

[Shri S. N. Mishra]

should be conveyed to him. That should be enough. That would be my humble submission subject to your approval.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): I am sorry Mr. Mishra took up such a position. He may stand for the Princes. And I did not interrupt him. But when the question of dignity and the functioning of this House is concerned, one should not take a patisan atitude. That is my request to him. As Mr. S. N. Mishra said, we also feel there has been a derogatory remark about the functioning of this House. This, whether he is a Member of this House or of that, he cannot be allowed to make. I cannot cast aspersions on the functioning of the Lok Sabha. I am not entitled to do that. au Rajya Sabha has done its patriotic duty. One may differ. Now, an explanation is owned from that particular Prince. He owes an explanation. He should clarify the position at least. He need not come before this House. He can pass on his explanation to the Chairman clarifying the matter to the satisfaction of the House. At least this much is due from him if not a privilege motion otherwise, we cannot let the entire matter remain in silence and we will be forced to take up this mater in the ensuing session.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I have listened to the honourable Members. I have also noted that this very matter had been taken up with the Chairman and he in his full power and discretion disallowed it. That is enough for me not to allow this matter to be raised again. But there is another point that has been brought to my notice by the Leader of the Opposition. So far as his general proposal is concerned, I would commend it for the consideration of the Chairman. As regards the other matter the fact that the person who has made this remark is a Member of the other House gives me still further consideration that we should restrain ourselves So, I disallow permission to raise this matter.

THE BIHAR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): Sir, I beg to move:

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

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar for the services of the financial year 1969-70 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1969 amounting to Rs. 714.52 lakhs and the expenditure of Rs. 3.36 lakhs charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Supplementary Demands statement was circulated in the House on the 16th of and full explanations December, 1969 for the additional provisions asked for have been given therein. I do not, therefore propose to take the time of the House in further explaining them here. Although the gross expenditure is of the order of Rs. 7.18 crores, after taking into account the receipts, recoveries, equivalent surrenders and adjustments etc. the net outgo as a result of the Supplementary Demands would be about Rs. 2.97 crores.

Among the more important items of additional expenditure, mention may be made of the provisions for drought and flood relief operations (Rs. 138 lakhs), grants to Universities for meeting increased expenditure on account of improved pay scales of the staff of the Universities and to teaching and non-teaching staff of the non-constituent colleges (Rs. 118 lakhs); provision for mid-day meals to students of primary and middle schools (Rs. 50 lakhs); provision for national merits scholarships to meritorious students (Rs. 38 lakhs); increased expenditure on dietary charges in jails (Rs.43 lakhs); provision for low income and rental housing schemes etc. (Rs. 30 lakhs); construction of various buildings, projects etc. by PWD (Rs. 22 lakhs); repairs for Patna Medical College (Rs. 14 lakhs) etc.

Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI P. C. MITRA (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is unfortunate that the President's Rule still continues in Bihar as a result of which we have to consider this Appropriation Bill. It is well known, Sir, that a representative Government can be formed there and there was a list submitted by the leader of the Congress Party there consisting of 165 Members but some important personality of India does not like that man to head the Government. Therefore today Bihar is under the President's Rule. We do not know when

that Rule will be lifted. There is rumour that unless the Congress Party shifts its allegiance to some other person who is acceptable to the Prime Minister of India, Bihar will not get any representative Government. I wish the Prime Minister herself should have disowned that insinuation but she is mum and she is not making any statement. From that it appears that it is true. Otherwise why this attempt to break the Congress Party there? Where is the chance of any other Government coming into power even if 50 Members come out of the Congress Party? Which parties will support such a Government? The whole thing boils down to this that unless they succumb to her dictates, there will be a direct rule from the Centre. The result is quite evident. If any representative Government had remained in power in Bihar, the strike of 40 thousand workers would not have continued for 40 days in Jamshedpur You know, Sir, in Bengal there was a similar strike. But the Labour Minister here was very anxious to resolve the difference and he ran several times to Calcutta to settle those issues as a result of which the workers went back to work. Now I am asking one question here. Did Mr. Jagjivan Ram who is now holding the Labour Portfolio go to settle the matter there? Did he go and talk to the workers there? No, he did not do that. Instead of that he depended on his junior Minister who had no experience of the labour movement. Mr. Bhagwat Iha Azad did not like that portfolio and he had no experience of the labour movement there and naturally he depended on the report of the State Government and repeated it here. He said "We are doing everything to settle it." The other day he said within two or three days the wage dispute about the remaining three concerns would be settled but that period of two or three days has not yet expired. Still the workers are on strike. Not only that but. there is full-scale repression going on. Even on the 22nd last, 10 more workers have been arrested. He said that the whole the situation there was peaceful and the strike was going on peacefully but we find that the arrests of workers are going on and in this way they want to crush the morale of the workers. The INTUC union which has no representative character came to a settlement with them but the workers did not accept it. It seems that the agreement which has been arrived at he has not studied it at all. He said "Do you know that one worker was getting Rs. 200 per month and still

they complain about it?" The whole difficulty is that he comes from a society which thinks that workers should be paid only Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 a month. So when he finds that a workers' minimum wage is Rs. 200, he is surprised. Actually he has declared that the minimum benfit to the workers will come to Rs. 35 per mothh. I would try to show that that is not so. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to pragraph 18 of the Telco agreement in which it was state:

"Compensatory and special allowance paid to workmen, who receive wages of Rs. 40/- per month shall be reduced by five rupees per month. These allowances were paid to workmen to compensate for losses suffered by them as a result of rationalised Bonus Scheme of 1967".

These deductions will negate the gains of wage revision by the current agreement and prevent the implementation of clause 2 of the present agreement which guarantees a minimum additional benefit of Rs. 35/- per month. This will prevent a large number of workmen from receiving any benefit, whatsoever or may even cause a cut in wages.

In the same way, Sir, the Tinplat Company Agreement paragraph 8 aboallowance. Because of lishes extra work this the loss of earnings of the workers was to the extent of 50 to 60 rupees per month. In this way also many of the workers' total earnings will be less now than what they were getting previously, despite the With one so called revision in wages. hand they give and with another hand they withdraw, and in this way they have tried to show that they are giving more to the workers.

The Tube Company Agreement paragraph 4 introduces a new system which involves a considerable fa' in bonus earnings, which will negate e provision that no workman will be adversely affected.

In the same way, Sir, the con sion of daily-rated workmen into mouthly rated workmen not only prevents them from enjoying the benefits of monthly-tated workeman in the matter of leave but will also involve additional burden in the form of increase in house rent to be recovered, and other things.

In the same way, Sir, they have cut some holidays in certain concerns. They have

[Shri P. C. Mitra]

thus tried to show that the workmen are getting more pay. But, Sir, if they had worked on those holidays now cut, they would have got duble the wage and would have earned more.

In the same way, Sir, in the HEC there has been a settlement recently, and that also with an INTUC union which has no representative character. result the workers are not satisfied with the wages and so the other day there was a demonstration staged before the administrative office. For a long time they had been enjoying several kinds of leave, casual leave and other things. And that also has been done away with. Besides all that they had been getting holidays on all second Saturdays. That has also been done away with. They had also been getting a month's leave annually. That has also been done away with. Thus, there the agitation is going on.

The main purpose of my pointing out these things is that, if there had been a representative Government, then this situation would not have deteriorated to such an extent that in this strike 40,000 workers, about 40,000 and workers also are involved. Also the strike would not have continued for such a long period. While I have no quarrel with the Demands made on account of this Appropriation Bill which has been brought forward, I wanted to place these things before this august House so that the Government may take an early decision to come to a settlement with the workers and the repressive measures that have been going on there could be done away with.

श्री शीलमद्र याजी (बिहार): माननीय वाइस चयरमैन महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की ताईद करता हूं। अभी अमारे पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने जमशेदपुर में वर्कर्स की जो हड़ताल चल रही है, जो अभी तक खत्म नहीं हुई, उसके बारे में बताया। उनकी जो जायज मांगें हैं, उनको बिहार सरकार को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को जल्दी ही मंजूर कर के वहां वर्कर्स की इडताल को समाप्त करवाने का कोशिश करनी चाहिए और मैं सरकार से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर बिहार सरकार तथा भारत सरकार के अधिकारी जो हैं, उनके द्वारा इस

प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि यह स्ट्राइक खत्म हो और वहां के वर्कर्स की मांगों को मंजूर किया जाय ।

कल हमारे भूपेश भूप्त जी ने बिहार के बारे में कुछ कहा । उसमें उन्होने बिहार पर चर्चा होते समय, वहां के जितने आफिसर्स हैं, जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं. उनको रोटन बताया, तमाम गालियां दी और प्रायः सभी गालियों से उनको विभूषित किया । बिहार से उनका कोई रास्ता नहीं। अगर जाते हैं तो पब्लिक मीटिंग में जाते हैं और भाषण देकर चले आते हैं। नोकरशाही को मैं भी प्रोत्साहन नही देना चाहता और उसका समर्थन नहीं करता, लेकिन एक घटना को लेकर ही जितने वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके लिए इस प्रकार के शब्दों का प्रयोग कर डालना, रद्दी और रोटन आदि कहना, यह मुनासिब नहीं था। चूंकि वह एक पार्टी के लीडर हैं इसलिए कहता हूं और मैं निरेन घोष जी से भी कहता हूं कि आप लोगों को बात समझ कर करनी चाहिए। बंगाल के बारे में भी अगर इसी तरह से लें और वहां की किसी एक घटना में उसको नापें तो उसके लिए उनको भी बुरा लगेगा! हम जानते हैं कि कुछ ोग करप्ट भी हैं, लेकिन सभी खराब है ऐसी बात कह कर उन लोगों का स्टेंडर्ड गिराना, मैं समझता हं कि श्री नीरेन घोष के लिए भी मुनासिब नहीं होगा और दूसरे के लिए भी नही है और यह बात किसी के लिए भी उचित नही है।

इसके अलावा अभी जो एक बात कही गयी कि वहां गंगा का कटाव बड़े जोरों से हो रहा है, खास कर वेगूसराय और खगरिया के नजदीक, यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है । वैसे आप ड्राप्ड और फ्लूड के लिए सहायता देते हैं वह ठीक है, लेकिन वहां पर गंगा के इस कटान से वेगूसराय, खगरिया और बढइया, मोकामा आदि को भी खतरा है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है और इसलिए उसके रोक थाम की की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, पहले इसको रोकने के लिए बोल्डर्स आदि डाले जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन अब वहां पर कोई लोकप्रिय सरकार है नहीं । आफिसर्स हैं और उन्होंने

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Bill, 1969

श्री बी० एन० मंडल (बिहार): आप कब्ल करते हैं कि आप गवर्नमेट गिराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

(Interruption)

श्री शीलभद्र याजी: आप वैठिये। आपी पार्टी भी उधर ही जा सकती है। सब पार्टिबां नापाक है ! आपकी पार्टी ने भी गिराने का काम किया है। इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि जैसा आप आचरण करेगे वैसा ही कल सामने आयेगा। एक ही दिन रबात की बात को ले कर अगर इन्दिरा की सरकार को गिरायेगे तो उसका फल सामने आयेगा ही । आप भागे क्यो जा रहे हैं मिला जी। आप हमें उपदेश मत दीजिये, अगर आम हमारी सरकार को गिरायेंगे, तो क्या हम यहां बैठ कर आपकी सरकार का मंत्र जाप

करेंगे, उसकी क्या हम माला जपेंगे? आपको सी० बी० गुप्त से या हरिहर सिंह से हमदर्दी है, तो हम उनको बैठने नही देंगे । मैं कहता हं कि बिहार मे लोकप्रिय सरकार बननी चाहिए, जल्द से जल्द बननी चाहिए और उसके लिए यदि कांग्रेस का बहमत न हो, जो बिगेस्ट पार्टी है तो एस० एस० पी० आये, दूसरे लोग मिल कर सरकार बनायें। गवर्नर का फर्ज है कि वहां अगर बिगेस्ट पार्टी सरकार नही बनाती है, तो एस० एस० पी० को बलाया जाय और उसको सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया जाय, लेकिन वहा लोकप्रिय सरकार बननी चाहिए; क्योकि अभी एलेक्शन हुए है। अब फिर यह चर्चा हो रही है कि फिर एलेक्शन होंगे। तो **दो** एलेक्शन तो हो चुके, क्या एक टर्म मे 3 या 4 एलेक्शन होगे? इस तरह से आप देखें कि वहां कार्यकर्ताओं का कितना रुपया खर्च होता है। इसको समझने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मरकज सरकार की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि वह गवर्नर को कहे कि वहां जो सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है, उनकी में, उसको सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाया जाय और अगर वह सरकार बनाने के लिए तैयार न हो, तो उसके बाद की दूसरी पार्टी को बलाया जाय और इस तरह से वहां सरकार बानयी जाय । इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने की वहा आवश्यकता है । अगर वहां लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं बनती है, तो हम और आप भले की समाजवाद की बात करे, लेकिन अफसर लोग तो समाजवादी नही है, उनको कोई समाजवाद की ट्रेनिंग नही मिली है, उनके लिए इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था भी नही हुई है और इस कारण वे जो काम करते हैं, पर बुरा असर पडता है। उसका जनता जो इलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, एम० एल० ए० हैं, वह अपने फ्लैट मे भी रहते है, सैलरी भी मिलती है लेकिन बेकाम है, उनको कोई काम नही मिलता है, तो यह हमारी डेमोक्रेसी के लिये जम्हरियत के लिये शोभा की बात नही है और जल्द से जल्द हमारी सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि वहां गवर्नभेंट बने ।

(Time bell rings)

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द इसके साथ साथ मेरा कहना है कि आपने जो रुपये की व्यवस्था की है वह ठीक है, मेडिकल कालेज के लिये और सब जगह के लिये व्यवस्था की है, और स्कालरशिप के लिये व्यवस्था की है. वह सब ठीक है, मगर जो हमारे बिहार की असली समस्या है, उसका समाधान सिर्फ गंडक और कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के पूरा होने पर है। वाइस-चेयरमैन, अगर दोनों बन जाये तो मैं आपसे कहता हं कि हमारा जो उत्तर बिहार है उसमें इतनी बिजली पैदा होगी, इतनी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी कि हम बिहार के लोगों को तो खिला ही सकेंगे, हम 5 करोड 53 लाख लोग तो खार्येंगे ही लेकिन सारे हिन्दस्तान को भी बिहार खिला सकेगा। तो गंडक और कोसी प्रोजेक्ट को हम जल्दी से जल्दी कर दें, लेकिन बड़ी कच्छप गति से हमारा काम हो रहा है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी आबादी तो बढ रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद हमारी आबादी है और बिहार के लोग डिब्रुगढ़ से ले कर बम्बई तक सब जगह जाते हैं, लेकिन काम नहीं मिलता है और वह बेकार हो जाते हैं, तो जब हमारे पास जरखेज जमीन है तब ऐसा क्यों। गांधी जी ने कहां था कि बिहार इज गार्डेन आफ इंडिया। लेकिन चंकि पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिये ज्यादा पैदा नही होता है। तो गंडक और कोसी प्रोजेक्ट की जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिये और जो गंगा का कटाव हो रहा है और गंगा के कटाव होने से ज्यादा से ज्यादा बस्ती कट रही है, जिससे कि लोग बिना घरबार के हो रहे है, किसान लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं, उनकी पैदावार की जमीन उसमें जा रहीं है, उसको रोकने की भी पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से इस बिल की ताईत करता हं।

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to make some observations on this Bihar Appropriation Bill, 1969. This Bill has come up before this House for the simple reason that there is no elected Government in Bihar and that President's rule has been imposed in Bihar. After

the 1967 general elections the entire political pattern in India gave a different picture than what it was before 1967. In more than eight or nine States the then united Congress lost its support and other parties came into power in some States with their own majority and in some others coalition with other parties. povision of article 356 of the Constitution has been applied in more than one State on more than one occasion, but such a provision is not applicable to the Centre. Why this attitude was taken up by the framers of the Constitution I do not know. They may have had good reasons at that time but now the times have changed. More then 23 years we have spent after attaining i ice and nearly 19 years after inis Constitution came into being. So it is time that we had a new look at the provisions of our Constitution. The entire basis of the Constitution has changed. Now all parties have accepted democratic socialism as the goal and the new society should be based on that. That content should be given shape in the Constitution which is lacking in the one which we are working now.

Bill, 1969

Vice-Chairman, this article 356 anachronism. I understand that this was taken out from the Government of India Act, 1935, and put into this Constitution. At that time it might have been found to be necessary to have Presidents. rule in the States but now I do not think there is any reason why we should continue to have this provision empowering President's rule to be imposed in one State or the other. I am therefore pleading that this article should be completely deleted from the Constitution.

One may ask what then should be done if the constitutional Government fails to function in a State and if the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Here in Delhi in Parliament if the present Government is defeated we are not going to have President's rule but a caretaker Government will continue to function for two or three months and thereafter fresh celections will be held. Similarly in any State in India if the Government of the State cannot be continued in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution then President's rule need not be imposed on that State but fresh elections may be conducted. Of course you will be quite right if you ask me how many times one should have midterm elections in one State. In Bihar

we have already had one mid-term election and again if you want to have a mid-term election people may not like to have it and candidates may not like to have mid-term elections and elections are a costly affair. So I quite see the point that we should not have mid-term elections off and on. Therefore in order to get over difficulties we should try to have electoral reforms. The present system of voting should be done away with and we should introduce the party system of voting as in West Germany and some other countries. Proportional voting should be introduced. I therefore plead that an Electoral Commission should be appointed to go into this entire question. Many a time you know both here and else where, in the Centre and the States, minority Governments come into being with minority votes. If a party gets 34 or 35 per cent of the votes but if it gets a majority that party will rule the State or at the Centre. So in order to avoid this anomalous situation we should have electoral reforms. Proportional representation should be introduced; the party system of voting should be introduced. Then only this kind of anomaly can be removed and representatives with majority votes will rule over us.

Secondly, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this Bihar question has been hanging fue for a long time. It is nearly seven or eight months since President's rule was imposed and why was that imposed? Because the Government that was in power at that time lost its majority and the Governor did not call the Opposition leader to form the Government. He should have done it. But how that he is not doing it, I cannot understand why he is not asking any one party to form the Government. do not know whether Mr. Harihar Singh has got a majority or not. There are others who are claiming that they have a majority. The SSP along with some other parties claims that they are a majority. It should be left to the choice of the Governor to in te Mr. Harihar Singh or Mr. Karpoori Chakur to form the Ministry. If the Ministry headed by Mr. Harihar Singh is d feated then the other man might be called to form the Ministry. If both the groups cannot survive then there is no other alternative left for the Governor but to order fresh elections immediately. If that is done there would not be any occasion for us to discuss this Bihar Appropriation Bill or any other appropriation Bill here. Therefore I plead that the Governor

should take immediate steps to have a representative Government, a popular Government in Bihar.

Another point I would like to make is this. In this changing political pattern defections have now come to be regarded as a worth while business. We appointed a Committee to go into this question and the Committee gave its Report in which suggestions were made that whoever defects from one party to the other he should resgin automatically otherwise these defections will have a premium and the defectors will be in a position to control the affairs of the country. It is not good for the country, it is not good for socialism or for democracy. Therefore these defectors whether from the Congress or from any other party, should not have any place and they should not continue either as members of the legislature or as Members of Parliament once they defect from one party on whose ticket they were elected.

Another point I would like to stress is regarding the provision in the Constitution empowering the Chief Minister to advise the Governor to convene the State Legislature on the expiry of six months and this is a power which is misused by most of the Chief Ministers. It was misused by the present Chief Ministers. If there is a change in the pattern, in the strength of a political party headed by the Chief Minister, he does not want to face the Assembly. He feels shy to face the Assembly. There was a spectacle of parading of MLA's before the Governor. I detest that. I do not want that MLAs should go and parade before the Governor and their heads should be counted. They are not cattle to be counted. They are respectable Members of the Assembly. Therefore, I plead that this provision enabling the Chief Minister to advise the Governor to convene the Assembly, taking the period as six months, should be done away with and a constitutional amendment should be brought forward. Not more than four months or three months should be allowed for the Chief Minister to advise the Governor to convene a meeting of the State Assembly. If this six-month rule is done away with, they will be obliged to face the Assembly. They should test their strength on the floor of the Assembly. They should not ask the Chief Minister to continue to be in power even though he has lost the The fact is that in majority. Mr. Kamalapathi Tripathi and those Congress Members who have left the Congress Party along with him claim 10.1 ...

[Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy]

that they have a majority in the State Legislature. Mr. C. B. Gupta's is a minority Government, as the Government at the Centre here. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government also is a minority Government but Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government, has got a majority in both Houses of Parliament. It was tested on many occasions. The majority of Members have voted for her.

SHRI S. D. MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): It will be tested there too.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : We have no quarrel with the present Government here, but in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Minister is feeling shy to face the Assembly.

SHRI S. D. MISRA: It is already convened on a particular date.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Yes. Everybody knows that he has lost his majority in the Assembly. So, he should be fair. I will be very glad if Mr. C. B. Gupta gets his majority on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. D. MISRA: Thank you.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: But he is not convening the State Assembly. He is taking this excuse under this article of the Constitution.

SHRI S. D. MISRA: He has already convened it.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: He has convened the Assembly only in the month of February. When these things have taken place, he should have convened the Assembly now. He should have had the decency to convene the Assembly and test his strength there. If he gets a majority, nobody would have any quarrel. Now, Mr. C. B. Gupta and most of the Chief Ministers resort to this article in the Constitution, that is the six-month limit, the period within which they should convene the Assembly. Even the Ministers who have got full majority in the State do not convene the Assembly. For instance, in Mysore State there are rumours that many Congress MLAs are leaving the present Ministry and they would like to form the Opposition.

SHRIS. D.MISRA: The hon. Minister is not saying anything about Kerala. What about Kerala?

CHANDRASEKHARAN SHRI K. (Kerala): I shall reply. There is absolutely nothing wrong about Keala. In Kerala the Assembly met in November and the Assembly is being convened on the 9th January. There is nothing wrong there. In Kerala it is for the Assembly to decide. Your party is there.

SHRINIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): I beg to differ from Shri Chandrasekharan.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : When the Marxist Chief Minister was in office in Kerala, the Assembly was being convened once in six months. When the present United Front Ministry is there, it is confident that nobody can oust it. Therefore, they are convening the Assembly on the oth January.

SHRIK. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: I am thankfull to Mr. Chandrasekharan that his Ministry is standing with their support.

CHANDRASEKHARAN: SHRI K. It will get the support of every good man in Kerala.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Even in Mysore the present Government has got a full majority in the State Legislature. I do not doubt it, but . . .

'SHRI VICE-CHAIRMAN AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Chandrasekharan has also to speak and you have taken much more time.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Even there the Chief Minister, in spite of the request made, in spite of the demands made by the leader of the opposition Congressmen, and by the dissident is refusing to convene a meeting of the State Legislature. He is taking cover under this article of the Constitution. will convene the State Legislature. only at the expiry of the six-month period. This is a very dangerous article and it should be amended. That is what I want you to do. Good Government is no substitute for self-government. Therefore, I demand that immediately a popular Government should be established in Bihar.

श्री आर० पी० खंतान (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते होंगे कि बिहार में पर कैपिटा इनकम सबसे कम है और उस पर कैपिटा इनकम को बढ़ाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये जिससे कि वहां के

लोगों को कुछ आराम मिले । जैसा कि अभी हमारे भाई शीलभद्र याजी जी ने कहा था, वहां इरीगेशन की कमी है और अगर उस इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था हो जाये, तो उससे वहां के एग्रि-कलचर को, खेतीबाडी को काफी लाभ मिलेगा और वह अनाज के मामले में आत्मिनिर्भर हो जायेगा, उसको बाहर से अनाज नहीं लाना पड़ेगा । वहां पर आप देखेंगे कि लास्ट इयर बहुत ज्यादा जिलों में फ्लड आया और उस फ्लड के कारण वहां की खेती नष्ट हुई । तो गवर्नमेंट को इसके लिये व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जिससे वहां फ्लड न आए ।

बिहार में जुट की खेती होती है, करीब 15 लाख गांठ पैदा होती हैं। लेकिन वहां पर सिर्फ दो जुट मिलें है, जिसमें से एक तो अभी बंद पडी है, कटिहार जूट मिल, जिसमें मैंने देखा है कि 15 लाख रु० के करीब कर्ज दिये हुए हैं और अभी 30,000 रु० का लोन देने के लिये मांग की गई है। तो उस जूट मिल को चलाने की व्ययस्था करनी चाहिये। सिर्फ उसको रूपया दे कर बंद करने से फायदा नहीं होगा। वहां पर कम से कम तीन, चार जूट मिलें और बैठाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, जिससे कि वहां के किसानों को उसके दाम उचित मिलें। आज वहां के किसानों को पूरा दाम नही मिलता है, क्योंकि वहां जूट मिलें नहीं हैं और हमारी सरकार ने कलकत्ता में जो जुट मिलें हैं वहां पर, पाट का भाव 40 रु० मन का सपोर्ट प्राइस कर रखा है और बाहर से जो माल आता है, उसका भी 40 ६० मन । उस हिसाब से बिहार के किसानों को बहुत कम दाम मिलता है। अगर वहां पर जूट मिलें ही जायें तो वहां के लोगों का इससे फायदा होगा, वहां के जूट से किसानों की आमदनी भी ठीक हो जायेगी । इस समय वहां पर मुगर मिलों को लोन का जो रुपया दिया हुआ है और सेस का रूपया बहुत बाकी पड़ा हुआ है भुगर मिलों में, तो उसकी अदायगी की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, जिससे वह रूपया आ जाये। इन कई मिलों को लोन दिये हुए हैं और वह मिलें चल नहीं पाती हैं, तो उनकी

अदायगी के लिये उन मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये। वहां पर देखने में आया है कि मजदूरों की मजदूरी बहुत ही कम है और उन्हें वहां पर एक रूपया और सवा रूपया रोज तक दिया जाता है। तो मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह वहां के मजदूरों की कम से कम मजदूरी 4 रूपया रोज या 100 रूपया महीने निश्चित कर दें। आप वहां पर इस तरह का कोई कानून बनायें, जिससे वहां के मजदूरों की मिनिमम वेज तय हो जाये और वहां के मजदूरों की किम से कम से कम 4 रूपये रोज मजदूरी मिला करें। अपर सरकार ने इस तरह की व्यवस्था की, तो उन लोगों के रोजी का जरिया बढ़ जायेगा।

आज बिहार के लोगों में चारों तरफ से उत्साह पैदा हो रहा है कि दिंदिरा गवर्नमेंट देश की भलाई के लिये अवश्य कुछ न कुछ काम करेगी; क्योंकि वह नये सिरे से नेशनेलाइजेशन की बात कर रही है। ऐसे, समय में में सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान करके कोई ऐसी ध्यवस्था बिहार के लिए की जाय, जिससे वहां के लोगों का उत्साह बढ़े और वे लोग जो इस सरकार से आशा लगाये बैठे हैं, वह पूरी हो जाये और उनकी उत्साह में किसी तरह की कमी न आने पावे। इस समय सरकार के हाथ में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका आया हुआ है, वहां से लोगों की भलाई के काम करने के लिए और वहां पर सरकार को नये सिरे से पापुलर सरकार बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहुता हूं कि बिहार में माइका की बहुत सी खानें हैं। आज वहां पर जितनी भी माइका की खानें हैं वे एक के बाद एक बंद हो रही है, क्योंकि सरकार ने जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा दी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है, जिसकी वजह से ये खानें बंद होती जा रही हैं। वहां माइका के बारे में जांच की जानी चाहिये ताकि वहां पर जो माइका का व्यापार चलता था, जिसके द्वारा हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता था; वे बंद न होने पाये। इन सब बातों पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये।

137.61 12.62

[भी० आर० ती० चेतान]

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

धन्यवाद ।

RE ALLEGED TICKETLESS TRAVEL-LING BY SOME DELEGATES FROM WEST BENGAL ATTENDING THE AHMEDABAD SESSION

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Before I call Mr. Sen Gupta I allow M. Misra to speak, as he asked my permission to raise a certain point.

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस सदन में श्री भूपेश गप्त ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था और कहा था कि जो डेलीगेट अहमदाबाद सेशन में गये थे उसमें से कुछ लोगों ने टिकट के पैसे नहीं दियें। 44 हजार रुपये टिकट के पैसे होते थे और केवल 16 हजार रुपये ही दिये और इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिये । इस संबंध में हमारी एक माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रेड्डी कुछ कहना चाहती थीं। क्योंकि वह भी वहां पर गई हुईं थी और हम सब लोग भी गये हए थे। इस बात को हमने अपने साथियों से जो वहां गये थे पता लगाया और इन्फारमेशन है, वह मैं पास आपके सामने और सदन के सामने रख देना चाहता हं।

श्रीमन्, श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने यह कहा था कि वेस्ट बंगाल से, कलकत्ता से जितने लोग चले थे, क्या उन सबके पास टिकट थे। मैं इस संबंध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी लोग वेस्ट बंगाल से या कलकत्ते से चले थे सबके पास टिकट थे और कोई बिना टिकट नहीं गया था और कोई भी डेलीगेट बिना टिकट अहमदाबाद नहीं गया।

दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने केडिट की कही, उसके संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में केडिट का कोई नियम नहीं है, तो फिर अहमदाबाद जाने के लिये केडिट का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

श्री मुतेश गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : डेबिट पर गये होगे ।

भी एस॰ डी॰ मिश्र : तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि जो लोग भी अहमदाबाद गये थे, उन सबके पास टिकट थे। जो यह बतलाया जा रहा है कि कुछ खाली बोगीज हेडक्वार्टर्स से चली जो बीच में से यानी पटना और दूसरी जगहों से डेलीगेटस को अहमदाबाद ले गई, उसके संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि यह बात स्वाभाविक है कि जब रेलवे बोगीज एलाट होती है, तो हेड्क्वाटर्स से ही एलाट होती है और उस जगह से एलाट नहीं होती है, जहां से कि वे मांगी जाती हैं। पटना, इलाहाबाद से बोगीज मांग गई और ये बोगीज कलकत्ते से खाली इन स्थानों को आई और फिर इन स्थानों से लोग इन खाली बोगीज में बैठे और फिर अहमदाबाद गये । इन बोगीज में जितने लोग अहमदाबाद गये; उन्होंने टिकट के पैसे दिये और कोई भी आदमी बिना टिकट इन बोगीज में नहीं गया । यह हमारी इन्फारमेशन है और मैं इस बात को सदन के सामने र ना चाहता हं । मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी वे बातें सदन **के** सामने रखें. सत्य रखें । उन्होंने एक अखबार की कटिंग का हवाला देते हुए यह बात कही। शायद इस तरह की बात अमृत बाजार पत्निका में निकली हो । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी खबरें अखबारों में निकलती हैं, वे सब की सब सही नहीं होती हैं। वाकई मैं अगर कोई बात इस तरह की थी, तो उन्हें पहले हमसे मालुम कर लेना चाहिये था और जब कभी भी पार्टियों के संबंध में कोई बात कहनी हो. तो पहले उस बारे में पार्टी के सदस्यों से बात-चीत कर लेना एक अच्छी बात होगी, जिससे एक दूसरे की आलोचना भी न हो सके और इस सदन की मर्यादा भी अच्छी तरह बनाई जासके।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, on a personal explanation. I did not mean anything. I wanted only to find out from them, and surely I never said my