MOTION RE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE RAJYA SABHA TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSES ON THE MONO-POLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Madam, I beg to move the following motion:—

"That the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be appointed to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri R.K. Bhuwalka from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1968:—

- 1. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
- 2. Shri Chandra Shekhar.
- 3. Shri T. N. Singh."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE LOK SABHA TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSES ON THE MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Madam, I beg to move the following motion:—

"That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do appoint a member of the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit from the membership of the said Joint Committee, and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR CON-SIDERATION OF THE APPRO-PRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1968

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that under rule 186 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, the Chairman has allotted three days for the completion of all stages involved in the consideration and return of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968, by the Rajya Sabha, including the consideration and passing of amendments, if any, to the Bill.

To enable more Members to take part in the debate, the lunch hour will be curtailed by half an hour and the House will sit up to 6 p.m. on all the three days.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2).
BILL, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain 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:"

This Bill provides for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India of the amounts required to **341**

meet the expenditure charged on the Fund and the Grants voted Lok Sabha The figures in the Bill are based on the provisions shown in the Budget documents. They also include the sums voted "on account" and provided for in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1968 for expenditure during April-May, 1968.

The total amount to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India during the year 1968-69 comprises Rs. 3308.51 crores for expenditure on Revenue Account; Rs. 1395,59 crores for Capital Expenditure other than that of Railways; Rs. 1317.03 crores for disbursement of loans and vances and Rs. 9440.88 crores for the repayment of debt. These figures, it might be mentioned, represent gross amounts of withdrawal from Consolidated Fund and do not take into account the receipts or adjustments in reduction of expenditure. The net amounts are those shown in the Budget documents.

The expenditure on Revenue Account includes Rs. 2107.66 crores for Civil Departments, Rs. 943.39 crores for Defence Services, excluding capital outlay and Rs. 234.20 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Of the major items under civil expenditure, mention may made of Rs. 753.79 crores for assistance to States, including their share of Union Excise duties and grantsin-aid to Union Territory Governments; Rs. 561.69 crores for payment of interest and other debt charges; Rs. 441.49 crores for social and developmental services, including, education, scientific research, public works, river schemes, transport and communications and Rs. 206.02 crores for administrative services, including tax collection.

Of the major items of capital expenditure, mention may be made of Rs. 191.16 crores for investment in Government companies and corporations; Rs. 434.71 crores for purchase

of foodgrains; Rs. 267.72 crores for fertilizers; Rs. 114.75 crores for publie works, river schemes, transport and communications and Rs. 130.90 crores for Defence capital outlay. The gross requirements for disbursement of loans to States and Union Territory Governments amount to 855.71 crores. A provision of Rs. 461.32 crores has been included for loans to other parties.

Of the amount provided for under repayment of debt, Rs. 244.40 crores are on account of repayment of market loans, Rs. 196.48 crores for other debt repayments and Rs. 9.000 crores for discharge of treasury bills. As the treasury bills have a currency of 91 days, provision has to be made for their discharge four times during the year.

Full supporting details have been given as usual, in the Budget documents circulated to hon. Members. The House has also had an opportunity of a general discussion on the Budget. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House in explaining further the provisions included in the Bill but shall try to meet points that hon. Members may raise during the course of the debate.

Madam, I move.

The question was proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dahyabhai Patel will speak after lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

> The House then adjourned for lunch at lifty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

2 P.M.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clocks the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Madam, while offering few remarks on the Appropriation Bill I do not think it would be out of place to mention that I feel-with due respect I may say I do not mean anything personal—that it is surprising that the Vice-President who presides over this House should be absent from the House from the second day. According to my understanding-I would like to be corrected if my understanding is not correct-one of the important functions of the Vice-President is presiding over this House, Dr. Radhakrishnan who filled the position of Vice-President with great distinction -I happened to be here for several years when he was there-always used to be present. Such an occurrence and particularly on the second day.

I also find that one of the matters that I wanted to raise was a privilege motion. I find the Minister has gone away, I understand that he has gone to Europe. Is it not possible for Government to arrange its business in such a way that important members of Government, important persons who fit into the scheme of parliamentary democracy, remain present during the period that Parliament is sitting? I would not call it contempt of the House, but I do think it is not proper management of Government business that such things should happen.

Madam, while speaking on the Appropriation Bill one feels everyday that the affairs of this country financially are not in a good way. Things seem to be deteriorating. One of the chief reasons for the deterioration of the financial condition of this country is the neglect of its agriculture and its agriculturists. The way in which the Food Zones have been made, the way in which the administration of the Zones takes place, does not help the agriculturist at all. It is with difficulty that Government now seems to realise that the time has come not for eiling on prices but support to prices. It is only by giving proper prices to agriculturists that people would be encouraged to take to agriculture, that the poor agriculturists silent voice is rarely heard in high counsels like the Parliament are able to come on their own, are able to earn a living. After so many years of planning the picture of our agriculturist is an ill-clad person working in the sun with an ill-fed and bullock plough. Is it what we have achieved after so many years? Therefore, the greater is the need for economy.

Madam, we have the machinery of the Administrative Reforms Commission to set right some of the ills of this Government machinery. I do not know how it is going to work but it does not seem to indicate any reason for great optimism. We have the Planning Commission. The Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission says in today's paper that much change is necessary in the Planning Commission, that the Planning Commission should provide intellectual leadership in the area of planning. The Planning Commission does not seem to be aware of or at all worried about what is happening. I do not know whether as a result of Administrative Reforms Comthis mission we will get what is really necessary for the pruning of all waste. This high rate of taxation that this country is subjected to would hardly be necessary if the waste that goes on so many Departments of the Government is arrested, curtailed, and some of the Departments particularly in the public sector industries are made to make profit. But we do not know whether the different Ministers or different Ministries are working in a co-ordinated fashion at all.

We had just now, only a few weeks ago, the meeting of the UNCTAD. We do not know actually what the decisions are. I have been asking for a discussion on the matter. I think the matter is going to be shelved further for want of time. It was shelved in the last session. In this session we are going to sit for a short while. But the result of the UNCTAD seems to

be that we are going to be linked to the needs of the Soviet bloc. We had the delusion of the advantage of the rupee payment which we now realise is not really rupee payment. It is rupee payment with a vengeance. It is rupee payment in hard currency, in gold, because the agreements with all the rupee payment countries contain a clause: rupee of so much gold content. Are we following the same pattern or are we taking steps to review it? I know instances where the Government of India instead of helping our industrialists and merchants who had entered into these rupee payment agreements to negotiate better terms. blacklisted and stopped the issue of licences to these firms saying, "unless you pay up the dues, the increased dues under rupee payment, no further licence will be given to you and you will be prevented". I do not understand whether this Government of India is for the benefit of the people, democracy is for the people by the people. This seems to be a Government by the Congress Party for the benefit of those rupee payment count-Ties.

Even they would not help our merchants to get better terms. They say, first you c'ear up, then we will allow. In this were some people who had themselves negotiated terms and obtained more credits for payment. Government did not care to verify. They only stopped their production. months' production, And how many how many man-hours and how many production-hours were stopped? Has Government at all bothered to the look into it? That is how the Government machinery is working. Every Ministry seems to be going in its own way. We had a large shoe industry in Agra, to quote an example; more or less a cottage industry. Large quantities of shoes were going to Russia and we felt very happy. Suddenly we learnt that Russia has rejected these shoes because they want a certain type of stitching. We hear something more. We understand that Government is going to set up a new

has shoe factory. Why? Government acquired, or more or .ess given their consent to the management of a company called the BIC, which is also in UP, in Kanpur, a company that produced the best shoes during the British regime; it is in a position to do it. Why is this company not being commissioned to do it? Are the Directors not willing to do it? Instead of doing that, it is suggested or it is being talked that a new plant is going to be put up by the Government for which new machinery is going to be imported. Why are you wasting money? I understand that the new shoe plant is going to be located in the constituency of the Prime Minister. Is this the way the Prime Minister's election prospects are going to be influenced? Surely this is not the right way of going about the business.

Madam, then we have the question of the Government's policy on oil. I charge the Government with stepmotherly treatment to Gujarat. I am sorry, the Minister in charge of this or rather the person who gave Award, has behaved like the Oil many people, has kicked the stool on which he has risen, if not unfaithful to the salt which made him. is the reason why Gujarat should pay such a high price for oil which oil is explored and it is the cheapest produce in Gujarat as against Assam where it is so expensive and yet it is sought to be given to them cheap. On the other hand, about Narmada Project about which Gujarat is so keen, we heard a question in the morning. Well, the Government has allowed the Gujarat State to say, all right, we will not give our oil if we do not get this Narmada Project. Is this how this Government is carrying on its affairs in this country? It is an utter failure of this Government, of their planning policy. Is it planning? Do you call this planning that you put up a factory where it is not necessary, put up an additional factory when you have control over factories which are able to do things. Is this planning?

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel]

And then, you have the Administrative Reforms Commission which is sermonising. Only in this morning's paper, in the Hindustan Times at page 16, we have this new item about the Administrative Reforms Commission recommending something while the Planning Commission continues to say that we are going our trouble with this own way. The country has been the Planning Com-Commission mission. The Planning has mismanaged the affairs of this from the beginning. country right Therefore we have the sorry spectacle of high prices where prices should have been low. The basic advantage that this country has is its population and its cheap labour has been lost because of the wrong policies of Planning Commission and, of course, of the person who was in charge of the Planning Commission; his labour policies are competing with some people, some parties, in this country who are not interested in this country but who are interested in the ideology and governments of other countries and who want to copy them here. It just creates confusion and high prices which they want to establish in this country to suit themselves. never tell us how such agitators and such people who make things difficult, who engineer strikes, are there today. If this Government can copy that lesson, it would be something. But this Government will not learn and they go on allowing things to go waste day after day in this manner.

Madam, we have the spectacle of the shortage of tyres. Some paper says today, or yesterday, that there is a shortage of scooter tyres. Why is the shortage? We have got three or four companies where foreign capital has been invested or rather small capital has been invested which they show as very large. I would ask the to correct me. From the Minister 53rd Report of the Tariff Commission. I gather that one of these companies has a capital of only Rs. 20,000 and it

takes away two lakhs or three lakhs or four lakhs of rupees every year from this country. But the Planning the Industries Commission and Ministry give them the profitable allocation of making scooter and car tyres. They will not make use of They are asking the cheaper tyres. indigenous plants which are breathing their way through, who are just trying to catch up, you do this. But the profitable business would go to them.

There is another aspect of this matter to which our Government does When the be alive. not seem to Pakistani invasion came, we were entirely dependent on these foreign for our supplies. tyre companies They supplied truck and heavy vehicle tyres to us as also to Pakistan. So, it was the easiest thing for Pakistan to get the figures from those companies. Even as a matter security, indigenous production with Indian capital should have been built Our Government does not learn that lesson and they put up boards, big boards, of secrecy without seeing the obvious that is in front of their eyes and without encouraging production by Indian factories

Similarly, there is the question of tractor tyres. There is a shortage of tractors; much more so, there is a shortage of tractor tyres I know. in a certain case the dealers come and take away the tractors without They say, we will buy the tyres outside. Why? Because the foreign companies which have moulds and the wherewithal of making these tractor tyres refuse to produce them. It is not so profitable They want to produce what is most brofitable. They say, there is a demand for scooters, so we are making more scooter tyres; there is a demand for cars, so we are making more car tyres. But they have got the moulds. the equipment and they can do both together. Our Industries Ministry does not seem to realise these very simple things. Of course they have their own ways . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): They have made Shrimati Maimoona Sultana a director of the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Well these are the ways of our Ministry.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Heavy Electricals do not manufacture tyres.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know, she has been given a big car also. I believe it consumes tyres.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Well, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has pointed out one case. May I point out another case? A gentleman who was in the ACC in the Sales Department was brought in as Manager of the Ashoka Hotels or Chairman. His TA bill was Rs. 5,000 for coming from Delhi to Bombay. Is this not in the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee?

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Not one trip but many trips. Rupees five thousand was not the Bill for one trip but for many trips.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Why were many trips necessary for an officer to come from Delhi to · Bombay? And now, this officer the Government thought of thrusting on a private company because this is not enough for him, this one job is not enough for him. Is this the way we are doing business, we are conducting the affairs of this country? Madam, the affairs of this country are in an The Planning Commisutter mess. sion goes in one direction; the Industries and Commerce Ministry goes in another direction. So many things are being done in the name of the About this B.I.C. Prime Minister. Group, about which we had a discussion and on which I want to raise a privilege motion-unfortunately the Chairman is not here, I wanted to give that motion, we have been supplied wrong information—I am told that this gentleman is now sought to be made a Director in this B.I.C., ernment going to wake up?

Group also. What favouritism this? Is he the nominee of the Prime Minister? I do not know how that can be done. At one stage, we are told that the Government does not appoint Directors on this Company. On the other hand, these things are going on. Dust is being thrown into the eyes of the people and the eyes of Members of Parliament. This is how the affairs of this country are being conducted and that is why we are in this sorry mess.

Madam, to help Gujarat to build up its power resources, the Dwarka Power Station was undertaken. would like to know why the cost of the power station has become double its original estimate. And even with the doubled cost, the promised power is not coming. In spite of the protests of the people of Gujarat, for the refinery and the power station you took away the best agricultural land in Gujarat, even though a site not so productive was available only three or four miles away. This is an atrocity that you have committed and the fumes from the refinery have made large areas of agricultural land roundabout less productive than they were, if not unproductive. If travel from Surat to Baroda by night. you see huge flares burning; that is different oil gas from the Gujarat is asking for oil gas power for its industries. You say. But the "No; not to Government says done." This is the type of planning that we have. It is all waste everywhere. We have been told by one of our esteemed colleagues, Mr. Kathju. as to how much waste is going on in the C.S.I.R. The suggestions that he made have all been kept aside, when could save several crores of rupees by implementing those suggestions. Such suggestions are not accepted. When is the Government going to wake up and save us from this? This heavy taxation would not be necessary at all if Government corrected its ways. When is the Gov-

MALLIKARJUNUDU SHRI K. P. (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, let me first of all thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak a few words on this occasion. In his Budget speech, our Finance Minister stated that on the revenue account, there was a surplus of Rs. 80 crores and that a deficit had to be faced on account of the capital expenditure. A deficit to the tune of Rs. 290 crores was estimated in the Budget of 1968-69. In order to make up a part of the deficit, some taxes And even with the were imposed. that could be realised by monies means of these fresh taxes, the deficit stands at a very high figure of Rs. 290 crores.

Last year, our Finance Minister was very firm in saying that deficit financing would be avoided at any cost. This year, unfortunately, deficit financing had to be resorted to. I quite see that there is some force in the contention that deficit financing is not such a bad thing to-day as it was last year for the reason that the prices have become more or less stabilised and the upward trend in the prices has been arrested. the wholesale price index we see that the trend of prices has been controlled. That being the case, there seems to be some justification for resorting to deficit financing in spite of the fact that deficit financing would naturally lead to a rise in prices. submission is that there is a way out of this difficulty and our finances can be balanged by other methods.

Madam Deputy Chairman, you are aware there is a considerable improvement in our agricultural sector. It has been estimated that this year our total foodgrains production would be in the vicinity of 95 million tonnes, an addition of nearly 20 million tonnes over last year. That being the case, there would be in the hands of our agricultural population a sum of Rs. 1,200 crores additionally. My point is whether we cannot mop up

a little portion of that money that has come into the hands of the agriculturists. I know the difficulties of our agriculturists. For the last two or three years they suffered a good deal on account of the drought and failure of rains. They must be given some respite, I agree. But are certain sections of the agricultural population who are somewhat richer and who can be tapped in order that our resources may be mobiliséd. do not want that we should recort to taxation so far as the agricultural incomes are concerned. What I mean to say is that we can realise a portion of the funds that are now available with the agriculturists by means of a kind of loan Can we not raise a loan of Rs. 300 crores from the agriculturists for this year? What is the difficulty? Where is the hurdle? was told that constitutionally speaking we are not in a position to make any levy on agriculturists in absence of consent by the concerned States. I should think that so far as taxation is concerned, we cannot tax the agricultural incomes. I quite But so far as the collection agree. of some loan is concerned, I do not think there is any constitutional difficulty in the way. For example, let us take the entry 35 in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It relates to Public Debt. Under the heading "Public Debt", the Union Government can take measures to collect a loan. Beside that, there is another entry, entry 95, which vests certain residuary powers in the Union Covernment. It deals with subjects not covered by any of the three lists attached to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. That is a residuary entry which empowers the Union Government to do certain things which are not covered by any of the entries. So under that provision, I should think that the Union Government can adopt certain measures by which they can collect a loan from the agriculturists who can afford to subscribe to such a loan. Leaving out the poorer sections of the farmers and confining ourselves to the richer

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, sections of the farmers, I do not think it is impossible to collect by way of loan an amount of Rs. 300 crores out of the Rs. 1,200 crores or Rs. 1,400 crores of additional money that is coming into their pockets on account of the bumper crop which we have this year. So I would request the Union Government to examine aspect of the matter carefully and see whether such resources cannot be tapped. If that can be done, deficit financing can be avoided. The deficit financing of Rs. 290 crores can be avoided by means of loans which can be collected from the richer sections of the population. That is my proposal which I request the Government to seriously consider.

Then coming to my home-State, Andhra Pradesh, I should like to make a few observations. Now you know that Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State. It has been contributing a good deal to the Government's procurement policy. Part.cularly rice is in short supply all over the world. It is a very rare commodity. Such a commodity is being supplied by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the extent of 5 or 6 lakh tons every year. Even this year if I am not wrong, the commitment is for 7 lakh tons or so. That being the case, I should request the Central Government that Andhra Pradesh should be given some kind of special treatment, as we are giving some special treatment to the agriculturists and farmers; we are allocating more funds for the improvement of agriculture at the expense of other sectors of economy. Likewise a State which lays greater accent on agriculture, which spends a good deal of money on agriculture, which utilises the loans granted by the Central Government towards the improvement of agriculture and rural electricity, such a State should be given some kind of special treatment. In the international trade there is a term 'mort favoured nation'. There is some such clause. Similarly I should say that | We are not getting sufficient supply domestically speaking also States

which contrilike Andhra Pradesh bute to the country's agricultura. economy should be given some kind of special treatment.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY (Madras): Madam, is it not like feeding a fat man?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KIIAN (Andhra Pradesh): Compared to Madras we are starving.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU Suppose there is a milch cow which gives us good milk. If you feed it more, it can give still more milk (Interruptions) I know in my hometown of Machilipatnam which is in the centre of rice-producing rice is sold at more than Re. 1 per seer. The people are complaining. Why should the people be made to pay more?

SHRI C. ACHUTHA MENON (Kerala): How is it that we do not get rice in Kerala?

SHRI K, P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: It is not correct. We are supplying rice to Kerala. (Interruptions) My submission is that because it is a predominantly agricultural State ...

SHRI PATIL PUTTAPPA Madam, I sympathise with Mr. Mallikarjunudu. Andhra Pradesh has 25 per cent. irrigation whereas Mysore and Maharashtra have got only 7 per cent.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: I do not grudge the Centre or anybody giving more facilities to other States.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI rashtra): You are getting more water.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU of water

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Give me your water from Nagarjunasagar and I will produce rice and give you at one rupee a seer. You want the most favoured treatment.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: I do not want to enter into any controversy although I have got enough facts to counter your arguments, Just let me present my case.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: What I am submitting is we are entitled to some kind of special treatment, having regard to our contribution and having regard to the position which we occupy in the scheme of supplying rice to India. That is my (Interruptions) humble submission. That is not begging. I can beg the Government, I can beg the House. There is nothing wrong in it. (Interruptions) Is there any State which is supplying more rice than Andhra to the Central Government? State is supplying 6 to 7 lakh tons. thus saving a lot of foreign exchange. For the imported rice we are paying at the rate of Rs. 1,400 per ton. We are able to save that foreign exchange because Andhra Pradesh is supplying rice to the Centre, so that the deficit States might be fed. In this connection I would like to say that as compared to the last year the Central Government's assistance to Andhra Pradesh has been reduced by Rs. 20 crores. I request that the should come to the Government Pradesh and see rescue of Andhra that the Central assistance is of the same order as it was last year. Otherwise the whole tempo of the economy will be badly affected,

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You have got more money, ample money.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU Where is the money?

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Where is the

water, thanks to the Maharashtra Government?

(Interruptions) -

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Agriculture is boosting. Why are you asking for most favoured treatment?

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: We want to improve our rural electrification so that many wells may be energised. We want the pumping sets to be energised. (Interruption) am concerned with electricity and irrigation not with any steel plant. These things are very necessary for the production of food and specialised in it. That is the reason why I request that it requires some special kind of treatment. Give us the necessary money and we shall supply ample food.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Mr. Kulkarni is not a farmer. So he cannot understand these things.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am a farmer all right. But you are an advocate. So how can you know it?

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): Madam, will it not be better if these Congress Members settle their differences in the party meeting?

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: My contention is that the Centre should come to the rescue of the State Government by providing enough funds so that its economic or agricultural programmes might not be affected.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: For everybody.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: You also ask for it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must address the Chair.

SHRI K. P. MALLIKARJUNUDU: What am I to do? When they put questions, naturally I have to answer them.

There is one local matter which concerns the town of Masulipa'am It is an old and ancient port which is coming into disuse now. schemes were prepared for the improvement of that port because it is the centre of Andhra and the fertilizer imports from Vizag and other places are coming through this port. Unless this port is improved, there would be great difficulty in distributing the fertilizers. The Centre should make enough funds available for the of the improvement Masulipatam port for which a blueprint has been prepared. According to the expert committee set up for the improvement of this port, a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs required. Because it is a minor port, its administration vests in the hands of the State Government. The Central Government can give us technical and financial help. I urge on the Centre to see that some funds are made available to the Masulipatam port for carrying on its improvement work.

With these few words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

डा० भाई मेहाबीर (दिल्ली) : उप-सभापति महोदता, हमारे सामने विनियोग ^विषयेयक विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार श्रभी श्रापके सःमने श्राए हैं भ्रीर कुछ बातों की तरफ अयान दिलाना भेरा कलंक्य है।

सर्वप्रयान, में समझता हूं कि जो कुछ विनियोग बिल मे प्रावधान किये गये हैं उनमें सरकार के बचीं को कम करने की वात का तरफ जितना ध्यान दैना चाहिय था उतना नहीं दिया गया श्रार न ही उस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है कि हर साल पब्लिक **एका**उंट्स कमेटी बनती है, हर साल वह रिपेटं देती है, उसमें करोड़ों रुपयों का जो श्रपव्यय हुम्रा है या ना मुनासिव व्यय हुआ हैं उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

वह अपनी रस्म पूरी कर लेते हैं भोर सरकार उसके बाद धपनी चाल पर चलने की धपनी रस्म पूरी करती जाती है।

ग्रभी मेरे पास लोक सभा मे जो बजट के ऊपर बहस हुई उस पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय का जवाब मैं देख रहा था कि बचत करने के सवाल पर उन्होंने कहा : मुझे कहा जाता है बचत करें।, मैं कहां से बचत करूं ? लोग ज्यादा हैं, स्टाफ ज्यादा रखा हुआ है, लेकिन ज्यादा स्टाफ को मैं कैसे निकाल दूं, क्या उन को बाहर निकाल दूं तो उस से क्या बेकारी नहीं बढेगी श्रीर बेकारी बढेगी तो बेकारी की समस्या सामने नहीं भ्रायेगी ? यह सच है कि बेकारी की समस्या इन देश में है लेकिन यदि इस बेकारी की समस्या का बखान किया जाता है तो तीन योजनाश्रों के ऊपर इतना भयकर खर्च करने के बाद बेकारी इस तरह बढ़ती जाती है, इधर से योजना बढती जाती है उधर से बेकारी बढती जाती है और दूसरी तरफ भी विचार करने का प्रक्न भाता है तो हमारे सामने वह भी उद हरण है कि जैसे जीवन कीमा निगम में, ट्रांसपोर्ट में, हम मेकनाइजेशन, श्राटोमेशन लाना चाहते हैं जिससे स्थायी रूप में बेकारी बढेगी भ्रौर उसके कारण 'प्रांदोलन होते है, फिर हड़ताले होती है, फिर अशांति का श्रनशासन हीनता का वातावरण बड़ता है जो न सरकार के काम के लिये स*हाय*क है न देश की शांति श्रीर व्यवस्था के श्रनकुल बनता है।

प्लानिंग कमिशन के बारे में कुछ बाते कही गई हैं। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन जिसको एक सफोद हाथी कहा जाता है, उसके खर्चे मा कुछ हिसाब नहीं, उपका फैलाव लगातार बदना जाता है और लोक सभा में वह प्रश्न उठाया गया था कि प्राज जब इकोनोमित खर्चे घटाने की चर्चा की जा रही है इस समय भा यं:जनः ग्रायांग लालों की व्हेगा । वटां चपरासियों को

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[डा० भाई म गबीर]

बढाने, एस्सिटेंट्स ग्रौर क्लर्क्स की सख्या बढाने के लिये प्रावधना किया जा रहा है। मेरी समझ मे नही ग्रा सकता कि यदि देश श्रार्थिक संकट में से गुजर रहा है श्रौर स्वय वित्त मवी इस बात की स्वीकार करते है कि भानेक विभागों में स्टाफ ज्यादा है तो फिर जो पहले ही जरूरत से ज्यादा है उसको श्रीर ज्यादा बढाने की श्राव-श्यकता कहां से स्राती है ? मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद ग्राती है। एक ग्रादमी के पास कोई पहुंचा नौकरी के लिये तो उसने कहा मेरे पास इस वक्त इतने नौकर है कि ूर्मैं नही जानता कौन क्या करता है, क्या करूगा नए नौकर से ? उसने कहा कोई बात नहीं, मुझे रख ले मैं बाकी नौकरों को **काम** बताऊंगा । तो काम देने की **नौ**बत बन श्राए तो शायद हैं सकता है, हमारे योजना ग्रायोग मे ग्राज इतने लोग है कि उन लोगों के काम की सैटिंग नहीं हो सकती, तो उनको क्या काम दिया जाये और उनकी ट्रेनिग के लिये कुछ लोगों को रखने की भ्राव-श्यकता है और जो लोग स्रायेगे उनका चाय पानी लाने वगैरह का जो काम होता है उस काम के लिये सरकारी चपरामियो की ग्राव-श्यकता हो सकती है।

मुझे समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि यदि हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार खाली यह जवाब देकर संतुष्ट हो जाती है कि हमारे पास स्टाफ जो है उसको हम निकालेंगे तो बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ायेंगे, तो फिर क्या सचमुच हर विभाग में, हर महकमें में, हर मतालय में, क्या कोई बैठकर विचार करता है कि ग्राज जो स्टाफ है उसको बिना बढ़ाये क्या हम ग्रपने बढ़ते हुए काम को ठीक तरह से, व्यवस्थित रूप से चला सकते है या नहीं। जहां तक मेरी ग्रंपनी जानकारी है ग्रोर में ग्रनेक दफ्तरों ग्रीर मतालयों के बारे में थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी व्यक्तिगत रूप से रखता हू, मुने यह पता है कि किसी भी ग्रफसर से ग्राप उसके

सीने पर हाथ रख कर बोलने को कहेता वह जवाब देगा कि जितना काम उसके दफ्तर ·मे होता है उस काम को करने के लिये ग्रफसरों में या क्लर्कों में कम से कम तीस, पच्चीस प्रतिशत लोगों को हटा दिया जाये तो भी कोई कमी नहीं ग्रायेगी । मझे तो एक ग्रौर भी उदाहरण याद ग्रांता है। हमारे एक मित्र थे जो कानपुर से ट्रासफर हो कर ग्राए थे, वहा डिफोन्स साइन्स मे काम करते थे। वे कहने लगे मुझे बताया गया है कि तुम्हारे ग्रेड मे दो क्लर्क एक स्टेनोग्राफर दिया जाना निश्चित है और वह हम तुम को देगे । वह कहने लगे कि मेरे पास तो एक क्लर्क में भ्रधिक काम नही है तो मैं दो क्लर्क ग्रौर एक स्टेनो-ग्राफर से क्या करूंगा[?] तो उन्हें बताया गया कि नहीं, इस पद के स्टेट्स के भ्रनुसार यह स्टाफ होता है औं यह भी स्टाफ तुमको लेना पड़ेगा । उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे वह स्टाफ लेना पड़ेगा ग्रौर सिवाय इसके कि वह क्लर्क म्रपने घर की चिट्ठियां टाइप करता रहे या अगर किसी की इतनी नौबत आई तो प्रेमपत्र टाइप करता रहे, मेरे दपतर में इसके म्रलावा, श्रीर कोई काम नहीं है। यह उदाहरण मैं नहीं मम ता कि एक अपवाद रूप होगा, इस तरह के उदाहरण भ्रापको ग्रौर भी मिलंगे । यदि मममुच मे सरकार यह समझती है। श्रपव्यय को रोका जा सकता है श्रीर बचन क जा सकती है तो प्रारम्भ करना चाहिये मित्रमडल से । मित्रमडल मे जितने मत्री है क्या सचमुच मे वह ग्रनिवार्य है या नहीं ? म्राज 60,60 मित्रयों की क्या भावश्यकता है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद ग्रंपने यहा मंत्रियो की रख कर, जो दूसरे छोटे राज्य ग्रपने यहा है तो ग्रयना मित्रमडल बनाने है उनके ऊपर हम ग्रारोप लगाए कि इनने ज्यादा मत्नी बना दिये गये, तो केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिये कि पहले वह उद हरण प्रस्तत करे ग्रौर फिर दूसरों से भ्रपेक्षा करे कि वह उम उद हरण पर चलने का यत्न करेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि इस ग्रोर कोउ ध्यान देने काप्रयत्न नहीं कियागना है।

माथ ही मैं ममझता हं कि कुछ बातों के श्रतिरिक्त श्रमने देश में हम बराबर कहने हैं कि फारेन एक्सवेन्ज का प्राबलम है विदेशी विनिसय की समस्या है, यदि सबस्च में विदेशी विनिमय की सनस्या है तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान विदेशी व्यापार की तरफ हम्रा। ्हम कहते हैं कि विदेशी विनिमय में बचा करने के कई ऐसे मद हैं जिनके आयात को रोककर उन चीजों को अपने ही देश में उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। क्या इन बात की तएफ कभी ध्यान दिया गया ? मुझे याद ग्राता है जिस समय पाकिस्तान के साथ कुछ दिनों के लिये हमारा संवर्ष हुन्ना था 'उन दिनों जब हमारे मुल्क में बाहर से ग्राने वाले हथियार तथा लड़ाई का सामान ग्राना बन्द हो गया था तो उन दिनों मे इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में कुछ िन्य करने की आक्षात्रभाकता पड़ी कि इस तरह के सामान के बिना हुन किस तरह से अपना काम चला सकते हैं क्योंकि उस समय हमारे लिये जीने मरने का सवाल था, 'उस समय हमारे गले के ऊपर ग्रंगुठा दबाकर के हमारे स्वाभि-मान को चुरौती देकर हनारी विदेश नीति को इस तरह सं मोड़ने की कोशिंग की जा रही थी । 'उस लनय सरकार के मामने यह समस्या ग्राई कि वह किस तरह से ग्रपती ग्रावस्थकता को पूर्ण करे। 'उन दिनों मुझे याद है कि जो देश के ग्रन्दर इन्डस्ट्रीज़ हैं, जो उद्योग हैं उनसे यह पूछा गया था कि वे ऋ।यात की कौन कौन सी वस्तुग्रों को बनाने का सामर्थ्य रखते हैं। एक बड़ा रोच ह उदाहरण मुझे याद आया उन दिनों के बारे में, एक उद्योगपति ने कहा कि इस खोज में यह पता लगा है कि कुछ ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं जिनको थोड़ा परिवर्गन के साथ हमारी सुरक्षा की वन्तुग्रों को पैदा करने में काम ग्रा सकती हैं। 'उन्होंने 'उदाहरण दिया कि लिपस्टिक जो महिलाओं के मौन्दर्य प्रमाधन के रूप में काम ग्राती है 'उस लियस्टिक को बनाने वाली फैक्टरी, काट्रेज भी बना सकती है थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करने के बाद । मुझे याद है कि उन दिनों कम से कम डिफेल्म की म्रावश्यकता को पूर्ण करने के लिये बाहर म मं ।वाने के बजाय अपने देश के उद्योगों पर निर्मर करके पूरा दलने की ग्रोर ध्यान दिया गया था। उस समय यह पता लगा था कि 80 प्रतिणत के करीब ऐसी मदे हैं जो हमारे देश में ही बन सकती हैं। ज्यों ही प्रक्रिस्तान की लड़ाई का काण्ड समाप्त हम्रा त्यां ही ग्रयने देश में ग्रात्म निर्भरता की चित्ना का कान्ड भी समाप्त हो गया। मैं चाहता हं कि ज़ो कुछ मैंने सुना है उसको कोई कांट्रडिक्ट करे, कोई गलत सिद्ध करे, लेकिन मैंने मना है कि जब से यह बन्द हुआ है तब से हमारी सरकार अपने देश में प्रतिरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आतम-निर्मरता के मामले मे ग्रपनी चिन्ता को वैसे ही छोड़ दिया जैसे ताशकन्य मे जाकर पाकि-स्तान के माथ लड़ाई का इरादा छोड़ दिया है। यह कोई बड़ा अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है हमारे देश की विदेशी विनिमय की कठिनाई को दूर करने का । 7 7 75° 3

मझे दिखलाई देता है कि सोणलिज्म के ग्रादर्श को लेकर, सोशलिज्म की व्यवस्था की लेकर हा। यह मान बैठे हैं कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, जो सार्वजिन के क्षेत्र है, वह बढ़ता ही जाना चाहिये। ग्रब उमको बढ़ाने के मियाय क्या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र सक्षम रूप में ग्रंपने कर्तव्य को पूरा कर सकता है या नहीं कर सकता है। इस बात की तरफ ध्यान किसी ने नहीं दिया है। जितनी इन सार्वजनिक प्रयामों में ग्रमफलता म्राती है, उतनी उसमें पूजी डालकर, पैसा डालकर हम समझते हैं कि हमने अपनी श्रमफलनात्रों को ढाक लिया है। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। जिस एक अम्पनी को 60 कर 'ड रुपये का घाटा हम्रा है 7 वर्गों में 'उस कम्पनी को भ्रगर कोई निजी या कोई भी सस्था छोटे छोटे शेयर होल्डरों के रूप मे भी चलाती तो वह ग्रपना दिवाला निकालकर मारे लोग चले गये होते या फिर ग्रपना मुंह छिपाने के वास्ते उन्हें किसी वैराग्य साश्रम में जगह दुढ़नी पड़ती। लेकिन एक सरकार है उस गरकार के पास कर-दातात्रों की ग्रनन्त समय तक चलने वाली [डा॰ भाई महार्वः "]

पंजी है जो उसको दबाकर, उसको निचोड़ कर और सब तरह से प्रलोभन में फंसा कर यह कहती है कि तुम्हारी बचत हो रही है। भ्राज सवेरे क्ति मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि हम जो उन हा डियरनैस एसाउन्स नहीं देते हैं, उसको प्राविडेन्ट फंड में जमा कर देते हैं उनकी एक तरह से बचत ही है. ग्रगर इस तरह से बचत करेंगे तो जो सामान्य दर्जे, मध्यम दर्जे तथा साधारण लोगों की बचीखुची पूंजी है उस सब को निकालकर आपने जो सफेद हाथी पाल रखे हैं उनकी कार्यक्षमता को बढाने में. उनकी ऐफिशिएन्सी बढ़ाने में लगायेगे श्रौर इस तरह से घाटे को पूरा करेंगे तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को ठीक तरह से चलाने का तरीका यह ्नहीं होगा ।

इसके पहले घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था उड़ फिसिट फाइनैन्सिंग की चर्चा हमारे सामने है। वित्त मती जी ने लाक सभा में यह कहा कि मैंने कभी यह प्रण नहीं किया, वचन नहीं दिया कि मैं किसी भी हालत में डैफिसिट फाइनैन्सिय नहीं करूंगा। इसको हमेशा के लिये बन्द नही किया जा सकता है श्रीर हमेशा के लिये इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। बिल्कुल सही बात है। अर्थ शास्त्र को जो समझता है उन्हें मालूम है कि स्राज के विकास कार्यों के -लिये यह चीज एक उपयोगी साधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल हा सकती है और होती रही है। स्रोकिन जब उपयोगी साधन के तौर पर इस्तेमाल हाता है तो वह काम त्राता है और यदि श्रपने काबू से वाहर हो जाय. यदि वह हमारे सिर के क्रपर ऐसा सवार हो जाय कि काबू करने के बजाय हम उसके दुम के साथ बंधे हुए इधर उधर लुढ़कते रहे तो फिर वह साधन नही रहता है। - हम उसके इशारे पर नाचने वाले बन जाते हैं। भाज घाटे की अयंव्यवस्था के कारण हमारे देश में कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं श्रीर श्रीसतन 14 प्रतिशत कीमतें हर वर्ष बढ़ रही है। यह बढ़ोतरी हर क्षेत्र में कठिनाई पैदा कर देता है। हर व्यापारी ्रहु॰ उद्योग में काम करने वाले जो कर्म-

चारी होते हैं उनके संबंध मालिकों के साम जटिल हो जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से संवर्ष होता है, लेबर ट्बल होते हैं, हड़ताले हाती हैं श्रीर झन्डे लेकर लोग खड़े होते हैं। तो जो सामान्य व्यक्ति होता है वह उनकी कठिनाइयो को देख-कर हमदर्दी किये बिना नहीं रह सकता है। उसको मालुम होता है कि कीमतें इतनी बढ़ रही है वह खायेगा तो कैसे खायेगा। लेकिन यह समस्या इस तरह से बढ़ जाती है कि जब एक साल में हम 300 करोड रुपये की नई मद्रा, नये नोट छापने का फैंसला करते हैं भीर दो साल के अन्दर 590 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट फाइनेंन्सिंग का फैसला करते हैं तो यह इतना बड़ा कदम है, चाहे हम डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की श्रावश्यकता को, श्रनिवार्यता को किसी समय के लिये मानते हैं, लेकिन एक निश्चित मर्यादा श्रीर एक निश्चित टानिक के तौर पर उसका इस्तैमाल किया जा सकता है । टानिक खुराक बना कर चलने वाला व्यक्ति न भ्राने पेट का पालन कर सकता है भ्रीर न ही भ्राने स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा कर सकता है।

खाद्य ग्रौर कृषि के विषय मे हमारे सामने श्रमी कुछ चर्चा हुई श्रोर काग्रेस के सदस्यों का सलाह दी गई कि वे अपने श्रापस के विवाद या मतभेद पार्टी के अन्दर ही तय कर लेते तो ज्यादा श्रच्छा होता । किसी प्रदेश मे कितना सि चाई का क्षेत्र है, कितनी वह वर्षा पर निर्भर करता है, इसकी चर्चा तीन योजनात्रों को पूरा करने के बाद भी भ्राज भी हमारे सामने उसी रूप मे प्रस्तृत है जैसे पहले विभाजन के समय थी या उससे कुछ कम ही हुआ है। यह चीज हमारे लिये कृषि के प्रति उपेक्षा बतलाती है श्रीर यह इशारा करती है विभाजन के पहले सिचाई का जो 18 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र था, कुल भूमि जो इरिगेटेड थी वह 18प्रतिशत थी। श्राज 17प्रतिशत है। यदि मैं भूला नहीं, तो ये भ्रांकड़े मेरी स्मरण में ठीक हैं।

इसके श्रतिरिक्त मेरा ग्राप से निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो नीतियां श्रपना रहा हैं, उनमें कुछ ऐसी नीतियां हैं जिनके बारे मे हम कह सकते हैं कि वे चाहे जो ग्रायिक नीतिया हैं उनके साथ राजनीतिक पुट जुड़ा हुग्रा है। कुछ ऐसे उदाहरण मेरे पास हैं क्योंकि मेरा वास्ता दिल्ली से है ग्रोर इसी कारण मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair].

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध मे यह निवेदन करना है कि अब दिल्ली के भ्रत्दर नगर निगम की स्थापना हुई थी, नगरपालिका के बजाय नगर निगम 1958 में स्थापित हुन्ना था, तो उस समय उसको 78 लाख रुपया ग्रान्ट दी जाती थी ट्रान्सफर डिपार्टमेन्ट्स को चलाने के लिये, श्रस्पताल श्रादि जो ट्रान्सफर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन हैं। उनको चलाने के लिये । 1958 के बाद, यानी 10 साल व्यतीत होने के बाद, इन संस्थाओं की तादाद बढ़ रही है, उनका खर्चा बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है, जैसे दिल्ली का श्राकार बढ़ता जा रहा है, दिल्ली की समस्याएं भीषणता से बढ़ती जा रही हैं, लेकिन वह 78 लाख रुपये की ग्रान्ट भ्रव भी कायम है। केन्द्र सरकार की ग्रोर से सहायता में कीई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है जबिक खर्चा करीब 3 करोड षहुंच गया हं । इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के निये एक विशेष अप्राफिसर, एक विशेष श्रिधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया था केन्द्र की तरफ से, जिसने सिफारिश की थी कि 7 ग्रीर 3 के हिमाब से मैचिंग ग्रान्ट दी जाय । लेकिन वह सिफारिश ग्राज तक लागू नहीं की गई जबकि योजना त्रायोग ने भी 1967 मे इस तरह की सहायता देना स्वीकार किया था। इसके बाद केन्द्र ने एक रेड्डी कमीशन नियुक्त किया। े रेड्डी कमीशन ने जनवरी 1967 में एक मिफारिश की श्रीर उस पर दस्तखत भी हो गये । बेकिन एक विचित्र बात जो हमारे देखने मे आई वह यह है कि जनवरी 1967 में दस्तखत होने के बाद चुनाव हुए और उस चुनाव में दिल्ली के ग्रन्दर जो रंग बदला, उसकी वजह से यहां 🔍 काग्रंस का प्रशासन समाप्त हो गया और जनसंघ प्रशासन में आया। ज्यों ही जन संघ आफिस में आया त्यों हे रेड्डी कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर जो दस्तखत हुए थे, आफि-सरों ने व दस्तखत वापस ले लिये।
They withdrew the signatures from the reports which had already been signed.

श्राज तक वह रिपों वैसी की मैसी ही रही। हम जानते हैं कि उसके बाद मुरारका कमीशन एपाइन्ट किया गया और उस कमीशन ने श्रमी तक फैसला नहीं किया। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि केन्द्र की तरफ से जो सहायता देने का मामला था वह वैसे का वैसा श्राज तक खटाई मे पडा हुआ हैं।

4p.m.

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एक ग्रीर इसका पहलू है, कहा गया कि निगम की अवस्था ब्री है और पिछले दिनों में इसकी भी चर्चा हुई कि केन्द्र शायद निगम को भंग कर दे, सूपरसीड कर दे दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को, क्योंकि उसकी म्रार्थिक भ्रावस्था बडी खराब ैं। उसकी श्राधिक ग्रावस्था किसने खराव की ? सात ग्राठ माल की भ्रज्यवस्था, स त भ्राठ माल का क्रासिन, सात ग्राठ साल का माल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन श्रगर दिल्ली के नगर निगम मे रहा तो उन लोगों का रहा कि जो उस पार्टी के हैं जिस पार्टी का स्राज केन्द्र के अन्दर शासन है। मगर उस बात की तरफ स्राख मूद कर जो किया गया वह यह था कि गृह मलालय की तरफ से इस बात का इशारा हुम्रा कि यदि निगम टैक्स लगा करके **अपनी प्राधि** प्रवस्था को सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं करता तः केन्द्र तिगम को भग कर देगा। हमारे लोगों ने निगम में यह देखा कि सात श्राठ करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा काग्रेस के प्रशासन स एकव्रित हो रहा था वह हमारे मिर पर जमा हो चुका था, लिकन उससे भी जान बचाने के ब गाय, भागने के बजाय हम लोगों ने कोशिष की कि जो राजस्व है उसको बचाने का यत्न किया जाय, जो लीकेंज है उसको प्लग विधा जाय, जो इनर एधर ने रवेन्यु किल जाता ह

[डा० भई नहार्वार]

प्रसका रोका जाय । यह सब करने का - परिणाम यह हुम्रा कि कारपोरेशन की स्थिति मुधरने लगी ।

कर लगाने की जहा बात ग्राई हमारे लोगो ने करा कि पहली पहली बार जन सघ प्रशासन में ग्राया है ग्रीर ग्रायिक के ऐसे शिकजे मे उनको डाल दिया गया है कि यदि कर लगायेंगे तो लोगों के सामने बदनाम होगे भ्रीर भ्रगर कर नहीं लगायेगे तो वैसे ही निगम का सूपरसीड कर दिया जायगा । लेकिन उसमें भी हिम्मत रख कर के हमारे लोगों ने वहा पर कर लगाये और ऐसे कर लगाये जिनका लोगो के सामने खडे हो कर के अभैचित्य भी सिद्ध कर सकते थे। ऐसे कर लगाये गये जिन में ग्राम ग्रादिमयो पर गरीब श्रादिमयो पर बोझ नहीं पडता था। इटरटेन-मेट टैक्स बढाने का फैसला किया गया ग्रीर उसके साथ ही जो मोटर वेहेकिल्म टैक्स है, टोकेन जो लिया जाता है स्कूटर, कार स्रोर गाडियों के लिये उसको बढाने का फैसला किया गया । मेरा श्राप से निवेदन है महोदय, कि यह फैसला जो किया गया यह केन्द्र की तरफ से मलाह ले कर के भ्रौर वित्त मत्री महोदय की स्वीकृति के साथ किया गया, लेकिन फैसला होने के बाद श्राज अप्रैल प्रा समाप्त हो चुका, जो प्रस्ताव वहा पर हो चुके है जिनका मत्री महोदय को खाली मोहर लगा करके ग्रौर स्वीकार करके भेजना है, मोहर लगाने के लिये भी केन्द्र सरकार श्राज तक तैयार नहीं हुई 🗁 । इसका श्चर्य ग्रगर मै यह निकाल तः शतचित हागा कि केन्द्र सरकार यह चाहती है कि निगम श्रार्थिक कठिनाइयो के ग्रन्दर पड़ा फसा रहे ताकि उसको हम बदनाम भी करते जा सके , उसकः गालिया भी देते रह मके श्रौर लोगो के सामने हमारे जो स्थानीय नेता है काग्रेस के दे यह बताने मे सफल हो सके कि देखो, यह जनमध के लोगो क हाथ में जब में दिल्ला निरम की व्यवस्था ग्राई तव से दिल्ली की काई समस्या सुधर नहीं मकी है ग्रौर उन्होंने दिल्ली के कर दाताग्रो पर बहुत बोझ डाला हे, फिर नी यह दिल्ली निगम की ग्राधिक श्रवस्था सुशर नहीं सके है।

यह भूलने की कोशिश की जाती उ कि अगर निगम के पास पैका न होगा तो जो निगम के इम्प्लाईज हैं, जो टीचर हैं, जो क्लर्क है, जो चपरासी हैं, जो मेहतर है, उनको पैसा कौन देगा ग्रीर यदि पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार यह चाहती है कि हम ऐसी कोशिश करे कि जिन उम्प्लाईज को पैसे न मिले उनका जलुस ने कर कै यहा पर वित्त मत्नी या प्रधान मत्नी की कोठी के बाहर उनका पहचा दिया जाय श्रौर उनस वे ग्रापने वेतन मागे तब वे उन टैक्सो को जिनको वे स्वीकार कर चुके है, जो विधिवत उनके पास ग्रा चुके है लेकिन जो उनको स्वीकार क के भ्रौर मोहर लगा कर भेजने मे देर लगा रहे है, तब वे उनको प्रा करेगे।

वास्तविकता यह है कि आज केन्द्र की उपेक्षा के कारण ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि दिल्ली की काई समस्या हल नहीं होगी दिल्ली मे मडको की हालत खराब है, ग्रम्पतालो की हालत खरा ग है। मैने ग्रापसे कहा कि ग्रस्पतालो को यदि बढाना है तो ग्रापको उनके लिये कोई न काई महायता देनी पडेगी। लेकिन इस वर्ष के प्रावधान मे वित्त मती महोदय ने 77 लाख म्पये हमारे लिये देने का फैमला किया है। जबिक 2 3 करोड रुपया देने की प्लानिंग कमिणन ने, योजना श्रायोग ने स्वाकृति दी थी तो भी श्री मोरारजी भाई ने केवल 77 लाख रुपया प्र वाइड किया है। श्रब यह 77 लाख रुपया देने का मतलब यह है कि न हम किसी ग्रम्पताल म एक बेड बढ़ा सकते है, न हम किसी मड़क की स्थिति को सुधार सकते है, न हम दिल्ली के अन्दर किसी स्कूल की बिल्डिंग को बना सकते है भ्रौर न हम कोई भ्रौर इस तरह का सुधार

कर सकते हैं । क्या केन्द्र सरकार यह समझती है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो विदेशी आते है वे सिर्फ ग्रांशाका होटल के विलियग टावर को देख करके भारत की कल्पना ले कर के जायेगे और तारीफ करते हुये जायें कि जिस देश के अन्दर इतना ऊचा टावर धमने वाला है उस देश के राजनीतिज्ञीं के दिमाग कितने ऊने होगे श्रोर वे कैम घूमते होंगे। यह चिव यदि हम चाहते है कि हमारे यंहा जो पर्यटक आते है या जो दूसरे देशों के नेता क्राने है वे लेकर के जाय क्रौरवे दूसरी तरफ से आख में रखे ता मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ऐसा हुन्ना नहीं करता । जो विदेशी भारत में ग्राते है वे ग्रगोका होटल के चित्र म्बींचे या न म्बीचे, ग्रांपकी गन्दी बस्तियों के चित्र खीचते हैं भ्रीर उन गन्दी बस्तियो के चित्र ले कर के वे जाते है जिनको दिखा कर दुनिया मे हमे यह बहुत बदनाम किया जाता हे। श्रीर दिता में हमारा भजात उडया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार को यह देखना होगा कि दिल्ली में भ्राज हम है चाहे आप चाहे या न चाहे, बदिकस्मती समझिये या खशकिस्मती, ग्राज दिल्ली के अन्दर जो पेन्द्र है अन्यका उसके अन्दर तो प्रशासन ह वह ग्रापकी पसन्द या ग्रापकी पार्टी का हो है, र्किन यदि लोकतत्र में श्चापको चलना है तो लाक व की परम्पराधी के 🖅 अपक य. स. कि किसी तरह का पक्ष गत यहा पर होने सं न आपकी प्रतिष्ठा बढेगी और न अपने देश के लिये कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा निश्चित होगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक और छोटी सी बात कहनी है और वह है कि गृह-मत्न लय की नरफ से दिल्ली के अन्दर ही नहीं, बाकी जगह भी आज देश के अन्दर एक दूषित स्थिति एक जहर हमारी हवा के अन्दर चलता हुआ दिखाई देना है और वह है साम्प्रदायिकता तनाव, साम्प्रदायिक दो । साम्प्रदायिक दगो की बात न करके गृह मत्र लय के लोग ही नहीं दूसरे नेता भी चिन्तित हैं, सभ लोग चिन्तित हैं । जिस दल से सम्बद्ध रहने का का गौरव मुझे प्राप्त है वह किसी भी हालत मे इसको उचिन नहीं समझना कि देण के भ्रन्दर इस तरह की स्थिति **पै**दा हो कि ' निर्दोष लोगों प ग्रामकण हो या घरों को जलाया जाय या किपी तंरह की प्राणहानि की जाय। विका प्राज यह ह' रहा है कि इसका इताज करते हये भो कुछ लोग इयर उधर कई उपचार खोजने दिखाई देते है। काग्रेस कार्यसमिति ने इप बात की चर्चा की जी पीछे श्रोर मझे बहत) ही खेद के साथ ग्रीर ग्राम्चर्य के साथ यह देखने का मौका मिला कि काग्रेन कार्य समिति ने इस प्रश्न पर एक शद्ध राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकाण से विचार करने के बजाय केवल दलगत राजनीति के दिष्टकांग से विचार करने का प्रयत्न किया। यह रोग प्रान है अपने देश के अन्दर और इंगो के इस रोगको हल करो कातरका कम में कम काग्रेस को सीख लेना चाहियेथा। दिखाई यह देता है कि हमारे नेताग्र ने वह तरीका नहीं सीखा और प्रानी बीमारो को ठीक करने के लिये पुराना ही नसखा चलाया आ रहा है जिस तरह के नमखों का परिणाम हमारे सामने देश के विभाजत के रूपमे आप चुकाहै मै उसकी तरफ इशारा कर रहा हु जहा पर यह कहा गया नौकरियो मे अल्पसब्यको को कम' स्थान मिलते है। ग्रत्यम्हपका को ग्रन्य-' सख्यको के तौर पर यदि स्थान देने है तो जो हमने सेक्युलर श्रोर श्राम्प्रदायिक देश का विधान बनाया हे ग्रीर जो हमने समाज का सारा ढाचा इस प्रकार का निश्चित किया है कि उसमे याग्यना के सिवा कोई और प्रमाण नहीं चलना चाहियें किसी भी स्थान पर पहुचने के लिये, उनके ्जाय क्या हन यह करने लगेगे कि कई व्यक्ति किस मजहब का है यह पूछ कर उनका किसी नौकरी पर रखा जायगा । यना कि । अभ्यताल का डाक्टर रखना है तो वह डाक्टर अन्छा सर्जन है अ अही यह फ जिणिया है या की उक्का न दिया

[ड० भाई म√र्बिः]

कौन सी हैं, खून कैसे दौरा करता है, दिल की धड़कन कैसे होती है इसका पता है या हीं, ह देखने के बजाय यह उससे पूछा जायगा कि वह मस्जिद में से नमाज पढ़ कर के द्याया है या वह किसी मंदिर में माथा टेक कर ग्राया है ग्रौर तब उनको ग्रगरहम ग्रस्पतालका डाक्टर नियुक्त क गे तो फिर हमारे ग्रस्पतालों का भगवान मालिक भीर वहां जाने वाले मरीजों का भी खुदा हाफिज। लेकिन भ्राज कुछ दिखाई इस तरह की ह्रशादेती है और हम उसी रास्तेपर चल रहे हैं जिस रास्ते पर कई वर्ष पहले आधी मताब्दी पहले चले थे भीर सिः का परिणाम हमारे सामने ग्रत्यन्त भयंकर रूप में ग्रा चुका है। मैं ग्राज केवल हवा में नहीं **बूम** रह हूं। **ग्र**भी पीछे एक ससदीय सम्मेलन हुन्ना साम्प्रदायिकता विरोधी लोगों का भौर हमारे जो उपगृह मंत्री हैं मुक्ल जी वे वहां पर गये थे। उन्होंने वहां पर जा कर के ये किस प्रकार से दंशे चलते हैं इसका एक विश्लेषण बताया भ्रौर जो विश्लेषण उन्होंने बताया उसको पढ़कर के मुझे बहुत ग्राप्त्वर्यभी हुन्ना धौर बहुत ग्रानन्द भी ग्राया । उन्होंने कहा कि भनेक राज्यों में जो बहुत सारी पार्टिया हैं वे कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध मिल गई है इसलिये जो बाकी ग्रल्पमत हैं वे ग्राने श्राप को भ्रसुरक्षित समझते हैं।

साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियां इकट्ठी हो गई
है। प्रव यह साम्प्रदायिक शब्द का लेबल
प्रापकी जेब मे है। जिसके माथे पर जब
बाहे लगा दें कि भ्रमुक साम्प्रदायिक है
भौर वे कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध इकट्ठे हो गए
हैं भौर इस का परिणाम यह है कि भ्रल्पमत
अपने भ्रापको भ्रसुरक्षित समझे। शुम्ला साहब
ने कहा है कि इसलिए उन्होंने हथियार
इकट्ठा करना शुरू किया है यानी भ्रगर
हिषयार जम करने क. कारण श्रल्पमत वालों

या किसी भी छोटे समुदाय के पास नहीं या तो देश के गृह मंत्रालय के इतने ऊंचे नेता ने वह कारण बता दिया है ग्रौर कल से वह खडे होकर कहेगे कि देखो कांग्रेस के खिलाफ दूसरे दल इकट्ठे हो गए हैं इस लिए हम ये हथियार इकट्ठे न करें तो क्या करें भ्रौर हथियार इकट्ठा करेंगे तो उनका इस्तमाल किया जायेगा । मैं ग्राश्चर्यचिकत हंयह भाज हम किस तरह को सोचने की मैली, किस तरह की सोचने की दिशा श्रपने देश में दे रहे हैं। यह विचार करने की बात है। जब यहां पर हम विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते हैं तो हम इस तरह को नीतियों पर विवार करते हैं जो देश के अन्दर ला एंड आईर की व्यव था को बिगाड़ने वाली न हो , सुधारने वाले हों मुझे दिल्ली का श्रन्भव पता है। एक तरफ हम गन्दी बस्तियों की सुधारने के काम मं लगे हैं, केन्द्र की तरफ से योजना बनती है, केन्द्र के लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर योजना को चलाते हैं। चूकि दिल्ली प्रशासन में जनसंध के लोग है इसलिए दिल्ली के कुछ स्थानीय कांग्रेसी नेता---जब किसी मुहल्ले मे 70-80 मकान था गए जो दुर्भीग्य से मुसलमानों के थे---धा गए ग्रौर उन्होंने यह तूफान उटाया कि मुसलमानों की ्ज ड़ा जा यहा है श्रीर मुसलमानों की तबाह किया जा रहा है , तुम लोग धाकर दिल्ली डेवलपमेट श्राचारिट को प्रेर उनकी बिल्डिंग में ग्रांग लगा दो । उसके कुछ पहले ही कलकत्ते मे फियाद हो थे ग्रौर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने वहां ग्राकर यह कहा या कि जो कोई भी गडबड़ करता पाया जाये "सूट एट साइट" देखते ही गोली मारने का म्रादेश दिया । पहने हम लोगों की पीर यपयशकर ग्राम लगाने दे बाद में ऊपर से खड़े होकर कहें कि ब ऐसे वैसे काम करें उनको गोली मार दी जाये 📭 व्यवस्था सुधारने का तरीका नहीं है. यह प्रण्नको सुलयानेका नरीक नहीं ा में व निवेदन है कि हमारी सरकार 373

इन बातों पर विचार करे ग्रीर वह जहां विनियोग की पास कराए वहां इस बात का श्राष्ट्रासन भी दें कि जो कुछ हम चाहते हैं हम यह देश के सामने ना सके।

विदेश मंतालय की मांगें सामने भाई है। विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रश्न पर भाज देश के सामने जो एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है भ्रपने देश के एक भुभाग को पाकिस्तान को देने के सवाल पर उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान भ्रवश्य जाना चाहिए । हमसे वह उपेक्षित रहेगा तो हम समझेंगे कि देश की एक बड़ी समस्या की तरफ इस महान संसद ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । कच्छ के प्रश्न को लेकर कहा गया कि यह भ्रात्म-सम्मान का सवाल है। श्रात्म सम्मान हमको इसी में सुरक्षित लगता है कि हवें भ्रपनी भूमि के टुकड़े एक-एक करके बांटते जांय । यह सम्मान का सवाल नहीं है, इसमें सम्मान सुरक्षित नहीं होता । सम्मान तब स्रक्षित होता है जब कोई स्वाभिमानी देश किसी स्वाभिमानी नेता के पीछे खड़े होकर श्रपने देश पर ग्राए हए संकट का मुकाबला छाती खोल कर कर सकता है। मुझे याद प्राता है लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का निर्णय कि धगरताकत से हमारे ऊपर कोई हमला करता है तो हम उसका जवाब ताकत से देंगे। बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि हम झगड़ालु हो नए है, दुनिया क्या कहेगी। दुनिया क्या कहती है, क्या नहीं कहती है, "निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपृण: बिदिव स्तुवन्तु..." उसकी ग्रार न देखें। लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने जः यह एक िर्गय दिया उससे हमारे समाज का, हमारे देण के नागरिकों का, सारे जन-समाज का स्वाभिमान बढ़ा। नेहरू जी का 18 साल के राज में हमारा स्वाभिमान कभी इतना नहीं उठ सका था। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्वाभिमान तो अपने देश के लिए खड़े होने में, लड़ने में आता है, अपने देश के हितों का समर्पण करने में नहीं भाता । एक बात कही जाती है कि पाकिस्तान से समझौता करना है। जिनने समझौते पाकि-स्तान से घब तक हुए वे सारे 50 प्रतिशत सफल होते रहे हैं। 50 प्रतिशत इस प्रयं में कि हम

श्रपना हिस्सा तो पूरा कर देते हें, पाकिस्तान पूरा नहीं करता । मुझे एक हंसी की बात याद भाती है। एक सज्जन का विवाह नहीं होता था। एक बार लोग पूछने लगे कि तुम्हारा विवाह कब होगा, तो वे बोले कि 50 प्रतिशत तैयारी हो गई, तो लोगों ने पूछा कि 50 प्रतिशत तैयारी कैसी ? वे बोले कि मै तैयार हं, मेरे माता-पिता तैयार हैं, बराती तैयार हं, मिठाइयां तैयार है, बनाने वाले तैयार है । फिर लोगों ने पूछा कि कसर क्या है तो उन्होंने कहा कि कसर इतनी है कि लड़की तैयार नहीं है। 50 प्रतिशत केवल जो वर है उसका पक्ष तैयारी करके विवाह नहीं कर सकता है । वैसे ही किसी समझौते को एक पक्ष पूरा कर मके यह भी उतना ही भ्रसम्भ ंहै । वास्तविकता यह है कि कोई भी समझौता दोनों पक्षों की सदिच्छा के बिना पूरा नहीं हो सकता, ग्राज तक का धनुभव इस प्रकार का है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में चाहता हू कि सरकार भ्रपनी सब नीतियों पर पुनिवच र करके जहा-जहां उनमें संशोधन की भावश्यकता है वहा-वहां उनमें संशोधन करे।

र्श्वा लभव य जें (बिहार) : माननीय वाइस चेयर न महोदय, में इस विधेयक की ताईद करता हं। ताईद करते हुए सर्वप्रथम जो हमारी देश की रिएक्शनरी, कन्जरवेटिव दिक यानुसी पार्टी है स्वतंत्र पार्टी उसके नेता ने कुछ ग्रजब-ग्रजब शिकायतें की है उनकी ग्रोर ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। शिकायत तो हमकी **भ्र**पनी सरकार से होनी चाहिए, हमारी *रह*ं मयाजवाद की तरफ कच्छप गति से, कछुए की गति से चल रही है भीर इनकी शिकायत है कि यहां कम्युनिज्म हो रहा है। किस चश्मे से, किस ग्रांख से डाह्याभाई पटेल देखते हैं यह पता नहीं चलता । एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बोलते हुए उन्हें कहीं हरियाली नहीं दिखाई दी, सब जगह भ्रन्धकार, भ्रष्टाचार दिखाई पड़ा। जो पार्टी पंजीवाद को रखना चाहती है वह भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाती है क्योंकि जो पुंजीवाद है वह प्रष्टाचार की जननी है और

[श्री गीलभद्र याजी]

उस जननी के पोषक स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग है, छिपी जबान में जनसघ वाले भी है जो कभी ममाजवाद की थोड़ी बात तो करते ह लेकिन उन्होंने दबी जबान में ग्रौर डाह्याभाई पटेल ने खेली जबान में पिब्लक सेक्टर की ग्रालोचना की । उन्होंने कहा कि जहां पिब्लक सेक्टर है वहां खराबी हो रही है । जो प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज की रक्षा करना चाहते ह उनका यह धमें हो जाता है कि पिब्लक सेक्टर की ब्राई करे, उसकी शिकायत करे। प्लानिग कमीशन ग्रीर योजना की बात उनको भ्रच्छी नहीं लगती। मैं उनसे कहना चाहना हूं कि देखें कि हवा किधर बह रही है ।

यह ठीक है कि गत वर्ष के चुनाव मे इस देश की जनता राइट रिएक्शन की तरफ जा रही थी । 14-15 पाटियों की इक्मत बनी, जनसंघ, स्वतत्र पार्टी, लेफ्ट सी० पी० श्राई०, राइट सी० पी० ग्राई०, ग्रजब च-च के मुख्बे की सरकार बनी । कामन प्रोग्राम । कामन प्रोग्राम चलता नही है। एक टाग लगा देते ह हमारे राजनारायण जी कि यह हमारा प्रोग्राम नहीं हुआ इसको हटाओ, कभी जनसघ लगा देता है । फिर चलने वाला कैसे है । जब तक श्रपने आदर्श, यकीदे को पिटारी में बन्द नहीं करेगे तब तक यह चलने वाला नही है। यह ठीक था कि गाय माता के लिए, जानवर के िए जनसघ ने जलूस निकाला 8 लाख का, जनसघ को खुशी हुई, उसके साथ है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, एस० एप० पी०, पी० एस० पी० सबको वडी खुशी हुई लेकिन मार जब लगी तो देखा कि राइट रिएक्शन बढ़ रहा है, जनसघ आ गया, द्रविड मुन्नेत्र कडगम ग्रा गया । यदि राइट रिएक्शन बढ़ता है तो उससे खतरा हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी काग्रेस को ही नहीं है, पी० एम० पी०, राइट सी०पी० श्राई , लेफ्ट सी० पी० भ्राई०, रिवोल्युशनरी सोश-लिस्ट पार्टी सभी को है। इसलिए खुशी मत होइए । जनता तौल रही है ग्रीर जनता न नौल दिया । राजस्थान में कल ग्रसेम्बली की सीट में भी तौल दिया। जनसघ के जो प्रेसिडेन्ट साहब है उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में तो बैठे ह लेकिन दिल्ली की जनता भी सोच रही है कि किधर गए थे हम, ग्रब यहा भी भ्रापकी चलने वाली नही है। स्वतव पार्टी को छोडकर जितनी पार्टिया र उनका कर्त्तव्य ह जाता है कि काग्रेम की सरकार को मजबत करे जो स्रभी तीव गति मे समाजवाद की ग्रोर नही जा रही है। हिन्दूस्तान की समस्याग्रों का समाधान सिर्फ ममाजवाद से हो सकता है। जब तक प्जीवाद रहेगा तब तक भ्रष्टाचार का निवारण भी नही ही मकता क्योंकि वह जननी हं उसकी । जो भ्रापने को प्रगतिशील कहते है ग्रीर जो तथ कथित प्रगतिशील है, जिनकी मौखिक महानुसनि भी समाजवाद की तरफ है उन सब का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हमारी सरकार का साथ दे। बजट पर बोलते हए कहा गया था कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन की, हमारी पार्लियामेट की श्रीर हमारी सरकार की नीति है समाजवाद की लेकिन हमारे बड़े नौजवान फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहव बैठे हं मैं उनसे पूछता ह कि इस बजट में समाजवाद की बुभी है ? कुछ भी गन्ध मालुम पड़ती है कि समाजवाद की तरफ हम जा रहे हैं। इसकी वजह क्या है। वजह यह है कि मिनसड एकानामी है, गगा जमुना को नीति हमारी च ती है। कब तक चलेगी । यह कोई स्थाई तो होने वाली नहीं है। जो प्रतिगामी लोग 🗓 उनक ग्रावाज बुलन्द होती है क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा है, प्रेस है, देखिये जितने प्रेस है वह विडला लोगों के या ग्रौर ग्रौर लोगों के ह, प्रेसो पर उनका कब्जा है ग्रौर वह समाजवाद के खिलाफ है, जो बड़े वड़े पूजीपति 🔭 सर-मायादार है उन पर टैक्स हटा हो बात होती है। मैं इतने वर्षों से जब से राज्य समा म ह जब भी कोई बजट म इस तरह की तजवीज आती है कि करो ने वृद्धि होनी' चाहियं तो म उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हु और आज भी करता हु क्योहि हम क्यो रूस की तरफ, अमेरिका की तरफ, विदेशो की तरफ हाथ पमारें। इसकी ज़रूरत नहीं।

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हमारे भारत वर्ष मे इतने रिसोर्सेज है, इतने उद्गम है और खास कर के इतनी इहस्टीज है, चाहे बद्ध देशी हो या विदेशी हो, उनका सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, सब पर कब्जा होना चहिय, बिना मुस्राविजे के, बिना क्षतिपूर्ति के उनको लेना चाहिये इसके बाद हमारे पास इतनी सम्पति हो जायेगी कि हम उस सम्पति से बडी-बडी योजनाये भी चला सकते है स्रोर विदेशों से कर्ज भी नहीं लेंगे कोई जररूत नहीं है हाथ पसारने की। सिर्फ देशी नही बल्कि विदेशी पूजी जो यहा पर लगी हुई है सब पर जल्दी से जल्दी कब्जा होना चाहिये ग्रौर ग्रगर इसके लिये कास्टी-ट्यूशन में अमैंडमैट की, तरमीम की, जरूरत हो नो करनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह तो कोई धर्म-कर्म ह नही कितनी बार हम सविधान में तरमीम लाये हैं, यदि मुल्क चाहता ह तो करना चाहिये । मुल्क की गरीबी को, मुल्क की बेकारी को हटाने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी सोशलिस्ट गवर्नभेट की जरूरत है । मैने इस हाउस में भी श्रौर बाहर भी कहा है कि 1970 ई॰ की 31 दिसम्बर तक यहा सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिक घोषित होना चाहिये चाहे श्री डाह्याभाई पटेल, स्वतत्र पार्टी के लोग, रिएक्शनरी लोग, चिल्लया मचाते रहे नेकिन देश की यह ब्रावाज है, देश की यह माग है ग्रीर यह बुलन्द माग है कि जल्दी से जल्दी, कम से कम 1970 ई० के 31 दिसम्बर तक हिन्द्रस्तान के कास्टीट्युशन म तरमीम करके, इसको सोशलिस्ट रि-पब्लिक डिक्लेयर करके जितने कल-कारखाने है **ऋौ**र उद्योग है सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके, समाजीकरण करके जितने पबलिक सेक्टर को बढाना चाहिये आर निजी क्षेत्र को घटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

श्रभी हमारे स्वतत्र पार्टी के लीडर श्री हाह् याभाई पटेल और जन सघ के जो स्थानीय प्रेमिडेट महावीर जी हैं उन्हींने दबी जजान से कहा कि पबलिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो रहा है और कुछ इधर-उधर मसाला 311RS—6.

मिर्च लगा कर इधर-उधर की बात करने की कोशिश की । मैं कहता हं कि पबलिक क्षेक्टर मे जो यह कहा जा रहा है कि इतना नुकसान हो रहा है उसकी वजह क्या है, कुछ तो यह कि इनका हिसाब, इनका आकड़ा ही कुछ इस तरह से चलता है ग्रोर दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमे ज गनती होती है वह ये जो ग्राई० सी० एस० ग्रीर ग्राई० ए० एस० लोग मुलाजिम है, जो ब्यूरोक्नेटस है, उनको ही हमारी सरकार इन कल-करा**खा**नों **को** चलाने के लिये रखती है, उनकी वजह से है। रूप ने भी डिकलाब हुआ। तो लेनिन ने यह गल्ती नहीं की, सरकारी लोगों को यह काम त्रही दिया बल्कि जितने कल-कारखाना के म लिक थे उनका सामाजीकरण कर के उनको उसने लगाया । यहा भी टाटा है, बिडला ह, श्रान्ति प्रसाद जैन है, इनको मैनेजर एव तीकर बनाये श्रीर उनको इतना तनस्व ह र्द कि वह काम करे ग्रौर उन ने काम ले कर के इनको चलाये । ग्राज जहा-जहा राष्ट्री यकरण की बात होती है तो वहा उसको चलाने श्राले स√कारी मुलाजिम हं जि**नको कि** इस के ए० बी० सी० डी० का भी ज्ञान नही। **ढो जो काम ले**निन ने किया वह करना चाहिये। फिर जो उद्योग के मालिक ह उनको भी जीविका देनी है, जितना मुग्राविजा मागते है, जितनी क्षतिपूर्ति मागते है वह दे नही सकते कागज का टुकडा दे देगे, बाड दे दें। तो उससे पेट भरेगा नही, जैसे कि जमीदारो को दिया या ग्रौर लोगों को दिया। तो जो क'त-कारखाने चलाने वाले हैं उनको लेना चाहिये, उनके हाथ मे यह काम सुपूर्व करना चाहिय, उनको नौकरी भी हो जायेगी, उनके परिवार का ग्रौर उनका ऊचा रहन-सहन भी होगा भ्रौर वह मन लगा कर कल-कारखाने को चलायेगे । वह जानते हे कल-कारखाना चलाना, वह जानते हैं कि किस तरह से फायदा किया जा ता है। ग्रभी जो है इनको तो पता ही नही है, उन बेचारों ने तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किया, शासन किया, वह कल-कारखाने क्या चलायेगे। इसलिये जो गल्ती होती है और

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

हमारी श्रामदनी में वृद्धि नहीं होती है उसकी वजह यह है कि उनको चलाने का काम हम एक्सपर्ट को, दक्ष लोगों को नही देते हैं। इस लिये जो कल-कारखाने चलाने वाले हैं उनके हाथों मे यह सुपूर्व करना चाहिये, उनको जनरल मैनेजर बनाना चाहिये या जो भी म्राप बनाये और यदि उनको काफी से काफी दें तो भी उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा । इस लिये हमारी अपनी सरकार से यह माग है यह जो समाजवाद की गति है. रफ्तार है इसको तेज करना है स्रौर तेज करते हुए ग्रब टाइम मुकर्रर कीजिये। ठीक है कि मिक्सड एकानामी चली, गगा जमुना की नीति चली लेकिन सब फेल हो गई, ग्रब उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। पूजीपति लोग बड़े होशियार है, बड़े चालाक है, भ्रष्ट है। यह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को भ्रष्ट करते हैं, नेतास्रो का भ्रष्ट करने है, इनमे इतना जादू है, इतना मतर है जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म कीजिये, खत्म करने · से मेरा यह मतलब नही कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से खत्म कीजिये, मैं यह नही कहता, मैं यह कहता हं कि उस सिस्टम को, प्रथा को खत्म कीजिये । जमीदारी को खत्म किय, मुर्यवंशी चन्द्रवशी सब को खत्म किया लेकिन फिर भी उनको रखा, उनको प्रिवी पर्स भी देते हैं, उनको पैशन भी देते हैं। तो इसी तरह से हो । इसलिये जल्दी से जल्दी टाइम मकर्रर करे। 1970 ई० के 31 दिसम्बर तक ग्राप सोशलिस्ट रिपबलिक डिक्लेयर करे, जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग है, कल-कारखाने है, मब का समाजीकरण करे, चाहे वह विदेशी हों या देशी हों दोनो का करे। इससे हमारे पास काफी पूजी होगी । ब्राज यह है कि हड़ताल चलने लगती है। मैं हरियाए। एलेक्शन में गया था, वहां जितने मुलाजिम है सब हड़ताल पर है। ठीक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरह ही उनको भी मिलना चाहिये, श्रामदनी हो तो मिलना चाहिये, जरूर मिलना चाहिये लेकिन रुपया नही है स्रौर रुपया स्रायेगा

कहां से ? भपया तो सब पजीपतियों के कब्जे मे है ? हमारी सरकार उनसे 80 परसैंट टैक्स के रूप में लेती है लेकिन उनके पास बही खाते दो दो चलते हैं, एक म कुछ दिखानाते है और दूसरे में कुछ दिखा गते है और पूरा पैसा रख लेते है । इसलिये जब नक चाहे देशी हो या विदेशी हो सब का समाजीकरण करके काफी से काफी पैसा नहीं लेगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । उनसे इसको लेने से हमारे मुलक की ग्रामदनी भी बढेगी ग्रौर जो कर्म-चारी है, चाहे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हों या ऋौर कर्मचारी हो उनको काफी दे सकेगे । कभी टीचर्स, शिक्षक हडताल पर जाते हे और कभी कोई और जाता है। तो इस तरह से जैसे कि समाजवाई देशों में कर्मचारियों की देते है वैसे ही दे सकते हैं । हमारे पाम रिसोसेज हैं लेकिन लगन की जरूरत है।

श्राप देखे कि डाह्याभाई पटेल की, रिएक्शनरी लोगों की, प्रतिगामी लोगो की शिकायत है, राजा जी को शिकायत है, कि यह सरकार कम्यनिज्य की ग्रोर ज रही है ग्रौर हमारी शिकायत है कि हमारी सरकार ममाजवाद की ग्रोर बहुत धीरे-धीरे चल रही है, कछुए की गति से चल रही है ग्रौर यदि भ्राप यह विश्वास करते है कि स्लो एड स्टडी विस दि रेस तो यह बहुत गलतफहमी है.। जनता ने असतीष होगा और असतीष की जो श्रग्नि उठेगी उमका कुछ पूछिये नहीं । ये जो 14 पार्टिया के लोग है ये ता स्रोप स्रसतोष को लाते हैं ग्रौर उससे मुल्क खतरे में पड सकता है, मुल्क की युनिटी खतरे मे पड मकती है समाजवाद खतरे में पड मकता है इस, लिये इन लोगो को ठीक करने के लिये हम तो श्रपनी सरकार से गुजारिश करेगे कि ममाजवाद की जो गति है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी तीव्र करने की जरूरत है।

माननीय वाइसचेयरमैन साहब, हमारे सूबे की बड़ी बदनामी हुई, हमारे बिहार सूबे की बदनामी की गई । ५ करोड 26 लाख हमारी ग्राबादी है श्रौर डाह्याभाई ने कह 38x

दिया कि लोग है काम नहीं करते हैं. निकम्मे है । वह ग्राबादी नहीं देखते है । ये इतने लोग हैं। भ्रभी महावीर जी आंकडे दे रहे थे श्रौर कहा कि 18 परसेंट इरिगेशन हुआ जब कि वह 31 परसेंट हो गया है। लेकिन हमारी आबादी पहले 40 करोड थी, जिसने से 10 करीड हमने पाकिस्तान को दे दिया ग्रौर 30 करोड़ रही और फिर 20 वर्ष में पैदा करके 51 करोड और कुछ लाख बना दिया । एक तरफ तो जित है रूस की स्राबादी है. स्रमेरिका की स्राबादी है, उतना पैदा कर दिया. तो दूसरी तरफ परसेंटज भी बढा है, श्रादमी का परसेटेज बढा है तो सिचाई का परसेंटज भी बढ़ा, खाने वाले कितने लोग हो गये इसको वह देखते नही । इसलिये हमारे सुबे में यदि हमारी सरकार कुछ कर रही है, कोसी प्रोजेक्ट श्रौर गंडक प्रोजेक्ट, दो की यदि पूर्ति हुई, तो श्राध्न वाले कह रहे थे कि हमको सिचाई दो । यह सब लोग उडीस ग्राध्र वाले सब उछल गये। ग्रौर ग्राध्र के लोग पैदा करते हैं तो उनको सहायता और भी देनी चाहिये। ग्रांध्र वाले यदि विशेष सुविधा चाहते हैं, तो उनको सपोर्ट करना चाहिये। इधर से और उधर से उनको बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा था। मै कहता हू जहां पैदावार हो सकती है, वहा इरिगेशन के लिये, स्टील प्लान्ट के लिये. सिचाई के लिये, सबको सपोर्ट देना चाहिये. उसकी ताईद करनी चाहिये। इसलिए डाह्याभाई पटेल को यह कहना चाहिये था कि कोसी प्रोजेक्ट, गंडक प्रोजेक्ट, दोनों प्रोजेक्ट को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करना चाहिये। उससे हमारे पड़'सी देश नेपाल को भी फायदा है, हमको भी फायदा है। गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि उत्तरी बिहार भारत की ग्रेनरी है । वहा बड़ा जरखेज इलाका है ग्रौर पैदावार खूब होती है। तो यदि हम दोनों प्रोजेक्ट पूरा कर दें, तो बिजली भी मिलेगी, " उसके साथ कल कारखाने भी लगेगे श्रौर इतना पैदा करेगे कि केरल को, दूसरे प्रान्तों को, जहां जहां भी ग्रन्न की तकलीफ है, सब ·को खिला सकते हैं श्रौर हमारी पायुलेशन

जो बढ़ी है उसको भी खिला सकते हैं। इसलिये हमारे जो दो प्रोजेक्ट कोसी ग्रौर गंडक प्रोजेक्ट है उनको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाय। (Time bell rings)

वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, घंटी पड गई है श्रौर मैं श्रापकी श्राज्ञा को मानुंगा । हिन्द्स्तान की सुरक्षा को देखते हुए इस तरह के जो एली-मेन्ट है, जो प्रो-पाकिस्तानी हों या प्रो-चाइनीज हों या होस्टाइल मीजाज या होस्टाइल नगाज हों या होस्टाइल कुकी हों, ये जो इस तरह के एलोमेन्ट है, इनके बारे में वारबार हमारी शिकायत रही है कि केन्द्र सरकार की पालिसा बडी "वीक निड" है, ढिलमिल है, इससे हिन्द्स्तान की ग्राजादी ग्रौर सुरक्षा को खतरा पडेगा, इसलिये सरकार को मुस्तैदी करनी चाहिये स्रौर सच्चाई के साथ जो उस तरह के एलीमेन्ट है, तत्व है, उनको दबाना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर इस विधेयक की ताईद करता हम्रा सरकार से गजारिश करूंगा-कि समझौते की गति को तीव करे। जय हिन्द।

श्री राजनारायम् (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हू और स्रापके द्वारा सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि ग्राज जो उनका मंत्री परिषद् है उस मत्री परिषद् में जो एक होड़ लगी हुई है उस होड़ को देखते हुए क्या सरकार यह उचित समझती है कि इस देश का एक भी पैसा खर्च करने की उसको इजाजत दी जाय । श्रीमन्, ग्राप भी ग्राश्चर्य चिकत होंगे कि जो स्राज होड़ लगी हुई है काम्रेस मंत्रिमंडल में कि चीन के साम्राज्यवाद का प्रथम वाइसराय इस मित्रमडल का कौन सा सदस्य बरे ? इस वाकः पर फिर से विचार कीजिये: चीन के साम्प्राज्यवाद का प्रथम वाइसराय इस मंत्रिमंडल का कौन सदस्य बने ? क्योंकि ग्रगर यह होड़ नहीं है तो सारे ः के सारे विभाग चाहे वह फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेन्ट हो, चाहे वह होम डि'गार्टमेन्ट हो, चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री का डिपार्टमेन्ट हो, चाहे वह विदेश

[श्री राजनारायण]

मंत्रालय हो, ग्राप सभी के देखें कि चीन की कौन ताक़त बढ़ा रहा है, चीन का पड़ौसी हमारे मुल्क के साथ क्या खेल खेल रहा है, कहां कहां हमारे मुल्क की जमीन दबायी जा रही है, इसकी किसी को कोई चिन्ता नहीं भौर कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग इस तथ्य को समझ लें। ग्राज मैं इस तथ्य को रख रहा हूं कि कांग्रेस मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों मे ग्रब होड़ हो रही है कि चीन के साम्राज्यवाद का प्रथम बाइसराय यहां कौन होगा . . .

श्री शीलभद्र याजी: यह ग़लतबयानी कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायरा : ग्रौर इसी होड़ में आज देश तबाह हो रहा है। मैं अपने मिश्र णीलभद्र याजी की कद्र करता हूं, इसलिये कि उनके पूराने कुछ सूकर्म रहे है, ग्राज के कुकर्मों से नहीं। ग्राज यह कुकर्मों में रत है। अगर पुराने सुकर्मी को देखें, तो मुझे अहसास होता है कि शायद उनके दिमाग में परिवर्तन हो, फिर यह दिमाग के परिवर्तित रूप मे हमारे पास ग्राने के लिये उद्यत होंगे। हम श्री मोहन धारिया की कद्र करते हैं या उनके समकक्ष विचार करने वालों की क़द्र करते है। मगर मैं परेशान हूं यह फंसे कहां है। ऐसी जगह फंसे है, जहां इतना जबर्दस्त दलदल है, कीचड़ है कि उसमे पैर रखते ही पैर नीचे जाता है श्रौर वह धड़ को ग्रौर सारे भरीर को धंसाता जाता है। इसलिये मोहन धारिया ग्रीर उनके समकक्ष लोग जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सचेत लोग है, समझ लें कि देश को बचाने के लिये, चीनी साम्प्राज्यवाद से बचाने के लिये, मुल्क की सूरक्षा करना चाहते हां, तो ज्यादा विलम्ब न करो, श्राज फौरन कांग्रेस पार्टी छोड़ कर संसोपा में श्रान्त्रो । इस सदन में जो राजनीतिक दल है. उनके सम्मानित सदस्यों से मैं डंके की चोट कहना बाहता हूं कि यह मुल्क बन नहीं सकता है, यह मुल्क सुधर नहीं सकता यदि भ्राज भी मुल्क संयुक्त सोमलिस्ट पार्टी की नीति को नहीं अप-नाएगा। देश की गरीबी मिटानी है, देश की बेकारी दूर करनी है, देश से हिन्दू मुसलिम में नफरत दूर करनी है, देश की सीमा की सुरक्षा करनी है, तो निश्चित रूप में मुल्क को संसोपा की नीति को श्रष्टितयार करना होगा और जितने दिन वह संसोपा की नीति को अस्तियार करने से भागेगा, उतनी देर तक मुल्क जहन्नुम को जायेगा। इसलिए मैं एक एक कर के विभागों को लेता हूं।

Bill, 1968

पहले वित्त विभाग को देखा जाय । क्या विदेशी कर्जा घट रहा है या बढ़ रहा है ? विदेशी कर्जा 6,200 करोड़ रु० हो गया है, यानी जितनी की भ्रामदनी नहीं उतना विदेशी कर्जा है। ग्राज देसी ग्रौर विदेशी कर्जा मिलाकर 1 खरब 32 ग्ररब हो गया है। फिर जब विदेशी कर्जा बढ़ता चला जाता है, स्रामदनी घटती चली जाती है, तो गरीबी बढ़ती चली जाती है, करोड़पतियों का कैलाश पहाड़ ऊंचा हो कर कंगालियों की खाई चौड़ी होती जाती है। तो बीस साल बाद इस शासन ने जो हमको दिया, क्या यही मुल्क को बनाने का रास्ता है। श्रीमन्. श्राज मंहगाई बढ़ी हुई है । श्रगर श्रंदाजा लगाइये तो महगाई 17 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और मंहगाई रोकने के रास्ते में भ्रगर कोई सम्मानित सदस्य ग्राता है या किसी पार्टी के पास कोई उसके लिये नकशा है, तो वह एक पार्टी है संयुक्त मोशलिस्ट पार्टी । डा० राममनोहर लोहिया ने श्रूक में कहा दाम बांधी, इनसान की जिदगी के लिये जो जरूरी चीजें है, उनको लागत के ड्योढ़े के ग्रंदर बेचो भ्रौर इस नीति को, इस कार्यक्रम को लेकर हम बराबर चिल्ला रहे हैं। जब तक दाम बांधा नहीं जायेगा, जब तक जरूरी चीजों के दाम की लागत श्रीर उसकी कीमत में एक और इयोढ़े का रिश्ता नहीं निकलेगा, तब तक हमारा देश कंगा**ली की**ं चपेट में पड़ता है।

पूंजीपतियों की लूट के सारे आंकड़े में आपको दे दूं। चाहे मिट्टी का तेल ले लो। एक

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बोतल मिट्टी का तेल कितने का बनता है ? हमारे हिसाब से 4 पैसा बोतल बनता है, 6, 7 श्राना बोतल सरकार का भाव होता है। 6 पैसा बोतल भाव बनना चाहिये। लेकिन 6 म्राना बोतल सरकारी रेट से बिकता है। वही मिट्टी के तेल का बोतल कही डेढ़ रु० कहीं 2 रू० बिकता है भीर ज्यों ज्यों इम्तिहान नजदीक चल रहे हैं, विद्यार्थियों को त्यों त्यों मिट्टी का तेल मंहगा मिलता है। ज्यादातर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इलाकों को मिट्टी का तेल जाता है। तो कहा उस पूरी बोतल का उतना पैसा श्राता है। तो मिट्टी के तेल में 10 पैसा जाता है सरकार को, 8 पैसे के करीब जाता है पजीपति के मनाफे को भ्रीर बाकी छोटे बनिये के लिए हो जाता है। इसके श्रतिरिक्त जब 6 श्राने का बोतल ग्रौर ग्रधिक दाम में बिकता है, तो वह चोरबाजारी में जाता है, भ्रष्टाचार में जाता है। कांग्रेसी राज्य में बीस साल में तीन कूंए खदे। एक कूं आ है सरकार, दूसरा कूं आ है पू जीपति मुनाफाखोर, तीसरा है उच्चाधिकारी, उनकी तनस्वाह, उनकी सहलियत, उनके भत्ते श्रौर चोरबाजारी, भ्रष्टाचारी, इन्हीं तीन कुंग्रों में जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई समा रही है। एक पार्टी है संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जो कहती है कि इन कूंग्रों को पाटो । जनसंघ कहता है इन कुंग्रो को कायम रखो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहती है इन कुंग्रों को थोड़ा सा कम कर दो ग्रौर संयक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जो है वह डंके की चोट कहती है कि इन क्ंग्रों को पाटो । जब तक यह कूंए पाटे नहीं जायेंगे, जनता की कमाई जनता के पास रहेगी नहीं।(Interruption) शीलभद्र याजी अगर ईमानदारी से दिल और दिमाग से हमारे कार्यक्रम और सिद्धांत को समझें, भ्रगर उनमें बुद्धि है, तो संसोपा के पास माना ही पड़ेगा, देश को इसकी नीति पर जलना ही पड़ेगा। श्रीमन, हमारे देश मे संवैधानिक रहा है ग्रौर देश तानाशाही की जा रहा है। श्राज जनतन्त्र का नाम लिया जा रहा है, लेकिन देश तानाशाही की ओर बढता ही चला जा रहा है। मै मदन

को दो हाई कोर्टो की रूलिंग की व्यवस्था देना चाहंगा । एक कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ग्रौर एक पंजाब हाई कोर्ट । कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ने ग्रपनी रूलिंग में कहा है श्री पी० एन० लखनपाल बनाम पी० सी० घोष वगैरह के मुकदमे मे कि राज्यपाल को बहमत की सरकार को बरखास्त करने का परा हक है भौर राज्यपाल को ग्रल्पमत की मरकार को प्रतिष्ठित करने का भी परा हक है। उसका डिसकेशन का ग्रर्थ लगाया है कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ने । उसके साथ ही पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने भी जो व्यवस्था दो है राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह के मकदमे में कि प्रेज़ीडेन्ट रूल किसी भी राज्य में बिना मित्रमण्डल की सलाह के कायम हो सकता है। इन दो हाई कोर्टी की व्यवस्थाओं को देखा जाय। क्या यह जनतन्त्र है ? मैं श्री मोहन धारिया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ग्रीर पंजाब हाई कोर्ट खरे है ग्रीर उस रूलिंग के मुताबिक काम होगा, तो इस 'मुल्क में जनतन्त्र मुखेगा ग्रौर तानाशाही श्रायेगी चाहे डा० जााकर हसैन के रूप मे श्राय, चाहे रेड्डी के रूप मे ग्राये, चाहे गिरि के रूप में आये।

म्राज हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है ? कोई कारण नहीं था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनाव कराये जाते । कोई कारण नही था कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति की शासन की व्यवस्था बढ़ाई जाती। वहाँ का गवर्नर कही का मुख्य मंत्री रह चुका है, कही का मंत्री रह चुका है, म्रब वह मुख्य मंत्री के भ्राफिस में 10 बजे से 5 बजे तक बैठता है ग्रौर तमाम सेन्नेटरीज म्राते है। उसको शासन का चस्का लगा है, इसलिए वह चाहता है कि जितने दिन सरक सके, उतने दिनो तक राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देकर श्रपनी खुद मुख्तयारी कायम कर सकेगा। म्राज उत्तर प्रदेश में हैवक किएट हो रहा है। भ्राज तमाम ब्योरोक्रेसी भौर नौकरशाही अपना सर उठाये हुए हैं। वहाँ पर जननन्त्र को दफनाया जा रहा है और

[श्री राजनारायण]

मानवता को बिलकुल गदरबूत किया जा रहा है तथा इंसानियत को गाढ़ा जा रहा है। इस चीज को ग्रगर देखना है तो उत्तर प्रदेश मे जाकर देखिये।

श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में हमारे मित्र श्री याजी यहाँ पर कई बार कह चुके हैं कि जो कुछ पर हो रहा है, उसके लिए जिम्मेदार राजनारायण है । राजनारायण उस पार्टी का सम्मानित सदस्य है, जिस पार्टी की कथनी भ्रौर करनी एक है । हम इस सदन मे कई बार कह चुके है और ग्राज भी कह देना चाहते हैं कि 'मुझे नफरत न थी ग्रंग्रेज की कौम व सूरत से, मुझे जो भी नफरत थी, वह थी अन्दाजे हुकूमत से। जो अपनों की हक्मल भ्राज रहमत हो नहीं सकती, तो अपनों की भी सूरत से मुहब्बत हो नहीं सकती।' अपने और पराये के माने क्या है ? चाहे वह संविद सरकार हो, ग्रगर उसने न्यूनतम कार्य-क्रम को ठुकराया है, न्युनतम कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए जो वचन जनता को दिये गये थे, उसको उसने पूरा नहीं किया, तो उस सरकार को गिराना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है, उसको गिराना हमारा धर्म है 🗓 हमसे बात करने की जुरेंत श्री याजी श्रापके जरिये करते है। यह वह पार्टी है, फौलादी पार्टी है डा∙ लोहिया की, इसको जरा ठीक से युनो, जिसने कहा था कि संघर्ष संघर्ष है। मती के ग्राचरण ग्रौर साधारण सदस्य के ब्राचरण में सं**घर्ष** के सवाल में कोई फ़र्क नही है। मंत्री मंत्री है। ग्रगर बिगुल बज गया, रणभेरी बज गई, तो कच्छ के भ्रान्दोलन में मंत्रियो को जान। ही होग। हाँ, कोई इस तरह की कोई दसरी पार्टी हो तो बोलो। यह एक शानदार पार्टी है, जिसने कह दिया कि हमको मुड़ना नहीं है, हम मडना नहीं जानते ह, टूटना जानते है। ग्रगर श्रमूल को लेकर, सिद्धान्त को लेकर, पार्टी टटती है तो ट्ट जाय, मगर वह मुड़ेगी नही । इसी लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के मित्रयों को हिदायत हुई थी कि तुम भाषों के सवाल पर यहाँ आओ और आ कर सत्याग्रह करो। हमने सभी मंत्रियों को हिदायत दी है कि कच्छ के आन्दोलन में जाओ। जो नही जाना चाहेगा, इन मुलायम गिह्यों पर बैठना चाहेगा, इन मुलायम गिह्यों पर चिपकना चाहेगा, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि समाजवादी आन्दोलन उनको निकालकर फेकेगा। इस तरह का मुझे विश्वास है और इसी यकीन पर हम चल रहे है।

श्रागे हमारा कहना यह है कि बगाल मे स्पीकर है, हरियाणा मे स्पीकर था। बंगाल के स्पीकर को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हटाया; क्योंकि वहां पर कांग्रेस नहीं थी । उत्तर प्रदेश के स्पीकर को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कायम रखा है; क्योंकि वहां कांग्रेस है। जरा भ्राप देख लें कि किस तरह का तमाशा किया जा रहा है। श्राज बेईमानी इस तरह से की जा रही है कि अगर कोई अन्धा आदमी भी हो, तो वह भी उसको देख सकता है। (Interruptions) कांस्टीट्युशन को इन्टरप्रेट किया जा विया जा रहा है। भ्रीर लाग बंगाल में उसको भिन्न रूप में किया जा रहा है, हरियाणा में भिन्न रूप से लाग हो रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भिन्न रूप से लागू किया जा रहा है। मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान परिषद की क्या आवश्यकता थी। दो सदन न रहे क्योंकि बहुत से राज्यों में दो सदन नहीं है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा भंग कर दी गई, तो स्पीकर तथा उनके सेन्नेटेरिएट को क्यों जारी रखा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान परिषद् को क्यों जारी रखा गया है ग्रौर वह वहां पर क्या कार्य सम्पादन करेगी। उस विधान परिषद को भंग क्यों नहीं किया गया है। वहां पर चंकि कांग्रेस का बहमत है, वे समझते है कि अगर विधान परिषद् भंग हो जायेगी, तो फिर से चुनाव होंगे और चुनावों में क्या गति होगी, इसको कोई नहीं जानतर है। उस समय कांग्रेस बहुमत में नहीं होगी, नो जो विधान परिषद् के बहुमत से ग्रड़ंगा त्याया जा सकता है वह नहीं लगेगा । इसी वजह से वहां पर विधान परिषद् को कायम रखा गया है। श्री मोहन धारिया जी नमस्कार। में श्रपने भाई श्री मोहन धारिया जी से कभी बड़ा दुलार करता ह, क्योंकि उनके मुखारबिन्दु में कभी ग्रच्छ शब्द निकलते हैं। क्या राजाग्रों का प्रवी पसं बन्द हुगा ?

'श्री शीलभद्र याजी : बन्द होगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : होगा ग्रौर जब हमारी ताकत श्रायेगी तो फ़ौरन बन्द हो जायेगा । यह चीज होकर रहेगी श्रौर तुम इसको सुनोगे । बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में बाग्बार चर्चा श्राती है ग्रौर इसके चम्बन्ध में हमारे मीरारजी भाई ही बतलायेंगे । श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी ने तो रुपये का डीवैल्युएशन किया, मगर कांग्रेस का हर सदस्य शब्दों का श्रवमूल्यन करने पर तुला हुग्रा है । श्राज वर्ड्स का डिवैल्युएशन किया जा रहा है इस कांग्रेसी सरकार द्वारा ।

इसके बाद मुझे यह दु:ख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारा देश टूट रहा है, इस तेज रफ्तार से टूट रहा है, जिसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। जिन लोगों ने इस देश का ग्राजाद कराने में ग्रपना खुन बहाया था, उन्हें अन्दाज होगा मुल्क की म्राजादी हासिल करने में, जिन लोगों ने रत्ती भर भी खून नहीं बहाया, उनको इस मुल्क के टुटने पर दर्द नही होगा । इसलिए जो लोग देशहित की चिन्ता से दूर है, उनके लिए मैं कुछ नही कहना चाहता हं। मगर मैं जानता हुं कि हमारे सामने कुछ लोग बैठे है, जिन्हें मुल्क के लिए चिन्ता है मगर वे ग्राज गलत जगहों पर बैठ हुए है । इसलिए मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मद्रास में क्या हो रहा है, श्रासाम में क्या हो रहा है भीर नागालैण्ड में नया हो रहा है। ग्राज देश की श्रान्तरिक स्थिति क्या हो रही है। कही ग्रापने देखा कि श्रपने देश में जो जागर लगाने वाले लोग हैं, शोषित पीडित लोग है, उनको राहत देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कान किया है। क्या भ्रापने कहीं देखा कि हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए इस सरकार ने कुछ किया। स्राज स्राजादी को हुए 21 साल हो गये है श्रौर जितना समय बढ़ते जाता है, उतना इन लोगों पर उत्पात बढ़ता ही जाता है। भ्राज भ्रान्ध्र प्रदेश भौर मध्य प्रदेश में क्या ही रहा है। ग्राज उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है। हमारी पार्टी के जनरल सेम्बेटरी श्री राम सेवक यादव उत्तर प्रदेश गये है, तो वहां बाराबंकी में क्या हो रहा है । भ्राज उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है श्रीर गवर्नर बैठे हए मजा ले रहा है । जब हरिजनों के ऊपर श्रत्याचार होते हैं, उनको जिन्दा जलाया जाता है, तो राज्यपाल को शर्म नहीं स्राती कि बह बाराबंकी जाय, जो लखनऊ से 16 मील की दूरो पर है। (Interruption) हमने यह दादी छोटी करवा दी जब कि 1956 में विश्वनाय के मंदिर में व.रागर्या में हमने हरिजनों को लेकर प्रवेश किया था। उस समय पुलिस ने हमारी गर्दन पर दो तरफ लाठियां चलाई और हमारी दाढ़ी पकड़ कर दो फलौंग तर खींच ले गई वह तो कोई परिचित दरोगा श्राया जिसने कहा कि यह तो राजन रायण है क्या कर रहे हो, तब कहीं हम पी० ए० सी० के जवानों से जाकर के बचे। उसके बाद हमते श्रपनी दाढ़ी छोटी कर ली ताकि यह मुट्ठी में न श्राये । 1956 के बाद की यह स्थिति है।

मै अब पूछना चाहता हूं कि डेमोकिमी में धन की इज्जत रहेगी या डेमोकेसी में जन की इज्जत रहेगी। आज जन की इज्जत नहीं है, आज धन की इज्जत है। शीलभद्र याजी हंस लें मगर हमारा दिल रो रहा है। क्यों रो रहा है। आज बिहार में चुनाव हुआ, उसर प्रदेश में चुनाव हुआ, दूसरे इलाकों में चुनाव हुआ और पैसे की बदौलत चाहे उनके पास

[श्री राजनार यण]

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कोई सदस्य रहे हो या न रहे हों मगर डके की चोट पर सभी पार्टियों के मान का मदंन कर के ख़ौर जीत कर के लोग चेले ख़ाये हैं। कल हमने नाम भी लिया था श्री पोहार ग्रौर श्री जयपुरिया का। न उनका कोई दल है, न उनका कोई संगठन है, मगर उन्होंने पार्टियों के ब्रन्दर भी गहारी करना सिखाया और उस गहारी का उनको इनाम मिला। उम ईनाम की बदौलत जीत कर के ख़ाज वे यहा ख़ाकर बैठे ह। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्जीपतियों के पैसे से जो लोग अपनी पार्टी के साथ गहारी करने हैं क्या ऐसे ही लोग

श्री क्षोलभद्र याजी बिहार तथा यू॰ पी॰ में कितने एस॰ एस॰ पी॰ के लोगों ने अपनी पार्टी के साथ गहारी की इसका माननीय सदस्य हिमाब दे।

श्री राजनारायमा : मै खुद बहुत श्रमिदा हू, मेरा मस्तक नत है, मै उसके लिये ग्रपनी छाती नहीं फ्ला रहा ह । मैं श्रपनी शर्म को महसूस कर रहा हू, मैं निर्लज्ज नहीं हूं, मैं बेहया नहीं हूं शीलभद्र याजी की पार्टी के लोगो की तरह जो कि बेहयाई को भी स्वीकार न करे और भ्रपनी कमज़ोरियों को भी कबलन करें। मैं भ्रपनी कमजोरियो को कब्ल कर रहा ह। इसीलिये मैं कह रहा हू कि स्राज क्षन ग्रौर पैसे का महत्व बढ रहा है। ज्यो-ज्यो पैसे का महत्व व्हता जायेगा, त्यो-त्यो इसान का महत्व गिरता जायेगा और यह डेमें केसी के सिद्धात के विरुद्ध है। इस-लिये में कहना चाहता हू कि यदि हम जनतव को पनपाना चाहते है, तो धन की विषमता को खत्म किया जाय । है कोई पार्टी यहा ससोपा को छोड़ कर जो पार्टी कहती है कि ोटी भौर बड़ी भ्रामदनी का रिश्ता बनाभ्रो। भगर छोटी ग्रामदनी एक हैं तो बडी ग्रामदनी दस से ज्यादा हरिंगज हरिंगज न हो। , किस पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र मे यह

लिखा है सिवाय ससोपा को छोड कर। इसलिये हम कहते हैं कि 1,500 रु० में ज्यादा श्रामदनी ग्रोर खर्चा कोई न कर पाये। ग्रामदनी ग्रोर खर्चा कोई न कर पाये। ग्रामद 1,500 की ग्राखिरी मीमा बाध दी जाय तो कम से कम 15 ग्रास्व रुपया मालाना बच जायेगा, उसी रुपये में नये नथे रोजगार खुलेगे, नई नई सड़के चालू होगी, नलकूप लगेगे, बाध बनेगे, नहरे निकलेगी ग्रौर नथे कर लगाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी जैमा कि मोरारजी भाई लगाने जा रहे हैं।

मै यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि ग्राज देश का अनुशासन टूट रहा है, क्योंकि पार्टियो का श्रनुशासन टूटा है, काग्रेस पार्टी का अनुशासन ट्टा है, ससोपा का अनुशासन टटा है, कमयुनिस्ट पार्टी का ग्रन्शासन ट्टा है, जनसच का अनुशासन टूटा है और जब देश के अन्दर राजनैतिक दलो का अनुशासन ट्टता है, तो देश टन्त है यह एक सत्य पगड हो कर के रहेगा। इसलिये मैं बहुत ही चितित हु। लेकिन भै यह कहना चाहता ह कि ससोपा के अनुशासन के हाथ बहुत लम्बे ह । उसमे जो भ्रनुशासन-विहीन है, उनको संसोपा अपने लम्बे हाथो मे दब चेगी और दबोच कर के उनको उचित स्थान पर रखेगा। इसलिये हमको भ्रपने बारे मे म्गालता नही है।

श्रव मैं श्रीमन्, यह कहना चाहता हू कि 15 श्रगस्त 1947 को जो न्कणा श्रंश्रेज हमको दे कर गये थे, भारत की मरकार हिम्मत के साथ उम भूमि को ग्रापनी मातुभूमि नही कहती है। मैं चाहता ह कि श्राज जो काग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर देशभक्त लोग है, उनको मुक्तकट से यह कहना चाहिये कि 15 श्रगस्त, 1957 को जो मानचित्र भारत का रहा है उसमे एक इच जमीन का खण्डन करना मुल्क के साथ गहारी होगी श्रौर देश के साथ गैर वफादारी होगी। क्या ग्राज काग्रेस पार्टी इसको कहने के लिए तैय र है। श्राज हमारे ऐडवोकेट क फ नं श्राय

कि हम हाई कोर्ट चले आये क्योंकि हमारा मुकदमा डिस्कस होगा । मेने उनसे कहा कि मैं भ्राज उसी पर बोलना चाहता हंग्रीर वह है कच्छ का मामला। 30 जून, 1965 का जो कच्छ ऐग्रीमेट है उसमे क्या भारत की सरकार ने यह नही लिखा है कि भारत की वैल-इस्टैब्लिश्ड बाऊडरी लाइन है, भारत की सुनिश्चित सीमा है श्रीर उसको केवल जमीन पर खीचना है। क्या उसी में छाडबेंट हमारा नहीं है। क्या उसी मे नगर अर्कर के दो इनलेट्स हमारे नहीं है क्या उसमें धारा बन्नी हमारा नहीं है। क्या 5 मई, 1965 को इसी ससद में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने डा० लोहिया के सवाल के जवाब मे यह नहीं माना था कि कजरकोट हमारा है, मगर श्रब कंजरकोट पाकिस्तान का हो चुका। तो जब भारत की सरकार इस जमीन को ग्रपना मान चुकी है **ग्रो**र वह जमीन ग्राज समझौते के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान को देनी पड़ रही है तो भारत की सरकार किस मृह से यह कह सकती है कि हम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव श्रार्डर (प्रशासनिक ग्रादेश) से वह जमीन दे देगे। जिस इसान के दिमाग में सविधान के प्रति वफादारी है क्या वह कभी इस बात को स्वीकार कर मकता है कि इंटरनेशनल ट्रिब्युनल हमारी बाउन्ही लाइन को तय करे। भारत की जो जमीन भारत की सरकार ने मानी वह भारत की जमीन है। अगर अतर्राष्ट्रीय फैसले को मान कर के वह जमीन हमें देनी पड़ेगी तो संविधान के मुताबिक हमे पालिया-मेट में भ्राना ही होगा। भ्राज प्रत्यक्षतः सविधान का उल्लघन भारत की सरकार करने जा रही है क्योंकि काग्रेस पार्टी समझती है कि पालियामेट मे भ्राज उसका बहुमत नही है, वह दो तिहाई बहुमत से उसको पास नही करा मकती, इसलिये ग्राज ऐंड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव भ्रार्डेर से भ्रपनी मातृभूमि को काग्रेस सरकार, इन्दिरा की सरकार खंडित करने जा रही है।

श्रीमन एँ विश्व की ग्रस्ट मैं चर्चा नहीं करू तो हनारे कर्नव्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। सिर्फ तीन दिन पहले दिल्ली मे एक जलसा हुन्न श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गार्ध। ने उसका उद्वाटन किया उसमे बुलाया गया और मैंने भी अपने खयालात का इजहार किया कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम युनिटी कैसे हो। वहायह प्रश्न हम्राथाकि क्या हम ईमानदार हैं। मैने कहा था कि जितने लोग यहा राजकाज मे लगे बैं 3े है सब ग्राज कबुल करते है कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम समस्या को उलझाया है राजपुरुषो ने। वहा तीन बाते मैंने कही। 1951 मे 1952 के चुनाब के पूर्व अलीगढ में हिन्दू मुस्लिम दगा कराया गया। 1956 मे 1957 के चुनाव के पूर्व मलीगढ में हिन्दू मुस्लिम दगा कराया गया। 1961 में 2 ग्रवनुबर को गाधी जयन्ती के दिन ग्रलीगढ़ में हिन्दू मुस्लिम दगा कराया गया 1962 के चुनाव के पूर्व। ऐसा क्यो हुआ इसका पता लगाइये। क्या रूलिंग पार्टी ने दंगे नहीं कराये। उसने कराये है इसके पूरे प्रमाण हमारे पास है। वहा हफ्ते हफ्ते रह कर के पूरी रुपट हमने 'दी-है नेहरू जी को, चन्द्र भानु गुप्त जो को, सम्पूरणनिन्द जी को मगर सब को ताक पर रख दिया गया। एक तरफ मसजिद गिरवा देगे म्सलमान कट जायेगे ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ चपरकट्ठू मुमलमानो को ब्लायेगे और कहेगे कि पैसा ले ली, ससजिद बनवा दो। अपने चपरकट्ट म्सलमानो के जरिये ममजिद बनवा देगे ताकि वहा के म्यलमानो के वोट काग्रेस को मिल जाये। जो मरे हुये मुसलमानो के घर होगे उनमे कुछ पैसा बटवा देगे ग्रौर कहेंगे कि चलो हो गया। बडी शार्ट मेमोरी है, याददाश्त कम रहती है, लोग भूल जाते हैं.

4 PM.

SHRIB V ABDULLAH KOYA (Kerala): Why are communal riots there at Chickmagalur and Mangalore?

श्री राजनारायरा: उसका जवाब हमारे मित्र दे देंगे उनका ज्यादा जानकारी है। मैं जानता हूं रांची के बारे में सुरसंड के ⊸बारे में, मैं जानता हं मुजफ्करपुर के बारे में, मैं जानता हूं मेरठ के बारे मे, मैं जानता हं इलाहबाद के बारे में। ईमान को सामने रख कर मैं ग्रापकी खिदमत में ग्रर्ज करना -चाहता हुं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में दो **द**ल है एक के नेता हैं श्री शेरवानी जो इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य हैं स्रोर दूसरी है विशम्भर की पार्टी जिनकी दाढ़ी इतनी बडी है। विशम्भर की पार्टी शुद्ध हिन्दू है भ्रोर शेरवानी की शुद्ध मुसलमान । एक पार्टी यह है जिसने अपने को हिन्द्रत्व का ठेकेदार समझ लिया है। जब कांग्रेस पार्टी दो दलों में विभक्त हो गई एक हिन्दू की हिमायत करेगी श्रौर एक मसलमान की हिमायत करेगी तो दंगा .होगा, दंगा नक नहीं सकता जब तक कांग्रेस पार्टी मर नही जाती।

श्रीमन् इसी के माथ साथ मै दो-नीन बातों की ग्रोर खास तौर से ध्यानं दिलाना , चाहता हूं। एक की स्रोर थोड़े में हमारे मित्र श्री डाह्याभाई पटेल ने ध्यान दिलाया है। 20 मार्च, 1968 को श्री फखस्द्दीन साहब को एक मेमोरेंडम दिया गया था . श्रौर 18 मार्च, 1968 को श्री मोरारंजी देसाई को एक एक मेमोरेंडम दिया गया था कानपुर के मजदूर नेताग्रों सर्वश्री विमल मेहरोता ग्रौर प्रभाकर तिवारी उन्होंने कहा कि तमाम कानपुर तमाम ग्रासपास का जिला ग्राश्चर्यचिकत है कि चगड़े का कारखाना कानपूर में बनना था जिसके बारे में कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी एकाएक उस कारखाने को रायबरेली में क्यों बनवाया जा रहा है। उसमें कई कारण लिखे गए हैं। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि शुद्धतः जनहित को अवहेलना करके प्रधान मंत्री के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को खिलाने के लिए बहां पर कारखाना चमड़े का कायम किया

जा रहा है। मं चाह्ंगा कि सरकार की क्रोग में इसकी कोई सफाई हो। हमने इसके बारे में प्रवान मंत्री को भी और सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों को बहुन पहले पत्र लिख दिए थे मेगण उनका के ई समचिन उत्तर नहीं स्राया।

इसी के साथ साथ लूप फैक्टरी कानपुर में खुली थी। उस लूप फैक्टरी को देखा जाय। धाज वह न के बराबर है। उसमें कई लाख रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकार के बर्बाद हो रहे हँ और उनमें अधिक लूप बनते थे वह बन्द हो गए। अगर लूप अनावश्यक है तो उस कारखाने को हनेशा के लिए उठा दो, वहां के मजदूरों को कहीं खपा दो, मगर अनावश्यक ढंग से लाखों व रुपया जनता के धन का अपव्यय होना उचित नहीं है।

एक भारत ललित कला श्रकादमी है। उसको देखा जाय । उसमें श्री किशन खन्ना है । उनको स्वर्ण पदक दिया गया है । ये किशाखन्नाकौन है। वे स्वयं दो निर्णायकों में से एक निर्णायक थे। जो जज स्वर्ण पदक देने के लिए होते हैं उनमें से एक जज ये श्रीमान स्वयं थे ग्रौर इन्होंने पदक ले लिया। स्वयं स्वर्ण ललित कला ग्रकादमी है जिसे भारत की सरकार चला रही है । दूसरे स्वर्ण पदक प्राप्तकर्ताग्रों की चित्रकारी के लिए भी इनके संग्रहालय से चित्र गए है जिनकी बदौलत लोगों को इनाम मिलते है। इसके साथ श्रीर गड़बड़ियों के बारे में 11 फरवरी, को टाइम्स भाफ इंडिया के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर अनेक समाचार प्रकाशित हुए है। 27 श्रक्तुबर, 1967 को ललित कला ग्रकादमी की क.यं-पालिका परिषद की बैठन में ता हुया कि दासगुप्त ग्रोर श्रा किशन श्री पी० खन्ना सारे देश का दौरा करके चित्रकारी एकत करें श्रौर यदि वे चाहें तो ग्रपनी चित्र-कारियां भी दे सकते है जिन पर भा स्वर्ण पदक देने के समय विचर होगा, यानी सारी की सारी परिषद् ब्राज इनकी मुद्री

में हो गई है, हर।मलक यानी जैसा चाहें फैसला करा लें। कार्यपालिका परिषद की 11 फरवरी, 1968 की बैठक में यद्यपि इस गड़बड़ी की चर्चा हुई मगर भ्रन्त में उसे नियमित करार दे दिया गया यानीं, परिषद के फैसले के नियमित करार देदिया गया, जो जज हो उसके संग्रहालय से सारी चीजों को जुटाकर उस पर इनाम दे देना सही करार दे दिया गया । कला के नाम पर ग्राज कितना अनर्थ हो रहा है इसे में आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्यो की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहता है। किशन खन्ना ने अपना संग्रह पूरा नहीं किया तथापि उनके टी० ए० के लिए 6 हजार का श्रिम एलाटमेंट हो गया । यह सारो बात है। मै श्रापसे क्या कहूं श्राज हमारा देश टूट रहा है । हमने जिस उमंग , जिस उत्साह ग्रौर जवानी भरे ग्ररमानों को लेकर श्रंग्रेजों की चुनौती को स्वीकारा था वह सपने पूरे नहीं हुए। 8 श्रगस्त 1942 का प्रस्ताव :

The State must necessarily belong to producing masses, workers in fields and factories. जो खेतों में काम करने वाले हैं कल-कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनके हाथों राजसता आए, बापू का यह प्रस्ताव सपना का सपना रह गया, पूरा नहीं हुआ।

(Time bell rings.)

ग्राप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं। कोई मौका हमें लगेगा जब यहां के सचिवालय के सेक्रेटरियों के बारे में चर्चा करूंगा। केन्द्रीय मौतंपरिषद के करीब 4 सचिव है जो श्राज मारा का सारा प्रशासन चला रहे है। जिस दिन जिस मंत्री को चाहें उस मंत्री के बारे में ग्रखवारों में तमाम भंडाफोड़ करके निकलवा दें ग्रौर मंत्री तभी तक सुरक्षित है जब तक मंत्री उनकी भृकुटिविल सिता की ग्रोर देखा करता है। ग्राज नौकरशाही हाबी है। नौकरशाही के इशारे के विरुद्ध चल सके सरकार में ऐसी क्षमता नहीं रह गई है। सरकार गांग्री जी का नाम लेती है, पुराने ऋषि मृियों का नाम लेती है। हमारे मित्र हाथी ज, पुराने संस्कृत के श्लोकों को कभी-कभी यहां पर उद्धृत किया करते हैं। उससे फायदा क्यः ? वही एक श्लोक——

(Bill, 1968

"काव्यम् करोति परिजल्पन् संस्कृतं वा, सर्वाकलासमाधिगच्छतु वाच्यमानां । लोकस्थिति यदि न वेत्ति यथान्ररूपः, सर्वस्य मूर्खिकरस्य स चक्रवर्ती।"

इसका भ्रर्थ है कि चाहे कोई संस्कृत ही में काव्य क्यों न करता हो, बोलने में सारी कला कुशलता लाकर क्यों न रख दी हो मगर यदि वह लोक की स्थिति का सही चित्रण नहीं करता है तो उनको मूखीं का चक्रवर्ती राजा समझो । कांग्रेस पार्टी श्रांज काजल की कोठरी बनी हुई है। हाथी जी चाहेंगे तो मै उन्हें निकालने के लिए तैयार हो जाऊंगा । मगर इस काजल की कोठरी में कोई भला से भला आदमी जायगा तो उसके चेहरे पर कलिमा लगेगी। आज मंत्रिपरिषद् में जितने लोग है वह सब उस काजल की कोठरी से ग्रपना चेहरा काला कर रहे है। इसलिए देश को बचाना है, एकमात्र कांग्रेस को वे लोग जा राज्यति है, जिनके म्रन्दर समाजवाद है, जिनके भ्रन्दर जनतंत्र है, क्रान्तिकारिता है में भ्राज उन्हें न्यौता देने जा रहा हूं कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को श्रपनी पार्टी बनाओ, संयक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में श्रास्रोगे तो देश को बचा लोगे, श्रपने को बचा लोगे, समाज को बनालोगे, नई जिन्दगी, नई धारा बहाग्रःगे इसलिए हमारा न्यौता है, कबूल करो पन्त जी श्रपनी जवानी को साकार करो ।

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kcrala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, every year this Appropriation Bill is placed before us and it is passed. But we have to see what really happens. The country goes on as before with no progress. I do not know why after these 20 years we have not been able to adopt such policies as would put the country on a sound economic basis or

[Shri Balachandra Menon]

would nake our economy strong and independent. Unfortunately such a thing has not been done. Even as far back a. 1886 the national income of India was Rs. 20 and the expenses-for a family would come only to Rs. 6. That was the position in 1886. Now 100 years after are we better? That I would like to know. When the East India Company was there or even atterwards when the direct rule was there, the income was about Re. 20 to Rs. 25 - and the expenses would come only to Rs. 6. Now the cost of living has increased by 2 thousand per cent. This is what has happened. Is it for this that we fought our freedom battle? We fought our freedom battle so that our people can have enough food, our people can have shelter and clothing. Have we succeeded in that? I am sorry to say that our progress has been so slow that like that proverbial crab we have been going at times backwards. We have built up an economy which is really of a parasitical character. What is it that has happened? The drain from this country continues. It is against this that Ranade raised his powerful voice. It is against this drain that Kokhale raised his voice. Today the same thing continues. In name of collaboration agreements we have sold our country's economy. In the name of industrialisation we have handed over all our industries to the monopolists. Every year the monopolists get strengthened. Every we make our voice felt here, the monopolists get stronger. Your policies are intended only to strengthen the hands of the monopolists. All the commission reports have not helped you to put the economy on a sound basis because the neo colonial economy has not been understood properly. When the direct British rule was withdrawn and when America stepped into the vacuum, it had a new method of approach and that is the neo-colonialist method. Through collaboration agreements, through supporting the monopolists they have built up a powerful force which helps hem to suck out the lifeblood of this country. I am sorry that the inheritors of the national movement, those of you who claim to have fought for this country-most of you, along with most of us, then fought for the national liberation-today have played into the hands of the American imperialists. You have played into the hands of imperialists and made our country really much more bankrupt than before. Take the question of food. Have you a policy on food? Have you a policy on industrialisation? You do not have. A good rain sometimes may help you. When that is not there, again we are in difficulties. When there is a good crop, there are States that do not get food. The prices go on increasing. The cost of measure of rice is Rs. 3. I am fully in agreement with the friend Andhra who insisted that the Nagarjunasagar project should be immediately completed. I am entirely for help to Andhra but I would also request our Andhra friends to see that the price of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per measure for rice is cut down by liberalising the exports to other states not through blackmarkets but through proper channels. Unfortunately that is not done. The result is we have built up a black market. Perhaps the Government's new method is to allow the blackmarketeers to operate so capital might get formed. This is how in the past centuries Britian managed to get its capital through open daylight robbery in the seas. Today the daylight robbery of our children takes place so that the monopolists may be in a position to have their capital. It this the proper way? The hoarder, the blackmarketeer, the monopolists, these people continue to have their powerful grip over the economy of the country resulting in the ruptcy of the country. Every problem has reached an acute form during these 2 or 3 years. The problem of the minorities, religion, language, the hill-tribes, the State boundaries food, industrialisation—all these have taken an acute form because in every one of these you have bungled. I can give an example. My State which has got about 1400 people per square mile to-day is not in a position to solve any of the problems there because industrialisation has not taken place. It is a fact that we have done our best to get the maximum production from the agrarian sector.

SHRIMATI YOSHODA REDDY: You are not able to anything because of the wrong Government there.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: I in not quarrelling with you. The failures may be there. I am not here to apportion the blame. The failure is there because we have not been able to see that these problems are of such great importance. We have failed to solve the problem of unemployment in spite of a maximum production per acre, with our rich coffee, cardamom, tea, rubber, oranges spices like pepper etc. With about Rs. 170 ctores that we give to you as foreign exchange we are not in a position to get our people fed properly. We were with you when you shouted against the Birlas. We were anxious that the titanium plant which was to be set up there need not be taken up Birlas but what did the Government of India do? When our Chief Minister wrote 'We are prepared to scrap that agreement we do not want the Birlas to continue to have their monopolist firm set up there'-we agreed with you on that-did you give us an alternative scheme? Did you allow any other State sector industry to come there? You did not do that. When the iron ore in Calicut, which is having the highest iron content, is to be exploited, we do not get help from you. Take the fishing industry in Kerala which gives you about Rs. 20 crores now. We can easily raise it to Rs. 50 crores of foreign exchange but why not give us a few trawlers and make atrangements for deep-sea fishing Nothing is done. When socialist countries are prepared to give help and when their money is with you and when you are not making use of that, at least why not allow us to make use of it and thus help the one State to rise up which now is backward in industries and has so many of problems to tackle. We have technicians there, we have polytechnics in every district and a few engineering colleges. We have enough of technical people. Why not allow us to use the help of the socialist countries. We have got unutilised grants, from them. Why not allow that to be made use of?

The regional disparity that exists today will create greater problems. Although I am interested in seeing that the unity of this country is maintained at all costs because for that we tought and for that we stand, I request you to understand that this regeronal disparity, if not removed, going to create the biggest headache and is going to be the greatest strain on national unity. Unless you give a helping hand and understand the problems of Kerala as the problems of all India, more talk of unity will not help. The backwardness of Kerala should be understood-also of Assam and such other backward states but I speak of Kerala because I know something about it-and I request you that this regional disparity should go. Our planning should be on that basis. It is not that big industrial areas should again be expanded and ex-What is it that you are panded. planning? Planning should be to see that these backward areas should at least be brought to the same level as other areas. But in this you have failed; your planning has failed. Will you make at least a new beginning? That is what we want to know. And unless that is done, planning has no value. And here is the time for it and our economy may improve a little. thanks to nature which has been very bountiful to us since last year after two years of drought and famine conditions. This is the time to take a bold lead and there is every possibility for the country's economy to improve, for which at least the right-thinking men on that side and this side should unite and take a

[Shri Balachandra Menon] strong stand and see that all those who stand for monopolists get defeated in there game.

This is all what I have to say.

NARAYANAPPA SHRI SANDA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while supporting this Approrpiation Bill I would like to bring certain important matters to notice of this House. Because of the efficient steps taken by the Finance Ministry, the soaring prices of all articles, not only food, also other articles, have come down gradually, and it may lead us to a happy situation within a short time.

Our country being an agricultural country and most of the people being agriculturists, we have formulated so many irrigation projects, minor. major and medium-sized projects. But with all that we have not been able to produce more and meet the requirements of the country, and we have been getting foodstuffs from foreign countries worth crores rupees. Everybody knows the secret of it; all our technical people, our experts and economists the secret, know where the solution lies, but yet we have not been able to meet this problem and solve this situation.

Now take for example Andhra Pradesh where there is a big and gigantic project which could not yet be completed for want of finance-it is the Nagarjunasagar project. With the completion of this project twenty or thirty lakhs of acres of land could be brought under irrigation. if this large extent of land is brought under irrigation, so many lakhs tonnes of foodgrains can be produced and the whole country could supplied with foodgrains to the |

required level, and the food problem could be solved to the satisfaction of the country. Also we avoid importing food supplies from foreign countries. When such is the brilliant prospect, even then our Government are not giving adequate finance to complete that project, to send the water, the golden water stored in the dam, to feed more lands and thereby produce crops in abundance. I request the Finance Ministry to look into this matter. State Government of Andhra Pradesh, many a time, at many conferences, and in the National Development Council also, have the importance of this project and have put forward their arguments for this project convincingly emphatically to their satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the country. In spite of the prospect of production of food in abundance arising from this project we are not able to receive adequate finance from the Centre. So I request the Finance Ministry to carefully look into this matter in view of the urgency of the food problem of the country awaiting a solution, and to give more finance immediately to complete this project, that more food could be and the ryot's economic position could be strengthened, and the social order, and law and order could be peacefully maintained.

In this connection I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that there are certain famine areas. There are the normal droughts which affect the whole country in general. But there are also the chronic faminestricken areas in some pockets throughout the country. We want tosolve the food problem and we are undertaking irrigation projects. then we have completely neglected those chronic famine-stricken People are living there also. is there and water is there under the ground. Yet we are not able to supply electricity there. We are not supplying implements to dig more wells. We are not supplying more

drilling machines and more tractors. All these things must be supplied to the people there to drive out famine from those areas which yet are allowed to remain backward and famine-stricken. For example. Andhra Pradesh there is Rayalaseema. Many a time hon. Members of Parliament, both in the Lok Sabha and in this Rajya Sabha, have spoken about the permanent relief measures to be undertaken to eradicate famine in those areas. So many committees have been appointed. Experts have been sent there. Aerial survey of the areas has been done. But nothing has been done till now, I am sorry to say. At least now something should be done. Recently I came to know that two expert committees have been sent to the Andhra areas, i.e. to Vizag and Srikakulam, and the other to Anantapur. Those committees have gone there and the representatives of the local people, the M.L.As., the M.Ps. and other people, have met the committees and made their suggestions to the committees. But how far he Government has taken action on the reports of these committees and on the suggestions of the local represenatives, do not know. Our Government should immediately look into the matter and study the reports. The reports are readily available with them, the information is there. The people's cry is there. The people's hunger is there, and immediate action is needed now. I request that Government should immediately sanction money, send technical people, supply electricity and give more funds so those areas could be protected against the ravages of famine and the ryots' economic position could be improved permanently. Unless those areas are permanently saved from the chronic famine conditions, the country's peace and cannot be maintained country's economic condition cannot be improved to the required extent. As I said, Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh is chronically stricken with famine conditions and so the people are suffering there, and even in the

last twenty years we have not been able to solve that problem. At least now firm action should be taken The reports are there. The measures suggested by the expert committees are there. Kindly reopen those reports and extend financial help and other facilities immediately to those areas.

In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the House that while Andhra area formed part of the composite State of Madras, there was an agreement concluded in the year 1897 between the Mysore Government and the Madras Government and that agreement in matter of distribution of waters of the Pennar and other river. Chitravathi was arrived at with the consent of representatives of both the Governments. Those rivers had their origin in Mysore State and flow into the territory of Pradesh. Now the agreement entered into in the year 1897 was that Mysore Government should not construct any new projects up rivers. But now the Mysore ernment is constructing a new irrigation project at Nagalamadaka in Mysore State, at the higher level of the Pennar river, and obstructing the water supply to the Mid-Pennar Project constructed by our Andhra Pradesh Government, which is in violation of the principle laid down in that agreement of 1897. Also they have constructed a big tank at Magili Durga to store water, and this has naturally obstructed the flow of water which could be stored in the' big tanks, namely, Parigi and Bukkapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, which were constructed in good old days, in the days of Krishnadevaraya who ruled Vijayanagaram. From days those tanks were getting water and the people in that area were able to irrigate their lands and produce foodgrains. Now that as been obstructed. This agreement I would like to bring to the notice of the Government of India and they should look into this matter and examine-

[Shri Sanda Aurayanappa]

the principles laid down in this agreement and do justice to the people of that area of Anantapur District who are stricken by famine. The Govt. should help these backward areas and these problems should be settled at the higher levels. Though the State Governments of Andhra desh and Mysore have discussed them many a time they could not come to any agreement. So at the level the Government of India should take up this proposal and solve these things permanently and thus give relief to that area.

Minor irrigation schemes are mostly needed in these areas, minor irrigation schemes like the sinking of wells, deepening of wells and tanks and so on. Supply of electricity is argently needed in these faminestricken areas and the Government of India should allot more funds and encourage the execution of such projects and thus eradicate famine from these backward This areas result in the production of more food and the should Government give top priority to minor irrigation projects, to the famine stricken areas. There is the Sri Sailam Power project in this region and there is also the ancient temple of the same name with the waters of the Krishna flowing nearby. The project is now construction. It should be under completed soon. If it is completed in a short time then electricity will be supplied at a cheaper rate to the ryots and this will result in not only more industries being started in also be that region but there will production of foodgrains. Therefore I would request the Government to be kind enough to look into this matter and give top priority to such urgent needs and to see that these projects are completed immediately.

Regarding industries, as you know, major industries are not there in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore unemployment is there and poverty is there. Under-employment is also there prevailing in all parts and we are not able to solve these problems. Therefore I would like the Government of India to take steps to see that more major industries are started in Andhra Pradesh and employment potential is thus created for the people and prosperity comes to the region and these backawrd areas also come up to the level of other parts of the country.

There is another problem to which I would like to refer and that relates to the handloom weavers. In the Southern States there are about 30 to 40 lakh handloom weavers and these people are facing difficulties. Whatever they are able to produce they are not able to find a market for sale. The slump is so severe. No adequate finances flowing into this sector and as such there is unemployment among these people. Many years back our senior politician Shri Rajaji when he was Chief Minister of Madras State made a statement in the Assembly and they also passed a unanimous resolution there that sarees and dhotis should be permanently set apart for the handloom sector. Unless that kind of a step is taken by the Government there can be no salvation for this industry and the difficulties of the handloom weavers cannot be mitigated. I would request the Government to examine this question once We all want to again. work for and reach the goal of a socialist pattern of society. But at the time we are not taking adequate steps to improve the lot of those depending on cotpeople who are tage industries, handicrafts and rural industries. I would request Government to bestow immediate attention on this matter and the problem. They should take a bold decision so that they may able to give at least a living wage to the handloom weavers. This is my earnest request and appeal to the Government. I request the Government to act immediately.

Another thing to be seen is that this industry should be supplied with the raw materials it needs, like cotton varn, chemicals, dyes and so on. They are not supplied properly and at reasonable rates. In this connection I may mention that yarn is supplied to the composite mills at a cheaper rate than to these Since a long time the handloom weavers' associations and their federation of handloom cooperatives have been agitating for the supply of yarn to them at the rate at which it is being supplied to the composite mills. This is an honest and simple request. These things should be discussed and decided and finally settled so that lakhs and lakhs of these people who are depending on this industry may be benefited. (Time bell rings).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: This being his maiden speech, a little more time may be given to him.

SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA: There are mineral deposits in Rayalaseema and other backward areas. Recently the Government of India conducted an aerial survey of the region and the reports are there about the mineral deposits, such as gold, diamond, copper, iron and asbestos deposits and so on. If industries are to be encouraged to come up in these areas, these mineral wealths can be utilised. For this the Government should apply their mind to it and give finances and formulate schemes and start them in where the materials areas raw there. Since there are the 276 raw materials already and since labour is also there. the producand the cost tion will be cheaper price will be low and so we supply the finished goods to the consumers at reasonable prices. But we are not looking into these things. industries We are starting where there is no raw material, where there is no water supply. Like that with so many disadvantages start we industries in different areas. But here are places, where you have 311 RS-7.

abundant mineral wealth, where you have the water supply. So we can start industries there and help, the people there to combat poverty, and to bring themselves up economically and come up to the level of other sections of our people in the country.

I mention all these points in the hope that the Government will be able to solve some of these problems at least this year, to give relief to those people in view of the backwardness of the area and the urgency of the needs of the people.

I would like to congratulate hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister once again on his presenting such a balanced Budget as he has done compared to the previous year's Budget. He has won. the appreciation of business people and the common man alike. Of course in the matter of postal rates, his proposal is not very favourable. But that also has been done after careful consideration. I appreciate the Budget proposals and I congratulate the Finance Minister on the steps he has taken. He has also taken steps for social control over banks. Effective steps have been taken to maintain and keep down prices of commodities to the satisfaction of the common man. I hope that still further steps will be taken by the Government to bring down prices because we know the sufferings of the common people. know what amount of suffering there labouring classes. is among the among the salaried people, with fixed incomes and so on. They cannot feed their children properly. They cannot educate them and they have to undergo so many difficulties. We should bring about such an economic situation that the prices may come down and people may feel happy and we may be able to reach soon the goal of a socialist pattern With these observations, of society. Sir, I resume my seat.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir as far as this Appropriation Bill is concerned, one particular fact stands out glaringly and it is this that looking at this you feel that it is the Appropriation Bill of a bankrupt State. When I say a bankrupt State I do not use that word as just an ornament. Sir, you just look at the figures here. The entire appropriation demanded for the year 1968-69 is a little over Rs. 15,462 crores including of course the amounts charged on the Consolidated Fund. Out of this sum of Rs. 15,462 crores or a little above that I find that debt charges come to Rs. 9440 That is to say, out of the total appropriation that you are demanding of the House more than half is going towards repayment of debt. I do not say that if we had incurred debt we should not repay it far from it. But the point is this that it only shows the complexion of the financial state of the country. If out of the Rs. 15,462 crores of expenditure that want to incur in a year you have to pay more than half for repayment of debt that only shows what a sorry Benches have state those Treasury brought the economy of India to. Therefore as I was submitting this is the Appropriation Bill of a bankrupt State. Not merely that. are not merely paying this huge amount for repayment of debt but also in spite of the boasted bumper harvest of this year you are going to spend a little over 706 crores or rearly Rs. 707 crores on the purchase of foodgrains and fertilisers. I am quite sure that a lot of this amount is going to be used for the purchase of foodgrains from abroad. This is the financial position of our State

Again, look at another fact. In spite of the fact that our economy is in a bankrupt state we are spending a huge amount on what is called defence. I find that the Ministry is asking for Rs. 915 crores for defence services and the capital

outlay in respect of defence is to the tune of Rs. 130 crores.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, क्या उनकी पर्टी देश की सुरक्षा नहीं चाहती हैं ।

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee will hold patience a little. Therefore position is, we are spending inque than Rs. 1000 crores on defence, that is to say, on military budget. If we; leave out of this Appropriation Bill the moneys charged on the Consolidated Fund it appears that the balance of expenditure is about Rs. 4214 crores and out of this Rs. 4214 crores we are spending more than Rs. 1000 crores on military budget. Therefore it comes to this that we are spending a quarter what we propose to spend in the year 1968-69 on military expenditure. it were a question of capital outlay on military expenditure I could have understood because capital outlay on military expenditure would have in the brought in some dividends shape of factories for production of high technical goods and a'l that. But that is not the case; the capital outlay on defence expenditure is merely Rs. 130 crores but the penditure on defence services is more than Rs. 900 crores. That' means you are spending only 10 per cent. of the entire defence expenditure on capital outlay while you are spending the 90 per cent. on what can be called the non-capital expenditure or revenue expenditure which does not bring in any benefit.

भी शीलभद्र याजी : वाड : चेयरमैं न साहब, यह चीन श्रीर पाकिस्तान से दरख्वास्त करें कि वे श्रपनी फौजें हटाल तो हम भी श्रपने खर्चे को कम कर देंगे।

SHRI A P. CHATTERJEE: As I was submitting before this House, looking at the shaky economy that we have now in India when we have to lay apart Rs. 9440 crores for re-

payment of debt alone out of the total expenditure which we are contemplating of Rs. 15,462 crores, in such a bankrupt economy has this, can we afford to spend more than Rs. 1000 crores on military budget?

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: Why not?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Now, I am asked, why not. That only shows the bankruptcy of thought to which Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee has arrived.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : वाइसचेयरमैन साहब, यह चीन को एडवाइज करें चाऊ माऊ

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): No interruptions, Mr. Yajee.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, he asked me, why not. I say the whole question is this. Why should we have to spend so much on military budget? We are spending this large amount on military budget because we are keeping the tension alive on the borders with our neighbours; we are not trying to release that tension. We are not trying to calm that tension and the good money of the Indian public to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores per year is going down the drain.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: We shall spend more.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: I say it is going down the drain for this reason. If it were capital outlay I can understand that something might come up in the shape of productive defence industries; but, no. We are spending Rs. 900 crores as revenue expenditure; that is, we are importing supersonic jets perhaps from the United States of America, bullets from England and rifles from we do not know where. And in this way we are spending

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Rifles from Cossipore.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: our good money on this so-called defence expenditure which I would call military budget. If we are to gear our economy to a healthy angle. then the immediate necessity and need for us is to make up with our neighbours. As soon as we say make up with our neighbours. Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee will jump up. terruptions). These people always want to thrive on tea-pot tension and tea-pot thrills. They never go to the front. They never bother about all the great hardships, which the common Indian people are suffering because of so much expenditure on the military budget. Mr. Yajee will be certainly Bhadra thrilled at the imagination of military glory, sitting in this cool, airconditioned Chamber of Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: But your friends are forcing us to spend more on defence.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Vice-Chairman, the pinch is being felt by the ordinary peasants in the hot fields of India under the summer sun and the biting wintry climate in which they have to work for their food and even then they cannot get their food properly. Even then they cannot get the price for the food that they raise. The pinch is being felt by the working-class; by the lower middle-class, whom Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee has by now forgotten, after coming to the Rajya Sabha. He has betrayed whatever interest he used to have for the lower middle-class previously . . .

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: You all are pseudo-communists.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Now he is betraying the interests of those people for whom he once had some sympathy. I do not know whether it was a genuine sympathy or not.

[Shri A .P. Chatterjee.]

Once upon a time he used to say that he had some sympathy for them, but I am quite sure now that he has betrayed them. He has betrayed the people for whom he once had some sympathy. This pinch is being felt by the people of India and, therefore, it is all the more necessary that we make up with our neighbours. I do not mince words. When I say that we must make up with our neighbours, I say that we must make with China and Pakistan.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: You advise them.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: It is not for me to advise them. It for me to advise my Government. It is for me to advise my people. As far as my people are concerned, as far as this Government is concerned, certainly I am within my rights to say that we must do everything our power to normalise relations with our neighbours, because cannot live in a state of perpetual tension with your neighbours. That kind of Chanakya philosophy does good not hold nowadays. We must . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): If I may interrupt, if it is not a perpetual state of tension, it would be a perpetual state of surrender to China. Would you like to have it?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: I respectfully differ. (Interruptions). Of course, nobody says that, but peace is certainly greater than any little compromise that we may have to make.

I have great respect for Mr. Rajnarain, but I was very much pained at the way in which he spoke about the Kutch Award. Why should we expand these small things into such a big size? After all, certain square miles of territory are less in importance than friendship with our neighbours, friendship which will lead to a

lessening oftension, friendshi**p** which will lead to a brightening up of our economy, friendship which will lead to lessening of the burden of the military budget of our economy and on the people of India. should we so much think of Mother India and so much think of patriotism, just because an arbitrator given an award in favour of Pakistan, a few square miles of territory. I say that this is the attitude leads to all kinds of tension and all kinds of unfriendliness with neighbours. We have to shed this attitude. We must show a spirit of friendliness to the other great neighbour on our frontier, I mean, People's Republic of China. We cannot remain hostile for ever with 75 crores of people alongside. fifty crores of people. Can these fifty crores of people for ever remain hostile with seventy crores of people?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: We were very friendly, but they became hostile.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: must spare no efforts to make As far as with them. the India-Chine boundary is concerned, I blame. As far as not apportioning that border is concerned, we should sit at a negotiating table. I know immediately the question will raised that the Colombo proposals are there and they should be accepted

SHRI SRIMAN PRAFULLA GO-SWAMI (Assam): May I ask a clarification from Mr. Chatterjee? What about the unprovoked Chinese aggression on India? In the dispute with China, should we surrender? What is his advice? May I ask whether China or India declined to negotiate? Instead of negotiation, China suddenly occupied our area by sudden undeclared war.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Nineteen hundred and sixty-two is far back of us. Let us not repeat 1962. Let us look forward. Let us sit at a table. Let us not approach any negotiating table with any of our neighbours, with a fait accompti. Let us not approach them with a readymade decisions.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): No interruptions please.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA (Bihar): Whom are you advising—China or India?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: I an Indian and I am advising the Indian Government. (Interruption). If he thinks that he can go beyond the borders to advise others, let him try that, but as an Indian I can advise Indians and I can advise Indian Government only and not beyond that. Therefore, we should to a negotiating table. We must not go to a negotiating table with readymade solutions, Colombo proposals or There is no no Colombo proposals. scope in that for negotiation. There is no meaning in negotiation if you just go with a ready-made solution. You must sit at the table and find out a formula-Colombo proposals or no Colombo proposals. Let us have another proposal, maybe Delhi proposal, maybe Peking proposal, why Colombo proposals? Why make an idolatory of the Colombo proposals alone? Therefore, what I saying is this. This ticklish problem has to be solved. Unless problem is solved, our entire nomy will go from a ruinous to a still more ruinous state and that is why I am pinpointing this aspect of the Indian economy.

The next point which I shall place before you is this. We have just now found out that out of Rs. 4,000 add crores expenditure, apart from the charged expenditure, we are spending more than 1,000 crores on the military budget. What are spending on the Police? We spending more than Rs. 45 crores in 1968-69 and after paying this, generally look at the entire map of India. From Kashmir to Cape Comorin, from Bengal to Punjab, wherever we turn our eyes, we will find that brothers are being killed. Communal riots are now running riot. so to say, throughout the length and breadth of India and we are spending money on the police. Indian economy is an economy based on the productive capacity of the people. If you divert the productive capacity of these people, if you destroy productive capacity of these people. by allowing communal riots to be created by interested persons, where will the image of India be? That is not also the point which I am raising here. Let the image of India take care of itself. We have damaged the image of India a lot, but I am now concerned with the Indian economy. If the Indian economy is to be saved, then these communal riots must be completely stopped and that cannot be done with this kind of police for whom Rs. 45 crores are being demanded in this Appropriation Bill. I know, you know, everybody knows, it is within the experience of anybody, any honest citizen of India that communal riots cannot take place if the police were vigilant. if the police were active. But we know and it is within our experience that the police take sides. Not only they take sides. They sometimes incite and encourage riots for purpose of serving the interests certain interested persons. I have 5 p.m. seen riots in Calcutta both and the 1964 other day The viots also. were there months ago in Calcutta. and WE know how the police sit idle. stand idle, when we find goondas attacking the minority community's bustees and stabbing members of the minority community almost before the eyes of the police, the so-called guardians of law and order.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA: What was your Government doing at that time in Calcutta?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Mvhonourable friend asked me what my Government did. My Government, the United Front Government, when it was in saddle, within three hours nipped in the bud a riot which was to have flared up into a big communal riot in Entally area in three hours. If a Ministry is really conscious of its powers, conscious of its duties to the minority community, that Ministry and that administrative set-up can nip in the bud any communal riot within two hours if it so likes. But we found in Calcutta the 1964 riots were allowed to go of their hands.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): श्रीमान उपाध्यक्ष जी हमारे योग्य मित्र श्री चटर्जी जो उपदेश दे रहे है उनसे एक प्रार्थना करूंगा, उनसे एक बात पूळूगा ग्राप के द्वारा कि सिकि गि में, जो कि चीन का एक सबडिवीजन है वहां पर चीन ने माइना रिटीज के साथ क्या किया, इन पर भी वह प्रकाश डाल दें।

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not know. Мy hon, friend here, Mr. Varma, has posed a question which I think does not mean seriously himself. Why Sinkiang? Why not look to Madhya Pradesh? Why your look to your Uttar Pradesh in Aliahabad and other places where the blood of your brothers is hoing shed? I do not know why he is so much conscious of the plight of Muslims Sinkiang when he is not concerned with the plight of the Muslims Allahabad or the plight of Muslims in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He understands it fairly well why Mr. Varma posed that particular question of Sinkiang. It is simply because Mr. Chatterjee believes in a particular ideology that is prevalent in China,

and Mr. Varma wants to know how the Chinese Government with the exemplary ideology of Communism has behaved with the Muslim community in Sinkiang. I hope you would explain that.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: I am not here to say what happened in Sinkiang. My hon, friends may know better, but I know wnat is happening to the minority community today, our Muslim brethren in India.

I want to say this that while speaking on the Appropriation the Police, unless the Government at the Union level and at the State level takes proper precautions, takes proper care for the purpose of saving the life and property of the minority community, woe to India, woe That is why it to Indian economy. is all the more necessary that we all Indians should take it as an urgent topic to which to draw our attention an urgent topic on which we must take our very honour and prestige and see that this kind of dirty riots do not take place any longer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Please finish.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: You will kindly allow for the interruptions also. I will finish within a tew minutes. I as submitting before you and before this hon. House that the police are idle spectators when communal riots take place. I know of incidents, in 1964 of course. A friend of mine lives in an area where some communal riots took place, and he testified before me that he found two persons in multi coming and leading a band of goondas and setting fire to minority community bustees. He was surprised to find those two very persons who were in mufti in the morning coming in police uniform in the afternoon when the police were called for duty. This is the position. We have heard of incidents in the police

stations in 1964 riots in Calcutta where an Office:-in-charge of a police station was asking the goondas saying. "We are staying our hands. Why are you not burning up the Muslim bustees in your locality? We staying our hands. But if you are not doing that, then it is your fault". Ultimately of course the Military came and saved the situation. This is how the police people behave, if there is an honest non-official probe these communal incidents anywhere in any part of India where these communal riots take place, such things would be found out and could found out. But then the difficulty is that though India has been rocked with communal riots, there is no talk of any non-official probe or enquiry into them as to who are starting them, who is behind them, who instigates these riots, why the police are standing as idle spectators, which big business is financing the funds for these riots, which party or parties, group or groups are behind these riots. I am not going to apportion blame but let there be a non-official probe, high power probe, a high power enquiry, let them go into the causes of throughout these communal riots guilty India, let them find out the persons. But. Mr. Vice-Chairman, one thing should be made clear here. If a non-official probe or enquiry is set up and if ultimately an organisation or a person or a group of persons are found to be guilty, let not this Government forgive them. Even if this Government forgives them, I am quite sure the Indian people will not forgive them because the Indian people as such do not want riots. It is the goondas who hold both the communities, the majority and the minority communities, to ransom. The goondas financed by big business, by certain monopoly interests, by certain foreign organisations, these persons really are at the root of all these troubles, and if these troubles have to be nipped in the bud, then these people have to be found out, these groups

have to be found out, these organisa-

tions have to be found out and brought to book before the bar of the public.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ (Mysore): Mr. Vice-Chairman, in support of this Bill I wish to say a few words. You have been pleased to hear the vehement arguments advanced by the hon. Members of the opposition. It is a wonder to me to see how best the Members of the opposition are trying to make out a case against the present Government while passing unwarranted and untenable criticisms on the Appropriation Bill. One Member went to the extent of saving that the Congress Members should join S.S.P. Party and then only there will be a bliss for them. But the Member must know that the S.S.P. Party and their leaders were once upon a time members of Congress Party who have learnt the principles and the programme work that have to be carried out by the Congress under the able guidance and control of Mahatma Gandhi. The S.S.P. leaders have at least the courage to say that they have got the socialist pattern programme that they would chalk out provided they come to power. That is a thing which have to wait and see, and again the hon. Member went to the extent of saying that he would champion the cause of Harijans. I apprehend how the cause of the Harijans would have been promoted if the SSP had come to power. But for the Congress, the Harijans would not have got at least the chance of speaking before this honourable House, if sufficient scope and if sufficient opportunities not been created for them under the Constitution. The constitutional guarantee that has been given, has made some of the Harijans at least to come forward and to rise to the occasion and to speak in this Appropristion Bill.

One thing I want to say, Mr. Vice-Chairman—Rome was not built in one [Shri B. T. Kemparaj.]

day. Even the foremost socialist countries in the world like the USSR we know-have not reached the socialist stage fully yet. They been working since 1917. After the Russian Revolution they have been trying their best to bring about the socialist pattern of society and wanting to create a society in which they can have the socialist pattern of life. But how about us? This is a country which has suffered a lot under the domination of the Britishers. only since 15th August, 1947 Independence has come to the hands of the Indians. Ours is a vast country having so many communities, minor and major, and different sections, who have been following several customs and habits. And in such a vast country, will it be possible to create heaven in a few years? Of course, rapid changes have been made for the last 20 years. Members of the Opposition should see what has been Huge industries, heavy industries and many types of industries have been taken up and they have been put to work. When they give production, the result will be good and there will be an all-round development in the country.

As far as the Finance Bill or the Budget is concerned, the amount mentioned therein is very encouraging and also very much appreciable. The Government—and especially the Finance Minister—has taken so much of care and caution just to allot the amount for the developmental works in the country.

It is not a fact that a case has been made out as far as the Delhi Corporation is concerned. When we are discussing the Budget and the Appropriation Bill of the entire nation, to complain that the Government has not allotted a certain portion of the money for the Corporation on the basis of political issues just because the Jana Sangh is in power, the Government does not want the Jana.

Sangh to continue there, is not right. Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is a clear picture before us as to how the opposition parties have taken up the reins of several States into their hands but how utterly they have failed to carry on the administration. In spite of the fact that so many chances, according to the democratic principles, been given to them, they could not come together. The opposition parties, though they call themselves as champions of democracy, could come together, they could not make common cause standing shoulder to shoulder to hold the reins of administration in several States. Then, what is the inference that could be drawn? The opposition parties have not yet come to a stage when they can hold the reins of the administration their hands. When there is no wellorganised, well-principled and established opposition party-there are several parties—how can level criticisms against the Government and vehemently attack policies of the Government.

Vice-Chairman, Now, Mr. amount allotted for social welfare has to be spent for the welfare of minority communities and the Harijans. It is a fact that there are several instances where still the Harijans have been ill-treated; and it has come to notice that in several places, the Harijans have been ill-treated and they have not been given the opportunity of at least claiming and exercising the rights that have been conferred upon them under the Constitution. Of course, this is a question which requires sufficient time because the question of untouchability is there for the last several generations and the Government should take all possible care and caution to see that the question of untouchability is as early as possible. To that end, the steps that have been taken so have to be strengthened and the Government also should givasufficient protection to the Harijans wherever there is ill-treatment meted out to them in the society.

The amount that has been allotted for agriculture has to be made best use of for the improvement of agriculture by providing irrigation wells and by giving manure haen other things in order see the scarcity of end put an to, Importation of foodgrains from foreign countries has to be stopped as early as possible by taking all possible care and caution to increase food production. Unless this is done it is not proper for us to say that the prices rising very high. When foodgrains are imported-and when they have to be imported—then the expenditure as far as foodgrains are concerned is likely to be enhanced.

One Member has been pleased to attack the Bill saying that the Bill is a clear picture of bankruptcy. Now, "Mr. Vice-Chairman, the hon. Member or any other Member who has knowledge of the principles of economics would know that it is a fact that where there is a deficit Budget, it is the progressive policy of the Government to prepare the Budget accordingly. Whenever there is any deficit, it clearly shows that the amount has been invested in capital industries or such other industries where the capital invested will give a return, a profit, to the country. Therefore, this is not a Bill of bankruptcy, it is a progressive and a very encouraging Appropriation which requires a good deal of consideration and also understanding.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman. the amount that has been allotted Defence is essential and Why? We are in the middle of two countries, on one side Pakistan and on the other side, China. I do not want to go into details in this respect. But we must exist. And when we have to exist, we should also see that others do not come inside our territory, or meddle with our affairs. To keep ourselves protected from unexpected invasions or unexpected

attacks, we have to have a defence system always ready to protect our country.

As far as the Kutch Award is concerned, it is a very clear fact that once an award is given, that award cannot be questioned. The judicial principle underlying any decision of any court of law, national or international, is that, that decision has te be taken as a matter which one concerned should follow. When an award is given, there is no meaning in saying that the territory that has been assigned to be given over to Pakistan should be taken Then it leads to so many complications which will become a matter of criticism in the eyes of the world. When there is a finding, how can the learned Members of the opposition call upon the Government to that no inch of land will be given to the other countries?

Again, Sir, criticisms have levelled against what they call the capitalistic outlook of the ment. But this is a point that we have to note and consider. capitalists cannot be eradicated obliterated in one night. That why there is the wealth-tax, there is the income-tax and several which the Government has levying and also thinking of levying in order to see that the accumulation of capital is gradually reduced. is the way to reach the socialistic pattern of society. The principle underlying the socialistic pattern of society is that the difference between the rich and the power has to come an end. How can that brought about all of a sudden? Sir. it is a well-known fact that Labour Government in England has been levying several taxes on Lords and the capitalists, and the number of feudal Lords who 200 there is becoming thinner and thinner day by day. We find hardly few Lords there now. Therefore. the policy that the Government has been following has to be

[Shri B. T. Kemparaj.]

studied and understood. Then only it will be possible for us to know where we stand and what the position is. When so many taxes have been levied on the capitalists and on the rich people, there is no room for any complaint that the Government ÌS encouraging capitalists. When they make that accusation, where are the facts and figures to show that the Government is supporting the capitalists? Whenever an industry started by investment of crores and crores of rupees the private persons have to be invited to invest in the shares. The Government will a so invest in those . shares. So, when and private shares, public shares Government shares are invested and an industry is started, it cannot be said that a capitalist has been given an opportunity to make more capital and become richer. Therefore, I say that the criticisms of the Opposition Parties are untenable and the Bill should be passed unanimous-

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to speak on a few Votes-Vote No. 4-Defence Services, Vote No. 38-Ministry of Home Affairs, Vote No. 2—Foreign Trade and Vote No. 57—Ministry ofInformation Broadcasting. And if I have I should also like to make a passing No. 103-Comreference to Vote merce, and to the Vote regarding -Works and Housing.

Sir. Members of this House are aware that every time we come to the Parliament Session. the Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been demoblised from the Army come and meet us and explain to us their plight. Many of them are in a very bad way. Some of them who have held senior positions as Captains and Majors find themselves without jobs. And they are not in a position to get absorbed in lowly positions as clerks in various private offices or in Governmnet service. The House will re-

call that over 1,000 Emergency Commission Officers were given Emergency Comissions during the gency. At that time, Mr. Chavan, who spoke in Parliament said "We are not going to waste you;"-he was referring to the Emergency Commission Officers—"We have spent large sums on your training and most of you will be given the permanent commission. Even those who go out will be given equivalent posts."

Bill, 1968

I recall to-day that during Emergency in 1962, quite a large number of students left colleges—they had not completed their education, they had not taken their degrees-and joined the army. And it was expected that they would be absorbed in the army after the Emergency was over. But now it has been decided that the Emergency Commission Officers should be moblised on a phased programme which is expected to end in 1970. Now the Emergency Commision Officers who have been demobilised have a sense of grievance that the Government has not honoured the pledge made to them in Parliament; it was not in very specific terms but they were given to understand that they would be retained in the army and given permanent commissions. The hon, Defence Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, Parliament that the ECO's were being demobbed because he wanted to keep the army young and there should be recruitment of fresh blood from the market as Short Service Commission Officers. He would not like to have an aged army I quite concede that position. But when once o certain understanding and promise has been given on the floor of Parliament, it is the duty of Government to see that these Emergency Commission Officers who have answered the call of the country are not thrown out on the streets as has been done in the present case.

I would like to make some observations regarding the steps that Govern-

ment might take to rehabilitate these persons who have been thrown out. One of them is that there should be no age-limit for their being absorbed in suitable and equivalent posts of c vilian employment either in the States or in the Government of India. The second suggestion that I would like to make, is, and it may be regarded as somewhat unusual, is that in regard to those boys who joined the army when they were prosecuting their studies in the universities or colleges, they should be given an honorary degree by the un versities concerned. This has happened at the time of the First World War in Great Britein, as you might recall Sir; you were in Great Britain at that time... (Interruption) I do not about the Second World War. But J know that in the First World War. students who left Oxford and Cambridge Universities and joined the army and served on the front, were given honorary degrees. The third suggestion that I would like to make . -and I am raising this matter in the debate on the Appropriation Bill because this matter has been raised often during the Question Hour but nothing has been done so far and the demobilised Emergency Commission Officers are in a thoroughly demoralised state at the present time-is that in the public sector undertakings, these persons who have come back with the benefit of training in the army must be given an earlier chance than other people I do hope that Government would make some observations in regard to this question when the Minister replies to the debate on the Appropriation Bill. I am raising this point pointedly because Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are aware that the general practice when a reply is given by Government to the debate on the Appropriation Bill is to pick up a few points and neglect the others. I would like the Minister to make it a point to ask for a brief on the steps which are being taken to rehabilitate the ECO's who have been demobilised.

3ir. . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I know your point. It is agitating the minds of many people. Those who had rendered services during the Emergency should not be left on the streets.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It is a pity that the inconvenient points are never replied to by this Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I am alno asking the Ministry to take note of it.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Now I want to speak on the vote of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this connection may I make a reference to the somewhat challenging and provocative speech of my hon, friend, Mr. Chatterjee? I do not want to deal with these obsessions and preconceived notions about Peking because that would land me in an acrimonious controversy with him

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA You are afra'd of his Party.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am not afraid of that party or anybody in this House except the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Although you are alone, the Chair is behind you.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am glad the Chair is protecting me. I would like to make a reference to the comments he has made on the communal situation in the country. During the last Session of this House I took part in a Radio Ser mar with Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Mr Nath Pai and Mr. Jaipal Singh on this communal question. We discussed this matter and that broadreceived some cast seemed to have kind of notice in the country also. I would like to say here that while the communal situation is deplorable in the country, there is no point in overblowing it out of all proportion as Mr. Chatteriee has done If the script of Mr Chattejee's speech is sent abroad. the foreigner might gather the im[Shri A. D. Mani]

pression that the minorities are without any kind of protection in this country, that conditions which prevail in Pakistan and in good parts of the southern United States obtain here.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: If one innocent man dies, is that correct?

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am developing the point. We should not over blow the picture. I quite concede and I feel that the secular democracy which the Republic of India enshrines is a priceless possession and India will fall from that heritage and it will be a disgrace if that secular ideal is in any way tarred but there is no point in saying things are bad. They are bad but they are not so bad as my hon. friend, Mr. Chatterjee, made it out to be. Of all the countries in Asia I claim that the minorities in our country are better treated than in many other countries of Asia, perhaps excepting Japan. But then that is not any consolation to us. We should be worthy of the great sacrifice that Mahatma Gandhi has made in creating a secular democracy for India. Now there is a wave of intolerance all over the world, not only in India. Kennedy was murdered; Dr. Martin Luther King was murdered; Gandhiji was murdered 19 years ago. The assassin's knife is wandering all over the world and if the situation is not arrested in this country, it might lead to a very serious situation including a breakdown of parliamentary institutions. If the minorities that they do not get protection from parliamentary institutions, they might resort to other methods of protecting themselves as the Negroes are trying to do in the United States after Dr. Martin Luther King's tragic death. Sir, I feel that as far as the communal situation is concerned, there is no point in patting ourselves on the back that we can handle it, our Parliament is big enough, a debate can be raised in the House, a question can be shot at the Home Minister. The Home Minister will ask for a reply from the Andhra Minister, whoever he may be.

who may make a very unfortunate remark and which he may deny later on. all these things may happen. But we have got to depart from our constituprocedures and realise that tional there is a minority problem in this country or account of the predominance of a certain majority in the land. I do not want to sugget that these minorities should get special protec- \ tion. I made this suggestion in Radio Seminar and I repeat it here that the time has come when we must a Minority Board in every capital. It should be a statutory Board and it should meet often. Whenever any complaint is made with regard to a minority, there will be a formal enquiry here. We should make people ashamed of trying to oppress the minorities. There should also be a Minorities Commission in Delhi. (Interruption) I know that your Party will never accept the philosophy or the approach that I have. I do not want to enter into any controversy with Mr. Chatterjee because in the Lobby he is a more reasonable person than he is in the House. Therefore, I do not want to enter into any warfare with him. on the floor of this House. But I also feel that apart from the communal situation, the linguistic situation is a matter which should cause serious alarm to all of us. I know something about what is happening in the State of Maharashtra. It was possible for Mr. George Fernandez coming from Mangalore and working in the trade union movement to win a mighty battle against Mr. S. K. Patil and come to the Lok Sabha. He did it on a secular and non-linguistic vote.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: With the help of Mr. Chavan. Do not forget that important factor.

SHRI A. D. MANI: But at the present time even Mr. George Fernandez's position is being undermined in the State of Bombay because the Shiv Sena feeling has entered even the trade union ranks. My hon, friend, Mr. Hathi, is not here. He having so many Labour

ences but why can't he raise this question of linguism in the trade union movement? The Shiv Sena has emerged as a big party in the recent Bombay municipal elections. party is like'v to have a very big following in the general elections in 1972. Matters have gone so far that in some States it is advocated that articles produced in the States should be used by those States alone; if something is made Swadeshi, it Swadeshi for that region only. This is going on. I do not know why we have not made any impression on the hon. Home Minister. He brings forward the Border Areas Bill because friends of Mr. Chatterjee's persuasion are giving a lot of trouble and that is why such a Bill is brought ward. I cannot understand why no action is being taken to declare all these linguistic organisations as ille-This has not been done. It has not been done in Assam and it has not been done-Mr. Lokanath Misra will pardon me for saying so-also in parts of Orissa where there is a strong linguistic feeling against our very good friends from Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: For the information of Mr. Mani it was there during the Congress rule there but as soon as there was a non-Congress Ministry, we have seen to it that nothing of that sort exists.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You have two minutes more, Mr. Mani.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I want make one more point that unless we ban these organisations and take the responsibility of banning these organisations including being defeated at the polls, it is not possible to eradiwhich cate this cancer of linguism has entered into our minds and our feelings and which is going on apace in every State. I would like to go to the third point-about the Ministry of Commerce. I feel the time come to consider this matter. I would have liked to talk about the tea industry about which a good deal material has been collected. I heard accounts about the manner in which we have become a very secondary tea producer in the world but I want to make one point about Ministry of Commerce. When Manubhai Shah was the Minister, he was regarded as the Minister of International Trade. Then something happened and some Ministries have been mixed up. There is one Minister for Commerce and this Minister was the President of the UNCTAD Conference, Our export trade has declined because in the matter of tea exports we had given our place Ceylon 10 years ago. We had about 45 per cent. of the world trade. Today Ceylon has gone ahead of us. We are not in a position to organise our export trade in a way which will give us foreign exchange. The latest figures show that in 1966-67 there had been an accretion of foreign exchange over the previous year but we should not be proud of that achievement. We should have done better. The time has come when we should have Ministry of International Trade. We should go into the question of export subsidies, import entitlements those who earn foreign exchange and a foreign markets research council in which the private sector and the public sector may cooperate. If we do not do that, it may not be possible for the Finance Minister to present the budget for 1970 to an orderly House because we do not know what is likely to happen if the foreign exchange situation worsened in the mean time and the country is landed in bankruptcy.

Sir, can I exceed the time to make a reference about a question—which has often been raised regarding the W.H.S. Ministry and that is about the Ministers' residences? I do not know how many times my friends Mr. Lokanath Misra and Mr. Patel and myself have stood up in this Chamber to ask for details about them. The reply was Information is being collected and will be placed on the Ta-

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The information is going on being collected. In the old days when the British were here-and had it from almost authoritative sources, from those who had held posts of Governors in those days, Governorship now is somewhat cheaper but in those days it was difficult to become a Governor-if the Governor wanted to make an alteration residence—the Government to his House-the matter used to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State-in-Council, not by the Viceroy. He cou'd not ask the P.W.D. to improve his offi-I want to residence. suggestion. Many of us that the Ministers are misusing the facilities and getting all sorts of conveniences for their houses and for their comforts which are out tune with the general picture of poverty in this country. I know that this is the feeling a large number of Members have and if you are to come to this side, you too might make a I feel that as far as this speech. matter of Ministers' conveniences are concerned, there should be a conven-There should be a parliamentary committee consisting of the Opposition and the Government and if any Minister wants an extra convenience to be provided for him including air-conditioning in the kitchen or bedroom, the matter should be referred to that committee and the committee's approval obtained, we must set up . . .

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: The buildings will fall on their heads.

SHRI A. D. MANI: We must up some standards in this matter. All these Demands are being voted we have not got the figure of expenditure of the Ministers. Unless we do it, there is bound to be criticism that democracy is a very costly experiment in India and it is bearing too heavily on the people. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, friend Mr. Mani just now advocated

for the banning of regional organisations like the Lachit Sena and the unmentioned Sena of Orissa. Possibly he had also in mind the Shiv Sena in Bombay.

SHRI K. C. PANDA (Orissa): The Orissa Sena did not materialise.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: So far as this aspect of the problem is concerned, if any Member thinks just by banning any organisation thedepth of feelings generating those organisations can be killed, he must be living in a fools' paradise. The should bear in point we mind is where lies the real malady and what is the disease. On the last occasion when I took part in the debate here, I gave out that we have a series of problems. We had not tackled them in the right spirit. We tried to consider them as a law and order issue though in fact they are socio-economic issues. My friend Mr. Mani one of those who considers this as an issue of law and order. In that respect he is in good company of Mr. Chavan. But to me the problem is really serious and it is not a law and order problem and merely by police or by legislation you cannot stop it. You have to go to the root of the problem. What is the problem? problem is of hunger, unemployment, disparity between States and people and people. Why should there be more industries in Bombay and Gujarat and why there should not be any industry in Kerala or Assam? should there be the maximum unemploved percentage in Bengal? these are the questions. Why a young man of Bengal or Assam who is physically competent to work and menalert and is fully tally educated should not get a job? If the person does not get a job, before he attacks the Government he finds that by his side there is either a Punjabi or Madrasi or in Oriya or in a Bihari and so he hits him. If the Government wants to stop this, it has generate a feeling that he will get his share. When the people are politicalised either by the socialists

communists on an economic level. they show that the culprits are the people from the other States but it is the Government that has failed them. The position is this. Either tackle it politically and educate people politically or solve the problem by making provision so that nobody has a grievance. When I spoke, I did not know that my apprehensions would be so prophetic. Only a month before I expressed the app ehension and thereafter, I found in the Calcutta papers that there has been a Sena formed in Bengal also known as the Bijoy Sena as know, historically it was Bijoy Sena of Bengal who conquered Cevlon. He was a brave man. So there has been a Bijov Sena. No right thinking people will consider these Senas of any use. They are in fact reactionary forces. They only genrate heat and lead the country astray but what is to be done? No amount of sermon will passify these people with utter frustration. I told you and through you this House that Bengal contributes 40 per cent, of the foreign exchange earned but that Bengal has not got any plan by which its very basic problem of food could be solv-This problem of food and unemployment is haunting every young man in Bengal. I suggested that there should be one national plan for irrigation and cultivation and I suggested Bhanderadaha Beel of Murshidabad being taken up by the Govern-It would cost Rs ment of India. 1.25 crores but would yield three additional crops in a year and fetch an income of Rs. 2.5 crores annually. Now this scheme was considered the West Bengal Government during the United Front regime, officers the Irrigation Department considered it useful and Dr. Rao, the Irrigation Minister at the Centre, was approa-But nothing has been ched. Now, from that particular Beel water cou'd be lifted. It is a 70-mile lake with natural embankments, from which water could be lifted for irrigating the lands on both sides of the Beel. And in that Beel also fish could be grown. Now nothing has been done Rather, tubewells are being sunk at a huge cost, for irrigation purposes in that area, which will not be of much use according to the experts.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is a talk in the air that industrial licences are going to be granted for the setting up of one or more scooter fartories in the country. Certainly eastern India can lay claim to one I do not mind whether it is in Orissa or Assam or Bengal or Bibut Bengal certainly is most important industrial centre eastern India and lays claim to one Eastern India is being igof them. nored repeatedly. Now, if it goes to Punjab or Maharashtra or Gujarat or Uttar Pradesh, the people of eastern India shall naturally have a ance that they are being treated in a step-motherly fashion. So I wish that the Minister for Industry will bear it in mind that eastern India be given the industrial licence for a scooter factory. For many years past there has been no new industry in West Bengal either in the public sector or in the private sector. Now it is high time that the unemployment problem of West Bengal or eastern India should be helped to be solved by giving now at least one industry Mr Vice-Chairman, Calcutta with its suburbs is the place where there is concentration of employment, is the place providing employment to unemployed people of eastern India. People from Bihar, Orissa and Assam come to Calcutta in search of jobs. and they get tht jobs, and West Bengal never grudged it or grumbled over it because we are all Indians. When this is the position, unless you take this salient fact into consideration and allow Calcutta and greater Calcutta to develop industrially and economically, these Bijoy Sena people Mr. Mani may suggest will thrive. banning them. You can ban the organisation, but you cannot ban the people's grievances—the grievances will remain.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, so far as education is concerned, so far as West Bengal's Education Estimates are con-

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cerned, I have seen that the allocation of funds has been reduced. You all know, Sir, that there is subsidy from the Centre, what is known as matching grants, to all States. Now, if West Bengal with its increasing problems and increasing population get less funds for education, education is bound to suffer, and if edlucation suffers, it is the society that suffers; it is the national progress that suffers.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, now let me tell you about hospitals. The pogulation of Calcutta has increased four times, but the hospital facilities have not been increased by even 10 per cent., by even one-tenth, the facility of beds and all that. Now where is the money for it in this Appropriation Bill? Who will do it? cannot expect the whole money to be borne by the State, the whole money to come out of the State exchequer, when the problems are so varied and There is a hospital privately run known as the Bana Hooghli Hospital. Now the Secretary of that hos-I stal is also the Principal of R. G. Kher Medica¹ College, and is Dr. Sorashi Mukherjee. He was s irrounded by the staff of Bana Hoog'ili Hospital demanding salary but he express his inability for want of funds to pay their salaries. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the difficulty is this; when ,a privately-run hospital cannot manage with its funds to pay the staff that hospital, treatment is bound to suffer in the said hospital. So I suggust that the Government of India should help that useful institution liberally by increasing its grant.

You have seen in the papers that for about a fortnight there was operation done in most of the hospitals in Calcutta. Why? There were some cases of tetanus found. and because the quarters ·Class IV staff in that Hospital suspected of tetanus, were destroyed without providing them with alternative accommodation, there was a dispute with them. Now stopping

operation is not the solution. How the tetanus infections came to be there should be gone into. For a city like Calcutta, if you say there is no operation, it endangers human lives. People do not go to hospitals for the luxury of an operation; they go there for operation out of necessity. I put this question to the Governor: Was stopping the functioning of the hospitals any solution? If people go to hospital for operation, they go only for urgent cases.

Now Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is nothing regarding labour. I told Mr. that Sír Biren yesterday Mookerji had closed two factories for more than seven months, the Indian Standard Wagon Company at Burnpur employing 5,000 workers, and the Burn Company at Howrah employing 8,000 workers. It came to 13,000 workers or 65 000 family members, and they were kept starving for seven months. Then the workers agreed to the terms given to them by the Government and the employers for reopening those factories, by surrendering all their rights because of the pangs of starvation, not of any free choice; there was no option but to agree to their terms. Then what happened? While Sir Biren Mookerji was reopening those factories. about the same time. Messrs Birlas c'osed their Texmaco factory, employing about 10,000 workers, for more than a month, and in violation of the statutory provisions they did not pay the workers any lay-off compensation. Now this type of business should be banned, not the Bijoy Sena, or Shiv Sena people. This type of employers, people who try to coerce the workers and keep them starving and who violate the statutory provisions of the law, in their cases, their licences should be cancelled. They should be banned because they have no right to gamble with people's lives and the nation's economy.

New coming to the public sector undertakings, Hindustan Steel is now a liability. But did anybody care to know the reason before the matter came to a desperate situation? One

Mr. P. C. Sen, a coke oven plant engineer, who was working at Rourkela, was posted to a non-technical post. Now because of this that gentleman had a grievance and ventilated Saniiva it to me. I then met Mr. Reddy, the then Steel Minister. I told him that this was the state of Fings, that non-technical people were holding technical posts because technical posts carried production bonus. So, by favouritism and nepotism all non-technical people were occupying technical posts. Nobody cared to know its consequences. The present position was therefore bound to happen. Mr. P. C. Sen's services were terminated because he made all these representations through me. He has since left India and has gone abroad. He has not lost, but because his valuable advice made in country's interests was ignored, we have lost seriously in our public sector.

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Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, our Deputy Prime Minister said that he was glad that prices were stabilising. Where? I do not see. I do not see how prices have been stabilised when they are at 650 or 660 points taking the year 1939 as the base year, with 100 points. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been forced to pay a dearness allowance of 240 per cent. of basic pay. If any one feels that stabilization of prices has been achieved with prices at 650 or 660, points taking 1939 as the base year, then I cannot agree with him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Thank you.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: One point more and I am done. My hon, friend Shri A. P. Chatterjee was speaking about the military budget of our comtry. But will it not be correct to say that so long as China or Pakistan remain as threats to India, India has got to maintain its defences by incurring this expenditure? Mr. Vice-Chairman, you will bear me out when I say that he used the words "Mother

India" and "patriotism" in a light hearted manner. These are not the correct words to be used with regard Award and agitation to the Kutch against that Mr. Vice-Chairman, if anybody wants to undermine the significance of words like "Mother India" and "patriotism" then I think he is not up to the Constitution on which he has taken his oath. You will see that so far as our Constitution is concerned, we are here on oath on the Constitution. We have affirmed or taken the oath that we shall preserve the integrity and sovereignty of India. If anyody is fighting for Kutch or against the Kutch Award he is fighting for the spirit of maintaining India's integrity and sovereignty Another thing about China I shall say and then I will finish at five minutes past six.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): It is already past time.

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA: In two more minutes I shall finish. So far as this tension is concerned, this tension remains. Why is there tension between Russia and China over Mangolian territory? Why is there this land hunger between China and Russia? That is because they are patriotic and each thinks that the land belongs to it. If China fights India on the question of land, it may be that they believe that the land belongs to them. They are patriotic and they feel that the land belongs to them. Why should we not be patriotic and demand that land because it belongs to us? It belongs to India and let us say that and let us offer a solution consistent to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 1st May, 1968.