urgency and once the commitments of the Government have been made, they have to be met. So, I am not opposed to it. But there was one thing that I wanted to emphasise on this occasion. It must be taken for granted that the country is now facing a very grave economic crisis. Whenever the question of dearness allowance or the necessity of consumer goods, etc. comes up, the Government comes out and says, that it is going to increase production, it is going to control the price-line, etc.

It is not possible to control the prices because the basic thing is inflation. The Government has resorted to extravagant expenditure. Investments are made but the return is not guaranteed. And this way we went on spending money like anything. Now it is time that we are cautioned and effect drastic reduction in the general administrative expenses of the Government.

Sir, in the year 1947-48 our revenue was Rs. 349 crores and the revenue expenditure was Rs. 234 crores. There was then a surplus of Rs. 115 crores. Today our revenue expenditure has gone up to Rs. 4.124 crores. The same Government is in power. I can understand an expenditure which goes into productive channels, if there is return on it. But most of it does not yield any return. That means the country is being unnecessarily burdened with unnecessary expenditure.

Look at the debts. Indebtedness has gone up to an extent to which one

could never dream. On 31-3-71 the local debt came to Rs. 7,687 crores and the foreign debt in April, 1972 stood at Rs. 7,809, total debt being Rs. 15,496 crores. If this borrowed money were invested in to productive channels we would be better off, the taxpayers would have been relieved. So our indebtedness is increasing and our wasteful expenditure is increasing. We are observing our 25th Anniversary. How many crores of rupees will be spent on these celebrations? Ministers will be going in helicopters for inauguration ceremonies and crores of rupees will be wasted. I suggest this waste must be stopped.

Another thing is overdrafts and currency. I would give some figures for the benefit of the hon'ble Members. While the money supply with the public in 1960-61 was Rs. 2,868 crores, in 1971 it was Rs. 7,137 crores. So this speed of currency supply goes on. On the one side borrowing goes on without any restriction and on the other expenses are going up every day. The issue of currency from the Nasik Press is going up unchecked. I would give one suggestion. I suggest that Parliament sanction might be obtained for a limit of loan. The Public Accounts Committee had also once recommended but the Government did not pay any attention. I read article 292 of the Constitution:—

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed".

This article of the Constitution allowed Parliament to fix a limit but the Government has never come forward with it because that limit will just tighten the hands of the Government with regard to borrowing.

So I suggest that the time has now come when Parliament's sanction should be obtained as required by the Constitution as to what would be the limit of Government borrowing. Likewise, some expenditure part of it also should be controlled. I do not want to dilate on that because there

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi]

are other Members who will be speaking on the issue involved. But this is the basic principle which I wanted to emphasise. I urge the Government to consider this because they must think that the financial position is not a party question. It is joint property and the whole people are involved in it. So irrespective of party politics, irrespective of whether we belong to the Opposition or the treasury benches, we are all unanimous in seeing to it that our finances are run in a healthy manner. And we are prepared to give our fullest co-operation to the Government in this regard.

श्री योगन्द्र शर्मा (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो 48,98,50,000 रु० की पूरक मांगें हम लोगों के सामने पेश की गई हैं, उनमें करीब 90 प्रतिशत मांगें ऐसी हैं जो सरकार गजा-रानियों बीमा के महा-सेठों की मदद करना चाहती है। करीब-करीब 90 प्रतिशत मांगें ऐसी हैं जो उनकी मदद की मांगें हैं और करीब डेढ़ करोड़ की ऐसी मांगें हैं कि जनता यदि उन मांगों के खिलाफ है और आंदोलन करे तो उनको डंडे में ठीक किया जाए। इसलिये पुलिस से जनता को दमन करने की मांग और जनता के दुश्मन राजे और रानी और महा-सेठों को मदद करने की दो मांगें हैं। अफसोस तो इस बात का है कि ये मांगें ऐसी सरकार की ओर से की जा रही हैं जो प्रगति, जनतंत्र और समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं।

श्रीमन्, अभी दो घंटे पहले इस सदन में बीमा कंपनियों के महा-सेठों को 38 करोड़ रु० देने की जो बात थी उस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है और सदन के दोनों पक्षों के प्रवक्ताओं ने इस बात का विरोध किया कि बीमा कंपनियों के महा-सेठों को इतनी बड़ी धनराशि देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, फिर भी सरकार ने पास करा लिया। इस पर मैं नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं अब राजा और रानियों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। 10 करोड़ 75 लाख रु० राजा और रानियों को दिए जा रहे हैं। कहा

जाता है, यह जब खर्च नहीं है, यानी जिसको अंग्रेजी में प्रिवी पर्स कहते हैं, क्योंकि उसका तो हमने खात्मा कर दिया—यह अनुग्रह-दान है, एक्स ग्रेसिया पेमेंट और गजा और रानियों के लिये तो सरकार का हृदय अनुग्रह से भरा हुआ है। उनके प्रति 10 करोड़ रु० का अनुग्रह और दूसरी तरफ आज महंगी की मार से पूरे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। स्थायी मासिक वेतन पाने वाले लोगों के तमाम के बजट फेल कर रहे हैं, वे महंगी की मार से पीड़ित हैं। पूरे देश में वह महंगी भत्ते की मांग करते हैं, उनके लिये सरकार के पास अनुग्रह नहीं, उनके लिये सरकार के पास क्रोध है और राजे और रानियों के लिये अनुग्रह है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूँगा—आपने तो अपनी नीतियों का जो ऐलान किया है, वह यह है कि समाज के दुर्बल पक्षों की विशेष रूप से सहायता। तो क्या ये मांगें उसी नीति का प्रतिबिम्ब हैं? महंगाई से पीड़ित मर रहे हैं, आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, वे महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहे हैं, रिलीफ की मांग करते हैं, उनके लिये आपके पास पैसा नहीं है और राजाओं और रानियों की अठखेलियों के लिये 10 करोड़ रु० हैं।

जब खर्च के लिये तो 10 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जिनके पास खाने के लिये नहीं उनके लिये सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप किस नीति पर चल रहे हैं?

आज तक भारत के इन राजा रानियों को 110 करोड़ रुपया जबखर्च के लिये दिया जा चुका है और इस तरह से गरीब जनता का पैसा ये लोग खर्च कर चुके हैं और जो यह 10 करोड़ रुपया अब दिया जा रहा है, वह इन लोगों के ऐशों आराम करने के लिये दिया जा रहा है। आज इस देश में कौन राजा रानी ऐसी हैं जो महंगाई से पीड़ित हैं या उनके चुल्हे बन्द पड़े हुए हैं या फिर वे बे-रोजगारी के शिकार हैं ताकि हम मानवता की दृष्टि से उनकी सहायता करें? लेकिन ये राजा और रानिया कौन हैं जिनको 10 करोड़ रुपया

दिया जा रहा है और वे इस रुपये का किस तरह से उपयोग करेंगे ? वे लन्दन और पेरिस में जाकर इस रुपये से ऐंशो आराम उड़ायेगे । क्या किसी देश की सरकार जिसकी जनता भूख से पीड़ित हो, जहाँ पर सूखा और अकाल पड़ रहा हो, जहाँ की जनता भूख में दम तोड़ रही हो, जहाँ पर सैकड़ों लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो चुके हो, ऐसी अवस्था में राजा रानियों को 10 करोड़ रुपये जब खर्च के लिये दिया जाय, यह कहा तक उचित बात है ? पता नहीं किस सिद्धांत के आधार पर, किस नीति के आधार पर यह माग मजूर की जा रही है और किस नीति के आधार पर सदन के सदस्य इसे स्वीकृति देने का दुस्साहस कर रहे हैं ।

इतना ही नहीं, सारे देश को मालूम है कि इन राजा रानियों की करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति है, महल है, अट्टालिकाएँ हैं, जमीन है, जेवर हैं और ज्वेलरी है । सरकार इनकी ज्वेलरी पर वैल्यू टैक्स नहीं लेती है और जो रुपये दिया जा रहा है उस पर भी कोई टैक्स नहीं लिया जायेगा । इस तरह से राजा रानियों को दिया जाने वाला पैसा कर से मुक्त है और उनकी करोड़ों रुपये के ज्वेलरी, जेवरों को काले धन के रूप में बोलते हैं, वे भी वैल्यू टैक्स से मुक्त हैं । इतना ही नहीं विदेशों में गुल्लकें उड़ाने के लिये उन्होंने विदेशी बैंकों में रुपये जमा किया हुआ है और इन सारी चीजों के लिये सरकार का हृदय अनुग्रह से द्रवित है और इसीलिए वह उन्हें 10 करोड़ रुपये देने जा रही है ।

सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना यह है कि इस तरह की माग उस समय की जा रही है, जब सारा देश आर्थिक संकट से घिरा हुआ है और करीब 10 करोड़ ऐसे आदमी हैं जो सूखे और बीमारी में मर रहे हैं । वहाँ की सरकारें और वहाँ की जनता रिलीफ के लिए माग कर रही है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ रिलीफ देती है और कुछ रख लेती है । अगर वहाँ पर पहले से पूर्ण रूप से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दी जाती तो वहाँ पर अकाल की हालत पैदा नहीं होती । यदि वहाँ पर सिंचाई

की यथेष्ट व्यवस्था की जाती तो आज लोगों के मरने की नौबत नहीं आती । जब वहाँ के लिये सिंचाई की माग की जाती है, सिंचाई मंत्रालय से माग की जाती है सिंचाई मंत्री माग करते हैं, डा० राव हमेशा रोना रोया करते हैं परन्तु उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । आज देश को सूखे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और उसके लिये सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है और राजा रानियों के लिये पैसा है, बीमा कर्पणियों के महा सेठों के लिये पैसा है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार किस नीति पर चल रही है और यह सरकार कहाँ जा रही है ?

आज हमारे नौजवान आर्थिक कठिनाई की वजह से, महगाई की वजह से बढ़-बढ़ाव हो रहे हैं, देश के नौनिहाल, जिनके हाथों में देश का निर्माण है, देश का भविष्य है, उनके लिये सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है । वे लोग माग कर रहे हैं कि हमको काम दो, बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दो । सरकार के पास राजा रानियों के लिये पैसा है, महा सेठों के लिये पैसा है, लेकिन बेरोजगारी नौजवानों के लिये पैसा नहीं है । किस नीति पर यह सरकार चल रही है, किधर जा रही है और किस दिशा की ओर जा रही है ।

हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों महगाई के भार से परेशान हैं और महगाई के निराकरण के लिये वे अतिरिक्त सहायता की माग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अतिरिक्त सहायता के लिये सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है और सरकार इस बारे में टालमटोल कर रही है । सरकार कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा में इस बारे में टालमटोल कर रही है और वेचारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के चूल्हे बन्द पड़े हैं, उनके लिये पैसा नहीं है और राजा रानियों को देने के लिये सरकार के पास पैसा है । आज सरकार ने दिशा बदल दी है, अगर दिशा नहीं बदली है, तो कम से कम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त सहायता तो दी जानी चाहिये, इन नौजवानों को महगाई भत्ता तो दिया जाना चाहिये और जो किसान सूखे और अकाल से पीड़ित हैं, उनको

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

मिचलाई की सुविधा तो दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन उनके नाम पर आपके पास पैसा नहीं है, राजा रानियों के नाम पर आपकी तिजोरिया खाली हो जाती है और आप अनुग्रह दान करने लगते हैं। आज जनता और नोजवान अपनी जीवन रक्षा के लिये सहायता मागती है तो आपके पास पैसा नहीं है और राजा-रानियों के जेब खर्च के लिये आपके पास पैसा है। इससे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने आज दिशा बदल दी है। हमने सरकार को जो वोट दिया था, वह वहीं वोट दिया था और इसी आश्वासन पर दिया था कि गरीब जनता की माग को यह सरकार पूरा करेगी और समाज में परिवर्तन करेगी। सरकार ने भी वादा किया था कि हम पुरानी व्यवस्था को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं, इस देश में जनतंत्री व्यवस्था लाने जा रहे हैं और सामन्तवादी, राजा-रानियों की जो व्यवस्था है, उसको खत्म करने जा रहे हैं और इसी चीज के लिये हमने वोट दिया था और सरकार की सहायता की थी। हमें इस बात पर गर्व है कि हमने ठीक बात के लिये सहायता दी और उस चीज को खत्म करने के लिये दी, जिसके लिये आज सरकार 10 करोड़ रुपया देने जा रही है। हम इस चीज का तब तक विरोध करते रहेगे, जब तक हमारे में दम होगा।

श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा (मध्य प्रदेश) : क्या आप इसके खिलाफ वोट देंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सुबह मौका आया और अब भी मौका आया है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह पुलिस के लिये 1 करोड़ 48 लाख और 12 हजार रुपये की माग के सम्बन्ध में है। जहाँ तक पुलिस की माग का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग अभी शाहदरा काण्ड को नहीं भूलें हैं। हमारे बिहार में सिरका कौलगी में, जो मजदूर महगाई की मार से विचलित होकर अपने लिए रोटी की माग कर रहे थे, उन पर पुलिस ने गोली

चलाई और पांच आदमी मारे गये। इसी तरह से कुमार धुब्बी में जब मजदूर अपनी मागों के सम्बन्ध में माग कर रहे थे, तो पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और वहाँ पर भी कुछ लोग मारे गये। अभी आपने गुजरात के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि वहाँ पर गांव की जनता चीनी के बटवारे के लिये माग कर रही थी और वहाँ पर भी पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और कुछ लोग मारे गये। आप जो यह माग पुलिस के लिये कर रहे हैं क्या उसे आप बुलैट्स खरीदने में खर्च करेंगे ? जहाँ पुलिस और सरकार को महगाई पीड़ित जनता की हर तरह से मदद करनी चाहिये थी, वहाँ पर आज सरकार जनता की जान ले रही है। हमें तो ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि इस सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की माग की जा रही है, जिस सरकार के बारे में हमको पता है कि उसमें काफी लन्दन प्रशिक्षित लोग हैं। मैं यह बात इसलिये कह रहा हूँ—पुझे वहाँ जाने का सोभाग्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है—कि इस सरकार में लन्दन प्रशिक्षित काफी लोग काम करते हैं और इस सरकार से आशा की जाती है कि कम से कम पुलिस की जो भूमिका है, वह उसकी दूसरी तरह की होनी चाहिये थी। लन्दन में वहाँ की सरकार पुलिस से कह रही है कि तुम हथियार लो। वह उनको बन्दूक देना चाहती है, लेकिन पुलिस एसोसिएशन वाले कह रहे हैं कि नहीं, हम हथियार नहीं लेंगे क्योंकि हमारा काम फौज का काम नहीं है, हमारा काम तो जनता की सहायता करने का काम है। हम बन्दूक और रिवाल्वर नहीं रख सकते। आज लन्दन प्रशिक्षित सरकारी अधिकारी सरकार की ओर से दमनकारी पुलिस के लिये और अधिक दमन करने के लिये माग कर रहे हैं जो कि सचमुच में समझने लायक बात नहीं है। क्या इन लोगों ने अपनी लन्दन की सारी शिक्षा को भुला दिया है ? हम सरकार से यह आशा करते हैं कि सरकार अपनी पुलिस की भूमिका को नये समाज और नये युग के अनुरूप में बदले।

उनको जनता का सहायक बनाए, जनता का दमनकारी नहीं, जनता की जान लेने वाला

नहीं। तो ये तीन पूरक मागे हैं जो 90 फीसदी राजा महाराजाओं की मदद के लिये, सेठों की मदद के लिये और दमनकारी अगो को मजबूत बनाने के लिये है। इसलिये हम सरकार से पूछना चाहते हैं और सदन के तमाम सदस्यों से पूछना चाहते हैं कि जिस तरह का समाज, जिस तरह का देश, हम बनाना चाहते हैं, एक जनतांत्रिक प्रगतिशील समाजवादी देश, क्या उस और आगे बढ़ने में इस तरह की चीजे सहायक हैं? ये चीजे पीछे ले जा रही हैं और सरकार यदि पीछे जायगी तो भारत की जनता अब इस हालत में नहीं है कि उसको बर्दाश्त करे। 69 को देखिए, 70 को देखिए, 71 को देखिए, और 72 को देखिए, वह पीछे ले जाने वाली शक्ति का साथ नहीं देगी। जो सरकार पीछे जायगी उसको जनता के क्रोध का सामना करना पड़ता है और जनता के क्रोध का सामना करने वाली सरकार देश में चल नहीं सकती। इसलिये हम सरकार से अनुरोध करते हैं कि आपने जो जनता से वादे किए थे, आपने जिस वादे के आधार पर जनता का समर्थन लिया था या जो जनता के सामने कमिटमेंट कर चुके हैं या जो जनता को आप प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, उस जनता का पालन कीजिए और जो राजा-महाराजाओं, रानी-महारानियों सेठों-महासेठों को खुश करने के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं और जनता की मांगों को ठुकराने और उसके ऊपर दमन के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं उसको छोड़िए अभी भी समय है। एक प्रोढ नेतृत्व, एक दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व का कर्तव्य है कि वह समय रहते दिशा को बदले और आगे बढ़े।

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are told that this is the Appropriation Bill. But, Sir, I would say that this is a Misappropriation Bill. It should have been called the Misappropriation Bill.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA (Uttar Pradesh): Misappropriation?

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: Yes, misappropriation. We are asked to grant another sum for the police. We are told that it is for the Assam Rifles, to guard and protect the passengers

from the Naga rebels. But, already a sum of 110.83 crores of rupees has been sanctioned by the original budget for the police and that is the provision for the police. Sir, if anything happens in a State, that is to say, if anything is raised by any Member regarding the police action in a particular State or the law and order situation, a pet reply comes from the Ministry that this is a State subject and therefore, we are not entitled to raise the issue in Parliament, but should request the State Home Ministry to take action. Sir, how the law and order situation in the country has improved and is improving, according to Government seen from incidents mentioned by other hon. members in Shahadra, in Gujarat and in many other States. But, Sir, I would only mention about West Bengal.

In West Bengal, Sir, those people who can shout the Prime Minister's name, "Jug jug jio", are allowed to commit murders. Any number of murders they can commit with impunity and no one is arrested. In broad daylight, before the police, murders were being committed, people are being murdered under the pretext that they belong to the opposition side. Women have been raped and yet, the police does not take any cognizance of these crimes. Some of these villains, these ruffians in the name of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, shouting "jug jug jio", have raped women. They snatch them from their husbands, from the railway stations or while coming from the cinema houses in West Bengal.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : कहा की बात कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: In West Bengal. And, Sir, no action is taken by the police and for that police, Sir, we have to grant again a certain sum.

If it is not misappropriation, what else is it? I would say that it is not a misappropriation by a particular Minister. But the money will be misappropriated by whosoever he may be. So the Bill itself is a Misappropriation Bill.

[Shri Monoranjan Roy]

Now, Sir, it is not only murdering, killing and raping. It has now come to burning down of newspapers who dare to criticize these goonda actions. Poor hawkers of newspapers earning Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50 a day are being beaten mercilessly in presence of the police in broad daylight at the Railway station, and particularly at the Sealdah station. No action is taken. And these are done by whom? It is led by some MLAs and a railway employee, Pradip Ghosh. He happens to be, on the one hand, a railway employee and on the other a member of the Chhatra Parishad and also a member of the Executive Committee of the Pradesh Congress Committee. He was arrested in Dhanbad. His aim was to break the Railway Employees' Conference on behalf of one of the MPs in Lok Sabha. He was sent by him. He was arrested at Dhanbad, with a revolver. Then he was released at the instance of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Home Ministry of the Central Government. The Bihar Chief Minister had to release him on bail. Now, I do not want to go into all these details. But this is what is happening in West Bengal and the situation is deteriorating every day. Now what is happening is that the various groups belonging to the Congress, either working in the trade unions or somewhere else, are quarrelling among themselves and murdering each other.

Now, the Government cannot solve the single problem of employment. Unemployed youths were promised that they would be given employment after the election. But now they are not given any employment. And reaction has started. It will go a long way, I would warn the ruling party.

Now, Sir, coming to the Misappropriation Bill, it has not got any scheme regarding the people who are near famine-stricken due to drought and failure of rains. Here in this House when the Agriculture Minister told that "within seven days we expect rains" during that serious drought condition. I told him, "Yes, but within 15 days we will be faced with floods

in those places". And floods have actually inundated thousands of acres of land and houses have come down. Such is the position. But there is no scheme either for irrigation or for flood control.

There is no scheme for the workers for princes. All the members, including the members of the CPI, said that princes should not be given any compensation . . .

(Time bell rings.)

Sir, how many minutes are allowed? I have taken only 5 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.B. RAJU): Two hours have been allotted to the Bill in all.

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: Then, these princes are given ex-gratia payment. What about the poor employees? The Government is committed to *garibi hatao*. So they are removing the poverty of the princes. But the employees who have been serving the princes for years and for generations will be completely in a miserable condition. But there is no word about them, about the employees of the princes, about the unemployed. What about unemployment? Not a single paisa as unemployment relief has been given. Government has promised to the princes, to big business monopolists to pay from the Exchequer, but they cannot pay anything to poor workers and employees who have been retrenched from the Government undertaking itself. In the Indian River Steam Navigation Company, now taken over by Government, more than a thousand employees were dismissed long ago in 1967. They have not been paid a single farthing, according to the Act. They went to the High Court and got a judgment in their favour but still till now the Government have refused to pay. This is how they treat the poor employees and the workers compared to the Princes, monopolists and big colliery owners.

I have very little time at my disposal but I would like to tell the Deputy Minister for Finance that some secret deal seems to be going on between the Government and the foreign

oil barons in this country. Are they trying to have joint sector in oil also? These foreign oil barons have been exploiting our country for centuries. Are they trying to have joint sector, or have holding companies or having equity shares paying huge sums to them? These foreign oil barons are putting pressure upon the Government of India blackmailing them with regard to crude oil prices because they still hold the monopoly position. There is no word about nationalisation of those oil companies, why is it so? Do the Government know that the foreign oil companies in the eastern region have already issued notices of retrenchment to a thousand employees? The Government is a silent spectator. We know how the employees of the Esso and Caltex companies were retrenched even while a Commission was sitting. The Government of India did not put any pressure upon the oil barons to await till the Report of the Commission came out. Afterwards the Commission's post mortem recommendation came, after the employees were retrenched and dismissed, that there was no ground for retrenchment of the employees. At that time also the Government was a silent spectator.

I now come to the question of high prices. The Central Government employees are being cheated because of the fraud of the consumers price. It has again and again been pointed out by the trade union movement in Bombay and other cities how fraud is being committed through this consumers Price. In spite of the sky-high rise in prices we find that 10 points are not reached. It is said to be less by 0.2 than what is required for the next slab of dearness allowance to be paid to the Central Government employees.

Is it not a fraud? Does not the Minister and the ruling party know how the prices are rising and how the Government employees are being deprived of extra dearness allowance? They are being cheated by the argument that to reach the next slab 0.2 points are less. This is how Government is dealing with its own employees, with its own workers who,

after their retrenchment from the Indian River Steam Navigation Company seven years ago, are not getting a single farthing even according to the Act. Government prefers an appeal. It is a shame on the part of Government to deal with the workers like that, and on the other hand make ex gratia payments to the princes. The princes are very poor, but not their employees!

With these words I oppose this Bill.

श्री सीताराम सिंह (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, एक कहावत है, ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया। वही स्थिति आज अपने देश में हो रही है।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह तो दवा ही नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह कैसर है, कैसर।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी योजना से यह देश गुजर रहा है, लेकिन इसका अंजाम क्या हुआ है . . .

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : गुजर रहा है, उजड़ भी रहा है।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : और योजना भी कैसे ? किसी एक तरफ़ अरबों रुपया योजना पर खर्च किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ़ देश में करोड़ों लोग बेकार भी बने हुए हैं और भूख से और अकाल से भी मर रहे हैं और स्थायी कांग्रेस के राज्य में स्थायी भुखमरी, स्थायी बाढ़, स्थायी मंहगाई के भार से चकनाचूर हो रहे हैं। गलत योजना है यह। योजना किस के लिये बनी है नगरमेठों, नौकर-शाहों और राज्य नेताओं के लिये योजना है। ग्राम जनता के लिये यह योजना नहीं है। ग्राम जनता को इस योजना से कोई लाभ नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों लोग भूख के कगार पर खड़े हैं और सैकड़ों लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। जब की स्थिति है। योजना भी चलती है और भुखमरी भी चलती है। यूँ तो पूरे देश में अकाल की स्थिति है, लेकिन विशेषकर बिहार की हालत आज बिल्कुल विस्फोटक हो गयी है आज वहाँ हजारों लोग दम तोड़

[श्री सीताराम सिंह]

रहे हैं। 500 से अधिक लोग भूख से मर गये हैं और इसी बिहार में जो भयंकर अकाल है, भूखमरी है उसकी तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित कराने के लिये मैंने 48 घंटे की भूख हड़ताल भी की थी, लेकिन उसके बाद भी खबरें छपती हैं। मैं उन खबरों को आपको बताना चाहूंगा भूख से छटपटाती महिला की कुएं में कूद कर आत्महत्या। यहाँ प्राप्त रिपोर्ट से मालूम हुआ है कि शाहपुर पटौरी ग्राम की एक महिला भूख से छटपटाती हुई जो थी उसने कुएं में कूद कर आत्महत्या कर ली। यह स्थिति है। कुछ लोग अन्न के अभाव में जहर खा कर मर रहे हैं।

श्री कल्याण राय : और दूसरी तरफ में कंपेंसेशन दे रहे हैं।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : और दूसरी तरफ राजाओं और मालिकों को इनाम बांटा जा रहा है। गजब का समाजवाद है इस देश का। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह प्रथम चरण है समाजवाद का तो इसके चौथे चरण में क्या होने वाला है।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : नयी रोशनी आ रही है।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : गरीबी मिटाने का नारा लगाया है उसका तरीका यही है कि गरीब भूख से मर जायेंगे तो गरीबी मिट जायेगी।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : तो ऐसी स्थिति अपने देश की है और वे हंसते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है, पर वास्तव में स्थिति बहुत दुखद और भयावह है। एक कहावत है कि :

ले कर नश्वर हाथ में जर्जर ने कहा,
रग रग में दर्द है, लगाऊ कहा कहा ?

एक तरफ बेबी कार बनती है इस देश में, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के सुपुत्र बेबी कार बना रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लगन के दिनों में, जेठ वेमाख की कड़कड़ाती धूप में हजारों लोग ट्रेन

की छतों पर चढ़ कर चलते हैं, दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं और लोग मरते हैं, बसों की छत पर चढ़ कर चलते हैं और मरते हैं।

5 P.M.

आज स्थिति इस बात की साक्षी है कि यह किस तरह का समाजवाद चल रहा है इस देश में। आज ट्रैक्टर का उत्पादन ज्यादा होना चाहिये, माल ढोने का ट्रक ज्यादा पैदा करना चाहिये, रेलवे का डिब्बा ज्यादा बनना चाहिये, रेलवे के इंजन ज्यादा बनने चाहिये, तो आज बेबी कार बन रही है।

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : वह भी बनेगी नहीं।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : और गरीब देश के हमारे आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति हैं वह छः लाख रुपए की कार मंगाने हैं। यह गरीब देश के राष्ट्रपति हैं। छः लाख की कार मगाते हैं, देशी कार जो 24-25 हजार रुपए में मिलती है उससे काम नहीं चलता है।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : एक ही कार 6 लाख रुपए की है ?

श्री सीताराम सिंह : जी हां, एक ही कार 6 लाख रुपए की है। यह समाजवाद है। तो मैं बहुत अदब के साथ आपके जरिये, इस सदन के जरिये, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास किसी का इंतजार नहीं करता है। जब चीन के नेता च्यांगकाई शेक अपनी जनता की रोटी-गोजी का इंतजाम नहीं कर सके तो वहाँ की जनता ने उनको फारमोसा के जंगल में फेंक दिया। तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है। यह अजेय बहुमत के बल पर ज्यादा घमंड में न रहे। किसी ने कहा है—सुन्दरता पर गर्वन करना ओ रूप की रानी, समय रेत पर उतर जायेगा कितने मोती का पानी। तो वह दिन दूर नहीं कि जिस तरह से फारमोसा के जंगल में च्यांगकाई शेक को फेंका गया उसी तरह से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को भी इस गद्दी

से जनता हटायेगी। पार्टी भले ही कमजोर हो किसी की लेकिन जनता किसी की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करेगी और आपके और हमारे लिये जनता रुक कर बैठेगी नहीं।

संसद-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम् नेहता) : सीताराम सिंह जी आप ख्यालों की दुनिया में हैं।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : जी हाँ दोस्त, हम ख्यालों की दुनिया में हैं, असली दुनिया में, धरातल पर आप ही हैं मेहता जी, इसलिये तो यह देश का नजारा है। कोई भी देश जहाँ की लोकतंत्री सरकार है, न्यायप्रिय सरकार है वहाँ इस प्रकार के अकाल, ऐसी भुखमरी, नहीं होती है। अगर आकाश से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है तो नीचे में पानी है। आज विज्ञान के युग में जब लोग, राकेट छोड़ रहे हैं, चन्द्र लोक में चढ़ रहे हैं तो फिर धरती से पानी क्यों नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। दिल्ली में फव्वारा लगाते हैं। लाखों रुपया खर्च करके दिल्ली में फव्वारा लगाया जाता है और गांव में पानी बिना इमान मर रहे हैं, धरती प्यासी है, फसल नहीं उगती है, पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। यहाँ फव्वारा लगाते हैं। गरीबी हटाने की यह स्कीम है। जब एक तरफ लोग भूख से तड़प कर मरते हैं तो दूसरी तरफ मंत्रिमंडल में अधिक मंत्री बढ़ाने के लिये बिहार से हर एक सप्ताह के बाद दस मंत्री आ जाते हैं। यही नैतिकता है ! यही ईमानदारी है। जब वहाँ एक तरफ भूख से लोग मर रहे हैं। तो दूसरी तरफ एयर-कंडीशन मकान बन रहे हैं, मंत्रियों के घरों में एयर-कंडीशन की मशीन लगती है। तो यह ज्यादा दिन चलने वाला नहीं है।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सवाल है इस देश में शिक्षा में क्या हो रहा है। एक तरफ शासकवर्ग पैदा किया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ शासित वर्ग पैदा किया जाता है। कुछ स्कूल हैं जहाँ पांच साल के बच्चे दाखिल होते हैं और मम्मी

डैडी पढ़ते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गांव के बच्चे साधारण लोगो के बच्चे जो हैं उनको धान रोपना सिखाया जाता है, तकुआ चलाने और ईंट बनाने की शिक्षा दी जाती है। इस तरह का पक्षपात कितने दिन चलेगा इस देश में।

(Time bell rings)

तो मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा विशेषकर बिहार के मामले में। बिहार में जो आज भयावह स्थिति है उस स्थिति का मुकाबिला करने के लिये ईमानदारी से कबूल करना पड़ेगा कि स्थिति भयावह है। जो डाक्टर बीमारी को कबूल नहीं कर लेगा वह इलाज भी नहीं कर सकता है। तो आज बिहार की यह सरकार कबूल नहीं करती है कि भुखमरी है तो यह बिहार की सरकार इलाज भी नहीं करेगी और जहाँ तक केन्द्र की सरकार की बात है अगर बिहार में या देश में कहीं भी कोई मरना है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी पूरी केन्द्र सरकार की है, यह कह कर निपट जाना कि यह प्रान्त का मामला है यह कतई न्यायमगत नहीं है, युक्तसंगत नहीं है और हम, श्रीमान्, आपके जरिये और इस सदन के जरिये से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि कम से कम बिहार के लिये एक महीने में 250 माल ढोने के डिब्बे प्रति दिन के हिसाब से देना चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० बी० राजू) : आप समाप्त कीजिये, डाउट के ऊपर एक स्टेटमेंट होने वाला है।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। और कम से कम दो लाख टन गल्ला प्रति मास वहाँ जाना चाहिये क्योंकि आज 4 करोड़ जनता बिहार की अकाल के गाल में पड़ी हुई है। एक मिनट में मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ भ्रष्टाचार की। भ्रष्टाचार का जहाँ तक सवाल है तो यहाँ तो मुश्किल यह हो रही है कि न्याय लेने इंसान कहाँ जायेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० बी० राजू) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री सीताराम सिंह: 60 लाख रुपया टेलीफोन पर निकल गया लेकिन आज तक सदन में सरकार की तरफ से पब्लिकली कोई बयान नहीं आया कि यह पैसा था तो कहाँ था, किसका था।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : कहाँ निकल गया ।

श्री सीताराम सिंह : नागरवाला-कांड को आप जानते ही हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, at the very outset, I would like to thank the hon. Members for the very valuable suggestions that they have made, especially to Tyagiji for having raised the stature of the debate, I mean the earlier part of his suggestion which is that there should be a certain ceiling on borrowing. I am grateful to him and also to the other Members who have been making valuable suggestions. I thought that the Members would confine themselves to the specific points that have been mentioned here in the course of the Supplementary Demands here. As I see and as I had somewhat anticipated, this is a subject where there is no restriction on the use of the excellent imagination and the exercise of the eloquent powers of the hon. Members and therefore they have used all their persuasion, all their political vision and pooled all their wisdom together in trying to benefit the Government. Some have been kind enough to caution the Government against expenditure. Some have been kind enough to warn the Government that if it persists in the present way of thinking and the present mode of action, the day is not far off when it might have the same fate of Chiang-Kai-Shek. As Members belonging to different political parties, they are entitled to their freedom of thinking and we do not want to contradict them. But, Sir, as a student of history, I say that there is little in what they say, the future alone can prove that I can only say that we have no fears, if they have any, we shall certainly try to allay them.

Coming to the specific points, some hon. Members have become agitated about the police grant. This is a very innocent grant about the police. In 1956 certain protective measures were formulated and jointly with the Army, the Government of Assam raised a protection force in order to combat the activities of the Naga hostiles in the areas which were adjoining the railway tracks and in pursuance of that decision the following steps were taken by the railways running of specials, running of ambulance cars, patrol specials and work of escorting passengers and conducting search of their luggage.

I do not know how far it would be correct or judicious on the part of hon. Members to introduce any political motive behind this. This is an absolutely innocent demand. It is the duty of the police to protect all. There is no question of the Congress Party trying to mobilise its power or to consolidate the party as one of the Members said it is to improve democracy. I do not think this protection force would have given protection only to the members of the Congress Party. The police is supposed to protect the people in general. If they have any fear on that score, I would like to allay that.

Regarding the allegation made by some Member—I think the CPM Member who spoke was very frank and he said that the entire police's working is in a very bad manner—I would only like to remind him what the police had been doing in the last three years—I leave out the last year—in West Bengal. The CPM had a big role to play in that.

And, therefore, we cannot exonerate the people who injected the police force with indoctrination demoralising them to a certain extent. Is it not the duty of the police to offer protection to the public? But if a stage comes when the entire industry is dislocated, when the normal life is paralysed, what is to be done? Has not the police to see that the common man is protected irrespective of his party affiliation. When a certain party was in power, the police no doubt

degenerated Therefore, that cult, the gospel of violence which has been there for some time, will take a little time to go to bring it to proper performance However, we do not intend to make police raj in this country We are wedded to socialism and we will see that we stand by our commitment. And therefore I would contradict the hon'ble Member when he said that there is police raj in West Bengal What is true is that the police has been indoctrinated in a particular manner by a particular party

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: That is why we have been asked to keep silent while Congress men are going on murdering and raping.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would like to know what happened at Rabindra Sarobar. Coming to the next point

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: On a point of order On Rabindra Sarobar there was a Commission of Enquiry. The Commission has given their verdict and their recommendation also. There is no truth that on Rabindra Sarobar any lady was molested or whatever that may be. There was no incident like that, so far as unemployment is concerned We have to remember the past We are wedded to democratic socialism unlike a regimented economy. It is a matter of time. All the planning and all the actions of the Government for the last few years, during the course of the last 25 years, after independence, have been directed in this manner I think the hon'ble Members are fully aware of the various steps the Government intends to take. There are certain deficiencies. There are certain weaknesses of which we are aware I think it is the realisation of our weaknesses which alone will make up I think the Government will go ahead in a determined manner to see that unemployment gets reduced and as many people as possible are in a position to get employment So also about illiteracy

About general insurance, I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Members. It is a very

progressive step though some Members may disagree with the quantum of money given to the various States But I think the House in general has accepted that this is a progressive measure and the House has supported it. I think this is something which will be written in letters of gold This will go a long way in involving people This is in consonance with the commitments the Government had made to the public

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

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am extremely happy to note that there was no incident Where the honour of a woman is concerned, I stand by it rather than refute it. And I hope the hon'ble Member would support me rather than disagree with me

Secondly, about education, I agree with the hon'ble Member that the rate of percentage of illiteracy is very low We all have to work in a manner (*Interruption by Shri Monoranjana Roy*). We have switched off from police to education I am not discussing West Bengal.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : सी० पी० एम० ने पहले मारा और कांग्रेस ने बाद में माग, लेकिन दूसरे लोग क्यों पिसे जाएं ?

श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी : लडाई तो हमने और आपने दोनों ने देखी, हम तो नहीं लड़ते । वे एतराज कर रहे थे कि तामिलनाडु मे ऐसी चीज नहीं हुई है ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदया ने कहा, पहले सी० पी० एम० के लोगो ने बंगाल मे मर्डर किया और महिलाओ के साथ दुर्व्यहार किया । अब वे कहते है कहा कांग्रेस का शासन है । हमारा कहना है कि दूसरी पार्टी वाले भी पीटे जा रहे है । उसका क्या होगा ?

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, she cannot drag the name of Tamil Nadu in this way Why should she? Except for the interference of some of the vested in-

[Shri G. A. Appan]

terests belonging to this party, I do not think there is anything wrong in the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have the highest respect for Tamil Nadu and the Members coming from that State.

Sir, the point about unemployment is as relevant as the illiteracy point. We are committed to eradicate illiteracy as fast as possible and also fill in the gap. Now, one of the Members had mentioned about the Geological Survey of India. Certainly his sentiments will be conveyed and will be given proper consideration, and it can be taken up at a later stage when it is examined.

About drought, I would like to assure hon. Members that there can be no question of party views on relief operations in natural calamities like drought. Whether it is the Congress Party or any other party, we will extend our hand of sympathy to the people affected. There is no question of any party views arising in this matter. I would like to tell hon. Members that the Government is fully aware of the gravity of the situation. I think probably there is going to be a statement in the House today. But I would not like to anticipate it. I would only say that the Government is seized of the entire situation arising out of the natural calamity. The Government has received representations from various States and they are receiving attention. Representatives of the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission have also visited the various States which have been affected by drought. In the Central sphere there is a provision of Rs. 75 crores for natural calamities relief to the States. Perhaps we may have to provide a larger sum, if the necessity arises, because we cannot say just now what will be the quantum of relief that will be required. Moreover, to meet the drought situation, a crash programme for agricultural production has been undertaken from State to State. To meet additional demands, Central borrowing has been increased by nearly Rs. 108 crores.

This is not to say that we have done everything so far. But under the circumstances, whatever has been necessary for meeting natural calamities has received Government's attention, and the doors are never closed for that.

Now, about the privy purses which is the main point which Members have raised here, I think this is another historic step that we have taken. This brings to an end one of the feudal orders. People may say that we should not have paid them any amount at all. That is also a matter of ideology. But the Government at every stage has said that we do not want to expropriate, that we do not want to take away things like that to cause much hardship to people. Even the President in his Address had mentioned some sort of relief payment that would be given to those people. The Finance Minister had also made a similar statement. If we see the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, we find that the *ex gratia* payment will be made in a sliding scale within certain maximum limits which have been carefully considered. The small former Rulers who constitute the majority, will get comparatively more. That is, those below Rs. 15,000 are proposed to be paid eight times their privy purse. Likewise those getting between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 50,000 will get six to eight times their privy purse. For those getting a privy purse of more than Rs. 50,000 the *ex gratia* payment in respect of the first Rs. 50,000 will be on the above basis and for the balance of the amount of privy purse, four times this amount is proposed to be paid. Above Rs. 1 lakh, the *ex gratia* payment will be limited to Rs. 5,30,000 which corresponds to the payment for those getting a privy purse of Rs. 1 lakh. But no one will get less than an amount equivalent to one year's privy purse. It is proposed to inform each former Ruler of the amount that is proposed to be paid to him and the payment will be made after he accepts the offer. Sir, we were annually paying nearly Rs. 5 crores to these Princes. Now when the entire amount to be paid comes to Rs. 10 crores or a little more,

it is left for us to see whether it is more or it is less, whether it is just and equitable or not. These may be matters of our own political ideology. But this is the basis on which the Government has calculated. Similarly allowance has been made on compassionate grounds for those who will be depending upon these former Rulers. I think hon. Members will have no difference of opinion on that point.

Then someone had mentioned about the Mysore Palace. I think the matter is before the Law Ministry now and the Law Ministry is considering it.

Then some Member had mentioned about the Munich Olympics; I think it was Mr. Yadav. I do not know how far that is correct. But it has been brought to my notice that India has won against Kenya in the Olympic Hockey by three goals to two. The match was just over and this is the information which has been communicated to me. I do not know how far it is correct, but I think it will be authentic. Since the Member was interested in games, I thought I could communicate this news to him.

Another point had been communicated about the . . .

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैंने यह कहा था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदया ने यह कहा था कि भारत बड़ा विशाल देश है लेकिन इसकी विशालता देखते हुए सिर्फ एक गोल्ड मेडल की आशा देश लगाए हुए बैठा है और बाकी खेल प्रतियोगिता में कुछ नहीं। तो आपने जो समाचार दिया है एक गोल्ड मेडल की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, दूसरे गोल्ड मेडल की ओर . . .

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : यादव जी, मैं आपसे केवल एक प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ। यदि आपको ऐसे योग्य आदमी का सहयोग मिल जाए तो एक गोल्ड मेडल 10 में परिवर्तित हो सकता है। यह आपकी तरफ से आना चाहिए . . . हमारी तरफ से हमेशा आता है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अब तो बराबरी की बात है। खेल में भी बराबरी हो गई है। यह दोनों तरफ से कोशिश की बात है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :

Now, about the question of bonus and Pay Commission I believe in the Lok Sabha yesterday there was a statement by Mr. Khadilkar. And on the question of extending the provisions of the Act to employees of Government undertakings the Government have explained the position clearly. The pay scales and emoluments of these employees are reviewed from time to time by pay committees of similar bodies, and it is for this reason that these employees have understandably been excluded from the purview of the Bonus Act. That is just for the information of House, the Government have explained the position.

Sir, I would not like to go into the political aspects of various things. I think this is a very simple matter, and after having given so much time to it and thought over each and every aspect of it, I hope, the House will give its unstinted support to this Bill.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : The honourable Minister has not replied to my suggestion of effecting drastic economy in Government's expenditure. Will the Minister be surprised to know that the proportion of your money supply with the public in 1961 and 1971 is exactly the same as the rise in prices of commodities? It was Rs. 2868 crores in 1960 and it is Rs. 3361 crores now. The inflation is exactly the same as the proportion in which prices have risen . . .

(Interruption).

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : We are grateful to the honourable Member for the suggestion. The Government is fully aware of this. As a matter of fact, a number of steps have been taken by the Government to effect economy and there is still further scope for economy. I would welcome any specific suggestions for practising economy in Government's expenditure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.B. RAJU) : The question is—

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

[The Vice-Chairman]

Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.B. RAJU): We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

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

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I move:

“That the Bill be returned”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

I. THE FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE SERVICE OFFICERS. (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL, 1972

II. THE DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL, 1972

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1972, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1972”.

(II)

“I am directed to inform Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1972, adopted the annexed motion in regard to the Delhi School Education Bill, 1972”.

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri D. P. Yadav
- (2) Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
- (3) Shri P. V. Reddy
- (4) Shri Kamala Prasad
- (5) Shri Jagdish Narain Mandal
- (6) Shri Amarsinh Chaudhari
- (7) Shri R. G. Tiwari
- (8) Shri Krishnarao Patil
- (9) Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil
- (10) Shri K. K. Shetty
- (11) Shri Prabodh Chandra
- (12) Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar
- (13) Shri Chandra Bhal Mani Tewari
- (14) Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit
- (15) Dr. Govind Das Richhariya
- (16) Shri Sudhakar Pandey
- (17) Shrimati Maya Ray
- (18) Shrimati Subhadra Joshi
- (19) Chaudhry Dalip Singh
- (20) Shrimati Mukul Banerji
- (21) Shri H.K.L. Bhagat
- (22) Shri T. Sohan Lal
- (23) Shri Jagdish Bhattacharya
- (24) Shri C. K. Chandrappan
- (25) Shri E. R. Krishnan
- (26) Shri Virendra Agarwala
- (27) Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
- (28) Shri R. R. Singh Deo
- (29) Shri Frank Anthony
- (30) Shri Samar Guha