

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid for paucity of time I may not be able to press for that. The House would forego the non-official business on Friday, and then we definitely adjourn on Saturday.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
मान आफिशियल डे के दिन तो श्री भगेश
गुप्त जी का बिल चल रहा है ।

SHRI A. D. MANI: वह आगे के सेशन
में आ जायेगा ।

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Before Mr. Rajnarain speaks, I have another suggestion to make. Do away with the non-official business on Friday and cut down the lunch interval to half an hour. At present we are having it for one hour. If we cut down the lunch interval to half an hour only . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: It would not serve any purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House, it seems, is not ready to give up its lunch. This House is accustomed to lunch while the people elsewhere are not accustomed to lunch. Our House seems to be accustomed to lunch.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: May I suggest half an hour?

श्री राजनारायण : एक बात सुन ली जाय
और वह यह है कि लन्च के समय कोरम का
प्रश्न कोईन उठाये । जिसको रहना है वह र
और जिसको नहीं रहना है वह न रहे । हम तो
यह देखते हैं कि बहुत से सदस्यों का पूरा समय
ही लन्च होता है; क्योंकि सिवाय हमारे; यहां
पर बराबर कोई नहीं बैठा रहता है । हम तो
शाम तक बराबर यहां पर बैठे रहते हैं ।

श्री समापति : दुनिया में जो रहता है,
वह बहुत कुछ देखता है ।

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the
decision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The final decision is that on Friday we shall have no non-official business; we will carry on the official business and we finish on Saturday.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: And lunch interval for half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: One hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would leave that to be decided from day to day.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I suggest that if necessary the House may adjourn at 5-30 P.M. instead of at 5 P.M.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think at this moment the only pucca decision we can take is that the non-official business on Friday will not be there; we shall have official business, and then we adjourn on Saturday. Rest of the accommodations can be made during the course of the day, each day.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL 1966—contd.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa). Mr. Chairman, Sir, before dealing with the Appropriation Bills, I would mention that Mr. Bhagat, in the course of a personal explanation the day before yesterday, said that he had nothing to do with Mr. Patnaik's In-cometax affairs, that he did **not** instruct.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): He is misquoting. That sentence is not there. I do not know how this subject comes in **here**. Secondly, he is referring to my personal explanation and is misquoting it. This is not relevant

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot come to that after he has made a statement.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He made a personal explanation and I was not allowed time to reply to it. I have also something to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. The explanation has been given.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I am not referring to that. I will only say that as a Minister he had nothing else to say but to contradict whatever I had said. I never expected him to admit it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your view of it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Therefore, it was not surprising to me when he contradicted the statement I had made. I had my information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to communicate the fact that you were not surprised. There are many things on which you are surprised and others on which you are not.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Coming to the Appropriation Bills, I would like to say a few words about foreign exchange. As you know our country has almost become bankrupt so far as foreign exchange is concerned. Each Ministry is trying its best to save as much foreign exchange as possible. The Prime Minister has been giving a lot of emphasis on saving foreign exchange wherever it is possible. I have come across a case where the Finance Ministry has been very lavish in its sanction of foreign exchange to the Government of Orissa. It is a case of purchase of tractors costing Rs. 3-5 crores when each rupee in foreign exchange is precious now. We cannot even go in for the purchase of food for which many people are dying in the country. There has been a lavish sanction of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 3.5 crores for the purchase of tractors, not for agricultural purposes but for transporting mineral ores from Daitari mine to Paradeep Port.

SHRI P. C. MITRA (Bihar): Is it tractor or trailer?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Tractors which are available in India. Ashok Leyland is producing tractors heavier than the one that is being brought from Japan. The present order has been placed on a firm in Japan, from Mitsubishi . . .

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Through whose good offices?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Must be through the good offices of one who goes many times outside and a good deal of commission would be obtained. That is the purpose why the orders have not been placed on an Indian firm but has gone to a foreigner. We have here good tractors being manufactured by Ashok Leyland and they are prepared to supply the material within six months. All these have been overlooked. There was no tender called which is the worst part of it. It is all on negotiation basis. Nobody knows what is the price of each tractor. We are told that it would be almost a lakh of rupees for each.

SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK (Orissa): Have you any knowledge about the particular Indian firm?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I have the papers here.

SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK: Which is the firm?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Ashok Leyland. I do not know whether...

SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK: Then he must know everything.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I do not know if the hon. Member has been appointed in the Finance Ministry. I am asking from the Finance Minister and I know that the Finance Ministry is in possession of these materials and nobody else.

SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK: You must know ...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I want the Finance Minister to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members will please note that there is very little time and if interrupted, as left out, it will be better because I will not be able to allow more than fifteen minutes to any speaker.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I want to know from the Finance Minister himself why Rs. 35 crores of foreign exchange was sanctioned in favour of the Orissa Government for the supply of these tractors when tractors are indigenously available, when they are manufactured in India and do they not want to boost up the Indian manufacture? Why did they sanction foreign exchange for some individual's gain? I had submitted yesterday that

I would like the Food Minister and the Home Minister to be present here because I have a specific point which has already been brought to the notice of the Food Minister. I want to raise that question in the House. I do not find the Food Minister and in his absence I shall have to deal with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you told me?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I had written a letter. Now food has become so scarce in the country because of lack of production but whatever is there we need it to be distributed evenly and we have to see that nothing is wasted. I will give a specific instance how the millers in Orissa are taking advantage of the Supply Minister's negligence and leniency and hence a lot of rice is wasted, may be it is smuggled to Calcutta through the connivance of some authorities there. The facts are these. From Balasore district alone through Government investment the procurement is of 150,000 tonnes every year and from the other districts of Orissa the procurement is 50,000 tonnes of paddy. The entire procurement of paddy is

2 lakh tonnes and is done through the investment of Government money and the mill-owner has not to pay his per-

sonal money for it. This is given to the millers for milling and the normal recovery in paddy in Balasore is 71 per cent. From 100 tonnes they are expected to recover 71 tonnes, milling charges being paid separately.

SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK: Is it boiled or raw?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Both. He seems to be taking the brief of the Orissa Government.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Perhaps he is in full knowledge of the facts.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Maybe he is one of the beneficiaries. (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him proceed.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Even a conservative estimate will be that it can never be less than 67 per cent, and the Food Minister would have vouchsafed for this if he were in the House. The Orissa Government was recovering only 63 per cent. But after a lot of insistence from the authorities—and I will not mention who those authorities were, they were authorities higher than the State Minister—it was raised by just 1 per cent, which means 64 per cent. Now there is a margin of 3 per cent only. But this 3 per cent gives Rs. 30 per maund and at that rate it comes to as much as Rs. 48 lakhs annually which is now taken away by the mill-owners. No Minister with the normal standard of intelligence would have allowed this without having a hand in it. This entire money is being shared by the mill-owners of Orissa and the State Minister. This has come to the knowledge of the Food Minister here and I hope it has also come to the notice of the highest authority in the Government of India. I know that is the position. I want this to come to an end immediately. This must come to an end because when people in Bihar and in Uttar Pradesh are starving for food

these people should not be allowed to take a portion, smuggle away a portion of the paddy given to them by the Government for milling at the expense of the general public. I would expect a reply to this from the Food Minister and I hope he will make a statement on this point.

Next I come to the discrepancies in the Home Ministry. The hon. Minister would have seen the Sixtieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee. I hope you have also seen it, Sir. The fact is that there are certain very adverse comments in it against the Kalinga Airlines. One of the comments of the Public Accounts Committee which you will find in para 2. 47, on page 14 is this:

"The Committee are surprised that the Kathiu Committee Report which had mentioned about the 'incomplete test flight reports', 'honouring of instructions more in the breach than in the observance' both by the pilots and engineers, non-maintenance of stores to the 'normally accepted aviation standards', 'lack of vigilance on the part of company's management over the flying activities of the pilots in their employ', submission of incorrect load manifests with forged signatures, etc. had missed Government's notice at the time of awarding contract to the Company in 1960, and at its subsequent renewals."

This is a company which is dealing in fraud. It has dealt with forgery. All this is mentioned in the Public Accounts Committee's Report. But all the same this company has got the renewal for the second time. I know who the proprietor of this company is. Unfortunately enough he comes from Orissa. He had to carry foodgrains for people who were war-stricken, people who were earthquake stricken. Those starving people had to be fed. But here in this Report mention is also made that all the foodstuff was not carried to the people for whom it was intended to be carried. There were reports in the press and there were also

statements by Members of the ruling party in their Parliamentary party meetings, that much of the foodstuff had gone underground, had been smuggled into Pakistan or to some market in West Bengal for black marketing. This company has dealt in all irregularities and all illegalities that are possible. The only difference between Dr. Teja and the proprietor of this company is that Dr. Teja had swindled the Government only of money. But this gentleman, . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Gentleman?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: This adventurer of Orissa has evaded taxes. He is ambitious and has awindled the Government of crores of rupees, through his airlines, through tax evasions and through many other means. I would like that the Home Ministry should immediately discontinue this particular contract. In view of the Public Accounts Committee's Report this contract must come to an end immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I will talk only another two or three minutes, Sir. They have also suggested an enquiry committee. I would like to know from the Government if that enquiry committee is going to be set up and when it is going to be set up. Since this is a suggestion or a recommendation from the Public Accounts Committee I hope there will be no hesitation on the part of the Government to immediately set up the enquiry committee. In the other case relating to Mr. Bhoothalingam, the Government immediately set up the committee. That was a case involving an officer. This present case involves one of the adventurers of the Congress party in Orissa and it would be definitely a test case to show whether the Government wants to eradicate corruption or not, even if it involves one of its party members.

AN HON. MEMBER: Leader.

SHKI LOKANATH MISRA: I am told he is a leader and he is in charge of the elections for Congress in Orissa. Sir, this is the sort of persons who are placed in charge of the elections in Orissa. That is the pity and that is our misfortune. We have to put up with that man who is a smuggler, who is a tax evader and one who is a swindler. Naturally I would like the Government to immediately announce that the committee of enquiry has already been set up. In that case I shall be only too thankful to the Government because then I would be certain that they are doing their best to eradicate corruption.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bills, 1966. While I fully support the Bills, I would like to place a few suggestions of mine before the Government. It is a pity that whenever there is any need for curtailment in the Budget or in the expenditure, Education and Social Welfare are the "casualties". The amounts spent on Education and Social Welfare are very low and they form a small percentage of the total revenues and naturally the money spent on Education and Social Welfare is too inadequate. Investment in Education and Social Welfare is the greatest and most valuable investment because that is investment on human beings and on human personality. We all know that Education has never enjoyed that priority which it should have in the process of nation building. According to me it should have the same degree of high priority as food production and population control.

It has been argued that Education is a State subject. But I submit that the Central Government has its own responsibility for providing free and compulsory education to children in the age group 6 to 14. This is a constitutional directive and therefore it is incumbent on the Central Government to see that this constitutional directive is given effect to. I should like to remind the Central Government that

the Central Government is primarily responsible for formulating a national policy and programme for education for the country. Not only should the Centre formulate that national programme but it is the duty of the Centre to see that the programme is implemented.

I feel that in the case of primary school children free mid-day meals, free books and even free clothing should be provided to the poor and deserving children. In this connection I would like to say that if one goes out into the villages, he will very often see that the children cannot come to the primary schools because they do not have even proper clothing, not to speak of books. Even in a city like Calcutta if you take the average primary school child you can see that the child goes to the school without proper meals and clothing.

Next I should like to submit that teachers' salaries should be increased with the rise in the cost of living. Teachers are the builders of the nation and we always tell them that they should make sacrifices. But in other fields we do not find that kind of sacrifice and as such I feel teachers should have at least the "minimum basic amenities of life". I do not say you should give them plenty. But at least the minimum amenities of life should be given to them if we really want them to spend their time and energy for the children and they should inspire their students.

We have discussed about students' unrest in this House, so I am not going into that subject now. I feel that this students' unrest is part of the general unrest in the country, in this connection I am glad to say that Mr. Chagla, when he was the Education Minister, said in one of the meetings that he also felt that the Vice-Chancellors should be appointed on grounds of merit and not on political grounds. Sir, I had spoken in this House about two years ago that if we want that our students should be inspired by the education they get, we must look into

this question of appointment of our Vice-Chancellors. The Vice-Chancellors should not only be good administrators but they should also know how to deal with the students. And I feel that it is not always logical to say that any good administrator can deal with the students also. A different type of psychology, a different type of men-

/, a different type of training is needed to deal with the students. So I would appeal to the Education Minister through you, Sir, that in all appointments of Vice-Chancellors should be made on merits, merit in the sense that they can deal with the students. For the administrative part, surely he must have some knowledge of administration but there will be a Registrar and the administration could be left to the Registrar while dealing with the students will be the job of the Vice-Chancellor. Unless the Vice-Chancellors can inspire the students we cannot expect the students to be inspired.

I would like to draw your attention to our procedure of administration. Our system of administration is so time-consuming that even a small thing takes a lot of time. It seems to me that time has no value to us. A file goes from one table to another, from one corner to another corner and even a small thing takes a lot of time. I do not know how much money it costs if you calculate the time spent by the officers, clerks, peons and others. Unless and until we get rid of this outlook I think there is no chance of our doing anything in correct time. We have good plans but everywhere we find that our plans are not executed in time. That means we do not get proper returns and because of that we are landed in the position in which we find ourselves today. I would also like to say here that the system of administration is such that it gives a feeling that everybody is dishonest because they start from a small thing and go on checking, rechecking, rechecking and so on. But, Sir, with a little knowledge we can see that our people are not dishonest. I feel that if a proper atmos-

, ...ere of work is given to the people
I am sure our people will give second to none in the world.

Sir, in this connection I would like to say that I often wonder at the system of payment of dearness allowance. I know many of the people may not agree with me but I strongly feel that the D.A. should be paid in a different way. The D.A. is paid to meet the rise in the cost of living but what do we find? We find that the lowest paid man gets the lowest amount of D.A. while the highest paid man gets the highest D.A. I have never found any logic in this and I do not think I will ever find any logic in it. I would request the Government through you, Sir, to look into this because there is no meaning in giving Rs. 5 as D.A. to a man who gets a pay of Rs. 90 and Rs. 200 as D.A. to one who is getting a pay of Rs. 2,000.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Then in kind also.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: I am not talking of the benefits in kind; I am only talking of the cash D.A. here.

On the food front I would like to say that the Government should not look to the interests of the producer only but should look to the interests of the consumer also. I would like the Government to consider whether a subsidy system of food can be introduced in our country. I feel that is the only way we can safeguard both the producer's and the consumer's interests. I know it is a very complicated system and it might take time for the Government to work it out but I think the time has come when the Government should take it up. The system of subsidy should be there either with the producer or with the consumer. It is no use giving a few rupees as D.A. when the prices of the basic foodstuffs are going up and up. Here I may add that in the last war England could feed all her people with this system of food subsidy. Our Government can look into it and work out a formula.

[Dr. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha.]

Sir, I would humbly say that it is no use saying that our goal is socialistic society. We must try to reach that goal within a minimum period of time. And to reach that objective it is high time that the Government came forward to bring about a reduction in the disparity between the top-most paid person and the least paid person, if not in every sphere, at least in the Government sphere. I know there is a certain amount of protection for the industrial labour but there is no protection for the agricultural labour. We want that production of foodgrains should go up but we do not give any guarantee to our agricultural labour. We do not give implements or seeds as help to our agricultural labourers.

I would also like to say that the Government should come forward with a Bill about the Privy Purse. I know there is a constitutional obligation but I also know that it is not fair to go on giving Privy Purse generation after generation. I feel very strongly that something should be done. There should be a gradual curtailment and we should finish with this system of Privy Purse.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar):
What about the properties of others?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA: Sir, my last point is this. We talk about austerity. But we see the number of telephone calls made by different people. I am sorry to say this but I have seen people for coming from Dum Dum to Palam they put through a trunk call to send the car. This is the way we practise austerity. I would like the Government to look into these matters. There should be some maximum prescribed for telephone bills and for D.A. and T.A. also. The number of meetings should be curtailed. I would also request the Government to see that if the Government gives any party that should be a non-cereal party. The Government should set the example in this regard except, of course, when they give parties to foreign dignitaries.

I would also like to refer to the Publications Department; there is so much wastage of money there. I think they should revise their programme. Many of these pamphlets in English, I think, do not help anybody; pamphlets like 'How to dispose of Waste' 'How to donate blood' 'How to save Drinking Water' and so on. If these are in regional languages I can understand, it is all right but the people who know English normally do not go in for these pamphlets.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमान,
5 अरब 61 करोड़ 39 लाख 71 हजार रुपया सदन स्वीकृत करे इस सरकार के लिए, मैं इसका सर्वथा विरोधी हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुराने ऋषि मुनियों की भी कुछ बात आज आपके द्वारा सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों की सेवा में रख दूँ।

हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल में कहा गया है कि पहले तो विद्वान निर्मात्री परिषद् में जाने के लिए कोई लाल चिह्न न हो और यदि विद्वान निर्मात्री परिषद् में जाय तो असत्य पक्ष का साथ न दे। और उनी श्लोक का अर्थ आगे है कि जो सब से अधिक सत्य को असत्य से बँधते हैं वे सब से अधिक कित्विष होते हैं यानी पापी होते हैं।

श्री ब्रजकिशोर प्रसाद सिंह: माननीय सदस्य को मैं यह याद दिला दूँ कि जब ईसा-मसीह से पांटियस पाइलेट ने पूछा कि क्या कहते हो तो ईसा मसीह ने कहा कि सत्य का प्रचार करता हूँ तो पांटियस पाइलेट ने कहा कि सत्य क्या है, जरा सत्य की परिभाषा करिये, मेरे साथ है या आपके साथ है।

श्री सभापति: सिन्हा साहब, अपना अपना सत्य है, वह अपना कह रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण: श्रीमान, आप थोड़ा हमारे ऊपर क्रपा कीजिए।

श्री सभापति : 15 मिनट आपका वक्त है ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, जरा देखिए, एग्ग्रेगेशन बिल पर हमें इतना बांधा जायगा ।

श्री सभापति : इंटरप्शन का मैं सोच रहा हूँ ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था और आपने द्वारा अपने मित्र सिंहा जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, अवश्य ही इस सदन का बहुत सा समय अनावश्यक विवाद में जो खर्च हो जाता है उसमें न कर के हम लोग विचार विमर्श करें कि सत्य क्या है । उसने लिए, श्रीमन्, मैं दो तार पढ़े देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आपने द्वारा निवेदन करूँ कि मित्र सिंहा जी इस तार का अर्थ लगायें, हम उन्हीं की सद्बुद्धि पर छोड़ेंगे । एक तार यह है :

"After Chinese aggression did Commerrp Ministry grant import licence for Defence production for one crore rupees nylon fibre to another import export company and Commonwealth Synthetics Ludhiana Question"

चीन के हमले के बाद कामर्स मंत्रालय ने कामनवेल्थ सिंथेटिक्स लुधियाना और दूसरी कम्पनी को एक करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया ।

"Was Textile Commissioner later instructed distribute uniformly actual users question."

बाद में टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर साहब ने कहा कि इसको जो एक्चुअल यूजर्स हैं उनमें समान ढंग से वितरित कर दो ।

जब यह हो गया, उनको वितरित कर दिया गया तो बाद में उस कम्पिडिटी को डिक्ट्रोल कर दिया गया, इसलिए कर दिया गया डिक्ट्रोल कि जो एक्चुअल यूजर्स हैं वह उस प्रॉटिक्ल से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा लें ।

अब मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहूँगा कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का यह व्यवहार सत्य है या असत्य है । हमारी समझ से जो सरकार या जो व्यक्ति या जो पार्टी इस व्यवहार को सत्य माने शायद व सत्य की परिभाषा से बहुत ही दूर है ।

एक और मामला है ।

"After Pakistani aggression Indian Woolen Mills Federation on behalf Govt. of India allowed special licence import two crores."

पाकिस्तानी हमले के बाद इंडियन वूलन मिल्स फेडरेशन ने भारत सरकार की तरफ से दो करोड़ रुपये का स्पेशल इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस स्वीकार किया ।

"Why this quantity still lying unused"

यह हमारा प्रश्न है कि यह जो सामान आया यह अभी भी इस्तेमाल में नहीं आया, कारण क्या है ।

" . . . because Commerce Ministry, Defence Ministry, Textile Commissioner unable agree equitable distribution actual users in absence defence need."

अब सुरक्षा के काम में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है तो एक्चुअल यूजर्स को किन किन को कितना कितना दिया जाय इस सम्बन्ध में कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर साहब में मतभेद है, वह एक मिलनबिन्दु पर नहीं आ रहे हैं, इसलिए दो करोड़ रुपये का सामान अब तक बिना खर्च में आये हुए पड़ा है । सिंहा साहब चले गये, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह व्यवहार सत्य है या यह व्यवहार असत्य है ।

अब जो हमारी खबर है :

"Confidentially collusion in Commerce Subramaniam source very reliable."

[श्री राजनाथ रायण]

बहुत ही रिलाएबिल सोर्स से यह जानकारी है कि कामर्स मंत्रालय में कोई मुबं-
णयम् साहब हैं, भगत जी जानते होंगे कि हैं
या नहीं।

SHRI ABDUL GHANI (Haryana):
V. Subramaniam.

श्री राजनारायण : कोई श्रंडर या डिप्टी
सेक्रेटरी हैं, इन लोगों में सांठगांठ है। अब,
श्रीमन्, आपको तो पंच बनाने में एक मिनट
हिचक हो ही नहीं सकती, आप ही पंच बन
जाय और यह बता दें कि यह व्यवहार सत्य है
और यदि यह व्यवहार सत्य हो तो इस सदन से
हमें चला जाना चाहिये और अगर यह व्यवहार
आपके पैसे में असत्य हो तो कांग्रेस पक्ष के
सभी लोगों को इस्तीफा दे कर चले जाना
चाहिये। कारण क्या है, करोड़ करोड़ रुपये
का, दो दो चार चार करोड़ रुपये का माल
इस तरह से पड़ा रहे और उस देश में पड़ा,
श्रीमन्, जिस देश की जनता भूखी हो, जिस देश
की जनता नंगी हो, जहां न पेट भरने को अन्न
हो, न पहिनुने को वस्त्र हो, न रहने को भकान
हो और न समचित रूप से तालीम हो और न
समुचित खा से दवा हो, उस मुल्क में अगर कोई
सरकार करीड़ों रुपयों को इस तरीके से बर्बाद
करे तो वह सरकार जितनी जल्दी जहन्नुम में
चली जाय उतनी जल्दी मुल्क का भला होगा।
मैं समझता हूं कि, श्रीमन्, आप मेरे इस जजबात
से कतई इस्तिफा क करते होंगे।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (विहार) : कतई नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आज
बहुत परेशान था तो पढ़ते पढ़ते यह पड़ा,
हमारी मदद के लिये गांधी जी अक्सर आ
जाया करते हैं, हम सोचते थे कि क्या हमारी
को युटिलिटी हमारा कोई उपयोग राज्य सभा
में है या नहीं या केवल समय का अपव्यय है,
शक्ति का अपव्यय है, तो गांधी जी का एक
वाक्य हमको मुबह मिला, श्रीमन्, मैं उसी को
पढ़े देता हूं :

“सुधार की गर्ज तो होती है खुद सुधारक
को। जिस समाज में वह सुधार करना
चाहता है उससे तो उसे विरोध की, तिरस्कार
की और जान की भी जोखिम की ही आशा
रखनी चाहिये। सुधारक जिस बात को
मानता है समाज उसको कुधार क्यों न माने”
और यदि कुधार न भी माने तो उसकी तरफ
से उदासीन क्यों न रहे। मैं समझता हूं हमारे
पक्ष को प्रबल ने के लिये गांधी जी का यह
वाक्य काफी है और मैं उन मित्रों से भी कहना
चाहता हूं जो कभी कभी ऊब जाते हैं और कहने
लगते हैं कि अब तो यह सरकार मानने वाली
नहीं है इसलिए यह करो वह करो। उनको
भी कहना चाहता हूं वह मानो, अगर अपने
को सुधारक समझते हो तो सुधार के लिये
प्रयत्नशील रहो, कांग्रेस की तरफ से उम्मीद
न करो कि वह तुम्हारी तारीफ करेगी।
कांग्रेसजनों की तरफ से मत उम्मीद करो कि
वह तुम्हारा अपमान नहीं करेगा। यहां तक
गांधी जी ने लिख दिया कि जान की जोखिम
के लिये भी तैयार रहना। और इसलिये
स तैयार रहते हैं, सबेरे निकलते ही हमें फिक
नहीं रहती कि जान जायेगी। मैं पैगम्बर
साहब की इस बात से कतई इन्तिफाक करता
हूं कि नाहक से डरो नहीं, हक और नाहक का
ऐलान करो, हक को पसन्द करो और नाहक
को छोड़ो। जिसको हम समझ लेते हैं यह
नाहक है, अगर जान देकर भी हम उस नाहक
को रोक लें, तो रोकने के लिये तैयार हैं।
अब मैं आप ही को जज बना रहा हूं कि आप
समझें कि हमारा यह चरित्र सत्य है या असत्य ?
गांधी जी को भेंट मिली थी 1896 में और
1901 में। भेंट में सोना चांदी की चीजें
तो थी हीं पर हीरे की चीजें भी थीं। उन
भेंटों में एक पचास गिनी का हार कस्तूर बा
जी के लिये था

श्री सभापति : माफ कीजिए, मैं बीच
में टोकना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन यह तो आप

अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बोल रहे हैं। ये बातें सुंदर हैं, अच्छी हैं, मगर अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर आपको कुछ कहना चाहिये।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् अगर अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर यह बोलने का मौका नहीं है तो कहां है? अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल ही तो एक मौका है। देखा जाय तो जितने विभाग हैं सबके लिये 5 अरब 6 करोड़ की मांग है...

श्री सभापति : आप तो विभागों पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं, आप एक्स्ट्रेक्ट पर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : एक्स्ट्रेक्ट नहीं है, यह तो...

श्री सभापति : आपका खयाल है तो बोलिये, अभी आपके पांच मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : वह विभाग क्या क्या हैं आपके पास सूचना होगी, तो आप पढ़ लेंगे। उसमें हमारा समय नष्ट हो जाये। तो मैं कह रहा था कि गांधी जी ने कस्तूरबा पर अपना दवाव डाला, फिर भी कस्तूरबा ने मांगा। कहती थीं यह भेंट हमको मिली है। गांधी जी ने कहा तुमको नहीं मिली है, हमारी वजह से मिली है, इसका ट्रस्ट बनेगा और गांधी जी ने उसका ट्रस्ट बनवा दिया। गांधी जी ने निश्चित रूप से उसमें इसको लिखा है कि मैं इस निश्चित मत का हूँ कि समाज-सेवकों को जो भेंटें मिलती हैं वे समाज की निधि हैं, वे उनकी निजी निधि नहीं हैं। आज मैं आपके द्वारा पूछना चाहता हूँ, यहां जो मंत्री लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनको कितनी भेंटें मिली हुई हैं? मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी इस समय यहां पर विद्यमान हैं। अखबारों में हमने बयान पढ़ा है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने अपने सब आभूषण राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष में दे दिये हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं जो डायमंड उनको मिला था वह उन्होंने दिया या नहीं।

شہری اکبر علی خان : یہاں سے ملے ؟

†[श्री अकबर अली खान : कहां से मिले?]

श्री राजनारायण : वे खुद बताएंगी।

اکبر علی خان : نہیں - نہیں
آپ بتائیں -

†[श्री अकबर अली खान : नहीं, नहीं, आप बताइये।]

شہزادی اکبر قدوسی : سونے کا ہار ہو یا ہورے کا ہار ہو یا زیورات ہوں وہ پلٹتے جی کے ٹھہر پر جا کر ایک ہفتہ تک وہ آدمی دیکھ سکتا تھا - ایک ہفتہ بعد جو ان کو پریذیڈنٹ وغیرہ ہوتا تھا وہ خزانہ میں داخل ہو جاتا تھا اور بعد کو دوسرا پریذیڈنٹ جو آتا تھا اور جو ایک ہفتہ تک رکھا دھتا تھا وہ خزانہ میں چلا جاتا تھا - اندرا گاندھی جی کے ہار - اندرا گاندھی جی نے ڈائمنڈ کے بارے میں معلوم ہے وہ خزانہ میں جمع ہو چکا ہے -

†[श्रीमती अनीस फिदवई (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सोने का हार हो या हीरे का हार हो या जेवरात हों वह पंडित जी के घर पर जाकर एक हफ्ते तक हर आदमी देख सकता था। एक हफ्ते बाद जो उनको प्रेजेंट वगैरह होता था वह खजाने में दाखिल हो जाता था और बाद को दूसरा प्रेजेंट जो आता था और जो एक हफ्ते तक रखा रहता था फिर खजाने में चला जाता था। इंदिरा गांधी जी के हार - इंदिरा गांधी जी के डायमंड के बारे में मुझे मालूम है वह खजाने में जमा हो चुका है।]

†[] Hindi transliteration.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा परमाणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि कई वर्ष हुए, मुझे तारीख नहीं याद है, लेकिन किंग आन सऊदी अरेबिया ने एक हीरे का हार मुझे दिया था और वह उसी समय रिजर्व बैंक को दे दिया गया।

श्री राजनारायण : इस पर मेज़ पीटने की क्या बात है। ठीक है, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : ठीक है, ऊटपटांग बात न करें।

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने एक तथ्य को प्रकाश में ला दिया। अच्छा हो कि वे इस तथ्य को भी प्रकाश में ला दें, कि उनकी शादी के अवसर पर बिड़ला और सिद्धानिया से जो हीरे भेंट में मिले थे, उनका क्या हुआ ?

SHRI B. K. P. S. NHA: Sir, this is a supplementary Appropriation Bill. There are certain rulings, not one but a series of rulings both in the Central Assembly, the Provisional Parliament and the Lok Sabha that when a supplementary Appropriation Bill is being discussed or debated only matters that form a part of the particular grants included there or matters that have arisen after the original Appropriation Bill was passed could be raised. Something that happened 15 years back or 20 years back when a child was born or when a child was initiated in some religion, all sorts of things cannot be brought in a discussion of a supplementary Appropriation Bill. Therefore, the hon. Member, though he has got a right of full clarification, within the above limits, he cannot raise such issues. It is not pertinent to raise such issues when we are discussing a supplementary Appropriation Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I seem to agree with you. As a matter of fact I pointed that out.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Not particular case? What he is saying is strange. When Appropriation Bills come up for discussion in this House, we can broadly cover policies also, and the proceedings are there; the fourteen years' proceedings will tell you. I am not dealing with particular things at all. I have not indicated any case whatsoever. But if you think in terms of rules, do not try to modify the rules in this manner. That is what I say. Do not try to modify them. Something he said; the hon. Prime Minister has repudiated it, the matter ends there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I quite understand what you are saying. It is all right. He said something, the Prime Minister replied. But there is no such a thing as relevancy. We are speaking on the Appropriation Bill. Therefore, please keep your remarks confined to the Appropriation Bill. That is what as a matter of fact I pointed out before and I would point out now.

ش.م. عبدالغنی : جنرل ممبر صاحب-

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
راجناریں جی نے پارلیمنٹ کو ۲۰۶۰
پارلیمنٹ کی باتوں میں...

†[**श्री अब्दुल रानी :** चैयरमैन साहब,
मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि राजनारायण जी
ने पाइन्ट को छोड़कर पालिसी पर जो बड़ी
बातें थी...]

श्री सभापति मैंने तो अर्ज कर दिया।

ش.م. عبدالغنی : کہوں کہ چیرمین
باتوں میں ان کا اصل مقصد ہے وہ
سامنے نہیں آتا۔

†[**श्री अब्दुल रानी :** क्योंकि छोटी
छोटी बातों में उनका जो असल मकसद है
वह सामने नहीं आता।]

t[] Hindi transliteration.

श्री सभापति : अब आप इस अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर कुछ कहिये। आपका काफी वक्त निकल गया। लेकिन मैं तीन मिनट और दे दूंगा।

श्री राजनारायण : अब और तीन ही मिनट ?

श्री सभापति : हां, आपका वक्त गुजर गया।

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं बोलूँ, श्रीमान् कहें तो बैठ जाऊँ।

श्री सभापति : जो तीन मिनट निकल गये हैं वह मैं आपको देता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : आपकी आज्ञा हो तो नहीं बोलूँ।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, मेरी आज्ञा है आप तीन मिनट बोल सकते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : यह सब समय मेरे समय में न जोड़ा जाय।

श्री सभापति : नहीं जोड़ा जायगा। आपका वक्त गुजर गया।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा वक्त नहीं गुजरा, मेरे भाषण का वक्त गुजरा होगा। मेरा वक्त तब गुजरेगा जब हम कांग्रेस को मार लेंगे।

श्रीमान्, मैं कुछ अर्ज कर रहा हूँ। वह हमारे भाषण का पार्ट नहीं है। अनावश्यक ढंग से अगर कोई आदमी कुछ अंग्रेजी के शब्दों को रट कर यहां हमको व्यवस्था, रूलिंग, संसदीय परम्परा को समझाता है, तो हमको अच्छा नहीं लगता है। संसदीय परम्परा का मैं अभ्यस्त हूँ, अवगत हूँ, जानकार हूँ और मैं डंके की चोट कह सकता हूँ कि सिनहा जी ने जो कुछ भी अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर कहा वह मान्य नहीं है।

श्री ब्रजकिशोर प्रसाद सिंह : आप रुलिंग देख लीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : जब मैं, चूंकि हमारे मित्र शनी साहब ने हमारी जमानत के लिए रात को 11 बजे फोन किया आने के लिये...

श्री सभापति : अब आप अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर आ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पालिसी का ही मामला मैं रख रहा हूँ कि जो हमारे सार्वजनिक नेता हों उनको जो भेंटें मिलें, वे सार्वजनिक निधि होनी चाहियें, उनकी अपनी निधि नहीं। यह एक पालिसी का सवाल है। श्रीमान्, आप स्वतः इसको जरा देखें कि सरकार को एक पैसा भी हम कैसे खर्च करने दे सकते हैं जबकि अन्न के उत्पादन में कमी, जबकि अल्युमिनियम के उत्पादन में कमी, तांबे के उत्पादन में कमी, नाइट्रोजन, उर्वरक के उत्पादन में कमी, सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन में कमी, टायर के उत्पादन में कमी, ट्यूब के उत्पादन में कमी, कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी, और वनस्पति के उत्पादन में कमी। अगर 1965 और 1966 के छः महीनों के पहले टर्म, दोनों में तुलना की जाय तो 1965 में जहां 8 फी सदी की बढ़ोतरी थी वहां 1966 में वह 2.2 फीसदी रह गई। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जो बतलायें कि यह सरकार लायक है या नालायक है ? आज इस कांग्रेस के राज में चोरी बढ़ी है, डाका बढ़ा है, कत्ल और दंगे बढ़े हैं, राहजनी बढ़ी है, बेकारी बढ़ी है, भुखमरी बढ़ी है, वेश्याई बढ़ी है और रिक्शा चालक बढ़े हैं। इन्सान आज जानवर बनकर रिक्शा को खींच रहा है और इस तरह से अपना पेट का पालन कर रहा है। फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार क्यों चाहती है कि उसको खर्च करने के लिए पैसा मिले ?

श्रीमान्, मैं इस समय खाद्य समस्या के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन शिक्षा के

[श्री राजनारायण]

बारे में बगैर कहे मेरा मामला अधूरा ही रह जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ और आज अखबारों में लोगों ने पढ़ा होगा कि घर मंत्री जी को पुलिस की जिस परेड में जाना था वह पुलिस की परेड स्थगित कर दी गई है। क्या आज मंत्री अपनी इच्छा से कानून बनाना चाहते हैं? क्या आज मंत्री लोग उचित व्यवस्था का नाम देने के लिए इस तरह का कानून बनाना चाहते हैं? आज पुलिस में जबर्दस्त विद्रोह हो रहा है और इसमें सरकार की हठवादिता है।

श्री सभापति : मैंने आपको तीन मिनट दिये थे जिसमें से अब एक ही मिनट बाकी रह गया है।

श्री राजनारायण : हमें जरा और थोड़ा सा मौका दे दीजिये क्योंकि हमें शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना है। कल शाम यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है, इस प्रस्ताव का कल समर्थन हुआ है और मैं इसको यहां पर पढ़ देता हूँ :

"After some discussion the Academic Council decided that the paper answered by the students in the language other than that prescribed by the Academic Council need not be evaluated, and that the students be deemed not to have taken the examination in these sub-

jects."

यह मामला है और आप देखेंगे कि इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज में वैदिक के बारे में यह मामला उठा था और लोक सभा में भी यह मामला उठ चुका है। यह लड़का हिन्दी में अपना पर्चा लिखता है और उससे कहा जाता है कि अगर हिन्दी में पर्चा लिखोगे तो उस पर्चे को नहीं देखा जायेगा और उसको ऐसा माना जायेगा कि वह एकेडैमिक काउंसिल के इम्तहान में बैठा ही नहीं है। स्वतंत्र भारत में, गांधी जी के मुल्क में वह काउंसिल इस तरहका प्रस्ताव

पास करती है, तो यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय और यह शिक्षा व्यवस्था जितनी जल्दी हो समाप्त हो जाय . . .

श्री सभापति : अब आपका एक मिनट हो गया है और अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, आप दो मिनट और दे दीजिये।

श्री सभापति : अब आप बस कीजिये, राजनारायण जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप कहें तो हम बगैर कुछ कहे ही बैठ जायें।

श्री सभापति : आपको पूरा मौका दे दिया गया है और अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : गिरफ्तारी के बाद आज ही मौका मिला है प्रधान मंत्री जी को हमारे भाषण को सुनने का क्योंकि वे इस समय विद्यमान हैं। उनके राज में जो मुसीबत है वह जरा सुन लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have said enough.

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप कहते हैं तो हम बैठ जाते हैं लेकिन मैं . . .

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, एक मिनट।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Rajnarain. Please sit down. I request you to sit down.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरे पास यह दिनमान अखबार है जिसमें पाटिल साहब शराब के नशे में चूर हैं। उनका फोटो देखा जाय।

MR CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Rajnarain, please sit down. Shrimati Shakuntala Paranjpye.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA
PARANJPYE (Nominated): Mr.
Chairman, Sir _____

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् . . .

SHRI G. MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh):
Photograph.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please not interrupt?

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA
PARANJPYE: Sir, we find ourselves at the moment faced with two very urgent problems. One is the food situation and the other is the population explosion. And one of the reasons for this food situation is, I maintain, the population explosion. We talk a lot, we give very big allocations for settling these problems. I would like now to place before hon. Members and focus the attention of the country that the time has come, and very precipitatingly, when a line of action has to be determined, and this line of action, Sir, is that whenever we give any aid, any help, any amenity, to anyone, it is necessary to make sure that that beneficiary is going to accept or shoulder his or her responsibility towards planning his or her family. I know that people think that this is a kind of compulsion, that this is a kind of enforcement. But I would like to point out that every aid-giving agency has the right to make sure that the beneficiary is going to be more responsible thereafter and not be more improvident after having received that aid and not be in a position to come forward again within a few months or even a year with the hands out-stretched for some more aid.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Unless this policy is accepted and unless this is followed up, I do not

think any aid, any help, will bring any relief to anyone whatsoever. I want the Minister of State for Finance to think seriously about it because I know about it. The Food Minister made a case and he promised Us that in Bihar he was saving the children, that he was saving the nursing mothers, the expectant mothers, giving them extra food. Very well, I welcome that. I congratulate him on his humanitarian attitude. But, Madam, if at the same time the Government does not tell these expecting mothers, these nursing mothers, etc. "Well, you have had enough so far, my good ladies. Do not come to us again, do not bring into this world any more children", it will not help. I think it is necessary to tell them. I am not one who does not like or love children. I am not against children. I have two grand-children and I love them. But one has to think as to how many more the country can support. We have already reached the danger stage. We have already reached the limit, even more than the limit. If we do not give serious attention as to how we can educate the people about the necessity of planning their families, I will say that there will be endless trouble. This is a kind of education. When I moved an amendment that maternity benefit should not be given beyond a certain number of children my friends on this side raised a hornet's nest saying that I am against the poor man or the poor woman. Not at all. I think that families or people who do not realise their responsibility as to having a limited number of children should not get either increments or promotions or election tickets. I am not a member of the congress. But that has been said by Mr. Dharis so often. He had even moved a resolution in one of the AICC meetings. But this kind of policy needs to be seriously thought of because I feel that it is the duty of every aid-giving agency to make the beneficiary more responsible and enable him to carry out the duty as a citizen and not be any more improvident or not be a hep-oar

[Shrimati Shakuritala Paranjpye.]

Now, I come to the grant that has been asked for, which has been mentioned in this Appropriation Bill, for Rs. 5,60,000, under Ministry of Health and Family Planning. I believe it is only for family planning, this grant of Rs. 5,60,000. Why, Madam? The Government has seen to it to create a separate department for family planning Madam, perhaps. You might think that it is very odd that a person who has worked for the last 30 years in this field should think that a separate department should not be created. But I do think so. A separate Department of Family Planning not only does no good but it hampers the progress of achieving any result as far as this subject is concerned because family planning or birth control is entirely wedded to public health and medical services. Why create a separate Department? Are we going to have a separate Department and a separate Ministry for Malaria Control, for Cholera Control or for Small pox eradication? What is this separatist tendency that we are developing that for everything we want a separate Department or a separate Ministry or an autonomous Board. Madam, where are we going? Should we think only of spending public money and not of how to spend it?

Mr. friend, Dr. Phulrenu Guha, brought out several points in her speech. I am not going to touch on them because my time is limited. But why create this separate Department for Family Planning? I have said so several times in this House. It is my duty to repeat it and I repeat it. Why is it created? It was created because the Government realised that the progress that was made in the sphere of family planning was not adequate. It was a very slow progress. We were not achieving any results. The population was mounting faster than before. So they say, "All right, spend more money. Appoint more people. Create more posts. Create a separate Department." One day perhaps they

is not the way of achieving results. It is entirely a wrong approach. In fact, they assess their achievement by the spending. I know in several meetings I have heard it said that the allocation for family planning was not spent. That means no progress was made. Is the progress judged by the spending? Progress ought to be assessed by seeing the number of children that you have prevented from being born, the number of sterilisations that were performed. These are the things that one has to evaluate. Now the planning is concentrated on spending, spending, spending. All our budgets are spending budgets. They are not budgets of achievements. I am very sorry to have to say that, Madam. But this is what I have been noticing year in and year out.

About the Family Planning Department—I do not think I have sent a copy of my note to the Minister of State. I will send one if he wants one—they have upgraded several posts. Formerly there was only a Director of Family Planning. Now we have a Commissioner, which means more expense. Formerly there was no Special Secretary for the Family Planning Department. Now we have a I.C.S. Officer as the Secretary of the Family Planning Department. Why, Madam? All these posts created at the top, all these overhead charges are quite redundant. They are unnecessary. And this is the way that the Government is just spending public money without thought. I think it is very unjustified. I know they will say that it is only Rs. 5,60,000. But I know that more demands are coming forward. I think Family Planning ought to be completely integrated with Public Health. I have said so before in this House. If that was done, I have shown it in my note. How many minutes more, Madam?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes more.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE: I will wind up in two minutes. I will not ask for more time.

Madam, the officers that already exist in the Public Health Department, the workers, the medical personnel and the public health personnel that already exist there they are perfectly capable of delivering the 'goods'. The Vaccinator the Sanitary inspector, they are all small people. They are not getting Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 per month like your Secretaries or Commissioners. But these are the people who come in daily contact with the masses, with the people of the country. They have established contacts. They can put it over to the masses, they can approach them. They can convince them rather than these top people. I think we should give them better emoluments.

The Public Health staff are very poorly paid. The doctors are going daily on strike practically. The nurses are going on strike. Why is it so? Because their emoluments are niggardly. Give them a decent wage. Give the doctors, the nurses the midwives a decent living wage and ask them to do this additional duty of family planning. Appoint more people. Why have an allocation of Rs. 100 crores for family planning in the Fourth Plan? And this demand of Rs. 5,60,000 is quite unwarranted and unnecessary. Madam, just look at this. They come to us after it is a *fait accompli* after they have appointed all these officers. They are there now. I have met them. They are good people. But they are not wanted. I have no grouse against them. I have no quarrel with them. But they are not wanted for family planning. For family planning we want people who can contact the masses. I have told this House several times. Let us have people who have benefited from this programme, people who have undergone sterilisation, people belonging to the masses. They are the people who should be appointed and not the officers at the top to increase the overhead charges.

Madam, I think my time is up and I do not want you to ring the Bill. But I do hope the Minister will give his considered thought to this and see if anything can be done to reduce this

expenditure and to integrate Family Planning with Public Health. Also, as I said, the aid should be conditional to the persons shouldering his | her responsibility towards this family planning.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Mr, Bhadram. Now each Member participating in this debate will get rust ten minutes.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra-
adcsb): Others before were getting. 15 minutes each.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to keep the limit to 2-112 hours.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I am the only representative participating from) our group.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You begin.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to oppose the Bill, While doing so I would like to refer to the recent agitation in Andhra Pradesh regarding the location of the fifth steel plant. But I would not like to go into the details of the whole thing but. Madam, an occasion came when there were misgivings and misunderstandings about the whole agitation. Madam Deputy Chairman, during that agitation nearly 30 people have been killed in the police firing and in the whole State communications were stopped, be it air, land or rail or water. It is said that the agitation was brought about by land speculators in that area. Also it was said that it was partly due to the quarrels in the Congress Party. But I being an active participant in that movement, I can categorically and emphatically deny both the allegations. What is behind the whole thing?

Madam, we are told to treat the various States as one. We talk so much about national integration and planning. But when we go to the facts, "what is happening? The planning is a planless planning. It is a planning which will keep the backward States always backward and only the

advanced States will get the benefit of the whole thing. Madam, I will give you some of the statistics of the whole thing.

Andhra Pradesh in population is 8 per cent, and in area it is 9 per cent, of the whole country. It occupies the fourth and the fifth place respectively in the country. The State has perennial water resources like the Krishna Godavari and the Pennar rivers and medium rivers. The potential of the water resources is 150 million acre ft. of water. But only 26 million acre ft. of water is being utilised so far. So enough water resources are still there which are to be tapped. In this connection so much hullabaloo was raised some time back in this House about granting money to the Nagarjunasagar project. This project, when completed, will irrigate about 15 to 20 lakh acres of land but it has come to the fag end and we have spent about Rs. 115 crores and another Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores are required to complete it. While the dam is constructed, the canals have not been dug. So the water does not go to the land. The Government says that there is no money to complete the project. This is another instance where the Centre is giving Andhra a step-motherly treatment.

Regarding power potential, it has a potential of 3,000 MW. At the end of the Third Plan the installed capacity was 291.8 MW only. So, there is about 2700 MW of power still to be tapped which will, if done, change the entire face of the State. What is the Central Government doing about it? The *per capita* consumption of power in 1963-64 in Andhra was 26 KW whereas it was 76 KW in Madras, 50 KW in Mysore, 36 in Kerala and the All-India average was 55 KW. We were nearly half of the All-India average. Regarding power consumption for industrial purposes in 1961-62 the position was, Andhra 14 "<W. Punjab 50, Maharashtra 54, West Bengal 54, Madras 33 and the All-India average was 25 KW. Regarding

minerals, the coal reserves are to the tune of 1320 million tonnes. Asbestos is virtually a monopoly. Barytes is 1.7 million tonnes, which is a monopoly in the country, iron ore is 400 million tonnes. This is the mineral resources position as also that of the water and power resources.

Coming to what the Centre has done to the State during the last three Plans. In the first plan the outlay on industries for the whole country was Rs. 46 crores and it spent on Andhra Rs. 2.8 crores. In the Second Plan it was Rs. 671 crores for the entire country and it spent only Rs. 6.3 crores on Andhra. In the Third Plan it was Rs. 1,564 crores for the whole country and for Andhra it was Rs. 76.5 crores. Even if it is taken on a population basis it should have been Rs. 128-2 crores in the Third Plan. We do not know what will happen in the Fourth Plan.

Even in the private sector, the outlay for the whole country was Rs. 675 crores and in Andhra it was only Rs. 25 cores. In the Third Plan it was Rs. 1050 crores for the whole country and only Rs. 55 crores spent in Andhra.

The *per capita* industrial production in Andhra is Rs. 10.1, in Maharashtra Rs. 86, in West Bengal Rs. 80, in Gujarat Rs. 56.7, in Madras Rs. 29.6. When the all-India average is Rs. 29, in Andhra it stands at Rs. 10.1 only. In 1963-64, in the industrial sector, that is, mining, factory establishments and small enterprises, contributed only 9 per cent, to the State income against 19.7 per cent, in the country. Andhra's industrial income constitutes 3.5 per cent of the total industrial income of the country. Out of this 3.5 per cent., the major part comes from non-factory establishments like tobacco cur-ring, edible oil factories, etc. Factory establishments contributed 36.4 per cent, of industrial income of the State against 56.3 per cent, in All-India. In 1950-'1, the all-India *per capita* income was Rs. 284 and in Andhra it was Rs. 256. There was a difference of Rs. 28. After the execution of Three Plans the all-India figure is

Rs. 366 and that of Andhra is Rs. 333 but the difference also rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 33. This is the net result of the three Plans in Andhra. Are we not justified in raising our voice against the injustice that is being done and which has been perpetrated during the last 15 years? The gap between the All-India *per capita* income and that of the State income has, after the execution of three Plans, increased from Rs. 28 to Rs. 33. If they have any conscience, if they want to remove the imbalance between State and State, they should take serious steps and against the injustice done, the whole steel plant economics should be understood in this background. It is only an expression of the feeling of injustice done to the State which was expressed in the form of agitation about the steel plant but in various about the steel plant but in various other fields also the State has been completely neglected. Take the Nagarjunasagar project. Mr. Sanji-vayya has announced at Hyderabad that zinc plant is coming up. Now it is shelved. Regarding the Kothagu-dam Fertiliser, nobody knows -when it will come, whether the finances will come at all. Similarly about the South Central Zone. A part of the State, which was the most economical unit like Guntakkal Division and others, was taken away to be retained in the Southern Zone. This is the economics behind the entire steel plant agitation. What was the attitude taken by the Central Government in this respect?

I may be permitted to state one fact. When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri visited Visakhapatnam in December 1965 he had categorically stated that the opinion of the Expert Committee would generally be honoured and accepted by the Government. That gave satisfaction to the entire Andhra State. They were hoping that they would get it. But some time in April and also in early November there was a news reported to have been given by Shri Kamraj, about Salem. Nobody in Andhra is against the Salem or Hospet projects. On the other

hand I may be permitted to state one fact. We, the Communist Party, are proud enough to say that when certain sections in Andhra were against giving Madras to Tamil Nad in 1952, our Party stood against the whole thing and we said that it should form part of Tamil Nad. In the 1952 elections, from the Centre of Andhra a Bengalee was elected to the Lok Sabha, from Vijayawada constituency. We do not have such inhibitions. An hon. Member of this House, Shri P. K. Kumaran, comes from Kerala and he has been elected and sent to the Rajya Sabha from Andhra Pradesh by the Communist Party.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a domiciled Andhra.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Maybe, but he has no house or wife or children in Andhra.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a voter there.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Maybe he is a voter in Andhra.

SHRI M. PURAKAYASTHA (Assam): When are you going to resign?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I will tell you before I do that. I will take your advice also and then do it.

During the days of the agitation I was in Visakhapatnam when the firing took place on the 1st of November. Ten people died in that firing and altogether eighteen persons were injured. Immediately after hearing the news of the firing, we went to the place. It was a shocking sight. Dead bodies were lying on the road in pool of blood. All the eighteen persons who were injured were injured above the belt. None was injured below the belt. That shows that the police shot indiscriminately and they wanted to kill the people. There was absolutely no incident at all, no raid on the post office where the firing took place. And most important of all, no magistrate had ordered that police firing. The police had taken the law into their

[Shri M. V. Bhadran.] own hands. They wanted to kill the people, to terrorise the people and they did it. But I may say here that in spite of all that, this movement will continue and if the Central Government does not take serious steps to remove the imbalance that exists in various States, this movement will go on, whether it be in Andhra or Kerala or any other backward area. This movement will continue from time to time. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take a serious view of the matter and plan so as to give some weightage to those backward States where resources are plenty and where development is possible.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, I had no intention of taking part in this debate, but certain facts came to my knowledge and I thought I must place them before the House. In this connection I would refer to two questions put by me in this august House and the replies given by the Government to them. The first question was:

"(a) whether any agreements were signed during the last two or three years for importing sulphur worth about Rs. 20 crores from the United States of America;

(b) if so, whether any supplies have been received against these agreements; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?"

The replies that were given were these:

"An agreement was entered, into by the State Trading Corporation with an American firm in September, 1966 for supply of 3,60,000 tonnes of sulphur <g> \$ 65 per M. ton F.O B. (Stowed and trimmed) for a total value of Rs. 14.85,00,000, the C.I.F. value being Rs. 20,13,61,680.

The contract *inter alia* provided for usual guarantees with regard to quality, inspection and analysis and also for a performance bond, in the form of a bank guarantee. As the

performance bond was not forthcoming no imports have taken place so far. The S.T.C. is, however, pursuing the matter further."

This was on 10th November, 1966. Then I followed up the matter with another question, *i.e.*:-

"(a) whether it is a fact that the American firm with whom an agreement was entered into for supply of sulphur is not in a position to supply any sulphur;

(b) whether the American firm has ever dealt in supply of sulphur before; and

(c) the name of the Indian officer who signed the contract on behalf of the S.T.C.?"

This was on the 1st of December, only two days back and the replies given were:

"(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information given by this firm to the officials of the S.T.C.,...."

I would like the House to note the reply—

"(b) According to the information given by this firm to the officials of the S.T.C., the firm had business associates with interest in sulphur mines in United States.

(c) The Chairman of the State Trading Corporation signed the contract on "behalf of the Corporation."

Now, several points arise out of these two questions. It is admitted that sulphur is in short supply the world over and the S.T.C. was anxious to obtain sulphur from wherever they could. They deputed people to go round the world and find out where sulphur was available. One of the directors of S.T.C. went to the United States of America and he was staying in New York to find out the possibility of procuring sulphur from that country. There he comes across a party and without finding out the antecedents or

the previous experience of the firm in dealing with sulphur, he advises the Government of India to go ahead, saying he has found out a very solvent party who can supply sulphur to the tune wanted by the Government of India. Now what did the Government of India do? On the 21st of August and on the 25th of August they sent cables to our representatives in Washington to find out the antecedents and credentials and credit-worthiness of this party. As soon as these crooks, those in this firm knew that enquiries were being made about them, to find out their ability to supply the sulphur, they flew over to India. They land here on the 1st or 2nd of September, 1966 and they talk to the authorities in the S.T.C. The S.T.C. in the normal course should have waited for the reply from our Embassy in Washington to whom they had sent cables on the 21st and 25th of August. But that is not done. The contract is agreed to with the firm for the supply of Rs. 20 crores worth of sulphur on the 5th September, by the Chairman of the S.T.C. himself.

Probably the House may be aware that I have been putting a number of questions about the working of the S.T.C. and I have tried to show how nepotism and corruption are practised in that office. This case is one of the most serious things that has come to light. After the contract is signed, that same officer who had advised that the firm is in a position to supply sulphur and that they have been dealing in sulphur, says that they have not supplied one pice worth of sulphur to anyone in the world. This is the state of affairs. The same gentleman says this on the 2nd of October, after the contract had been signed by the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation. While he was in New York he thought that the firm of Messrs. Oval Industries, could supply the stipulated quantities of sulphur. Now he finds them incompetent within fifteen days. Within this period this officer changes his ideas and they were found incompetent and were not in a position to supply any sulphur. The

firm's financial standing also comes in now. The financial standing of the firm, in spite of their reported association with various other well-known firms was in doubt. It is also mentioned that the firm did not execute the performance bond which was the main condition for the contract to be operative. Thus it can be seen that the firm had proved to be totally unreliable. Now, what follow-up action was taken by the State Trading Corporation?

Now instead of admitting that a mistake has been committed and we have been cheated they try to justify that nothing has been lost, to the country and that sulphur would come not from this firm but from the other firm, but I may tell the House that the country has already lost Rs. 9- 39 lakhs in opening the letter of credit. That is a total loss already and what the legal proceedings will bring in the end nobody knows because we have come across contracts after contracts where the penal clause could not be enforced because there was some flaw or other. I have brought this fact to the notice of the Government to impress upon them that this policy of not trying to fix the responsibility will not do. This is a specific case where the officer has misled the Government of India without making proper enquiries. If he was present before the 5th September in the U.S.A., what was he doing there? What report did he send and how was it that after signing the contract within fifteen days he came to know of the true facts about the firm? What is required is a thorough enquiry into the S.T.C. deals to fix responsibility on the persons who are defrauding the country of the very valuable foreign exchange. If that is not done the bungs going on in the S.T.C. will continue. We have come across several of them and it is high time that an enquiry is ordered. I understand that there are strictures about the working of the S.T.C. by the Public Accounts Committee also. I do hope the Government will take all those recommendations into consideration and before long they will

[Shri M. P. Bhargava.]

order an enquiry into the working of the S.T.C. and it deals with a view to fix responsibility on the officers concerned.

SHRr T. V. ANANDAN (Madras): Madam Deputy Chairman, it is no -wonder that We follow the British type of parliamentary system in this country because we had a very long connection with them and therefore I say we have lost the originality of the Asokan and Akbar administrations. We follow what has been left behind by the Britishers in submitting a budget, a supplementary budget and then appropriation bills, etc. but we do -not consider how we could get finances from our internal resources. We go to foreign countries for big loans on interest for our development work but we do not seem to realise what we can derive from our internal resources. I do not blame the hon. Ministers because they come and go but I would like to impress upon the permanent administrative machinery that they should apply their mind on how we could derive extra income from our own internal resources.

Madam, I can quote an instance. By a word of the Ministry, by the Cabinet taking a decision for merging the dearness allowance into the pay paid to the workers of the country, accordingly to my conservative estimate a sum of not less than Rs. 100 crores could be got in a year. I will explain this in detail. There are about 25 lakhs of Central Government employees and their dearness allowance ranges from Rs. 47 to Rs. 100. If we decide upon the merger, not of the entire portion of the dearness allowance—because I am of the opinion that if at all we can achieve after the Fourth Plan, the status of 1960 and if we take the status of 1960 into consideration—at least 60 per cent of the present dearness allowance could be merged into their pay. If it is 60 per cent, arithmetically Rs. 40 per head is saved and a sum of not less than Rs. 10 crores will come into the provident fund accumulations and this

amount you can use for the development work in the country because you are not going to immediately distribute the Rs. 10 crores among the entire 25 lakhs of workers. If we similarly take the State Government employees there are about 40 lakhs of them in the country who are getting equal remuneration and dearness allowance and if you merge 60 per cent of their dearness allowance into their pay you will get another Rs. 12 crores as their provident fund accumulation. Then we have the industrial workers in the private sector; they also number about 80 lakhs. The basic pay in the private sector is only Rs. 30 whereas their dearness allowance ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. A man in the private sector who retires after 35 years of service or at the age of superannuation gets only about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 as his provident fund accumulation. We can control the private sector who are now functioning in this country after freedom with the Rs. 3,000 crores of the public exchequer which amount is distributed among the various industrialists in the country. They have grown up in the country but they exploit the poor worker by paying him Rs. 30 as basic pay along with a dearness allowance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 which is of no benefit to him at the time of his retirement. Therefore if a decision is taken for the merger of dearness allowance into the pay of the industrial workers in the private sector you will get not less than Rs. 80 crores. Of course it needs a very strong will to do that but I do not think our Government takes such drastic action against these people because I know they are allowing knowingly about Rs. 300 crores as uncollected income-tax arrears due from these people. They are very liberal with them. But we can get all this money by issuing an ordinance today or tomorrow merging at least 60 to 75 per cent. of the dearness allowance paid to the private sector employees and. Madam, my estimate is we can get a hundred crores of money that way. The Government can do it but they may say that the pri-

vate sector will not agree to this because they will have «j pay extra retirement benefit. Madan., the private sector in this country does not pay anything out of its own pocket. It is only from the work put in by the workers that they get their profit. If they have to be paid extra to that «xtent the profit will be reduced and instead of declaring Rs. 10 lakhs as profits at the end of the year they may declare Rs. 5 lakhs as profits. Of course, to that extent the bonus paid to the workers will be reduced but I do not think any worker in the country w[^]l mind that if the Government were to merge their dearness allowance into their pay and stop the exploitation by the private sector of the wage earners of this country.

Madam, I come to another question. We have laid-down in our Constitution that we should see that the destitutes are supported by the Government. Some of the State Governments do care for them while others do not care even to give them an allowance of Rs. 20. There are so many destitutes who are over 70 years of age and who have taken part in the national struggle but no-step is taken by the Government to go to the rescue of these destitutes. Their number is about one crore and seventyone lakhs according to the statistics furnished by the Government. These people must be supported.

There is one more thing. The villagers are not at all benefited by the freedom. They do not know whether the country is free and what for Mahatma Gandhi conducted the national struggle in the country. At that time we were saying that freedom means that everybody will have enough food to eat, everybody will have enough work to do and everybody will have enough houses to live in. But what do we see today? We find in the cities people sleeping on the pavements, people whom we have not taken care of. All the same we say that the planners have spent so much money for social security purposes but who have got all those bene-

fits? Madam, I think the poor people, the have-nots have not been benefited as a result of our freedom for 19 years. Only the moneyed people are bagging more and more money and at the same time evading income-tax also. We not only allow them to live but we even do not take action against them. With these remarks I support the Appropriation Bills before the House.

1 P.M.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; Madam Deputy Chairman, I am very glad Mr. Bhargava spoke on something which arose in this House. So do I. I would invite the attention of the House to the proceedings of 16th November in relation to Starred Question No. 181. There the question related to a letter written by one Mr. N. S. Hoon to Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, the Finance Minister, and in that letter which I read out there was an allegation which read as follows:—

"You have acted as my counsel and appeared before Justice A. N. Ray during the years 1963 and 1964 in Haridas Mundhra's suit No. 600 of 1961."

Supplementaries were asked and Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri prevaricated. He was asked as the Minister to reply in this House. There—I need not take the time of the House very much—he tried to evade giving a straightforward answer to the question that was p⁺ to him and I think it was very objectionable on the part of the Finance Minister to have treated this House in this manner. When I asked him whether he was not work-in? for Mr. Mundhra as counsel he said:—

"Thirdly, it is presir led that Mr. Hoon has been my client. The correct position is I am not going to say one way or the other."

Now, I do not know why this simple thing was even denied by the Finance Minister. He could have said. "I did act as his counsel in suit No. 600 of 1961." The charge "is when he was

Bill,

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] acting as Mr. Hoon's counsel, he wrote in his letter:—

"You are at the same time giving advice to Mr. Mundhra, against whom I filed suit No. 600 . . ." Anyhow the charge in that letter was that "you are acting", Mr. Hoon said, "as my counsel and at the same time you are giving advice to the other party also" who is Mr. Mundhra. These are the two parties involved.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It is an entirely different case.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You do not know. Do not disturb me. I have got here the photostat copy of the bill which was given to the Turner Morrison and Graham Group of Companies, of which Mr. Hoon is the Chairman.

It says:

"Regd. No. 780(65. Royal Insurance
Buildings, 5 & 7, Netaji Subhas
Road. Calcutta.

Messrs. Sandersons & Morgans, Solicitors.

*Re Appeal No. 69 of 1964, Suit No. 600 of
1961 Haridas Musdra vs. Turner Brothers."*

The Chairman is this gentleman, Mr. Hoon. I have got the photostat copy of the entire bill.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Madam, I have put a specific question to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. A counsel can be a counsel in one case to one party and in another case to another party.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you understand that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is what I am saying, I am coming to that. It is the same case. I know Mr. Akbar .Ali Khan, you are a briefless barrister and so am I. I know that. That is why time and again I am mentioning suit No. 600, the same case. Here are the photostat copies. You can examine them, because nowadays you do not believe it. Here you will find that in the first part of the bill there is an

entry for a substantial amount. Hi all these entries are here. Messrs. Sandersons and Morgans claim from Mr. Hoon Rs. 24618/19.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it relevant to this?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am saying it is relevant. I am coming to that, to the Finance Minister. I am just saying it so that the authenticity of the document is not questioned. I am sure you are not questioning it. Hore in this bill at the last page you find this entry: —

"Paid Counsel Mr. S. Chouu his fees to advise and consultation— Rs. 1105.00.

Paid Counsel Mr. S. Choudhuri his fees to apply and conference—Rs. 1105.00

Paid Counsel Mr. S. Choudhuri
hi₃ fees to apear at the hearing on
4-12-63, 5-12-63 & 6-12-63—Rs. 5100
and consultation Rs. 85—Rs. 5185.00."

These are some of the entries made in regard to that particular case on top of this bill it is said, suit No. 600. Now, you will see it. Then, I am told . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, please speak on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:' It i₃ the Appropriation Bill I am dealing with. I do not trust even one paisa in the hands of the Finance Minister. This is the criticism. When he was talking about the State Corporations, it was something. I am definite it is appropriation. You remember and I member during the Appropriation Mr. M. O. Mathai was brought Don't you remember, you were I in this House. I remind you of it. Here I say I am concerned with the Minister, not as an individual. All these things relate to the House. V Messrs, Orr, Dignam seem to have written a letter to Mr. Hoon. a copy of which again I have got, which stantiates the case more or less that he wa₃ given the fees in the same suit. Please note this . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You yourself have said "seems to have written". So, why do you want to say that?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Copy of the letter is here. I am very cautious in this thing. Let him deny it. I will be very happy. Now, here this letter again I have got. I sent it to whoever was there. I do it on authority with a certified true copy, proper copy. I need not go into that very much. It is quite clear. Messrs. Orr, Dignam were using his services, both the parties. Here we know the Finance Minister. My point is he could have easily said: "I acted as the counsel in that case." Why he evaded and avoided an answer, I do not understand. He should know that I am in full possession of the copies of the Bills of the solicitors' firms. Now, the entries for payments against his name are shown. Let him deny it. That is how the Government behaves.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, only two minutes and you must finish.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do you think the people can have faith when the Government prevaricates in such a manner? He could have easily come and put the cards on the table, but he has not done it. In the next elections I hope that Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri will not be advised to stand and we shall see to it that he does not come.

Now, another point is, how the Government functions. You know that we had Ambassador Mr. J. S. Mehta in Peking. He was the Indian Ambassador in China. Now suddenly we find Mrs. Rama Mehta going to the United States of America to study in the Haryard University. This is public policy. I am not concerned with their conjugal affairs. It was a sponsored scholarship. Now, is it proper for the Government to allow the wife of an Ambassador to go to Harvard University to study on a sponsored scholarship. According to my information from Washington, it was sponsored by the CIA, but cut

out the CIA part of it. Now, this gentleman is appointed as the Head of Policy in Washington and his wife is back there again. Now, is it good?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, your time is over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No. One or two things more. I am very brief. The third point is this. Scandals I cannot give more.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This Government can never get scandalised. Here you see the Ganju matter we raised. Mr. Ganju is organising publicity for India, lecture tours and so on.' Here he organised' a lecture tour in favour of Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit for which several thousand dollars were spent. The folder I have got published in my paper "New Age". That money is being spent. A coloured folder was circulated and according to my information from Washington about \$7000 were spent on that, whatever it is. You find out. Many other things are there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Now I come to Durgapur. Why that will do? You have given 15 minutes to our group.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhadram himself said that he was the only speaker.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will take a few minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When you got up, you said you would be very brief. You persuade yourself.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not make a speech for less than an hour. I am very brief. Surely I am brief. I know these are unpalatable things, but enjoy these things a little. About Vietnam, of course, you will not object to it, I believe; this is a policy

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] matter. Why, Madam, was the Consul-General of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam prevented from issuing the Press release on the report of the War Crimes Commission of Vietnam? They were about to do so and they were called from the Embassy by the Foreign Secretary on November 11th and asked not to do such a thing or publish anything which went against a foreign power. If that is so, the Americans should also be stopped. The A.I.R. echoes the "Voice of America" in dealing with Vietnam matters, and they may reconsider it. In Allahabad an exhibition is organised in which anti-Communist, anti-Indian American propaganda against socialism is going on uninterrupted; whereas the Vietnam Consul-General is prevented from publishing a report . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will have to wind up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am winding up. Why this kind of thing?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, we have called one Member from each Party. I thought that you were going to be very brief, you were going to finish in five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let me finish. But I will obstruct the proceedings of the House. I will do, Madam, I will do, I shall stop here, I shall carry out your orders, but from now on till the session ends obstruction will follow, obstruction not to the Chair but I know how to deal with this thing. The Durgapur Steel Plant Workers' Committee elections have taken place. All the seats have been captured by the representatives of the Union which is not I.N.T.U.C. but the other Union, and yet the I.N.T.U.C Union is the recognised union after the complete defeat of the Union of which Mr. Atulya Ghosh is the Chairman. The other Union should be recognised.

This is all I should like to say and since you are asking me to sit down

I will sit down, but do not expect from us co-operation any more.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I will ask one question if you permit. As the time was not there, you did not allow me to speak. I would request the Minister to just answer whether the statistics given regarding the economic backwardness of Andhra Pradesh are correct or not. If they are correct, what is the reason?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mad Deputy Chairman, I have raised t point. I request that the whole mai-ter should go to the Privileges Committee. Why Mr. Sachindra Chau-dhuri denied or prevaricated a clear answer which he should have given in regard to his appearing on behalf of Mr. Hoon and getting fees from him? I have got the photostat . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a separate issue. \

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I give notice of it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, the hon. Member knows how a privilege issue is raised. So far as the Finance Minister is concerned he is not in the town. The hon. Member asked me to inform him but he is not in the town, but certainly when he comes back, he will deal with the points he raised, and he will come to the Ho and request time for dealing with

As for the statistics, the difii is that the statistics are not absoi

(Interruption.)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : What are absolute statistics what are variable statistics?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What are the statistics? Tell me wha the definition of statistics? Let tell us. These are Government tistics. He cannot answer like that. Are these Government statistic not? Do you deny the origin?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Let the hon. Member hear me.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Are they as elastic as the morality of the Congress Members and Ministers?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The statistics are relative to a situation . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Everything is relative to a situation . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There cannot be a very absolute thing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What I say is . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You are a student of economics.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I should teach him economics. All statistics are relative . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is entirely different what interpretation is drawn out of it. The hon. Member has drawn these conclusions from the statistics for Andhra. But some hon. Members from other States will draw similar conclusions about their own.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Not on the same facts but I am saying the facts or statistical information from the same State. When I say relative, it is a question of either economic growth or of the rate of growth or the statistical thing of different States in the country, and we have given information as to what is the relative backwardness of each State. I am only emphasising this point that even regarding States like West Bengal or Maharashtra or Tamilnad if the Members talk, they say theirs is a vary backward State, although States like . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It is not a fact.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: You have to take each case in the background and the totality of the situation. When a question was asked, I have to give information as I know it, not as the hon. Members want me to say.

A number of points have been raised in this debate. I will try to deal with the general points, but some of the specific issues which have been raised by hon. Members I think have been raised only today. I have not had the time to get the information because they are related not only to matters of detail but also matters connected with the various Departments. If I had known that these points would be raised, I would have tried to get the information. Therefore, the hon. Members will excuse me . . .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: On a point of order. Yesterday I had submitted to the Chair that I would need the Home Minister and the Food Minister to be present here when I spoke because I would be dealing with certain points that required their presence. In spite of my previous notice if the Food Minister and the Home Minister did not present themselves on the floor of the House, that is none of my business.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have told them what points you were going to raise.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why should I tell them?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am talking to Mr. Misra. The Ministers cannot have all the information with them.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He cannot take the plea that he was not previously intimated.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, एक
 वैधानिक प्रश्न हमारा है।

उपसभापति : आपको क्या पूछना है ?

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब हम कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस देते हैं, कोई शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन देते हैं, तो नारे कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस को और तमाम शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन्स को यह कह कर टाल दिया जाता है और टाला गया है कि चूँकि सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड आ रहा है, आप सब उस पर कह लीजियेगा और सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड पर जब हम कहते हैं तो यहाँ पर कोई मंत्री जवाब देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। यह मैं समझता हूँ कि संसदीय प्रथा के विरुद्ध जा रहा है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So, I hope hon. Members will not mind if I do not deal with their specific matters in detail, those that they have raised, or if I have ignored their points. But I will certainly pass on those points . . .

श्री राजनारायण : आप हमारे तारों के बारे में भी कहिए।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Fortunately, I have been able to get some information about the two telegrams. I have just got the information. It may not be complete. But that only shows how anxious I was to get the information. But the physical fact is that information may not be available just out of the hat or in a moment. Hon. Members should not blame me if I do not deal with it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: I would like to know. It is a relevant point— whether the Food Minister is in town or not or whether anybody is representing him. I just want to impress upon you—even if there is a directive from the Chair—is it for the Minister to make his own choice either to come to this House or to stay out? Is it up to him?

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After hearing what points he touches, only then you can say.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He is not going to touch any point raised by me. This is very important and very relevant. It is inconvenient to him. My point is whether a submission made to you earlier to direct some particular Minister to be present in the House should be flouted by him. That is the point.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should know that Ministers are also engaged otherwise.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have to sit late.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, please. Mr. Bhagat, please continue.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: At the moment, voting is going on in the other House. Actually I got a message to be there. I have excused myself.

(Interruptions.)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Continue please. We cannot go on in this manner.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I would like to know. What is the definition of 'otherwise'?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As for some of the points ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are fighting for election tickets.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: About economy in expenditure, it was said by the hon. Shri Bhandari who spoke the other day that sufficient action had not been taken to bring about the maximum economy in expenditure. We have in this session itself given information that every effort has been made to cut down the expenditure of the Government. And already the

Finance Minister has given that information that expenditure to the extent of something like Rs. 91 crores has been cut down under the different Ministries and that also a number of other economy measures have been taken up so that the net effect is that expenditure is brought down to the maximum extent. And there are no two opinions in regard to this that at the moment when we are passing through great difficulties it is necessary that every pie that is spent must be absolutely justifiable and useful. But it is a continuous process. I am glad that the hon. Members are very alert on this. The House is anxious . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are trying to bring about the maximum economy.

Then the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh spoke about the Nagarjuna-sagar Project. This has received a very high priority. And only last year we have decided that it should be expedited instead of being spread over a number of years, that it should be completed as quickly as possible, *so* as to bring greater benefits . . .

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: There is no money there.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The House will appreciate that the then Finance Minister himself paid a visit to Andhra Pradesh and on his coming back, additional assistance was given—Rs. 4 crores in 1964-65 was given and in 1965-66, Rs. 10 crores additional were available. To enable it to be completed in a shorter possible time, this year, that is in 1966-67, a provision of Rs. 8.50 crores was made for the project in the State plan. The State Government made a request in August, 1966 for additional Central assistance during the current year on the ground that the entire provision for the year has already been spent. The request of the State Government was examined with reference to various alterna-

1334 RS—3.

tives and it was decided to provide accelerated assistance of Rs. 4 crores in the current year. Therefore, during the last three years, including this year, every effort has been made that where money is required, it is being provided, So that the project is accelerated.

Then, coming to the point raised by the hon. lady Member, who is not there now, about family planning, she is absolutely correct that it is not through increased Governmental expenditure or through the appointment of certain officers or the creation of a department that we will make an impact on family planning. I have just returned from a country which has made a great success of family planning, that is Japan. What is said outside is that it is done there through the most violent method, that is, by legal abortion. That is not true. I discussed the matter with those who are engaged in this task, with those who have made it a great success. They have reduced the growth of population by 50 per cent. But the facts are more important. This is their assessment. One is the cent per cent literacy that is there. The second is the mass media of communication, either television or radio or public propaganda. And because the people there are educated they are able to receive the information. They are attuned to it. Therefore, if we have to create that kind of atmosphere, it is somewhat difficult. We cannot have cent per cent literacy quickly. But we have to consider the point emphasised by her. We have to have a large number of dedicated workers, particularly women workers, who can go out to the villages, contact the people and create a

SHRIMATI SHYAM KUMARI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of information. Is it not true that the population of Japan was reduced by 50 per cent through legalised abortions to start with? Now, legalised abortion is not so necessary. The mass media

[Shrimati Shyam Kumari Khan].

comes in. But in the beginning it was only through legalised abortion that they did it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That was also my impression. But they did not accept it. It is contradictory. They said that it was not due to that only. I am only giving their assessment.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She said that it was through legalised abortion.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They say, it is not through legalised abortion. They just glossed over it. The facilities were such that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just as you run the Government, not legalised.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Let us go back to the point that has been raised.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Gupta, why are you interested in it?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am telling about the Government.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The fact is that they did achieve success in bringing down the growth in population. We have to pursue that and create a situation, a climate here, and also organisation is absolutely necessary. And it is very important that the standard of public health which was emphasised by her is absolutely important to be maintained because unless we have almost a universally high standard of public health, we cannot achieve a successful family planning programme. So, we need a large number of doctors, nurses and voluntary workers and a very efficient organisation. And I think that everyone who is interested in public affairs here has got to create a situation, a climate, so that this programme succeeds.

Then, another point that was raised by the hon. Member referred to the two telegrams and he said that the first was about the import licence for Rs. 1 crore to Messrs. Commonwealth of Ludhiana. I have got this information which has been given to me just now. In 1963, import licence for Rs. 25 lakhs, and not for Rs. 1 crore, was given to the firm for importing wool tops.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: There are two firms.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Well, I do not know. I am reading out the information. They were wool tops against barter deals. By the time the goods arrived in India, the defence requirements had been reduced. As the market price was lower than the imported price . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order, it is perfectly; all right for the Minister to refer to that. He said, I am reading out the information which is passed on to me. When the Minister gives information in reply to the question or point raised, he has to own it as his own statement and he cannot disown it. Therefore, I hope that we are right in assuming that he owns up what he is reading out and that the officials will not be held responsible but that he will be held responsible.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am only emphasising the point, by raising a small point of details and expecting an immediate answer there is an inevitable handicap. The hon'ble Member should also own the responsibility for that. I own the responsibility for what I say. If there is any inaccuracy I will come to the House and say that this is the mistake that has been done. It is better that in a matter like this we follow the correct parliamentary practice. If we do that, the interest of public affairs will be better served. The hon'ble Member should also understand . . .

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, आपसे मेरा निवेदन है मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ इंफार्मेशन है ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am giving an information.

श्री राजनारायण : तार को आप ठीक से पढ़िये । उसमें एक दूसरी फार्म है, एनादर फर्म है, दो फर्म हैं ।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : तार तो मेरे पास आया नहीं है ।

उपसभापति : राजनारायण जी, आपने कहा उसके लिये जो जवाब आपको मिला है वह देते हैं ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As the market prices are lower than the market ! prices after paying compensation to the S.T.C. in the barter deal, the firm has been allowed to sell the goods only after actual users had refused to lift them. This is number one.

About the second telegram pertaining to the Indian Woollen Mills Federation licence for importing wool tops of Rs. 2 crores issued for the period October, 1965 to September, 1966, out of this, wool worth Rs. 1.03 crores was meant for defence requirements. The wool has been distributed to the various mills on which the D.G.S. & D. placed orders for manufacturing the articles required for the Defence Purchase Organisation. The balance is to be distributed to the actual user mills. That is the information that I have to give to the House.

श्री राजनारायण : यह भी जरा मंगा लीजिये कि किन किन मिलों को दिया गया ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Now VZ apft T^fT JT? TRT Hit f | hon'ble Member, Mr. Bhargava, spoke about the import of sulphur from the U.S A, He" wanted to know why the contract was signed in such a

hurry as to incur a loss. I shall look into this question and get the facts. And if there is anything, if any irregularity has been committed, I am sure action will be taken in the matter.

I think these are some of the points that have been raised. Then there is another point. I would like to deal with it very briefly. That is about the Rajasthan Canal Project. I would not like to go into the details of it because the details of the project are 'already known to the House; it has been given several times here. The position is that the work on the project has continued. The work has not stopped or been delayed. The work on the project is continuing as before and has not been stopped or slowed down as mentioned by the hon'ble Member.

It may also be mentioned that in respect of the Indus Water Treaty, India is making her contribution of pound sterling to Pakistan. The contribution is supposed to be made in ten equal instalments. This is an obligatory payment, and this has nothing to do with this. We cannot get over that. I think it will go against the grain or the honour of this country that having come to an agreement we should back out of it. There is no intention of doing so; we will not back out of it. But the fear that it is going to affect the Rajasthan Canal Project or the tract that is being converted into the granary of Rajasthan will be stopped or slowed down is absolutely wrong. The work is continuing. The work will not be slowed down and every effort will be made to quicken it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If you continue in office, the whole of India will become a desert.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Just one point. The hon'ble Minister is completely at liberty to avoid points that relate to other Ministries and that are inconvenient. I have specifically raised a point regarding his Ministry. What about that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Purchase of I
tractors.

SHRI LOKANATH" MISRA: You did
not deal with it. Have you become so much
demoralised that you are not even able to
deal with it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not carry all
the information. He asked about purchase of
tractors for which foreign exchange has been
given. I do not have that information with
me.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Why do you
not collect it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will give the
information to the hon'ble Member. I am not
an encyclopaedia of information all the time.
If the hon'ble Member gives me notice, I will
collect the information. If the hon'ble Mem-
ber had written to me, i would have given the
information. Presently I have not got the
information. I cannot produce the information
out of nothing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are
two Appropriation Bills, No. 4 and No. 5. I
will take up the first one first.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and
appropriation of certain further sums from
and out of the Consolidated Fund of India
for the services of the financial year 1966-
67, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken
into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned." The
question was proposed.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM (Madras): Madam
Deputy Chairman, i would like to point out that
we had been sanctioning these grants all these
years. But at least this time it is necessary to go
deeper into the expenditure made by this
Government. Mr. Bhar-gava has very clearly
pointed out how the S.T.C. has failed in the
sulphur deal and the Government has already
incurred a loss of Rs. & lakhs in the opinion of
the L.C. The Public Accounts Committee
recently has brought to our notice a case where
defective tyres bought by the S.T.C. have in-
curred a loss of Rs. 25 lakhs. Now it is
scandalous that these tyres have been forced
on the Defence Department. Then the other day
the Commerce Minister has said that in the
yarn and fabric exports there is an estimated
loss of Rs. 16 crores.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you
are saying' is not a third reading matter.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM: I oppose this
Bill. At this stage it is no use our pointing out
these losses or doing anything. Just now the
diamond merchants all over the country are
opposing the sanction of licences to the tune
of Rs. 20 lakhs. This means a lot of foreign
exchange loss and giving room for corruption.
These licences must be stopped. There is
no point in, the Auditor General or the Public
Accounts Committee coming forward after
two or three years pointing out defects
when we cannot do anything. Just yesterday
we saw one Ramgopal Gupta and some
other Gupta got away with only the cancel-
lation of their passports. Therefore,
Madam, I suggest that there must be
concurrent audit or some other immediate
steps must be taken, when this House points
out some defects, to stop these ^akages;
otherwise any amount

of grants that we may vote will go down the drain. This will make up a few crores of rupees at a time when we have to pay for the food that would be imported, for the cotton that has to be imported, or technical equipment that has to be imported to keep our industries going.

Madam, our exports have fallen to a very great extent and there is no sign of any help forthcoming immediately. There is no use bolting the stable after the horse is stolen. Therefore it is all the more necessary that very strict and stringent measures must be taken to stop the leakages immediately and forthwith. Therefore this sanction should not be made just now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Finally we can only make general observations. I do not wish to say anything nor is it necessary to say much now on the eve of the general elections. I think the best course for the nation would be to give a staggering blow to the ruling party and put it out of office; otherwise the country has no future, certainly not in this national economy. If ever there was a time when any Ministry should be given a new name, the present Finance Ministry should be called the 'Ministry of Bankruptcy and Liquidation;' because this is what they are doing. They talk about economy on the one hand as we have been told just now; on the other hand they are indulging in thoughtless expenditure wastage and so on. They talk about arranging the economic affairs but they are now mismanaging it all along the line. Therefore, I say a change is needed and the country is itching for a change and, therefore, it is very very important, more again as we speak on this Bill, to remind ourselves of where things are going wrong. It is not because a particular office or person is bad. The whole thing is going wrong because of the entire system over which they preside, because of the manner in which they are running the administration,

because of the callousness, cynicism and decadence which besets this administration; the national progress and advance is retarded. To-day this Government is dragging us down along with it. It is a strange thing when publicly it was known to the world that the Prime Minister of the country did not have confidence in the Finance Minister, there was a melodrama of resignation being given and taken back and everything remains where it was as if we are looking at a picture of Johnie Walker. That is what is happening. I would have thought that after the public exhibition of lack of confidence by the Prime Minister in the Finance Minister of the country which has not been denied by the Prime Minister or anybody in authority, the Finance Minister should have himself said that he would no longer continue in this office. If I were the Finance Minister I would never even cross the threshold of the Finance Ministry in a comparable situation but they stick to the office. This is the trouble and do you think that from now till the general elections people can have confidence in this Minister at all when he has been told by no other than the Prime Minister of the country 'You are not a suitable man for the Finance Ministry'. Whether he is suitable or not by other standards, I am not concerned with at the moment. Therefore, I say that things are going very wrong. They are demoralising the entire administration and the Government and why was it done? It was because the syndicate operated. There are syndicates, groups, alignments within and around the ruling party and I do not know today where the seat of authority of the State Power is. I do not know but previously in the South Block I could see it in the chair where Jawaharlal Nehru sat or in this House there or in the Prime Minister's room. To-day I have to look to the seat of authority and power in Jantar Mantar Road or in Sanjiva Reddy's house or in Atulya Ghosh's Canning Lane residence or at other places and find out where actually the power lies. That is

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] the degradation of our public life. What else could be a greater decadence than this public exhibition day-in and day out that these men can only take a collective decision, these men in authority and power, only when they have settled their factional quarrels and come to an understanding with each other over the breakfast table or over their dinner and then come to certain conclusions. Are we running this great country in this manner? Is this the way to run a great nation like ours or to run the finances of this country? Not at all. in Mr. Sachin. Chaudhuri, the Finance Minister of the country, we have not the slightest confidence just as we have no confidence in the Government as a whole. The entire devaluation has failed. Yet they do not have the moral courage to come and tell here that they took a wrong step for which they are sorry before the nation and they would like to mend their ways by remedial measures and other things but still these people, outmoded people, in position of authority small men in high places, want to tell the nation that what they did was good. No, not at all. The entire nation has rejected it. Up till now not one Congress Committee in the country has passed a Resolution endorsing the devaluation although at the highest level in the Government it has been endorsed.

Before I sit down I would like to say that I do not want to say 'God' because I am an atheist but what to say? Somebody should save us from the hands of these corrupt, inefficient power-loving Government which does not know how even to manage its own affairs. We should be saved from the hands of the Finance Minister whose appointment came not because of any merits but because Atulya Ghosh decided that he should be in the Finance Ministry as it would help collection of the election fund. I am told Mr. Chaudhuri is busy in Calcutta and other place helping his friend to raise the election funds. It is a serious charge that I make. Let Mr. Chau-

dhuri deny that his appointment was not motivated by the desire of the Congress High Command to facilitate the fund collections. Therefore, I sit down. As you say I do not know what to say, I do not know.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not say anything. You said that you do not know what to say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am full of indignation and anger. So, even my language, my power of vituperation, whatever language command I have got fails when I look at this Government of utterly corrupt, incompetent people running the country and holding the nation to ransom, a Government which rules by hooliganism. They are arresting M.L.As and Members of Parliament everywhere, indulging in hooliganism, telling others to be non-violent, themselves being violent, having a violent posture all the time. Therefore, I say 'Hell with this Government' and the sooner we get rid of this Government, the better for the country. Will you share my thoughts, Madam, in this matter?

उपसभापति : श्री राजनारायण, पांच मिनट उन्होंने लिये, पांच मिनट आपके लिये हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : हम तो जब खड़े होते हैं तभी आप . . .

उपसभापति : यह तो थर्ड रीडिंग है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं शुरु भी नहीं करता हूँ मुझसे यह कहा जाता है।

उपसभापति : क्या बोलना है क्या नहीं बोलना चाहिये आप जानते हैं। आप वेटरन पार्लियामेन्टरियन हैं।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: So you are a veteran Deputy Chairman.

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने समय के अभाव को ही देखकर यह पूरी फाईल श्री भगत की खिदमत में पेश कर दी थी ताकि उसको पढ़कर पूरा जवाब देंगे। एक करोड़ रुपया इनकम टैक्स का इवेजन हुआ है। श्री हरीशंकर गोरीशंकर एक बहुत बड़े मालिक हैं...

उपसभापति : थर्ड रीडिंग में यह सब बातें नहीं आ सकती।

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने श्री भगत की खिदमत में खुद जाकर पूरी फाईल दे दी थी।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : अभी-अभी दी है यही बैठे बैठे।

श्री राजनारायण : हां, हमने दे दिया।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : अभी उसे देख भी नहीं पाया।

उपसभापति : उसके ऊपर नहीं कहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने देखा नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : तो हमने इशारा कर दिया।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव : इशारे में ही जवाब मिल जायेगा।

श्री राजनारायण : अब एक पुरानी बात बता दूँ। जरा देखा जाय और मैं चाहूँगा इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य कोजिण करेंगे कि इसकी जो हैसियत है उसी में रखेंगे। तीन सहीने पहले ए० पी० जे० अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल का लेटर हमने यहा पूरा पढ़ा जो कि बर्मा चावल स्कैन्डल के बारे में एक जहाज से सरकार के पास आया था। अब उसके संबंध में लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष की ऐसी व्यवस्था संभवतः हुई है, जो अखबार में हमने पढ़ा, कि कोई कमिटी बैठाने जा रहे हैं यह देखने कि वह

बात कहां तक सत्य है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा इसी सदन में हमने सवाल उठाया है, राजस्थान में मुखाड़िया साहब का...

उपसभापति : पर यह तो थर्ड रीडिंग है। यहां पर इन्डिजुअल को साइट नहीं कर सकते। कंसिडरेशन स्टेज में जिक्र आ सकता है, थर्ड रीडिंग में नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण : यह मामला मंत्री जी के विभाग से संबंधित है। 11 दिसम्बर 1965, को श्री मुखाड़िया ने बताया कि गोमना गांव के श्री गणपत ने प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को सोने से तौलने के लिये उपर्युक्त सोने की राशि राज्य के खजाने में जमा कर दी है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant at this stage. This is irrelevant.

श्री राजनारायण : यह उनका देश प्रेम है।

उपसभापति : मगर थर्ड रीडिंग में यह रिलेवेन्ट कहां से है?

श्री राजनारायण : थर्ण रीडिंग में क्या रिलेवेन्ट है जरा हमको बताइये।

श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव : रिलेवेन्ट और इरिलेवेन्ट से राजनारायण जी का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : तीसरा बात मैं आपको बता दूँ माननीय मंत्री जी के विभाग के बारे में, क्योंकि वह कहेंगे कि हमारा डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है इसलिये मैंने कहा उनसे संबंधित एक डिपार्टमेंट है जिसको मैं उनके सामने रखूँ। मैंने शिक्षा के बारे में एक अहम सवाल किया था मगर माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: During the third reading you can give only general advice.

श्री राजनारायण : उसका उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया क्योंकि यह बात मैंने पहले उठाई थी । श्री वेद प्रताप जो इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज के छात्र हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी परीक्षा हिन्दी में दी है, उसके बारे में कल एक प्रस्ताव इस एकेडेमी-ने पास किया है कि जो हिन्दी में परीक्षा देंगे उसको नहीं माना जायेगा । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो बात हो रही है क्या वह संविधान की हत्या नहीं है ? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार को एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये । इसलिए माननीया मैं पालिसी के बारे में आप से सफाई के साथ कह देना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: On a point of clarification, I want to inform Shri Rajnarain, that in this very House, in reply to my question about the same student, the Education Minister has given the assurance that his thesis in Hindi will be examined and will not be rejected.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Bhargava, you are always helpful.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं श्री भार्गव साहब का अनुग्रहित हूँ बशर्ते कि जो कुछ शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यहां पर सदन में कहा है, आश्वासन किया है, वह हो रहा है या नहीं इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, कल शाम जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, उसको श्री भार्गव साहब कान खोल कर सुन लें ।

उपसभापति : उसको पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री राजनारायण : उसमें यह कहा गया है —

"the students be deemed not to have taken to examination in these subjects."

कल शाम यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है । संविधान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दी की प्रगति होगी । लेकिन कोई विभागीय अधिकारी यह कह दे कि अगर कोई हिन्दी में परीक्षा देगा तो उसको नहीं माना जायेगा यह एक जबरदस्त सवाल है और इसको हल्केपन से नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इस बारे में क्या पालिसी है ?

उपसभापति : आप तो यह बात कह चुके हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : केवल तीन मिनट का समय और दे दीजिये ।

उपसभापति : केवल तीन मिनट में समाप्त कर दीजियेगा ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में जो अभियान चला था उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या पालिसी है क्योंकि गुमनाम भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में जो कियतें आती थीं, उसके संबंध में इन्वैयरी होती थी मगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कैबिनेट की एक व्यवस्था दी है कि गुमनाम एप्लीकेशन जितनी भी आयें, उनके संबंध में कुछ नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई के जो करीब 30, 40 मध्यम दर्जे के छोटे-छोटे पूजीपति थे, जिनके ऊपर तीन, चार करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी है उन पर भ्रष्टाचार के केस चल रहे थे, उनके केसेज में क्यों ढिलाई की जा रही है ? क्या वे लोग चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं या कांग्रेस के चुनाव के लिए 50 हजार या 1 लाख रुपये देना चाहते हैं ? अब उनके केसेज के बारे में ढिलाई क्यों की जा रही है ? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार को एक पैसा भी क्यों दिया जाय ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड के बारे में सरकार की ढिलाई की पालिसी क्यों है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के इन्ट्रिगेशन के बारे में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जो पालिसी है वह बिल्कुल अराष्ट्रीय है । उस अराष्ट्रीय पालिसी के रहते हुए जिसमें की सीमा का खतरा अब भी बना हुआ है, हमारी मातृभूमि का कुछ कुछ अंग एक तरीके से काट लिया गया है और यह सरकार यह चीज मानकर उस हिस्से को छोड़ने के लिये उद्यत है इसलिये उसको हम एक पैसा भी जो देते हैं, वह राष्ट्रभक्ति नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री नन्दा जी ने टेस्ट बुक के बारे में सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि इसके बारे में काश्मीर की सरकार को लिखा गया है । मगर हमारी यह जानकारी है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी ने श्री सादिक को लिखा है कि कि इसमें परिवर्तन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ का जिस ढंग से बंटवारा हुआ, उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या पालिसी है । यह सरकार तो भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा दे रही है, बड़े बड़े पूजोपतियों को बढ़ावा दे रही है । श्री बिरला जी की जो मोटर फैक्टरी है, और जिसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि श्री नन्दा जी का जाने का एक प्रधान कारण वही भी है आज यह सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शान्ति प्रसाद जैन और बिरला जी के बारे में जो कार्यवाही हो रही थी वह कार्यवाही होगी या नहीं ?

उपसभापति : आपके तीन मिनट खत्म हो गये हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार को एक पैसा न दिया जाय ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, I have nothing more to say except that the hon. Member over there has thrown a challenge that he will go to the polls and the people will decide. Certainly we have faith in the people and the people will decide. In spite of all the imaginary things that the hon. Member has raised I may tell him that these things are not going to fool the people. The people are intelligent enough. He has thrown a challenge, as I said, and we accept it. But in a comparable situation if a challenge is thrown in that country in whose ideology he believes, the government would not go to the people. Only this Government says it will go to the people and abide by their decision.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned." *The motion was - adopted.* THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the motion about the next Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule \ were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam, I do not want to say any general thing now. I only want to urge upon the Government to take seriously the drought situation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. They should make all forms of assistance available to the people there and this assistance should include food, certainly. What is even more important is that these affected areas should be declared famine areas, because the Famine Code should clearly apply there. The Chief Minister of Bihar has stated that 38 crore people are affected in Bihar and the Central Government has stated that taking the two States together, some 70 million people are affected. This is a very grave situation. Therefore, even if the elections are there and other things are taking place, the Central Government should render all assistance to the drought-stricken and famine-stricken people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere. I strongly object to their not declaring these areas as famine affected areas, because you should declare them famine areas in order to own up responsibility and unless famine is declared in those areas many of the things that need to be done cannot be done. Relief is important and at all non-official levels. Otherwise you cannot even touch the fringe of the problem. Therefore, what is needed is to mobilise the entire resources of the State to the maximum possible extent. And if that is done in a proper way then cooperation will be got.

And finally, I may tell you that many things that are sent from here, foodgrains and other things, are not reaching the villagers due to corruption and malpractices at the intermediate levels. Various people are taking them away. The whole thing has to be treated as on a war footing and this problem should be dealt with as a socio-economic task in which the best endeavour has got to be organised and I think the Government owes it to its own conscience and to the nation that in this hour of great distress and tragedy the whole nation's strength and resources

are mobilised, that the entire resources of the State are mobilised to bring succour and relief to the suffering people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and to bring about a basic, economic change so as to make the people less vulnerable to the onslaughts of nature, and in the present case it is not only nature but man is also responsible for what is happening.

شیخ عبدالغنی (ہریانہ) : میڈم
 قیٹی چیمبر میں — میں اس تہہ
 اسیج پر کچھ زیادہ کہنا نہیں
 چاہوں گا۔ یہ منظور کرتے ہوئے کہ
 جو یہ ایروپریشن بل لئے ہیں اس کو
 منظور کیا جائے میں یہ عرض کروں گا
 کہ پولیس کے معاملہ میں سرکار کو
 پور سے غور کرنا ہوگا اور ان کو سٹیشن
 کرنا ہوگا اور جو کریشن کے کیسیز ہیں
 چاہے وہ امیں چند پیارے لال کے ہوں
 چاہے چمن لال برادرص کے ہوں چاہے
 وہ رتن چند گپتا کے ہوں چاہے اور
 دوسرے کیسیز ہوں جیسے شانتی پرشاد
 جین ہے اور لوگ ہیں ڈالمد! میں
 جن کے خلاف یہی کیسیز ہوں ان کے
 بارے میں سوکار اگر یہ چاہتی ہے کہ
 کانگریس کی جیت ہو تو ان کے خلاف
 قیڈینٹ ایکشن جو ہو اس کو لینا
 چاہئے اور عوام کو یقین دلانا چاہئے کہ
 ہم یہ کر رہے ہیں۔

روپیہ کی جو منظوری ہم کراتے
 ہیں خرچ کرنے کے لئے جو بہت سفید
 ہاتھی ہم نے باندھ رکھے ہیں
 ایڈمنسٹریشن میں ان کے لئے جو

نہم مانگتے ہیں یا دوسری باتوں کے لئے مانگتے ہیں ہم اس کو پہچانا چاہتے ہیں۔ فارن ایکسچینج میں جو دھوکے ہوئے وہ اسٹیمپلٹی سارٹیفیکٹ کے ذریعہ ہوئے ہوں وہ چاہے اسٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن جو بنی ہے اس کے ذریعہ ہوئے ہوں پرمیٹوں کے ذریعہ ہوئے ہوں کوٹوں کے ذریعہ ہوئے ہوں یہ ایک سچائی ہے جو جمع راج نرائن جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ کچھ بھائی کئے تین چار کو بھیجا کھا یہاں سے۔ انڈر انوائسنگ اور اور انوائسنگ کی اس وقت بات نہیں کہتے مگر دو کروڑ روپیئے کا مال وہ لئے اور اس میں سے کیا انہوں نے وہاں جمع گرایا کیا نہیں گرایا یہ سرکار بہتر جانتی ہے۔ لیکن میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ یہ روپیہ جہاں منظور کراتے ہیں وہاں کرائیں لیکن ان کو یہ خیال کرنا چاہئے کہ کس طرح سے بڑی بڑی مائیں جو ہیں ان میں گول مال ہوتا ہے ایکسائز دیوٹی کچھ دیتے ہیں اور انکم ٹیکس کی جب باری آتی ہے تو وہ بالکل نامنل آجاتا ہے اور اس کی ان کو کوئی جملتا نہیں ہوتی کہ انکا بڑا اس میں گھپ کیوں ہے اتنا فرق اس میں کیوں ہے۔ پنجاب نہیں بلکہ ہند کا یہاں قصہ آیا لکشمی ہند کا قصہ آیا کہ ان میں کروڑوں روپیئے کی بے ایمانیاں ہیں۔ جن کو گورنمنٹ جان چکی پہچان چکی کہسہز درج

کرا دئے گئے لیکن آگے کوئی ایکشن نہیں ہوتا ہے آگے قدم نہیں اٹھتا ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ کانگریس اگر جیت چاہتی ہے اور یہ سمجھتی ہے کہ ابھی یہ کمونسٹ سٹیکٹ سوشلسٹ پارٹی سوتلے اور جن سنگھ اکٹھے ہو کر انہیں نہیں مارنا چاہتے اور یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ دیس کی بھلائی اس میں ہے کہ کانگریس کی جیت ہو تو میں ان سے ادب سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ تمام کرپشن کے دروازے جو کھلے ہوئے ہیں ان کو بند کریں اور جس طرح سے غریب لوگوں کی آج آواز اٹھ رہی ہے وہ کہوں نہ چھراسی ہوں کہوں نہ چھوٹے کلرک ہوں کیوں نہ یقواری ہوں کیوں نہ پولیس کے کانسٹیبل، ہیڈ کانسٹیبل اور سب انسپیکٹرس ہوں سرکار کو ان پر دھیان دینا چاہئے اور اس لئے دھیان دینا چاہئے کہ دیس کی عزت، دیس کا دماغ، دیس کی حفاظت، دیس کی بھبودی اس بات پر منحصر ہے کہ دیس کی حفاظت کرنے والے جن کو آپ نے مقرر کیا ہے ان کی تسلی ہو۔ پولیس کا اس طرح سے اٹھ کھڑا ہونا پولیس کا اس طرح سے سامنے آنا یہ کوئی پسندیدہ بات نہیں ہے لیکن جب آدمی مجبور ہوتا ہے تو وہ ایسی باتیں کرتا ہے۔

میدم—میں آپکے دروازہ فائنل
مسٹر صاحب سے نہیں بلکہ ساری

[شری عبدالغنی]

سرکار سے سرکاری پارٹی کے بہی خواہوں سے موڈبانہ درخواست کروٹا کہ اب یہ روز روز کے نقصے ختم ہوں اور یہ جو برس عا برس ہو جاتے ہیں لیکن رتن چنڈ گیتا کو کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں، ڈالسیا گروپ کو کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں، پنجاب نیشنل بینک کے گروپ کو کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں اور لکشمی کمربھیل بینک کا جو لاکھوں روپیئے کا ہیر پھیر سامنے آیا اس کو پوچھنے والا کوئی نہیں اور اس طرح سے اسٹیشنری سارٹیفیکیٹ کے ذریعہ اور اسٹیٹ ٹریڈ گارنٹیشن کے ذریعہ جو بے ایمانیاں ہوئیں اور آرت سب میں جو انڈا طرفان اٹھا اور سب باتوں میں اٹھا میری—سیدم—آپ کے ذریعہ یہ درخواست ہے کہ یہ اس بات کو مستحسوس کریں اور انہیں اب کوئی موثر قدم اٹھانا چاہئے نہیں تو میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ چاہے دوسری پارٹی کی حکومت نہ بنے بھوپیش گیتا جی کی حکومت نہ بنے راج نرائن جی کی حکومت نہ بنے لیکن ان کی بھی جو حکومت بنے گی و بہت ویک ہوگی اور اس کے پیچھے عوام کی منظوری نہیں ہوگی۔ آگے ۴۲ فی صدی روت ملے نہ اور اس دفعہ شاید ۳۰ فی صدی لے کر جیت جائیں لیکن اس دیش کا نقصان ہوگا۔ اس لئے میری موڈبانہ درخواست ہے کہ یہ اپنی پالیسی کو

بدلیں اپنے راستہ کو بدلیں اور سرڈار پٹیل کو یاد کریں، قدوائی کو یاد کریں کہ کس طرح سے انہوں نے دیش کو اونچا اٹھانے کے لئے قدم اٹھایا تھا مگر یہ ایسا نہیں سوچینگے اور اس لئے نہیں سوچینگے کہ ان میں میں پہو دوہراتا ہوں کہ ۶۰ فی صدی اس وقت وہ لوگ ہیں حکومت چلانے والے جنہوں نے کبھی کانگریس کا نام نہیں لیا جنہوں نے کبھی دھس کے لئے ایک انگلی کا لہو نہیں بہایا جن کا کوئی رشتہ دار قربان نہیں ہوا جن کا کوئی نوجوان گولی کا نشانہ نہیں ہذا اس لئے ان کو دیش کا کچھ پتہ نہیں ہے کہ بہار میں کیا ہیئت رہی ہے۔ آج غریب کے گھر میں کیا ہیئت رہی ہے آج ان علاقوں میں کیا ہیئت رہی ہے جہاں قحط پڑا ہوا ہے اس لئے میں ان سے پھر درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ یہ اپنی پالیسی کو بدلیں۔ یہ تھیک ہے کہ آج طاقت ان کے ہاتھ میں ہے لیکن یہ زیادہ دیر تک رہنے والی نہیں ہے اور اگر یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کے پاس طاقت رہے تو ان کو اپنے راستہ کو بدلنا چاہئے اور ان کو موقع دینا چاہئے اس بات کا کہ دیا بھائی جی اور بھوپیش جی جو سوال اٹھاتے ہیں ان کو نہ یہ صرف ہمدردانہ طریقہ سے سوچیں بلکہ پورے طور پر جو سچی باتیں ہوں ان پر عمل کرنے کی کوشش کرنا چاہئے۔

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी (हरियाना) : मेडम डिप्टी चेंबरमैन, मैं इस थर्ड स्टेज पर कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहूंगा। यह मंजूर करते हुए कि जो यह एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल लाए हैं उसको मंजूर किया जाए, मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि पुलिस के मामले में सरकार को फिर से गौर करना होगा और उनको सेटिसफाई करना होगा। और जो करप्शन के केसिज हैं चाहे वह अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल के हों चाहे चमन लाल ब्रादर्स के हों चाहे वह रत्न चन्द गुप्ता के हों चाहे और दूसरे केसिज हों जैसे शान्ती प्रसाद जैन हैं और लोग हैं, डालमिया हैं, जिनके खिलाफ भी केसिज हों उनके बारे में सरकार अगर यह चाहती है कि कांग्रेस की जीत हो तो उनके खिलाफ डेफिनिट एक्शन जो हो उसको लेना चाहिए और अवाम को यकीन दिलाना चाहिए कि हम यह कर रहे हैं।

रुपये की जो मंजूरी हम कराते हैं खर्च करने के लिए जो बहुत सफेद हाथी हम ने बांध रखे हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में उनके लिए जो हम मांगते हैं या दूसरी बातों के लिए मांगते हैं हम उसको बचाना चाहते हैं। कारेन एक्सचेंज में जो धोखे हुए वह एसशियलटी सर्टिफिकेट के जरिए हुए हों वह चाहे स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन जो बनी है उसके जरिए हुए हों, परमिटों के जरिए हुए हों, कोटों के जरिए हुए हों, यह एक सचाई है जो सुबह राजनारायण जी कह रहे थे कि कुछ भाई गये, तीन चार को भेजा गया यहां से—अंडर इन्वायसिंग और ओवर इन्वायसिंग की इस वक्त बात नहीं कहते मगर दो करोड़ रुपये का माल वह लाए और उसमें से क्या उन्होंने वहां जमा कराया, क्या नहीं कराया यह सरकार बेहतर जानती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह रुपया जहां मंजूर कराते हैं वहां कराएं लेकिन उनको यह ख्याल करना चाहिए कि किस तरह से यह बड़ी बड़ी मिलें जो हैं उनमें गोल माल होता है। एक्साइज डिप्टी कुछ देते हैं और इंकम टैक्स की जब बारी आती है तो वह बिल्कुल नोमिनल आ जाता है और

इसकी उनको कोई चिन्ता नहीं होती कि इतना बड़ा इसमें गेप क्यों है, इतना फर्क इसमें क्यों है। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का यहां किस्सा आया, लक्ष्मी बैंक का यहां किस्सा आया कि इनमें करोड़ों रुपये की बेईमानियां हैं जिनको गवर्नमेंट जान चुकी, पहचान चुकी, केसिज दर्ज करा दिए गये लेकिन आगे कोई एक्शन नहीं होता है। आगे कदम नहीं उठता है। मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह कांग्रेस अगर जीत चाहती है और यह समझती है कि अभी यह कम्युनिस्ट, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, स्वतन्त्र और जनसंघ इकट्ठे हो कर उन्हें नहीं मारना चाहते और यह चाहते हैं कि देश की भलाई इसमें है कि कांग्रेस की जीत हो तो मैं इन से अदब से अर्ज करता हूं कि तमाम करप्शन के दरवाजे जो खुले हुए हैं उनको बन्द करें और जिस तरह से गरीब लोगों की आज आवाज उठ रही है, वह क्यों न चपरासी हों, क्यों न छोटे क्लर्क हों, क्यों न पटवारी हों क्यों न पुलिस के कांस्टेबल, हैड कांस्टेबल और सब इन्स्पेक्टर्स हों, सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस लिए ध्यान देना चाहिए कि देश की इज्जत, देश का दफ्तर, देश की हिफाजत, देश की बहबूदी इस बात पर मूनस्सर है कि देश की हिफाजत करने वाले जिनको आप ने मुकर्रर किया है, उनकी तसल्ली हो। पुलिस का इस तरह से उठ खड़ा होना, पुलिस का इस तरह से सामने आना यह कोई पसन्दीदा बात नहीं है लेकिन जब आदमी मजबूर होता है तो वह ऐसी बातें करता है।

मेडम, मैं आपके द्वारा फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से नहीं बल्कि सारी सरकार से, सरकारी पार्टी के बही-ख्वाहों से मोदबाना दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अब यह रोज रोज के नखरे खत्म हों और यह जो बरस ही बरस हो जाते हैं लेकिन रतन चन्द गुप्ता को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं, डालमिया गुप को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के गुप को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं और लक्ष्मी कमशियल बैंक का जो लाखों रुपये का हेर फेर सामने आया

[श्री अब्दुल गनी]

उसको पूछने वाला कोई नहीं और इस तरह से एसोशियलटी सर्टिफिकेट के जरिये और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिए जो बे-ईमानियां हुई और आर्ट सिल्क में जो इतना तूफान उठा और सब बातों में उठा, मेरी, मेडम, आपके जरिए यह दरखास्त है कि यह इस बात को महसूस करें और उन्हें अब कोई मौसिर कदम उठाना चाहिए नहीं तो मैं यह मानता हूं कि चाहे दूसरी पार्टी की हकूमत न बने, भूपेश गुप्ता जी की हकूमत न बने, राजनारायण जी की हकूमत न बने, लेकिन उनकी भी जो हकूमत बनेगी वह बहुत वीक होगी और उसके पीछे अबाम की मंजूरी नहीं होगी। आगे 42 फी सदी बोट मिले थे और इस दफा शायद 30 फी सदी लेकर जीत जाएं लेकिन इस देश का नुकसान होगा। इसलिए मेरी मोदबाना दरखास्त है कि यह अपनी पालिसी को बदलें, अपने रास्ते को बदलें और सरदार पटेल को याद करें, किदवाई को याद करें कि किस तरह से उन्होंने देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कदम उठाया था मगर यह ऐसा नहीं सोचेंगे और इसलिए नहीं सोचेंगे कि उन में मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि 60 फी सदी इस वक्त वे लोग हैं हकूमत चलाने वाले जिन्होंने कभी कांग्रेस का नाम नहीं लिया, जिन्होंने कभी देश के लिए एक उंगली का लहू नहीं बहाया, जिनका कोई रिश्तेदार कुर्बान नहीं हुआ, जिनका कोई नौजवान गोली का निशाना नहीं बना इसलिए उनको देश का कुछ पता नहीं है कि बिहार में क्या बीत रही है, आज गरीब के घर में क्या बीत रही है, आज उन इलाकों में क्या बीत रही है जहां कहत पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं उनसे फिर दरखास्त करता हूं कि यह अपनी पालिसी को बदलें। यह ठीक है कि आज ताकत उनके हाथ में है लेकिन यह ज्यादा देर तक रहने वाली नहीं है और अगर यह चाहते हैं कि उनके पास ताकत रहे तो उनको अपने रास्ते को बदलना चाहिये और उनको मौका देना चाहिए इस बात का कि डाह्याभाई जी और भूपेश जी जो सवाल उठाते हैं उनको

न यह सिर्फ हमदर्दानी तरीके से सोचें बल्कि पूरे तौर पर जो सच्ची बातें हों उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश करना चाहिए।]

श्री राजनारायण : मैडम, पांच मिनट...

उपसभापति : अभी पांच मिनट ?

श्री राजनारायण : अब आप देखिये, हमको आपने टोक दिया और जब गनी साहब बोल रहे थे...

उपसभापति : आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : कुछ नई बात कहूंगा। इस तरह हमारी मुसीबत हो जाती है। आप कहिये तो मैं हाउस से चला जाऊं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: if you have something new to say, you say but just getting up every time is not proper.

श्री राजनारायण : जब हम खड़े होते हैं तो आप यही कहती हैं।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : यह एक्सेस ग्रांट है।

उपसभापति : हां, यह एक्सेस ग्रांट है।

श्री राजनारायण : यह मैं आप से बहुत ही अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि जब हम खड़े होते हैं और एक शब्द भी हम नहीं कह पाते हैं तभी आप टोक देती हैं...

उपसभापति : यह बात नहीं है। यह थर्ड रीडिंग है और इस पर दो सदस्य बोल चुके हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : दो को क्यों आप ने बोलने दिया ?

उपसभापति : आप को बोलना है तो बोलिये। I will give you only 3 minutes.

श्री राजनारायण : अजीब हालत हो गई है। मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं श्री भगत जी से कि भगत जी हम से चाहे वह एक्सेस ग्रांट हो, चाहे वह खर्च किया हुआ हो, क्यों इतना पैसा चाहते हैं ? यह हमारा एक प्रश्न है। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि इस समय न कोई प्रशासन है और न कोई शासन है।

श्री डाह्या भाई ब० पटेल (गुजरात) :
बरबादी है ।

श्री राजनरायण : माननीया, हम को दुनिया में कोई एक नज़ीर बता दीजिये । सरकार के दो अंग होते हैं । सरकार का जो कलम और कागज़ का हाथ होता है वह है ये तृतीय, चतुर्थ और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी और जो उसका डंडा और गोली का हाथ होता है वह है ये पुलिस और फौज के लोग । कलम और कागज़ के हाथ पर जब डंडा और गोली के हाथ मार करने लगें, तो फिर क्या होगा । दुनिया में है कोई नज़ीर कि किसी शासन में, प्रशासन में लगे हुए लाखों लाख कर्मचारियों ने चौदह पन्द्रह दिन की हड़ताल कर दी हो और उतने दिन सारे राज्य का प्रशासन ही ठप्प रहा हो । हमसे कहा जाता है कि तुम लकीर के फकीर बने रहें । आज भारतवर्ष में नई नई मान्यताएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं । है दुनिया में एक भी नज़ीर जहां पर पूरे ज़िले में एक महीने तक वकील संघ ने हड़ताल कर दी हो और एक मुकदमा भी न गया हो कोर्ट में । यह पहली घटना हुई है भारतवर्ष में । है दुनिया में कोई नज़ीर जहां पर पुलिस सड़कों पर परेड करते हुए और चिल्लाते हुए चली जाय । और दुख से चुभते हुए शूलों पर शर्म की कालिख पोते यह सरकार जब यहां के घर मंत्री ने कहा कि कोई नारा नहीं लगाया, कोई जलूस नहीं निकाला । यहां की पुलिस को "पुलिस यूनियन जिन्दाबाद" का नारा लगाते हुए तमाम देखने वालों ने देखा ।

मैं इस समय गनी साहब, भूपेश गुप्त जी और डाह्याभाई पटेल जी को और कांग्रेस के अन्दर जो इस समय सजग लोग रह गये हैं, उनको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि हम को ऐसा लगता है कि श्री भगत और इनकी सरकार ने एक षड्यंत्र किया है, विद्रोह कराने का । विद्रोह दो ढंग का होता है, एक कच्चा विद्रोह और एक पक्का विद्रोह । पक्का विद्रोह का मतलब है सफल क्रांति और यदि

पक्का विद्रोह होता तो कांग्रेस सरकार बदल जाती । लेकिन आज यह सरकार जानबूझ कर कच्चा विद्रोह करा रही है । यह षड्यंत्र जो सरकार की ओर से चल रहा है, मैं इसके धूँधट को उठा कर इसकी शक्ल को खोलना चाहता हूं । भगत जी हमें जवाब दें कि यह जो घटनाएं यहां पर घटीं . . .

श्री बी० आर० भगत : एक्सेस ग्रांट से इसका क्या मतलब है ?

श्री राजनरायण : आप बेकार की बात मत कीजिये । सरकारी पक्ष के लोग नियम उपनियम की बात करते हैं । इनसे नियम का सम्बन्ध क्या है ? अगर ये नियम पर चलते हैं तो इन्होंने एक्सेस ग्रांट को रोका क्यों नहीं, यहां सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट के लिये क्यों आये ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : आप और नियम ।

श्री राजनरायण : यह अनियमित सरकार यह अवैध सरकार, यह गैरकानूनी सरकार, इसका नियम से मतलब क्या है ? यह असंसदीय सरकार है, अजनतंत्रीय सरकार है ।

खैर हम अपने विषय को छोड़ नहीं देंगे, उसी पर आयेंगे । माननीया, कच्चा विद्रोह और पक्का विद्रोह । जिस ढंग से सरकार के मंत्रियों के जरिये बाहर के गुन्धों को बुला कर साधुओं के जलूस पर गोली, लाठी का प्रयोग हुआ उसको बहाना बना कर विद्यार्थियों का जो एक शानदार प्रदर्शन 18 तारीख को होने वाला था उसको सरकार ने दबाने का प्रयत्न किया । आज इसी देश के 12-13 सूबों में पुलिस संगठन हैं ।

उपसभापति : आपने पांच मिनट मांगे थे ।

श्री राजनरायण : दिल्ली में यह सरकार चाहती है कि यहां के पुलिस विभाग

[श्री राजनारायण]

को यहां के फौज के विभा। से दबा दबाकर कच्चा विद्रोह कराए और उसका बहाना लेकर आज सारे देश में जो एक विद्रोह का डंका बजने वाला है उस को यह सरकार दबा दे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार षडयंत्रकारी है जो आज कच्चे विद्रोह को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है, जो अपने कुकर्मों के जरिए उकसा रही है चाहे वे विद्यार्थी हों, चाहे वे अध्यापक हों, चाहे वे राज्यकर्मचारी हों, चाहे वे पुलिस जवान हों वह सरकार कतई हक नहीं रखती कि एक पैसा जनकोष से खर्च करने का उसे मौका मिले। इसलिए मैं पूरी ताकत के साथ ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about the quorum?

(Quorum bell rings.)

श्री राजनारायण : अभी चलने दीजिये जब वोट का समय आएगा तब कहियेगा तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था ...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: How is he speaking? Let the quorum be there.

श्री राजनारायण : कोरम तब एराइज होगा जब वोट का समय आएगा।

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Unfortunately the Chief Ministers are holding the quorum in the Central Hall instead of in the Assembly Chamber.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपको एक सूचना देना चाहता हूं और आपके जरिए इस सदन को सूचना देना चाहता हूं। अभी अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग हमारे पास आए, बिहार के लोग हमारे पास आए। आज जो सरकार की ओर से भुखमरी के सवाल को लेकर ग्रान्ट बंट रही है, अनुदान दिए जा रहे हैं, तकावी दी जा रही है, कांग्रेस

पार्टी इस भुखमरी और अन्न संकट को भी अपने अस्तित्व के लिए बरदान बनाना चाहती है। इसलिए हम इसके विरोधी हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is quorum and you may stop. Any reply?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the BUI be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE MODIFICATION IN THE DRAFT NOTIFICATION TO BE ISSUED UNDER SUBSECTION (1) OF SECTION 324 OF THE COMPANIES, ACT, 1956.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We go on to the next one.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Are we not rising for lunch?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the House should sit through. Since we are not keeping to any time-limit, we should do away with the lunch hour altogether.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA (Uttar Pradesh): It was already decided that the lunch hour would be one hour instead of one and a half hours.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would earnestly request hon. Members to see that if we can keep to the time-limit prescribed, then we could indulge in having the lunch hour. If we cannot, then we must be able to sit through and finish the business. Legislative business should go through according to the programme, because it is made in consultation with all the Parties. But we have not been able to do it.