

would also take greater interest. The initiative must come from the Government of India, whether through money or even through the purchase of a piece of land there. They must take a piece of land there and show their goodwill and their sympathy for such a great project which would go a long way in providing the atmosphere for peace, progress and spiritual upliftment in the world.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA):** Have you any reply to this suggestion for action?

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA:** Certainly we will consider all the suggestions made by hon. Members. I want to refer to one question which I had left out. Mr. Abraham asked when the elections are going to be held. As far as my information goes, the Election Commission has tentatively decided to hold the mid-term poll in Pondicherry on the 9th March.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA):** The question is:

“That the Bill be returned.”.

*The motion was adopted.*

#### THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1968

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):** 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 India for the services of the financial year 1968-69, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands of Rs. 7331·98 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 1968 and the expenditure of Rs. 75·61 lakhs charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demands Statement laid before the House on the 11th December, 1968. As full explanations have already been given in that statement I would confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the major items for which additional provision is required.

The amounts included in this second batch of Supplementary Demands represent the unavoidable minimum additional requirements which have arisen after the passing of the first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants in August last. The total Supplementary Demands in the present batch are for Rs. 74·08 crores of which Rs. 22·37 crores are on Revenue account, Rs. 1·71 crores are on Capital account and Rs. 50 crores are for disbursement of Loans and Advances. The total additional requirement of Rs. 74·08 crores will, however, be set off to the extent of Rs. 72·11 crores on account of receipts recoveries, etc. The net outgo arising from these Supplementary Demands would thus amount to Rs. 1·97 crores only.

Of the various items constituting the Supplementary Demands, I might mention Rs. 50 crores are for advancing a larger loan to the Food Corporation of India to enable it to take over the stocks from the Food Department, consequent on the transfer of depots and port operations to the Corporation from the Food Department. This would not, however, affect the Budget as there would be additional receipts to Government for the stocks transferred. Rs. 20 crores are required for reimbursement to the Corporation of the consumer subsidy in respect of foodgrains handled by it but the additional requirement will be covered by the profit expected to be made by Government on the sale of imported wheat. Rs. 1·36 crores are required for the scheme of incentives to cotton textile mills which produce controlled varieties of cloth in excess of their obligation. Of this amount, Rs. 55 lakhs represent only a national advance to the Textile Commissioner and the balance of Rs. 81 lakhs is expected to be set off by receipts of equivalent amount from the defaulting mills. Rs. 75·37 lakhs are required mainly for making payments in satisfaction of court decrees and awards against Government in connection with the acquisition of land. Rs. 75 lakhs are required for investment in the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., in the shape of transfer of tourist bungalows to it. Rs. 60 lakhs are for demarcation of Indo-Burma and Indo-Pakistan (Rann of Kutch area) boundaries.

The Supplementary Demands include token provisions under three Grants, as the additional expenditure involved during the year can be met from savings available within the Grants but the items represent expenditure on ‘new service’ or ‘new instrument of service’. These are:

[Shri Jagannath Pahadia]

First, a token provision for granting loans amounting to Rs. 3 crores to the Jute Mills through the agency of the Industrial Finance Corporation as the industry is not in a position to meet its requirements from the normal banking channels;

Second, a token provision for setting up of a T. V. station in Srinagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 167 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs only is anticipated to be spent during the year; and

Third, a token provision for strengthening the main runway at Begumpet Civil aerodrome at a cost of Rs. 37.30 lakhs for operating heavier jets. The expenditure on this work during the current year is estimated at Rs. 10,000 only.

Sir, I move.

*The question was proposed.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA):** Before I call upon Mr. Dhayabhai Patel I want to inform hon. Members that I have got about a dozen names before me. So I would request hon. Members to be brief and limit their remarks to five to seven minutes.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat):** I am afraid it is not possible to limit our remarks to five or seven minutes when it is a question of Rs. 74 crores. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the habit of appropriation and misappropriation of this Government is growing. This is Appropriation (No. 5) Bill. Normally we used to have one or two but we have come to five this year and I am afraid this habit of misappropriation from the Ministries is permeating into the Members also.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Question.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** Don't be in a hurry. Please listen. My friend, Shri Lokanath Misra, this morning pointed out how a Congress Member tried to misappropriate the bungalow that was allotted by the House Committee to a Member of my Party. This habit of misappropriation is growing very fast and therefore . . .

**SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa) :** It is a personal matter.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** It is not a personal matter. That Member is here to do his duty as a Member of Parliament. What do you mean by saying that it is a personal thing? Mr. Vice-Chairman

what is this? You appoint a House Committee. The House Committee is appointed by this Parliament. That Committee takes action and instead of dealing with it, the Minister-in-charge of Housing or Mr. Ram Subhag Singh, when I complained to the Chairman, writes that for this reason or for that reason it is delayed and he is sorry for the whole thing. This bungalow, allotted to a Member of my Party, has not been made available to him and he has been put to great inconvenience. This sort of misappropriation should be dealt with sternly and this is because the Government has got into the habit of misappropriating funds and this is going on. That is what I was trying to point out.

**PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA (Uttar Pradesh) :** In this connection may I inform my hon. friend that a Member of this Party misappropriated a bungalow last year or the year before last, from the allotment made to a member of the other House, who was an independent, and he is Mr. A. N. Mulla? It was taken over by a Member of my friend's Party in this House.

*(Interruptions).*

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Opposition Members have got better bungalows than Congress Party, Members.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) :** Are we discussing the misappropriation of bungalows?

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** You should have taken stern action against him. Why did you not draw my attention? I am the leader of my Party here, I am sitting here. Mr. Ranga is in the other House. Why did you not draw our attention? We would have taken action immediately, but not like this. *(Interruption).* Besides, the Ministers have a large pool for their personal patronage. Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha and his successor have got a personal pool of patronage bungalows which are allotted to people. If you want, I can give examples. People who defect are given bungalows. *(Interruptions).* People who left our Party and joined the Congress Party have been given bungalows. Interruptions are not going to subdue me. When I say something, I am on sure grounds. *(Interruptions).* As far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned we have three bungalows as our quota. You can enquire of the Chairman of the House Committee and he will tell you. Do not make allegations without making sure. I do not do that. When I make a statement I am always sure of my ground.

**SHRI N. PATRA:** There is a police case against him.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** My Member has not gone there. You do not know how to read the paper. My Member did not go. My Member just went to ask. When are you vacating the bungalow? The wife of that Member called the police and said "these goondas have come to harrass me." But I agree that my Member was wrong in the sense that he did not behave in the proper manner. He behaved like a Congressman. When the raiders came into Kashmir, instead of driving them out, we went to the United Nations. My Member, instead of going and throwing out the other Member, saw the Chairman of the House Committee. He went and talked to him. He talked to Mr. Ram Subhag Singh. He went to the Chairman. All this trouble happened because he behaved like this. He should have gone and thrown him out, because he has no *locus standi*. He has no authority to be there. He is in wrongful occupation of the place and I am surprised that so many Members of the Congress Party should defend such an action. They should be ashamed of themselves. They should hang their heads in shame that a Member of the Congress Party behaved like this. It is such members who have brought the Congress to its present condition and to the disrepute that it has suffered today. It is this attitude of the Congress Members. Instead of saying "Sorry, this is wrong. Our Members should not do it," they go on defending it. I am surprised that the Congress Party has taken this attitude. What I was saying is that the Government everywhere misappropriates very often and asks for more and more appropriations. Is it not an encouragement for their members to behave like this?

In this Appropriation Bill there are several matters that I find. There is a capital outlay on the Department of Communications. This is one of the worst departments of the Government. You join issue with me. It is one of the worst departments, the telephone department. I do not know what sort of defence that day the Minister made when I was talking of our telephones and the difficulties in our getting trunk calls. But we know that the Telephone Department is a paying department. They are making two hundred per cent profit, at least a hundred per cent profit. They do not give the correct figures. I challenge the Minister to let us know how much profit they are making on the telephones and yet they go on defending this. Instead of wasting money and giving more and more money to schemes and projects that do not pay

returns, Government should certainly spend more money on telephones and on improving communications in this country. Unless we improve communications, things will not improve. This is one of the basic necessities of life. You go all over the world. Telephones are so easy and it is not a question of one country or another. In Europe you can telephone from one city to another. I am talking of free Europe. I do not know what happens inside the iron curtain. But in Europe you can telephone from one city to another very often directly on the dial. Even if you have to use the services of an operator, telephones are connected so quickly. Of course, those who have gone to America know that from one end of the coast to the other end you dial and you get your number. If you know the number and the code number, you land at an airport and you can get any person from one coast to the other. If you want to telephone at night the charge is one dollar. Now, look at this, how it is done there. I telephoned to my son two or three days back, where he was in a university in San Francisco. He had gone for his Christmas holiday to Arlington. That is near Washington. He operated the code number and without having to wait I was connected. Today can you ever hope of such a thing in the country under the present Congress regime? They do not want to improve. When you defend something which is wrong, it shows that you do not want to improve. The telephone services in this country and the communications system must be improved. I know there are a large number of people, businessmen. When they find difficulty in getting telephones, they ask for Telex. For that also they are told that they have to wait in a queue. Or else the other thing is they get a recommendation from some Minister. This is a terrible thing. All that leads to corruption. It should be straightened out. Money should be given to these departments to expand the ordinary services, which the citizen is entitled to. What are we doing? We are going on wasting money on projects and whether they would pay or not is a doubtful matter.

The other thing that I should like to point out is here an example. I am sure everybody has seen the paper this morning.

**SHRI A. D. MANI** (Madhya Pradesh) : Which paper?

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** All papers. It is full of advertisements of the Food Department. The picture of Mr. Jagjivam Ram and Mr. Shinde is there. Now,

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.]

I have nothing personal against these Ministers. It is their paper and their pictures are appearing.

DR. B. N. ANTANI (Gujarat) : You mean the green revolution.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I do not know whether it is green or red or whatever it is. He has mentioned it as green. Yes, the heading is "Green Revolution". I do not know whether it is green or red. I am inclined to think that it is pink under the Congress regime because they have got a tinge of red into them and we see it bubbling up and sprouting very often in this House. (Interruption). The green revolution has not come in this country as it should have been. It was five years ago that, after my visit to Taiwan, I came and told them. Adopt this. Our Government said 'No'. A year earlier the Rockefeller Foundation offered us the Rice Research Centre. Prime Minister Nehru refused it, saying that we have plenty of rice in this country. I have just come from a visit to the Philippines and I have seen what they have done with it. It is not only one place. Philippines is such a small place, there are so many islands, and they have got a research station in every island because of the difference in soil, and they have found out what strain of what grain, particularly rice grows there. For this large country we need not one but several research stations. For a large State like Bihar from where, our Food Minister comes, it would require more research stations. But it is a surprising thing that all the important Ministers who are in the Cabinet from Bihar have managed to concentrate themselves in one area, Sasaram or the adjoining area. That is why things happen like this. I am glad this supplement is being printed and people are told about rice, but this sort of advertisement in the newspapers, I suspect, is patronage to newspapers. You know why they give patronage. Government are in great difficulty about many of their ways and actions just now. The newspapers are not very happy at the manner in which the strike was dealt with. Is this all being done to make them forget all that. Just a little patronage very often goes a long way. So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not like this. I wish the Food Minister would not indulge in this. I wish the money that is spent on this would be spent in giving education to the poor farmer to improve his crop and in helping him to do it. Farmers in this country are quite willing to do it, but unfortunately

they are not told how to do it in the proper way. What is the use of printing all this in English in their newspapers?

SHRI A. D. MANI: We get money.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: That is it. It is patronage given to Mr. Mani. I do not mean Mr. Mani personally. I mean signifying Mr. Mani and his class, so that they are less critical of the actions of the Government, they swallow what the Ministers pronounce here and outside and make it palatable to the people in whatever way they can. This is wrong. Public money should not be used for this purpose. I am sure Mr. Jagjivan Ram an old stalwart of the Congress and an old freedom-fighter—I have great respect for him in that respect; he has been in the Cabinet so long—does not want any sort of boost like this for himself; but it is somebody in the Ministry trying to please him. Why should he do that? Mr. Shinde has got a good record of service for which anybody should be proud. He is a young man. He has done very well in the Ministry where he is put. He is in a very difficult position sometimes, I know. He has to keep his peace with his superior, keep his superior pleased and also please the people and work efficiently. I am sure he is working efficiently. But this is not the way to boost them. This is public money that is given to newspapers to which I object.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You have taken thirteen minutes.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Then I come to the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry. These two Ministries are also coming in for large grants.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): We have to do proper appropriation of time.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I wish the Congress Party would do it. You must have seen that we have co-operated in the appropriation of time. We spend three days on a certain measure. I would have liked more time to be spent on this thing, but I am not going to take more time. I would not take as much time as other Members have taken on those days because I want to make constructive suggestions.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI) : On our side we have not taken much time on any of the items.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** I am saying we co-operated. I am just pointing out that we co-operated. What I want to point out is the administration of the Commerce and the Industries Ministries which leaves us absolutely dissatisfied. Mr. Dinesh Singh goes abroad, we ask for information, no information is forthcoming. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed denies in this House and writes a letter to me saying that "we have answered so many questions on so many occasions; your charge that we do not answer questions is wrong". Even in this session more than half a dozen calling attention notices and one dozen short notice questions I have given about the doings of both the Ministers, about their trade talks, and this House has been denied and opportunity of discussing them. Recently there have been trade talks with a delegation that came from the Soviet Union. There was criticism in the House. Has the House been told what Government is doing? Is this how democracy should function? This House must be told that this is what is going on, whether this House approves of it or not. The House must be given a free opportunity to discuss it. Therefore, I draw the attention of the House to this.

Before I have done, I would refer to one other matter which concerns this House and which matter has been raised more than once. It is the affairs of the British India Corporation. What is Government doing about it? All sorts of assurances are given. The subject-matter is under investigation. I think it is now left to some Judge. Why did this situation arise? I have been the person who drew attention to it from the beginning. I told the House five years ago that this is what is happening to this large Corporation, large industrial complex. Why is this being allowed to go to dogs like this when we have so much unemployment, when this Corporation is capable of making large profits—and its capability has been proved by Mr. Tantia who was a Congressman, who has been appointed in charge and I am told he has made a wonderful job of it and that the industrial complex is working well except the one part which is the root cause of it. Perhaps I will leave some time for my colleague who has got something to say about it, but I would like to say that the Government is not going about its business in the right way. On the one hand you want to abuse, at least some of those people who sit on your benches, the private industry as monopolists and our friend Mr. Bhupesh Gupta supports you. But what is the Government monopoly doing, where is it taking

us to? What is happening to Government enterprises? One who gives us his enterprise, one who builds up industry, is abused right or wrong, in season and out of season, and he is harassed by the different Departments, by different people in the Ministry. Those Congressmen make all sorts of attacks, and he is not allowed to get on. Where are you taking us to? If you do not want to have industry, what do you want? Do you want this country to become Communist immediately and hand it over to Mr. Kossygin who comes here to give you directions again and again? Is it what you want?

**SHRI A. D. MANI:** We do not know what will happen in the next hour. At this hour Mr. Kossygin is in power.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** We want to know whether this country is going to be reduced to the state of Czechoslovakia by this method. We have repeatedly asked and this Government does not give an answer, but it looks as if the Government is not sure of its own mind, and it is a house divided within itself, and therefore the whole country is paying and we are being taken to rank ruination. I am sorry that this has happened to this country under the Congress regime.

**SHRI G. R. PATIL (Maharashtra):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, while supporting the Appropriation Bill I would like to make some observations on the demands made by certain Ministries. The first demand is Demand No. 3 by the Commerce Ministry. I wholeheartedly congratulate the Ministry for its very nice performance during the last eleven months as far as exports are concerned. There is no doubt that during the last eleven months the export of our country stands at Rs. 1300 crores, and it is because there is an increase in traditional as well as non-traditional items but it is worth considering that the non-traditional items have recorded a 22 per cent increase during the last eleven months. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry that as far as these non-traditional items like engineering goods and some other items are concerned, though they have made an exceptional progress during the last eleven months, still it is not understood why traditional items like tea, jute and other items have not made so much impact during the eleven months. Even during the eleven months there was only 2 per cent growth in these traditional items. Here I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry

[Shri G. R. Patil]

to the fact that though this is the performance during the period of eleven months as estimated by the Ministry by the end of this year, the export will be to the tune of Rs. 1,400 crores. And it should be taken into consideration that during this very period the import of foodgrains was so much reduced and therefore we have got this much figure. I would like to say that as far as the traditional items are concerned, which have shown a fall, jute goods accounted for a fall of Rs. 29.8 crores in the first eight months of 1968. During the same period, exports of hides and skins were lower by Rs. 7.82 crores and raw jute by Rs. 1.72 crores and onions by Rs. 1.23 crores. Therefore there are other minor items also. It should be looked into. Particularly, jute has been hard hit during the last eleven months. And steps should be taken to see that the export of these items is increased.

Another traditional item is tea. In the morning it was pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Purkayastha, that during the floods in Darjeeling and other areas, the tea estates have been very much damaged and it is feared that during the next year there will be less of tea for export. But it is a good thing that as far as tea export is concerned, we are having some consultations and joint efforts along with Ceylon which is another country having tea exports.

As far as these exports are concerned, I would like to say that there are some Asian and African countries to which we are having more exports of textile goods. In certain States of Africa the textile industry is being set up. For that also, our country is helping them. But in course of time it should be taken into consideration—our market for textile exports will become limited. From that point of view also, we should take some steps. We have to increase our textile output through the rehabilitation of the sick mills. The problem of the sick mills is under the consideration of the Government. The Government are taking steps to see that the sick mills are merged with the healthy ones. I do not now when it will materialise.

Another point is about the demand of the agriculturists and the farmers. I would like to congratulate the Ministry for taking a progressive step for fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. No doubt it has helped a lot as far as the agriculturists are concerned. The policy of fixing remunerative prices by the Agricultural

Prices Commission is not alone good though some incentives to the farmers are there. In fact, when we talk of sick mills, when we talk of the jute industry, when we talk of the cement industry, the Government comes forward and gives them incentives in the name of the industrialists as well as labour. But whenever the question of giving incentive prices to the farmers of this country comes up, I am sorry to say that in the name of consumers their legitimate demands are never being met by the Government. I say—whether it is a green revolution or as Mr. Dahyabhai Patel said, it is a pink revolution—that there is an agricultural revolution coming, and it is coming because the Government is giving the farmers very much help. But at the same time, the Agricultural Prices Commission which is fixing the remunerative prices never fixes them on the basis of the cost of production of agriculture. While in the case of the other manufactured goods the prices are fixed on the basis of the cost of production, here as far as agricultural production is concerned, such a measure is not being adopted. Fortunately for this year I am told that the Agricultural Prices Commission has been associated by some Members of Parliament also, some progressive farmers.

While the Government has taken a very nice step in fixing up the prices of agricultural products, there are certain other commodities, particularly groundnut, the prices of which have not been fixed. Groundnut is grown on lakhs of acres of land in this country. The growers of groundnut when they come to the mandis after reaping their harvest find that the prices are fluctuating. And every time there is such a wide fluctuation as far as the prices are concerned. In States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra and Mysore, the groundnut growers are hard hit. To give better prices to these groundnut growers, in Maharashtra we have set up so many co-operative oil mills so that after processing the farmers who are the members of these co-operative oil mills will get the benefit. But unfortunately, because of these wide fluctuations, these farmers, instead of getting any better prices are losing and these oil mills have gone into losses. I would appeal to the Minister that the National Co-operative Development Corporation should come forward to help them. These co-operative oil mills have no money and therefore they cannot go into the market for making purchases because they have already invested their funds in the pur-

chase of machinery and also for the construction of building, etc. Therefore it is high time that a Price Fluctuation Fund is created. For that purpose, the National Co-operative Development Corporation should come to the rescue of these people.

Another important thing from the point of view of agriculture is the Crop Insurance Scheme which is much talked about. I am told that so many State Governments were also requested. But it seems that the State Governments are not responding to that scheme; they are not prepared to take up 50 per cent of that. I would urge that the State Governments should be requested in this matter.

As regards the demand about broadcasting, it has been stated that some demand has been made for setting up a TV station in Srinagar. I have no objection to the setting up of a TV station in Srinagar. But what about the setting up of a TV station in Bombay and other cities. There should have been a phased programme and that should be completed. I am told that a building is already completed but that for want of machinery and other equipment that is not coming up.

Sir, the Sangli Transmitting Station is under the Poona Broadcasting Station. It has already been decided by the Government that the Farmers' Home Programme now being broadcast from the Poona Station is to be broadcast from Sangli. It is the demand of the people of Sangli, Kolhapur, Satara and other Districts that this Sangli Transmitting Station should be converted into a full-fledged broadcasting station. So I would urge upon the Minister concerned that steps should be taken to see that this transmitting station is converted into a broadcasting station.

As far as the demand of the Civil Aviation Department is concerned, while supporting its demand for strengthening the runway at Begumpet, I would also urge that the Indian Airlines should start an air service to Kolhapur. It is a very important city. It is surrounded also by so many other important towns like Ichalkaranji, Nipani, Sangli, etc. at a distance of 15 to 20 miles. Kolhapur is a very important city from the point of view of industry. The Indian Airlines has declared that it is contemplating to undertake an air service to Kolhapur. I would urge here that immediate steps should be taken to see that the airstrip there is improved immediately or that an aerodrome is constructed

as early as possible, whereby the needs and demands of these three or four districts are satisfied.

Regarding the Tourist Department, there is a proposal, I am told, for the construction of some bungalows and restaurants at Ajanta. But as far as Aurangabad is concerned where the tourists come and from where they go to Ajanta, I find that absolutely there are no facilities for them. So, there should be some hotels. The Tourist Department should have some new hotels set up particularly at Ajanta.

Lastly I would like to say something regarding the flight of the Indian Airlines from Bombay to Nagpur. Previously, as you know, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Maharashtra Government was holding its winter session at Nagpur. Now with the ending of the session the day flight has been cancelled. It has caused great inconvenience to so many people going to Nagpur and coming back to Bombay. Nagpur is an important city. I, therefore, urge that this day flight should also be restored.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to make a few observations on demand No. 120, "Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting". As the hon'ble previous speaker, Mr. Patil, pointed out, this money is required for the setting up of a T. V. station in Kashmir. We do not grudge the people of Kashmir this honour which has been done to them by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But I thought that in planning the T.V. development in the country the Government would take into the account the needs of the urban centres of India like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur where there is a large industrial population living more or less in slum conditions with no means of securing proper entertainment in the evening. It is in these areas where a large number of transistors and radio sets are sold that the Government would have found an outlet for T. V. development. If a T. V. station is to come into existence, a person must buy a T. V. set and a T. V. set, as you know, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is far more costly than a radio or a transistor set. I would like the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting to tell us what considerations weighed with the Government in choosing Kashmir as a place for T. V. development, and I would like to ask her further whether the hilly terrain of that region might not interfere with the T.V. transmissions. I am not a very good

[Shri A. D. Mani]

student of science, never was at any time. But as the hon'ble Deputy Minister must be posted with the scientific aspect of this matter, I would like her to give more information on that point.

Sir, I would like to go on to another aspect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, namely, the extraordinary offer of a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Janasatta and the Lokasatta newspapers of Gujarat. I am reminded of what Emperor Haile Selassie said when Abyssinia was invaded by Italy. He sent a telegram to the people of Abyssinia saying "Sympathise with you for having had Britain's support".

Sir, the hon'ble Minister, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, accepted the request of Mr. Ramanlal Seth and offered him Rs 25 lakhs. Then we had a good deal of discussion in this House and the other House. The Minister thought about the matter again. I am very sorry he is not here. He spoke to me yesterday that he was going out of the town. I had told him that I wanted to raise this question here...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : The lady is there.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Yes, the lady should answer. I would like the hon'ble Deputy Minister to tell us whether the offer to Mr Ramanlal Seth stands or not. I understand that the offer has been withdrawn. The poor gentleman, believing the pious words of the Government of India, issued a press statement thanking the Government of India for the offer. He said that for all the sympathies of the Government he was very grateful to the Government of India which offered him this money. May I know whether this offer has been now withdrawn leaving him high and dry? According to my information Mr. Ramanlal Seth is busy selling his machinery to pay off his outstandings.

Sir, some facts have come to my notice regarding this group of newspapers. I speak with a certain amount of reticence about this matter because I am a fellow newspaperman and there is a rule of the Press Club that one does not speak ill of another member of the Club. But in the public interest I must point out that Mr Ramanlal Seth himself has been accused of indulging in monopolistic practices. He started newspapers with eight pages and has been selling them at lower prices to compete with four-page and six-page newspapers which were unable to face the competition of this gentleman's newspapers.

Further, I understand that this gentleman who himself was heavily indebted was paying interest at the rate of Rs. 1,000 a day. His rate of interest was 33 per cent. on the loans that he secured. Now, I would like to ask the Minister to tell us how this person was considered a good financial risk.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Morarji Desai's friend.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Not only Morarji's but everybody

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA). Mr. Mani, address the Chair.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, he is interrupting me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA). Do not worry about him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What do you mean by "everybody"?

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, I can understand that the Government of India has made certain financial advances to the Press Trust of India and the United News of India. These are the two agencies which required some kind of Central assistance and I am happy that these news agencies are functioning with a great measure of independence. As a subscriber of one of these agencies I can testify as—also one who has watched very closely the functioning of these two agencies—that the Government has not interfered with their freedom. But in the case of a newspaper when the Government advances money, the money has got to be secured in some way. There was no property at the disposal of this gentleman in lieu of this loan of Rs 25 lakhs which was being offered by Government. I had raised this matter earlier, and on that occasion I was told that this question was referred to the Press Council. After the Government had taken a decision for advancing a loan of Rs 25 lakhs, where was the need for the Government to entertain second thought? They saw the criticism in Parliament. They wanted to hand over the baby to the Press Council so that the Press Council could be blamed for strangulating the baby. The Press Council has taken a very right view that no financial accommodation should be offered to newspapers because such accommodation would undermine their independence.



In this connection I would point out that there is a small newspaper committee of which I was a member and of which Shri Diwakar was the Chairman. It recommended that a Finance Corporation should be set up to provide money for purchasing machinery. But what this gentleman wanted was money for running the paper not for buying his machinery. He has been selling a good deal of his machinery to various persons. I am surprised that the Government should have let down this gentleman completely. Would the Minister tell us whether she is going to accept this recommendation of the Press Council? My Hon friend, Mr Ganga Saran Sinha, was a member of the Press Council. He must have been present at the meeting when this question was considered. I feel that the Government should give an assurance to this House that they will not give any financial accommodation to any newspaper. We are prepared to starve. We are prepared to close down. We are prepared to produce rats, but we do not want any money from the Government for running any institution in this country. . . .

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA.** Not even Hitavada. . .

**SHRI A. D. MANI.** Yes, not even Hitavada. Hitavada should also close down if it stands in need of Government assistance. I want this assurance to be given.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** I hope the Hitavada Editor did not ask for the Rajya Sabha ticket.

**SHRI A. D. MANI:** The Rajya Sabha ticket was not given to the Hitavada Editor. It was given to Mr Mani who had served the people of Madhya Pradesh for 35 long years. Therefore, the Government should give a categorical assurance that after having burnt their hands with this Gujarat affairs, they would not offer any money to any newspaper, and if any money has to be offered, let it be offered to a corporation set up by newspapermen and managed by newspapermen. This is the submission that I wanted to make.

**DR (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR (Rajasthan) :** Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (No 5) Bill. I would like to make a few observations. There is item No 13. It is a demand for the Ministry of External Affairs. Money is mainly required to open Embassies in North and South Korea and Bulgaria, and for expenditure on Embassies in general.

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Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that our Missions abroad should be more active, should take greater interest in presenting India's point of view, way of life, projecting a good image of India

abroad. I am sorry to say that 3 P.M. our embassies abroad are very inactive usually.

I would give you an example. When I was a student in the United States some years ago, I wanted some films showing Indian culture, Indian beauty spots, to show to my fellow-students and others at the Johns Hopkins University. The embassy told me "You take the films at your own cost. You come here, collect them, bring them back, and you have all the responsibility."

Sir, I would like to say that people from other countries were given all types of help when they wanted, especially to present the image of their country. But our embassies are not at all interested, at least they were not then. The officers of our embassies, I am sorry to say, are more interested in their own affairs than in the affairs of India. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon the Government to see to it—because we spend a great deal of money and the image of India depends on these ambassadors and other embassy officers—that they send the right type of people and see that the work of the publicity departments of our embassies is efficient.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, North Korea is a communist country and as you know, the publicity departments of communist countries are very active, very prompt and perfect. And these days, as China is hostile to us, these communist countries want to malign India and show that the Indian way of life is not at all good. Therefore, our embassies and missions especially in communist countries should be very active and should see that the image of India is properly projected there.

The next item on which I want to speak is item No 3 "Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce." I would like to say in this connection that I welcome the Ministry's effort that we should combine with Ceylon with regard to tea exports. Tea is one of India's main export items and it earns us a good deal of foreign exchange. Greater attention to the export of tea and getting better terms for its export will go a long way in boosting India's export trade and in earning more foreign exchange.

Then I come to item No 126—Civil Aviation. Recently when I visited Kota and Jodhpur, I was shocked and grieved to

[Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar]

see the condition of the airports there. They have one small room. There are no conveniences, modern or ancient or any type of necessary conveniences. I was really very much shocked to see that state of affairs. Jodhpur is a big city of Rajasthan. It has a High Court there. It has many State Government offices, and it is an expanding city. Therefore, Jodhpur deserves special attention. And so does Kota, because, as you know, Kota is fast becoming another Kanpur of Rajasthan a great industrial centre. There are many public sector industries there and they are fast growing. Nowadays the private sector is also interested in developing industries in Kota because, as you know, many people are coming away from Calcutta owing to the labour trouble, "gheraos" and so on. Therefore, it is essential that the Kota aerodrome should be developed and developed soon and made into a modern aerodrome.

Then I come to item No. 113—Loan and Advances by the Central Government. In this connection, I would like to say that Rajasthan is suffering from unprecedented drought and is helping her people by employing 80 per cent of the working population of at least two districts i. e. Barmer and Jaisalmer and they are paying lakhs of rupees every day to these people for their daily sustenance, to enable them to buy foodgrains. They had asked for an assistance of Rs. 61 crores from the Centre and they have been given only Rs. 5 crores, for flood relief. And now out of the sanctioned Rs. 8 crores and some lakhs, they have been given at present a few crores. Then, there is another point that I would like to urge upon the Government, that is, they should give as far as possible outright grants for the drought-affected people because the State Government is not in a position to pay the interest as well as part of the amount in instalments immediately. And usually the instalments have to be paid—I speak subject to correction by the Minister—after one year plus the interest on the loan. So it is necessary that this should be reconsidered and the terms of loan should be made as liberal as possible, as the State Government is suffering from financial strain because of these droughts and it is doing its best to help the people there.

Then I would like to make another point, that is about the Rajasthan Canal. They have decided to make the Rajasthan Canal upto 120 miles. But it does not cover

the area that needs water most urgently. Therefore, I urge upon the Government the need to persuade the Planning Commission to make it upto to 140 miles. That would help Rajasthan because the last 20 miles would cover the area of Bikaner and other dry places and it will help the State to irrigate that area and make the land very fertile, to make it not only the granary of Rajasthan but help the whole country by its production. Though there is no one here from the Ministry of Food yet, I would make an appeal through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, to be conveyed to the Food Minister that they should supply enough foodgrains so that the State Government can raise the ration in the drought-affected areas from 8 kilograms per month to 10 or 12 kilograms. With these words, I support the Bill.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Mr. Vice Chairman, I should like to make a few general observations. The first thing that I should like to mention in this connection is about the meeting of the Prime Minister, the so-called election meeting of the Prime Minister of our country. Recently she went to West Bengal to address a number of election meetings. One such meeting was held in Kharagpur, a constituency held by us in all the previous general elections. Now it was a party meeting. . . .

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** Are you claiming zamindari rights?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Kharagpur, you know, is that railway centre. She was there. She spoke for 20 minutes at that meeting. And for her security 8,000 policemen were mobilised from all over West Bengal and the cost was, according to our reckoning, Rs. 2 lakhs. That means, for every one minute she spoke the public exchequer had to pay Rs. 10,000. I do not know what you are going to gain by that. I am sure she will never get that constituency. Anyway, it is beside the point here. But, are we to accept such a position? I can understand the minimum security necessary being provided to the Prime Minister. But when she goes to the election meeting the Prime Minister uses the official plane, the Government plane, for which again the Government pays. She may say she pays her own fare. That is all a hoax. Everybody knows the economics of the plane, the pilot's salary and other things paid for by the exchequer of the State . . . .

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN** (Andhra Pradesh) : That happens in every country.

**SHRIBHUPESH GUPTA** : I am talking about this country. Eight thousand policemen were mobilised for her meeting there. Can you cite any other Government in any parliamentary democracy where the Prime Minister goes to an election meeting and the State has to incur so much expenditure as in this case, for every minute of her speech an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 ?

**SHRI LOKANATH MISRA** (Orissa) : Were the policemen the only listeners in that public meeting?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** : Well, there must be others also, but mostly policemen. But I am sure there is no question of our losing there, and we are not worried about that. But consider this thing. I am told that her entire election campaign has been arranged like that. I think the Government should make a statement as to how much it cost the exchequer to get the speeches from the Prime Minister in an election campaign. It is necessary. I think with the expenditure we can set up a small fertiliser factory . . .

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN** : No, no, you are exaggerating.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** : Maybe. All right, a machine building plant, or you can irrigate large areas of cultivable land. We can bring it under irrigation. You can do so many things.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL** : Distribute fertilisers free to the agriculturists.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** : So, this is about Prime Minister's meeting. I would advise the Prime Minister, if I may say so, when she uses the plane she should announce in the papers that the opposition parties can also take advantage of the flight so that others also can decide as to whether the Government plane could be used by them for their purpose. We all assure her that nobody will try to talk to each other. We shall be only sitting there and reaching our destination. All this is becoming a joke.

Is it the Government contesting the election or the Prime Minister? If it is the Prime Minister of the Congress Party, let her use the commercial plane, the ordinary plane. Let her face some of the difficulties that some of us have to face. Let her go by ordinary plane and address these

meetings. Let her not be afraid of it. After all, nobody is going to do any harm to her. And then, in the Raj Bhavan there was a meeting after that. There in that meeting while she was supposed to have a meeting with engineers and others, all the businessmen came there. Do I infer that that meeting was meant for inspiring engineers or for collection of funds? I am sure the Prime Minister did not ask for money. I think that meeting was organised in order to inspire people to put funds to the Congress Party for election. And among the guests present were Shri Profulla Sen, Shri Atulya Ghosh, etc. and this expenditure has also been incurred by the State. It is an interference in the free and fair election. It is an interference at the highest level. She was talking about the stability of the Congress, that Congress alone can give a stable Government . .

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN** : That is a fact.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** : The country needs not only a stable Government, but it needs a decent, progressive, human Government which with all its policemen and others, with all its material resources, the Congress Party has failed to give. So, I leave it at that. So, remember that one minute of her speech in Kharagpur cost you Rs. 10,000 only on police. I do not know what gems dropped from her lips and how many voters will vote for her. But I think we have lost quite a lot.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, we understand she is going to the Commonwealth Conference, and it has been announced that Mr. Bhagat will accompany her. I do not know why she is going there. She need not be photographed with Her Majesty the Queen. She herself is a queen. Why should she be bothered about it? What for? She is a democratic parliamentary queen. Why should she be bothered about it, going there and wasting money? She is going there wasting money for getting nothing. Mr. Wilson made it clear that no business would be transacted, and he made it clear that even on the question of Rhodesia the British Government is not going to do anything. What for is she going there?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA)** : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, is all this covered in the . . .

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** : All right, all right. May I advise her not to take the trouble of going to London? It is better she addresses election meetings minus the

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

cost incurred by the exchequer, the kind of which I have referred to in this connection. At least she will have a look at the faces of the people even from a distance.

Then, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we have got this session and we are ending it today. We were supposed to have got a blue-print of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Where is it now? Is it in Mr. McNamara's basket or somewhere in America? Where is it? I should like to know that. These gentlemen could not even meet to discuss a plan. If Mr. Morarji Desai walks in, Shrimati Indira Gandhi walks out. If she walks in, Mr. Morarji Desai walks out. If both of them walk in, Mr. Gadgil walks out. Such is the position. These people cannot even meet to discuss a plan. Their bankruptcy has reached such a high stage. I think you require a space flight to reach that level of bankruptcy in which the present Government finds itself today. We have been told about the private sector of my friend. My friend, why do you complain against Shrimati Indira? I cannot understand. For the private sector the original estimate was for 7,500 crores, but now it is estimated that it will get 10,000 crores and the public sector is reduced. And I am told Mr. Morarji Desai told Mr. Gadgil, I am sorry Mr. Gadgil told Mr. Morarji Desai that he has to find additional resources of the order of 4,000 crores. Mr. Morarji Desai said, "No", and they parted company. Now we are told that it will be an annual plan. The only plan today we are left with is the family planning. Even in that we are making a mess of it. The Health Minister, Dr. Chandrasekhar, is sitting here. He will enlighten us on the subject. No planning is possible here. They do not know how to do the family planning at all. Sometimes we hear this thing . . . (Interruptions) I do not know if my friend, Mr. Sinha, can tell us . . .

**SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar) :** Is the honourable Member competent to speak on family planning?

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** That is why I have asked my friend, Mr. Sinha, to speak on the subject. Whether by design or by omission or by neglect if he has done any family planning, he should tell us. Then I would bring to your notice that in U. P. we are not, in the election campaign, allowed to go into certain areas like the Patwari area to run election campaigns because it is supposed to be a private area and the Government do not allow our electioneers to go there. That is in Uttar Kashi. I would ask the Government

to remove this restriction and this area should be open for election campaign just as Delhi or other areas in the country. The so-called prohibited area should not be kept for excluding us.

I would invite your attention to another serious thing. The Civil Defence employees in certain areas in U. P. are indulging in campaign for the Congress Party and this has been brought to the notice of the Government and nothing has been done. I am reading out this :

"I am a candidate of the Communist Party of India from Tehri constituency of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. During my tour of the constituency I have noted that the Civil Defence Employees are entirely agitating against the CPI and even crossing the limit of Government policy in giving instances of Czechoslovakia. The Area Organiser of Tehri Garhwal is so subversive in his propaganda that he is instigating openly Hindu Nationalism and a chauvinistic atmosphere is being created. It is in either way favouring Jan Sangha party also contesting from this constituency. Though Jan Sangh is a negligible force in this constituency but will impair the supporters of the CPI."

This letter has been written by Mr. G. S. Negi, Advocate, who is a candidate from this particular constituency, to the Chief Election Commissioner but the Government is responsible for it.

Then Mr. Dasarath Deb Varma, former MLA, Mr. Biren Dutt, former MLA, Mr. Nripen Chakravarti, former Leader of the opposition in the Tripura Assembly are still under detention. They all belong to Tripura and during the last 6 years, most of them have spent the time in detention without trial. They are still not being released. This is the attitude of the Government.

Then I strongly oppose the appointment of Dr. Joshi as a representative in the Committee in Banaras. The Visitor has appointed a Sub-Committee and it is surprising that Dr. Joshi has appointed himself or got himself appointed as a Member of that Committee. I think the Minister should have sought an amendment to the Act to prevent such things because he will be sitting on the Committee where in fact he is one of the accused. How can you expect the teachers and students to give evidence before the Committee where Dr. Joshi, the Vice-Chancellor, will be sitting

on the Committee? In Jadhavpur University there is a lot of penetration of the American influence and the CIA is operating on a large scale. The Government should do something about it.

The JCM Committee had a meeting yesterday and it is surprising that a large number of the members were not allowed to attend because their unions had been derecognised.

As far as the Loksatta and Jansatta are concerned, I had written to the Minister for I. and B. that a loan should not be granted and Government should make a categorical statement to that effect. Mr. Shah told me that he would act on the advice of the Press Council in this matter. We read in the paper that the Press Council has advised against the grant of loan. So we would like to hear what the Government has to say regarding this matter.

Finally as far as the Birla matters are concerned, I do not wish to say much but in the course of the other speech I raised a little point. Hon. Members perhaps missed it because it was connected with some other thing. The Prime Minister's Secretariat, how it is organised, is not the concern of the P. M. alone or the Government; because vital secrets and information pass through that Secretariat or the people close to that Secretariat. How is it that a gentleman was brought from the *Times of India*, kept in her Secretariat and he was there as a Press Attache or Adviser on Publicity Affairs and now we are told that he is going to become the Editor of the *Hindustan Times*. If you make a diagram of it, here is Mr. Shanti Pasad Jain—No. 1, here is Shrimati Indira Gandhi as number two and here is Mr. Birla and there is the triangle. Are we going in for this kind of thing? It is a very serious matter. Do not treat it lightly. Could not the Prime Minister find any other person for appointment to the important office as Press Publicity Officer? Was it unknown to her that such people would be in touch with big business? What is the guarantee that this gentleman who is leaving even such a post of Press Adviser to the Prime Minister to get a post under the Birlas is not taking a lot of secrets with him? What is the guarantee that during the time he was there the Birlas had not maintained a line of connection through him? Am I to understand that he was out of their influence? Surely it has been going on for a long time and I put it to the House with the knowledge

that Mr. Verghese was seeking employment as the Editor of Birlas' paper, he was kept there, maintained there and retained there as the Press Publicity Officer. How can you expect people to have confidence in the manner in which the Cabinet is run or the Government is run? What is the use of talking about the Birlas when from the P.M.'s office Mr. Birla gets a presentation in the form of Mr. Verghese to take such an important position? I am not making any personal point. These are matters of public policy. When Mr. Birla is under a cloud, when Members are demanding an investigation into his affairs, when the Government is on the dock, when the *bona fides* of the Government are under question precisely at that situation, the Press Publicity Officer of no other person than the PM of the country is appointed by the Birlas as the Chief Editor of their leading paper the "*Hindustan Times*". Is it a small matter to be just brushed aside as a routine affair or personal preferences? Not at all. I demand a proper enquiry into it. Some time ago I exposed Mr. Mathai here and I pointed out how through him the Birlas and others maintained a grip, and had a finger in the pie. To-day again I venture to say, after having stated what I have stated, all these connections are still there. They have to be snapped and there does not seem to be any inclination of that on the part of the Prime Minister to snap it.

Finally I would ask what this Cabinet has come to. I would like to know the definition of 'Cabinet'. As a student of constitutional law in England, in the same college where you and I read, I understood something about constitutional form of Government, the Cabinet and the Cabinet responsibility and the norms of Cabinet functioning. I believe we borrowed from them. At any rate we are not original in anything. Surely we are borrowing from them. What has become of this Cabinet, I would like to know. Here Mr. Poonacha says that he is not responsible for the operational things. Yet Shri Shastri resigned the post precisely for an operational failure. I would like to know whether Mr. Shastri understood Cabinet responsibility better or Mr. Poonacha understands it better and we have the Prime Minister saying nothing. We have a silent Prime Minister. I have brought here and we, in both the Houses, have brought a lot of charges about the Morarji-Kantilal affair and we would like to know what is the position of the Government. It is no use asking us to listen to Mr. Desai. The Prime Minister should come and tell us. Once I made charges

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

about other Ministers in the past when Mr. Nehru was alive, he used to come and speak. But our present Prime Minister is keeping quiet. Well, why that? Tell us what proof you need? Shall we catch Mr. Morarji Desai or Mr. Kantilal Desai in an act of commission of crime in the same way a thief is caught on the point of his burgling a house? It is not possible. Enough evidence, enough circumstantial evidence has been placed before you. Mr. Vice-Chairman, again and again, the other day when I read out that Finance Minister's note I got the opportunity to say this thing that the Private Secretary to the Finance Minister had been communicating with other Ministries and had communicated with the Commerce and Industry Ministry in connection with that F. Ms. note.

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra) : All forged.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Say that it is forged.

SHRI ABID ALI : I say it is forged

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Say it is forged and punish me—I can understand that. Why do you not do it? I gave the number of that F.M.'s note; it was CGI/46 (352)-2-60.

SHRI ABID ALI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, is it not a fact that he produced something like this here about New York and the daughters of Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, which ultimately were proved to be forged documents? And he never had the decency to apologise for it. That way he is accustomed to bring many forged things here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Unfortunately, we are living in a mountain of misfortunes . . .

SHRI ABID ALI : Too much.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : We are sinking in a sea of misfortune, shall I say? Yet we do not have the misfortune of having Mr. Abid Ali as the new Finance Minister of the country. Enough, Mr. Morarji Desai is enough.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABID ALI : But my party is there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : All right. Then tell Mr. Morarji Desai, your partyman, to come and tell us that it is a forged document. Why are you getting up, I cannot understand.

SHRI ABID ALI : You are accustomed to produce forged documents here.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Therefore; as I was saying, there is a Cabinet Government but hardly it exists. It is governed by the Secretaries in which two dominant Ministries are there, the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry, and the Prime Minister is trying to preside over it taking advantage of all the contradictions. But that is not how Cabinet Governments function. The Prime Minister of a Cabinet is supposed to be the pivot of all functions. That is what I say. Read Jennings' book on Cabinet Government and you will see the importance that is given to the Prime Minister. Neither they will give authority to her, nor will she exercise her authority. Madam Deputy Chairman, we are in the midst of an utter confusion. Bankruptcy is writ large everywhere, to which I have given expression. I wish you were present; you would have heard some of the examples that I gave. Before I sit down let me say this. The annual Budget is coming. They will produce some Budget. Some Secretary will write something; the President will read it out. Previously Mr. Nehru used to write it.

SHRI ABID ALI : Not a Secretary; a Section Officer will write it originally, even a clerk earlier.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Now I stand corrected. The trouble is many of your Ministers are no more qualified than clerks; some of the clerks are better qualified.

SHRI ABID ALI : You are not fit anyway.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : So I have made out all these things. We are closing this session and the session will be assessed as one in which the Opposition upheld the interests of the nation and the masses, and the Government betrayed its bankruptcy all along the line.

SHRI ABID ALI : With unlucky thirteen votes. Remember that; only thirteen.

श्री आर० पी० खंतान (बिहार) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो विनियोग विधेयक रखा गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विनियोग विधेयक में कपड़े की कुछ

मिलों के बारे में यह बताया गया है कि उनकी व्यवस्था खराब हो गई थी इसलिये उनके लिये कुछ धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इतना करने के बावजूद भी अभी बहुत सी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। करीब 12 महीने पहले इसके लिये एक कारपोरेशन भी बना था और उस कारपोरेशन ने अभी तक कुछ कार्रवाई शुरू नहीं की है। जो अभी मिलें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं उनके कारण करीब 80 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। फाइनेस की कमी की वजह से कुछ मिलें बन्द हुई हैं और बैंक वाले यह कहते हैं कि ये क्रेडिटवर्दी नहीं हैं। इसलिये फाइनेस की मदद करने के लिये वे तैयार नहीं हैं। वे क्रेडिटवर्दी उन्हीं को मानती हैं जिन के पास पैसे हैं। अगर यही रवैया रहा तो जो मिलें पैसा न मिलने के कारण बन्द हो रही हैं वे चालू नहीं हो सकेंगी। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बैंको से यह कहा जाय कि उन मिलों को फाइनेशियल मदद दी जाय जिस से वे मुचारूप से चल सकें।

दूसरे में मंत्री जी का ध्यान माइका के एक्सपोर्ट की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। तीन चार वर्ष पहले माइका की प्राइस फिक्स-अप की गई थी। इन तीन चार वर्षों में उसका कान्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ा गया है जिस की वजह से उसके एक्सपोर्ट में कमी आ रही है और जो छोटे-छोटे माइका का काम करने वाले हैं उनका कारोबार बन्द हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब डिवैल्यूएशन हुआ था उस समय जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी 40 पर सेट लगाई गई थी उसको अगर घटा कर के उसके दाम कुछ बढ़ा दें तो हमारा माल भी एक्सपोर्ट होता रहेगा और यहाँ के लोगो को भी कुछ मुविधा होगी। इससे अभी जो माल नेपाल के जरिये से जा रहा है वह भी बन्द हो जायगा।

हमारा चाय का एक्सपोर्ट भी कम होता जा रहा है। आज ही पेपर में यह निकला है

कि चाय की भी यूनिट वैल्यू घट गई है। जब से लास्ट ईयर 14 पर सेट डिवैल्यूएशन लंदन वालों का हुआ है तब से हमारे एक्सपोर्ट के दामों में कमी आ गई और यहाँ के बहुत से चाय के गार्डन बंद होते जा रहे हैं। कछार में और दुवर्स में खास कर के इसकी वजह से और दामों का कमी की वजह से दस चाय के गार्डन बन्द हो गये हैं। इसके लिये एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम की जाय या किसी तरह का कोई उपाय किया जाय जिस से ये गार्डन चालू हों और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसके बारे में ध्यान देंगे।

दार्जिलिंग में अभी थोड़े दिन पहले प्लड आया था जिस के कारण वहाँ की चाय की खेती में बड़ा नुकसान हुआ और बहुत सी जमीनें नष्ट हो गईं। उसके लिये फिर से प्लान्टेशन करने के लिये सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिये। वहाँ कुछ फैक्ट्रियाँ बगैरह भी नष्ट हो गई हैं और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत दिनों से बात हो रही है लेकिन अभी तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है। इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को कुछ बतलाना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे यहाँ एक्सपोर्ट तो कुछ बढ़ा है लेकिन जितना बढ़ना चाहिये उतना नहीं बढ़ रहा है। उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे यहाँ क्राप कमती हुई जिस के कारण हमारे प्राइसेज ऊँचे होना चले जा रहे हैं जिस से पाकिस्तान वालों को फायदा हो रहा है। आज जूट का जो एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है उसने पाकिस्तान ज्यादा पैसे ले रहा है और उसने उसको ही ज्यादा फायदा हो रहा है। दूसरे सिथेटिक जो अमरिका में चालू हो गया है उसकी वजह से भी अगर ज्यादा प्राइस को उचा रखा गया तो जिस तरह से सेकिंग का बिजनेस चला गया उसी तरह से हेसियन जो एक्सपोर्ट होती है वे भी बन्द हो जायेंगी। इस लिये इस ओर पहले से ही ध्यान दे कर इसकी दवा करनी चाहिये जिस से हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम न होने पाये।

[श्री आर० पी० खैतान]

साउथ में आपके ट्रिस्ट प्रोग्राम के लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां मदुराई आदि जगहों में जो बड़े-बड़े मंदिर हैं वहां अगर ट्रिस्ट्स के लिये कोई प्रोग्राम चालू किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां काफी ट्रिस्ट्स जायेंगे। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में वहां कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

यह कह कर मैं फिर इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi) : Madam Deputy Chairman, while this Appropriation Bill is before us and while it partly refers to the capital outlay in Union Territories, I wish to make some observations about the attitude of the Union Government and if I may say so of the Planning Commission towards the needs of the most important, at least from one point of view, of the Union Territories, that is, Delhi. Since I happen to belong to Delhi and I am connected with the Party which runs the administration of Delhi I know certain things to my surprise and utter disappointment in this regard. When the Draft plans were drawn up by the various States the Delhi Administration also was asked to draw up its Plan. It drew up a Plan of Rs. 405 crores and now the Planning Commission is telling us that the amount allocated to us in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan which was Rs. 155 crores is the ceiling beyond which it is not possible or them to go. Even if we look at it from a straight angle or at this straight level, at that time when the Draft Plan was drawn up the position of Delhi was that it was 100 per cent liability for the Centre. Whatever amount was needed had to be contributed by the Central Government. Since then things have improved and the improvement has been to this extent that what was a deficit to the tune of Rs. 40 crores has now been made as an improvement to the tune of something like Rs. 60 crores. That is the extent of the improvement brought about by the present Administration in Delhi. If not Rs. 60 crores, Rs. 50 crores have been accepted by the Planning Commission as something which is directly due to the efforts of the people in charge of the affairs here. And how has this been done; by economy, by improving collections, by plugging leakage, by stopping corruption and by other such healthy measures. I remember one instance. In the liquor shop auctions previously, the

liquor shops in Delhi were auctioned or sold out at a value of something like Rs. 32 lakhs and when the Jana Sangh came to shoulder the responsibility of the Delhi Administration, for the first time they were auctioned without doing anything to increase even a drop of liquor for something like Rs. 74 lakhs. Now this improvement was possible because we took proper care, we took pains to see that nobody had a finger in the pie, that nobody had any sort of alliance with the bidders and that no official took any illegal gratification in this regard. Through such and other measures the improvements that have been brought about in the revenues of Delhi are not only being neglected but actually the position is that Delhi is being penalised for whatever has been done. At present the situation is that all the other Union Territories are in deficit and the hon. Minister considers them to be Centre's responsibility. Since Delhi has improved its affairs there should be something to recognise this fact and there should be some incentive to the people in charge to bring about further improvement, further economy and further addition to the revenues. If whatever they save is taken away by the Centre and only whatever was to be given originally is to be continued to be given it is not only unfair but it would be merely placing a premium on inefficiency and corruption. Even if no other thing is to be taken into account, I would say that the Central Government gets certain revenues from Delhi and at least that should be taken into account but that is not done at all. For example there are funds of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme to the extent of Rs. 9 crores; there are small savings to the extent of Rs. 2 crores and there is a sum of Rs. 1 crore which the Central Government gets as lease money. Over and above all these there is what is known as Conversion charges which the Central Government gets for converting residential areas into commercial areas. The conversion charges in respect of Curzon Road areas alone are placed at Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 crores. When the refugee colonies even in areas like Ajmal Khan Road are converted for commercial purposes there will be a good deal of conversion charges accruing which will all go into the pockets of the Central Government. The Central Government takes away all this money but the responsibility of providing the services and other facilities remains with the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. I cannot find a better example of 'Heads I win, tails you lose'



than this. Whatever money is there, it goes in'to the pockets of the Centre and the Centre comes and says that it cannot give anything more than what had originally been mentioned.

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN :** How much do you get from the Centre?

**DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :** I am telling you that whatever may be the position, the Centre has told us that Rs. 155 crores would be given for all the requirements of Delhi during the Fourth Plan period. This was the amount which was provided roughly in the Draft of the Fourth Plan itself. So no consideration is being given for the improvements that have been brought about, for the improved collections and what is worse, for the peculiar needs of Delhi. Delhi happens to be, as hon. Members are aware, the mirror of whatever conditions prevail in India. The other day a small question was asked and it led to a discussion about the situation in the Willingdon Hospital. Hon. Members complained they have to wait there for long periods to get medical attention. Now, what is the position? The position is that the requirements of Delhi have been increasing at a fantastic speed. The population has been increasing in Delhi at a much higher rate than anywhere else in India. While the population of Calcutta has risen during the last three decades by 140 per cent, Madras by 145 per cent, Bombay by 227 per cent, Delhi has increased by 328 per cent. And since 1961 the population of Delhi has increased by 50 per cent and this much of increase is to be found nowhere in any State in India except in Delhi. Now when Delhi expands like this what are we to do? Therefore there was a proposal and the Master Plan provided for certain satellite ring towns to be developed around Delhi and what we know of it is that it has not made any progress. Nobody seems to be co-operating in this regard. So we have to accept the position of Delhi as it is. More and more people are flocking to Delhi. Delhi is like that; it has a lure. And when people come here you have to provide certain facilities to them. What are the facilities that we provide? There was discussion here as I said, about the state of affairs in Willingdon Hospital. At present there are seven General Hospitals in Delhi and the norms laid down by the Master Plan—it was not drawn up by any Opposition parties, it was drawn up officially—was that there should a 600-bed hospital

for every 1.25 lakhs of persons. If that norm were to be applied Delhi should have some 30 General Hospitals whereas we have got just seven. When we have seven hospitals when we need thirty the consequence would be as obvious to anyone as anything can be. In this situation what is the Planning Commission or what is the Central Government going to do? The Delhi Administration proposed some sort of development for Delhi's health services. The proposed cost was Rs. 3391.6 lakhs and it has been brought down—I would like hon. Members and you, Madam Deputy Chairman, to listen to this with some interest—by the working group has pulled it down to Rs. 116 lakhs. From 3391 lakhs the working group has pulled it down to 116 lakhs. We took an opportunity to meet Dr. Gadgil of the Planning Commission to discuss this and what he said was even more revealing. He said the working group had given fantastic estimates and that they are not going to have any relation to the real allocations. So even this amount of Rs. 116 lakhs is likely to be further slashed. Now what will happen to the affairs of Delhi and to the hospitals of Delhi where some of our hon. Members also have occasion to go when they have some illness unfortunately? What the state of affairs will be there, we can easily guess.

This is one example. Another example I would like to give in this regard is in the matter of housing. Housing is something which is not a luxury. Everybody requires some sort of a shelter. If you do not provide a shelter he will go and sit on the roadside, he will sit on the pavement and a slum will come up. And the slums that we have in Delhi are the things that foreigners or outsiders would like to go and look at. When foreigners come they just do not remain in the Asoka Hotel; they do not remain admiring the revolving door that we are building there. People from outside go in'to the slums and the dirty colonies of Delhi. Now, what impression they will carry, when they look at the housing conditions of Delhi, is something which is easy to guess. Now, the administration had planned something like Rs. 6771 lakhs for improving the housing conditions and it has been brought down to Rs. 1016 lakhs, to something less than one-sixth. This is the Working Group's estimate. What actually turns out is anybody's guess. What I am suggesting is that if this city remains as it is, we are heading for a

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir]

crisis. Instead of there being any slum clearance in Delhi, it will become one big slum where there will be no provision for health, no provision for water and where the roads will be in a hopelessly dilapidated condition. All provisions for building overbridges, for building subways, for permitting people to cross the roads where the traffic is tremendous, all through the day, had to be shelved, because no money is available. For money being made available, the Planning Commission says that its hands are tied. They say that it is for the Finance Ministry to give it. We have no leeway, we have no possibility of taking something from one and of giving it to another. Now, Delhi does not get anything. We had a pretty long discussion on the affairs of Calcutta. Anybody who heard it was very much impressed and very much pained to hear the difficulties and the poor conditions in which the people of Calcutta are living. But I would like to submit that the conditions of the people of Delhi are no better. We are unable to solve the problems of a city where the President lives, where the Prime Minister lives, where the whole set of Cabinet Ministers is there and where this hon. House and the other House are sitting for many months in a year. If the condition of Delhi, which is the capital of India, remains so poor and so pitiable as it is, well, one can imagine what will happen to the other parts of the country. Today it so happens that the people in power in Delhi belong to a party which is not the official party at the Centre. Such things are possible and we have to take them in their stride. Next time we may have just the opposite of it. In that case, are we not going to build up proper conventions and healthy precedents which should be followed by all parties, whichever party may come into power? This is the question which I would like the hon. Minister to ask himself. What I say is that Delhi needs to be given proper treatment. It should not be treated in a stepmotherly fashion as it is being treated at present. This is all that I have to say on this Bill.

SHRI B.T. KEMPHRAJ (Mysore) : Madam, while supporting this Appropriation Bill, I want to say that one of the hon. Members from the Opposition said that it is a misappropriation Bill. While making statements and comments, it is necessary to think for a while that the amount that is sought by the Government—it has already been passed by Lok Sabha and it

has to be passed by this House—is not misappropriation, but appropriation. Unless these amounts are sanctioned, how is the Government to run? Again he mentioned that on the schemes and projects, which the Government have taken up, the amounts need not be spent. It is necessary for us to understand whether for the progress of the country such schemes and projects are essential or not. Projects and schemes are meant for the development and progress of the country. Unless there are schemes and development projects, the economic development of the country will stagnate. Why should America spend millions of dollars on space research and on astral orbit? It is for the development of the country and hence it is necessary.

The hon. Member, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, a versatile genius in parliamentary affairs and practices, in his own tone, made sarcastic comments on the tour of the Prime Minister. He said that Rs. 2 lakhs have been spent on this tour. From where does he get the figure and what is the authentic record to make such a baseless and unfounded statement on the floor of this House? He takes this to be an election platform from where he can see that such sarcastic criticisms may be published in the papers. Thereby he may try to dupe the public and get support to his party. He is labouring in a dreamland. It is not possible to hoodwink the public at large. There must be truth, according to which we have to base our argument. He being a veteran parliamentarian should know that for whatever statement he makes at least he should have sufficient ground and sufficient authority to base his argument. He said, 8,000 police people, it seems have had to be invited or called up to give security to the Prime Minister. Who can make this baseless statement? But he is not present here. Anyhow, I have to make this statement. He asked : Where was the necessity to call 8,000 police people to give security to the Prime Minister? Every Prime Minister as the leader of the ruling party, even as the Members of the Opposition, has to go for doing propaganda. Because the Prime Minister goes on official duty, she is not prevented from addressing a public meeting. A mammoth gathering, lakhs and lakhs of people attend such public meetings. What does it mean? Does it mean that she is having security at the Government's expense or is it otherwise? It can be seen by the people who attend such large meetings. Therefore, the allegation made by

the hon Member, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, is un'enable and it is not at all encouraging for the development of a democratic form of Government.

Among the items for which amounts have been demanded there is item No 3, i.e. Commerce, where it is suggested that there is an increase of profit in the export. Here I want to make one suggestion. Whenever the goods have to be exported to foreign countries, our goods must be in a position to be sold at a somewhat lesser price than the price of the goods of foreign countries. The tactics in export lie in the method of fixing the price. While we send out goods for export, it is not correct to impose more export taxes. Thereby our goods would not be sold in foreign markets. They will be sold inside the country. Therefore, it is necessary in the interest of exports to see that the export duty, as far as possible, is lessened. It is interesting to note that our Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister is complaining about foreign exchange. A formula has to be found out in order to bring 4 P. M. foreign exchange to our country.

Gold is the international metal which has got its intrinsic value of foreign exchange. Nothing prevents the Government from buying some quantity of gold from the foreign countries and making it available to be sold in our market, so that the value or the admiration that is attached to the gold can be removed. When the value of the gold is reduced, then there will be no difficulty for foreign exchange in our country.

Thirdly, about the food policy which the Government is following through the Food Corporation, it is the Food Corporation which buys the foodgrains from the producer and again it sells the foodgrains through the societies or the depots. Here the policy that is followed by the Government is dual. In this dual policy there is fluctuation of prices between the open market and the prices in the fair price shops. Therefore, it is essential to stabilise the prices of foodgrains. The middlemen have to be eliminated. Unless the middlemen are eliminated from dealing with these foodgrains, food prices will not be standardised. Therefore it is necessary, in order to bring down the prices of foodgrains that the middlemen have to be eliminated and the food prices must be brought down as far as possible in order to avoid the strikes, in order to avoid the dissatisfaction in the society and in all classes of people. Any person can tolerate any blow given

on any part of the body, but if a blow is given on the stomach, then the man or the individual becomes angry and his spirit will be aroused. Therefore, it is essential that the prices of foodgrains should as far as possible be brought down in the interests of the people at large.

Again, Madam, regarding aviation and tourism, it is a well thought-out plan that tourism and aviation have to be improved. It is a happy affair that Srinagar has been chosen as one of the centres. Kashmir being the Switzer land of India, many foreigners will be coming there often, whereby foreign exchange can be earned. Similarly, it is necessary that tourist bungalows and other amenities should be made available as in most of the other countries. As you are aware, in Southern India there are very huge temples and old monuments. These old monuments and temples can attract foreigners in large numbers and again there is no guide book of India to show all its important places of interest to make it attractive for the foreigners. If foreigners come, they have to depend on some of the guide books of America or some other foreign country. I suggest in this connection that a guide book showing all important places and the important temples and other cities may be published so that it may be useful to the foreigners, where by we can enhance our foreign exchange, for which the Finance Minister is very eager. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN · Shri Lokanath Misra

(Interruption)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Madam Deputy Chairman, on a non-controversial thing I want to speak since I did not speak at all. Madam on a Bill that took about 26 hours, we spoke for about 15 minutes, and for the Government Whip to object to my getting up . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why should you mind when the Chau has called you.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Madam it is a pity that the leader of the Communist Party should have cast aspersions on our advice regarding planning during his speech. I thought he had left those Communist jargons to his followers, but it is a pity that he also went on reiterating it on the floor of the House. He said that the Swatantra Party wanted the Plans to be one-year Plans and it had come to it. If

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

it has come to it, he must give the credit to our party that our economic forecast has come true. I would appreciate if the Government also gave that credit to the Swatantra Party for such a clear vision about the matter. I know that the Congress Party's vision has been blurred so far as economic matters are concerned. (*Interruption*) Mr. Chandra Shekhar, I think, appreciates it much better than Mr. Yajee because of his developed mind. Therefore, I am not at all surprised when the Congress Party gets into a mess and gropes in the dark. When there is any advice, right or wrong, from the Communist or Leftist side, one of those is picked up, and it is to the detriment of the country. That is the tragedy of the country. Therefore, I would appreciate it very much if Mr. Bhupesh Gupta along with his friends in the Congress Party start appreciating that at least one of the parties in India had this political foresight, I am sorry, the economic foresight, to tell in advance that you are going the wrong way. They had believed so much in nationalisation. The nationalised industries did not pay.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are going backward.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : That was supposed to be one of the sources from which they expected resources, and plenty of it. Since it did not pay, almost everything has now come to a halt. They depended too much on foreign assurances, foreign loans, foreign aids, and on internal resources from the nationalised industries. All these have failed them. Therefore, it has come to a one year Plan, and ultimately they would have to abandon their Plan, it appears.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar) : You are living in a fool's paradise.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Fools are those who have indulged in their own paradise all these twentyone years.

One of the items that has been brought to my notice today is that Government is negotiating with the firm Cooper Allen for its being taken over at a cost of Re. 1. This particular section of the industry is a losing concern. It has been losing from the beginning, it seems. The B. I. C. earns a lot of profit, but since this B.I.C. was not allowed to close down Cooper Allen—because that would lead to a lot of complications, to unemployment and so many other things, it was made to run, and having made them to run it for a long time—

now Government has ultimately decided to take it over. Because it is only a losing concern, the Government is willing to take it over for Re. 1. It might look very attractive that they are purchasing a huge concern at Re. 1. But whom would it benefit? It does not benefit anybody. Who would be in charge of it? The man who is going to be in charge of it, I am told, is one Mr. Himmatsingh. Mr. Himmatsingh was the Managing Director, I am told, of the Ashoka Hotel. Simultaneously he is placed in charge of this also. Persons who have absolutely no idea about these industries, only because of their proximity or their being favourites of one of the Ministers who is in charge of these things—should that be the criterion for putting them in charge of these concerns? National money is going to waste because some of the favourites were suitably posted and stationed. I brought to the notice of the House the other day that the Government has got into the habit of employing the Ministers who lost in the elections—the Deputy Ministers and the Ministers—and probably there is nobody now left who has not been employed. I thought that we had one in Orissa who was still unemployed, Mr. Bibudhendra Misra. He has been employed as the Managing Director of the Telephone Industries. Even if I scan through the whole list, I do not find even one Deputy Minister or Minister who was defeated in the last election who is still unemployed. He is employed either as Ambassador or as Managing Director or Chairman of one of the public undertakings. If you want the public undertakings to be manned only by defeated Ministers and discredited politicians, then how can we expect to get resources out of their profits? Can you ever do it? (*Interruptions*) I do not have any candidate. If I had any candidates, I would have been probably much ahead of you. They are in the front Benches. If I had a candidate, I would have got much ahead of you in the front Bench. I had no candidate, Madam, when such questions are put by the Congress Benches, I am always tempted to give at least a reply, and that takes away a lot of my time.

The other point that I wanted to mention is this—and it is very important politically—that in the other House, our great Mr. Chavan made an announcement during the discussion on Haryana that the advice tendered by a Chief Minister, even if his party is in a minority,

would be binding on the Governor even in regard to the dissolution of the Assembly. That is what he said in the course of the discussion on Haryana. And for a person of his experience—it appears; I do not know what is inside him, whether he is solid or liquid or it is all gas; but he looks solid at least—to say this is something ridiculous. On earlier occasions when the question arose in Bihar, when it arose in connection with Mr. Maha Maya Prasad and Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastry, when it arose in connection with the Mr. Lakshman Singh Gill, the contention of the Government was that a minority Chief Minister cannot advise the Governor regarding the dissolution of the Assembly. Even in the case of another of their own colleague in Madhya Pradesh—it was Mr. D. P. Misra—it was honoured.

AN HON. MEMBER : Then it did not suit them.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : When it does not suit them they say one thing and when it is convenient to them, they say another thing. I never expected this from the Home Minister. And only because Mr. Chavan is the Home Minister he can make such an irresponsible statement. *(Interruptions)* This is called dynamism by the so-called progressives, the leopards.

In connection with civil aviation, I would urge upon the Government to consider whether Bhubaneswar Airport or Aerodrome could not be made suitable for jet landing. They are making many other aerodromes suitable for jet landing. As you know, they are stretching the Begumpet Aerodrome much further. I do not know why, whether they want Air India's Boeings to land there. If they are making it ready for Jumbo jets, I do not have any objection to that. But I want Bhubaneswar Airport to be made suitable for jet landing. Bhubaneswar is the capital of Orissa and there is no other capital which has not got jet flights. So, I would, urge upon the Government to make provision for making it suitable for jet landing.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh) : At the very outset, I accept that Mr. Lokanath Misra is a very intelligent person. But I never credit him to be a very farsighted political person. I want to tell him that I can accept that his party has succeeded in putting planning to ransom; I can also concede that the vested

interests which the hon. Member represents have pressurised this Government also to put planning to ransom. If Mr. Misra takes pleasure in it, he can get the congratulations from me. But certainly he is not a farsighted statesman or politician. Persons like him in China were very much pleased to advise the Government of Chiang-Kai-Shek, and the ultimate result is known by history. The same fate is going to happen to the party to which the hon. Mr. Misra belongs and also to all those forces which want planning to be put a halt to. Mr. Misra surely, and his party, a few years back pleaded in this Parliament and outside that planning should be abandoned. It is a pity that the Government have not been able to force those elements out of picture and to go on with the planning. Now, Mr. Misra can pat himself. But then this is the gloomiest step for an economically backward country like India. At this stage, I shall only give a note of warning to the Government that in an under developed country like India where millions are starving, if priorities are not fixed, if the limited resources are not channelised in the proper direction, I do not know what is the hope for this parliamentary institution and what is the hope for the teeming millions of this country. Mr. Misra and his party may get satisfaction by representing the view-point of those who think that prosperity depends upon some big factories and upon the fortunes of some big business houses. But unfortunately, this is not what history has been teaching us from time immemorial. I shall advise my friend, Mr. Misra, that his influence should be exerted to urge upon the Government not to abandon planning but to go ahead more vigorously with the idea of planning. It is really a pity . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Planning from the bottom, not from the top.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Planning in a poor country means some sacrifice, some austerity and some limitation to ostentatious living. But unfortunately, the party to which Mr. Misra belongs does not believe in all these things. He may say that he does not rely upon foreign loans. But the whole philosophy of the Swatantra Party is nothing but to rely upon the monopolists of this country and outside this country. This is nothing but total reliance by a selected few in this country upon a big few outside this country.

What I want to impress is that it is very unfortunate that in spite of our Prime

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

Minister being the Chairman of the Planning Commission, this Government has failed to give any guide-lines and directions to the Planning Commission. I do not know whether it is right or wrong—what Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said this afternoon—that there was a scuffle between the Deputy Prime Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, that the whole idea of the Fourth Five Year Plan is dropped and that we have to go by an Annual Plan.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : I hope not.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : At this stage, Madam, I have to satisfy myself by requesting the Deputy to the Deputy Prime Minister that he should tell the Government of India—because he is the only person here through whom we can channelise our request to the hon. Shri Morarji Desai and Shrimati Indira Gandhi—that this tinkering with the planning, this tinkering with the very foundation of parliamentary democracy will finish all our economic growth. Madam Deputy Chairman, socialism is a far cry for this Government and to that extent I agree with Mr. Lokanath Misra that it is foolhardy to talk about socialism as long as this Government pursues such policies. Their professions today have nothing to do with realities. So I shall only give a note of warning that abandoning planning is nothing but sabotaging the whole Constitution of India and sabotaging the whole economic policies that were enshrined by this Parliament. It is a pity that the whims of individuals in the Government and the wishes of monopolists represented by Mr. Lokanath Misra outside have an overpowering influence upon the planning and upon the processes of economic development.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I want to mention another point, about the leader of Mr. Lokanath Misra. I feel pity for him that he has fallen in the very bad company of Mr. Rajagopalachari, the old statesman. He made certain predictions in 1942 as also before partition, and those predictions and advices, unfortunately, came true. It is a tragic incident of our history. Now only recently Mr. Rajagopalachari has advised that Kashmir should be put under the control of the three big powers, the U. K., the U.S.A. and the U. S. S. R. I request my friend, Mr. Misra, that more than the Congress Party and more than Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Morarji

Desai, his old leader is totally dependent upon foreign powers . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : That is not our Party's view. That may be his individual view.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : In that case, Madam Deputy Chairman, the ideals and ideas put forward by many people who claim to be V.I.Ps or the High Command in the Government of India are not the ideas of the Government of India and the true ideals of the Congress Party are not represented by the people whom Mr. Lokanath has got in mind.

Madam, it is very unfortunate, and nothing can be more shameful than this suggestion of Mr. Rajagopalachari, this old statesman, with all admiration for him, I can only say that he has grown senile and the country should not pay any heed to him. He does not deserve even our condemnation. I am happy that the President of the Jammu and Kashmir Congress, Mr. Mir Kasim, has come out with a very strong statement.

But, Madam Deputy Chairman, sometimes I get apprehensive because of the indecision of the Government of India, because of the weak-kneed policies of the Government of India, and because of such utterances of Mr. Lokanath Misra that they are very far-sighted people. If the Government of India thinks that he and his leader statesman, Mr. Rajagopalachari, are far-sighted people in this country, I am afraid the day is not very far when we will hand over the whole of Kashmir to these three big powers. Therefore, this idea should be condemned and nipped in the bud.

In the end I shall request my friend, Mr. Lokanath Misra, not to condemn people who have done some good work. He referred to the B. I. C. I do not want to go into detail because I know a little more in details. But I can surely say that Mr. Himmat Singh has done a unique service by bringing before the Government of India and before the country certain malpractices that were being resorted to in the B. I. C.

In the end I have to make one appeal to my old jurist friends, Mr. B. K. P. Sinha, and Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, in reply to the point raised by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, the appointment of a person, high up in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, as an employee in one of the papers of Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla and his associates. Madam Deputy Chairman, news papers

should be above all these things. I can understand their autonomy, and I can understand freedom of expression. But unfortunately, the Hindustan Times is nothing but a bulletin of the Birlas. A person who was writing bulletins of the Prime Minister's House overnight becomes an employee of the Birlas to write their bulletins. I do not know whether legally it is right or not. I do not know whether there are any service rules for government employees prohibiting a government servant from taking up employment in a business house for two years after his retirement without the sanction of the Government. I do not know whether such a rule applies to this official. I have nothing against Mr. Verghese. But this creates a bad impression in the whole country and it becomes very difficult to discriminate where the influence of Birlas ends and where the influence of the Government of India begins. The line which is drawn by such appointments in both the sectors becomes very difficult to be drawn.

Lastly, Madam Deputy Chairman, my anguish and pain is that friends like Mr. Lokanath Misra just come out lashing upon us as Members of the Congress Party. They say here is a Government where the whole public sector has hopelessly failed, where the whole idea of socialism has failed. And, Madam, it is all because of lapses in higher quarters that we have to hear all these abuses against socialism, against the fundamental policies of the Party and the Government. Madam, I say if God is there somewhere in the Heavens—I do not know whether there is any God—let him save this country from the party of Mr. Lokanath Misra and his leader statesman like Mr. Rajagopalachari.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Krishan Kant, just ten minutes or even less because we have overstepped the time.

**SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) :** Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to refer only to two or three points. A point was mentioned by Mr. A. D. Mani regarding giving loan to the Janasatta and the Lokasatta, the Ahmedabad papers. The hon'ble Minister of Information and Broadcasting had made a statement here. Then the whole matter was referred to the Press Council. The Press Council advised that the money should not be given to them by the Government directly. I agree with the principle that money should not be given to any newspaper

directly by the Government because we do not want the Government to influence the Press. On the other hand, the question has also to be seen from the angle that the monopoly Press does not grow in this country very powerful. My friends, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Arjun Arora, mentioned about small monopoly and big monopoly. There seems to be some confusion somewhere. There has to be a demarcation line between monopolies and others. If we start discriminating between big monopoly and small monopoly where do we end? Then there may be district monopoly, State monopoly and all-India monopoly. Where does the whole thing end? So a demarcation line has to be drawn. I do not know whether by this time the papers in Ahmedabad have been taken over by the Goenkas or not because legally the Government of India cannot come in their way. But what I feel is that by this action monopoly will be indirectly growing because the Government cannot stop newsprint to them as long as they are publishing the papers daily. So indirectly the advice given by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Arjun Arora has led to the increase of monopoly.

Madam, there seems to be some confusion somewhere. May I request the Government that as desired by Members sometime back the Government of India should form a small committee to look into this question of monopoly. The Press Council cannot do it. On the suggestion of some Members, as I said, the Minister said that he would consult the Press Advisory Committee. Let the Minister consult it, form a Committee, go into the details of the whole thing and bring forward some proper criteria and a definition of monopoly in the Press and then take measures to stop that monopoly; otherwise what I am feeling is on account of this confusion this whole thing will go on merrily as it is. We will be confused in our mind and the Press will go slowly into the hands of monopoly and finish.

I will briefly refer about planning. Madam, you remember that in this very House when the question of the approach to the Fourth Plan, after six months of efforts, was raised in the House, the whole House unitedly asked the Government to provide an opportunity to the House to discuss it on the floor of the House before the N.D.C. took some final decision about it. Madam, our fears have come true. The whole approach to the Fourth Plan has not been discussed in this House. The whole Par-

[Shri Kishan Kant]

liament would like to know what it is. All our planning, all our Budget, all our financial institutions, all our industries, all our iron and steel industry are working on the basis of the Fourth Plan. I do not know. Is all our planning coming to a complete failure? I think Mr. Lokanath Misra has more voice than the whole House put together. It seems that planning is going to dogs and the dream of a welfare State and socialism in the country will have to be abandoned. Madam, planning is being resorted to even by the Government in the Great Britain. In France they are doing it. But we are lagging behind. All things are there, but planning is not there. How are we going to meet our problems? Unless planning is put on a sound footing, I am sure we will be going back politically, economically and financially.

Thirdly, the point raised by Mr. Chandra Shekhar is a very serious one. The prophet of doom, Mr. Rajagopalachari, has come out with his proposal. I think he is a prophet of doom because he was the prophet of partition. After Pakistan attacked Kashmir in 1965, even persons like Jaya Prakash Narayan said that after that attack, Pakistan had no *locus standi*. When Sheikh Abdullah justified the attack of Pakistan on Kashmir saying that they are equally interested. I asked the Prime Minister here to say categorically the position of the Government of India, whether Pakistan has got any *locus standi* in Kashmir. The Prime Minister said "There is no question about it. Our stand is clear. Pakistan has no *locus standi*". Now Mr. Rajagopalachari has come out with this proposal. Our friend Mr. Misra said that this does not represent the policy of the Swatantra Party and he said Rajaji is separate from the Swatantra Party as far as this matter is concerned. May I ask whether he and other office-bearers of the Swatantra Party will say categorically that what Rajaji has said does not represent the policy of the Swatantra Party and oppose it categorically? Rajaji is a prophet of doom and he will create confusion not only here but also among the brave people of Kashmir who fought against Pakistan tooth and nail and kept their freedom alive in 1948 and 1965. Madam, the Deputy Finance Minister is not listening. He is talking to the Deputy Chief Whip. Madam, valid points have been raised and even the Leader of the House is not present. I will not like to go further on this. I want the Government to reply to all these points that have been raised.

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्यो ने एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल न० 5 से सम्बन्धित बातें तथा और बहुत सारी बातें यहाँ पर कही। मैं उन सब बानों का, जिनके बारे में सदन में अनेक बार चर्चा हो चुकी है, जिक्र करके सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन कुछ मूलभूत बातें यहाँ उठाई गई हैं जिनके बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना उचित समझता हूँ।

आदरणीय डा० मंगलादेवी तलवार और श्री खैतान साहब ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि राजस्थान के अन्दर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ अकाल भी पड़ा और बाढ़ भी आई। खैतान साहब ने खास तौर से उनर बगाल की बाढ़ का जिक्र यहाँ पर किया और इस बात का जिक्र किया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को जितनी सहायता देनी चाहिए थी नहीं दी। माननीया, मैं सदन से इतना ही निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि बगाल के लिए फाइनेंस कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की थी उससे ज्यादा जाकर हमने मदद दी है। मैं थोड़ा निवेदन इस सम्बन्ध में यह करना चाहूँगा कि जुलाई और अगस्त में जो वहाँ पर बाढ़ आई थी उस समय हमने एक सेन्ट्रल एक्सपर्ट टीम वहाँ भेजी थी, उसने सिफारिश की कि लगभग 10 करोड़ 17 लाख रुपए वहाँ सहायता के रूप में तुरत दिए जाने चाहिए। हमने इस बात का कोई इन्तजार नहीं किया कि वहाँ की सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, जैसे ही रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई, 6 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया हमने उस सरकार को एडवान्स कर दिया। वहाँ फिर दोबारा फ्लड आया, उससे बहुत जन और धन की हानि हुई, उसके बाद हमने फिर एक सेन्ट्रल टीम भेजी, उसने फिर रिपोर्ट दी और उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हमने 12 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपया बगाल सरकार को देना स्वीकृत किया। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर बगाल को जो हमने मदद स्वीकृत की है उसके बारे में मैंने दोनों फिगर्स आपके सामने रख दी 10 करोड़ 17 लाख की और 12 करोड़ 56 लाख की।



इसी तरह से राजस्थान के अन्दर जो सूखा पड़ा उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों के लिए हमने 9 करोड़ रुपया देने का फैसला किया है। इसमें से कुछ रुपया हम एडवान्स कर चुके हैं और जैसे-जैसे राजस्थान सरकार मांगती जायेगी वैसे-वैसे देते जाएंगे। इसी तरह से बाढ़ के लिए 3 करोड़ 81 लाख रुपये राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर कर चुके हैं और इसमें से 2 करोड़ रुपया एडवान्स कर दिया है, बाकी जैसे-जैसे राजस्थान सरकार मांगेगी, दे देंगे। इस सदन में कई बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया गया लेकिन मुझे जवाब देने का इत्तफाक नहीं हुआ, कुल मिला कर जो फिगर है उस रकम की जो इस साल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज के लिए राज्य सरकारों के लिये स्वीकार की है वह है 85 करोड़ 72 लाख रुपए। इसमें से 36 करोड़ 13 लाख रुपया हम दे चुके हैं। अलग-अलग राज्यों की फिगर का जिक्र करना उचित नहीं, इसलिए इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी राज्य में सूखा पड़ा हो, अकाल पड़ा हो, बाढ़ आई हो या साइक्लोन आया हो ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा जहां हमने राज्य सरकार को पूरी मदद नहीं की। मैं सदन को यह आश्वासन भी देना चाहता हूँ कि पैसे के अभाव और अनाज के अभाव के कारण जिसकी चर्चा डा० मंगलादेवी तलवार ने की, किसी इन्सान को मरने नहीं दिया जायगा, यह हमारी पूरी कोशिश रहेगी।

उन्होंने कई ऐसी बातों का भी जिक्र किया जो इससे ताल्लुक नहीं रखतीं लेकिन फिर भी जो राज्य सरकार की अनाज के सम्बन्ध में मांग होती है उसको हम पूरा करते हैं। उन्होंने मांग की कि राशन की मात्रा 8 किलो पर मन्थ से बढ़ा कर 12 किलो कर दी जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार से कोई मांग आयेगी तो उस पर निश्चित रूप से विचार करेंगे। अभी तक विधिवत रूप से राज्य सरकार से ऐसी मांग नहीं आई है।

एक बात उन्होंने राजस्थान केनाल के बारे में कही। इसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी तरह से सजग और सचेत है। राजस्थान केनाल वास्तव में बहुत उपयोगी केनाल है जो न केवल हमारे अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाएगी बल्कि हमारी रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी उसका बहुत स्ट्रेटेजिक महत्व है। इसलिए हमने पूरी गति से काम चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कहा है। वैसे केन्द्र के निर्देशन में सारा काम होता है। माननीया सदस्या जानती हैं कि 54 करोड़ 7 लाख रुपए राजस्थान केनाल के लिए हम दे चुके हैं, इस साल भी 6 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया देने का फैसला किया है और अब तक 3 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपया हम राज्य सरकार को खर्च करने के लिए दे चुके हैं। जैसे-जैसे राज्य सरकार खर्च करती जाती है वैसे-वैसे हम देते जाते हैं। इसका एक केन्द्रीय बोर्ड भी बना हुआ है जिसमें राजस्थान सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी हैं। यह मामला पहले भी उठ चुका है, इसलिए इस वक्त मैंने इसके फिगरस दे दिए क्योंकि पहले जवाब नहीं दे सका था।

एक बात उन्होंने कही कि राज्य सरकारों को जो मदद दी जाती है वह कर्जों के रूप में दी जाती है, उसमें 75 प्रतिशत कर्जा और 25 प्रतिशत ग्रांट होती है। यह गलत है। वैसे तो कैलेमिटीज को मीट करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन जहां प्राकृतिक प्रकोप होता है उसके लिए 75 प्रतिशत की मदद केन्द्र से देते हैं और उस 75 प्रतिशत में से 50 प्रतिशत ग्रांट के रूप में होता है और केवल 25 प्रतिशत लोन के रूप में। अलग अलग मदों के लिए अलग अलग-इंस्टालमेंट लिया जाता है। व्याज के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कानून बना हुआ है, जैसा नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल तय करती है प्लानिंग कमीशन से मिल कर उसी के हिसाब से देते हैं, कोई नए कायदे-कानून तो नहीं बने हैं, जब बनेंगे तब माननीय सदस्यों और सदन को जानकारी देंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि राजस्थान केनाल के

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

कर्ज के साथ साथ उसके इंस्टालमेंट और व्याज हर साल बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। यह बात सही नहीं है। हमने 10वें साल से फर्स्ट इंस्टालमेंट लेना शुरू किया, 11 साल तक कोई इंस्टालमेंट नहीं लिया।

**डा० (श्रीमती) मंगलादेवी तलवार :** मैंने जो कर्ज की बात कही और इन्टरेस्ट की बात कही वह ज्यादातर सूखे से सम्बन्धित थी, राजस्थान केनाल से नहीं। मैंने सोचा यह बता दूं।

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** मैंने निवेदन किया कि अलग-अलग मदों के लिए अलग-अलग व्याज होता है और अलग-अलग मदों के लिए अलग-अलग इंस्टालमेंट लिए जाते हैं।

अब मैं माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ बातों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। आदरणीय डा. ह्याभाई जी ने कुछ एम० पी० के झगड़े की बात कह डाली। एम० पी० चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी के हों या विरोधी पार्टियों के उनके झगड़े में मैं नहीं पड़ना चाहता। इस बात को डा. ह्याभाई जी पार्टी का झगड़ा न बनाएं। दो एम० पी० का झगड़ा जनता में जाय यह बात भी अच्छी नहीं लगती है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि कम्युनिकेशन्स का महकमा सबसे खराब महकमा है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि देश की आजादी के 20 साल के अन्दर कम्युनिकेशन्स के महकमे ने जनता को राहत देने के लिए सबसे बड़ा काम किया है। कोई गांव ऐसा देखने को नहीं मिलेगा जहां पंचायत हेडक्वार्टर हो और वहां पोस्ट ऑफिस नहीं खोला गया हो। टेलीफोन की शिकायत हो सकती है, उसको मैं मान सकता हूं, लेकिन मांग दिनोदिन इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि कम्युनिकेशन्स का महकमा अपनी पूरी कोशिश करने के बाद भी उस मांग को पूरा नहीं कर पाता। लेकिन यह कहना कि सबसे ज्यादा खराब काम इस महकमे का है मैं समझता हूं ऐसा कहना उचित नहीं होगा। वे यूरोप और अमरीका से तुलना

करना चाहते हैं—उन्हें यूरोप और अमरीका की ज्यादा याद आती है—हम भी चाहते हैं कि उनके स्तर तक बढ़ें, हम उनसे भी ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहते हैं लेकिन, माननीया, जैसा आप जानती हैं, हमारे साधन सीमित हैं। मांगों का बढ़ते जाना और साधनों का सीमित होना यह हमारे रास्ते की रूकावट है। जैसे-जैसे साधन बढ़ते जाएंगे वैसे-वैसे उन मांगों की पूर्ति होती चली जायेगी। उन्होंने एक बात खास तौर से कही कि पब्लिसिटी मिनिस्टर्स की होती है। इसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। जब किसी मिनिस्टर ने कोई अच्छा काम किया तो उसकी पब्लिसिटी होती है। वह तो कहते नहीं हैं, अखबार वाले उसको कहते हैं। यह तो उनको देखना है कि उसको किस तरह से छापे।

**श्री डा. ह्याभाई व० पटेल :** विज्ञापन दे कर छपवाते हैं। अखबार वालों के छापने का मैंने नहीं कहा। मिनिस्टर लोगों के लिये विज्ञापन दिया गया है।

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** वह तो खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में उनका वक्तव्य था। अब अगर अखबार वालों ने उनका फोटो छाप दिया तो वह अखबार वालों ने छपा, उसके लिये श्री जगजीवन राम जी दोषी नहीं हैं।

**श्री डा. ह्याभाई व० पटेल :** आपके कहने से छापते हैं।

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** आपके कहने से ज्यादा छापते हैं। आप भाषण इसीलिये लो करते हैं कि उसकी पब्लिसिटी हो। ठीक है, होनी चाहिये। लेकिन यहां इस तरह से एक आलोचना करना उचित नहीं।

एक बात उन्होंने और कही और खास तौर से कही कि

The administration of Commerce and industry is in bad shape.

एक बात हम बराबर सुनते चले आ रहे हैं। यह बात कोई अच्छी शक्ल में नहीं है। यह

उनकी राय हो सकती है और उनकी जो राय हो उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है लेकिन मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि उनकी सरकार तो कभी बनने वाली ही है इसलिए मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि अब डाह्याभाई जी आलोचना की दृष्टि से ही कुछ कहने की बात को छोड़ दें और सरकार को सुझाव दें कि क्या-क्या उसे करना है, जो उनके अच्छे सुझाव होंगे उनको सरकार जरूर मानेगी।

अब माननीय पाटिल साहब ने औरंगाबाद एयरपोर्ट की बात कही। उसके लिये उन्होंने कहा कि औरंगाबाद में एयरपोर्ट बने। उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसे-जैसे साधन होंगे वैसे-वैसे एयरपोर्ट्स बनेंगे। लेकिन बेगमपेट एयरपोर्ट के बारे में कहा गया और उसके बारे में मिश्रा जी ने कहा कि बेगमपेट एयरपोर्ट को हम क्यों विकसित कर रहे हैं। ठीक है भुवनेश्वर एयरपोर्ट का भी विकास होगा लेकिन बेगम पेट एयरपोर्ट का विकास भी जरूर करना है। उसको करेंगे लेकिन बेगमपेट एयरपोर्ट जो है वह टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से बड़े महत्व का है, दक्षिण भारत में उसके होने के अलावा, वहां पर कई कारखाने सरकार के इस तरह के आ रहे हैं कि उस दृष्टि से भी उसका विकास आवश्यक है और बहुत से विदेशी लोग वहां जाते हैं, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि हैवी जेट्स वहां से चलें और इसलिए ही बेगमपेट एयरपोर्ट का विकास हो रहा है। लेकिन भुवनेश्वर और औरंगाबाद एयरपोर्ट को भी हम डेवलप नहीं करेंगे ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एयरपोर्ट हों, ज्यादा से ज्यादा हवाई अड्डे बनें और लोग एयर-माइंडेड हों। लेकिन जैसी कि अभी चर्चा की गई और चन्द्र शेखर जी ने भी कई बातें कहीं कि एक तरफ तो प्लानिंग का विरोध करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ प्लानिंग करने की बात करते हैं। एक तरफ प्लानिंग का विरोध और दूसरी तरफ प्लानिंग की बात, यह दोनों बातें समझ सकने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ।

अभी मणि साहब ने इन्फार्मेशन एंड ब्राड-कास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कहा। उसके सम्बन्ध में श्री कृष्णकान्त और श्री चन्द्र शेखर ने काफी खुलासा कर दिया है इसलिये उसमें मैं आपका समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

हां, खास तौर से डा० मंगलादेवी तलवार ने जोधपुर एयरपोर्ट के बारे में और कोटा एयरपोर्ट के बारे में कहा। हम उसको बराबर ध्यान में रखेंगे लेकिन इस बात को भूल नहीं जाना चाहिये कि जोधपुर एयरपोर्ट का विकास करने के लिये हमने तय किया था लेकिन पाकिस्तान के हमले की वजह से उसमें कुछ बाधा आ गई। वह पाकिस्तान के बाडर के बहुत नजदीक है इसलिए मिलिटरी प्वाइंट से भी उसको जरूर डेवलप करना है। यह भी है कि उसका डेवलपमेंट होगा तो सिविल वाले भी उसका उपयोग कर सकेंगे। वह चीज ध्यान में है।

अब, एक बात श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने कही। श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने तो बहुत सारी बातें कहीं वह तो बहुत बुर्जान हैं और इस सदन को बराबर चलाते रहने का जिम्मा लिये हुये हैं। मैं उनकी सलाह पर बराबर चलना चाहता हूँ, जो उनकी अच्छी सलाह होती है उसको मैं मानना चाहता हूँ, हमारे ऐसे जूनियर लोगों के लिये उनकी जो भी अच्छी सलाह हो उसको मानना ही होता है। जो अच्छी सलाह होती है उसको मैं मान लेता हूँ चाहे वह विरोधी दल के सदस्य हों लेकिन बातें उन्होंने ऐसी कही हैं जिन्हें मानने से मैं मजबूर हूँ। उन्होंने कोई सैद्धांतिक बात न कह कर और बातें कह दी। सब से बड़ा सवाल उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के टूर का उठाया। आप जानती हैं कि इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का हो उसे देश के दौरे करने पड़ते हैं, चुनाव के समय में भी करना पड़ता है और जब चुनाव नहीं होता है तब भी करना पड़ता है और यह बात आवश्यक हो जाती है कि जो इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री है, जो कि हेड आफ दि गवर्नमेंट है, उसकी सुरक्षा की जाय।

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

उसकी सुरक्षा की जानी चाहिये, हर कीमत पर की जानी चाहिये, चाहे उसमें गवर्नमेंट का कितना भी पैसा लगे और खास तौर पर ऐसे मौके पर जब कि इस देश के अन्दर ऐसे तत्व पनप रहे हैं जिनको कि असामाजिक कह सकते हैं, जिनको कि अराष्ट्रीय कह सकते हैं और जिनके ऊपर भरोसा करना बहुत मुश्किल है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में आवश्यक हो जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, चाहे वह कोई चुनाव के दौरे के लिये जाय या गैर-चुनाव के दौरे के लिये जाय, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा होनी चाहिये क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री आखिरकार प्रधान मंत्री हैं चाहे, वह चुनाव के दौरे पर रहें या गैर-चुनाव के दौरे पर रहें, चाहें राजधानी में रहे या राजधानी से बाहर रहे। इसलिये इन व्यक्तिगत मामलों को उठाना उचित नहीं है और इस तरह की बातें करने से उनके लिये भी चुनाव की स्थिति कोई अच्छी नहीं होती है। अगर समझा गया और भूपेश गुप्त जी चाहेंगे तो उत्तर प्रदेश में भी वह जायेंगी। हमको सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। तो भूपेश गुप्ता ने कहा कि उत्तर काशी के कुछ इलाकों में इनकी पार्टी के लोगों को नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। यह बात सही है। जो लोग देश के लिये खतरा पैदा करते हैं उनको कैसे जाने दिया जा सकता है। इस तरह का कायदा कानून इस माननीय सदन ने पास किया है और गवर्नमेंट को उसका पालन करना जरूरी है। उसका पालन करना सब के लिये जरूरी है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Rubbish, rubbish. We are a party, Madam. He is making a serious statement. We are a party recognised by the Election Commission. We are having an election with a symbol. And now are we considered to be a danger in U.P....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I have said "such anti-national elements" about individuals who are anti-national and anti-social.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : He has not said "your party". He said "anti-social elements".

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : ... (Interruptions)... the communist party is contesting from those constituencies.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I have said "anti-social and anti-national".

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : You are not anti-social. You are not anti-national.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : Mr. Gupta, you are not anti-social.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You have provoked me like that...

(Interruptions)

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : उन्होंने इस बात का भी जिक्र किया कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिये विशेष विमान क्यों जाता है। माननीया, जैसा कि उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि स्पेशल प्लेन का किराया, प्रधान मंत्री का किराया, कांग्रेस पार्टी देती है, सरकार नहीं देती है, इसलिये उनको बार-बार यह सवाल उठाना है तो उठायें लेकिन इसको साफ करना बहुत जरूरी था कि उसका किराया कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से दिया जाता है सरकार उसका खर्चा बर्दाश्त नहीं करती है। जहां तक किराये के खर्च का सवाल है वह सरकार नहीं करती है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When she is going for elections by plane, I understand that the AICC is paying her fare. Is the AICC paying for all the seats in that plane, for the salary of the pilot, the maintenance charges, etc.? Tell me how many seats are there ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why do you not listen to him?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I should like to know how many seats are there in the plane. Is the AICC paying for all the seats there? Madam, you were not here when I mentioned all about her speech in Kharagpur. Only on policemen one minute of her speech cost Rs. 10,000..

(Interruptions)

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** The Congress Party pays for that. I have said that. Whether the Congress Party pays for all the seats or not, so far as that question is concerned, I have said that the Congress Party pays it . . .

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** They spent Rs. 2 lakhs on policemen. You know they spent Rs. 2 lakhs on 8,000 policemen.

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** अब उन्होंने इस बात की चर्चा की कि प्रधान मंत्री जाकर के स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बातें करती हैं। वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बातें इसलिये करती हैं कि खिचड़ी पार्टियों ने, उनकी सरकार ने जिस तरह से सरकार को चलाया उससे, उस पर से जनता की आस्था उट गई है। उनका यह कहना कोई गलत नहीं है। भूपेश गुप्त जी ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा करती हैं लेकिन जब वह कही जाते हैं तो क्या वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का प्रचार नहीं करते ? फिर उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आनी चाहिये। अब जनता खुद देखती है कि जो पार्टी आई है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दे सकती है या नहीं दे सकती है। एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दे सके उसका होना बहुत आवश्यक है और हमारे माननीय श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने भी इस बात को बार-बार रिपीट किया है, अनेक बार इस बात को कहा है, इसलिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी उसी बात को देश की जनता के समक्ष रखती हैं कि यह जनता के हित में है, देश के विकास के हित में है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बने, अब वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की बने या किस की बने, यह फैसला तो जनता कर देगी।

अब उन्होंने एक दूसरी बात का और जिक्र किया कि there is only one planning and that is family planning. फेमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में तो मैं कुछ कहता नहीं इसलिये कि वे अविवाहित हैं लेकिन इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि चाहे वह हो, चाहे लोकनाथ मिश्र जी हों या श्री डा. ह्या-साई पटेल साहब हों या दूसरे लोग हों, जब

प्लानिंग की चर्चा होती है तो हमें ऐसा महसूस होता है . . .

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Madam, regarding the family planning . . .

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Why do you not allow him to finish? You spoke for over half an hour.

(Interruptions)

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** मैंने निवेदन किया कि जब प्लानिंग की चर्चा वह करते हैं तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह वस्तुस्थिति को देखते नहीं हैं। आम तौर पर हम लोग जो देहातों के अन्दर जाते हैं वहाँ देखते हैं कि आज गरीबों को बिजली मिलती है देहातों में जा कर देखते हैं कि खेतों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, जिन्होंने सड़क देखी नहीं थी वह सड़कों पर चलते हैं, जो स्कूल नहीं जा सकते थे वह स्कूल जाते हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि तरह-तरह की सुविधायें लोगों को प्राप्त हैं। जहाँ चिकित्सालयों की सुविधा नहीं थी वहाँ उनके लिये चिकित्सालय की सुविधा प्राप्त है। और यह सब हुआ है हमारी योजनाओं के चलते चलते। इसलिये इनकी बातों से हमें ऐसा महसूस होता है कि जो ये सारी सुविधायें पहले नहीं मिलती थी, वह आज जो मिल रही हैं उससे गरीब जनता को महलम रखना चाहते हैं, वही लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं जो कि ऐसा चाहते होंगे। लेकिन सरकार ने जो फैसला किया है वह सोच समझ कर किया है और आज देश ने योजनाओं से तरक्की की है। पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना हमने बनाई और हमने देखा कि उसमें जनता ने सहयोग दिया, उसकी वजह से हमने देखा कि देश की काफी तरक्की हुई, उसकी वजह से हमने देखा कि इस देश की 76 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आमदनी बढ़ी, इस देश की 27 प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत आमदनी बढ़ी और इसलिये हमने सरकार के फैसले को पुनः इडोस किया है कि हम पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते रहेंगे। यह देश के और जनता के हक में है और जो लोग

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

गरीब लोगों की भी भलाई नहीं चाहते वही इसका विरोध करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं और ज्यादा निवेदन नहीं करना चाहता।

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Where is the Fourth Five Year Plan? Can I get the address of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** It is in the process.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Is it in the process?

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** It will be introduced in this House in due course. It will be discussed here in due course.

**SHRI KRISHAN KANT :** You have promised that it would be discussed in this House.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** वह आ रहा है। It is in the process. इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने प्रेस अटैची के बारे में चर्चा की।

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** The Fourth Five Year Plan has been enjoying, as I said, gazetted holiday for three years and it seems now you have extended the holiday indefinitely.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** All right, you consider it like that.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, let him finish it. I do not want this running commentary.

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** माननीया, इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने कोई एक चर्चा कांति देसाई की भी कर दी। मुझे पता नहीं, यह कौन सी बीमारी है कांति और भ्रांति की। यह सवाल पिछले सेशन में भी आया। इस पर मैं माननीय सदन का समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता। कांति नाम की जो बीमारी लगी हुई है उसका कोई इलाज मेरे पास नहीं है।

अभी माननीय खैतान साहब ने कुछ तकरीर कीबहुत सी मिलों के बारे में। इस

बारे में इस सदन में एक बार नहीं, दो तीन बार चर्चाएं हो चुकी हैं और अब ज्यादा चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

डा० भाई महावीर ने दिल्ली के विकास के बारे में इतनी बड़ी स्पीच दे दी। मैं समझता हूँ दिल्ली के विकास की जिम्मेदारी जिनके ऊपर है उस बारे में मुझे कोई ऐसी योजना याद नहीं आती जब कि समय समय पर दिल्ली प्रशासन केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने आया हो और उसको हमने नामंजूर किया हो। इसलिये मैं महावीर जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह राज्य सरकार की आदत सी हो गई है जब कोई खराबी आती है, कहीं बाढ़ आई है सूखा पड़ा है या बेरोजगारी है, सबकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय शासन के ऊपर ढाली जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ हर एक को अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझना चाहिये। दिल्ली का प्रशासन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी माननीया सदस्य की पार्टी की है। जो शासन वह चला रहे हैं उसका जवाब जनता दे सकती है। जब चुनाव होगा तो जनता खुद जवाब देगी। हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी से हटना नहीं चाहते और केन्द्र को जितना देना चाहिये वह दे रहा है। जो अपना काम अच्छी तरह नहीं कर पा रहे उनका परदा डालना और केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आक्षेप करना अच्छा नहीं है केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार की अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करती है।

माननीया, इसके सिवाय और कोई बात नहीं है जिसका मैं जिक्र करूँ। मिश्र जी ने कुछ कहा था चुनाव में हारे हुए व्यक्तियों के बारे में। जब मिश्र जी मिनिस्टर बनेंगे और डिपुटी मिनिस्टर बनायेंगे, अगर इन्फिफाक से उनकी सरकार बनी, जिसकी आशा मुझे कभी नहीं आती है, तब हम देखेंगे। माननीया पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग में हमने केवल हारे हुए मिनिस्टर्स को लगाया हुआ है ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमने उसके लिये एक पैनल बनाया हुआ है और हम देखते हैं कि चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर

से हो या और कहीं से हो, अच्छे से अच्छे व्यक्तियों को रखा जाय। दो चार बार हमने इस संबंध में रिपोर्ट रखी है उससे पता चलेगा हमने कोई अच्छा व्यक्ति नहीं छोड़ा है। माननीया, अगर कोई अच्छा व्यक्ति उनमें आता चाहता है तो हम उसको नहीं छोड़ते हैं।

हरियाणा के विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के अंदर बहुत अच्छी सरकार शासन चला रही है और जनता खुश है। विरोधी दलों को वहाँ सरकार बनाने का मौका नहीं मिला इसलिये हरियाणा की सरकार का प्रश्न बार बार ले आते हैं। राज्यपाल को जो कदम अच्छा लगा वह उन्होंने उठाया और उनकी जो राय हमारे पास आई वैसा हमने किया। हरियाणा की वर्तमान सरकार के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि आज हरियाणा की जनता कहती है कि हरियाणा में आज जो सरकार चल रही है वह अच्छी चल रही है, वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर अच्छे हैं, यंग है, काम करने वाले हैं, जनता को राहत पहुँचाने वाले हैं और मे आशा करता हूँ कि आने वाले चुनावों में हरियाणा की जनता उसका समर्थन करेगी।

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** It is an insult to the House that this man gets up and replies.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1968-69, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :**  
I move :

"That the Bill be returned".

*The Question was proposed.*

**DR. B. N. ANTANI :** I rise with a sense of disappointment and frustration at the manner in which he has replied.

**SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA :** Frustration has always been there.

**DR. B. N. ANTANI :** You do not want me to reply in the Third Reading, otherwise I can reply very adequately because I never expected the Finance Minister to make the reply he has made. That apart, I want to make one or two observations regarding this Bill. I think the way and the vacillating manner in which the administration and the finances of the country are being carried out, I shall not be surprised if in the future the Government might have to come again for Supplementary Demands of crores. I will cite an instance. I have been pressing in this distinguished House for a categorical statement from the Government about the location of the Kandla Fertiliser Plant. In the Kandla major port where we have spent crores and crores, there is absolutely no development whatsoever in spite of advertisements on the part of the Government. You look at the Kandla Development Board and the manner of its running. My complaint is that Gujarat is being systematically and deliberately being neglected with regard to locating heavy projects there. After a lapse of 5 years they said that they were bringing the Kandla Fertiliser Plant there, but there is no categorical statement even now. Last week the Minister of Petroleum, who is not here, said "It is not my concern. You find out the concerned Ministry". I said 'Thank you'. Then I wrote a letter to the Co-operation Minister whom I find here. Thank you, Sir, for having given me this reply—some reply. He said : 'There is no fear but a little part of it, like the curate's egg may be taken away somewhere but you need not be afraid'. The Board of the Kandla Fertilizers will be there in Kandla. He does not realise, the Government does not realise the sensational disappointment in that region at this sort of attitude on the part of the Government. The head office of the Kandla Fertiliser Plant is still located somewhere in South Extension or North Extension. I do not know. We in that area have to find out who is responsible for this. I therefore pray

[Dr. B. N. Antani]

that if you do not come out with some categorical statement, Mr. Deputy Finance Minister—I have noticed your gesticulations and the political enthusiasm—you will have to come before the House with some more Demands for Supplementary Grants.

Another thing is, in the free trade zone, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's statue was opened by the Prime Minister. One little factory was shown. I am here from there. Is the Government in the Commerce Ministry in a position to say what is the rate of progress and what is being done there in the free trade zone at Kandla? There is no advertisement of results whatsoever and yet we are spending crores on this. When is the Government going to leave this infantile acrobatics in the way that it is following here? So I say that I am neither a far-sighted nor short-sighted politician. As a Young Turk of the party pointed out here, I am really content to be a right-sighted humble servant of the country which in our Constitution is known as Bharat. In these circumstances, I cannot be a Young Turk. I am therefore content to remain an Old Greek and I warn you against the infantile acrobatics that the Finance Minister has indulged in.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Although I sincerely felt that I would not have to make a speech it is not my habit to allow anything on the part of the Government in which there is effrontery and insolence to go unchallenged. When I was getting up Mr. Hathi indicated that I should not speak but you will have noted that he had not spoken at all and yet he is Cabinet Minister. Madam Deputy Chairman, 5 P.M. man, we have been asking for Cabinet Ministers to come and answer some of the criticisms that are made, some of the questions that are raised in all seriousness. And I think it is no good trying to put Mr. Pahadia to make a speech of the kind he has made, in which he brushed aside everything yet saying that he expected good advice from us.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** He has justified our complaints.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** I agree with you, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel; he justified our complaints. May I tell the Leader of the House that sometimes at least he should make himself felt instead

of being always silent? He should ensure the presence of some Ministers-in-charge, Cabinet Ministers. Now a thing is being discussed here, the Appropriation Bills, and the Minister is not there, the Minister-in-charge. (Interruptions) He is a Minister, I know.

(Interruptions)

Now, for example, my young friend was telling me that the Prime Minister would always require security whether she went on election campaign or any other. This is not at all the point which I was making. I was pointing out that in that Asansol meeting, where she spoke for twenty minutes, 8000 policemen had to be deployed costing on that account nearly two lakhs of rupees. Therefore, for every minute she spoke, the cost came to ten thousand rupees. Answer it. First of all he should say why it was necessary to have 8000 policemen. I would not like her meeting to be disturbed, and for that matter any meeting to be disturbed, and she can count on the good sense of our people also. And do you think that 8000 police men would make any difference if we want to create a disturbance in a meeting? On the contrary, the presence of so many policemen would also contribute to the intensity of the disturbance if some people are bent on doing so. Now this is one point, and he has not answered it. He should have told us how many policemen were there, why the money had been spent and why the Bengal exchequer should spend that money. (Interruptions) Nothing he has said.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** Please wind up. You cannot now repeat all that you said before.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** We are entitled to a reply. And you have noted the kind of reply he has given. I am very sorry that I have to say very harsh words. Now, when I, as the member of a responsible party, made the point that our election campaign was being handicapped because we are not allowed to enter certain areas—I named those areas—when I pointed out that civil defence people are campaigning for the Congress in certain areas, the answer was that anti-national forces are not allowed to go there. Is that an answer? I should like to know. Give some facts at least. Now this is the answer he gives and I think that he showed no respect whatsoever. Then I raised many other points. Even the simple



point raised, the point why Mr. Dasarath Deb and Mr. Biren Dutta, former M.Ps.—who belonged to the Communist Party—and Mr. Nripen Chakravarti—who belonged to the Communist Party (Marxist.)—are in detention, nothing he said about that also. Therefore why this farce? Mr. Hathi can as well certify this Bill. Now on such an occasion as the Fourth Five-Year Plan, my friend raised the point and my friend gave the answer. Did you notice the answer he gave? I heard it and it is, "It is in the process"; just that much. You should realise that we are on the threshold of the fourth year of Fourth Five-Year Plan. What is the process about it? I should like to know. Now he accused them of degrading or belittling or denouncing the Plan, but he forgot to make out an answer as to why they are killing the Plan. They are the butchers of the Plan while those others may be critics of the Plan. No proper answer. And yet, Madam Deputy Chairman, over this, during the last session and this session also, we were given to understand that the draft Plan would be placed before the House during this session or at least during the Budget session so that there could be proper discussion. Now we are told through the newspapers that nothing is going to be done.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** That will do.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Therefore I say that these matters should be seriously answered. And he accuses us; he said they do not suffer from Kantilal malady. How can you suffer from Kantilal malady. You are suffering from Kantilal affection and love, not malady. Therefore he should answer. I made a charge that the Prime Minister is not discharging her responsibility as the pivot of the Cabinet in a Cabinet system of Government in dealing with matters of public importance. No answer he gave. I made a charge about the Prime Minister's Publicity Officer, where I see collusion of some type or other. No answer is given. He could have said here that it is true or that it is not true. Mr. George Verghese is going as the Birlas' editor. Is it a small thing from the Prime Minister's Secretariat? Are we not to assume some kind of connections between the two, between her office and Birla house? Well, suspicion will arise.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :** That will do.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Madam Deputy Chairman, his speech has been altogether unsatisfactory. I would ask him—before I sit down—that if you treat us that way, then I think it is better for the Opposition not to allow them to speak. If the Finance Minister would not come to answer the points that are raised even in a discussion of this kind, then what is the use of, well, asking us to sit here and listen to his speech? And he has no authority. He is not a Member of the Cabinet; he cannot say anything on behalf of the Government that way. He can certainly read out certain notes given to him by the officials. But is that how Parliament is to be treated, that briefs or some notes come from the officials gallery and these are read out? Madam Deputy Chairman, it is an insult and affront to Parliament, and some Members opposite are accused.

**SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN :** He gave a speech.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Well, I know that. I am not blaming. And this is all that we could do in this situation. But it is not good, it is not fair to Parliament; Madam Deputy Chairman, it is entirely wrong.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :** I will take only two minutes. Madam, I am very sorry that the hon. youthful Deputy Minister made such a speech and it showed how justified was the demand that we made that the Finance Minister or a responsible Minister should be present on an occasion as this when such an important matter is being discussed. And his speech lacking in maturity justified our remarks made in the beginning. The Leader of the House is here. Do we ever hear a speech of this kind from him? The Opposition is here certainly to criticise you. Otherwise why are we here? Are we here to clap at what you say? And when our criticism is not bearable, this sort of arrogance and temper does not behove anybody, much less a youthful Minister who is just rising. Madam, a man \* \* \* \* \* is put in charge of the Finance Ministry and in charge of the finances of this country.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR :** It is very objectionable. Our Ministers are not going to take a lesson from an agent

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

of the monopolists and this Minister is not going to take lessons from an agent of the monopolists.

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Madras) : On a point of order. I object very strongly and emphatically to Mr. Dahyabhai Patel's remarks about the Deputy Minister of Finance and about the hon. Finance Minister in this august House—which is unbecoming for a Member of this House of elders. His speech may be expunged by the Chairman.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It is lacking in decorum on the part of Mr. Dahyabhai Patel to question the financial position of a Member. There should be some limit. Because Mr. Dahyabhai Patel happens to be the son of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he cannot cast reflections on poor men. I take serious exception to this.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I have not used any unparliamentary word.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It is a reflection on a Member and is objectionable.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I am not going to learn anything from Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Monopolists have no right to cast reflections on poor men. He may be an agent of the monopolists but we are poor and the Minister may be poor.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patel, I think you must withdraw the remarks. A personal reflection of that sort is very unkind.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Still you want me to withdraw. I have said nothing that is personally objectionable. I have not used any unparliamentary language.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It need not be necessarily unparliamentary.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : You call us short-sighted. Congress Members say so many things. Somebody said something about Rajaji. These little little fellows are talking like this. We are not going to tolerate all this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think that cannot go in the proceedings.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I made it clear in the beginning that I was not making anything against him. In fact,

I share his difficulty but the trouble is he got up and called us anti-national.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Madam, I can understand Mr. Dahyabhai Patel asking that the Cabinet Minister should be present. He can say that the speech of the hon. Minister was arrogant. Many arrogant speeches we hear from Mr. Dahyabhai Patel and we tolerate them in parliamentary democracy but Mr. Dahyabhai Patel certainly has no right to cast a reflection upon his financial position and say because he is a Harijan, because he is poor. Mr. Dahyabhai Patel may be very rich . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Madam, I never said anything about his being a Harijan or poor. They are twisting my words as they always do. This is the habit of Congressmen ; it is the habit of Mr. Chandra Shekhar to twist things out of context.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It should be expunged.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes; it will be expunged. I do not think that was in good taste and it was very unkind to have referred to his tour abroad and say he had trouble there. I think we should have good taste when we refer to each other and we must not hit anyone below the belt.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : Madam, on a point of order. I protest against this insult to Harijans. He is a dangerous enemy to the Scheduled Castes and Harijans. Let this be on record and the speech of Mr. Dahyabhai Patel be expunged.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Have you anything to say ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I thank the hon. Member for his comments.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Madam, I did not know until these people shouted that he was coming from that community. This is twisting the matter entirely.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is

“That the Bill be returned.”

The motion was adopted.