

Another point I want to Bay is that the Railway Board is being penny wise and pound foolish when it says that leave reserves should be from the lowest cadre. In the case of pointsmen who get a low pay the leave r. serve will be the lowest paid man, the khalasi or casual labourer. And that is what has really happened in the Hubli disaster that we have had the other day. So I submit that the leave reserve should be from the same cadre, of pointsmen and not from the lower cadres. I hope the Railway Minister will bear this in mind and see that these suggestions! are implemented immediately so that the p; ople in general and the Members of Parliament will not question tlie Minister or question the Railway Board or criticise the Railway Board. I do hope that these points they will consider.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the next Bill also.

The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1967-68 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the 8 chedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI CM. POONACHA: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion icas adopted.

THE HARYANA BUDGET, 1968-69

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

There is the Haryana Budget and there are also the Haryana (Vote on account) Bill and the other Appropriation Bill. For the Haryana Budget and thi two Bills the allotment of time is only two hours. Therefore I request hon. Members to keep this in view. Now, Mr. Patel.

SHRI DAHYABHAIV. PATEL

(Gujarat): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is not my intention to go into the recent events that happened in Haryana State, how one ministry came and went and what has often been referred to in this House as Aya Ram and Gaya Ram. I do not want to take the House into that episode now. As far as the Budget is concerned, that is the matter before us now and I must take the House to the days when some of us on this side criticised the administration of the late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. His rule in certain respects benefited a part of Punjab, but the part which is now known as the State of Haryana suffered a certain amount of neglect under his rule. Roads, feeder irrigation canals, etc., were totally neglected. Perhaps that was one of the reasons why the demand for a separate State of Haryana came up in this House and ultimately Parliament in its wisdom agreed to the break-up of Punjab. I very reluctantly agreed to it. How could I say no when I myself asked for a separate State of Gujarat? But with the experience that we have had during the last few years of these bifurcations and separation into small States, I am wondering whether Punjab is happy about it, whether Haryana is happy about it and whether on the whole it is good to have divided particularly this border State into such small aivas. I was leiening to that

[Shri Dahyabha V. Patel.] aspect which seems to worry the people of Haryana. I had myself an opportunity of going there before and only recently—yesterday—I was there when I met some of the people, very good, hard-working stock of peasants who live in that area. They contribute to the economy of the agriculture of this country and perhaps if they had been given the same amount of encouragement as other areas of Punjab had got, their prosperity also would have been much more. It was a joy to see the standing wheat crop all along the road from here. But are the peasants happy? What needs to be done for them. I am told that the Government that was there, tried to do something till it was toppled and we are going to have a new election. I hope in the Budget that is before use under the auspices of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India they have taken note of this and adequate provision has been made for the State. I am afraid I am not able to say from what has been put before us in this brief period whether the provision for these amenities is enough, whether these peasants get adequate return for their crops, whether they get proper facilities for education of their children, whether they have good roads that they need very much for marketability of their products, whether proper marketing facilities are available, etc. I am sure those areas that are very near to Delhi do get the benefits but there are certain areas which are far away also. Then I must also point out that there are certain *Khar* lands or neglected lands which could easily be brought under cultivation by these very hardworking and efficient peasants who would grow equally good crops but these areas remain neglected because small feeder canals do not reach them and water is not available to them to grow such crops. Then certain areas remain

waterlogged since water is not drained away from them. I would like to know what the Government is doing in these matters. The neglect that the people of Haryana felt that they received during the earlier regimes should be remedied and the people there should be made to feel that they have a legitimate place, that their needs are being attended to properly, that the neglect that they felt they were suffering from does not remain any more, that they do not have any disabilities and they are able to take part in the normal economic life of the area and of the country so that they can help us. And certainly they do a good bit in helping the country in producing very good food crops which are so very necessary at this time of shortage in the country.

Thank you.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi): Madam Deputy Chairman, our friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel has become a little doubtful about the creation of Haryana and has shown much sympathy for the people of Haryana. I am very glad that he has highlighted the neglected area that is, the State of Haryana. Madam, unfortunately the Haryana area was never allowed to grow very well. No development was encouraged nor were political parties built up there whether of the Congress level or others and consequently the State has been in a miserable plight. As far as its creation is concerned, I can assure our friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, that it has come into existence. It is a child that has been born belatedly. I should say, rather than prematurely and it has been suffering from all these things because it was very much an unwanted child because those people who were exploiting this area—and that is why it has remained so neglected—have not been happy by its creation. I am sure Mr. Dahyabhai Patel is not involved

in that politics to take this view but that he is doing it in a *bona fide* manner. Those who are very powerful in the ! hen parts of Punjab—but now they are Haryana—are not happy at the creation of Haryana. They are very vooal and powerful and they always carry on the propaganda that this should not have been created. But now that th; State has fortunately been born after a very long time, I hope that the Government will take this opportunity to buildup the State and give it its dur;. Previously though the other parts of the State of Punjab grew up very well and became very prosperous and extremely well off, this particular area suffered and actually their prosperity was at the cost of this area which now forms Haryana. Now that it has become a separate entity I think the Government has an opportunity to build up this State, remove its backwardness and make it into a very modern thriving State.

The Budget is not very encouraging. Unfortunately as I said some parties would not allow it to grow in the right manner, nor is any leadership allowed to grow there. They are practically the hangers-on of the people of Punjab whether they are prosperous Sikhs or prosperous Punjabi Hindus and the people of Haryana are living at the mercy of these people who are powerful, who have money, who have industry, who have education, who have professions. Therefore, these people did not get a fair deal from them. As Mr. Dahyabhai Patel said there are no roads and no proper irrigation in this area. It is affected by floods year after year; it is affected by famine also. This area has had some of the worst famines not only last year or the year before but all through history this area has been in a very bad state. No industry has grown up in this area and even if it has grown up the local population has M/J(N)71BS8—7

been taken in only as labourers or semiskilled workers or ordinary artisans or at the best as craftsmen. As far as services are concerned I think the percentage of Haryana people in the services is very negligible. As far as education is concerned, there is a university but hardly any farmer's sons go to the university. It is not meant for the poor people though these poor people were taxed to built up the so-called Kurukshetra University. When the farmer's boy will not have the money to go even to the High School how can he have the money to go to the college or university but still it is an irony of fate or queer logic that these poor people had to bear the burden of taxes for building up the Kurukshetra University. They have gone and taxed the passengers travelling by the bus. Who travels by buses? It is the ordinary people, the poor people, who travel by bus and they are going to be taxed and what is the idea of taxing them? Again there are the stamp duty and other things. Again it will be these poor peasants who may have to effect some distress sale of their land or property or mortgage them and they have to bear this increased burden. When the Ministry was functioning under Mr. Rao Birdanra Singh, they were unable to put these taxes because the Assembly Members had opposed these taxes. The Ministry was unable to push them through but unfortunately it wanted an ordinance which was later on ratified by the Committee of which I happen to be one of the members. But what I am pointing out is that this is a very neglected area and the farmers there are very poor. If you collect the figures for the last twenty years in respect of this particular area I think there must have been famines and crop failures for at least ten or twelve years, if not more. I am only giving a modest figure. Every second year there was famine or crop failure. I have found that on

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht]

very bad famine was there in 1942 then again in 1944. So every second year there was either famine or flood or crop failure or some such calamity. Roads were not made; no irrigation programmes carried out, no scheme of sinking tubewells put through, no flood control measures taken, nothing was done. For the last two three years there has been a breakdown in drain No. 8 and other drains also and it has overflowed flooding so many parts of Haryana State. So also Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and some of these areas always suffer.

Hissar and other districts are equally neglected. They are very miserably neglected. They are living at practically a sub-human level. The vast majority of the people are so. Therefore, the Government should make it a point to build up all those areas which are more backward than the other parts of India. They should be given special treatment. They should be built up and encouraged to come into their own. Enough money has not been provided. We had gone to Chandigarh to attend a meeting. Our friend Shri Dahyabhai Patel, was also there. The Governor was not very happy and said that the Budget had been very drastically cut for the State. He asked how he could carry on with other schemes when the Budget was so little. Now, the Budget proposals are very modest and I do not know what they can possibly do about it. With such small allocations they can hardly touch the fringe of the problem. So, I think they should have provided more money for the State. They need more money. For example, for education they have given Es. 4,16,00,000. The Delhi Corporation's Budget or the Delhi Administrations' Budget for education is much more than this. Haryana State comprises more than five districts. For agriculture the allocation is Rs. 1,30,00,000.

What will they do with such a small sum? It is not sufficient to provide even seeds and manures. So, also . . .

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
माननीया, मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ आइडर है। हम इस बजट की हिन्दी कापी को तलाश करीब 10 मिनट से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें अभी तक नहीं मिल पाई है। इस तरह से जानबूझ कर यहाँ पर संविधान और पार्लियामेंट द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों और कानून की अवहेलना की जा रही है। इस तरह से हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will enquire.

श्री राजनारायण : इन्वारी भी हो और साथ ही हिन्दी की कापी भी हमें मिले तब काम चलेगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will just find out. They have gone to find out. Yes, Miss Vasislit, please continue.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था जानना चाहता हूँ। हमें हिन्दी की कापी मिलनी चाहिये ताकि सदन की कार्यवाही चले।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ; I must first find out. You may say that, but let me find out and see whether it is there or not.

श्री राजनारायण : यह मेरा ही कोई प्रश्न नहीं है और इसको हल्ला करने से टाला नहीं जा सकता है।

(*Interruption*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have been told that these copies have been circulated and we are making enquiries whether it was circulated or not.

श्री राजनारायण : आपका सेक्रेटरी-यट का चपरासी कहता है कि यहाँ नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let us find out. Please, let the House go on.

श्री राजनारायण : आपके सेक्रेटरीयट का चपरासी कहता है।

उपसभापति : आप चपरासी से इन्फॉर्मेशन लेते हैं।

बिल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : मेरे पास कापी है, आप ले लीजिये।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : They were circulated on the 22nd March. You must also be careful when you get the papers. Now, I think, the hon. Member should be very careful and not take the time of the House raising issues like this.

श्री राजनारायण : हम केयरफुल हैं। हम हरियाणा के बारे में हिन्दी कापी मांग रहे हैं। हम हरियाणा के बारे में जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल है, उसकी कापी मांग रहे हैं और इस तरह से हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रहे हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All the copies have been circulated.

Miss Vasisht, please carry on.

MJ(N)71RSS—7 (a)

श्री राजनारायण : आपको बेमतलब की गरमी दिखलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We have received them.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have got the copies. Now find out the other copies also and after that you will have to express regret.

Miss Vasisht, please continue.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: For public health, the provision is Rs. 72,79,150.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is there. Now, Mr. Rajnarain, you do not look into your papers very carefully. Here the copy comes.

श्री राजनारायण : कहां से आ रही है। मैं सफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्य पर पर्दा नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये। मैंने आपके सचिवालय के चपरासी से दो बार कहा कि यहाँ पर हिन्दी कापी है। मैंने इसके लिये 10 मिनट तक इन्तजार किया और फिर चपरासी ने कहा कि कापी नहीं है। तो इस तरह से सत्य पर पर्दा क्यों डाला जा रहा है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Madam, it was circulated to Members.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Some days ago the papers were circulated, Hindi and English copies. Now, if there is no Hindi copy available here in the Lobby, that does not mean that it was not circulated and taking information just from our orderlies here is not the final information. Here everything is given. I think that you should express regret, because you do not go through your papers. Plev.j sft h.n.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं अपने पेपर्स पर बराबर जा रहा हूँ। यह सचिवालय की जिम्मेदारी है कि यहाँ पर हिन्दी की कापी रखी जाय क्योंकि उसको मांगने और देने में इतना समय क्यों लग गया है। जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी की कापी यहाँ पर रखी गई है उसी तरह से हिन्दी की भी यहाँ पर रखी जानी चाहिये।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Sometimes even copies of question papers are not available. They ran short. You should not get up on such minor issues.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, आप अनावश्यक सफाई देने की कृपा न करें।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. You have got your Hindi copy.

श्री राजनारायण : आप सचिवालय की गलती को छिपाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं।

(Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let the work of the House go on.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): It was circulated to Members and we all got it.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, हमें दबाने की कोशिश न की जाय। हम शुद्धतः कहते हैं कि जब अंग्रेजी की कापी है तो यहाँ पर हिन्दी की भी कापी होनी चाहिये। हिन्दी की कापी न रखकर संविधान की अवहेलना है, देश के सम्मान की अवहेलना है और राष्ट्रपिता बापू की

अवहेलना है। हमें जब 10 मिनट तक हिन्दी की कापी नहीं मिली तब ही हमने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please continue, Miss Vasisht. Now, please let us not take so much of our time for nothing.

KUMARI SH ANTA VASISHT : The provision here is very meagre. For the development of the State, series of large-scale irrigation programmes should be prepared by the Central Government. Even if the State Assembly comes into being, Central funds should be made available for Haryana State, so that flood control as well as irrigation programmes can be carried out. As far as education is concerned, Haryana being a very backward State educationally, the Central Government should take extra efforts to build up the State educationally, so that the various avenues may become available to the people in that area. I would impress upon the Government that this was a neglected part, though it was a part of the very prosperous Punjab State earlier. Now, the Central Government should take every possible step to build up this area and they should be brought on a par with the other developed States in the country. Their industries, education, agriculture and other allied development programmes should be given a boost so that it may develop into a healthy State economically, able to stand on its own legs. The initial investments and outlay will have to be there. I think the Centre should look upon this as one of the regions which are very backward. There are so many other backward regions* also in the country and those areas should be built up. I thank you, Madam, for giving me this time.

श्री सो० एल० वर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) :
 उपसभापति महोदया, जैसा कि अभी
 बहन शान्ता जी ने कहा है मैं उनकी इस
 बात की तार्किक करता हूँ कि अभी तक
 हरियाणा में खास तौर पर कोई डेवलप-
 मेंट नहीं हुआ है चाहे वह एजुकेशन
 का मामला हो, चाहे वह सड़क का मामला
 हो और चाहे वह किसी और चीज का
 मामला हो और इस लिये हरियाणा की
 हालत को देखते हुए उसपर सेंटर को
 ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये और
 जितना रुपया वह आसानी से दे
 सके उतना रुपया हर एक काम के लिये
 देना चाहिये ।

मुझे सिर्फ एक बात यह कहनी है
 कि जिस वक्त पंजाब रिआर्गनाइजेशन
 एक्ट पास हुआ था तो उस वक्त स्टाफ
 के बारे में यह तय हुआ था कि जो जिस
 इलाक के रहने वाले हो उनको वहाँ
 भेज दिया जाय । उस पर आबादी
 के लिहाज से अलाटमेंट हुआ था, मगर
 उसके बाद यह भी कहा गया था कि जो
 इधर उधर बदलना चाहे उनको
 बदल दिया जायेगा और उसके
 लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री ने अप्लीकेशंस भी ली
 थी । हरियाणा में कोई तीन चार हजार
 ऐसे लोग हैं जो हिमाचल जाना चाहते हैं
 और हिमाचल से कोई 20-22 हजार
 इधर आना चाहते हैं । यह जो दोनों
 जगह का स्टाफ है वह बिला काम के बैठा
 हुआ है और उनको तनख्वाह हरियाना वाले
 दे रहे हैं और हिमाचल वाले दे रहे ह
 इसके लिये मिनिस्ट्री की एक कमटी
 भी बनी थी, लेकिन अभी तक कोई फसला
 नहीं हुआ है और न यह बताया जा
 रहा है कि यह स्टाफ अभी तक क्यों
 नहीं अपने इलाकों में भेजा जा रहा है ।
 इस सिलसिले में मेरी एक दरखास्त

और है । पंजाब रिआर्गनाइजेशन बिल में
 यह भी पास हुआ था कि जो प्रापर्टी
 जिस एरिया में है वह उसी एरिया में
 जायेगी । इसके लिये हरियाणा वाले
 भी रेप्रिजेंट कर रहे थे, पंजाब वाले भी
 रेप्रिजेंट कर रहे थे और जहाँ तक
 हिमाचल प्रदेश का सवाल है उसके लिये
 होम मिनिस्ट्री रेप्रिजेंट कर रही थी ।
 मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना
 पड़ता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने या तो हिमाचल
 प्रदेश का कस सामने रखा ही नहीं
 है और अगर रखा है तो खुशअस्लूबी के
 साथ नहीं रखा है । उसका नतीजा आज
 यह हुआ है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की चीजें
 सब में बांट दी गईं, जैसे शिमला में जो
 बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स थीं वे पंजाब को
 दे दी गईं, हरियाणा को दे दी गईं, मगर
 जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का सवाल है
 उनको कुछ नहीं दिया गया है । इसी तरह
 से बिजली के स्टोर्स हैं, डार्डनिंगों पम्प्स
 हैं और बहुत सी चीजे हैं जो अम्बाला
 बगैरह में पड़ी हुई ह । उसके लिये
 खतोकितावत हो रही है लेकिन उन चीजों
 को देना कोई नहीं है । एसा मालूम
 होता है कि जैसे कोई मुल्क अलग अलग हो
 गये हों । जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान और
 हिन्दोस्तान का बटवारा हुआ था उसी तरह
 से यह मामला चल रहा है और इसक
 लिये बराबर खतोकितावत चल रही
 है लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता
 है । उस एक्ट के मुताबिक जिसको जो
 स्टोर बगैरह मिलना हो वह मिल जाना
 चाहिये ताकि यह जो रंजिश चल रही
 है वह दूर हो जाय ।

इसके अलावा फूड जोन की बात
 आई है और इसके लिये कोई फसला
 हुआ है कि जोन एक हो । हरियाना म
 एलक्शन होने वाले हैं और इस लिये मैं नहीं

[श्री सी० एल० वर्मा]

कह सकता कि एलेक्शन के बाद हरियाणा में क्या होगा। (Interruption) फिर भी हम यह समझते हैं कि फूड जोन अगर इकट्ठा हो तो उससे रेलवे को आमदनी होगी। ऐसा न होने पर अभी होता यह है कि पीछे कालका में पैमेंजर्स जा रहे थे और उनमें किसी औरत के पास रोटियां थी। हरियाणा के पुलिस वालों ने उस औरत को पकड़ लिया और उससे कहा कि तुम रोटियां हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं ले जा सकती। इस किस्म की बातें अभी चलती हैं। इस लिये फूड जोन इकट्ठा हो जाना चाहिये।

बाकी हरियाणा के एलेक्शन क सिलसिले में हम यह चाहते हैं कि वहां पर हमारी पार्टी पावर में आये क्योंकि अभी पिछली जो गवर्नमेंट वहां पर थी उसकी बजट से हम को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ हुई और कालका से ऊपर वालों को जो तकलीफ हुई उसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। हरियाणा में यहां तक किया गया कि अगर हिमाचल को एक इंट जानी हो जो कि कोई नहीं खाता है तो उसके लिये भी पर्मिट की जरूरत है। अभी शिमला में कोई मकान बन नहीं सकता क्योंकि ईटें अम्बाला या हरियाणा से ही आयेगी और उसके लिये पर्मिट चाहिये। इस वास्ते जो इस किस्म की बातें हैं इसके लिये मुझे इस बात का ज्यादा अफसोस है कि वहां पर गवर्नर का राज है, फिर भी सेंटर ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया।

ये मैं चन्द बातें कहना चाहता था। इसके साथ साथ मैं एक चीज की तरफ और इशारा करना चाहता हूँ जिस का सारे हिन्दोस्तान से ताल्लुक

है। और वह यह है कि स्टेट्स में जो मिनिस्टर्स की स्ट्रेंथ हो वह कुछ एम०एल० एज० के पीछे हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो बाज स्टेट्स में यह होने वाला है कि वहां जितने एम०एल०एज० होंगे, उतने ही मिनिस्टर्स होंगे और जब उतने मिनिस्टर्स होंगे तो उतना ही खर्चा बढ़ेगा और सारा बजट मिनिस्टर्स पर खर्च हो जायेगा। इसके लिये सेंटर को कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, यह जो हरियाणा का बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, यह शुद्धतः गरीबों पर टैक्स बढ़ाने वाला है और धनिकों पर कर घटाने वाला है। मैं बहुत ही आश्चर्य के साथ इन बजट को देख रहा हूँ कि यह बजट क्या तनिक भी गरीब, किसान मजदूर या मेहनतकश तबका को राहत देगा या नहीं देगा।

एक ही आइटम देखा जाय भूराजस्व का। जब वहां संयुक्त दलों की सरकार थी तो उसके मध्य मंत्री ने स्पष्टतः एलान किया था कि वह भूराजस्व की समाप्ति करेंगे उस से सामान्य किसानों में उत्साह की लहर दौड़ गई थी। उस सरकार को पूरा समर्थन था मगर केन्द्र की प्रति-क्रियावादी कांग्रेस सरकार ने हरियाणा की सरकार का पतन कराया और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। हमारे माननीय डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब इसको देखें कि 1966-67 में 64 लाख रु० भूराजस्व से प्राप्त हुआ था और इस साल 1968-69 का जो बजट पेश हुआ है इसमें 137 लाख रु० का भूराजस्व प्राप्त होगा। यानि यह दुने से भी ज्यादा पड़ेगा। 64 का दूना हो गया 128, मगर यह है 137 लाख।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र की कांग्रेस सरकार यह बजट किस के लिये बना रही है। यह बजट उसने धनिकों के लिये बनाया है, करोड़पतियों के लिये बनाया है या वहाँ की सामान्य जनता की दशा सुधारने के लिये बनाया है।

बजट वह आयना है जिस में किसी सरकार की शक्ल देखी जाती है। जिस में समाज की शक्ल देखी जाती है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय सफाई के साथ यहां पर इसका उद्घाटन करें कि क्या इस हरियाणा के बजट को प्रस्तुत कर आज सभी जगह राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र की सरकार यह हिदायत देने जा रही है कि वे अलाभ कर जोत से लगान माफ न करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हरियाणा का बजट इसका संकेत है। इस समय माननीया, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल आदि सभी जगह की स्थिति यह चल रही है कि वहाँ की जनप्रिय गैरकांग्रेसी सरकारें अलाभकर जोत से लगान माफ करना चाहती हैं, मगर जो कांग्रेस नियंत्रण में चलने वाली सरकारों हैं वे एक संकेत दे रही हैं कि छोटे छोटे किसानों का भी लगान माफ नहीं होगा। माननीया, यह एक उसूल का प्रश्न है कि शहरों में एक सीमा बांधी जाती है कि 32 सौ तक या 47 सौ तक या साढ़े चार हजार तक छूट रहेगी और उसके ऊपर क्रमशः इतना कर लगेगा मगर यही प्रथा किसानों पर क्यों नहीं लागू की जाती।

यह सरकार किसानहित विरोधी है या नहीं और अगर नहीं है तो माननीय मंत्री जी जो इस बात का घमंड करते हैं कि वे शोषित एक पीड़ित परिवार

से आये हैं, उनसे मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस बजट में शोषित पीड़ित परिवारों के ऊपर ही इस तरह से दूने करभार की वृद्धि क्यों की गई। यदि जो सम्य सरकारें दुनिया में हैं उनका अध्ययन किया जाय तो बहुत ही सरलता के साथ वित्त मंत्री की समझ में यह बात आ जायगी कि कोई भी सरकार अपने यहां लगान की वंसी प्रथा चालू नहीं करती है जैसी प्रथा भारतवर्ष में चालू है। फिर भी जानबूझ कर यह सरकार डंके की चोट पर कहती है कि जो तुम लोग लगान माफ करने की आवाज उठा रहे हो, उसके विपरीत जो केन्द्र के नियंत्रण में चलने वाली सरकारें हैं वे सरकारें भूराजस्व की वृद्धि करेंगी। मैं इसकी घोर निन्दा करता हूँ जो बजट में भूराजस्व को दूने से ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है। इसी तरह से राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क में जहां 1966-67 में 149 लाख की आमदनी थी, वहाँ 1968-69 में 546 लाख हो गई है। यह करीब-करीब चारगुना है। यह आमदनी कैसे बढ़ी और इसका बोझ किस पर पड़ेगा? बिक्री कर से 346 लाख रुपये की आय होती थी 1966-67 में और इस साल प्रस्तावित बजट में 1189 लाख की आय दिखाई गई है यानि साढ़े तीनगुना। बिक्री कर क्या है? मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दुनिया के जितने प्रगत शील अर्थशास्त्री हैं वे सभी मानते हैं कि यह एग्सेसिव टैक्सेशन है, यह गला घोट टैक्सेशन है और मैं आपको जरिये मंत्री महोदय को समझाने की चेष्टा करूँगा कि बिक्री कर का बोझ उस आदमी के परिवार पर ज्यादा होगा

[श्री सी० एल० वर्मा]

जिसमें ज्यादा आदमी हों, उन सबके लिये सामान लेने के लिये उस पर बिक्री कर का ज्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा। उसे अपने घर वालों के जीवन को देखना ही पड़ेगा, उनके लिये कपड़ा खरीदना पड़ेगा, आवश्यक सामग्री खरीदनी पड़ेगी। सरकार बिक्री कर से जो प्रतिक्रिया वादी टैक्स माना गया है, गलाघोटू टैक्स माना गया है उसके जरिये 1966-67 की बनिस्वत 1968-69 में साढ़े तीनगुना आमदनी करने की योजना बना रही है। फिर यह सरकार अपने को प्रगतिशील सरकार क्यों कहती है, यह अपने को गरीब की सरकार क्यों कहती है, यह सरकार सीधे-सीधे क्यों नहीं कहती कि यह गरीबों को मारने वाली सरकार है, गरीबों का गला काटने वाली सरकार है? इस सरकार को आमदनी चाहिये चाहे गरीबों का खून सुखा कर धन ले, चाहे उनकी हड्डी पीस कर यह सरकार धन ले।

फिर गाड़ियों पर कर को देखा जाय। 1966-67 में कुल 18 लाख की आमदनी थी और इस साल 52 लाख है, तीन गुना ज्यादा गाड़ियों पर कर बढ़ रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी को तो सरकारी मोटर मिली होगी। हम जैसे छोटे छोटे लोग जो बसों पर, ठेलों पर गाड़ियों पर चलते हैं उन्हीं पर यह बोझ पड़ेगा। साथ ही इसका बोझ ट्रक्स पर पड़ेगा जो सामान ढोने के काम आते हैं। तो तीन गुना टैक्स लगाने की योजना जो केन्द्र की कांग्रेसी सरकार हरियाणा की जनता पर लागू करना चाहती है वह जनता की सरकार कैसे कही जायगी। रावण भी जब बहुत तपा था तो उसने गरीबों पर टैक्स बढ़ाया था और अपनी गड़ी लंका को सोने की बना डाला था। तब रावण के विरुद्ध विद्रोह हुआ

था। इसी प्रकार नई दिल्ली की सड़क चौड़ी है, यहां गगन चुम्बी अट्टालिकाएं हैं जहां कि विलासितापूर्ण भवनों में रहने के कारण मंत्री लोगों के दिमाग खराब हो गये हैं और खराब दिमाग के मंत्री खराब व्यवस्था चला रहे हैं जिसमें जो शोषित हैं, द्रवित हैं, पीड़ित हैं, मजलूम हैं उनके ऊपर यह सरकार टैक्सों का बोझ बढ़ाती जा रही है। अगर माननीया आप पढ़ेंगी तो आप आश्चर्यचकित हो जाएंगी कि यह बजट है या चूं-चूं का मुरब्बा है। 'अन्य कर तथा शुल्क' 1966-67 में 112 लाख थे जो 1968-69 में 441 लाख हैं। क्या तमाशा है, किस के लिए किया जा रहा है, इसे बारीकी से पढ़ा जाय। रजिस्ट्रेशन से और पेशाकर से टैक्स बढ़ रहे हैं—जिनके बारे में प्रगतिशील अर्थशास्त्री कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के टैक्स नहीं लगने चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार ऐसे ऐसे टैक्सों का सृजन कर रही है जो कभी भी सम्य समाज में मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते।

इस साल का बजट जो हरियाणा का है उस के बारे में सरकार कहेगी कि बहुत हरा बजट है, मगर हरा बजट किस के लिए है। 1967-68 में संशोधित प्राप्तियां हैं 6217 लाख यानी 62 करोड़, 1968-69 में 68 करोड़ के करीब। 6 करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई है। इस बजट में 1 करोड़ 64 लाख की बचत दिखाई गयी है। हमने घाटे का बजट पेश नहीं किया, हमने बजट का बजट पेश कर दिया है, इसलिए यह बहुत ही प्राप्तेसिव बजट है। कवल बचत का बजट कह कर किसी भी बजट को क्रांतिकारी नहीं माना जा सकता और केवल घाटे का बजट कह देने से किसी भी बजट को प्रतिक्रियावादी नहीं माना जा सकता। देखा यह जाता है कि बजट में पैसा कहां से आ रहा है और खर्च कहां से हो रहा है। हमने जो प्राप्तियां और खर्च का हिसाब किताब देखा है वह गजब का है।

सारे आइटम पढ़ लिए जायें, खर्च की रकम में कहीं हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए एक पैसे का कोई आइटम है? माननीय मंत्री जी हमको बताएं कि के हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए एक पैसा भी इस बजट में रखा हुआ है या नहीं। मैंने सोचा शायद हमारी दृष्टि से ओझल हो गया हो। जो बजट में बड़े माहिर हैं और जो बिहार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के नेता थे रेवतीकांत जी उनसे कहा कि तुम भी देख लो—कहीं हरिजनों के लिये, अस्पृश्यों के लिए कोई पैसा है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You must wind up. You have taken ten minutes. For the Budget and the two Bills the time given is two hours.

श्री राजनारायण : 10 मिनट में खत्म नहीं कर पाऊंगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have to finish in two hours all the things, the Haryana Budget and the two Appropriation Bills.

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप यह समझती हैं कि मैं रिपीट कर रहा हूँ या बजट के बाहर बोल रहा हूँ तो रोक दीजिये। हमने अपने मित्र नेता सदन से दोपहर को कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश बिल ले लो क्योंकि हमको जाना है, तमाम कार्यक्रम लगे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग कम बोलें लेकिन पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर सरकारी पक्ष के लोग अनावश्यक 10-10 मिनट चिल्ला कर ले लेते हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please say what you want to, and be very brief now if you can.

श्री राजनारायण : ऐसे आप कहती हैं तो हम अभी बैठ जाते हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : उपसभापतिजी, अभी हरियाणा के बजट पर हुई बहस को मैंने बड़े ध्यान पूर्वक सुना।

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें कही हैं उनके बारे में पहले मैं एक निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ। यह बजट अभी पूरे साल का नहीं है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने स्वयं बतलाया, वहाँ की असेम्बली में एक बजट पेश हुआ था, उसके बाद तीन-चार महिने के लिए आपके सामने अनुदान पेश किया गया है।

श्री राजनारायण : तो यह बजट 1968-69 का नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मुझे अब कह लेने दीजिए, मुझे मौका दीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : मौका तो है ही।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : आप इतने बड़े आदमी हैं, मैं छोटा सा आदमी आपके सामने घबड़ा जाता हूँ।

जो बातें वहाँ की राजनीतिक स्थिति के बारे में कही गई हैं उनके विषय में सदन का समय में नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि सदन में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और आवश्यकता होगी तो गृह मंत्रिमंत्री उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बता सकेंगे।

सब से पहला सवाल जो उठाया गया है वह इस बात के बारे में कि खेती बाड़ी के विकास के लिए हरियाणा के बजट में पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है या दूसरी बात कही गई कि टैक्स जितने थे उन टैक्सों को दुगुना तिगुना कर दिया गया और तीसरी बात यह भी कही गई कि जिस तरह अन्य स्टेट्स का विकास हो रहा है उनकी तुलना में हरियाणा के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया।

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

उपसभापति जी, ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके बारे में अपने अपने विचार माननीय सदस्य जाहिर कर सकते हैं और वह विचार एक भी हो सकते हैं, अलग भी हो सकते हैं। मुझे तो केवल इतना निवेदन करना है कि बजाय इस पर मेरे कहने के अगर माननीय सदस्य और माननीय सदस्यों इस बजट को पूरी तरह से देख लेते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मुझे आंकड़े देने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। सबसे बड़ा सवाल जो उठाया गया वह तो फ्लड कंट्रोल के बारे में था। कहा गया कि पिछले सालों में यहाँ बाढ़ें आती रहीं तबही होती रही। वाटर लॉगिंग के लिए खेती, मिर्चाई के लिए पूरा पूरा प्रावधान नहीं किया गया, यह भी कहा गया। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पूरी तरह से देखें तो पिछले दस सालों में 8 करोड़ रुपया बाढ़ से बचाव के लिये खर्च हुआ है।

कुमारी शांता वशिष्ठ : पंजाब में या हरियाणा में।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैं हरियाणा की बात कर रहा हूँ, पंजाब की तो कोई बात ही नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : भ्रम में सरकार पड़ गई है।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : भ्रम में माननीय सदस्य पड़े हुए हैं सरकार नहीं पड़ी हुई है और अगर कोई भ्रम होगा तो हम अपना भ्रम दूर कर लेंगे।

यही नहीं 1967-68 ई० में बाढ़ के बचाव के लिए जो कि अभी खर्च हो रहा है वह 1 करोड़ के लगभग है और 1968-

69 में जो खर्चा होने वाला है उसकी रकम भी लगभग 80 लाख रुपये की है। यही नहीं सिंचित क्षेत्र को भी विकसित करने के लिए लगभग 1 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपया खर्च होने वाला है और इसी तरह से 16 करोड़ रुपये सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा या बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स द्वारा एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट पर खर्च होने वाला है और उसमें रसायनिक खाद बगैरह के लिए भी है। तो इन बातों को आप देखें तो आपको पता चलता है कि न बाढ़ की रोक-थाम में कोई कसर उठा रखी है और न कोई कमर उठा रखी है खेती के विकास के लिये जितना सरकार को वह करना चाहिये था उसका पूरा प्रावधान किया है और अगर कोई कसर रही है तो आगे आने वाले साल के लिए इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है, क्योंकि इस बात का ध्यान सरकार को है कि हरियाणा एक खेतिहर प्रान्त है—मैं उस बात में जाना नहीं चाहता कि बहुत छोटा प्रान्त है, उसकी आमदनी कम है, खर्चा ज्यादा होता है केन्द्र को ज्यादा देना चाहिये। उपसभापति जी, यह तो राज्य सरकारें अपने अपने रिमोमेंस को बढ़ायें तभी काम चल सकता है क्योंकि केन्द्र एक सीमित मात्रा में ही मदद दे सकता है। उन सारी बातों का खर्चा जो राज्य सरकारें करती चली आ रही हैं, उन अनुदानों पर करती जा रही हैं जिन्हें करना चाहिये। अब माननीय सदस्य ने शिक्षा के मद में बढ़ोत्तरी करने की बात कही लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान क्या इस बात की ओर खींच सकता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों में ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनखाह भत्ते बगैरह पर कितना खर्च हुआ और उसके लिये आखिर पैसा कहाँ से आता है। वह सब टैक्सेज के जरिये आता है। आप कहें कि इस सरकार ने पिछले साल में ही जितना टैक्स लगाया, उससे बढ़ कर खर्चा बढ़ा दिया, टैक्स बढ़ा दिया, तो माननीया उप सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ सरकार का खर्चा तो टक्स के जरिये ही पूरा होता है। एक तरफ तो ग्राम विकास की बात करते हैं, सड़कें चाहिये, स्कूल चाहिये, बांध चाहिये, बाड़ की रोक-थाम चाहिये, तो इस सबके लिये पैसा खर्च होता है और जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया कि पैसा सरकार के पास टक्स के जरिये ही आता है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात को भी समझ लेना चाहिये।

मैं अन्य सदस्यों के बारे में कुछ निवेदन नहीं करना चाहता, उन्हें कोई बहुत अच्छे तरीके से सब बातें कही हैं इसलिए मैं उनको छेड़ना ठीक नहीं समझता, लेकिन माननीय राजनारायण जी ने जो बात कही है उसके लिये मुझे उनसे इस बात को कहना है कि इस बात का मुझे कोई घमंड तो नहीं कि मैं शोषित समाज से आता हूँ लेकिन इस बात का मुझे अफसोस भी नहीं है कि शोषित समाज से आता हूँ। मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि उनकी भावना, उनकी कामना ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिससे शोषित समाज आगे बढ़ सके। और वह तभी बढ़ेगा जब कि हमारी योजनायें पूरी होंगी और योजनाओं के लिये, खेतीबाड़ी की योजना के लिये, उद्योगों और दूसरे कामों के लिये, सब के लिए रूपाया चाहिये और उनके लिये रूपाया इकट्ठा करने को टैक्स लगता है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी तो उससे विकास का ही काम करने वाले हैं इस बात का दुःख उन्हें नहीं होना चाहिये और इस बात का समर्थन इसलिये उन्हें करना चाहिये था।

ये सब बातें जो कुछ बजट में दी गई हैं उनको विस्तार से बताऊँ तो केवल दुहराना मात्र होगा, इसलिए माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह पूरी तरह से बजट को देखें और देखने के बाद अपने विचार बनायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

I. THE HARYANA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1968 AND II. THE HARYANA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You may now move both the Bills.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :
Madam, I move:

"I. That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of a part of the financial year 1968-69, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

"II. That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of the Financial year-1967-68, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajnarain.

(Kumari Shanta Vasist stood up in Inter seat)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have called Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं, नहीं, वह बोलें, हम तो बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. 1
I am giving you preference, Mr. Raj-narain.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, इस संदर्भ में हमको केवल एक निवेदन करना है, वह एक मुझाव के रूप में हम देना चाहेंगे।

[श्री राजनारायण]

कि यह सरकार जरा इस बजट के खर्च की मदों को देखें और खर्च की मदों को देखकर कहीं से यह हमको समझाने की कृपा करें कि जो महंगाई भत्ता का उमूल इस सरकार ने माना है कि केन्द्र के समकक्ष महंगाई भत्ता राज्य को मिलेगा तो केन्द्र के समकक्ष महंगाई भत्ता मिलेगा इसके माने क्या ! इसका मतलब अगर यह सरकार जानना चाहती है तो हरियाणा के सम्बन्ध में 20-3-68 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 711 के भाग के (क) उत्तर में कुछ विवरण सरकार ने दिया है और वह प्रश्न हमारे मित्र श्री रेवती कान्त सिंहा ने पूछा था उस में एक ही चीज की मांग की गई थी वहाँ के जो राज्य के अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने जो कुछ भी ज्ञापन सरकार को दिये हैं अपने महंगाई भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में, इस ज्ञापन के बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख है । सरकार कई प्रकार से अपने रुख को स्पष्ट करती है । तो यह जो विनियोग विधेयक है इस विनियोग विधेयक में मैं कहीं नहीं पाता हूँ कि वहाँ के राज्य कर्मचारियों को केन्द्र के समकक्ष भत्ता देने की कोई व्यवस्था है ।

वहाँ के शिक्षकों के लिए, माननीया कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री ने कहा था कि कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिश वहाँ के अध्यापकों की मांग के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकार कर ली गई है, मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा में कौन सी ऐसी मद है जिससे कि कोठारी कमीशन की रपट को यह सरकार स्वीकार कर रही है क्योंकि शिक्षा की मद में कहीं भी बढ़ोत्तरी हमको दिखाई नहीं देती । कोठारी आयोग ने साफ साफ कहा है कि राज्य के बजट का 20 फीसदी कम से कम शिक्षा पर खर्च होना चाहिये । यह देखा जाय कि यह करीब 65 या 66 करोड़ का है, हम 66 करोड़ कह सकते हैं

क्योंकि 69 लाख है, तो 66 करोड़ के बजट में 4 करोड़ रुपया शिक्षा पर खर्च हो रहा है, 66 करोड़ के बजट में 4 करोड़ रुपया ! यह कै प्रतिशत हुआ ! 66 का पांचवा भाग कितना हुआ ! 14 करोड़ के करीब हो जायगा । चलो तेरह पंजे 65, 13 करोड़ मान लिया । हमारे नेता सदन भी बैठे हैं, मंत्री भी बैठे हैं, कोठारी कमीशन की रपट को वित्त मंत्री ने पढ़ा है कि राज्य के बजट का 20 फीसदी शिक्षा पर खर्च करने की कोठारी कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है लेकिन माननीय मंत्री कर क्या रहे हैं । 66 या 65 करोड़ में 4 करोड़ । यह कितना हुआ ! सोलह

G. P. M. चौके चौंसठ एक बटा सोलह होना चाहिए । एक बटा पांच करना चाहिए, कर रहे हैं एक बटा सोलह । अच्छा, खर्चा बढ़ कहाँ रहा है जरा इस बारे में भी देखा जाना चाहिए । खर्चा जो बढ़ा है वह शुद्धतः बढ़ा है भवनों के निर्माण पर, खर्चा बढ़ रहा है पेन्शन पर, खर्चा बढ़ रहा है सेक्रेटेरियट पर । हमको बड़ा आश्चर्य होगया कि आखिर कम से कम हरियाणा के बजट को यहाँ प्रस्तुत करने के लिए यह लायक मंत्री हमारे देश के यहाँ न आते तो बड़ा अच्छा होता क्योंकि जो मंत्री हरिजन परिवार से आने का दम्भ भरे, गर्व करे, वह मंत्री जब यहाँ आकर के ऐसा विनियोग विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत करे जिसमें हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में कोई आसू ...

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैंने कहा कि कोई दम्भ नहीं है लेकिन मुझे इस बात का अफसोस नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य ने नहीं सुना । मुझे कोई अफसोस नहीं है ।

श्री राजनारायण : असल में आज के कांग्रेस सरकार की एक तारीफ में कर्खा कि इसने विष की औषधि विष रखी, इसने लोहे से लोहे को काटा, हरिजनों को इसने हरिजन सदस्यों से काटा ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is 6 o'clock now. We have to take up the fixed business. Mr. Rajnarain, you can continue your speech tomorrow. You can have five minutes more.

Now we come to the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you will take 7 minutes.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE.
DEFECTIVE TRUNK CALL LINES**

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, I will take 15 minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is half-an-hour discussion. There are five names here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That does not matter. It can go on. They have a right to ask questions after half-an-hour. Fifteen minutes for me, fifteen minutes for the Government and then they can ask questions.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I wish to raise a discussion with a view to highlighting one very serious thing in our public life, namely, the tapping of the telephone conversations by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now, very often we complain about the defectiveness or the defects in the trunk calls or even in local calls. I do not deny that there are defects. There are serious technical drawbacks and shortcomings in the telephone system of our country, and as a result naturally inconvenience is caused and people have the impression that something is wrong. I am not speaking on the basis of that kind of experience. I am speaking on the basis of our experience over the past several years and this experience is that our telephone conversations are systematically tapped. You will ask

what is the proof? The fact that we are making this statement on the floor of the House and have made it in the past should be taken seriously by the Government because when Members of Parliament come out with such statements and say this thing, well, this in itself is a *prima facie* indictment of the system.

Madam Deputy Chairman, now obviously the tapping would not be tapping if it could be caught red-handed. It is not possible in the nature of things to catch it red-handed for the simple reason that we have no access there to go and catch them red-handed. Those people who give us the necessary information say that the telephones are being tapped. Obviously we would not like to divulge their identity. And we have other means of knowing it also from various sources. We have had experience of the Government also and you can understand that from this experience of Government, when we were in the Government in the various States, we had occasion to know things a little better and have a deeper insight into how things are handled.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): I would like to know when they were in the Government whether they were tapping or not.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We cannot. This telephone is a Central subject, you should know. The State Government has nothing to do with it, at least certainly not our Governments. Those Governments which may be in league with the Central Government can do so. Now, therefore, I may tell you as a Member of the House — and I hope I shall not be brushed aside as having said something which I believed to be false—that once a Communication Minister, a Member of the Cabinet, told me that I better take up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Shri BhupesS Gupte]

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BnARGAVA)in the Chair]

When we lodged complaints in Parliament and also outside the House, the Minister in charge of Posts and Telegraphs and Communications advised me to pursue the matter with the Home Minister. He said that such things are usually done by the Home Ministry. Now, you will say "Divulge 'the name.'" I can divulge it, but I do not wish to do so for obvious reasons. Then I may tell you — I have pointed it out already—that once Dr. B.C. Eoy told Mr. Jyoti Basu, then Leader of the Opposition, that the conversations between him and some leaders here in Delhi were known to him the next morning because the telephone had been tapped at night. He did not say that the telephone had been tapped. He told him that he had talked to such and such persons the previous night and that he was already aware of it. And the account that was given was a correct account. Then I may tell you again that a Cabinet Minister, not connected with the Ministry of Communications, told me once that certain departments also had their tapping apparatus and arrangements. Now, who does not know that apart from the Home Ministry, for its own reasons, the Defence Ministry also does this tapping? Now I have an information, and I would like the Government to say it, that this Government negotiated with the Americans and bought about 1,000 sets of some kind of tapping apparatus. This tapping apparatus had been procured from the United States of America and there had been consultations between the authorities here and the American authorities in order to modernise the system of telephone tapping. Now, according to my information, 1000 such apparatuses

had been purchased. But the trouble is> it seems some people have complained to them that the Government of India does not know or those people put in charge do not know how to operate this particular apparatus. That is why sometimes things get known, at least an indication is given that the tapping is done.

Tapping is done now with the electronic devices. To-day is not like 20 years ago. Now it is done by electronic devices. I have my information that in some journal offices and other places, in the name of changing the wiring or changing the telephones or attending to the telephones and so on, certain things are done with a view to seeing that a proper mechanism or instrument is there. Now, those who know this know very well how easy now-a-days electronic tapping of telephones is. There are two ways of tapping. One is just outright listening into a conversation at an intermediate place. When I make a telephone call to you, it is connected and there is a mechanism to listen in by somebody else. Sometimes due to cross connection, you have also listened to conversations between two other parties. Now that kind of tapping is a crude thing th t is done and we find it out from some people sometimes. I may tell you that sometimes these people talk about this after tapping the telephone in this manner. But electronic devices are entirely different in many ways. There is a system of t .pe recording of conversations here. As you lift the receiver and start talking, automatically yo.i r convi ta&i ion g ts tapped and tape r corded and then these are naturally utilised by the authorities in order to find out whether there is something or not. This has been going on for a long time. But nothing is being done. Now niturally the Govt., I know, would not admit that they tap telephones. You will remember, Mr. Vice-Chiainun,

the matter came up in the House of Commons because it was found out that about a client, certain telephone tapping was done on behalf of a certain other client or by the Government for the prosecution. The matter comes to the knowledge of the public and there was a great agitation in the Press. There was a lot of noise in the House of Commons. It had nothing to do with politics or other things. In order to find out some trace of a crime or some such things the telephone tapping was done. The British public took the position that telephone tapping under no pretext should be done in peace time and in civilian life in the manner in which it was done. The British Government was hard put to explain its conduct. But as far as our Government is concerned, it only goes on denying this kind of thing. Now you have to believe us. We talk on telephone and we sometimes feel that that is being done. Sometimes we can hear people who are intercepting our conversations. They give themselves out by the manner in which they do this kind of thing, this kind of tapping without using electronic and other devices or tape-recording.

Now I say that they consulted the American authorities and they have bought certain instruments, because you will find in the Budget many sums are sanctioned for which no account is given, as far as the Central Intelligence Bureau and other agencies of the Central Government are concerned. Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are facing very great difficulties on account of these things. Under the law the Post and Telegraph authorities are supposed to give us full protection in regard to our private correspondence and also private conversations over the telephone. They are tampering with our letters also; that is a common feature. I may also give you an example. Two letters were posted from different centres and

from different places. Mr. N.C. Chatterji I believe, received the letter addressed to Mr. S.V. Ghate, a member of the Communist Party and Mr. S.V. Ghate received the letter addressed to Mr. Chatterji. They were mailed at different places. It is not as if the same person wrote them. Therefore you cannot say that by mistake they put them in the wrong envelopes. But surely they have been opened at Delhi and those who opened them forgot to put the right letter in the right envelope. That is why Mr. N.C. Chatterji got Mr. Ghate's letter and Mr. Ghate got Mr. Chatterji's letter. I brought it to the notice of the then Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, but in his humorous way said so many things but obviously there was no categorical denial because it was a fact that the letters came like that. He could not deny that. At least he had the decency to accept the statement that I made. Now mostly our letters are opened. Sometimes you can see that from the condition of the envelopes, that they have been opened. Our letters are read and then put back. We know all that because this is to be physically done; there is no electronic device for this kind of thing. They put the envelope at some place and due to heat or some such thing it gets opened. Then they read it and put it back. That is how things are done.

With regard to telephone, it is the same thing, there is interception of telephonic conversation. One day, I can tell you, I was told by a Cabinet Minister "Don't telephone me because somebody may tap the conversation." That way even the Cabinet Ministers' telephones are sometimes tapped. I do not want to give names, although I am ready with those names.

SHBI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: I would like to know from the hon. Member whether the non-Congress Governments, when they were

[Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.]

functioning, for example in West Bengal, whether the non-Congress Government there ordered the District Magistrate for tapping the telephones. I just want a simple answer.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: My hon. friend is a very intelligent man. (*Interrwptions*) All telephones, whether they are in Delhi or in Calcutta, are under the Central Government. First of all we have not done it, but then you can always say "Stop it." You can always stop it because all the telephones are entirely under your Government, under the Central Government. (*Interruptions*) Assuming the District Magistrate has been asked to do that, the Central Government can ask him to get out and say "we shall not allow such things." Therefore do not try to mix up. I would in fact like to tap some telephones, if I had my own way, first of all to understand what kind of talks you carry on for blackmarketing, for licences, for permits, for getting nominations, or other things. It would be a very interesting pastime, entertainment, not anything else. But we never do such things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : It is time for you to wind up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, it was a very wrong interruption. Anyway, I can tell you that in Delhi it is absolutely being done and we are getting tired* of it. Some-times we find it is done so rudely and in such a vulgar manner that one does not even like to use a telephone. Now I once the Government said that in the national interest they had to do it. Let them say that they are doing it in the national interest or some other interest which they have in mind but the fact remains that it is being done.

Therefore finally before I sit down I demand that merely denial on the part of the Government will not do. Since these charges have been made again and again by Members of the Opposition belonging to various Parties and also in public life, it is necessary to have an impartial enquiry into these allegations so that people who like to give evidence without any risk to their job can do so freely. Over this matter in England we have a system prevailing and that system is to have a Royal Commission. They appoint a Royal Commission in such matters, absolutely independent of the Government, with men of integrity, with experts and others, in order to jyrove what exactly is the position. In this case also, Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is every justification for a thorough enquiry by *tea* impartial Enquiry Commission which would naturally take into account expert knowledge and expert advice. Unless (Iiis is done, we are absolutely being handicapped. This is a most foul interference with our civil life, with our political life and with our public life. When we were in the Bengal Minister)', we came to know that onis had been passed for tapping conversations of the Ministers. I have had it from a Minister that they would not like to use telephones about pari} matters because they are tapped by the Central Government. Once when I was talking to Mr. Bishwanath Mukherjee at Calcutta, we could both feel that the telephone was being tapped either at the Calcutta end or at our end. We can give many such instances. Therefore I demand the appointment of an Enquiry Commission to enquire into these things.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJEAL): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is a chronic bachelor

and like all bachelors he is always suspicious. He feels certain tilings are being done and on his feelings only he wants an Enquiry Commission to be appointed. He feels somebody is tapping his telephone; he feels that somebody is disturbing his privacy.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I never used the word 'feel'. I said this is within my knowledge. He may not accept that; that is a different matter but there is no question of feeling only.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, accusations of the type that he has made this evening he has often done. I was thinking that when he gets 20 minutes to speak, he will place before this House and for the benefit of this House some evidence to substantiate his feelings. But not one single instance, Mr. Vice-Chairman, has he given substantiated by the necessary evidence into which the Government can look and take action. You will kindly recall that when I was replying to Question No. 510 out of which this discussion has arisen, I had given a categorical assurance to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta about one thing. I told him that if there was any complaint which had any reason for us to believe that it needed to be looked into, we would definitely look into it, but neither then nor now nor in between has Mr. Gupta come forward to give us any evidence of this type wherein we could be assured that the case is worth looking into. Now I was taking down notes when Mr. Gupta was speaking. Beyond his fluency and eloquence, he has not said anything. What does he say? Mr. Gupta says 'I have sources' but he does not disclose them. He says 'I have instances' but he does not disclose them. He has *ad museum*, again and again, repeated here, not to-day, before, before and before, of certain incidents which he

attributed to Dr. B.C. Roy. Unfortunately for him and for us, Dr. Roy is not amidst us. Naturally he always likes to quote those who cannot contradict him. If he could quote those who were alive, then perhaps he would have reason to be confronted with. I would like him to bring evidence from those or on behalf of those who are alive and can substantiate him. Mr. Gupta, said that while they were in the Government of Bengal they came to know that tapping was being done. I think if every Chief Minister has powers to order an enquiry into tapping that was being done and if Mr. Gupta had carefully read the Indian Telegraphs Act and the Indian Postal Act, he would have seen the clauses wherein the powers are given to the State Ministries and the State Governments to order for tapping in the national interest if they do wish to do so. I do not know whether the Bengal Government was doing or not and I am not saying any such thing but I am saying this that if his party's Chief Minister or the Deputy Chief Minister had said anything about tapping being done, I can tell you that within the Act he was well within his power to order an enquiry and dealing with the whole thing himself. According to this Act it is not necessary for a Chief Minister or a State Government to come to the Central Government to seek our permission to order tapping. He can order it on his own under his own authority or seal because the Act gives him that power. Therefore if Mr. Jyoti Basu wanted to know if the State Government was doing something.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not the State Government but the Central Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Therefore so far as the Central Government is concerned, I have said and I say it, again that I can assure that the Central

[Shri I. K. Gufral]

Government has not done any tapping there or elsewhere. The main point is the Central Government does not administer law and order anywhere in the State itself. The States administer their own law and order. Therefore when I go on repeating again and again. I would draw on one point which I tried to develop last time when I was speaking on this subject and that was that Mr. Gupta's general suspicions are perhaps born out of the vagaries of the telephone services. You will kindly bear with me for a minute when I say that the telephone services in this country have expanded very fast. In 1947, when India became free, we had in this country about 11 lakhs telephones all over the country. Now we are having 10 lakhs of telephones functioning and we are going to expand them to about 16 lakhs in three years. If you look at this, for instance, in 1951 we used to have 7 • 1 million trunk calls per year and in 1967 this number increased to 57.2 million trunk calls per year. That is the dimension of the problem. The dimension of the problem can also be judged from the fact that even the trunk services alone in 1951 we had in the proximity of 5,85,000 K.M. of circuit mileage. In 1967 it came to 25,51,000. The main point that I am trying to make is that the expansion has been fast. The service, has been expanding. Therefore the strain on the services has increased. Even in STD, for :

I gave one example. When we opened the Delhi-Jodhpur services in September 1961, we used to have 430 calls per day and now we are having 14,400 calls per day. The whole service is expanding so fast and the strain on the services is increasing so fast that sometimes when the services are not as good as Mr. Gupta and myself would wish them to be, he should not suspect. I am giving you this dimension from this point of view that

in this country of such vast dimensions and with the dimension of tin services that we are running being what they are, it is impossible to think of tapping that he is thinking of. It is impossible for us even if we wish to and we do not wish to because here we are living in a democracy. Even if Mr. Gupta wishes to believe for himself that he has a lot of secrets to keep which he likes to pass on only to his party friends on phone, when Mr. Gupta speaks here from II to (I *ad museum* there is nothing left in his mind that we do not know and when he writes every week for his newspaper again and again what other thought treasure he could have which he passes on telephone? I am sure we know everything and in a democratic life, why (Iocs Mr. Gupta want to pose that secrets are kept and surely we are not interested, in, looking into Mr. Gupta's love affairs. We are not interested but we are only interested in looking into his political life and his political life is like an open book which we are reading the whole day. Sometimes we are reading so much that we feel tired of it. Therefore I can assure you and I finish by saying that we are not at all interested in tapping because tapping is not needed in a democratic, open life. Sometimes, of course, it can be said—as Mr. Gupta rightly said—that any Government worth its name which functions anywhere has to keep its eyes and ears open. Surely Mr. Gupta would not wish that when sometimes a dacoity takes place somewhere, the Government of India should not use its sources, either they are detective dogs or other things detective which can be developed to catch the thief. Politically we are not interested in using this instrument because we believe in open life, we believe in democratic life, we believe in a life in which Mr. Gupta and myself understand each other, know each other.

SHRI BHUPESB GUPTA: Before you became a Minister, even you hesitated to telephone me .

(Interruptions)

SHBI I. TC. GUJRAL: I hesitated to telephone Mr. Gupta because I was afraid that he may not be tapping all the calls. Therefore I was afraid that whatever I tell Mr. Gupta, he may not keep a tape of it. The main point is, Mr. Gupta unfortunately contributes to a philosophy which believes in too much secrecy. He contributes to a philosophy which believes too much in sabotage. He contributes to a philosophy which believes in the overthrowing of the Government by methods which democracy does not recognise but we on this side, of the House and many others from that side of the House have a different way of thinking and therefore we all contribute to open life, a democratic life, a life which is based on basic rights and also on civil liberties. Thank you.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maha-rashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thought that to-day's discussion will be limited to defective trunk calls.

श्री राजनारायण : श्री गोडे मुराहरि का कैसे काट दिया !

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबोर प्रसाद भार्गव) : श्री गोडे मुराहरि नहीं हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : हम उनके सब-स्टीट्यूट हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबोर प्रसाद भार्गव) : सबस्टीट्यूशन का सवाल नहीं है, आप अपने टर्न पर आयेंगे।

श्री राजनारायण : कल हम देखेंगे कि कैसे आध घंटे में खत्म हो जायेगा।

SHRIM. M. DHARIA: Thi* Communications Ministry is a very peculiar Ministry. In any undertaking because of inefficiency, the undertaking suffers but here this inefficiency pays to the Ministry. For trunk calls they charge and for cancellation of the trunk calls also they charge. Here is a Ministry which charges even thio.se who are innocent. For accountancy they are paid for and lack of accountancy also they are paid and the innocent customers are charged. So this type of peculiar way of the functioning has created a lot of dissatisfaction. The Minister may be aware that delay and disturbances are the two major causes why the people are the sufferers.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: What ?

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: The Minister is expected to listen to us. He had been somewhere also and again wants me to give the point.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I only wanted those two words.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: My first point was that in case of inefficiency in other undertakings they suffer but yours is an undertaking which not only does not suffer but it gains and it charges for its inefficiency. My second point was regarding delay and disturbances. People have to wait and wait and then they have to cancel their trunk calls and for which also they are the sufferers. I am also having very bad experience except the one of the other day. I had booked one trunk call for Bombay and I waited for nearly 3 hours. I was to attend one meeting and then naturally I tried to enquire through 181. I requested that I had been waiting for 3 hours. I was told that it seemed the line was out of order. When I told that lady operator that I was an

[Shri M. M. Dham.] M.P. and that I had a meeting urgently to attend and that this trunk call was also urgent. Then she asked me, "May I know your name?" I was reluctant to disclose my name, and yet I had to give out my name as M.M. Dharia, a Member of Parliament, because I had to get my trunk call arranged by them. She said, "Are you that Mr. Dharia, the 'Young Turk'? Please wait. Your call is materialising quickly."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I wish it were tapped. -

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: And, Sir, within five minutes the line was in order, and I could speak with the person concerned. But this is how the Communications Ministry functions. Besides, Sir, there are code numbers. If we book a trunk call, there is a code number for it. Afterwards when we make the enquiry, there is a code number for it. Still afterwards in case we have to lodge a complaint regarding a trunk call, there is a code number for it. And so much confusion regarding these code numbers takes place that it is very difficult for one to ascertain the position of a trunk call booked. Therefore I would say that at least the Ministry should declare that, if a trunk call is delayed by more than two hours, no cancellation charges should be levied on the customer. Why should the poor customer suffer in such a situation? The customer is supposed to wait after booking a trunk call and he has to be sitting waiting for hours for his call to materialise because the trunk line is not available to him. Besides, Sir, it is said that if the line is out of order, the customer is not charged the cancellation charges. But our experience on many occasions has been that that factor that the line is out of order is forgotten, and

even where the call has been cancelled because of that factor the cancellation charges have been levied on the customer.

Then I would like to say regarding cutting of the lines. If the bills are not paid in time the lines are cut off. I feel that this is a very harsh punishment inflicted on the customer. I have no objection if the Department demands some deposit from the customer to set it off against the payment of a bill due for payment but not paid otherwise and in time. But immediately to take to the recourse of cutting the line puts everybody to a lot of inconvenience. In this connection Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, who is here, wrote his own complaint in one of the newspapers—I do not know whether it was the *Times of India*, or the *Hindustan Times*, and because he happened to be here—attending a Parliament session, his telephone connection there was cut off—Mr. Dahyabhai Patel will bear me out. So I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect also.

Then, Sir, I can understand that because of the phased programme, as was just now stated by the hon. Minister, the services cannot be extended; but will the hon. Minister take the House into confidence and will he let us know what is the phased programme of the Communications Ministry? So far as direct dialling is concerned, there are many major cities which remain yet to be covered. May we know when these cities will be covered? Sir, I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister that though the telephone lines have reached the moffusil areas, the agony in the moffusil areas in the matter of booking trunk calls knows no bounds. For that the matter shall have to be enquired into. So in this respect I

would like to have the comments of the hon. Minister.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member . . .

श्री राजनारायण : पाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर । साढ़े 6 बजे चुके हैं तीन मिनट पास हो गए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I am prepared to adjourn the House.

SHRI A.D. MANI : No, Sir, I move that the House continue.

श्री राजनारायण : हल्ला मत करिए, आप रुकस नहीं जानते ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप तशरीफ़ रखिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : पहले रुकस समझ लीजिये ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : रुकस समझे हुए हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : सदन के समय को बढ़ाने का मोशन साढ़े 6 बजे के पहले आएगा । अब साढ़े 6 पास हो गया ।

SHRI A.D. MANI : I move that the discussion be continued.

(Interruption)

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SHRI A.D. MANI : This House has full powers to continue the discussion.

श्री राजनारायण : देखिए मैं आपको बनाता हूँ । नियम से चलिये । साढ़े 6 बजे का समय दिया गया था ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप बैठिए तो ।

श्री राजनारायण : साढ़े 6 बजे तक सदन का समय है । साढ़े 6 बजे के बाद अगर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो साढ़े 6 बजे के पहले कोई सदस्य—सरकारी पक्ष या गैरसरकारी पक्ष का—कह सकता है कि दो मिनट रुह गए साढ़े 6 बजने में, इसलिए एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sometimes you see that it is 5 o'clock. All the same we have gone on well beyond 5 o'clock I want you to support me, Mr. Bhu-pesh Gupta.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Please take your seat.

श्री राजनारायण : अगर हाउस का कोई खराब कनवेन्शन है तो हम उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: This has been the convention of this House.

SHRI A. D. MANI: On a point of order, Sir, Mr. Rajnarain himself breaks many rules of the House, and now he stands against this convention, and he is preventing others from putting questions because his name is not on the order paper. This is not at all fair.

श्री राजनारायण : श्री मणि पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस में एक बच्चे हैं, श्री मणी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है । मेज़ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस देखी जाय, समय के नियम को देखा जाय । ये हमको लेकर दे रहे हैं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHAROA): Why are you all standing? Will hon. Members resume their seats?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं इस सदन की परम्परा को जानता हूँ, इस सदन के कनव्हेन्शन को जानता हूँ। सदन द्वारा गलत कनव्हेन्शन लगाया जाएगा तो मैं मानने से इनकार करूँगा। श्री बांक बिहारी जी के नाम पर सवाल था, बांक बिहारी जी की जगह पर त्रिलोकी सिंह को पूछने दिया गया, हर पार्टी को मौका मिला। अगर किसी का नाम नहीं था तो उस सदस्य ने भी पूछा। गोडे मुराहरि का नाम था। दो घंटे पहले हम लिख कर गए कि हम पूछेंगे गोडे मुराहरि की जगह आपने नहीं बुलाया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आपको बुलाया जायगा।

श्री राजनारायण : आपने नहीं बुलाया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : इस समय आप हमको सुनिए। मैं आपको बताऊँ

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जानता हूँ कि आप हमको बताने का अधिकार रखते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप सुनेंगे तो :

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: We disapprove of the approach of the hon. Member.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं इस समय जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सदन का समय हर आदमी के कहने पर होगा। सदन का समय हर आदमी के कहने पर नहीं होगा।

हर किसी के कहने पर होगा। तो हमारे कहने पर भी होगा। अगर धारिया भाई के कहने पर होगा तो हमारे कहने पर भी होगा। अगर किसी के कहने पर नहीं होगा तो हमारे कहने पर भी नहीं होगा। सदन में एक नियम हो, और वह सब पर समान लागू हो यह हमारी मांग है। ए० डी० मणि और कांग्रेस के पक्ष के लोग हमको पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस सिखा रहे हैं। हड़बांग से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमको कोई नियम बता दिया जाय

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप बैठें तब तो बताएं। Now Shri Rajnaxam seems to be mixing up many things. First of all it is half-an-hour discussion. There it is only one Member; the one hon. Member who gives the notice first has the say according to the rules. The other Members can only put questions, and their names being included and those names appearing after the name of the mover is only indicative of the fact that they have written to the Chairman that they be permitted to put questions. As far as adjournment of the House is concerned, the House is the master of its own proceedings at any time. A formal motion has been moved by Mr. Mani and I will put it to vote.

श्री राजनारायण : एक हक हम चेयर का मानने को तैयार हैं कि चेयर दस-पांच मिनट अपनी तरफ से बढ़ा सकता है, उसको रेजीड्युअरी पावर है, मगर मोशन मूव ही नहीं हो सकता। साढ़े 6 बजे के बाद मोशन का लेना अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, डिक्टेटोरियल है। मैं इसको किसी भी समय सिद्ध करने के लिए तैयार हूँ मेज़ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस के मुताबिक।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir if you see the rule governing Half-an-hour Discussion, you will see that half-an-hour discussion means that the person who gives notice, as you rightly said, puts the case first, and then the Minister briefly replies, and that covers the half-an-hour. And then, those who have given notice in writing, they can put questions, and to extend it is in the discretion of the Chair. If, for example, (KM) people have given notice to put questions, it is for you to accept as many as you like. And therefore he need not say that the House must adjourn at such and such a time. For example, here who decided that the House should adjourn at half-past six? Nobody decided. The only decision was that at 5 o'clock this half-an-hour discussion should be taken. We had already extended the normal 5 o'clock by 15 minutes. If Mr. Bajnarain has given notice, naturally he should be called to put questions.

श्री राजनारायण : यह बहस किस चीज की है। हमारा सिम्पल पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

SHRI A. D. MANI : On a point of order, Sir

श्री राजनारायण : पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि यह बहस किस चीज की है। हमने सीधे बताया कि सम्य संसदीय परम्परा में आधे घण्टे का डिस्कशन इसमें एलाउड है, आधे घण्टे का डिस्कशन हो चुका है।

श्री डाह्याभाई व० पटेल (गुजरात) : आधा घण्टा राजनारायण का हो चुका है।

श्री राजनारायण : हल्ला मत करो।

श्री डाह्याभाई व० पटेल : हल्ला आप करते हैं; आधे घण्टे से हल्ला कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : गर्म होने से काम नहीं चलेगा, हम कोई कांग्रेसी या कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं। तो मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आधा घण्टे की बहस हो गई, अब हमको नियम बता दिया जाय कि आधे घण्टे की बहस को बढ़ाया कैसे जाय।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : चैयरमैन बढ़ा सकता है।

श्री राजनारायण : ठीक है, चैयरमैन को एक रिजिड्यूसरी पावर है मगर रिजिड्यूसरी पावर सेंस के साथ है

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : वह आपका साथ भी है।

श्री राजनारायण : वह सेंस क्या है? रीजनेबिल, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि दो घण्टे, चार घण्टे रिजिड्यूसरी पावर में बढ़ा दें या एक दिन ही बढ़ा दें। तो एक सीधा सवाल है, एक सवाल पूछा जा सकता है, हम हर चीज को मानने को तैयार हैं, मगर किसी पार्टी को दूसरे के नाम पर यहां हरगिज नहीं बुलाया जाय, हम शुद्धतः मानने को तैयार हैं और अगर किसी को बुलाया जायगा तो उस अधिकार को हम भी अपने इस्तेमाल में लायेंगे। और श्री ए० डी० मणि वंमतलब अगर गर्म होंगे तो इनकी गर्मी तो क्षणिक रहती है, वह खत्म हो जाती है

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : देखिये, आप बैठिये तो सही, जब भी सन्टीटयशन होता है, It is at the request of the Member who gave notice. If Shri Gaure Murahari had written to me saying "My

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव]

name should be substituted by that of Shri Rajnarain," I would certainly have accepted it. But it is not for the Member who wants his name to substitute somebody else's name to say, "I want to substitute for such and sin li a person." That right can be exercised by anybody. For instance, Shri Mohan Dharia can say, "Please substitute my name for that of Shri Gaure Murahari". How can I do that?

श्री राजनारायण : यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। मैं आपकी व्यवस्था को मानने को तैयार हूँ। यह लिख दिया जाना चाहिये कि मोहन धारिया सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से बोल सकते हैं, यह लिख दिया जाय, हमको कोई एतराज नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): These are not party questions, Rajuarainji.

श्री राजनारायण : अगर मोहन धारिया गौडे मुराहरि की तरफ से बोले और यह लिख कर आपकी खिदमत में श्रीमन् दे दिया जाय तो मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ लेकिन यही नियम सब पर लागू होगा। यह नियम हमेशा के लिये सब पर लागू कर दिया तो हम तैयार हैं, हमको कोई बहस की जरूरत नहीं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : , now I will have to use my discretion and you should not say anything against it.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1968.