

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : It is irrelevant.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This should be borne in mind

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not very relevant.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is absolutely relevant.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You could have expressed your views when the motion was under consideration. You may again express your views when the Bill is sent back to this House, after the report is presented.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Is it a motion or not ?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : It is a motion for the appointment of a Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is for the appointment of one Member.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : The Committee should be vigilant about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You should have done this long ago.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You are again and again saying it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why did you not say this earlier when the motion was considered ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : All right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint one more member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Controller and Auditor-General' (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill, 1969, and resolves that Shri V. B. Raju, be appointed to the said Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE APPROPRIATION (NO 3) BILL,  
1970

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs. 215.16 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 26th August, 1970 and expenditure of Rs. 41.10 lakhs 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demand Statement laid before the House on the 11th August, 1970. 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 presentation and passing of the Budget for the current financial year. Out of the total supplementary estimate of Rs. 215.57 crores, one main item of Rs. 150 crores is for payment of increased subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Of the balance amount, I might mention that Rs. 43.67 crores are payment of compensation to the 14 banking companies, whose undertakings were acquired with effect from the 19th July, 1969; Rs. 8.20 crores are for payment of subsidy for meeting the anticipated loss on export of sugar during the current year; Rs. 3.50 crores are for payment of loan to the Calcutta Port Commissioners; Rs. 3 crores are for providing relief measures for new migrant families from East Pakistan; Rs. 2.22 crores are for grant of loans to certain Dock Labour Boards and Rs. 1 crore is for payment of customs

[Shri K. R. Ganesh.]

duty and incidental charges on imports of skimmed milk powder and butter oil donated by World Food Programme.

Three token votes of Rs. 1,000 each have also been sought. These items have been explained in detail in the respective demands and 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, however, be Rs. 36.12 crores only, as Rs. 179.45 crores are expected to be set off on account of receipts, recoveries, etc.

Sir, I move.

*The question was proposed.*

**श्री प्रेम मनोहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय अभी जो ये सब खर्च की मदें मंत्री महोदय ने बताईं, इसके साथ ही साथ आज अपने देश में जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उसमें सबसे विचित्र बात है जो भूमि छीनो आन्दोलन इस समय चल रहा है और उधर नक्शालाइट्स की गति-विधियां चल रही हैं। अभी कलकत्ता में सेना बुलाई गई और उसके द्वारा वहां पर शान्ति स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। तो इस प्रकार से हम यह देखते हैं कि इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी चारों तरफ अराजकता, चारों तरफ बेचैनी फैल रही है। अभी जो यह भूमि छीनो आंदोलन चला है, इसके बारे में हुई लोक सभा की बहस में केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने बताया कि वह राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने पर जोर देंगे कि देश के अन्दर भूमि सुधार के लिए जल्दी कानून बनाये जायें उनका जल्दी से जल्दी पालन किया जाये जिससे इस प्रकार जो चारों तरफ भूमि छीनों आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसको रोका जा सके।

सच बात तो यह है कि क्या इस प्रकार का आशवासन जैसाकि मंत्रीजी ने लोक सभा में दिया, उसको जल्दी से कार्यान्वित करेंगे और क्या यह काम पहले से नहीं किया जा सकता था। भूमि छीनो आन्दोलन को हम पूर्णतः अनुचित मानते हैं और राज्य सरकारों की लापरवाही अथवा भ्रष्ट प्रशासन द्वारा आन्दोलन को व्यापक बनाया गया है। ऐसे अवसरों का लाभ उठा कर जो वामपंथी पार्टियां हैं, वह देश में अराजकता फैलाना चाहती हैं। वास्तव में यह आन्दोलन सरकार के विरुद्ध होना चाहिये था जो यह आन्दोलन किसानों के या जिनके पास छोटी-छोटी भूमियां हैं उनके विरुद्ध किया गया है। यह उनके विरुद्ध न होकर सरकार के विरुद्ध होना चाहिये था। अभी तक सरकार ने यह क्यों नहीं किया कि भूमि ठीक तरह से वितरित हो सके और जो भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है उसको अधिक से अधिक लोगों को दिया जा सके, उसके लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति अभी तक क्यों नहीं बनाई जो इन सब बातों पर विचार करके ठीक से एक निर्णय दे सकती। आज चारों तरफ यह भूमि छीनो आन्दोलन की बात चल रही है और उसके बाद दूसरी घटना अभी सामने आने वाली है, कुछ अखबारों में आया भी है, कि भूमि छीनो आन्दोलन के बाद में मकान छीनो आन्दोलन भी चलने वाला है। तो सरकार का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ तब जाता है जब सारे देश में इस प्रकार की अराजकता फैलने का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो जाता है और इसके पहले सरकार इन बातों पर विचार नहीं करती है, हालांकि सरकार को आज गद्दी पर बैठे हुए करीब 23 वर्ष हो गए हैं और उसको यह काम बहुत पहले कर लेना चाहिये था।

अभी हमारे सामने कानपुर में गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है और हमारे नगर के जो प्रमुख हैं उन्होंने श्री के० के० शाह के पास

इस संबंध में एक प्रोजेक्शन भेजा है कि हमें कानपुर की गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक उनके पास से कोई भी उत्तर नहीं आया है। मंत्री महोदय के पास उन्होंने जो मैमोरेन्डम भेजा है उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि जिन लोगों की आमदनी 300 रु० से कम है उनके लिए 42 हजार मकानों की जरूरत है, जिनकी आमदनी 300 रु० से लेकर 500 रु० के बीच में है उनके लिए 4371 मकानों की जरूरत है और जिनकी आमदनी 500 रु० से ऊपर है उनके लिए 1453 मकानों की जरूरत है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर में जिन लोगों की आमदनी 300 रु० से कम है उनके लिए करीब 43 हजार मकानों की जरूरत है और इस चीज को हम बहुत दिनों से महसूस कर रहे हैं क्योंकि बगैर इस तरह के मकानों के हम इन गन्दी बस्तियों को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया ही नहीं और न ही उन्होंने कोई इसके बारे में उत्तर ही दिया है। इस सदन के सामने यह बात कहने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि यह सरकार शान्तिपूर्वक कोई बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है, वह तो जब अराजकता फैल जाती है, जो लोग अराजकता फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं तब ही वह उनकी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार होती है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हर बात के लिए आन्दोलन किया जाना चाहिये, हर बात के लिए अराजकता फैलाने की जरूरत है। जब सरकार शान्तिपूर्वक किसी की बात नहीं सुनती है तो कम्पैयल होकर, मजबूर होकर लोगों को इस तरह के आन्दोलनों के संबंध में विचार करना पड़ता है। हमारी सरकार का तो रवैया अब ऐसा बन गया है कि वह किसी की बात चाहे वह कितनी ही शान्तिपूर्वक कहे उसको

मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है जब तक कि उसके संबंध में आन्दोलन या अराजकता न फैलाई जाये और जब इस तरह की बात की जाती है तब ही सरकार उस चीज के बारे में विचार करती है।

हमें आजाद हुए करीब 23 वर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन खेती के वास्ते जो मुख्य चीज ट्रैक्टर है उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। अभी कल ही श्री शिन्दे जी ने सदन को बतलाया कि सरकार 45 हजार ट्रैक्टरों बाहर से मंगाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है। खेती बढ़ाने के लिए हमें ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता होती है लेकिन 23 वर्षों के बाद भी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आई कि सरकार देश में ही ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण कर सके, यह एक बहुत ही दुःख की बात है। अभी मैंने अपने एक मित्र से कानपुर में पूछा था कि स्कूटर कितने सालों के बाद मिल जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि 10 साल के बाद स्कूटर मिलता है। जिस स्कूटर के दाम आज 3,400 रु० है आज उसके ब्लैक में करीब पांच हजार रुपया है। एक तरफ तो हमें चीज नहीं मिलती है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे लाखों इंजीनियर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। आज देखने में यह आता है कि हमारी जो सरकार है वह ठीक समय पर किसी भी चीज के संबंध में निर्णय नहीं लेती है और यही वजह है कि जनता को तरह-तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर सरकार की इस तरह की नीति नहीं होती तो कोई कारण नहीं था कि हमारे देश में ट्रैक्टर या स्कूटरों की कमी को महसूस किया जाता। सरकार की इस नीति के ही कारण आज देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या फैली हुई है। सरकार को इन चीजों का प्रोडक्शन अपने यहां बहुत पहले ही शुरू कर देना चाहिए था जिससे जनता को आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा

## [श्री प्रेम मनोहर]

सकता। आज हमारे देश में लाखों इंजीनियर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, देश में चीजों की कमी है, ट्रेक्टरों की कमी है, स्कटरों की कमी है, और अन्य उपयोगी वस्तुओं की कमी है। अगर सरकार इन चीजों का उत्पादन देश में शुरू कर देती तो आज हमारे देश में खेती की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ जाती। लेकिन सरकार ने तो इस तरह की नीति अपना रखी है कि जब कोई किसी चीज के लिए आन्दोलन करेगा तब ही वह उस काम को शुरू करेगी।

आज हमारे देश में ट्रेक्टरों के बिना खेती की उन्नति में बाधा पड़ रही है। सरकार बाहर के देशों से खराब ट्रेक्टर मंगा रही है और उनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि देश का धन भी बाहर चला जाता है और उसका कुछ भी उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। अगर हम इन सब बातों पर विचार करें तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि सरकार ठीक समय पर निर्णय किसी चीज के संबंध में नहीं लेती है और जब तक सरकार की इस तरह की नीति चलती रहेगी तब तक देश में तथा जनता को इससे हानि होती ही रहेगी। और जब दूसरे बाहरी दबाव हम पर पड़ते हैं तो उनके कारण से हम निर्णय लेते हैं लेकिन उन निर्णयों के पहले बहुत अधिक दुर्व्यवस्था समाज में फैल जाती है, अराजकता फैल जाती है और हर एक के मन में अनावश्यक डिस्सेटिस्फैक्शन बढ़ता है। तो मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि इस प्रकार के निर्णय जल्दी से जल्दी लेने की कोशिश करे और जल्दी ले। यही एक ठीक तरीका है।

सबसे जो बड़ी बात है वह यह है कि जब कभी हमारे पास रुपए की कमी पड़ती है तो बाहर से भीख मांगने की आदत हमें पड़ी

हुई है। 1950-51 में 32 करोड़ रुपया हमारे ऊपर विदेशी कर्जा था। 1970-71 में वह 6,660 करोड़ हो जाएगा। कर्ज-दारी कितनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में करीब चार गुना हो गई है और कर्ज का भार कितना अधिक बढ़ गया है। यह इस बात से जाना जायगा कि फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 4,130 करोड़ रुपया विदेशों से सहायता मिलेगी उसमें से 2,500 करोड़ रुपया हमें अपने पुराने कर्जों की अदायगी में ही देना पड़ेगा। मैं तो संसद् में इस बात के लिए आग्रह करूंगा कि एक मर्यादा निश्चित हो कि हम कितना कर्ज ले सकें। यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है कि वाप अपने बेटों के लिए इतना कर्ज छोड़ जाय कि बेटा दे ही न सके। आज वही स्थिति हो रही है। हम बराबर बाहर से कर्ज ले रहे हैं और कर्ज लेकर उस रुपए को चारों तरफ बिखेर रहे हैं, उसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं, आने वाली सन्तान को वह कर्ज देना पड़ेगा। इस का एक ही तरीका है कि संसद् इस बात का निर्णय ले और एक मर्यादा कर दे कि सरकार इससे ज्यादा कर्ज नहीं ले सकती। तब इस सरकार का कर्ज लेना वन्द होगा।

वैसे तो कल या परसों राजाओं के वारे में एक बिल आ रहा है, तीन दिन हुए एक प्रश्न था कि हमारे मंत्रियों का खर्चा कितना हुआ और राजाओं का खर्चा कितना हुआ। समय के अभाव में वह प्रश्न नहीं आ पाया लेकिन जो आंकड़े दिए गए थे वे में आपके सामने रखता हूँ। 1969-70 में राजाओं को 4 करोड़ 1 लाख 10 हजार रुपए मिले और मंत्रियों को 42 लाख 66 हजार रुपए। मंत्रियों की संख्या 55 है जबकि प्रिन्सिपल पर्स पाने वालों की संख्या 278 है। वार्षिक खर्चा मंत्रियों पर पौने दो लाख रुपए बैठता है और राजाओं के ऊपर डेढ़ लाख रुपया। अन्तर केवल दुगुने का है और इससे ज्यादा कुछ

नहीं है। ये सब बातें समाजवाद के नाम पर हो रही हैं। रेड फोर्ट में एक लिफ्ट लगाई जा रही है, जो केवल दो मिनट के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा उपयोग में लाई जायगी। ये समाजवाद की घटनाएं हैं। जो रुपये बाहर निकाल रहे हैं उसका कैसे उपयोग करा है यह इस बात से स्पष्ट है कि एक तरफ हम प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने का बिल ला रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ खर्च करने की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि रुपए का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। वैसे तो औपचारिकता है, मंत्री महोदय से हम कहेंगे कि ठीक है, यह बिल पास होने वाला है लेकिन उस रुपये को ठीक प्रकार से खर्च करें तो अधिक अच्छे रिजल्ट आ सकेंगे।

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the Appropriation Bill before the House is for getting a grant of about Rs. 215.7 crores. Sir, the entire Budget of this country was passed somewhere in May 1970, and within a period of four months the Government to come forward for a supplementary grant of this huge amount goes to show that there is a dearth of financial experts in the Government today, or it might be due to the dictatorial decisions taken by the ruling party today in his country. For instance, I can quote the nationalisation of the 14 banks which has now cost the country not less than Rs. 37 crores in the shape of compensation. When we consider it in retrospect have the poor people of this country got any benefits out of the nationalisation of banks, as was propagated from the ramparts of the Red Fort on the 15th August, 1969. It was said that the tongawallahs, the rickshaw-pullers, the panwallahs, the Adivasis, the Harijans and the downtrodden of the country will stand to gain on account of the nationalisation of the banks. I asked a question here in this House and there was no adequate reply. I wanted to know how many crores of poor people in this country have benefited as a result of nationalisation of banks. I wanted to know explicitly how many tongawallahs, rickshaw-pullers, cart-drivers,

laundry men, cobblers and hair-cutting saloon managers and others have benefited, so that I may go to the people and say that on account of nationalisation, the status of the poor people has gone up. The Government was not able to give an answer. So, it is nothing but a matter of propaganda at a cost of Rs. 87 crores. And the Government now comes forward with an Appropriation Bill for Rs. 215 and odd crores.

Sir, a sum of Rs. 3 crores is not apart for the displaced persons, i.e. the East Pakistan refugees. I have no grouse about it. But if this Government wants to introduce democratic socialism in this country, is it not the duty of this Government to-day to solve the unemployment problem which is raging in this country? How many lakhs and lakhs of unemployed people are here? Why not include in this Budget a provision for giving unemployment doles to the unemployed people? Sir, it is said that there are not less than 1.6 million educated unemployed persons—9 lakh matriculates, 2.2 lakh graduates and about 4 lakh undergraduates. And these educated people are now facing the world without a future. Where will these young men go? In a country which got its freedom through non-violent methods unknown to the world, these young educated men are now falling a prey to violence. What do we see to-day in the country? Everywhere there are violent methods of agitation. How can you find fault with these young educated men who do not have a future, when we Members of Parliament have got a future as long as we serve here for six years? Sir, when these children of ours do not find any other means, they fall a prey to violent methods. As has been seen all over the world, violent methods pay and, therefore, we cannot blame them. If this party in power, which is always propagating socialism, wants to introduce socialism overnight and bring everybody equal in status, why do they not think of allotting a substantial amount for unemployment doles, as is being done in various countries? If this problem of unemployment is not solved, whatever may be the aim of the party in power, it will not succeed.

[Shri T. V. Anandan.]

I must also say, if this Government is interested in the wage earners, would it not have included in the Budget provision for the interim relief that is going to be announced very soon? Sir, I am of the opinion that not less than Rs. 100 crores will have to be paid as interim relief.

1 P.M.

And the Central Pay Commission has to deliver the goods in about a week in two. The Government should have forethought to include in the Budget Demand and amount of not less than Rs. 100 crores. I may also point out that this Government is for nothing but propaganda. In the last session during the budgetary discussions, it was said that all those who were subscribing to the provident fund would be brought under the pensionary benefit. Today in this country there are not less than 40 lakhs who are subscribing to the provident fund. (Interruptions) Whatever I say is in the interest of the Government. Let the Government understand it and act. What follow-up action has so far been taken to bring under the pensionary benefit all those wage-earners who are subscribing to the provident fund? Is it not true to say that this Government, the party in power, is only for propaganda and not for implementation of what we all said in this House? I may also say that in the Appropriation Bill the poor people are taxed because of the faulty policy that Government is adopting.

Why should we export sugar to foreign countries at a subsidised rate at the cost of our poor people? Is it also not a fact that we are subsidising to the extent of Rs. 8 crores a year in order to fetch some foreign exchange? Can you not adopt some other means in this poor country to see that sugar is made available to all and sundry? Why should it be exported? Is it to serve the interests of the capitalists and the mill-owners, in order that they may get a higher rate of benefit?

Is it not also a fact that we are still importing cotton paying huge amounts? Why not the Government, which has been propagating nowadays that there is a success of the green revolution in this country, take up cotton also as an item under

the green revolution and see that this faulty import of 4.2 million bales of cotton into this country is stopped, if it wants to take interest in the growth of cotton in our country? Are we incapable of producing, when compared to the other countries, 1,000 pounds per acre? No. There are countries which produce 500, 700, 1,000 pounds per acre. Here in this country we get only 117 pounds per acre. Why not we take some interest and make our cultivators take keen interest by giving them some incentive to grow more cotton and stop importation of cotton into this country? Are not these points worthy of consideration by the Government? If it is really a Government for the people, by the people, it has to act accordingly in the interests of the country and not for an individual or person. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at four minutes past one of the clock.

The house reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (विहार) : माननीय डिप्युटी चेररमैन महोदय, मैं इस विनियोग विधेयक बिल का जिसमें 2,015 करोड़ 57 लाख 24 हजार २० खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, समर्थन करता हूँ और समर्थन करते हुए, जिन विषयों पर यह खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उस पर कुछ अपनी राय देना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सुरक्षा को, खास कर उस प्रदेश की जिसको पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त कहते हैं, वहाँ पर सबसे बड़ा खतरा मेरी समझ में है और उस खतरे के निवारण के लिये यद्यपि बहुत-सी तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं और एक तरफ पाकिस्तानी सेना खड़ी है, दूसरी तरफ चीन की सेना खड़ी है और दोनों के बीच में जो हमारे देश के होस्टाइल तत्व हैं, विरोधी तत्व हैं, उस तत्व को जो चीन के और पाकिस्तान के इशारों पर चलते हैं, उनको

हमें हटाना है जिनकी वजह से उपद्रव होते हैं। नागालैन्ड में भी एक ऐसा तत्व है जो हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हो जाना चाहता है और उसके लिये वह लड़ाई भी लड़ रहे हैं। अभी तो एक ही देश में गीज-फायर हुआ है। इसी तरह से मणिपुर में भी और मीजो हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी उस तरह के तत्व हैं। तो उस खयाल से यदि हम सुरक्षा की तरफ ध्यान दें तो मेरा खयाल है वहां पर सुरक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसीलिये इस सदन में मैंने बहुत बार राय दी है कि सब जगह रेलवे लाइन जानी चाहिये और मैं बराबर मांग करता रहा हूं कि रेल आनी चाहिये लेकिन रेलवे मंत्रालय कहता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। इसलिये सुरक्षा के खयाल से डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को बात करनी चाहिये क्योंकि डिफेन्स के लिये हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देते हैं। तो मेरी मांग है कि धरमतल्ला से लेकर अगरतल्ला तक जल्दी से जल्दी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण होना चाहिये, जिसके बारे में अभी सरकार ने कहा है और फिर डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से बात करके सिलचर से जीरीवाम तक मणिपुर में जल्द से जल्द रेलवे लाइन बननी चाहिये और साथ ही लोगों को खुश करने के लिये भी यह होना चाहिये। ठीक है, नागालैन्ड एक छोटा इलाका होते हुए भी, वहां के लोगों को खुश करने के लिये आपने स्टेटहुड दिया, उसका सब ने स्वागत किया, उसी तरह से उसके बगल में भी जो है जो जनतंत्रीय जद्दो बहद कर रहा है, जो पहले स्टेट का था लेकिन आपने उसको डिग्रेड करके फिर यूनियन टेरिटरी किया लेकिन डिफेन्स के खयाल से, सुरक्षा के खयाल से, देश की सिक्योरिटी के खयाल से यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जिस तरह में सरकार ने नागालैन्ड के होस्टाइल तत्वों को खुश करने के लिये उन्हें राज्य का दर्जा दिया है, उसी तरह से त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर के लोगों को भी राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए देरी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी पूर्वोत्तर सीमा है उसमें सिक्योरिटी के खयाल से इस तरह की मिलजुल कर व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ताकि हमारी सीमाओं को किसी तरह का कोई खतरा उत्पन्न न होने पावे और इस बारे में सरकार को जल्द से जल्द इन्तजाम करना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय बिहार में कहत पड़ गया है और यह बिहार की बदनसीबी है। हमारी सरकार अग्रीकलचर के लिए बहुत खर्च कर रही है और बिहार में भी इस संबंध में खर्च किया गया है। लेकिन जब तक हम कोसी योजना को, गंडक का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, बड़ियामोकामाटाल का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, सोनका जो प्रोजेक्ट है, जब तक ये प्रोजेक्ट पूरे नहीं होते तब तक बिहार की जनता को परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी। वहां पर वर्षा न होने के कारण आज इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है और इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट को जब तक पूरा जल्दी नहीं किया जाता है तब तक वहां की जनता को परेशानी उठानी ही पड़ेगी। आज बिहार की आबादी करीब साढ़े पांच करोड़ के लगभग है जिसमें से 80 लाख की आबादी ऐसी है जिसे सूखे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में द्यूबवैल का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है और इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अग्रीकलचर मंत्रालय को इस बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जिन इलाकों में गंगा का पानी बहता है वहां पर पम्पिंग सैट लगाये जाने चाहिये ताकि उसके द्वारा गंगा का पानी लिया जा सके और खेतों में इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

इस तरह की बिहार की स्थिति है। मैं बिहार की ही बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं बल्कि सारे देश की स्थिति के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम खेती की

## [श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

पैदावार बढ़ाने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे और जब तक देश में पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक हमें बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना पड़ेगा और इसके कारण हमारा बहुत-सा फारेन एक्सचेन्ज बाहर चला जायेगा। इसलिये पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए हमें पहले समुचित उपाय अपने देश में सिंचाई के संबंध में करना अति आवश्यक है। जहां पर नदी हैं वहां पर कुछ जगहों में तो नहरें निकाल दी गई हैं और जहां पर नहर की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां पर हमें पम्पिंग सैट के जरिये पानी सिंचाई के लिए देने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, ट्यूबवैल्स भी हमें लगाने पड़ेंगे और इस तरह से हमें देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सब तरह की कोशिश करनी होगी। इसके साथ ही सरकार से यह भी गुजारिश करनी है कि इन तमाम चीजों के करने के बाद हमारी पालिसी है, जो जो हमारी आर्थिक नीति है, उसमें मौलिक परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। सिर्फ समाजवाद का प्रस्ताव लाने से 'रिजिल्यूशन पास करने से, अकीदा लेने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि देश की जनता इतना आगे बढ़ गई है कि यदि उसकी मांग जो है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है तो वह चुप बैठी नहीं रहेगी। आज देश में जिस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिस तरह से नक्सल-पंथी पैदा हो गये हैं और भी पैदा हो सकते हैं, वे इसी वजह से पैदा हो रहे हैं कि हम अपनी पालिसी को तेजी से नहीं चला रहे हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि देश में शान्ति रखने के लिए और यदि हम देश में डैमोक्रेटिक और पार्लियामेंटरी पद्धति के मुताबिक समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं तथा इस पद्धति को ठीक तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं तो हमको इस देश में तीव्र गति से समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी होगी। हमारी गवर्नमेंट की जो मौजूदा नीति है वह धीरे-

धीरे चलने की है लेकिन कच्छप गति से काम चलने वाला नहीं है और न इस तरह समाजवाद की स्थापना होगी क्योंकि मुल्क में आप देख रहे हैं राइट रिएक्शन बढ़ रहा है। जो हमारी वगल में आदमी बैठे थे, उधर चले गए हैं उनका भी दिवाला निकल गया है, उस सदन में उनका भी दिवाला हो गया है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि राइट रिएक्शन कम हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि राइट रिएक्शन बढ़ रहा है और बढ़ते-बढ़ते यह नौबत आ गई कि खिसियानी बिल्ली खम्भा नांचे, जब खिसियाते हैं तो अपना सिर भी तोड़ते हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तान की हालत हो रही है। इस परिस्थिति में सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस तरह के जो तत्व हैं जो प्रगतिशील हैं, समाजवादी हैं उनको इकट्ठा करके जल्दी से जो हमारी योजना है—यह ठीक है है कि योजना के आधार पर हम समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे—वह योजना भी समाजवादी होनी चाहिए। इन तमाम चीजों को करने के लिए जो सरकार की मौजूदा नीति है, जो मैं बराबर इस सदन में भी कहता हूं, बाहर भी कहता हूं, कांग्रेस कमेटी में भी कहता मिक्सड इकानामी की, गंगा-जमुना की उसका परित्याग करके, पूजापति क्या कहते हैं, कांगी क्या कहता है, जन संघ क्या कहता है, ये प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं कहते ही रहेंगे।

श्री महावीर त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
कांगी क्या कहती हैं ?

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : कांगी तो प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं, यह आज सुबह से और साफ हो गया है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार की नीति समाजवादी हो। समाजवाद सिर्फ कहने से नहीं होगा, जो हमारे कल-कारखाने हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। हमारे फाम इतनी पूंजी है, इतना पैसा है, 100 परिवारों के हाथ में पैसा है। हम कहते हैं कि अमरीका से लौन लेंगे, ब्रिटेन से लौन लेंगे, कनाडा

से लेंगे, रशिया से लेंगे, कोई जरूरत नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी सम्पत्ति है लेकिन खाहिश नहीं है काम करने की। इसलिए उस धन को हम समाज में लाएं, राष्ट्रीयकरण करें, समाजीकरण करें और धड़ल्ले से करें, तभी हम सभी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं। हमने 52 देखा, 57 देखा, 62 देखा, 67 से पिटाई शुरू हुई है, अगर सरकार सचेत नहीं हो जाती है और समाजवाद की नीति को धड़ल्ले से लागू नहीं करती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी पिटाई और होना वाली है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देता हूँ कि कोई भी सरकार बने उसे समाजवाद के ऊपर चलना होगा। देश की जनसंख्या 54 करोड़ हो गई है। जनता की गरीबी को देखते हुए, बेकारी को देखते हुए, सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हमारी जो नीति है वह पक्की समाजवादी नीति हो, तमाम समाजवादी शक्तियों को लेकर हम आगे बढ़ें, सभी चीजों का समाजीकरण करें। समाजवाद के नाम पर हमारे वृजुर्ग नेता महावीर त्यागी आज प्रसेज को, राजा-महाराजाओं को मुआवजा दिलवाने के सवाल पर कहते हैं न्यूट्रल रहेंगे। किस चीज का मुआवजा, राजा-महाराजाओं को मुआवजा ?

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** मेरा जिक्र कर दिया, मैं न्यूट्रल रहूँगा, क्या रहूँगा। मेरा न्यूट्रल रहने का, मुआवजे का सवाल नहीं है। जहाँ तक मेरा तालुक है, मैं दस्तखत कर चुका हूँ कास्टीट्यूशन पर, आज आपके कहने से, इस पार्टी के कहने से मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि मैंने बेवफ़ी की है। प्रिसेज के साथ एग््रीमेंट हुआ है, जब तक प्रिसेज तैयार नहीं होंगे तब तक मैं उनके हक को कौंसिल करने के लिए हरगिज तैयार नहीं हूँ।

**श्री शीलभद्र याजी :** अपने कलर में आ गए। डिप्टि चैयरमैन महोदय, मनुस्मृति हिन्दुओं की थी, उसको हमने अम्बेडकर

स्मृति बनाया था। यह अपने को प्रगतिशील कहते हैं। दस्तखत कर दिया, फिर जमींदारी को कैसे उड़ाया।

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** उस वक्त धोखा क्यों दिया ? उस वक्त कह देते कि 20 वर्ष के लिए है।

**श्री शीलभद्र याजी :** प्रतिक्रियावादी अपने मतलब के लिए सब काम कर रहे हैं। अपने असली कलर में आ रहे हैं।

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** वादा करके धोखा दे दो।

**श्री शीलभद्र याजी :** अपने कलर में आ गए लेकिन जनता-जनार्दन उनको ठुकरा देंगे। आज यदि इन का रास्ता नहीं सुधरता है तो विनाश तो होगा ही लेकिन और लोगों का विनाश भी उन के साथ हो जाएगा और जनता-जनार्दन उन को चकनाचूर कर देगी।

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** पहले वायदा करो, फिर धोखा दे दो।

**श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त (बिहार) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री शीलभद्र याजी का समाजवाद पर बड़ा भारी प्रवचन सुन चुका हूँ। इन्दिरा गांधी जिस तरह की समाजवादी हैं यह बात सब को प्रकट हो चुकी है। बैंकों का नेगनलाइजेशन होने के बाद भी बैंकों का प्रबंध ठीक नहीं हुआ, उल्टे वहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है और हर एक बैंक से काम करने वाले आदमी की दिक्कतें दिन दूनी और रात चौगुनी बढ़ती जा रही हैं और गरीबों को जो राहत मिलने की बात थी वह केवल नाम मात्र को, एक आध को ही मिली है और बाकी बैंक उसी तरह से चल रहे हैं और ज्यादातर में भ्रष्टाचार और काम कम करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ गयी है। मेरे मित्र डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया कहा करते थे कि अमरीकन 3 मिनट में इतना काम करते हैं जितना कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक घंटे में होता है। शीलभद्र याजी जी

**[श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त]**

के नकली वामपंथ ने काम रोका और काम से दिल चुराओ यह प्रवृत्ति चलायी है और इस प्रवृत्ति का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो समाजवाद के नाम पर पब्लिक सेक्टर चल रहा है उस में धन की इतनी खराबी होती है कि उस में कैपिटल कास्ट दूनी है और करेट कास्ट भी इयोदी है और उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। गन्दे से गन्दे, लालची से लालची डालमिया; बिरला और टाटा का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो रहा है और उस की कीमत 55 करोड़ भारतीय जनता को भुगतनी पड़ रही है। आज सरकारी कारखानों में 39 अरब रुपया लगा हुआ है और प्राफिट के नाम पर उस में एक परसेंट का ब्याज भी नहीं आता। इस तरह का समाजवाद कब तक चलेगा और इस को अगर बढ़ाते जायेंगे तो यह देश डूब जायेगा। आज बेकारों की बात होती है। बेकारी कहां घट रही है? हर पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद बेकारों की तादाद करोड़ों में बढ़ती जा रही है। इन की कोई योजना नहीं है और जो योजना है, जो यहां पेश की गयी है उस से यह बेकारी घटने वाली नहीं है। उस से तो करोड़ों की तादाद में बेकार बढ़ने वाले हैं और बढ़ रहे हैं क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में फेमली प्लानिंग का इतना प्रचार होने के बावजूद, उस का इतना ढोल पीटने का बाद भी हमारी आबादी दो फीसदी सालाना के हिमाब से बढ़ रही है। अब उन्होंने हरित-क्रान्ति का नारा लगाया है, लेकिन साथ ही हम सुनते हैं कि अमरीका से फिर अनाज मंगाया जायगा और वहां के अनाज से वफर स्टॉक को पूरा किया जायगा। तो यह सब बातें जो हो रही हैं...

**श्री अकबर अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) :** ताकि लोग यहां भूखे न रहे।

**श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त :** तो हरित क्रान्ति की बात तो गलत हो गयी। अमरीका में हरित क्रान्ति हुई है। जहां तक सीलिंग का सवाल

है वहां एक स्ववायर मील के फार्म को वे लोग अनइकोनामिक कह देते हैं और वहां उस से भी बड़े-बड़े फार्म खड़े किये जा रहे हैं, और यहां पर किसानों को एक एक, दो दो एकड़ जमीन पर बसाया जा रहा है जो इस की तरह से अपना कलेक्टिव फार्म बनायेगे। इस योजना में वे बहुत से किसानों को जैसलमेर या साइ-बेरिया भेज देंगे। तो यह जितनी योजनायें हैं वे कितनी झूठी हैं, कितनी कल्पनालोक की हैं यह मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। मैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर के पक्ष में नहीं, वह उतना ही पापी है जितना कि पब्लिक सेक्टर है...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** ज्यादा है।

**श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त :** वह तो दुर्गापुर में आप साबित कर चुके हैं कि कौन ज्यादा पापी है। दुर्गापुर तो सारे का सारा पब्लिक सेक्टर में है। वहां क्या लागत है और क्या उत्पादन होता है वह तो अखबारों में आप पढ़ते ही हैं। वहां का सारा हाल पुस्तक, पुस्तिकाओं में भरा पड़ा है और रात दिन आप को दिखायी देता है कि जिस कारखाने में जापान में 2,000 आदमी काम करते हैं वहां उसी में 26,000 आदमी काम करते हैं। हमारे यहां चीजें सस्ती हैं लेकिन उत्पादन इतना महंगा हो गया है कि कुछ कहना नहीं। जापान हमारा कच्चा माल ले जाता है और उस को तैयार कर के हमारे कारखानों की लागत से भी नीचे के दाम में दूसरों को बेचने को तैयार हैं। हमारी इकानामी अभी भी उपनिवेशवादी इकानामी है, यानी हम अपना कच्चा माल, अपना कच्चा तम्बाकू, चाय, जूट, बोरें और कच्चा लोहा और कच्ची खाल बाहर भेजते हैं और उस के बाद भी औद्योगिकरण का इतना ढोल पीटा जाता है। कहा हमारा औद्योगिकरण है? कहां हमारे देश में बेकारी मिटी है? रूसियों ने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनायी और दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद वहां की बेकारी मिट गयी। यहा चार

पंचवर्षीय योजनायें कार्यान्वित हो चुकी हैं और उसके बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़े लिखे, और बे पढ़े लिखे, दोनों प्रकार के बेकारों की तादाद इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि वे इस सरकार को ही नहीं, इस जनतंत्र को भी खाने को अमादा है। राज बंगाल में नक्सलियज्म का भूत खड़ा हुआ है और उसके ऊपर इस कांग्रेसी राज ने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की है कि जो वह आज भारत को चीन के अधीन ले जाने को तैयार हुये हैं।

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया है, इन लोगों ने किया है।

**श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त :** यही कांग्रेस है, यही लोग असली कांग्रेस है, आप लोग तो वैसे ही कांग्रेस का नाम लिए हुए हैं। कांग्रेस जो गद्दी पर बैठी हुई है, जो 1947 ई० से आज तक राब करती आई है वही असली कांग्रेस है और उसने ही हिन्दुस्तान की एकानामी की यह स्थिति कर दी है। जापान जो कि लड़ाई के बाद 40 लाख टन लोहा का सामान बनाता था वह आज 9 करोड़ टन लोहा का सामान बनाता है और वह दुनिया में 50 फीसदी जहाज बनाता है और तीन-तीन लाख टन के जहाज बना रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में जापान से मजदूरी सस्ती है लेकिन हमारा सगठन, हमारी विचारधारा हमारा काम करना का तरीका, हमारी लाइसेंस पद्धति ऐसी है कि हम कुछ कर नहीं पाते। अभी कलकत्ता के एक व्यापारी मेरे पास बैठे थे, मुझसे पूछ रहे थे कि मोनोपलीज कमिशन का क्या नतीजा होगा और अंत में उसी ने जवाब दिया कि दस लाख रुपया घूस ज्यादा लगेगी और काम को शुरू करने में एक वर्ष का और देरी होगी जिसके कारण से कैपिटल लागत बढ़ जाएगी। यह सब हम अपनी आंखों के सामने देख रहे हैं। घूस लेने के लिए और घूस से रुपया इकठ्ठा करने के लिए ये सब नए-नए कानून समाजवाद के नाम पर बनाए जा रहे हैं। कहा समाज-

वाद है? यह तो सब लोगों को बहकाने के लिए है। यह नेहरू समाजवाद, यह इन्दिरा समाजवाद, देश को गर्दिश में ले जाने के लिए बनाया हुआ है। यह लोग न समाजवादी हैं न कुछ हैं। अभी आज ही तो अखबार में निकला है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के दौर पर 38 लाख रुपया एक साल में हवाई जहाजों में खर्च हो गया और एक-एक जगह जहां वह जाती है वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों का एक-एक दिन में सिक्कोरिटी पर दो-दो लाख रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। अमेरिकन प्रेसिडेंट भी इधर-उधर घूमता है, ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी इधर-उधर घूमता रहता है, उस बेचारे के साथ एक सिपाही भी नहीं रहता, उनका बजट हमसे दस गुणा, बीस गुणा या पचास गुणा बढ़ा हुआ है और वहां पर उन लोगों पर इतना खर्च नहीं होता जितना यहां पर सरकारी मंत्रियों और सरकारी मशीनरी पर खर्च हो रहा है। जितने नए-नए कानून बनते हैं, नए नए डिपार्टमेंट खुलते हैं, नयी-नयी बिल्डिंगें बनती हैं उमसे नौकरशाहों का एक भारी बोझा हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की छाती पर सवार हो कर के उसका शोषण कर रहा है। जब तक यह शोषण नहीं मिटेगा, जब तक यह नौकरशाहों की तादाद नहीं घटेगी तब तक देश के लिए भलाई नहीं। या तो आप कम्युनिस्ट हो जाइए और बिल्कुल रूस चीन की तरह से प्रोडक्शन का तरीका कीजिये और स्ट्राइक वगैरहा की झंझट बंद कीजिये या आप जापान, जर्मनी और अमेरीका के रास्ते पर चलिये, यह मिक्सड एकानामी का रास्ता बिल्कुल गन्दा रास्ता है।

**श्री शीलभद्र याजी :** असली बात यही है।

**श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त :** डा० त्रिगुण सेन यहां हैं, वह बड़े भले आदमी हैं, मैं उनकी बड़ी कद्र करता हूं। डा० त्रिगुण सेन ने देवाओं के दाम घटाने की चेष्टा की। नतीजा, क्या हो रहा है।

[श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त]

आप दवाओं की दुकानों पर जाते हैं दवाएं नहीं मिलतीं, फिर दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी दुकानों पर जाते हैं और डेढ़ गुणे दाम पहले से ज्यादा देकर के दवा खरीद कर लाते हैं। मुझे पता है कि अमेरिकन, जर्मन, स्विस और जितनी ब्रिटिश प्राइवेट ड्रग फर्मस हैं उन्होंने अन्डरइनवार्यासिंग और ओवरइनवार्यासिंग किया है और गरीब हिंदुस्तान को जिस बुरी तरह से लूटा है वह हमारी आंखों के सामने है। अमेरिकन कांग्रेस में यह बात साफ आ गई है कि 8 करोड़ की दवाओं के लिए इंटरमीडियरीज में जिनसे दवाएं बनाई जाती हैं, जो बोटलों में भरी जाती हैं उनसे 80 करोड़ रुपया वसूल कर लिया गया। एक तरफ बड़े-बड़े धनिक देश ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न दोनों कहते हैं कि हम अन्डर-डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज की मदद करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर इस तरह से लूट मची हुई है। एक पीस कोर का वालियटियर भेज दिया या बोकारो का कारखाना लगाने में मदद कर दी लेकिन बोकारो में 1400 करोड़ रुपया लग रहा है और समाजवादी रूस हमसे दुगना दाम ले रहा है, सब को पता है कि अगर ग्लोबल टेंडर लिया जाता तो यही कारखाना 500 या 600 करोड़ रुपए में बन जाता।

(Time bell rings)

श्रीमान, राजनारायण जी यहां नहीं हैं। राजनारायण जी ने कह दिया कि मेरी सुनवायी देशीय भाषा में हो, हिंदी में हो, और राजनारायण की बात को देशीय भाषा में सुनने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इसलिए उनको रोक रखा गया है और अभी तक इस हाउस में नहीं आने दिया जाता है। जब उनका रिमान्ड खत्म हो गया था तो इस तरह की कानूनबाजी है जिसके द्वारा मेरे माननीय मित्र राजनारायण जी को, जो कि राज्य सभा की एक शोभा है, उनको आज यहां नहीं आने दिया जा रहा है। यह सब देखकर।

श्री उपसभापति: आ जाएंगे, शायद जल्दी।

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त : लगता है कि हमने जनतन्त्र की दुहाई दे दी है इसलिए लुई मैले ने फिल्म दिखायी है, वह लोगों में कहते हैं हम बड़े सिम्पैथेटिक भी हैं लेकिन कहीं-कहीं कलकत्ता की गरीबी को दिखाया गया है। तो आप ये चीजें कब तक छुपाए रखेंगे। हम लोगों ने अपने देश में आइरन कर्टेन नहीं लगाया है। जिस तरह से हरियाणा की गवर्नमेंट ने "ट्रिब्यून" पर हमला किया है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बी०बी०सी० पर हमला किया है, वह नहीं चाहती कि उनके 20 वर्षों के शासन की पोल खुले और पोल खुलने से ही उनका बी०बी०सी० पर आक्रोश हुआ है। हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तो बहुत खुश है क्योंकि पहले अमरीकन सेन्टर बन्द हुआ है, अब बी०बी०सी० बन्द हो गया है। उन्हे अब वेस्टर्न कैम्प से कुछ छुटकारा मिलेगा। उनको बड़ी खुशी होती है। खैर यह वेस्ट एन्ड ईस्ट का सवाल नहीं है यह जनतन्त्र का सवाल है, खुली बहम का सवाल है। खुले प्रचार का सवाल है। जब केरल की नन्स का सवाल आया, वह हमारे यहां की गरीबी का ज्वलंत नमूना है। हमारी लड़कियों को बहका कर पादरी लोग बाहर ले जा रहे हैं, उनको कहते हैं . . .

श्री उपसभापति : बहुत हो गया। अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त : ..तुमको डाक्टर बना देंगे, तुमको नर्म बना देंगे, लेकिन वहां पर जाकर पागलखानों में जैसे कैद कर दिए जाते हैं और उनको अरक्षित अवस्था में छोड़ दिया जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sanyal.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL (West Bengal) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is an allocation against item No. 70 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' and the amount is Rs. 3,00,00,000. Now,

Sir, regarding these Displaced Persons in distress, there is one thing which I have been feeling ever since partition was effected, namely, that, although in superficial talks the authorities in the India Government say that it is their responsibility, still they never take it as their exclusive responsibility. Because of the vicinity of East Bengal to West Bengal the look has been given that "Displaced Persons" is more or less a problem of West Bengal and that the Government of India is their philanthropic patron to look after them. My humble submission is that this look has to be changed and reversed. Why put these people in the camps in Hasana-bad and Basirhat? Since they have come to India and since the Government of India have entertained them for accommodating them here, they should be brought straightaway by special trains and special vans to Delhi. It is Centre's problem and Delhi is the centre of centres, and therefore these people should be brought here, should be accommodated in Delhi, in the suburbs of Delhi, in Greater Delhi, because this is the place.

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त : 1200 एकड़ में राष्ट्रपति भवन है।

**SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :**  
 . . . where they will have to be commodation. They can be given lands for purposes of house construction, they can be given sites for raising industries thereon, they can be given licences to drive scooters, they can be given here at least the jobs of peons. They can be given here the jobs of petty traders and hawkers to ply their trade on the footpaths. They can be absorbed in many Government and semi-Government institutions. If not a large percentage of them, at least 30% of these people can be absorbed in and around Delhi, in the Greater Delhi area. Why has this not been done? It has also a moral purpose and a moral value. It is Centre's problem, and the vicinity of the habitation of these evacuees in relation to the Centre in Delhi will create a new psychosis. These people can frequently talk to the Centre.

**SHRI BALKRISHNA GUPTA :** Why don't you send them to Safdarjung Road?

**SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :** I have no objection. You can send them even to Vithalbhai Patel House where I live. You can send them even to Rashtrapati Bhavan. The point is that their problem must be nearest to the people who have created this problem and accepted the problem.

**SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :** Is not Delhi already too much crowded?

**SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL :** This is your allergy. You want these people to live far away you so that you can just casually and occasionally talk to them as amateur patrons and not as men of their mould. But my psychosis is different. They should come here and they should be able to press their demands on the Centre, which has its headquarters in Delhi. If necessary, they can come and 'gherao' these people here. So that is my humble proposition and I am making that submission through you.

**SHRI N. G. GORAY (Maharashtra) :**  
 Sir, one does not feel quite encourage to speak to an almost empty House but now that these Appropriation Demands have been submitted. I would like to make a few comments. I should have thought that the hon. Minister who submitted these Demands for our acceptance would deal with some of the very important points that have been highlighted lately by the events that have happened in this country. For instance, we have been told by no less a person than the Prime Minister herself when she submitted the Fourth Plan for the acceptance of this House that this country had certain targets, one of which was to become independent so far as food-grains are concerned. The other was that we aimed at a five per cent increase per year. The third was that the *per capita* income would be raised to a particular

[Shri N. G. Goray.]

limit. So far as industry was concerned, at the time of every successive Plan, especially when the Third Plan was adopted and now, we are being told that after the completion of the particular Plan the country will reach the stage of what is described as take-off after which we will have a sort of self-generating economy. Now I thought that this was the time when the Treasury Benches would tell the House how far the expectations are being fulfilled. What is the rate of growth so far as agriculture is concerned, so far as industry is concerned. How far it had been possible to reduce unemployment and so on but I find, Sir, that no effort was made at all by the Minister who came to us and asked for these various sums amounting to about Rs. 215 crores. It is not a small sum anyway; it can be called a mini-Budget and that was the time when he could have explained to us what the Government have been doing in all these sectors, what is their new policy, etc.

So far as agriculture is concerned, I think yesterday in this House the question of the import of tractors was raised and the Minister in charge said that we will have to import thousands of tractors but he did not tell us what is the target for the production of indigenous tractors. He said they were thinking about it. The clearance will have to be given by the Industries Ministry and though he admitted that the Government functioned as one it seems that between the targets that have been fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the industrial policy that is being pursued there is little coordination. The result is, as I said, the need to import tractors continuously and literally crores of rupees have to be sent outside. Another example, so far as the agricultural front is concerned, is that, though we have made very commendable progress in the production of paddy and wheat, very little has been done to improve the varieties of fibres, viz., cotton, jute and also oilseeds. You will be surprised to note that the price of various edible oils is going up so much that so far as the common people are concerned, they have almost found it impossible to

have any oil at all. This question can be solved only when we devote special attention to the growth and production of oilseeds. Similar is the case with cotton. Now we are told that we have to import cotton. It is a standing shame so far as India is concerned. This is one of the countries which knew how to grow cotton for the last so many centuries. Perhaps you have read that in Mohenjo Daro they found fibres of cotton. They knew how to grow cotton, how to weave it into cloth, how to wear it, how to dye it. This is a trade that we have known for the last so many centuries and still we find that enough cotton is not being grown in the country. I would ask the Treasury Benches whether determined efforts are being made by botanists or biologists, whoever they may be, to evolve such varieties as will give us more production in cotton, jute and edible oils. It should not be beyond their capacity at all. So far as sugarcane is concerned, so far as paddy is concerned, wheat is concerned, our botanists have done some wonders and we are proud of them. Is it not possible for these very people to give us more production in oilseeds, better long-staple cotton, so that it will not be necessary at all to import cotton from Egypt and other countries?

Then, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice one paradox that is happening in our country. On the one hand, the ruling party, the Congress, has committed itself to a socialistic pattern and while spelling it out it has been again and again repeated that monopoly houses will not be given new licences. The paradox comes in here. As I just now pointed out, we want tractors, but we cannot produce them. Therefore, we import them. Another thing, we want more and more fertilisers. If the agricultural targets are to succeed, it is obvious that we will have to import more and more fertilisers. If you do not want to import them, we shall have to produce them indigenously. Similar is the case with tractors. Now, we are not in a position in the public sector to produce more and more fertilisers or to produce more tractors or to produce other instruments which are necessary for our agricultural pro-

grammes. At the same time, we are reluctant to give licences to these houses because they are monopoly houses. What is the result? The result is that we have to import and crores of rupees are sent out every year. The same thing is happening so far as foodgrains are concerned. We are told that this year we had a record crop, but at the same time we are being told that foodgrains will have to be imported because we want to build up buffer-stocks. Now, Sir, the paradox is very clear. The Government should have spelt out their industrial policy. They should have had the courage to say, We do want to expand the public sector. We do want to curb the monopolists, but just now we are in such a quandary that we want more fertilisers. Only the Tatas can produce it or the Birlas can produce it. We want more tractors, but the public sector alone is not in a position to meet the demand. Therefore, the Kirloskars will have to be given a licence. Why does not the Government come out and state openly that, though they are wedded to a socialistic pattern of society, the compulsions of industrial growth are such of the pattern of development is such that in certain cases they shall have to resort to this licensing policy which may for a certain period of time appear as if it is encouraging monopoly capitalists? This is something that I thought the Government would have the courage to spell out. Otherwise, Sir, as you must have noticed in this House every time the question is raised, whether by "old Turks" or young Turks", whoever they may be the question is raised as to how you give any licence to Tatas, to Birlas, or to Kirloskars. Either you will have to say that the public sector will expand at such a rate that there is no need to give any licence to Tatas or Birlas or Kirloskars or whoever they may be, or you will have to say that the public sector we already have is not working satisfactorily, that we have not the expertise or the technical know-how, and that therefore for a certain time we will have to do this sort of thing. So, this industrial policy resolution should not be turned into a sacrosanct myth. This policy should not be introduced by the backdoor. What I am saying is that it should be very openly

and courageously spelt out that this is the condition in which India finds itself, that it has to grow fast, that it must have tractors and other things, and because it is not possible for the Government in the public sector to do it the private sector will have to be encouraged.

Similarly, Sir, I was really surprised to find that in this Budget or in the last Budget no mention was made of the policy that the Government has in its mind to tackle the unemployment problem. How do you face it? Only we were told that day and I was really very surprised. I was very sorry to hear from the Prime Minister that no reliable figures were available. I thought that she should have said that "the conventional method of calculating the figure of unemployed is this and according to the conventional method this is the figure, but we are trying to refine it; we are trying to make it more reliable, and therefore I cannot say that this figure arrived at by the conventional method is the final figure". That could have satisfied us. She went on saying that it is very difficult to say how many unemployed people there are in the country. I think this is a very bad way of arguing this point. She should have said that this is the number of unemployed people. How do you meet it? How do you solve this question? I am quite sure that whatever the Government might be, whichever party may come into power, it will find it almost impossible to solve this problem within a period of five years. It is a vast problem. When on the one hand we are not doing anything or almost next to nothing to see that the population does not increase at the rate at which it is increasing today, for any Government to say that we will tackle this unemployment problem is just moonshine or deception or even worse. It is impossible. If every year you are going to have 50 lakh more mouths to feed, what Government on earth is going to solve this problem? It is impossible. So I think that the real solution would be for the Government to have on the one hand a really intensive drive to curb population growth and on the other to find out and

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embark upon labour-intensive programmes. I would suggest that road building is one such programme; building of dams, small dams, and irrigation projects, that is another programme; housing, for instance, if they take it up on a very large scale, can furnish employment to lakhs of people; that can be a third programme. Though these problems are starting us in the face, except talking about Naxalites and this and that we are not saying anything as to how we are going to meet the challenges, the challenge of food, the challenge of employment, the challenge of industrial growth. All these are to my mind interwoven, and unless the Treasury Benches tell us what their plan is in order to solve these problems, which are interlinked, interwoven and interdependent, to talk only of appropriation and ask for more and more crores of rupees so that the Government's economic system can be stabilised is really to deceive the people. It will be a fraud on the people. Therefore, I would request the Minister who moved this to tell us what he has to say on all the points or the main problems that I have raised.

Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) :

Sir, I rise to speak on this Appropriation Bill. An Appropriation Bill by and large reflects the Government's fiscal and economic policies. True, the last Budget was in fact a break-away from the past economic and fiscal policies which, to some extent, raised hopes among the people of this country, that it has been a small step in the right direction. But this Appropriation Bill that we are considering does not reflect any further step in the right direction; rather, if you permit me, Sir, I would say that the basic problem facing the economy of our country has not been properly assessed and no step is there to assess it. There is no indication as to what steps the Government proposes to take to have follow-up measures after the nationalisation of the banks. It does not include any step as to whether the Government even at this late stage proposes to nationalise the remaining foreign banks. The Government is not even prepared to

say as to what is their policy with regard to the land reforms, what is their policy with regard to further orienting the Fourth Five Year Plan, keeping in view the minimum needs of the country today. That would have really reflected the changing attitude of the Government in tune with the popular upsurge, popular hopes and aspirations. With these words, I limit my general comment on the Appropriation Bill itself.

Sir, now you would find that the Government wants money for certain items. I choose item No. 114—loans and advances of the Central Government and particularly expenditure on the displaced persons, item No. 70. With regard to Central assistance and loans, you would remember, Sir, that there are certain States in our country which have been all along clamouring and agitating that there should be a revision of the fiscal policy with regard to the devolution of the Central resources. In this connection, it was said in the Budget that a sum of Rs. 175 crores would be there available, to give to the States as a special accommodation, to those which have to suffer from an inescapable gap. In reply to a question of mine, it has been said by the hon. Minister that the Planning Commission is to assess as to the requirements of those States which require special accommodation. But nothing has been indicated as to whether the Planning Commission has already completed the process with regard to the assessment of the requirements of those States. In this case it is generally said that the Fifth Finance Commission has already given certain recommendations and that on the basis of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, the allocation would be made, and there is nothing to be said in this connection which may be construed as a political consideration. I take, for example, the case of West Bengal because that provides for us an example of the attitude of the Centre towards the States which are suffering from chronic, persistent and inescapable non-Plan gap. According to the recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission, the West Bengal Government is

to get annually Rs. 34 crores. But you would be very much surprised, Sir, to know that the West Bengal Government is to undertake an additional burden of the order of Rs. 53 crores annually. It is only in order to meet the additional burden by way of increase in the dearness allowance to the employees of the State. This has become necessary because the West Bengal Government is committee. It is not a question only of the Government of West Bengal. I think my esteemed friend, Mr. Mohan Dharia, would agree with me that almost all the State Government employees should be given dearness allowance at par with that of the Central Government employees. The West Bengal Government's case is that in order to meet the additional expenditure by way of increased D.A. to bring it at par with the Central Government employees, annually a sum of Rs. 53 crores would be required, while the Fifth Finance Commission supplies them only Rs. 34 crores leaving a gap on that account.

**SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :** May I clarify one point? When the Fifth Finance Commission submitted their report, this increment in pay etc., was not effected. So, that would not be taken notice of by the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission was seized of the figures of expenditure then available, and on that basis the money has been given. It is many times more than the West Bengal Government got from the Fourth Finance Commission.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** I concede. But his argument will reinforce my argument also. After that the West Bengal Government, and as a matter of fact the other State Governments also, have decided, or are deciding, or should decide to increase the emoluments, the dearness allowance, of the State Government employees. Therefore, Mr. Tyagi is reinforcing my argument.

As a matter of fact, presuming the statement to be correct, there were series of discussions between the representatives

of the State Government of West Bengal and the Planning Commission. The case of the West Bengal Government was that this non-Plan gap during the Fourth Plan period was of the order of Rs. 128 crores. But ultimately it was agreed that the whole gap is Rs. 73 crores. Now the hon'ble Home Minister would give out what the Government has decided with regard to this amount. He will say that the amount which has been calculated to the irreducible minimum for the Fourth Five Year Plan is the inescapable non-Plan gap for the State. Can the Government assure that this non-Plan gap will be made up by the Centre in order that the additional recourses created by the State by way of additional taxation will be spent for the developmental activities of the State in terms of the recommendations of the Planning Commission?

Again, during the whole period of this Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 220 crores has been allotted by the Centre to the State Government.

*(Time well rings)*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Please finish. You have taken ten minutes.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Just a few minutes. While the Government has decided to allocate Rs. 220 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the State Government is required to pay back to the Government of India a sum of Rs. 234 crores. Here, again, there is a gap of Rs. 14 crores. You give Rs. 220 crores and take back from the State Rs. 234 crores, leaving a gap of Rs. 14 crores. Therefore, there is irresistible demand not from the Government of West Bengal but from the other State Governments that there should be rescheduling of the repayment of the loans, and for that there should be a permanent Finance Commission to look into the matter.

Sir, my second point is regarding the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan. Mr. Tyagi is there. He is on

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record as having said in the year 1965, when he was presiding over the Rehabilitation Ministry, that the Union Government has done more for the East Pakistan displaced persons than for the West Pakistan displaced persons. This is the statement he is reported to have made in the year 1965, I want to contest it with some figures. Therefore I want a little more time.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: This pertains only to the relief, not the compensation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You can explain the position later on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has now made the position clear. Why do you want to give all the statistics? You should now wind up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Anyway, that is not the fact. I contest that statement. I will give you the facts.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said that his statement only refers to funds for the relief, not the general funds for rehabilitation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Even in the case of relief, I will show to you.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: He is criticising not me but the Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That you can say, I am not criticising you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not give any facts and figures. You may just record your point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to my point. One thing has to be borne always in mind, that is, the displaced persons from East Pakistan have not been granted any compensation so far, whereas compensation has been provided to the West Pakistan displaced persons. I will give you figures. The Estimates Committee of Parliament wanted to know from the Department of Rehabilitation in 1960

as to how many East Pakistan displaced persons were compensated. The answer was 'none' or there was no answer worth mentioning. But almost everybody who migrated to India from West Pakistan was fully compensated. I have got some figures to show that West Pakistan displaced persons were fully compensated: six million acres of land; seven lakh village houses; 3,05,000 properties in the shape of small houses and shops, a sum of Rs. 65 crores was spent to build 1,42,000 houses and shops; substantial amounts were paid in cash by way of compensation; 10,60,000 West Pakistan migrants have got compensation in this shape or that shape; and two lakhs of them were provided with jobs by the Government of India. So, you can see that 10 lakhs of people from West Pakistan have been properly compensated, whereas none from East Pakistan has been granted even a modicum or iota of compensation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am concluding. Therefore, almost all the migrants from West Pakistan have been fully compensated. A huge sum of money has been spent for their rehabilitation. I am proud that all of them have been properly rehabilitated. I have no grudge against them. I do not speak from any parochial point of view. I do not speak from any regional point of view. I am only saying that the migrants from West Pakistan have been properly and satisfactorily rehabilitated. But that is not the case with the East Pakistan displaced persons. Sir, you will 3 P.M.

find that up till now the total amount which has been spent for the East Pakistan migrants is Rs. 302.79 crores whereas Rs. 205 crores have been spent for the West Pakistan migrants in addition to the huge compensation. I have referred to Therefore, the total amount including the compensation is much more higher than the total amount spent for the East Pakistan displaced persons because, although the actual figure appears to be so, that

amount has also not been spent by way of rehabilitation, by way of relief, but in dribbles. Without explaining the thing in greater detail...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Please sit down now. You have already taken five minutes more.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Sir, I am concluding. That should be borne in mind while the money is being sanctioned Rs. 3 crores are going to be spent for the rehabilitation of these new migrants from East Pakistan. Unless we learn from our experience and unless we learn from our mistakes, I think that money shall not be properly used and the new migrants shall not be properly rehabilitated. Therefore, before I resume my speech I would urge upon the Government to have a master plan for the rehabilitation keeping in mind the past experience so that the money which would be spent would be properly utilised and would bring back peace and prosperity to the families of the unfortunate millions who came across the border.

**SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :** Sir, a clarification. I will not take more than half a minute. He criticised the 5th Finance Commission of which I happened to be the Chairman. Therefore, it is my responsibility just to explain to the House so that the recommendation may not be misunderstood. The 4th Finance Commission had given an allocation of Rs. 197.41 crores to West Bengal which includes a share of taxes. The 5th Finance Commission of which I had the privilege of being the Chairman recommended Rs. 369.26 which the Government accepted. So, the 4th Finance Commission's total was Rs. 197.41 crores and the 5th Finance Commission's total was Rs. 369.26 crores, and the 4th Finance Commission had not given any grants because they were not demanded. But my Commission gave Rs. 72.62 crores as grants also.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) :** Sir, as Chairman of the Finance Commission he has raised it. The only thing that I want to say is, it is not a

question of getting a little more dole from this Finance Commission, or under that provision of the Constitution which provides for grant of funds in this manner. What is needed really is the reorganisation of the financial relations between the States and the Centre so that the States are in a better position to raise resources on their own rather than waiting on the pleasure of the Central Government. That is what should be done. I agree that in some ways the Report given by him or rather the award given by him or his Commission was better than the previous one. But it is far too inadequate. It is because they are circumscribed by the provisions of the Constitution and the existing arrangements under which they have to function. We need, therefore, a drastic, radical change in the entire relations between the States and the Centre where the emphasis should be shifted to a great extent to the State in the matter of raising resources.

Now, Sir, only briefly I can touch point by point and finish. I should like to take the opportunity of inviting the attention of the House to what is happening in Manipur. The people of Manipur have demanded a Statehood, full-fledged Statehood, and the entire people of Manipur are firmly behind this demand. Commissioners and Municipal Councillors have resigned and many others are thinking of taking action to voice the sentiments and urges of the people. I do not know why this Government should still be waiting for something else to develop there before it makes up its mind. The people of Manipur are entitled to have full-fledged statehood, and especially when Himachal Pradesh is about to be granted full-fledged statehood, I do not see why the same should be withheld from the people of Manipur who are fully qualified and whose demand is fully justified. I may point out in this connection that in order to suppress the people's movement there in Manipur which is absolutely democratic and legitimate, six thousand people in a small place with a very small population have been arrested and put in jail. I think this is entirely wrong. Everyone who was arrested should be set free and the Government

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should make an announcement that it is going to grant full-fledged statehood to Manipur. I reiterate this demand because we have raised this demand earlier in this House and I hope the Government will not drift in this matter...

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Please say something about Telangana.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : No, no. I will not speak on Telangana. You are there for that. I must leave something for you to speak, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan. All the time you are sleeping and now that you are awake, something must be left for you to speak on.

With regard to the Planning Commission, all I would like to say is that the Planning Commission has proved utterly worthless in giving lead in the matter of planning and today we find that even Prof. Gadgil, who has an eminent economist, has become a cog in the machine, may be a shining one, maybe, an attractive one; but nonetheless a cog. Instead of his leading the Planning Commission, it seems the Planning Commission is leading him. That is what is happening. Instead of his planning the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has planned him and now I do not know how to resolve this problem of Prof. Gadgil being led by the Planning Commission and planned by the Planning Commission in matters of ideas and in relation to other matters which are expected of him. I am aware that this Planning Commission cannot do much and everybody knows that under the capitalist planning which has proved bankrupt, utterly inadequate and self-defeating in many ways, it is impossible to produce a blueprint of national reconstruction which should ensure a balanced, rapid, economic development in our country consistent with the social objectives that we have set before ourselves.

Therefore, we want the scrapping of the present Planning Commission and its replacement by a better one. We also want the abandonment of the discredited, bankrupt, capitalist path and the replacement of this path of development by some other

path of development which ultimately will put the country, by completing the unfinished task of our freedom movement, on to the road of socialism. But this is something which we cannot expect from this Government. All the same, we have to face it. You will remember that many years ago we, the communists, raised the demand for the abolition of Privy purses in this House and in the other House and we were frowned upon by the people sitting opposite and we were called names. But today the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha is making more or less the same speech that Bhupesh Gupta had made here only twelve or fourteen years ago. That means they take fourteen years to move...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But you do not want abolition with compensation.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We are not talking of compensation. You are in the bad company now. Now the Bill does not provide for compensation at all. The Bill is only for the abolition. So I say they took time in this matter. And they will not take time in certain other matters. Now I pass on to the other item.

I should like, in this connection, to say something about the Secretariat of the Central Government. I think the Secretariat of the Central Government should be reorganised, it should be overhauled, completely. This Secretariat or at least the top echelon of the Secretariat, is thoroughly misfit for facing and handling the task of national reconstruction especially since we are beginning to reorientate our approach to the problem. We are not living in the days of early '50s when the ICS and other officers were flourishing in elegance, the people whom Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru liked to keep in service when he was ruling in the country. Sir, therefore, what we demand today is the reorganisation of the entire civil service at the top, especially the highest echelon. These big ICS officials—79 of them—should be compulsorily retired. Why should we not get rid of them? I think they are thoroughly incompetent and misfits from the point of view of democracy. Let us begin with some of the big ministries like the Finance

Ministry, the Home Ministry, the Industries Ministry and the Labour Ministry. There we must bring about the required changes not only in terms of ideas, but also in terms of personnel. Even though you have good policies and ideas, you have to depend upon the officials who are supposed to attend to the task of implementation. And it is at the implementation point that India is failing and this government is failing. Yet somehow or other we are surrounded by these officials some of whom have proved their utter incompatibility with what we need in the present situation. Therefore, I should like to ask the government to consider this. There are too many people who are linked up with the big business. Again and again we have seen that there are too many big officials who are closely linked up with the big business. These people should be removed from their positions. A beginning should be made by Shri Chavan, by the Prime Minister, by the Labour Minister and, if I may say so, by Shri Dinesh Singh. Maybe, Shri Dinesh Singh is in distress today. He may be mentally very sorry and said at heart. All the same, he will do well to do something about it by reorganising his ministry. You will find that in many of these Ministries, there is not work enough for the Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, secretaries in waiting, secretaries in sitting, secretaries in standing, and so on. Many of them have no work at all. After all people do not like to be idle in their offices. Yet we spend thousands and thousands of rupees every month to feed these unworked secretaries. That is not good.

My next suggestion is with regard to jails. Recently I was in Rewa jail. The Rewa ruler is getting a privy purse of Rs. 10 lakhs. It was one of the biggest States in the old Vindhya Pradesh. Now it is in Madhya Pradesh. The jail there is in a horrible condition. Do you know what I was told by the people there? This jail had not changed during the last one century. The conditions of this jail are what they were in the second half of the nineteenth century. This is what I am told. And I saw it with my own eyes.

Shri Shukla could not accommodate us in the Sahdol district jail and therefore I was sent to Rewa jail.

**THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :** How many hours did you stay there ?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** I was there for five days and that is enough to see the conditions there.

**SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI :** Do you want him to stay there for two years ?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** You could have kept me there for a longer period. The only thing is that you would have lost one vote on your privy purses Bill. That is not the point. The condition there was horrible. I can understand what the princes were doing. They were getting money and living luxuriously with this money and you know the kind of things they indulge in. In this jail even today—I saw that—ten to twelve prisoners are used for drawing water from the well. There is no tap water there and they do not even use the modern machinery to lift water from the well. Fifteen or sixteen prisoners are used for doing it. It was shocking and it was so inhuman. Now, many jails, I am told, are still in this condition.

I would, therefore, suggest that an all-India Commission should be appointed by the Central Government for jail reforms. Sir, I may tell you this: When Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was the Home Minister, one day he told me that he was going to reform the jails and as an experiment, he would be launching a project in the Tihar Central Jail. I told Pantji, "On this matter you would get our unstinted support because you have served your turn and now it will be our turn. Therefore, if you improve the jails and the conditions in the jails, you can count on the support of people like us." Pantji, having a sense of humour, unlike the other hon. Ministers, appreciated this thing and said, "So, you do a good job in the Tihar Jail." Sir, I may say its physical lay-out is far better than many jails.

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN :** It is a good thing that you were there so that you can bring in these points.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Now, you support me. Sir, I want that the Government of India should appoint a committee, a high-power committee, to go into the question of jail reforms because we are not living in the dark days or the feudal days of those rulers. Now we are living in modern times and our attitude and our mentality should be demonstrated in respect of jails also. Jails should be corrective institutions where humanity and human dignity are not at a discount. Kindly care is given to people who, for whatever reasons, have invited and attracted the penalty of the law. That is why, Mr. Shah, you should kindly consider this point.

Sir, about the jails I have said. Now, I should like to say another thing. Sir, I received a letter, last year, I think, that this month of September they would issue a postal stamp in memory of the great Bengal revolutionary, Shri Jatindranath Mukherji. I was given this assurance and I received letters from Shri Ram Subhag Singh and others at that time. Now, I need not mention about him. He was one of the heroes of the revolutionary movement of Bengal who died in 1915 in a frontal fight on the banks of the river Buribalam fighting the police and now, Sir, he is a martyr and he was the undisputed leader of Bengal's revolutionary movement of that time and he was trying to prepare insurrection all over the country. I was given the assurance. Today is the 1st and the ninth is the day of commemoration. Where is the commemoration stamp? I should like to know why the promise made is not being kept up. Well, they should explain and I would ask Shri Shah to ask for the papers and look into this question and see that the commemoration stamp is issued. The Government should not go back on the promise that it made.

Sir, in this connection, I should like also the Central Government to consider and take up the plan for commemorating

the memory of another revolutionary hero of undivided Bengal who died the other day in Delhi. I need not remind that he is Trylokyanath Chakrovarty, otherwise known as 'Maharaj'. He died in Delhi and he was given great honour and distinction by all sections of the people and the Members of Parliament. Today his memory should be kept alive and commemorated, because he was the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity and of Indo-Pak unity, apart from being a symbol of the mighty revolutionary tradition of the old days when they fought with arms in their hands against a great power, the ferocious power that was the British.

Sir, these are some of the suggestions I have made and one or two items I should like to mention before I sit down. Now, as far as the universities and the colleges are concerned, they require much help. Now, Sir, here also I should like to say that recently a delegation has come from the Vidya Sagar College, Calcutta and currently the delegation—the teachers and so on—are in Delhi. They want some *ad hoc* assistance for repairs of their building, for running their institution and so on. I think the Finance Ministry would be well advised to render them the *ad hoc* assistance so that they can continue and make new constructions. They want a new building which would cost several lakhs of rupees and they want *ad hoc* grant for repairs and so on. I think their demands should be met, especially when we have the Centenary Celebrations, Vidya Sagar Centenary Celebrations.

Before I sit down, I would like to invite your attention to my last point and this is about what is happening in Goa. There are serious complaints and allegations from all quarters. I think you should go into them also. I am not saying that everything is true, but since they have been made, I must mention. Goa is a Union Territory and it is very important how you look after Goa. Serious allegations have been made about the Chief Minister of Goa. Very serious charges have been made by responsible people in

Goa, by MLAs, which concern lands purchased by him in Mapuca Municipality, lands purchased by him in Dallepalli, iron ore export by him, export licences for iron ore, cinema licences given for personal gains, visit to Japan and other kinds of fraudulent behaviour, administrative vindictiveness and so on. Well, there are many other items but I need not go into them. I am not saying that whatever they have said is correct or not; it is not for me to say that. But since it is a Union Territory, since so many people are making such serious charges against the Chief Minister of Goa I think they should be looked into in a proper manner and the CBI should conduct a probe into the charges. When they come to the notice of the Government, they should be properly looked into and investigated. Sir, I have a copy of the document which has been submitted to the Prime Minister and also to the President of India by some eminent citizens of Goa. They include political leaders and Members of the Legislature. Surely they should be looked into properly. As a Bengalee coming from Bengal, I would like to say that you should not try to show your force all the time as you are doing. You are using in Bengal the CRP and the Army.

Sir, you will be shocked to learn that in Malda town the wife of a leader of the Bangla Congress was shot dead when she was standing on the roof. She was not in the demonstration. And her daughter also was shot at. They were not participants in the demonstration. It seems they were aiming their shooting even upwards so that people could be killed, those standing on the terrace. Sir, we are extremely shocked by this kind of brutal murders. (*Time bell ring.*) One minute more, Sir.

Sir, I read in the papers that the Prime Minister will be leading the Indian delegation to the Lusaka Conference which will be attended by the representatives of the 50 non-aligned countries. Now, Sir, this is the third international conference of non-aligned nations. It is an important occasion. The first one was held in Belgrade in 1961, the second in Cairo in

1964. This is the third one. They all originated from the Bandung conference held many years ago, in 1955, where Jawaharlal Nehru played an important role. Here is an occasion for India to recapture her international image, here is a great opportunity for India to take the initiative; here is an occasion for India to take a firm stand on the basis of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism; here is an occasion for India to retrieve her lost ground in foreign affairs; here is an occasion for the Prime Minister to fight for the cause of the Vietnamese people and demand the admission of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as well as the Cambodian Government headed by Prince Sihanouk. I say this because I would like India's role to be a worthy one there. I should also like this opportunity—it does not come so easily and every year—to be taken full advantage of by India not only to render great service to the cause of world peace and national liberation but also to repair the damage which has been done to our foreign policy and also to recapture the past glory which we all shared at one time in matters of foreign policy. I do hope that the Prime Minister will not do any tight-rope walking there but will try to stand for principle and fight for principle because the voice of India will be the voice of the greatest country in the non-aligned world. That voice should have moral force and that voice should adequately echo the deep urges of the forces of national liberation whether they are in Vietnam or in the Portuguese colonies. I hope this grand opportunity of service to the humanity, to the cause of world peace and national liberation would be fully utilised by the Prime Minister by adopting a policy of firm, consistent, anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and support the forces of national liberation. Thank you.

SHRI PHOOL SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): I rise to lend my support to this Bill. While doing so I want to point out one item—Demand No. 33 Major Head 39, sub-head G(3) (i) incidental expenditure on import of World Food Programme Donation Scheme of Milk Powder and Butter oil—Rs. 1 crore. This is a scheme in which

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buttered milk powder amounting to 1,26,000 tonnes and butter oil amounting to 42,000 tonnes will be given free to India by the World Food organisation. This cost would come to about Rs. 38 crores and when reconstituted into liquid milk, it will fetch a value of Rs. 99 crores. From these figures it is evident that the scheme is quite economic. But economy is not the only consideration for schemes. There are occasions when the economy of a scheme is least important. There was a controversy in the press some 50 years back whether people should cook at home or dine at the hotels. Somebody wrote a letter to the Editor of the 'Times'. Mr. Chesterton, I think. He said: 'In life there are many economic things. For example between two persons it is better to have one suit and one bed so that one could be in the bed and the other could roam about in the streets'. So economy is not the only point. This scheme is a very dangerous scheme. This will create awful dependence on foreign Powers for our milk. It will ruin the health of the country. During the last 10 years there have been a number of factories for powdered milk and all that. I do not know whether Members know about it that a large number of people in the country who have never had the luxury of having milk, could get buttered milk, perhaps churned and the fat taken and the rest used to be distributed to the poor people. Now that is vanishing. Now fresh milk is also a luxury. Even the MPs and the people in Bombay, Madras and Delhi do not have fresh milk. We have only buttered milk and we think we are getting milk. This consignment arrived late and so we did not have butter oil. So they announced: 'Now you will get only toned milk'. People do not know what it is. It is only butter-milk less butter oil. The country is placed now in this position where the people have to take mostly this, and it should not be difficult to imagine what the condition of the country will be in a few years. You are already deficient in this article of food. Some twenty years back, it might be thirty years back even when we had to go to jail—all of us—the diet supplied to us was very poor. There was a great row over it.

There was firing also in some jails. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, took up the point at that time. "Well what will be a balanced diet?" he asked. A committee was appointed to find out what should be the ingredients of a balanced diet. And they reported. At that time milk and fat were available only to the extent of 20% of our requirements. Things have gone much worse now. Fresh milk is a luxury. You cannot have pure ghee; it is practically not available. Even if there be people who are prepared to spend any amount to get it, they cannot get it. And if you go on like this, there will come a time when the people will wonder whether there has been any animal that produces milk. Sir, this explains why in the Fourth Five-Year Plan you have provided only Rs. 16 crores for animal husbandry. Look at the fun of things. This is an item which will fetch Rs. 99 crores otherwise, but the Fourth Plan will spend only Rs. 16 crores on animal husbandry. Sir, I want to point out again that we should reverse the process and come back to agriculture. Those also, who sell milk in the country, they cannot afford to give fresh milk in larger quantities than is the case at present because of paucity of milch cattle in their area which they can afford to buy and supply more milk by way of sale. We should know the number of buffaloes and cows that you are sending every year to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. They go there as milch cattle but when they become dry, they never return. If this goes on like this, what will happen to the nation after a few years has not been thought of so far. I want to add my humble feeble voice to other voices which give expression to this anxiety. Government should think over the matter and reorganize its animal husbandry policy. I dare say that people here in Delhi do not know what animal husbandry is. They have never studied it. This should be studied. Otherwise, we shall be responsible for ruining the health of the coming generations.

Thank you, Sir. I do not want to take much of your time. Every minute costs a lot. So I wanted to be concise.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir this debate on the Supplementary Demands....

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Can you please be a little louder ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will you, Sir, give me some time to warm up ?

It takes time to warm up.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : You are an experienced person. Mr. Tyagi.

SHRI CHITRA BASU : Mr. Tyagi is cold and calculating and is never warm.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, this debate on the Supplementary Demands has travelled a very wide compass and I think the entire national scene, and also the international scene as introduced by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, have been covered. Sir, in the course of the reply on these Supplementary Demands it is not possible for me to go through the entire compass in which the debate had gone on. It has touched the whole economic policy of the country; it has touched planning; it has touched unemployment; it has touched privy purses; it has touched interim relief, it has touched land reforms, Planning Commission, the refugees and thus the whole compass of the entire national life has been touched in one form or another in this debate. But I shall confine myself to some of the points that directly concern the Demands that we have sought.

Sir, one of the hon. Members belonging to Mr. Tyagi's party—and here I warm up—referred to bank nationalisation in a derisive manner and referred to the speech of the Prime Minister made from the ramparts of the Red Fort. He also said that bank nationalisation has been of no use to the smaller sections of the people and that this Demand that we are asking for for paying compensation to the banks is a waste. Sir, I wish to submit that on a thing like bank nationalisation which was as a result of Parliament asserting its right to pass this Act Mr. Tyagi and his friends went to the Supreme Court against the wishes of Parliament itself. Therefore, Sir, it took about a year for the whole thing to be reorganised.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I wonder if the hon. Minister is taking me to be a member of the Swatantra Party or the Jana Sangh.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE : Grand alliance.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I know you very well. It is not necessary for me to take you to be a member of the Swatantra Party but certainly it is necessary for me to feel very much grieved at the company that you find yourself in today.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : So am I with your connection.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am in the position in which we were and I hope we will continue to be in this position and grow stronger.

Sir, there has been delay, I agree, but recently at the meeting of the Custodians the Finance Minister set the pace and laid down the guidelines on which the nationalised banks have got to work. With your permission I shall quote a few of his remarks because I could not say better than what he states. The Finance Minister said :

"The lending activities too have to take on a new orientation. Many of you have drawn up schemes to help the weaker sections of the society which have had little access to develop banking facilities. Advances to some of these sections such as agriculture, small scale industry, road transport operators and self-employed persons have continued to rise both in volume and outstandings and number of accounts. When we talk of priority sectors the emphasis is on the needs of the common man, the man who is engaged or is willing to be engaged in a productive endeavour which is socially useful and economically viable but is handicapped for lack of finance on reasonable terms. It has also an emphasis on the need of the backward regions which are stagnating for lack of enterprise and finance. It also brings into focus the needs, often inarticulate, of share croppers in agriculture, of adivasis in hills and forests, and those communities spread all

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over the country which have suffered long from the injustice of a caste-ridden society. In a sense this is a question of attunement to a new concept of banking. One question which we must ask ourselves is whether we are mentally prepared to accept banks as an instrument of social and economic change. It is my firm conviction that the banks have to perform the very basic task of giving a new orientation, new social content and meaning to our programmes and policies. I am not inclined to accept that this necessarily involves undue risks or that all such financing is essentially uneconomical."

This is the pattern this is the guideline which the Finance Minister has given to the banks and this Government is committed to using these banks as instruments for carrying forward the objectives which have been laid down in the speech that I quoted. Sir, as you know, we have formed the interim-boards and permanent boards of the banks have got to be formed under section 9 of the Banking Act. A scheme has to be drawn up and it will be placed before Parliament in the winter session. Once the scheme is approved by Parliament, the new bank boards will be constituted and on the boards there will be representatives of all sections of the society as laid down in the Act.

It has also been decided that a Credit Guarantee Corporation should be formed, so that in respect of the smaller sections of the people, who are given credit, the banks would be guaranteed of the credit. That difficulty could be solved by having this Credit Guarantee Corporation. It has also been agreed to that there should be different lending rates so far as the weaker sections of the society in the agricultural areas are concerned. Their lending rates should be less than what the rate is to the better-placed section of the society. I have figures here to show that even during the last six months or more the credit given to the small sections of the society has increased much more than it was before, but I do not wish to take the time of the House.

Changing the whole structure of the banking industry, which has been all these years functioning as a private sector undertaking, is a vast task and changing the whole concept of banking as an instrument of social policies is a task to which we have to apply our mind. In this respect the guidelines are clear and the perspective is clear and whatever hon. Members from the other side may say, Government will see that the credit policies of the banks are so attuned and so orientated that the smaller sections of the society, including the rural areas, are benefited and that banks go to them and solve their problem and put them on their feet so that the huge problem of unemployment, to which hon. Members have focused our attention could be solved, at least to some extent by advancing credit to them.

The hon. Member, Shri Goray, has referred to the concept of socialism that we are trying to bring about. He has raised a very important point here *i.e.*, the compulsions of our economy require that there should be a very fast and very massive growth of the entire economic structure. He has said that the Government should have no hesitation in coming before this House to place its economic policies and there should be no hesitation, when situations so require and in the interests of national growth, to give some licences even to what is known as the monopoly sector. In the interests of growth this should be done. I think, by and large, the policy of the Government of India has been what the hon. Member indicated. While it is necessary to control monopolies, while it is necessary to see that monopoly houses do not grow into monsters, which may destroy the very system of democracy due to the compulsions of our economy and the compulsions of solving the problem of unemployment and a very rapid economic growth, if a situation has arisen, as it has happened, in which the grant of fertilizer licence to the Birlas and to the Tatas for saving valuable foreign exchange has to be made by the Government, I am sure the Government will continue with this policy consistent with attacking the monopolies.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Really you should attack, actually you should attack.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : . . . consistent with rational distribution of the national income. The difficulty with our revered leader Shri Tyagi has been that so long as they were in power—because he accused us of breeding Naxalites, he accused the Congress Party of breeding the Naxalites—I think one of the basic reasons for the growth of the Naxalites, and for the growth of the various tensions that are there in the country, is the kind of *status quo* Government and the *status quo* policies that our friends have followed. We are trying to break from that. I think when the party had a split, we have separated only on this particular issue. Your policy of *status quo* is responsible for what is happening in Kerala. Your policy of *status quo* is responsible for all that is happening in West Bengal. Your policy of *status quo* would have meant today a very different situation in our country but for the fact that we are trying to radically change and radically break away from that policy of *status quo* and bring into our economic organisation, in our social policy, an element of dynamism and a realisation that a big country like India cannot proceed on the lines that you have been proceeding.

(Interruption)

Sir, I was very much amused and surprised to hear the speech of Shri Balkrishna Gupta who represents the Samyukta Socialist Party. If I had not known that he belongs to the Samyukta Socialist Party, I would have thought that a *Swatantraite par excellence* was speaking. He is against the public sector. He is afraid of land reforms because he is under the obsession that land reforms might lead to collectivisation. He is afraid of banks being taken over, and finally he gave us one 'mantra': either go the whole Communist way or go the whole rightist way. That is the kind of socialism he has put before us.

Sir, some hon. Members have referred about interim relief and said that no provision has been made in this supplementary budget for interim relief. In the other House my senior colleague explained that as soon as the Pay Commission gives its recommendation and the moment Government examines the recommendation and accepts

it there is going to be no difficulty in bringing before the House another supplementary demand, another revised demand for meeting this. Once the recommendation is given and once the Government has accepted it, there is no difficulty in paying the interim relief that will be due to the Central Government employees.

The problem of unemployment which has been referred to here is a very vast problem, and, Sir, I think this House had discussed it during the discussion on the Fourth Plan and in the Fourth Plan itself the whole question of unemployment has been gone into. I would only submit that the whole Fourth Plan has been oriented towards meeting to an appreciable extent the problem of finding more jobs for our people. The facts, I am sure, have been put before the House during the discussion. This Government realises that this problem is a vast problem. It cannot be solved except through heavy investments. It cannot be solved except by economic activity, except by having an increased tempo in it; it cannot be solved except by changing the structural organisation of our economy. In certain of these directions we are attempting to do that. It is only a very fast rate of growth, a very vast increase in the industrial activity and massive investment in the rural areas—which means agriculture—that would solve the unemployment problem. That way only it can be solved and I hope that this House and hon. Members belonging to all the political parties will help the Government in solving the problem of unemployment.

The question of privy purses has also been referred to by my friend, Tyagiji. He has referred to the agreement that he has signed and the Constitution that he has signed. Sir, this Government has given certain pledges to the vast masses of the people. This Constitution about which Tyagiji also speaks, that Constitution also in its Directive Principles has given some pledges to the people. And it is only the fulfilling of those Directive Principles; it is only the building up of that kind of society to which Tyagiji himself gave the best part of his life, that will lead to the solution of the basic problems of our people and to the creation

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of a socialist society. Even a democratic society cannot comprehend the incompatibility of having Rajahs, of having these antediluvian and outdated privy purses. I hope Sir, that this Parliament will have the wisdom to see that these privileges and these anachronistic rights that the princes have got are done away with so that some of the long-awaited changes can be brought about in the society.

I am thankful to hon. Members and. . .

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I give you the credit for being clever and vigilant.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : . . . I hope that the House will give its approval to this Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
NO. 3 BILL 1970

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GULZAR LAL NANDA) : 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 service of the financial year 1970-71, for the purposes of railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is a very simple proposition. It does not require any elaborate introduction. The purpose is to provide, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, moneys required to meet some supplementary expenditure, and if you refer to the Schedule, there is one item for Rs. 2,000 under the head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'. This is voted by Parliament, and the need has arisen from the fact that we have accepted two more surveys for which provision did not exist. Now a token provision has been made which totals about Rs. 2,000. The rest of the three demands are charged on the Consolidated Fund. They all arose out of certain court decrees which could not be anticipated. Therefore, it is a very simple thing.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I rise to make a few points arising out of this Appropriation Bill. It is not my desire to take time also. It is really a pleasure that I see my one-time revered leader, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, piloting this small Bill. It is my privilege that I can, on this occasion, bring to his kind notice two or three small matters so that he may look into them.

Sir, Mr. Nanda is considered to be a watchdog of the down-trodden people. He has done much for them. But of late, since he has taken charge of the Railways, instances have come to my notice that poor people are being harassed a little more usual. I am going to quote one incident which took place in which indirectly I myself was a little interested. The pass of a peon who was travelling in Bombay by a season ticket from Grant Road to Church Gate expired on Sunday. On Saturday he forgot to take the money from the office, and on Monday morning he travelled, really speaking, unauthorised, from Grant Road to Church Gate. He himself offered to the Ticket Checker that his pass had expired and he will be going to his office and buy