

हों तो संविधान की मर्यादा की सुरक्षा होनी चाहिये। यह मेरा एक प्वाइंट है और इसे मैं आपके विचार के लिये रख रहा हूँ।

SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH BRAR (Punjab) : Sir, I also feel about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : He wants to move it. He or she may move it according to the procedure. I am now going to the business.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : What is the procedure? इस तरह से आप इसको बाई-पास नहीं कर सकते। मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी में कोई काम होता नहीं। जितनी ही आप जल्दी करना चाहते हैं, उतना ही विलम्ब होता है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस को देखिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I know that.

श्री राजनारायण : तो अगर आपको मालूम है तो आप कह सकते हैं कि यह मर्यादा का प्रश्न है। सदन के प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न है और इस बात को जानते हुए भी अगर आप उस सदस्य की तम्बीह नहीं करते हैं और उस पर 500 रुपया जुर्माना नहीं करते हैं, तो आप संविधान की अवहेलना करते हैं, यह दोष आप पर लगेगा। तो इस लिये मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ और आप इसकी उचित व्यवस्था करें।

श्री एस० बी० मिश्र : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, एक बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस में चेयर के सेटिस्फैक्शन की बात नहीं है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I want to know the pleasure of the House. I have not seen him. I do not know, I am telling.

(Interruptions)

Keep patient. One of the hon. Members has drawn attention to it and how far he came, where he came, at least I do not know. So....

SHRI RAJNARAIN : You make inquiries.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujarat) : I have seen him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : That is what I want to know.

श्री शीलमद्र याजी : श्रीमन्, इस बारे में...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : If the House thinks that he did enter, it is a serious matter. Before I do anything...

SHRI S. N. MISHRA (Bihar) : Sir, this would be the correct course, as you yourself seemed to suggest, that you should make enquiries about this. Some hon. Members did see the particular person coming into the House. So, kindly make inquiries. Your attention has been drawn to this. And since it concerns the dignity of the House and the functioning of this House that an outsider should not come into this House, it becomes your responsibility to see whether he did infringe the rules of the House. As to whether he did come into the House or not, kindly make inquiries. That will satisfy the hon. Members.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY : I will make a personal explanation. It is a fact that the Chair did not see him because the Chair was turning this side. I agree. But I, an hon. Member of this House, and another Member of the House, saw him. I agree with the ruling. I agree with the Chair that since he had his back to that side he could not see him. But the very fact that he had come up to the last benches it should be enquired into. I agree with you that tomorrow you may find out from that Member and get the information. Sir, a stranger had come and the dignity of the House has suffered. Two other hon'ble Members have drawn your attention. Whatever you do—give your ruling tomorrow—we will abide. But please keep up the dignity of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I will consider the matter.

THE BIHAR APPROPRIATION BILL,
1969—contd.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am supporting this Bill with a heavy heart. Sir, it was in 1961 that the great

[Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha]

man of Bihar, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, the Chief Minister, passed away. Much water has flown down the Ganga since then. But it is a matter of great sorrow to me that there has been so scanty developmental activity in Bihar but there has been too much of politics there and the people have been suffering. I take a national view of things, not a party view of things. Whoever has erred has to be censured. The people of Bihar have suffered. I am with the people of Bihar first and any party next. It is a matter of sorrow. If development activities were carried on, the great suffering of the people would have been avoided. But that has not been done, and I am very sorry for this.

Now my esteemed friend, the Minister referred to certain things which he intends to do for Bihar. We are grateful to him for all that. But there are many more things which have to be done. First I would draw his attention to one fact. I have a certain claim over him because myself and this gentleman, many years ago, were working together in the Congress (Socialist) Party. So I have a certain claim over him. When he got this gaddi, I was glad that he would listen to me for the welfare of the people, not for any personal thing. I have none in this world, as the Dunlop advertisement goes "Only me and the Dunlop left". I am left alone in this world...

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपने जो कहा तो कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में कौन श्रे ? यह श्री खाडिलकर न ?

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : जब कि आपका जन्म नहीं हुआ था सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में ।

श्री राजनारायण : क्या बदतमीजी की बात बोलते रहते हैं ।

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, पीइंट आफ आर्डर । आप शीलभद्र याजी को रोक दें, वह इस तरह के इन्टरप्शन न किया करें । यह अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह फारवर्ड ब्लाक में रह कर के सुभाष बाबू के सारे नाम को बदनाम किया और अब कांग्रेस पार्टी में रह कर के ऐसा बोलते हैं । सुभाष बाबू के नाम

को बदनाम करने वाले शीलभद्र याजी हैं । फारवर्ड ब्लाक को छोड़ कर कांग्रेस में आये, हमको कहते हैं कि जन्म नहीं हुआ था सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में । हमने सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बनाई, फिर प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बनाई और फिर संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बनाई । यह सिंहा साहब भी इनसे ज्यादा जानते हैं । आप ज़रा शीलभद्र याजी को कंट्रोल कीजिये ।

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA : Sir, he had referred to certain matters. I would like to draw his attention to one important point about which I had written to Mr. Morarji Desai, when he was the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, and he gave me a very satisfactory reply about the arrangement of drinking water in the villages for the harijans, the tribal people and the poor sections of our society in Bihar. He wrote back to me on the eve of the Budget Session to say he would see how much could be done. Water is a primary necessity. One can do even without food for some time but one cannot do without drinking water. So I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to this first.

Then, Sir, I referred to the great man, the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha. Before he passed away he saw to it that the Land Ceiling Act was passed in Bihar. I am glad something has been done since then but the progress has been very slow. Now there is the President's Rule. I do not know when a popular Government is coming. I shall be glad if it comes. Now it is in his hands to see that the Act which was passed through the inspiration of the great man of Bihar is given effect to immediately, without any delay and without any explanation of the difficulties by those who are in charge of implementing it.

Then, Sir, certain labour problems have been referred to. The labour problem in Jamshedpur has become complicated because of the attitude of the vested interest on the one hand and because of the distorted attitude of the labour leadership on the other. Of the two, the vested interest is thousand times much to blame, I must say that, and our Government must always stand by the side of labour even if they are listening to wrong leadership so long as their demand is just and proper because it is they who run the factories and not the industrialists and they do it with the sweat of their brow.

I am sorry that Hathiji has left us. This is one thing which distresses me most. I used to refer to him about the various labour matters in Bihar and he used to mark two ticks. Now a strike is continuing in Jamshedpur. My friend had referred to it two days ago. Mr. Kalyan Roy also referred to it and said that this matter should be taken up more or less on a priority basis, that we should see to it that some approachment is brought about and the strike is called off as soon as possible.

Sir, some comparison of Bihar has been made with some other States. I do not like this comparison, Sir. In no case the Bihar case is worse than what it is in other States. But why should it be as bad as it may be elsewhere? It should be much better, and so long as there is the President's Rule, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to intervene and set things right. So long as it is not done I feel they are failing in their duty.

श्री राजनारायण : सिन्हा साहब, एक पौइठ और भी कहियं की ससोपा के अध्यक्ष श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर आज से वहा जमशेदपुर के मामले मे अनशन कर रहे हैं। मजदूरो की मांगो को ले कर वह भूख-हडताल कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप यह भी बताये।

श्री अवधेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं बोल तो रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) Let him have his say. He is in possession of the House. You have no business to intervene.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं उनको कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का नाम लिया, इसलिये मैं आपके द्वारा अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि उसी कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का स्वरूप आज ससोपा है और उसके आल इंडिया के चेयरमैन श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर आज से भूख हडताल में बैठे हुये हैं क्योंकि आज वहा पर मजदूरो का रिप्रेशन हो रहा है।

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA. I entirely agree with my friend, Mr. Rajnarain. Mr. Karpuri Thakur has worked with me as my lieutenant. I am elder to him. He is a very humble and honest man, a very alert type of person.

He can undergo any suffering in the cause of labour. I have nothing but the highest praise for Mr. Karpuri Thakur. Ever since I have heard of his going without food for the cause of labour he has risen in my estimation because he could have created trouble in other ways also. Since he has resorted to the Gandhian line it is all the more reason for the Government of India to come to his rescue and see to it that the strike is called off and a settlement reached. With these words I support this Bill.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं एक दूसरी बात कह कर, फिर उसके बाद इस विषय पर शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इस बात का बहुत दुःख है और मैं अपने को बहुत ज़ब्त करके रखे था उस समय जिस समय कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल के बाद सदन की कार्यवाही शुरू होने के पूर्व मे गांधी जी को श्रद्धांजली दी गई थी, क्योंकि यह जानते हुये कि गांधी जी का जो रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम था, उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हिन्दुस्तानी को राष्ट्र-भाषा के रूप में दिया गया है। बराबर वह कहा करते थे कि इस देश का सबसे रचनात्मक काम यह है कि यहा कि जो भाषा है, उस भाषा का प्रचार हो, उसी में लोग बोला करे। उस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिस समय गांधी जी को श्रद्धांजली अंग्रेजी में हो रही थी, मेरे मन में आ रहा था कि मैं कुछ उद्गार व्यक्त करूँ। लेकिन चूँकि गांधी जी की बात थी, इसलिये उस एट्मोस्फियर को मैंने गंदा नहीं करना चाहा और इसलिये मैं रुक कर रह गया और इसलिये मैं अभी अपने भाव को व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यह एक पौइंट है, जिसके लिये मैं सचमुच मंडल जी का बहुत ही शुक्रगुजार हूँ। कांग्रेस सत्ताधारी पार्टी के चीफ व्हिप रघुरमैया ने, जब हमने इस पर ऐतराज किया था कि गांधी जी के बारे में ठीक है, अगर चेयरमैन अंग्रेजी में भी पढ़ते हैं, तो हम नहीं बोलेंगे, लेकिन पहले हिन्दुस्तानी में पढ़ा जाये, उसके बाद अनुवाद पढ़ कर सुनाया जाये, हमें आश्वासन दिया था। अब यह उन पर छोड़ दीजिये और अगर वह पहले अंग्रेजी में पढ़ेंगे,

[श्री राजनारायण]

तो हिन्दुस्तानी में उसका अनुवाद पढ़ेंगे। पर मुझे अफसोस है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के चीफ व्हिप ने जो एथोरेन्स दिया था, उसके अनुसार काम नहीं हुआ।

श्री बी० एन० मंडल : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और इस बात को दूसरे सदस्य भी कह चुके हैं कि बिहार में आज तक प्रतिनिधि सरकार नहीं बन पायी है। बिहार की हर एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर प्रतिनिधि सरकार कायम होनी चाहिये। हमारी पार्टी ने एक बार गवर्नर साहब को सुझाव दिया था कि हर पार्टी को, पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी को उसके बाद एस० एस० पी० को, उसके बाद दूसरी पार्टी को, एक एक करके बुलाओ और कहो कि तुम गवर्नमेंट बना सकते हो तो बनाओ और अगर वह गवर्नमेंट नहीं बना सकेगी, तो जो पार्टी गवर्नमेंट बनाने के लिये तैयार हो, उसको बनाने के लिये कहा जाय। उसकी मंजूरिटी टेस्ट किया जाय लेजिस्लेचर में। लेकिन यह काम नहीं हो सका। ऐसा नहीं होने से जो सब चीजें वहाँ पर हो रही हैं, उसके बारे में भी मैं आपको बाद में कहूँगा।

मेरा एक बात की ओर ध्यान खींचा गया है। जो नये सदस्य कांग्रेस से फूट कर आये हैं, उन लोगों ने कहा है कि बिहार की आज जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी है, उस कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में कांग्रेस के दो टुकड़े होने के बाद जो हम लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये, वह रिप्रेजेंटेशन अब तक नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिये मेरा एक यह भी सजेसन है कि उन लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन उस कमेटी में हो। तीसरी बात, मैं उसी बात को फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ, जिस बात को अभी राजनारायण जी या दूसरे सदस्य ने भी कहा है कि जमशेदपुर में जो एक महीने से स्ट्राइक चल रही है, इन्जीनियरिंग वर्कर्स की, सरकार उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। 23 तारीख से हमारे चेयरमैन कर्पूरी जी ने भी अनशन शुरू किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार सरकार के ऊपर प्रेशर दे।

आज तो बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार में कोई फर्क नहीं है। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी रेस्पॉसिबिल्टी है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस मामले का फैसला किया जाय। जबकि इसी गवर्नमेंट का एक बोर्ड, जो पे कमीशन है, उसने कुछ तय कर लिया है, तो क्यों उसको लागू करने के लिये वर्कर्स को एजीटेशन करना पड़ा, उनको हड़ताल करनी पड़ी? हम समझते हैं जनतंत्र के लिये यह बहुत बुरी चीज है। कर्पूरी जी ने भी इस पर ध्यान खींचने के लिये अनशन शुरू किया है, उनका अनशन इन्डिफिनिट है और सरकार ने अब तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर कोई कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये समझौता होना चाहिये, जो मजदूर का हक है, वह उसको मिलना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो मुझे डर है कि वहाँ पर एक भारी अशांति फैल सकती है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर होगी, क्योंकि बिहार गवर्नमेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंदर है।

अभी बिहार में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन चल रहा है, उसमें जो हरिजन हैं, उनकी क्या दशा है, उसका एक नमूना मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुंगेर जिले में अलोगी एक अंचल है, उस अंचल में एक गांव है, जिसका नाम श्याम धरानी गांव है, उसमें बहुतायत में हरिजन लोग रहते हैं, उसी के नजदीक एक ज़मींदारों का गांव है। इन ज़मींदारों ने चढ़ाई कर दी उस गांव के ऊपर। चढ़ाई करने के सिलसिले में समूचे गांव में आग भी लगा दी, जिससे कि हरिजनों को भागना पड़ा। एक आदमी को गोली मार दी गई, जिसका नाम राम स्वरूप या कुछ ऐसा ही है। 4 आदमी अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं। सबसे आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जो गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी खाना है, अलौरी में श्याम धरानी गांव से जो हरिजन जाता है फर्स्ट इन्फार्मेशन रिपोर्ट देने के लिये, वह नहीं दर्ज किया जाता है। जिनको मुजरिया होना चाहिये उन लोगों को अरेस्ट नहीं किया जाता है और उन्हीं हरिजन लोगों को पकड़ने की कोशिश करने की

सोची गई है और उन्ही लोगो को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है। दक्षिण पटना में चितकहरा एक जगह है, वहां पर गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ जमीन एक्वायर करने का इंतजाम किया है, लेकिन कानून के मुताबिक उसके लिये जो प्रोसीजर होना चाहिये, उस प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक काम नहीं किया गया है, रुपया भी लोगो को नहीं दिया गया है और लोगो को जबरदस्ती वहां से भगाया जा रहा है।

मैं अपने जिले की ओर भी आपका ध्यान खींचता हूं। मेरे जिले से एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर है, जिनका नाम ललित नारायण मिश्र है, वहां से एक एम० पी० भी हैं तूल मोहन राम। तूल मोहन राम हरिजन हैं। हरिजन के बारे में लोग समझते हैं कि वह गरीब होगा, लेकिन वह गरीब नहीं है। उनकी सौ दो सौ बीघे जमीन है। जब से वह कांग्रेस मेंबर हुए हैं, तब से उनकी हवस बढ़ गई है कि कहां जमीन हम एक्वायर करें और उनकी धांधली हुआ करती है और उसी के सिलसिले में जो वहां का सबसे बदमाश आदमी है, जिसका अली हसन या इसी तरह का नाम है, उसको लेकर जबरदस्ती लोगो के धान कटवा लेते हैं। वह आदमी दूसरे केस में भी मुजरिम है, किसी चोरी डकैती में। वहां के दरोगा को जब मालूम हुआ कि उनकी तूल मोहन रामजी की तरफ से अली हसन के जरिये कुर्क जमीन का, जबरदस्ती धान कटवाया जा रहा है, तो चूंकि वह पहले से एक्स्-कान्डर भी है, इसलिये दरोगा उसको रोकने और गिरफ्तार करने के लिये जाते हैं, तो उनको ही तूल मोहन के द्वारा गाली गलोच किया जाता है। सहरसा आकर उल्टे दरोगा की शिकायत करते हैं। उसके बाद पार्लियामेंट में आकर प्रिविलेज होता है। अच्छी बात है जो प्रिविलेज हुआ है। मैं इस हाउस के जरिये उस हाउस को सवाद देना चाहता हूं कि जो वह प्रिविलेज का मामला वहां पर लटका हुआ है, उसमें जो वहां के—सहरसा के—गवर्नमेंट आफिशियल हैं, वहां के दूसरे लोग हैं, अपनी सी० आई० बी० से और पार्लियामेंट से या गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ

से यहां से किसी को भेज कर ठीक ठीक इन्क्वायरी करवाये कि वहां की क्या हालत है और उन सारी बातों को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में रखा जाय। मैं तो इस बात को चाहता हूं कि जो पार्लियामेंट का मेंबर है, जहां पर हो उसकी इज्जत जितनी होनी चाहिये उससे भी बंशी हो, लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि वह सदस्य भी ऐसा हो जो इज्जत को डिजर्व करे। अगर कोई आदमी पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर की हैसियत को लेकर कोई इस ढंग का काम करता है, जो गरीबों की लूटखसोट करता है और कानून को सबवर्ट करने का तरीका अख्तियार करता है, उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। तो उसको ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिये, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन उल्टे दूसरे को डिमोरेलाइज करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं, इस सदन की ओर से गवर्नमेंट को कहा जाये कि यह गवर्नमेंट ऐसी कार्यवाही करे कि जो सहरसा जिले में जो सरकारी अफसर हैं, वे डिमोरेलाइज न हों, बल्कि निष्पक्षता से इस केस में जो काम उनको करना जरूरी हो उसको अंजाम दे।

श्री शीलमित्र खाजी : हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, श्रीमान्, लोक-सभा के सदस्य के बारे में यहां कैसे बोल सकते हैं। लोक सभा के सदस्य को बदनाम करने की आप इजाजत कैसे देंगे...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I would request you, Mr. Mandal, as far as possible, not to refer to the proceedings of the other House.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल : हिन्दुस्तान में बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। बिहार में उत्तर बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उत्तर बिहार में जो उसका पूर्वी इलाका है वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। यहां की सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, प्लानिंग कमीशन इन सारी बातों को देखे, वह उसके लिये एक स्पेशल विकास बोर्ड कायम करने जा रही है, लेकिन आज जो वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन चल रहा है, जो वहां पर गवर्नर का शासन चल रहा है, जो वहां पर गवर्नर के एडवाइजर का

[श्री बी० एन० मंडल]

शासन चल रहा है, उन लोगों को कभी यह बात पसन्द नहीं है कि उत्तरी बिहार जो कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसके लिये स्पेशल बोर्ड की बात की जाय। उन लोगों की तो इस बात के लिये कोशिश होगी कि जो फैंक्ट्स एन्ड फिगर्स हैं, वे तोड़ मरोड़कर दिये जायें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो स्पेशल बोर्ड वहाँ पर बनाया जा रहा है, वह बोर्ड वहाँ के लिये बने, क्योंकि बिहार का जो उत्तरी भाग है, वह बहुत ही पिछड़ा इलाका है। यह इलाका नेपाल बोर्डर से मिला हुआ है और चीन भी उत्तर से हमला कर सकता है। इसलिये उस इलाके की आर्थिक हालत को अच्छी तरह से सुधारन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये और इस तरह की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में तेजी के साथ सुधार हो सके। इसलिये जो विकास बोर्ड बनाने की बात है, उसको जल्द से जल्द वहाँ पर बनाया जाना चाहिये।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान मन्सा स्टेशन की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मन्सा स्टेशन एक ऐसा स्टेशन है जो कि आसाम को बाकी देश से लिंक करता है। इस तरह का वह स्टेशन है। उस स्टेशन के बाद एक सड़क है और जो सड़क आसाम से आती है वह हाई वे सड़क है और उसमें गंगा का कटाव हो रहा है और 400, 500 फुट तक गंगा का कटाव रह गया है। गवर्नमेंट इसको बचान के लिये हॉल्पलैस हो गई है और कहती है कि उसका कुछ हट कर एलाइनमेंट किया जायेगा। लेकिन उत्तर में बागमती नदी का कटाव आ रहा है। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस बात की कोशिश करे कि जहाँ पर मन्सा स्टेशन है और जहाँ पर आसाम वाली हाई वे रोड है और उसकी रक्षा हो। हम नहीं समझते हैं कि साइन्स इतना कमजोर है कि उसकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता हो। हाँ, इसमें कुछ रुपया पैसा खर्च हो सकता है। ऐसा मुझ से कहा गया है कि करीब 80 प्रतिशत तो रेलवे विभाग देने के लिये तैयार है और 20 प्रतिशत बिहार की गवर्नमेंट देना

चाहती है। अब चूँकि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में बिहार की गवर्नमेंट है, इसलिये वह उसको इस समय कम्पैल कर सकती है कि वह इस चीज पर खर्च करे, जिससे वहाँ पर स्टेशन और हाई वे की रक्षा हो और उसके साथ बाकी हिन्दुस्तान का जो लिंक है वह कायम रह सके। इसलिये सरकार को इस बात की पहले कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

आज बिहार के अंदर लोगों की जितनी तकलीफ है, वह टैक्सो की वजह से ज्यादा है। वहाँ पर 7 या 8 जिले नये बनाये जा रहे हैं, एक नया जिला वेगसराय का बनाया जा रहा है, तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जिले नहीं बनाये जाने चाहिये, क्योंकि इससे वहाँ की जनता के ऊपर खर्च का भार बढ़ जायेगा, अगर सरकार जिला बनाना चाहती है, तो वेगसराय की जगह पर खगरिया का जिला बनाये, जिसमें उसको ज्यादा एरिया को सुविधा मिल सकती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि खगरिया का जिला बनाया जाना चाहिये और यही मेरे सजेशन है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) Now Mr Arjun Arora.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : I would like to know what the time-limit is for this, Mr Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : The time allotted to this is 1½ hours. We have exceeded it and I would appeal to honourable Members not to take more than five minutes each. Mr Arora, I would request you also to cooperate with me.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr Vice-Chairman, I will take only 4 minutes.

I am against the system of Presidential rule. If the Constitution has to be amended as has been pleaded by Mr Mulka Govinda Reddy, this institution of Presidential rule should also be abolished and a situation created in which one Chief Minister after another faces the Assembly and if he is not able to win the confidence of the Assembly, then, another Chief Minister succeeds him, and the process

goes on till the Assembly produces a viable Ministry. The system of Presidential rule brings a bad name to the President because in effect it is not the President who rules; it brings a bad name to the Central Government because though the Central Government is supposed to advise the President on how to rule, the rule is that of the Governor and the Governor is placed with one or two advisers. These advisers are seasoned bureaucrats whom I dislike and whom the people dislike. These bureaucrats do not work in a manner in which the people will feel happy. So, except some politicians who hope to gain as a result of the continuation of the President's rule, midterm election, etc., everyone is unhappy and the system of Presidential rule should go. And if the system of Presidential rule has to go, the provision in the Constitution that the Assembly may not meet for six months should also be amended so that frequent meetings of the Assembly are possible. We should have a provision like the one in the French Constitution where a Chief Minister or the Prime Minister has to seek the confidence of the House. The system of the Chief Minister about whose majority or minority there are disputes, sometimes parading Members on the street or in the Raj Bhavan, must be brought to an end. The Chief Minister should seek the verdict of the House within a few weeks of his taking oath and only if the House passes a vote of confidence in him should he continue. That brings me to the case of U.P. where the Chief Minister has publicly declared that he heads a minority Government and does not summon the Assembly. In various States, particularly in U.P., the Assemblies rarely meet. They meet only to pass the budget and once the budget is passed, the Chief Minister and his Ministry feel secure for six months. The Assemblies, particularly as in U.P. during Mr. C. B. Gupta's regime, are unnecessarily and uncereimoniously adjourned and even prorogued. This happened in U.P. in August when there was a vote of no-confidence against the Speaker and a vote of no-confidence against the Government. The Assembly was adjourned and uncereimoniously prorogued by a Governor willing to cooperate with the minority Government. And now though the Chief Minister has himself declared that he heads a minority Government, the Assembly is not being summoned in spite of the demand of the Opposition, the demand of the majority of the Legislature, the demand of the masses of U.P. Our

experience of the working of the Constitution, particularly since 1967, demands that a curb should be placed on the Chief Ministers and they should be compelled to face the Assembly as often as the Opposition wants, as the people want, and this system of Presidential rule anywhere should be abolished.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to offer a few remarks. I more or less agree with Mulka Govinda Reddy. He has raised some questions of importance. It is urged how the Government in a State should be run when there is a vacuum. I say the pattern of the U.K. should be followed. In England there is no Presidential rule. Never is the House of Commons kept in a suspended animation. It is a flaw that the Bihar Assembly has been kept in a suspended animation for the last eight or nine months to allow some party or the other, whether it is the ruling Congress party or this or that, somehow or other to get it. Only for that purpose this is being done. I would say the Assembly should be convened immediately and allowed a chance to form a Government and if it cannot form a Government, then, dissolve the Assembly and have a mid-term election.

As regards the state of instability, I would suggest there should be proportional representation. The system of proportional representation would put an end to the conditions of instability. It is not democracy that 40 per cent. of the voters can have the seats of 70 per cent. in the Assembly. It is a queer thing, a minority having a majority in the Assembly. It is therefore that a stable Government should follow.

In this connection I would also say that the question of Centre-State relationship has come up. Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad has put it on record that there is a constitutional provision to form a Council to review the entire question of Centre-State relationship. But that article has deliberately been put into cold storage by the Centre. I make this accusation against the Government that this question has not yet been reviewed at a proper level.

As far as the conditions in Bihar are concerned, I will say that Bihar has been delivered to the Tatas and Dalmias and some sugar magnates, the Raja of Ramgarh and some land-owners. That is practically the position in Bihar. You will ask "What is there in Bengal?" We have no real power there; the real power is in

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

the hands of land-owners and monopolist of Calcutta. We have only some control over the Administration. I am told that in Bihar not a single employee of Tatas gets a decision in his favour in the courts. The judiciary in Bihar acts in favour of the Tatas and the bureaucracy also acts in favour of the Tatas there. The bureaucracy can never disoblige the Tatas. That is the position in Bihar. I would say in this connection that the hon. Mr. Khadiolkar uttered certain nonsensical things yesterday. He said "Do not criticise bureaucracy". But he ought to know that the major corpus of the officers stand in the way of the implementation of public welfare measures. He ought to know where the land lies. In Bihar this bureaucracy seems to be a handmaid of the Tatas; they dare not go against them. That is the position.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, as regards strike, much has been said. I would only say that Rs. 4 crores have been lost to the exchequer and the production loss has been to the tune of Rs. 30 or 40 crores. When the production is sabotaged by the Tatas, the Government does not utter a single word against them but whenever the workers go on strike, then every blame is put on them, on the workers. The Tatas tried to settle the dispute behind the back of the workers with the stooge of the Tatas, namely, Michael John. He has remained a stooge of the Tatas for many years.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : No, no. He is a very respectable leader.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You should not say that because many leaders of the INTUC have told me that he is a stooge of the employers. So please do not interrupt; otherwise you will be in a soup. You may not know that but that is the position. Therefore I say that this issue should be settled immediately.

As regards law and order, Sir, in Bihar 11 poor kisans were shot dead by the police. In the collieries no law prevails except the law of the colliery-owners or the Tatas or the Dalmias. There is no law and order for the Biharis. That is the state in which Bihar exists today. The law and order exists for the upper strata. Whatever they say, that is the law. Sir, I have a tender heart for Bihar for historical reasons

because many of our illustrious sons, the sons of India, have been born in Bihar. Gautama Buddha, Mahavira Jain and Asoka, all of them were born there and there is the Rajgiri, the line of kings. Today 5 crores of Biharis have been put in bondage. I want that the Biharis should rise up against this state of affairs and put an end to this state of affairs.

Finally, Sir, I must say that this scandalous state of affairs of keeping the Assembly in suspended animation should be put an end to and the Assembly should be convened immediately to see whether there is a stable Government and, if not, then dissolve the Assembly and go in for a mid-term poll. For the advantage of this party or that party you should not make a mockery of democracy. Unfortunately you have done so. Now when the conditions of instability have come into India, you cannot do that for a long time to come. If you do that, you will lose your ground and you will get isolated. Therefore it is time that reorientation is also made in this direction.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the House is aware that Bihar is under the President's rule and as such it is the responsibility of the Central Government to try to give a clean administration to the State and take such steps as will bring back confidence in the people of Bihar. I am sorry to say that no such steps have been taken in Bihar in spite of the fact that Bihar has been under the President's Rule twice since 1967. The present malady in Bihar is largely due to the maladministration under the corrupt politicians. The House is also aware that the Madholkar Commission was appointed by the Bihar Government to go into the charges against certain Ministers. Bihar being under the President's Rule it was expected that the Report of the Commission would be placed on the Tables of the two Houses as early as possible but I am sorry to say that respect has not been shown to the two august Houses. The Report has been made public without its being placed on the Tables. I have no indication as yet that the Central Government means business as far as the follow-up action in respect of the Mudholkar Commission is concerned. It is such a serious matter, Sir. According to the paper reports the Madholkar Commission have held the Raja of Ramgarh and one of the ex-Chief Ministers guilty of the allegations and charges made

against them. In fairness to the State of Bihar this should be exposed as early as possible and follow-up action should be taken. But probably it is due to the influence of some very high-ups in the Government of India that the Report is not being placed on the Table of the House. I would expect the Government to come out with a statement giving out the charges and the actions they want to take in the matter. That is as far as the Mudholkar Commission report is concerned.

I am worried about another thing and that is the administration of science in the country, at the Centre as well as in the States. It is the responsibility of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to administer science. As the House is aware, there are numerous complaints against the functioning of the CSIR. Now I have all sympathy for the role of the Minister of Education and Youth Services as far as the administration of science is concerned. The CSIR Director General is the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Department of Science in the Ministry of Education, and as such, whatever questions are put to the hon. Minister, he has to reply on behalf of the Department of Science or the Ministry of Education. And what is the source of his information? The source of information is the same Council of Scientific and Industrial Research against whom there are numerous complaints and against whose activities the Sarkar Committee is enquiring into. May I ask hon. Members, is it a satisfactory situation that the accused is the person who gives the information to the two august Houses? The House is aware that day before yesterday there was a Calling-Attention about certain Directors of the CSIR, and always my charge against the Minister is that he has been misled by the CSIR in the replies he has been giving. All the relevant facts, which should have been brought to the notice of the Minister by the CSIR, have been suppressed with the motive that facts should not come to the light of Parliament. I would request that the entire material of the Calling-Attention be sent to the Sarkar Committee. They should be requested to go into this question of the Calling-Attention material at their next meeting and submit a report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You should speak on the Bill please. You should make observations regarding the Bill under consideration.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : Yes, yes, probably the Deputy Chairman has not

cared to look into this book. This book mentions Demand No. 15 as relating to Scientific Departments and Demand No. 16 as relating to Education, and I am speaking on Scientific Departments and the administration of science.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This refers to Bihar.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : That is why I started with and said that the entire administration of science at the Centre and the States is under the CSIR. I hope the Deputy Chairman will credit me with that much intelligence as to what I should speak and what I should not speak. I wanted to speak on the Appropriation Bills yesterday but I refrained from doing so because there was nothing about Scientific Departments and Education in those two Appropriation Bills yesterday.

Now, I will request the Government of India that they should remove the uncertainty in which the scientists have been working. Whatever action they have to take, they must take the action. Let there not be this stalemate that the contracts of the Directors which were due for renewal in May have not been renewed. Now they are being paid on month to month basis. Can any Director function if the entire Laboratory knows that the contract of its Director has not been renewed? Will anybody in the Laboratory obey this orders? But this is what is happening. Then, things are being said which have no basis. Therefore, I would plead with the hon. Prime Minister, who is the President of the CSIR, that a lot of what her father did for the development of science be not scrapped because of the cliques in the CSIR and because of certain people who want to see that scientific development in this country does not take place so that the vested interests, which are not interested in the development of science, can have full play.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have had enough discussion on this Bill. The hon. Minister may reply now.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I very patiently listened to the debate on this Appropriation Bill concerning Bihar. Quite a number of interesting points have been made, but almost all the Members have expressed their intense dislike of the continuation of President's rule in Bihar. It is but natural that there is the anxiety to see that a popular Government is installed as early

[Shri R. K. Kadilkar]

as possible in Bihar. As Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy and other Members have suggested, at the present juncture, however, much we may dislike the continuation of President's rule, unless we are able to find an alternative, President's rule in certain circumstances and under the Constitution becomes inevitable. We are passing through a period—if I may use that word which is very common—of a sort of dangerous decay when political life in our country is more or less fragmented and there are no signs of a return to normalcy, to a cohesion for integration at any level. On such occasions, unless hon. Members of the House, whether they belong to this side or that side or any section of the House, apply their mind a little inward and try to analyse the situation, there is no possibility of setting in motion forces of cohesion and integration. Some remedies have been suggested, like proportional representation, or the French system where the Prime Minister is asked to seek the vote of the House. But, Sir, we know the French history for quite a number of years; they had Governments which did not survive for one or two days even. And proportional representation in the political system that we have adopted leads to a type of fragmentation of political life; it does not bring about any sort of integration at any level. Then another suggestion was made that in between two sittings of an Assembly the presently prescribed maximum period of six months should be curtailed, and the instance of U.P. was given. I fully share the anxiety of hon. Members that, when a Chief Minister is not having the confidence of the House, I mean if some people's representatives as a body feel so, then, the Assembly should be convened and a vote of confidence should be taken; they are certainly within their rights. This matter was discussed, as we all know, in the Governors' Conference that was held recently in Delhi and a suggestion has emerged that the intervening period between two sessions of an Assembly should be a maximum of three months instead of the present six months. I do not know how far and when it would be seriously considered and a suitable amendment would be made.

The main problem of Bihar was referred to by my old friend, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha, and he said that the problem of Bihar is the problem of the peasantry the problem of their poverty and backwardness, which you do not find anywhere else in our country after these three deve-

lopment plants. While listening patiently to debates while occupying the Chair in the Lok Sabha I have found a rather distressing picture presented to the House regarding U. P. particularly the eastern part of U.P., and Bihar, in particular the northern part of Bihar. Some hon. Members here referred to that state of affairs which still persist and my friend, Mr. Awadheshwar Prasad has made some good suggestions. At the present juncture there is a good deal of discontent, restlessness and ferment among the peasants of Bihar and he said that the land legislation that is on the Statute Book but which no popular Government in the past cared to implement should be implemented forthwith during the Presidential regime. It is a good suggestion and if the Presidential regime is to do some good to Bihar all sections of popular opinion must put their weight on the side of this demand and see that this legislation is ruthlessly, if I may use that word, implemented in Bihar so that the problems of the tribals who have been forcibly removed from their land get remedied. Resumption of tenancy is taking place and that legislation has remained a dead letter so far as Bihar is concerned. That suggestion certainly one would like to endorse.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : As there is Central Government rule I hope they will take note of these things.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I hope so. In fact it should be taken note of; I have expressed in unmistakable terms because unless that is done, whatever help may come from outside, the situation in Bihar is not likely to improve.

Certain other points were made and I would like to refer to them briefly. The contention is that Bihar is neglected in planned development but I would, like to give some figures. For instance in the First Plan outlay Bihar got Rs. 73 crores, in the Second Plan Rs. 178 crores in the Third Plan Rs. 315 crores and in the Annual Plans for 1966-69 Rs. 220 crores. From this you will find that the development outlay for planning was not less but perhaps it is just possible because there is not that type of leadership which can give a certain amount of dynamism and drive or the implementation of the Plans Bihar has remained very much backward. Fortunately for Bihar it has benefited by the award of the last Finance Commission. The *per capita* income of Bihar is undoubtedly low and the State has benefited considerably from the last Finance Commission's Award. The new

formula for distribution of Central assistance for the Plan has also benefited Bihar quite considerably. As a result of all this the State Government will be able to set about their Plans as compared to the earlier Plans in a better way. This should go a long way towards increasing the *per capita* income. The Centre has already invested a large amount on Central projects in the State. But as I said earlier, with all the investments and the outlays, in the final analysis it is the dynamic leadership of a State that can take advantage of these things and bring about change and transformation and see that the poorer sections or the underprivileged sections get the benefit of development and it does not, as one hon. Member has said, just go to some monopoly house or the other. He was perfectly within his rights when he depicted that picture. Bihar is a land where vested interests play a big part.

There was a reference to the labour trouble and the 40 days' strike that is going on and a suggestion was made that the Centre should take certain steps to end the strike. Everybody understands that this sort of protracted strike is certainly a national loss. As was stated by the Labour Minister in the other House, if I remember correct, a settlement sometimes is thwarted by vested interests or by trade union leadership which is favouring one vested interest or the other. Such tactics go on and the strike continue. That is my experience and perhaps the same thing must be happening in Bihar, I do not know. Reference was made to the fast by Mr. Karpoori Thakur, Chairman of the SSP. He is also known to me very intimately and all Members would share the anxiety that the strike should end and with the end of the strike he would end his fast. The sooner the strike ends the sooner his fast will end.

Then a question was raised by my friend Awadheshwar Prasad regarding drinking water. About that also certain steps have been taken. He said there was a promise by a former Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : It was not only for Bihar but for the whole of India.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : But he pointedly drew our attention to Bihar. In the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 2 crores is proposed to be spent on extension of water supply facilities in the villages. I must confess that so far as the drinking water problem is concerned or the condi-

tions of Harijans in particular are concerned, as hon. Members pointed out, much remains to be done. Even now with all these outlays if immediate steps are not taken I do not know how far things would improve.

Certain other matters were also referred to but I do not think I should take more time of the House by referring to every question that was raised here. Already we have spent a lot of time on this. I would however assure hon. Members who participated in the debate that all the points made by them and the grievances ventilated by them before the hon. House will be taken note of and wherever necessary suitable action would be taken.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

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

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up 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 R. K. KHADILKAR : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

श्री रेवती कांत सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तीसरे वाचन पर ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। जब बिहार में 1967 ई० में पहली गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनी थी, तो उसने पिछले कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों की जांच करने के बारे में एक आयोग बिठाया था, अय्यर कमिशन, और उसकी जांच अभी तक चल रही है। इसके बाद जब बिन्देश्वरी प्रसाद मण्डल की शोषित दल की सरकार आई तो उसने पहली संविद सरकार

[श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह]

के 14 मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जांच करने के लिये मुधोलकर कमिशन बिठलाया। सौभाग्य से मुधोलकर कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी और उस रिपोर्ट का एक जिस्ट सरकार की ओर से प्रचारित किया गया जो कि अखबारों में आया है। लेकिन यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है कि जब कि बिहार का प्रशासन केन्द्र के हाथ में है, अभी बिहार के लेजिस्लेचर का काम संसद कर रहा है, फिर भी वह रिपोर्ट संसद की टेबल पर अभी तक नहीं रखी गई है। मैं इस अवसर पर माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ और यदि संभव हो सके तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आज सदन उठने के पहले वह रिपोर्ट रख दी जाये, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ यह संभव नहीं होगा इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी कम से कम यह आश्वासन दे सदन को, कि सदन समाप्त होने के बाद भी वह डाक से सभी सदस्यों के पास उस रिपोर्ट को भेज देंगे जिससे कम से कम हम लोग जान तो सकें कि वह संविद सरकार जब बिहार में बनी, उसके खिलाफ जांच के लिये जो कमीशन बिठाया गया उसने आखिर रिपोर्ट दी क्या है क्योंकि अखबारों में जो कुछ आया है उससे नकशा बिलकुल साफ नहीं होता है। मैं आपका ध्यान "सर्चलाइट" के सम्पादक ने जो टिप्पणी दी है उसकी ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जिससे उसने कहा है कि जो सरकार की ओर से सिनाप्सिस प्रसारित किया गया उसमें लिखा गया—this referred to that, that referred to this. इससे कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता। रिपोर्ट जो प्रकाशित हुई है प्रारम्भ में उसमें भी लिखा था : that number of charge refers to this number of charge. What is this ? इससे पता चलता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुधोलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पब्लिश की जाये, प्रकाशित की जाये, उसको सदन की मेज पर रखा जाये। अगर अभी समय नहीं है तो कम से कम सदस्यों के घर पर भेज दिया जाय।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ जिसकी चर्चा हुई — कि अभी जो वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन

है उसको कैसे खत्म किया जाय क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति शासन तो बहुत बुरे ढंग से बिहार में चल रहा है। उसके बारे में हमारे सदस्यों ने और मंडल जी ने काफी उदाहरण रखा है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह स्वयंसिद्ध है कि सबसे बेस्ट पापुलर गवर्मेंट भी बेस्ट ब्यूरोक्रेटिक गवर्मेंट से अच्छी होती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ प्रेसीडेंट रूल जल्द से जल्द खत्म हो। मैं एक खास कान्क्रीट सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि आज बिहार में जिम समय कांग्रेस यूनाइटेड थी उस समय... (Time bell rings)... मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ केवल दो वाक्यों में, तो जिस समय कांग्रेस यूनाइटेड थी उस समय वह सरकार नहीं बनी, आज तो कांग्रेस डिवाइडेड है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहाँ पर म्यूकन सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री रामानन्द तिवारी को बुलाना चाहिये और उनको कहना चाहिये कि वह सरकार बनायें और उस सरकार की मैजोरिटी है या नहीं है इसकी जांच विधान सभा में हो, न कि गवर्नर के चेम्बर में। इस तरह से हमें वहाँ से प्रेजिडेंट के रूल को खत्म करना चाहिये, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to take the opportunity to bring to the notice of the House what is happening in Bihar. Of course, unless there is a responsible Ministry, it is difficult to solve some of the problems leaving them entirely in the hands of the bureaucracy. My colleagues in this House have been repeatedly telling you and others about the situation in Jamshedpur. Well, everybody knows it. It arose because the Bihar authorities, in league with the Tatas, wanted to deal with a fictitious and fake union which enjoys what they call recognition, whereas the popular union which commands the support of the majority of the forty thousand workers is completely ignored. It is quite clear from the facts also that the fake union does not command any confidence. Otherwise, how is it that the agreement which has been signed between the factory authorities, on the one hand, and the union representatives, on the other, is not being respected by the workers? If the workers had been really behind that particular union, the

agreement would have come into force, the workers would not have revolted against it and the workers would not have repudiated it. That in itself is evidence that the so-called union, which enjoys the favours, does not command the confidence at all of the workers. It is a puffed up union of the employers. Now, we have met the representatives of the Central Government, the Home Minister, the Labour Minister, the Prime Minister and others, but I regret to say that the machinery of the Government of India has not moved as fast as it should have. The Government of India should have intervened effectively in this matter, especially when Bihar is under Central administration or under the President's Rule, whatever you may call it. Therefore, I still urge upon the Government to pay attention to this matter.

The second point I should like to make is with regard to the Mudholkar Commission Report. Now, a Press propaganda is sought to be built up as if all the Ministers are guilty. Now, in that Report itself you will find that some Minister has been held technically guilty of releasing political detenus or for giving some promotion or appointment, which had nothing to do with nepotism and so on. They have not been accused of any corruption and other things. The so-called technical irregularities have been brought out. Take the case of the Chief Minister, Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha. He has been indicted by the Mudholkar Commission on the ground that he released a communist detenu belonging to the Marxist Communist Party on the recommendation of a CPI Minister and another CPM Member. Now, to release a detenu is not to be regarded as an act of corruption.

SHRI G. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh) : Is it not abuse of power ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is not abuse of power. First of all, you arrest a person and detain a political worker without trial. That in itself is an offence. The PD Act will go. You could not pass it. You are not even supporting the PD Act. Now, the PD Act is the greatest abuse of power. This is going on. It is the executive which detains a person. Now, if the Chief Minister is satisfied that some person has been wrongly detained, he should release him and it should not form a technical breach or any sort of offence or any sort of irregularity of this kind. Therefore, the Mudholkar Commission Report should be taken with a grain of salt. I tell you one person, however, has been really

nailed and that is the Raja of Ramgarh. The charges against him are of corruption, using his office for advancing his business, financial, mining and other interests. I can understand that it is corruption and it is corruption. As you know very well, we have been fighting the Raja of Ramgarh right from the beginning. No doubt about it. One reason why we could not get on with Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha and others was that they took a soft attitude towards the Raja of Ramgarh. The Raja of Ramgarh is absolutely a blot on Bihar's politics. He somehow or other uses his minerals and other resources and tremendous financial power in order to bag MLAs and in certain areas, as you know, he controls some MLAs and so on. He controls certain constituencies and with that he bargains with others to browbeat them. The Raja of Ramgarh should be hounded out of political life. It is not a question of corruption only. The Raja of Ramgarh is a definition of corruption and malpractices in public life. The Raja of Ramgarh should not have any quarter anywhere I agree, but he is being continued with the favour of the Congress Party. The Congress Party once adopted him, his entire Janta Party was with the Congress Party. Then, he shifted to the Swatantra Party. The Swatantra Party adopted him. Then, he formed his Party. He is a political chameleon. His main interest is to advance his own personal business. Crores and crores of rupees worth of properties he has got. Therefore, I think it is a good thing that this man has been at least judicially somewhat exposed. It does not only require to be exposed. I think Bihar politicians of all parties, whatever our differences may be, should all come to one conclusion, that a man like the Raja of Ramgarh should not have any place in any Ministry, in any responsible position. If possible, we should defeat him in the constituencies and so on. Political life should be rid of such men who bring in high finance and big vested interests with a view to gerrymandering elections, corrupting the political life, manipulating Ministries and making Ministries, according to their own wishes.

SHRI G. D. PANDE : One clarification. When you had your coalition government two years back, the Raja of Ramgarh was a party in that coalition.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : He wants a clarification. He knows what the clarification is. Surely, he is entitled to ask it and I am also entitled to answer that.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

But we made one thing quite clear. He must not be given mining and other things. He wanted to become the Chief Minister of Bihar, but we insisted that he should not be. We wanted him to be out of the Ministry, but we failed in that. When he was included in the Ministry we said that Mining Ministry should not go to him. And surely my friend can ask that question. So the point is this. All right, people did not see what he was like.

SHRI B. K. KAUL (Rajasthan) : Why don't you propose the nationalisation of mines?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : At that time you were in the Congress and you were defending the Raja of Ramgarh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you please wind up.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi) : I also said that the Raja should not have been given this portfolio of Mining and Forests when cases against him were pending in the court of law.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : She is quite right. Never have I said that everything that Kumari Shanta Vasisht said was not right. Many of the things she said were correct. Even when she was in the wrong benches, she was correct.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : You are under the wrong influence of the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, please wind up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Sir, it is because of so many interruptions I am unable to continue.

Finally, we all want that the President's Rule in Bihar should end. Absolutely there are no two opinions about it. The President's Rule brings no good to anybody. The politics of Bihar took such a turn that the democratic forces are not in a position to form an alternative Government. They should form an alternative Government. They should make a serious effort. But two things are quite clear. The Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh must not be anywhere in that thing and also the alternative should be the Leftist Party, the SSP, the Communist Party, the CPM and all others. Let them come to an understanding and form a Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Effort should be made in that direction. We cannot contemplate on being a party to any Government which contains directly or indirectly the Jan Sangh or the Swatantra Party. I hope efforts will be made in that direction and naturally the important parties like the SSP, the CPI and others should make special efforts, and I believe they are doing it, and others also should join in this effort to see that Bihar is free from the President's Rule and given a responsible Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have nothing to say in reply?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have already given a reply to the debate and for those who came at the end to hear I am not supposed to reply.

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह : श्रीमन्, थर्ड रीडिंग मे भी हम लोगो न सवाल उठाये है और हमेशा नये सवाल उठाये जाते हैं। यह कह कर मिनिस्टर नहीं हट सकते हैं कि चूकि फर्स्ट रीडिंग मे ये सवाल नहीं उठाये गये थे, इसलिये इनका जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता है। थर्ड रीडिंग मे भी नये सवाल उठाये जा सकते हैं और उनका उन्हे जवाब देना ही होगा।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have already said, I have given a reply to the relevant points. Some points are raised now. They were mentioned earlier also. There is nothing new in them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Whatever points are raised during the Third Reading, they have been replied earlier. It will be a sort of repetition now and it is not necessary.

Now, the question is

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If you want to make any more submissions, I think again we will be wasting the time of the House.

श्री जगत नारायण (हरियाणा) : पहले पंजाब बिल को ले लिया जाय, यह मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। It can be done in 5 minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Deputy Chairman, because they will in any case, pass the Tariff Bill, we want to take it up later. Let the Punjab Legislative Council Bill be passed now.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Sir, let us not upset the agenda now. Let us finish the Tariff Bill as soon as possible and then we shall take up the Punjab Legislative Council Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : But on one condition. We shall not adjourn without passing the Punjab Legislative Council Bill.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Not at all.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Chairman, we also want to pass the Punjab Legislative Council Bill.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : May I say one thing? We have been hearing in the lobbies that there is a letter not to pass the Punjab Legislative Council Bill in this session for political reasons. That is wrong. I submit, Sir, that even if it be midnight, we should see that the Punjab Legislative Council Bill is passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House has expressed its concern about the passing of the Punjab Legislative Council Bill and I think the sentiments of the House should be taken into account. I do not think the Indian Tariff Bill will take a long time.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : We also want to pass this Bill.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Nobody is going to speak on the Tariff Bill.

SHRI OM MEHTA : The Assam Bill has been passed by the other House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, please sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : As you know, I want the Punjab Legislative Council Bill to be passed now. When the Meghalaya Bill comes—this is a very important Bill—we should pass it. In fact, the Bill is the result of the agreement among all concerned. Mr. Deputy Chairman, today we can also pass the Meghalaya Bill.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN : Let the Message from the Lok Sabha come about the Meghalaya Bill and then we will see.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, यह राज्य सभा और इस संसद् का अपमान होगा। हम लोगों ने यह बिल अभी पढा भी नहीं है और जैसे हा वह लोक सभा में आयेगा क्या हम उसे पास कर दें। यह तो नियम विरुद्ध बात होगी।

श्री उपसभापति : पहले बिल तो आने दीजिये।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Let us finish the Punjab Legislative Council Bill first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let us proceed with the business first.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : We do not want to come in the way of passing the Meghalaya Bill.

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोगो ने 10 मिनट लगा दिये। टैरिफ बिल तो अभी तक खलास हो जाता।

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : You have said that we take up the Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ram Sewak.

THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, before the hon. Members participate in the discussion I would like to say a few words about the reasons.

Sir, this Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission relating to the Sericulture Industry. Hon. Members would be aware that the protection to this industry is due to expire on the 31st December, 1969.