the way in which our Calling-Attention Notices are being treated, if I may say so with great respect. I have given two Calling-Attention Notices and they relate to very important matters. One is . . .

Appropriation

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not discuss the procedure in the matter of admitting Calling-Attention Notices. You can go to me in my chamber and discuss it. This is not the place for discussing the procedure and all that. If they have taken my permission, I allow Members to mention about some Calling Attention Notices which are urgent, but if a Calling-Attention Notice is allowed, or dis'allowed, it is a matter for you to discuss in my chamber.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERIEE: May I with your permission refer to a Calling Attention Notice which I have given, and some seven days have already elapsed, and I have not got the intimation whether it has been accepted or not. May I only make a reference to that?

MR. CHAIRMAN. You cannot; you have not taken my permission.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is the situation about Tripura. Sir. Arrests are taking place. I would like to know . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should know what it is about . . .

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Can I take it up tomorrow, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow you like that . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: A Member of Parliament is arrested

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow, but I must be told. I cannot have it as a sur-prise if I do not know what it is about. No, it is not right that way.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You say, you ask us to keep quiet and wait for it. And then we wait for seven days. Our colleague, a Member of Parliament, a Member of the Lok Sabha, has been arrested. And am I to keep quiet, Sir, still, when he has been arrested-I refer to Shri Dasaratha Deb of the Lok Sabha—and some M.L.As. have been arrested, and even some students have been arrested, and the Government is not making a statement with regard to all that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not sure about your facts. The Notice was given, I understand, five minutes before 11 O'clock today.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is it the convention, Sir, that even when the concerned Minister is present in the House, he can keep quiet?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am yet to go through it and decide on admitting it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not asking for it today. Sir. As far as admission or otherwise of the CaUing Attention Notice is concerned, it is entirely for you, but when the matter has been brought to your notice and the concerned Minister is present here hearing that Members of Parliament have been arrested, are we to keep quiet still, and can't he say something? How is it that he chooses to be dumb and mute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAJL HVTHI): If the hon. Member wants the information whether a Member of Parliament has been arrested or not. I can give the information that he has been arrested. If he wants details as to what happened, naturally. Sir. I would like to be given s"ome notice, so that all the facts that I mention are correct. Otherwise, I might run into difficulties.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You do tt tomorrow.

#### THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL. 1966-contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sri Rama Reddy was speaking on it. He had not finished his speech. He may continue to speak now.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore): Sir, ihe other day I was speaking that 1965-66 was a year of great famine in this countiy and that in several States a drought of unprecedented magnitude had occurred, with the result that the crops had failed, and the people and the domesticated cattle were subjected to great distress. In this connection, Sir, I was also referring to the great aid given by America, but for which our country would have suffered immeasurably. Sir, tha aid

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.] cams in a very big way, and the wheat the United States of America gave us was nearly 12 million tons, which was more than all the wheat India produced, this great sub-continent produced. Therefore, Sir, I would take this opportunity of thanking the United States of America and its President for the great help they gave us in our hour of need. {Interruptions.)

Appropriation

Now, Sir, I come to this point. Unfortunately, Sir, our performance in the entire period of the Five-Year Plan had not been quite satisfactory for one reason or the other. Sir, at the end of the Third Five' Year Plan we are sorry to find that we are no better than what we were, or where we were in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, with the rate of growth in national income registering 2.5 per cent, and the population also registering an increase of 2.5 per cent. In spite of all that we did, in spite of the Rs. 1500 crores we have spent on our Plan, we have made no progress, and this is a fact which we have to take note of. I will now come particularly to agriculture. If after spending Rs. 1500 crores of our money on plans we have to say that the problem was one of weather, was one of excessive rainfall, or the absence of rainfall, as was the case last year, and we are thus found helpless, I do not know why at all we should spend Rs. 1500 crores when we are not any better off. After having spent Rs. 1500 crores, if we have to depend entirely on, if all our plans have to depend entirely on weather and weather alone and nothing else, if no progress could be achieved otherwise than with the help of the weather I do not know why we are planning at all. This is a big doubt in my mind. Now, Sir, the productivity of the land has got to be improved. I say that the first and foremost thing is that these vagaries of the weather must be countered while our plan projects proceed. Can we or can we not do it? I beg to submit that it is quite possible. Now the entire agriculture depends on the availability of water, and if water is made available, crops will surely be produced; some sort of crop or the other wiH be produced. The greatest defect that we have noticed is that it is only weather, failure of the monsoon, that has brought about all the damage. Now can we counter this effect

of the weather or not?? Certainly we can. If water is all the problem, are we not going to tap the alternative sources of water in this country? And have we done it? If we have done it, we have not done all that should have been done. In the Indo-Gangelic plain there is plenty of Subsoil water, and the Indo-Gangetic plain alone can feed the nation if the water is made available to the cultivators in the Indo-Gangetic plain. Have we done it? We have not done it in a big way. Now it is quite possible that every farmer can be given a well, the water of which can be used in the case of a drought, and he can produce something. Have we done all this? We have not done all this.

(No. 3) Biil, 1966

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा एक प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है और वह यह है कि क्या यह उचित है कि जब राज्यसभा में एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बहस हो तो कम-से-कम जिन-जिन मिनिस्ट्रीज के संबंध में एप्रोप्रिएशन है, उन मिनिस्ट्रीज के मिनिस्टरों को यहां क्या नहीं रहना चाहिये ?

श्री सभापति : मेरे ख्याल से सब लोगों का होना जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : जिनका आज इस एप्रो-प्रिएशन से सम्बन्ध है, उसमें डिफेन्स, एक्स-टर्नल, रेवैन्य, मिन्ट, फाइनेंस, अग्निकलचर, आयरन एण्ड स्टील और स्टेशनरी हैं। क्या इन लोगों ....

श्री सभापति : मैंने कहा सब लोगों का होना ज़रूरी नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा उचित मान लिया जाना चाहिये कि क्या ऐसी बात अच्छी है ? अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहें तो ये लोग न भी रहें।

श्री सभापति : उनकी तरफ से एक मिनिस्टर रहता है जो नोट लेता है और उनको इत्तिला करता है।

श्री राजनारायण : उचित क्या है और होना क्या चाहिये ?

श्री सभापति : जो हो रहा है, वह होना चाहिये ।

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Now water is the main problem. Therefore, if we can solve the problem of providing water to the farmer, we will have got over all the difficulties and all the vagaries of the monsoon.

Appropriation

This must be given top priority. At least, I must say, they should try to do it in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Tlie productivity of land is most important. But we have not improved the productivity of the land. Productivity of land, the productivity of labour, the productivity of the capital invested, all these are fundamental factors when you tackle the problem of agricultural production.

With regard to prices, prices have been soaring high. Wholesale prices have increased by IOO per cent in ten years, whereas in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and Japan, they were able to maintain their prices almost at the same level, with but very slight variations of 5 per cent or 10 per cent. In our country the position is quite different, as is well known. It has also been often discussed. The problem of rising prices has also got to be tackled. The price level has got to be brought down.

With regard to the famine situation and agricultural production I have already referred to that matter. We have not paid adequate attention to this matter. In Mysore, as I had brought to the notice of the Government, a serious type of disease broke out and the early ragi was affected and lakhs of maunds of ragi were destroyed as a result of this disease. What are our scientists doing? What is the Ministry doing? I made a complaint some two months back and a reply was given just two days back that the matter was investigated and it has been found to be so. But by that time all the crop had been completely destroyed.

In the matter of implementation of our Plans many difficulties are cropping up with the result that our productions are going down. Therefore, in all earnestness I submit that implementation is a factor to be taken into consideration. Of course, appropriations are asked for year after year and they are given and the money is spent. But they do not get reflected in the

results produced. We do not get the results that are expected from the Administration. This is a great drawback which has been playing havoc in the economy of our country and affecting the well being of the people. Therefore I very particularly request and submit that the matter of implementation of our Plan has to be very carefully looked into by the concerned authorities. Thank you, very much

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to point out that in the morning Shri M. P. Bhargava made an issue of the obscene wall posters. But in the month of May in Bombay when the A.I.T.U.C. meeting was going on there, wall posters against Mr. Dange were pasted on many walls in Bombay. Then the Home Ministry was keeping quiet here doing nothing about it. Probably the Home Ministry thought that the Left Communist might have done it against the Right Communist and they may leave the two sides' to quarrel. But according to our information the agency was connected with America, that the American C.I.A. and others were doing all these things. Similarly yesterday I understand the same agency which has been financed by P.L. 480 funds had these things and the Home Ministry is keeping quiet.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): I would like to point out that the principle in the House so far is that when such matters are raised foreign agencies are not brought in or involved unless there is definite proof. So we should observe the courtesy of seeing that we do not involve or bring in foreign countries in these matters.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I would like to point out to my hon, friend Shri Akbar Ali Khan that persons who start maligning the Prime Minister or somebody else by means of wall posters should be condemned and punished. There we all agree. But the Home Ministry kept quiet all these three months. What were they doing all this time? When those posters were pasted maligning Mr. Dange they thought perhaps that the members of the Communist Party were quarrelling among themselves. Today the same agency is maligning people and maligning the Party, the Community Party, in order to bring it into disrepute. So I want that in the enquiry that is to be conducted by the Home Minister, the matter

[Shri M. V. Bhadram] of the Bombay posters also should be included and the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated.

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[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. ]
BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

The second point I want to refer to is this. The other day the hon. Prime Minister was vary angry with the Opposition because she felt that the Opposition was misleading the whole country on everything, including the question of food. But what is the position today ? Andhra which is considered the granary of the whole country is suffering for want of food. Because of the drought the people are affected there and they are migrating for want of food. There is not even fodder for their cattle. And that is the situation in the country after nineteen years of this rule of the Congress. The other day Shri Mariswamy was saving that some people had gone to the extent of saying that they had the audacity to say that rats could be good food. In this connection I would like to point out the conditions prevailing in the country. There is scarcity of food. Prices are going up. There is agitation from teachers, there is agitation from goldsmiths, agitation from doctors, agitation from labour, agitation from all sections. This is the situation which has come about because during these nineteen years of Congress rule they have not solved the basic problems. We in our younger days called them the nesd for food, clothing and shelter. These three problems still remain with ys to be solved and this Government has not done anything to solve these problems. The Prime Minister says that the Opposition is misleading the country. I may bring to the notice of the Houss that the U.P. bundh or the Bombay bundh and all these are there because of these problems. The Bombay bundh was absolutely peaceful and the Government and the workers are to be congratulated for having been peaceful. But strangely enough, a section of the ruling party in Bombay are wanting something else. They are asking why shooting was not resorted to against the peaceful workers in Bombay and they have threatened to resign from the Government in order to bring pressure on the Government to see that shooting is resorted to, when such peaceful agitations are going on.

In this connection I would like to point out something to Shri Abid Ali who said

that the Bombay bundh was helping the Chinese, that it was helping Pakistan. That was the statement made by him to the press. In this connection, may I bring to the notice of the House the border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra? The ruling party on both sides, in both these States probably with the connivance of the States Governments have indulged in various kinds of activities. In whose interest were those activities? they in the interest of China or Pakistan? Probably when the ruling party indulges these various activities they are all for the good of the people, but if the Opposition indulges in even peaceful demonstration, it becomes helping China or Pakistan. This is a rotten old story indulged in by some of the hon. Members. In this connection I would like to remind Shri Abid Ali that the INTUC in Andhra has decided to go on strike against the anti-labour and anti-workers' policies' of the State Labour Minister Probably they will go on strike within the next few days. shows that it is not the Opposition alone that feels in this way. This House has witnessed on several occasions that even Members of the Congress Party join the Opposition, as in the case of the Bhoothalingam affair. That is because of the problems which the people have to face and which the Government is shirking or evading. Therefore the people naturally are agitated. I would like to mention one or two things in this connection. In Assam tea gardens and in the West Bengal Tea plantations, the lowest wage paid was Rs. 1.75, after the Wage Board for Tea had suggested higher wages. So the workers had to go on strike against this. It was to be implemented with retrospective effect from 1959. Then after the strike, after firing and after two deaths, at last wisdom dawned •jpon the Government and the Government called a Tripartite Conference and agreed to implement the whole thing with effect from the year 1959. Why could they not have done it earlier? Why could they not do the same without the workers having to resort to strike? Similarly a strike is going on in the rubber plantations in Kerala for the last two months. What for is that strike? The wage that is given is not enough. Even though M> the cost of rubber has gone very high plantation-owners are the not prepared to pay. There the INTUC, the AITUC aad all the

Uliions are together and the strike is going on for the last two months; yet the Ministry concerned either here or there is keeping silent. The strike is absolutely peaceful and that is probably the reason why the Government is not waking up to this problem and is not trying to solve it. I understand the Government of Kerala has written to the Central Government suggesting some formula to solve the entire problem but the Central Government is keeping quiet over this.

There is another thing. At Macherla, a place in Andhra, a strike is going on for the last seventy-seven days. It is a cement factory producing about 800 tonnes of cement and it supplies the cement to the Nagarjunasagar project. But a strike is going on there for the last 77 days and the INTUC, the ATTUC and all the Unions are jointly conducting that strike. The main problem there is, the management refuses to implement the recommendation of the Cement Wage Board with regard to interim relief; that is why the strike started and is going on for the last 77 days but in spite of the loss of production of 800 tonnes of cement every day the Government is not taking the problem seriously to solve it.

Now, I come to the last point. We all talk of democracy. The other day a member of the other House was arrested in Gujarat. His name is probably known to all of us. Probably we must be children before him-Mr. Indulal Yagnik. He was arrested the other day and a case has been foisted on him along with the Mayor of Ahmedabad and the Secretary of the State Unit of the Communist Party. And what is the charge? The charge is conspiracy against this Government. And what is the conspiracy? The conspiracy is for trying to establish people's democracy in Gujarat. Is it a crime? Is' trying to establish people's democracy a crime? The Prime Minister of India, the President of the Congress, all have been advocating socialism; they have been saying that we believe in establishing socialism in the country. Anybody who has just a little knowledge of the political terminology will know that people's democracy is one step below socialism. He was not trying for socialism; he was trying for only one step below socialism. And that is

the crime with which he has been charged. Sma S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): It is Congress brand of socialism.

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SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: I am only speaking about the meaning of the political terminology. The real story is something else. They wanted to picket the foreign oil distribution companies there. All the time we talk of swadeshi and Mr. Indulal Yagnik and other people wanted to picket the foreign oil installations there. Why should the Gujarat Government get angry over this? I do not know; probably when we come to other things we will come to know that there is some interlink between these oil companies and the Gujarat Government. Otherwise there is no need for arresting these people and charging them with conspiracy to establish people's democracy in India. If the Government have any sense of responsibility, they should think over this matter very seriously and release all these people who have been arrested and charged with conspiracy to establish people's democracy in Guiarat.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the charg«? Establishing democracy is a crime?

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Now, when we take the whole question, we find everywhere agitations not by Opposition alone but even by the INTUC and also by Congressmen as we have seen in the borders of Mysore and Maharashtra. Sir, it is the duty of the Opposition to voice the grievances of the people and stand by them. Therefore we shall continue to agitate despite what the Prime Minister tells us or accuses us of. The members of the Communist Party of India feel it our duty to stand by the people and demonstrate against the anti-people policies of this Government. The C.P.I. wiH be holding a demonstration in Delhi city, a demonstration which Delhi city has never witnessed during the last so many years. Tomorrow they are going to march to this Parliament to voice the people's demand and also demand the resignation of this Government.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is with a sad heart that I rise to support the Appropriation Bill . . .

THE DEPUTY MTNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): YOU must be happy.

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY: . . . because the Government is not coming

[Shri R. T. Parthasarathy.] forward with the Salem steel plant and according it the necessary sanction for the last 12 years. Ever since the time of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who was then the Commerce and Industry Minister, who visited Salem and who had envisaged the inclusion of the Salem steel plant in the plan, after an expert team from Japan has given their approval to it, after the Iron & Steel Ministry has given a certificate and sent it to the Planning Commission, I see no justification whatsoever, no ground whatsoever, for the Government not including the Salem Steel Plant in the draft of the Fourth Plan. Still before the Plan gets finalised I hope the Government would take it into its head to see that the Salem Plant, a small one of about Rs. 85 crores, becomes an established fact. If they do that the entire South India will be with the Government and congratulate them.

Appropriation

I would also like to make some passing reference to one or two matters, particularly to the judicial administration of this country, It is rather very sad that when Ministers of Government have so many privileges, they are denied to the High Court Judges and the Judges of the Supreme Court. When I say this, I am not at all in sympathy with some of the Judges of the High Court when they demand an enhancement of their salary. I do oppose the enhancement of their Salary. The amount prescribed in the Constitution of India is more than ample, considering the status and the economic position in which the average Indian citizen is placed today but I would appeal to the Government to take steps to see that the same treatment which the Ministers of the Central or State Governments get today is meted out to the Judges of the High Courts and the members of the judiciary. For instance, the Judges of the High Court do not enjoy the privileges of free medical aid; may I ask the Government why? They are not given house allowance; may I ask the Government why? They are not provided with staff cars and chauffeurs which the Ministers get; I would ask the Government why? I should like that every Judge should be given a house allowance of Rs. 350 per month and I would like them to be given chauffeurs and also free medical aid which even a Member of Parliament is enjoying. Instead of having a legislation to enhance their salaries I would like these benefits to be provided

to them. When that Bill comes before Parliament I shall make further observations on this matter.

(No. 3) Bill, 1966

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Minister of Finance in his initial speech asking for Rs. 203 crores has said that this expenditure is to be incurred for defence, foreign affairs and other things. On this occasion, without infringing our policy of non-alignment, with which I am in total agreement, I would like to say that the only method by which India can wrest its supremacy in Asia is by entering into a pact, maybe a non-aggression pact, or coming into a political arrangement with that great country, Japan. If only India and Japan come closer together on the political plane, it will be a great answer to China and China will dare not come into this oicture and attempt to malign us and attack us on our frontiers. That should be the one criterion on which we can work without infringing the policy of nonalignment, I make a very bold statement in this House that by this, the Chinese People's Government attempting to take over the supremacy of Asia, their hatred towards Jawaharlal Nehru, their dislike of the people of India, all these things can be put an end to and we shall again, in times to come, be the leaders of Asia

My good friend, the Member of the Swatantra Party from Madras once again made a virulent attack on the Government for our socialistic principles and for having failed in our Plans. May I very respectfully and in all humility answer my hon. friend by saying that the electorates of India have chosen the path of socialism and if they have chosen the path of socialism, what right has anyone to condemn the Government? It has declared in unequivocal terms that socialism shall be the goal of our country and shall be the goal of the Congress. If the people of India, in the last general election, on this very issue, have returned the Congress to power, is it a »in for the Congress to come forward with legislations to enunciate the principles and practice of socialism? The learned Member again said that we have totally failed in our Plans. Well. I am very sorry to say that this is far from the truth. I do not want to attack my hon. friend on that score. But it is misleading the public and far from the truth to »ay things in a camou-

flaged way, whereas the truth is obvious. Have we not made progress in our industrial upliftment? Have we not made progress in our technical education ? Have we not established scientific and research institutes all over the country which have educated hundreds of thousands of students? May I say that in every sphere of activity, starting from community development to agriculture, which I put as No. 1, we have made great strides? Of course, we have failed in some respects. We have not reached the targets as per the Plan. Many factors have come in between. It is true that we have wasted a little. I am prepared to say that we are after all an inexperienced country trying out some experiments. In respect of one steel plant, we could not get the best out of it, for the machinery broke down. There I would blame our own officers, who, in

spite of the foreign experts' advice.

overworked a particular machinery, which

snould not have been done before twelve

months had run out and some machinery

broke down or gave way. That is because of

our inexperience. That does not mean that our

Plan objective was wrong I would challenge

the hon. Member to give me any other Plan. If

at all he will give his pet plan of capitalism. In

a poor country like India, which has got 99 per

cent of impoverished millions, should we

accept a capitalist plan? May I respectfully

ask the Swatantra Party what is the alternative

plan which they have given to our country?

**Appropriation** 

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: May I interrupt him for a minute? The leading capitalists of India are very happy under the Congress regime. This information I am passing on to him. Capitalism grows in the Congress brand of socialism. If real socialism is there, if Gandhian socialism is there, capitalists would be the worst enemies of the Congress. Let me tell my hon. friend, if he comes out and says that the number of capitalists are so many in India and if half of them are in the Swatantra Party, I am prepared to resign my membership of the Swatantra Party and join his Congress Party. If I come out and say that half of themi are in the Congress Party or three-fourths of them are in the Congress Party, what answer has he got to give me?

(Interruptions.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Order, order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh): Three fourths there and one-fourth this side.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: In the Swatantra Party even five per cent are not there. Ninety-five per cent of them are there.

श्री राजनारायण ः श्रीमान, सत्ता से चिपके हुए कांग्रेस में है और जो सत्ता से हटे हैं वे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में हैं।

SHRI R. T. PARTHASARATHY: I say that this country has no alternative to socialism and socialism by all peaceful and legitimate means. If only we wanted to enforce socialism, maybe of the Marxian type or any other type, it would not be socialism. It would be a totalitarian faith. This country, which has imbibed the great traditions of the religions of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity, can never subscribe to the Marxist doctrine. We are wedded to a way of life as prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi, viz., a non-violent approach, a policy of non-alignment and all these things put together. The only way in which we can work is to have the benefits of Gandhian socialism, which is the ultimate objective of our country. If today we ara passing through a difficult crisis, it may be due to a little bit here and there of our own faults. It may be due to the fact that we have not got the foreign aid in the manner in which we should have got it. Yet we shall work for selfsufficiency. Nothing like self-sufficiency will restore order in our economic field and I am sure every Member of this House will support me when I say: 'United we stand, divided we fall.' Thank you.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, मुझको एक दुल्ह कर्त्तव्य का पालन करना पड़ रहा है ऐसे वक्त बोलने में जबिक यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं है। मुझे बहुत ही दुःख है कि मैं शनिवार को यहां पर नहीं या जबिक यहां पर अभीचन्द प्यारेलाल जी से सम्बन्धित विषय पर चर्ची हुई थी। बहुत ही गर्व के साथ उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में कहा कि विरोधी पक्ष कैरेक्टर असेसिनेशन, चरित्र हत्या कर रहा है। मैं निहायत अदब

Appropriation

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के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के मखारबिन्द से निकले हुए शब्द उन्हें शोभा नहीं देते । राष्ट्र के चरित्र की हत्या करनेवाले, राष्ट्र की हत्या करनेवाले, संविधान और सभी सभ्य मान्यताओं की हत्या करनेवाले और उनकी हत्या करनेवाली सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री जब इस तरह की बात करती हैं तो कभी-कभी थोड़ा-सा तैश आ जाता है, कुछ गुस्सा भी होता है, भावना भी उत्पन्न होती . **B**. . .

श्रीशीलभद्र याजी बिहार: यह स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि आप अपनी आदत से लाचार हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : कि उनको उस तरह से जबाब दिया जाये, मगर अफसोस है कि जब जवाब सुनने का मौका आता है तो यहां पर सूनने को विराजमान नहीं रहतीं ।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद मार्गव): राजनारायण जी, 14 डिमांड्स को हम कंसीडर कर रहे हैं, उसमें कौनसी डिमांड के बारे में आप बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : उसमें स्टील है, सब है, वह तो हमने पढ़ लिया।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागव): बोलिये, बोलिये।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, उसमें डिफेंस है, स्टील है, खाद्य है, सब है।

श्रीमन्, में पहले अपनी बात नहीं कहना चाहता । में कुछ वह कहना चाहता हं जो इस सदन में हुआ, जिस सदन में माननीया प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का बहुमत है। उसका एक वाक्य में कहना चाहता हं : Page 320.

"The firms M/s. Amin Chand Payarelal were blacklisted by the Ministry of W.H. & S. during August-September, 1954 with all its branches and associated firms' and all the Ministries were informed. A new Company, M/s. Surrendra Overseas (P) Ltd., Calcutta, was floated at the end

of 1954 on which the Iron & Steel Controller placed 52 contracts for the import of steel valued at Rs. 23 crores during June, 1955 to October, 1956. Irregularities of serious nature were noticed in these S2 contracts involving heavy losses to Government."

{No. 3) Bill, 1966

में कहना चाहता हूं कि वह सरकार जिसके सम्बन्ध में यह सदन--यह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने है--यह सदन कह रहा है कि बहत ही गम्भीर ढंग की अनियमितता बरती जा रही है। बरती क्या? वह प्रधान मंत्री कहें कि चरित्र हत्या हम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस सदन की भावना और इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा के लिये . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): राजनारायण जी, जो रिपोर्ट में कहा है बह 1956 से 1960 तक है।

श्री राजनारायण : जी हां, विलकूल ठीक है। अब इधर भी आ जाऊंगा। यही तो मैं बता रहा हूं कि कैसे सरकार चल रही है और आप स्वतः जानते ही हैं ' '

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): ज्यादा रिलेवेन्ट तो नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : ज्यादा रिलेवेन्ट नहीं है मगर रिलेवेन्ट तो है । रिलेवेन्सी में ज्यादा कम नहीं होता । मैं कहना चाहता हं उसी मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में, जिस मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में बातें आती हैं, उसी मिनिस्टी को बचाने के लिये माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी आकर बोलती हैं कि हम किसी चीज के लिये तैयार हैं। वह विषय अभी आयेगा; में आपके द्वारा उस समय निवेदन करूंगा मगर इस समय बहुत मोटी-मोटी बातों को कह देना चाहता हं और चाहता हं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जरा आप अपने होश में आ जायें। उनके सम्बन्ध में इतना मैटर है कि उस मैटर को अगर खोल दिया जायेगा तो उनका पता नहीं चलेगा कि उनका चेहरा कौन है और किस काली कूंची से पोता जाता है। जो

Confidential: Dated 7th March, 1962: Special precaution to avoid claims:

We have been noticing large claims on the shipments of rice from Burma to India by way of shortages on taking up the matter with the agents at the discharging ports. They are vehement in their reply that every precaution was taken to ensure proper tally and delivery and therefore these shortages could have occurred only at the time of loading due to wrong tallying. It is therefore essential that apart from exercising more care and checking the tally done at the time of loading and discharging other ways are also instituted to minimise the

chances to the maximum extent possible. Thus it is suggested that you arrange to discharge a sufficient number of empty gunny bags with loading marks as indicated in the respective bills of lading stencilled on them so that even if there is a shortage in the number of bags we will have an opportunity to repudiate the claim by setting off the shortages in the contents by the sweepings that may be delivered from each vessel. The discharging of these empty gunny bags should be by distributing them in the various corners of the lower holes of the hatches in a damaged condition. Only trustworthy people may be employed for doing this work. We are asking our agents at the various ports to supply you with the necessary empty gunny bags.

Please acknowledge receipt.

For APEEJEE, Surrendra Overseas (P) Ltd., (Sd.) KESHORAM.

## उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): किसका लिखा है यह ?

श्री राजनारायण : यह अपने को लिखा है। उनके जो मास्टर्स हैं शिप्स के उन लोगों को लिखा है। आप समझें यह है क्या। यह जो ऐपीजे हैं उनकी शिपिंग लाइन भी है "सरिता" । सरिता के कप्तान को गया था । सरिता के कप्तान को जब इसका पता चल गया, इस तरह से न मालुम कितने पत्न गये हैं--तो सरिता के कप्तान से पत्र मांगे, वह पत्न दे दिये, मगर इस पत्न को नहीं दिया और इसको उसने मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दिया कि इस तरह से जो फर्म संबंधित हैं अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल से, उसके जरिये वेईमानी, चोरी, भ्रष्टाचार और एम्पटी बैगस को रख कर जो शारटेज हो रही है उसको पूरा करने का षडयंत्र हो रहा है। यह चीज 1962 में ध्यान में आ गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हं : उस समय कौन था प्रधान मंत्री ? मैं पूछना चाहता हं उस समय कौन था विदेश मंत्री ? में पूछना चाहता हं उस समय कौन था खाद्य मंत्री ? में पूछना चाहता हं उस समय कौन था कामसं

# [थी राजनारायण]

मिनिस्टर ? क्या इस एक पत्न से ये सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज संबंधित नहीं हैं ? मेरा कहना है, संबंधित हैं । जहां इतने सरकार के पास खुद-ब-खुद के साधन हों यहां यह कम्पनी, यह फर्म, यह अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल किस तरह से "हैवाक किएट" कर रहा है, किस तरह से हर मान्यताओं को तिलांजिल देकर के नाजायज तौर से धन अर्जन कर रहा है ? फिर प्रधान मंत्री कहें वह साफ है, तो कहां साफ है ? उन मिनिस्टरों को साफ कहनेवाली प्रधान मंती स्वतः साफ नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हं कि अगर तनिक भी मान मर्यादा का ज्ञान हो, जनतंत्र का ज्ञान हो, सभ्य परम्परा का ज्ञान हो तो उनका इस्तीफा आज होना चाहिये। यह पत्न मेरे पास है, आप जब चाहेंगे, कापी आपकी खिदमत में पेश होगी । में आगे कहना चाहता हूं, पहले भी कह दिया, कि ठोस हमारा आरोप है, ठोस आरोप का जवाब ठोस होना चाहिये, बहादुरी और ईमानदारी की घोषणा सदन में कर देने से नहीं। हमने बहुत से आरोप मंत्रियों पर लगाये हैं जो यहां नहीं हैं। प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामने वह मामला आए। मगर पता नहीं अभी तक क्यों नहीं आ रहा है। सारी की सारी वातें झठी हो रही हैं. असत्य हो रही हैं, सत्य पर परदा डालने की साजिश हो रही है चाहे स्टील मिनिस्टर साहब का मामला हो, चाहे वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री हों, चाहे बनारस के रहनेवाले मंत्री हों, चाहे कहीं के रहनेवाले हों। आज यह अप्री-प्रियेशन विल नहीं मिसअप्रोप्रियेशन विल है । जो मिसअत्रोत्रियेशन हो रहा है मैं उस पर बोलते हुए जजबातों का इजहार करना चाहता हं और पूछना चाहता हूं : क्या जवाब है सरकार के पास ? बोलें तो । प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका जाती हैं ...

उपसभाष्यक (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): आपको कितनी देर और वोलना है ?

श्री राजनारायण : हमको दो घंटे दीजिये । जितना आप अधिकतम अपनी प्रभाव शक्ति, योग्यता, क्षमता का उपयोग करके दे सकें। देखिये हम दोहरायेंगे नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागें क): चौदह मिनट आप ले चुके हैं। दस मिनट और ले लीजिये।

SHRI LOKANATH MiSRA (Orissa): A point arises out of this. He has revealed certain allegations against Ministers. Would the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance be in a position to reply to them or . . .

THJE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA.): You have not followed the speech of Shri Rajnarain. He is placing all these facts for the Committee which has been appointed.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Which Committee?

Shri LOKANATH MISRA: Therefore, my point remains. I want to know whether you could send a word to his senior so that he comes here for the reply. Let him not place himself in the embarrassing position of not being able to reply to a thing which is under examination by the Committee which has already been announced.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंब): श्री राजनारायण जी, आप बोलिये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कह रहा था कि यह समय हमारे में नहीं आना चाहिये ।

श्री गोडे मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह कमेटी से सम्बन्धित मामला नहीं है क्योंिक उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्टर के ऊपर, उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है कामसं मिनिस्टर के ऊपर और उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): यह सब उन्होंने केवल इत्तिला के लिये कहा है।

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : ऐप्पीजे लाइन के संबंध में भी है ।

(Interruption)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): उसके बारे में तो है। राजनारायण जी आप बोलिये ।

Appropriation

4843

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, यह समय मेरे में नहीं आना चाहिये। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था और ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हं कि मैं लज्जित हूं कि आज भारत सरकार भारत के करोड़पतियों के हाथों में खेल रही है और पंजीप-तियों के पालने में सो रही है और उसमें सबसे ज्यादा अगर सिंगल आउट कर दिया जाये तो प्रधान मंत्री हैं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी: गलत बात है।

श्री राजनारायण : लाखों रुपया श्री विडला ने खर्च किया जब प्रधान मंत्री अमेरिका गईं थीं और उनके बारे में पहले से ही प्रचार कराया गया । क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है ? यह बात विलकुल सत्य है।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी: क्या आपके पास इस खर्च के एकाउन्ट हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण : एकाउन्ट आ जायेगा । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आयें और जवाब दें। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं उनका जवाब दें ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मिक कोट एक कैपिट-लिस्ट ने नहीं दिया और क्या वह डा० तेजा नहीं था ?

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्रः में आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर किसी ने व्यक्तिगत आरोप लगाना है प्रधान मंत्री या किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ, तो क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि उसके बारे में पहले से ही सूचना दे दी जाये ? यहां पर यही तरीका है। मझे इसके बारे में ज्ञान नहीं है और मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकूंगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिनके विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं उन्हें यहां पर होना चाहिये।

श्री गोडे मुराहरि: आप सूचना दे दीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : में इसके लिये तैयार हुं अगर चेयर सदन को स्थगित कर दें। मुझे दु:ख है कि हमारी बात प्रधान मंत्री नहीं सून रही हैं, जिनको में सुनाना चाहता हं और जिनको में, जो माननीय मंत्री जी अभी बोल रहे थे उनसे ज्यादा जानता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागव): आप बिल पर बोलिये।

श्री राजनारायण : में यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि अभी भी अगर आप चाहें, यह सारी फाइल उनसे संबंधित है। मैं इस बारे यें ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हं क्योंकि इसका विषय कल आयेगा । मैं इस समय केवल इशारे में ही कह देना चाहता हं और अगर वे आकर जवाब दे दें तो ठीक है। मैं उनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन के बारे में नहीं जाना चाहंगा, केवल जो सार्वजनिक चरित्र है, उस सार्वजनिक चरित्र के बारे में इस सदन के सामने इजहार करना चाहता हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि वे सवाल का जवाव दें। इतना ही नहीं, में यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जब प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव हुआ था तो उनके साथ किन-किन का फोटो है और उसमें कौन-कौन कितने ब्लैक मार्केटियर हैं ? जब इन तमाम चीजों का पता चल जायेगा तो सारा राज खुल जायेगा कि आज का प्रशासन कहां जा रहा है और आज हमारे मंत्रालय कहां जा रहे हैं।

माननीय बाइस चेयरमैन, इतनी बात हमने उनके सम्बन्ध में कही, मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर चागला साहब ने और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने वडी सफाई पेश की श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के लिये, में चाहता हूं कि हमारे मित्र श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा साहब जरा पता लगायें रामकृष्ण ट्रस्ट कोयम्बट्र से किसका सम्बन्ध है, उसमें किसकी हिस्सेदारी है और उसका किससे सम्बन्ध है। मैं जानना चाहता हं कि नाचीमुत्त ट्रस्ट जो कोयम्बट्टर में है और यह जो महालिंगम साहब एम०

एल • ए • हैं, उनका श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से क्या सम्बन्ध है ? इसके बारे में सारी बातें यहां पर आनी चाहियें और सब चीजें सफाई

से यहां पर आनी चाहियें।

Appropriation

एक बात का मैं और उल्लेख कर देनों चाहता हं कि वह ऐप्पीजे सुरेन्दर प्राइवेट शिपिंग लाइन जो है, उसमें श्रीमती मुतलिंगम और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के भी कभी कोई शेयर रहे हैं या नहीं, इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री आकर सफाई करें। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि "जननिधि ट्रस्ट" में क्या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, श्रीमती पद्मजा नायडू और श्री पी० एन • सप्र इन तीनों के नाम नहीं हैं ? क्या नेशनल हैरल्ड के जो कई लाख के शेयर खरीदे गये हैं उसमें मैजारिटी शेयर 4/5 या 5/6 शैयर का हिस्सा कई लाखों में क्या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने नहीं खरीदे ? क्या उस ट्रस्ट को नहीं खरीदा और वह नेशनल हैराल्ड को नहीं दिया गया ? जब वे प्रधान मंत्री हुई उसके बाद नेशनल हैराल्ड के सम्बन्ध में, उसकी बिल्डिंग के सम्बन्ध में, और उसके काम के संबंध में जो आसानियां पैदा की गई वे कहां से आई? यह जो "जननिधि" बनी, जो नेशनल हैराल्ड के शेयर उसके जरिये खरीदे ग्ये, वह रुपया कहां से आया ? जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, 12 लाख रुपये के शेयर खरीदे गये। वह कहां से खरीदे गये और किसने दिये ? जो यह कहा जाता है कि प्रतिपन्न कैरेक्टर असेसिनेशन करता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हं कि विरोधी पक्ष ने जो चार्ज भूतपूर्व उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बीजुपटनायक के खिलाफ लगाये थे क्या वे नहीं हटाये गये ? विरोधी पक्ष ने जो चार्ज लगाये थे क्या वे सिद्ध नहीं हुए ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी होम मिनिस्टर थे तब हमने पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों के विरुद्ध चार्ज लगाये थे और उन्हें हटाया गया। क्या विरोधी पक्ष ने जो चार्ज लगाये, क्या वे सत्य सिद्ध नहीं हुए ? विरोधी पक्ष ने के गबदेव मालवीय के विरुद्ध जो चार्ज लगाये थे क्या वे सिद्ध नहीं हुए ? मैं कहना

चाहता हं कि हमने जो-जोचार्जे लगाये हैं उससे, अगर इस सरकार में तनिक भी आत्म सम्मान होता, तनिक भी सार्वजनिक सम्मान होता तो माननीय श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को फौरन इस्तीफा, अभी तत्काल अविलम्ब इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये । जो प्रधान मंत्री उनके समर्थन में सीना तानकर कहती हैं उन्हें तो पहले इस्तीफा देदेना चाहिये यह हमारा स्पष्ट चार्ज

एक मैसर्स मद्रास मशीन ट्रस मैन्यु-फीनचरर्स कम्पनी कोयम्बट्र में है जिसने जुलाई 1962 में चीफ कंट्रोलर एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट से जालसाजी में एक लाइसेंस लिया और यह लाइसेंस उसने बैंक गुड्स इम्पोर्टस करने के लाइसेंस के आधार पर प्राप्त किया और एस० पी० ई० ने इस फर्म के बारे में शिकायत की है। इस फर्म को किसने लाइसेंस दिया, क्यों दिया और क्या यह हमारी सरकार की नेग्लिजेंस नहीं है ? हमारे देण में किमिनल नेगजिलेंस आफ इयटीज हो रही हैं और वही मुल्क को खाये जा रहा है। आज भ्रष्टाचार जो जितना बड़ा है वह उतना ही ज्यादा फैला रहा है। पहले भ्रष्टाचार नीचे से ऊपर चलता था और उसमें देर लगती थी, परन्तु अब भ्रष्टाचार की जो धारा है वह ऊपर से नीचे की ओर तेजी से फैल रही है और उसको फैलने में तनिक भी देरी नहीं लगती है। जो जिसना बड़ा मंत्री होता है, उतना ही बड़ा भ्रटाचार वहां रहता है। आप स्वतः बैठे हैं और इस सदन की एक कमेटी बना दीजिये। आज जो मेजारिटी मिनिस्टर कैविनेट के बैठे हैं। मैं डंके की चोट से कहता हं कि वे सार्वजनिक अपराधी होते हैं। मेरे पास पूरी की पूरी फाइल कम्पलीट है, मैं इसके लिए इन्तजार कर रहा हूं, दौड़ धूप कर रहा हूं और घूम रहा हुं और इस तरह से ये सारी बातें हैं। तो ये सारी बातें होते हुए भी अगर कोई हिप्टी मिनिस्टर या कोई पालियामेंटरी सेकेटरी या स्टेट मिनिस्टर इधर या उधर अनाप शनाप कह दे तो उससे सदन की मर्यादा [श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव]
भंग होगी । आज कांग्रेस सरकार सदन की
मर्यादा भंग कर रही है, आज कांग्रेस सरकार
राष्ट्र का सम्मान भंग कर रही है । आज के
प्रधान मंत्री जिस ढंग से प्रधान मंत्री बने,
वह तरीका खुद व खुद राष्ट्र, जनतंत्र के
सम्मान की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरनाक है ।
(Interruptions)

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## श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सारी पार्टी के · · ·

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED): On a point of order. I have to bring to your notice that the hon. Member ig not entitled to make wild allegations or particularly name any person or a Minister unless and until he has furnished before hand that information to you and to the Minister concerned. And I am sorry to say here that in the absence of the Prime Minister, a large number of allegations have been made without giving her due notice to come here and meet those allegations. So, I would respectfully request you, Sir, that all those personal allegations against the Prime Minister about which no notice has been given should be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: There is no such provision in the Rules of Procedure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Continue your Speech.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा एक प्रार्थना इस मौके पर करना चाहता हुं और वह यह है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव) : आप ने 25 मिनट ले लिये हैं और अब आप खत्म कीजिये और बिल पर बोलिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री को बुला लिया जाय । मैं आपके हुक्म को मानना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप चाहने हैं कि मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूं और मैं आपके हुक्म के आगे वो डाउन करता हूं। जपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद मार्गव): आप विल पर आइये और उसके प्राविजन्स पर बेलिये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपने हुक्म को शिरोधार्य करके डिफेन्स पर आता हूं।

पहला ही आइटम उसका है डिफेंस, मगर वह कहां है, किस का है ? मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि आज कांग्रेस की सरकार भारत माता के प्रति अपराधी है। भारत माता की जबान भी काटी है कांग्रेस सरकार ने, प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, और भारत माता का सिर भी काटा है मौजुदा प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने । 1947 में जो मानचित्र भारत का था, 1947 में जो सीमा रेखा हमें मिली थी, वह सीमा रेखा आज भारत की वर्तमान सरकार सुरक्षित नहीं रख पाई। फिर इसके लिए हम एक पैसा क्यों दें? यह जहांतक डिफ्रेंस का मामला है, आज हमारे राष्ट्र का सम्मान, आज हमारे राष्ट्र की सीमा, आज हमारे राष्ट्र का सारे का सारा वातावरण खतरे में पड़ां हुआ है क्योंकि यह सरकार आज राष्ट्रविरोधी हो गई है।

श्रीमन्, बजट बढ़ता गया है, मगर उस बढ़े हुए बजट को लेकर के जहां भ्खमरी बढ़ी, जहां अकाल बढ़े, जहां महंगाई बढ़ी, जहां बेकारी बढ़ी, जहां टैक्स बढ़े, जहां फिजुलखर्चा बढ़ा, जहां चोरी, डाके, कत्ल और दंगे बढ़े, वहां हमारे राष्ट्र में अनेक प्रकार की विवणताये बढी और वह इस सरकार की नीति का फल है। विदेश नीति इस सरकार की कोई है ही नहीं। इस सरकार की कोई अपनी इमेज नहीं है, कोई चित्र नहीं है। इसकी विदेश नीति क्या है ? मैं एक उदाहरण आप की खिदमत में पेश करना चाहुंगा। यहां "मैनकाइन्ड" एक मासिक अखबार निकलता है । डा० लोहिया उसके चीफ एडीटर हैं। एक मिस मारगोस्किनर उसके एडीटोरियल बोर्ड में थीं । इन्होंने, जब यह फिलस्तीन में रहती थीं तो अमरीकी सरकार

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ने विरुद्ध एक आर्टिकल लिखा था जिसमें उसकी टीका टिप्पणी होती थी । हमने अनुनय किया, विनय किया 1961 में कि कि इनक वीसा का एक्सटेंशन बढ़ाया जाय, मगर इस सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि बीसा का एक्सटेंशन बढाये क्योंकि अमरीकी सरकार बजिद थी कि जैसे हो तैसे इनको एडीटोरियल बोर्ड से हटा करके भारतवर्ष से इनका निष्कासन कर दिया जाय। आज तक वह यहां पर नहीं आ पा रही हैं। यह सरकार खुद नहीं उनको आने देना चाहती है। मेरी मांग है कि अगर इस सरकार की विदेश नीति स्वतन्त्र है तो मिस भारगोस्किनर को फौरन यहां ब्लाया जाय और सरकार के खर्चे पर बुलाया जाय ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कौन हैं ? श्री राजनारायण : बता तो दिया कि "मैनकाइन्ड" वे एडींटोरियल बोर्ड में यह थीं और यह फिलिपीन्स में पहले रहती थीं। इन्होंने बाकायदा एक आर्टिकिस लिखा था और वह आर्टिकल अमेरिकी सरकार के कुछ विरुद्ध जाता था । उस आर्टिकल पर अमेरिकी सरकार रंज थी और वह चाहती थी कि भारत की सरकार उनको वीसा का एक्सटेंशन न दे और वे यहां से हटाई जायें। फिर जबरदस्ती हमारे दफ्तर में पूलिस जाती है, घुसती है, उनको जबरदस्ती पकड़ कर के ले जाती है, और हवाई जहाज पर चढ़ा बाहर कर आती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई वजह नहीं ? श्री राजनारायण : कोई वजह नहीं। माननीय लालबहाद्दर जी नहीं हैं। उनके साक्षात की बात है कि कोई वजह नहीं थी। उन्होंने खुद परेशान हो कर कहा था कि बहुत सी बातें हैं, बाद में होंगी।

में इस सरकार की फूड नीति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार की फूड नीति, ऐग्रीकल्चर नीति क्या है। इस सरकार की कोई फुड नीति नहीं है। माननीय

सुब्रह्मण्यम जी यहां पर नहीं विराजमान हैं। मैं चाहता हुं कि माननीय मंत्री को अगर जानकारी हो तो बतायें । सारा गल्ला इस साल 1966 में बाहर और भीतर से मिला कर के कुल 7 करोड़ 28 लाख टन हो रहा है जो सरकार के लेटेस्ट आंकड़े हैं उसके अनुसार 1965 की बुनियाद पर अगर यह सरकार 1966 में खराक दे उसी मासा में तो 9 करोड़ 68 लाख टन गल्ला चाहिये। वह कहां से आयेगा? क्या 5 करोड़ लोग भूखें मरने पर मजबूर होगे ? तो कहां इस सरकार की फूड नीति है ? कहां इस सरकार की गल्लानीति हैं ? न कहीं नई जिमीन तोड़ी जा रही है, न कहीं अन्न सेना बनाई जा रही है और न कहीं सिंचाई की अच्छी योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं। इस सरकार ने चारों तरफ बंगलिंग पैदा कर दी है। इस समय हमारे मित्र मनुभाई शाह नहीं हैं। मगर में उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अवमूल्यन जब हुआ और इस सदन में उनको जब बोलने का मौका मिला तो सिर्फ उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय और स्वदेशी की बात कहीं। मगर सुपर-फाइन क्लाथ के लिये जो सुपर-फाइन रूई जाती है जिस पर डेढ़ सी करोड़ के करीब रुपया जाता है, वह क्यों मंगाती है सरकार, कहां से मंगति। है, किस के लिये मंगाती है ?

(No. 3) Bill, 1966

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव): राजनारायण जी, आपको बता दू कि दो मिनट और हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप तो बार बार हम को टोकते रहते हैं और उसमें हम खुद ही हतप्राय हो जाते हैं।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंब): काफी समय दिया है मैंने आपको ।

श्री राजनारायण : ठीक है । अब में आपके जरिये कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार की कोई शिक्षा नीति नहीं है। इस सरकार की अगर कोई भी शिक्षा नीति होती तो आप देखिये कि अंडमान है और अंडमान में पुलिस

कप्तान है। उसका लड़का कम नम्बर पाया हुआ है और उसको पास कर दिया जा रहा है और दूसरे जो उससे ज्यादा नम्बर पाये हुए हैं, वे फेल कर दिये जाते हैं । इसी तरह से दिल्ली में भी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अराजकता व्याप्त है। आज मंत्रियों की इच्छा कानुन बन गई है। मंत्रियों की जो भुकूटी है उसी ने व्यवस्थाकानाम लेलिया है। इसलिये आप क्या देख रहे हैं ? कोई भी सरकार जो सभ्य सरकार कहलाने की योग्यता रखने का दम भरती है वह क्या इस प्रकार के कार्य कर सकती है ? पाटिल साहब आज चारों तरफ जनतंत्र की हत्या कर रहे हैं। यह क्या है ? केन्द्रीय मंत्री होते हुए पाटिल साहब बम्बई जाते हैं और बम्बई के विधायकों की उकसाते हैं, वहां के मंत्रियों को उकसाते हैं और इसलिये उकसाते हैं कि बम्बई की सरकार ने गोली चलाकर के निहत्थी जनता का खुन नहीं किया । मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहुंगा कि इस सदन की दीवारों में अगर कोई ताकत आवाज पहुंचाने की है तो वह पाटिस साहब से कहे कि किस जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिये, किस मर्यादा की रक्षा के लिये पाटिल साहब बम्बई में जाकर के, उनके कदम की ताईद की जिन लोगों ने गोली न चलाने के कारण, सख्ती न बरती जाने के कारण वहां की सरकार की भर्त्सना की थी और वहां से इस्तीफा दिया। अगर इस्तीफा दे दें तो में चाहंगा कि उनका इस्तीफा स्वीकार हो जाय । फिर में चाहुंगा कि बोट ली जाय ग्रेटर बम्बई का और तब आटा और गेहुं का भाव मालुम हो जायेगा कि कहां हैं इन्दिरा गांधी जी, कहां हैं पाटिल साहब, कहां हैं सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ।

Appropriation

(Time bell rings)

यह घंटी बजी है, तो इसके बाद क्या दस मिनट रहते हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव) : नहीं, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है। श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, एक बात और कह लेने दीजिये। फरगुसन ट्रैक्टर ''

(No. 3) Bill. 1966

उपसभाष्यक (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंव) : फरगूसन ट्रैक्टर फिर कहियेगा । आपका समय पुरा हो गया ।

श्री राजनारायण : इतना और सून लीजिये। एक तरफ तो गवर्नमेंट यह कहती है कि हम खेती बढायेंगे । मगर फरगुसन दुँक्टर जो 6 जन के पहले के बने हुए हैं उनके लिये सरकार ने आदेश दिया है कि पहले के बने हुए ट्रैक्टर भी अब पहले की कीमत से ृडेढ़ गुनी कीमत पर विकेंगे। तो यह सरकार अगर रहती है तो न राष्ट्र की हितरक्षा होती है, न राष्ट्र के सम्मान की रक्षा होती है, न गवर्नमेंट की व्यवस्था सुधरती है, न विदेश नीति सफल होती है, न कोई शिक्षा नीति बन पाती है, न भ्रष्टाचार पर कोई रोक हो पाती है, न मानवजीवन की सुरक्षा हो पाती है, न इंसानियत का बुझता हुआ चिराग जल पाता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जनतंत्र के नाम पर, शिष्ट आचारव्यवहार के नाम पर, मर्यादा के नाम पर कांग्रेस की सरकार का इस्तीफा हो और तब जा करके एक पैसा इसको स्वीकार किया जाय बरना यह सदन कर्त्र इन्कार कर दे कि मिसऐप्रोप्तिए-शन हुआ है और इस ऐप्रोप्रिएशन विधेयक की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI P. C. MITRA (Bihar): Thi\* Appropriation Bill that is under consideration of the House asks to authorise payment of a further sum of about Rs. 219 crores out of the Consolidated Fund of India during the current financial year. The main reason for putting forward this demand, it appears, is devaluation of the rupee in relation to foreign, currencies. Out of the sums asked for, about Rs. 210 crores are accounted for by increased expenditure consequent on devaluation of rupee and in this Bill only three Demands on this have been included. devaluation, the Finance Minister assured the country that the devaluation will not have much effect in our current year's Budget that we adopted only a month

[Shri P. C. Mitra.] before devaluation of the rupee. If this Supplementary Appropriation Bill had covered the expenditure under all the Heads that are likely to be affected on account of the devaluation, we could have the estimate of the expression 'not have much effect' of the Finance Minister. After hearing explanations of the Finance Minister and other Ministers justifying devaluation of the rupee, I am of opinion that our Government have resorted to devaluation of the rupee in relation to foreign currencies under the compulsion of circumstances. Though the situation was aggravated to a certain extent by the Chinese and Pakistan's aggressions in 1962 and 1965 respectively, yet the major responsibility for this situation squarely falls on us. How can we shirk the responsibility for this deplorable situation when we made our economic plan for development in such a manner that for a long time we will have to depend on foreign raw materials, components and machinery?

Appropriation

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Still we have not learnt anything from this economic crisis and we are still doing the same thing. We have particular fascination for foreign collaboration. For example, we have collaboration for manufacturing as if it is a very essential commodity for which we require foreign collaboration. In every collaboration we have always to remain dependent on foreign companies for raw materials and spare parts. Therefore, it is better for us more and more to depend on our indigenous industries and indigenous know-how.

I am sorry that our Government have developed a tendency to minimise the gravity of the situation in all matters whether it is in the matter of internal law and order like the hostile Mizo activities or of the army build-up in the neighbouring countries or the deteriorating economic situation. The result is that the people are kept in the dark till the last moment. Not only the people, even the Parliament is kept in the dark till the last moment when problems face the country in grim nakedness. The tendency of the Government, it appears, is to somehow pull on without giving much thought to the future ahead. Even now though we talk of follow-up actions, of stopping non-essential imports,

saving of foreign exchange, curtailment of non-Plan expenditures, maintenance of price line, etc., I should like to know what tangible steps we have taken so far to execute those proposals. Besides, why so much stress on status quo? Do the Government believe that if the present price structure of essential commodities is maintained, the poorer section of the population will be able to pull on somehow? Is the existing price of rice, which if selling in most of the parts of the country between Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 3.00 per kilogram, reasonable? Similarly, what about the price of edible oils which are selling between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per kilogram? The slogan should be for bringing down the existing high prices and not for holding the price line.

I would like that the Government should take \*strict austerity measures not only in the administration but it should call upon the people to undergo hard and simple life for at least ten years. Not only imports of luxury goods should be completely banned, local production of luxury consumer goods should be restricted to the minimum and those industries should be diverted towards the manufacture of essential commodities. So long as there is not enough production of essential consumer goods and they are not available at reasonable prices to the poorer section of the people, the rich also should be prevented from making an exhibition of wealth. In my view we require some sort of culture revolution as the Chinese Red Guards are forcing the people of their country to follow. Their movement, as it appears is for making the people accustomed to hard and economical living. Of course, their methods are crude and I do not support it but the object is nothing but patriotic, to bring about a socialistic order in their country.

I am happy that the Planning Commission, in course of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, have also broadly felt the necessity of a radical change in the prevalent patterns of thought and behaviour. I may here quote from the Planning Commission's Draft Report that has appeared in the press:

"The concluding paragraph of the chapter on approach puts this in the following "A decisive change words:

that would shape and colour all over efforts is needed above all in the social and cultural climate. The inherited culture has in it strand if idealism and fellowship as also embedded privileges and discriminating practices. In daily life the latter choke the former. Socialism implies a radical change in the prevalent patterns of thought and behaviour. The ethos it seeks is of modernism and equality, of rationalism and humanity."

Appropriation

THI; VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): YOU have two minutes more.

SHRI P. C, MITRA: Sir, in the Appropriation Bill, we aTe asked to authorise an expenditure of Rs. 80,00,000 on account of "Defence Services. Effective— Navv". I would say. Sir, that this House is not reluctant to allow any expenditure for defence. But at the same time we would like to know from the Defence Minister what arrangements he is making to keep up the morale of the people on the Western border. The other day the Defence Minister said that Pakistan had concentrated its troops on the Western Indo-Pakistan border and it indicated that Pakistan was out to create some mischief in the near future. Will the happenings of September 1965 be repeated in 1966? That is the question of the day.

In this connection I would state that the Government should place before the country complete facts as to how the alleged military build-up has been made and in what way we are going to defend our country. Only to say that we are prepared and we are ready to meet any eventuality will not convince the poeple about the situation and will not boost the morale of the people on the border. I think it is time that the Government came out openly and clearly to state the real economic situation of the country and asked the people to take to austerity measures. In this connection I would suggest that no State parties should be allowed. State lunches should be banned altogether so long as this economic crisis is there. Master plans of Delhi and other cities should be deferred. The unnecessary demolition of huts and buildings to give place to bigger buildings should be stopped. Already so many colonies have been built-up with so much labour. Let it not go waste. On the one hand the Government says that

they do not have enough money while on the other they are going to spend crores of rupees on these Master plans. We should put off these master plans till at least the people have the means to make both ends meet.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Mitra, it is time to wind up. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Appropriation Bill is here, I should suppose, with American blessings because it is a post-devaluation measure. Our contribution to the I.M.F, would go up now because of devaluation by some Rs. 300 crores. Our contribution to the World Bank and other institution of which we are members will go up by more than Rs. 300 crores. So I began by saying that it is an Appropriation Bill with American blessings. g 2 P. M,

Now I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Independence Day broadcast by the President of India, in which Dr. Radhakrishnan has said that it is not impossible to settle with China and we should settle with China. That is his message. And I would also draw the attention of this House to the fact that Mr. R. K. Nehru, an cx-Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs, is repeatedly saying that it is time that the Government of India takes a new look at our foreign affairs', particularly at our relations with China. He has urged that we should exchange Ambassadors with China and explore avenues of settlement, and the entire world knows that the shot of China is directed against U.S. imperialists mainly. It is with them that they are at loggerheads, that they are at enmity. So considering all those facts they have urged that this matter should be settled. I should also recall that our late Prime Minister lawaharlal Nehru had said that the dispute with China was a border dispute, that it did not involve the question of sovereignty and independence of India. So it is a border dispute and a border dispute can only be settled on the basis of give and take.

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): It was all our giving and their taking.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: At the time of 1962 the negotiations could not start because the condition precedent for it, laid down by the Government of India, was that unless the Colombo proposals were accepted in tota there could not be any negotiations. So there were the conditions laid down. Now the Colombo proposals are dead. It is often asked, "Is there a willingness on ths part of China to negotiate? I cannot answer for China. Indians cannot answer for China. But it is for India to show that it is prepared to negotiate, that it is willing to appoint an Ambassador to explore avenues of settlement and it is prepared to talk at the conference table. If India puts forward such a proposal and China rejects it, then before the bar of world opinion, before the bar of public opinion . .

Appropriation

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHAaawA): What about the Colombo proposals? They are there.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But there is a condition precedent attached to the Colombo proposals. I say, "Why condition?" Why not meet without pre-conditions, as was the case in Tashkent where India and Pakistan met? Before the Tashkent meeting the armies of Pakistan and India were inside the other's territory. In this case at least their army has gone back from the . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Guiarat): They are still in the Himalayas. Where are they?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Here the army of one was inside the territory of the other. Even in that case we could go to Tashkent and we could talk to each other, and I support that move, and I hail that Tashkent Declaration. The Chinese may hold a different opinion, but our party hails the Tashkent Declaration and says that we adhere to that course. Why a separate standard is being maintained in the case of China, none can understand. So it is high time that I draw the attention of this House that we place this thing in its proper perspective so that we can have some more elbow-room

to manoeuvre. In Asia we are being cornered and we are more and more depending upon the Western powers as a result of this conflict, which is a tragic consequence as far as India is concerned. Now if they say that the Congress Party would

not support it, I should say that it is you who had raised the frankesstein and now it is for you to come forward with it and adopt such an attitude of willingness to negotiate without any conditions, so that the world can understand our desire for peace. I would urge, as practical people, that Ambassadors be appointed in both the countries and avenues be explored for a settlement of the differences. So this is as far as this' question goes.

Then I would like to offer a few comments on the Draft Plan. I would like to say that it is a Washington-London brand Plan. It speaks of an outlay of more than Rs. 23,000 crores and it is at a time when there has been devaluation of the rupee and rise in prices arising therefrom. So the actual amount at 1963 prices would come to about Rs. 18,000 crores. Not only that. Now you will say that even this Rs. 18,000 crores at the 1963 prices is a big figure. But the physical targets would not even come up to that level because the assistance to every single project in the Draft Plan is tied to the so-called assistance by way of loans that the United States, the U.K., Germany, etc. wiH extend to us. On them the Government is depending for every single project, and for the private sector the doors have been flung wide open—almost Rs. 9,999 crores are envisaged for the private sector; it will flow into the private sector from the Western countries. So I would say that you are offering the Indian economy on a silver platter to the Western powers, and it is a Plan not for independence, but for more and more utter dependence on the Western powers whatever the Pravda may write about it. That is the real, stark naked fact. That is the way we are moving into it.

Now as regards the export target, there they have said that it will be more than Rs. 8.000 crores. I say that they will never be able to fulfil this export target. Jute is suffering. Tea is suffering. Textile is suffering. The market is a limited one. It is an inelastic market. Whatever we export, only if we export more than 150 per cent, of the quantum we have been exporting now, then only we can get the value in foreign exchange up to the level of what we used to get before devaluation. As mutters stand now, we have an exchange gap of the order of nearly Rs. 820 crores. So this Plan is totally unrealistic. It is a paper Plan. It

has given the go-by to all sorts of scientific planning. We know that the bourgeoisie cannot plan anything in a proper and balanced way, but whatever planning was there, industries were supposed to be set up, but all those have gone, and this Draft Plan means a good-bye to all sorts of good planning. As regards the agricultural sector, the fertiliser projects, certain irrigation projects, all those are the old British imperialistic recipes, and the tragic part of it is that the highest priority has been given to agriculture. Our wheels have been turned back and we are now asked to become an agricultural country, and not to give emphasis to industry. And for what? For the benefit of foreign countries we are to produce cash crops, produce only the primary commodities which the imperialist powers want from us. So we too become an exporter of primary commodities, and for almost all the finished goods, we are to import from them.

Appropriation

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHAROAVA): How long will you take? Which of the Demands are you speaking on?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: On that of the Finance Ministry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): We had a full debate on devaluation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Because the Draft Plan has come, I offer certain comments on it.

THE VTCE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The Draft Plan we will be discussing.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In this session? Not in this session; we know it from Vice-Chairman

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Please try to wind up.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have not taken much time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): No, no. Please wind up

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: So all I would say is that this Flan will bring tragic consequences to the people of India.

{No. 3) Bill, 1966

As regards the living conditions of our people what are we seeing today? Whether you admit it or not, there is actually a wage freeze in operation. By hook or crook, by wage boards and other means open to the government machinery they are trying to see that even the quantum if dearness allowance is not increased. Prices are going up because of devaluation also and the people are suffering. Yet new burdens, almost intolerable burdens are being piled upon the people. The agriculturists are suffering and because of all this you will not be able to solve the problem of food and the level of life of the peasants and the working people is going down. The question of bonus, of dearness allowance, of wage and retrenchment, lay-off unemployment, all these things are stalking the land. So these questions are getting accentuated. The working class struggle is coming on, whether you like it or not, whether you or I or anybody likes it or cot. The entire policy of this Government has given rise to this situation and the people are astir, irrespective of political or party affiliations. This is the position today and the people are demanding food, wages, bonus and so on. One after another bundhs are taking place. Bengal the kisans are leaving the countryside and starvation is rampant. They are demanding more ration. The working classes are demanding more dearness allowance and all over the country we see this picture. With what are you going to reply to these people and meet this situation? Is it with perennial emergency, with the Defence of India Rules and the Preventive Detention Act or by calling in the army often, by lathis, bullets, tear-gas and canes, by putting Members Parliament and legislators in fetters and behind bars, that you are going to reply to the people 1 We beg of the Government on behalf of these people, irrespective of party affiliations, to come forward and do something for these people.

As regards our defences, there is a frightening burden being put upon the people all in the came of defence expenditure, a crushing burden crushing the back of poor India. We cannot bear that burden. Why are you arming like this? {Time bell rings}

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

Sir, you gave the other hon. Member thirty minutes. Please give me a few more minutes.

Appropriation

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BMA.ROAVA): That is all right. Please wind

SHW NIREN GHOSH: Why we you arming like this? Nobody in bis senses can talk of another war with China. In one month's war with Pakistan as much as Rs. 500 crores were lost both by India and Pakistan. They are at the end of their tether. It is not easy for India or Pakistan or China to go in for a conflict, to take any war-like action, because the situation is like this'. But continuously a scare is raised and a scare, a panic is created in the country to divert the attention of the people. I think this is also an election stunt in order to divert the attention of the people or in order to scare the country into agreeing to their imposing such huge defence burdens on this poor country. Do you intend to become the policeman of Asia? The role that was fulfilled by the Britishers in the old days? The people are becoming suspicious about it. And what is your entire defence structure 7 For everything we depend on others. We cannot manage without the help of others. In those 21 days of war with Pakistan we were finished almost. All our components were gone. All our tanks were gone and our planes were gone. For everything we were dependent on others. You are not building up a defence industry of your own. How can the country face such a situation, if sucR a situation should ever arise, when the defence industry is so completely dependent on Western powers? On the top of all that you are throwing this burden on the people. It is a tragic thing and naturally the peoples of Asia, the peoples of tbe undeveloped countries are suspicious as to why India is arming like this. It is time that the Government took a look at these things. I would say that reorientation is necessary. It is time that a definite reorientation is made in the defence policy of the Government and in its external or foreign policy, also in the matter of trade and commerce and in the matter of planning. Otherwise I do not know where you are leading the country. So with these few

words I conclude my observations on this occasion.

(No. 3) Sill, 1966

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL (Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am very much obliged to you for having permitted me to get up and speak for a few minutes and to take serious note of the fact that the hon. Member, Shri Rajnarain misused his privileges as Member of Parliament and made wild allegations, ill-founded, without any documentation, without giving prior notice and he said things which were below the dignity of this House. Sir, you might have noticed that of late the practice has developed here-and some hon. Members specialise in that-of getting up without any provocation, whether in time or out of time. whether any Minister is concerned or not, whether the Prime Minister's name is mentioned or not. Perhaps knowing their weak political position they are trying to make personal allegations. I think, Sir, that the time has come when not only this Houste but the country will have to take serious note of those activities which outside this House we call unsocial activities that are being brought on the floor of the House. This is a question of privilge. In the other House some time back an hon. Member had made some allegation about Prof. Humayun Kabir's association with some people and then the Speaker laid down a rule. That rule was that if a Member made an allegation which he could not prove, then he would have to pay the price for it. Sir, this House has been known for its dignity.

DIWAN CH AMAN LALL (Punjab): And what is the price?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon, friend was not here then. Kindly let me go on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): He is asking what is the price.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am coming to that. The main thing that I am trying to bring to the notice of the House is that no Member howsoever worthy or . . .

श्री राजनारायण : क्या पोडन्ट जाफ आर्डर पर बोला जा रहा है ?

ge (1823)

भी चन्द्रशेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जिस पर आप बोल रहे हें उस पर बोला जा रहा

श्री आई० के० गुजरात: आप ही का जवाब दिया जा रहा है।

(Interruptions)

श्री चन्द्रशेखर: सुनिये आप भी उसी तरह।

श्री राजनारायण : में कहूंगा कि मुझको भी इस फाइल को पढ़ने की इजाजत दी जाय, अगर आप इस तरह बोलेंगे।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भागंब) : राजनारायण जी आप बील चुके हैं, अब आप सुनिये।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As we have seen, the hon. Member has developed the habit of thinking that by just displaying a few documents he can black-mail anybody. We shall not tolerate this. He is in the habit of getting up and making such allegations against everybody and it is high time that you take some action to maintain and preserve the dignity of the House. We have put up with this for a long time and it is high time ha stops saying things in an irresponsible fashion and attacking the Prime Minister and others and bringing down the dignity of democracy.

श्री राजनारायण: आन् ए पोइन्ट आफ आर्डर । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि संबद्ध विषय पर सम्मानित सदस्य को बोलना चाहिये । एक सदस्य के बारे में यह कहना कि वह खड़े होकर हमेशा इर्रेस्पान्सिबल टाक करने लगते हैं, अगर यह उचित माना जाय, तो फिर हमको भी आज्ञा प्रदान की जाय । वे एक कहेंगे हम चार कहेंगे, हम कोई मरसी नहीं चाहेंगे उनकी ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not want any mercy from my hon. friend. But I should like to say this, that the time has come when we should see that when a gentleman comes here and makes an allegation in an irresponsible . . . L116RS/66—6

SHW RAJNARAIN: You are more Irresponsible than myself.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I say that when the hon. Member comes and makes allegations without any adequate proof . . .

SHM CHANDRA SHEKHAR: On a point of order. Sir. Shri Rajnarain said that Mr. Gujral was more irresponsible than himself.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Yes, and so many times I say that

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is unparliamentary.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I will say it so many times more. If he says that Rajnarain is irresponsible then I say he is more irresponsible than myself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Order, order,

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: What Mr. Gujral said was that the hon. Member gets up and levels charges in an irresponsible way. He has not said that the hon. Member is irresponsible, as was stated by Shri Rajnarain. So I submit that those words of Shri Rajnarain should be expunged from the proceedings. I say this because he has referred to a particular hon. Member and said that he is irresponsible which is unparliamentary. Mr. Gujral never said that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Chandra Shekhar, you have missed one thing that he said. Shri Rajnarain has said that Mr. Gujral is more irresponsible. That means that he admits that he himself is irresponsible.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: On a point of order, Sir. Now Mr. Gujral is raising a bigger issue. I do not associate myself with all that had been said by Shri Rajnarain against the Prime Minister or any other Minister. But the point here is whether, during discussion on an Appropriation Bill, we could bring in certain things which  $\blacksquare wc$  c:innot bring in on other occasions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHW M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Misra, you should have raised this objection when somebody else was speaking.

SHH LOKANATH MISRA: Now I want your specific ruling he is dealing with . . .

Appropriation

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): What is your point of order?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He should not go unchallenged. I want a decision from you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Decision on what? Come out with your point of order.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Whether all the Ministries cannot be discussed during the debate on the Appropriation Bill in addition to the particular Ministries that are in the Bill itself. If some hon. Members have something to raise against some Minister, is it very necessary during the course of the debate to send prior intimation to that particular Minister? During a discussion on the Appropriation Bill it is expected that those of the Ministers whose Ministries are under debate would be present here, have to be present here, but if for any reason of their own they are not present here it is not for the Member to take that responsibility; it is for the Ministers to take that responsibility.

Now, in the course of his speech Mr. Gujral is trying to restrict the privileges enjoyed by the Opposition. There have been occasions .

AN HON. MEMBER: They are being abused.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Somebody might be misutilising ft but that is not the point. You must understand the thing in its real perspective. You raise a point here and because you are in a majority you get it passed somehow with your majority votes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): What is your point of order?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: The point of order is, he is going on challenging the privileges of the hon. Members of the Opposition and therefore I would like a ruling from you whether such references can be made during the debate on the Appropriation Bill or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): There is no ruling to be given. Every hon. Member is expected to use his own discretion what he should say and what be should not.

SHRI I. JL GUJRAL: Sir. I was saying thisand how Mr. Lokanath Misra is upset -whether abuse of privilege is also a privilege. I think We must draw a line here that licence is not a privilege; here a gentleman gets up, uses the forum of this House and tries to misuse the privilege. That is my entire contention. My point is, if any Member here rises and makes allegations which are wild, which are unfounded, which are irresponsible, then this House—and I hope Mr. Lokanath Misra will agree with me-must lay down a rule and that rule is that if that Member is unable to prove the allegations, then he must forfeit at least his membership and retire from public life. I challenge the hon. Mr. Rajnarain, if he is unable to prove to the Satisfaction of this House any of the allegations that he has made, will be retire from the membership of this House? That will be like a gentleman.

भी राजनारायण : मैं आपके चैलेंज को एक्सेप्ट करता हूं और प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर जो चार्जेज लगाये हैं '''

भी चन्द्रशेखर : आपका चैलेंज जो है: ' :

श्री राजनारायण : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह चार्जेज स्थापित हो गये तो क्या : :

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Let him finish.

SHRI I. K. GUIRAL: I am not accepting the challenge; I am giving the challenge and my challenge is that the allegation made by Mr. Rajnarain is not only unfounded, Is not only irresponsible but is absolutely false. Therefore while having discussions here, while letting the Members have the privilege, as Mr. Lokanath Misra says, to have complete freedom of speech to say whatever they wish to about the Government, about its activities, about its policies, in the interests of the dignity of the House, in the interests of the values that we all like

to preserve, such irresponsibility should not be permitted.

Appropriation

भी राजनारायण: उन्होंने फाल्स शब्द का फिर इस्तेमाल किया है और इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप रूलिंग देने से पहले कि कोई चीज एक्सपन्ज की जाय या नहीं, इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे कि आप कोई ऐसी चीज न करें जिससे हमको कष्ट हो । श्री गुजराल सब से पहले फाल्स हैं। मेरा चेलेन्ज प्रधान मंत्री को है और जो चीज हमने कही हैं आप उसका जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Bhandari.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Sir, on a point of order. What Mr. Gujral said was, the allegations made by Mr. Raj-narain were false. He never said that Mr. Rajnarain is false. But Mr. Rajnarain haa said that he is false; that is not parliamentary. That is my contention and the hon. Mr. Rajnarain should either withdraw the remark or it should be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA); A Member cannot be false; he is very much real, bodily, physically. Yes, Mr. Bhandari.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह मंडारी (राजस्थान) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल सरकार ने पेश किया है उसके द्वारा वह खजाने से रुपया ज्यादा खर्च करने के लिए अधिकार प्राप्त करना चाहती है। जब से रूपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ है अथवा जब से हमारा इस राज्य सभा का वर्त्तमान सन्न प्रारम्भ हुआ, एक के बाद एक ऐसे बिल हमारे सामने लाये जा रहे हैं जिनका सीधा संबंध अवमूख्यन से है और जिस का परिणाम बढ़े हुए खर्च में हो रहा है। मैं सरकार पर एक आरोप लगाना चाहता हं कि अगर सरकार चाहे तो वह इस अवमृत्यन के द्वारा होनेवाले सारे परिणामों का यकजाई चिट्ठा हमारे सामने रख सकती है क्योंकि उसके परिणाम बड़े माला में होंगे, रकम बहुत बड़ी होगी,

मगर वह ऐसा करना नहीं चाहती है क्योंकि अगर वह सारी की सारी चीज लोमों के सामने इकट्ठा ही रख देगी, तो लोगों के दिमाग में उसके प्रति एक बहुत बड़े विद्रोह की भावना पैदा हो जायेगी। इसलिए सरकार लोगों के सामने अवमुल्यन के इतने बड़े परिणामों की छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में पेश कर रही है । ऐसा वह इसलिए कर रही है कि अवमृल्यन के जो दुष्परिणाम हैं वह जनता के सामने एक साथ नहीं लाना चाहती है बल्कि ट्कड़े दुकड़े में लाना चाहती है। आज भी सरकार खर्च के बारे में यह कहे कि क्या आने वाले बजट से पहले और सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्टस नहीं आर्येंगे । इसलिए मैं चाहंगा कि सरकार स्पष्ट कारण दे कि सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्टस की सिर्फ इतनी ही चीजें हमारे सामने क्यों रखी गई हैं और क्यों नहीं सारे का सारा रूपया इस्तेमाल किया गया । सरकार को अगर खर्चा करनाही या तो उसके बारे में पहले से ही हाउस से मंजूरी ले लेनी चाहिये थी और इस तरह से छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों द्वारा खर्च हमारे सामने रखने का प्रयत्न करती हैं जो कि उचित मालूम नहीं देता है।

यह सब तरह से माना जा चुका है कि अवमृत्यन के कारण हमारे खर्च पर प्रेशर पड़ा है और खर्च कम करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च कम किया जाय, यह भी सुझाव हमारे सामने आया है। परन्तु जहां एक तरफ प्रशासन का व्यय कम करने की बात आई है वहां पर केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में उप-मंत्रियों की संख्या बढ़ाने की सुरसुराहट पिछले दिनों से सुनाई दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हं कि क्या इस तरह की बात करना इस समय सरकार के हित में और उसके लिए कोई पब्लिक जस्टिभिकेशन है ? काम का प्रेशर है या पावर पोलिटिक्स का प्रेशर है ? दो धड़े आपस में रजामन्द हो जाएं तो मंत्रिमंडल की संख्या बढ़ जाती है और रजामन्द न हो पार्ये, तो कई लोग इन्तजार में सुखते चने श्री सन्दर सिंह भंडारी] जाते हैं कि उनके नाम की घोषणा नहीं हो रही है।

**Appropriation** 

#### [THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि जहां हम एक ओर प्रशासन के खर्चे में कटौती करने की बात कहना चाहते हैं, आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहते हैं, सर्विसेज में छंटनी करने की बात कह रहे हैं, जो एम्प्लायमेंट में लोग हैं उनको और कम कैसे किया जा सकता है यह सोच रहे हैं, वहाँ मंत्रिमंडल की संख्या बढाने की बात सोच रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा, में सरकार के सामने मत स्पष्ट रूप से रखने का प्रयत्न करूंगा कि राजनैतिक कारणों से. केवल अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति करने के लिये, भगवान के लिये इस देश में खर्चे पर, जी पहले ही हमारी गलत नीतियों से इतना बढ गया है, अपनी यह मंत्रियों की फौज और लम्बी न कीजिये। सिवाय अपने आपस के कुछ लोगों की महत्वाकांक्षा को और पदलोलपता को पूरा करने के, इसका कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में कैटेगोरिकल डिनायल सरकार की तरफ से आना चाहिये कि जब तक हम आर्थिक द्रष्टि से अपने खर्चों को पूरान करते तब तक यह मंत्रियों की फौज नहीं बढ़ाई जायगी। यह नितांत आवश्यक है।

हिफेंस के लिए आज कुछ बातें कही गईं। में चाहंगा कि राजनैतिक पार्टियों के अपोजीशन प्रोग्राम की दृष्टि से कितने भी विरोध हों, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय संकट पर, किसी में विवाद नहीं होना चाहिये । मुझे इस बात से दुख है कि आज कुछ लोगों के द्वारा चीन के संकट को कम करने की, कम समझने की बातें कही जा रही हैं, पाकिस्तान के द्वारा बढाए हुए संकट को छोटा करने की बात कही जा रही है। आज ये संकट हैं हम पर। इस सकट काहमें सामना करना चाहिये। शस्त्रों के निर्माण की गति बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है साथ-साथ इन शस्त्रों की हम ठीक प्रकार से

संभाल भी करें। मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि यहां पर स्टोरिंग फैसिलिटीज की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मुझे एक बात सरकार के सामने लानी है कि हमारे हथियार जो हमारे देश में हैं, उनकी निगरानी, उनकी सावधानी, उनका उपयोग किस प्रकार से होता है, इसके बारे में जितनी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं बरती जा रही है। पिछले दिनों में पाकिस्तान के इस पश्चिमी बार्डर पर हजारों की संख्या में शस्त्र जब्त कर लिए गए थे, लेकिन उन शस्त्रों के बारे में बड़े भैडी डील्स हुए हैं। वे नीलाम किये गये हैं। हमारे आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० आफिसर्स उसमें इनवाल्व हैं और उसको हम अप करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उसको दबाया जा रहा है। स्टेट विजिलेंस कमीशन के चार्ज में उस चीज को छोड़ कर और उसको दवा कर ऐसे लोगों को न्याय के कठघरे में खड़े किये जाने से रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह तरीका सरक्षा के क्षेत्र में सरक्षा के हथियारों की इज्जत करने वाला तरीका नहीं है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये और सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन को इसमें बीच में आकर के और सारे हथि-यारों की पूर्ण रूप से छानवीन कर के, कोई भी बड़े से बड़ा आफिसर या मंत्री जो भी उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ हो उसको उसके सम्बन्ध में उचित दंड प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

घुसपैठ की समस्या साधारण समस्या नहीं है, विस्फोट की घटनाएं हुई हैं और हम सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी से अपने आप की बचा नहीं सकते । आज भी ऐसे लोग, जिनके बारे में इस हाउस में कैटेगोरिकली कहा गया कि हास्टिलिटीज के दिनों में जो पाकिस्तान चले गये थे या पाक अधिकृत भाग में रह गये थे उनको हिन्द्स्तान नहीं आने दिया जायेगा, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में वे आये हैं। ऐसे लोग जो लौट कर आये, उनको बसाया गया है, उनके मकान जो उस समय जब्त कर लिये गये थे वापस दिये गये हैं। और ऐसे उदाहरण मौजूद हैं कि उनको मकान दिये गये, जमीनें दी गई, बमीनें लौटा दी गई, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसकी जांच करे कि इनमें से कितने लोग बाद में माल असवाव समेत, अपनी चारपाइयां बकसे, मवेशी, आदि सब को लेकर पाकिस्तान के इलाके में कास ओवर कर गए। आखिर यह तरीका हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये किसी तरह से लाभकारी नहीं होगा। अगर सुरक्षा की यही हालत है तो यह खर्चे केवल बढ़ा देने से यह सुरक्षा संभव नहीं होगी।

Appropriation

श्री राजनारायण जी ने एक उदाहरण सामने रखने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हं कि वह काफी गंभीर मामला है पब्लिक कांडक्ट के सम्बन्ध में और उस पर विचार करना चाहिये क्योंकि अभी भी भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण मौजूद हैं और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और जितना बडा आदमी उसके साथ संबंधित रहता है उतना ही वह बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार सामने आता है। उन्होंने कोयम्बट्ट की एक फर्म के बारे में कहा। उस कोयम्बट्र की फर्म के लिये स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टैब्लिशमेंट ने जुलाई, 1962 में एक रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी कि इस फर्म ने आयात करने का एक लाइसेंस अनुचित तरीके से लिया है। जुलाई, 1962 में उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट कर दी, लेकिन उसके बाद अक्तूबर, 1962 में उसी फर्म को 16 लाख रुपये का लाइसेंस और दिया गया। में यह जानना चाहंगा कि जिस फर्म के खिलाफ एक स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन लगा दिया गया या जुलाई 1962 में, उसी फर्म को, कौन से कारण थे, कौन से वजुहात थे कि फिर से अन्तुबर, 1962 में ही 16 लाख रू० का और लाइसेंस दिया गया । यह आरोप है कि इस फर्म को लाखों रुपये के आयात के लाइसेंस दिये गये लेकिन फर्म के पास न तो इंडस्टियल ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस था और न इन्कम टैक्स वेरिफिकेशन सार्टिफिकेट था । इन सब के अभावों में ये क्यों नये लाइसेंस उसको जारी किये गये। फर्म ने नाम बदल लिया है। किन्तु उसे इंडस्ट्रीज और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने क्यों ऐप्रवल दिया है ? इसको करने के लिये और क्या इंडस्टीज डेक्लपमेंट एक्ट, 1951 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये लाइसेंस में ही संशोधन कर दिया गया है ? अगर यह नहीं किया गया, तो इस फर्म के साथ यह पक्षपात क्यों किया गया, इस बात को देखने की आव- भयकता है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must please wind up now. The Chair has shown discretion and given so much time for this Bill, but this wiH be endless at this rate.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : माननीया, बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है । मैंने समय नहीं लिया है, अन्य सदस्यों ने लिया है ।

उपसभापति : अन्य सदस्य न समझते हों, तो भी आप को समझना चाहिये कि क्या करना है ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह मंडारी: दूसरों के कॉस्ट पर हमारे साथ ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

यहां पर डियरनेस अलाउंस के बारे में भी मांग की गई है। में केवल यह उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जहां सब प्रकार के एडेड स्कूल्स और गवर्नमेंट स्कूल्स के शिक्षकों की तनस्वाहें समान कर दी गई हैं वहां एडेड स्कूल्स के लाइब्रेरियन्स का सवाल अभी तक अटका हुआ है। पिछले तीन साल से यह अन्तर पैदा हुआ है। सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई और सरकार ने आश्वासन भी दिया है कि वह इस मामले को टेक अप करेगी। लेकिन तीन साल का काफी लम्बा अर्सा बीत गया है और अब इस मामले को जल्दी से निपटा कर, उनके एमालूमेंट्स में जो अन्तर है उस अन्तर को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करना चाहिये।

दिल्ली में हाउसिंग प्राब्लम की एक समस्या है। में मानता हूं कि कई ऐसी बस्तियां दिल्ली में बढ़ गई हैं जिनको आफिशियली रिकग-नाइज नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन यह बस्तियां क्या एक दिन में बनी हैं? यह बस्तियां बढ़ रही हैं पिछले सात सालों से। सात साल हो गये इन बस्तियों को डेवलप होते होते। आज करीब-करीब पांच लाख लोग इन बस्तियों में रहते हैं और 90 करोड़ रु॰ Appropriation

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की लगभग जायदाद इन बस्तियों में बन गई है। आज हम एकाएक चेतें, उनको इर्रेगुलर बस्तियों कह कर समाप्त करने का हम एकाएक प्रयत्न करें, यह किसी भी प्रकार से जस्टीफियेबिल नहीं है । हमारी स्वयं की असावधानी के कारण, समय पर कोई नीति निर्धारित न करन के कारण और यहां बढ़ने वाली आबादी को समय रहते न रोक कर हमने इस चीज को ऐसी दिशा देने की इजाजत दी है। आज केवल इर्रे-गुलेरिटी के आधार पर हम न्याय को लागु करवाने की हिम्मत के अधिकारी नहीं रहे। इन चीजों के बारे में हमें गम्भीरता से बदली हुई परिस्थिति में विचार करना चाहिए। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो यह बहत बड़ा अन्याय लोगों के ऊपर होगा।

इस बिल में . . .

उपसमापति : अब आपको समाप्त करना चाहिए । आपने 51 मिनट लिए हैं।

भी राजनारायण: इनको कुछ और दे दीजिए।

उपसमापति: 15 मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं ।

भी सुन्दर सिंह मंडारी : 15 मिनट तो साधारणतः दिए जाते हैं, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने तो 40 मिनट ले लिए।

# उपसमापति : वे नहीं समझते, आप

One hour we have given for this. You have taken more than your time. You can speak till 5 O'clock if you want.

## श्री सुन्दर सिंह मंडारी । अगर इजा-जत नहीं है तो मैं समाप्त करता हं।

Tra DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abdul Ghani. Just ten minutes.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب): میں دس منٹ میں هي آپني بات کهدوں گا ـ ميذم ا پروپريش بل (Appropriation Bill) کے بارے میں همیشه هاؤس میں میں نر یہ ہوزیشن (Position) لی ہے کہ سرکار جو مانگر اس کو دے دو ۔ اس پر تو مجھے کہنا نہیں ۔ میرا کہنا یہ ہے آپ کے ذریعہ اپنی بہن پرائم منسٹر سے کہ جس منسٹر پر یہاں۔ ہاؤس میں اور لوک سبھا میں کھلم کھلا ہی ۔ اے۔ سی۔ (.P.A.C) کی رپورٹ کو بے کر اليكيشن (Allegation) لكائر كثر هين ـ جن کے بارے میں یہ بات آ گئی کہ ہے، سے بے کر۔۔۔چندر شیکھر جی تو م، سے چاہتے تھر۔۔آج تک اسی جند پیارے لال کو کس طرح سے لائسنس (License) دیے گئے۔ ان کو کیسے بلیک لسٹ کیا گیا اور کیسر هٹایا گیا ایک بار نہیں دو بار۔ اس پر اندرا جی نر کہا ۔ ہم ایک کمیشن (Commission) بٹھاتر ھیں ۔ میں نر اس ھاؤس میں ھمیشه ذمه داری سے یہ عرض کرنر کی *کوشش کی* اور پھر عرض كرتا هول جب اپوزيشن (Opposition) اور ہی۔ اے۔ سی۔ (P.A.C.) مل کر مانتر هیں که سردار سور*ن سنگھ* نے اور مسٹر سبرا منیم نے اپنی پاور (Power) کا س بوز (Misuse) کیا ہے جو سب سے بڑا کرپشن (Corruption) ہے اور ابسی صورت میں جب کہ

(No. 3) Bill, 1966

Appropriation

کی اور اس سرکار کی شان کو بڑھائیر مرگز نه بهیجیں ـ کیو*ں که* ان کا کنا کئے کمیشن کے سامنر آنر والا ہے اور اس کناکٹ کے سلسلہ میں۔ كيرون انكوائري مين شايد معمولي باتیں آئیں۔۔۔بڑی بڑی باتیں آنے والی هيں ۔ وہ تو سردار تھا جائ تھا سمجھ نہیں پایا ـ یہاں تو کروڑوں پی گئر میں حساب نہیں لگا سکتا ۔ دیش کا نقصان ہے۔ دیش کا گیا ہے میرا نہیں گیا۔ ایک تو مجھے یہ عرض کنا تما ہ

دوسرا به عرض کرنا ہے که اس وقت جتنا روبيه لينا جاهين لين ليكن یه فوڈ (Food) کی سمسیا حل هونی چاهئے ۔ به آثر دن ودیش پر بهروسه كرنا جاهے وہ امريكه هو جاہے کناڈا ہو۔ جاہے آسٹریلیا ہو چاہے رشیا ھو کب تک چلر گا۔ میں آپ کے ذریعہ اپنی سرکار سے ایک هی بات کمنا جاهتا هوں . . . پرسنٹ سے زیادہ وہ کسان هیں جن کی زمین ہانچ ایکڑ سے کم یا پانچ ایکڑ تک ھے ۔ ان کے پاس ایسے سادھن نہیں هوتے جس سے هماری فوڈ پرابلم سالو (Food Problem Solve) هو يا گرو مور فولا (Grow more food) هو۔ ان کے سادھن ایسے نہیں ھیں جن سے ایسا وہ کر سکیں ۔ میں آپ

ان کا کیس مسٹر سرکار ساتھی چیف رکھنے کے لئے سردار سورن سنگھ کو جسٹس اور دو اور سجنوں کے سامنے پیش هو رها ہے تو ان کو کامن ويلته كانفرنس (Common Wealth Conference) میں بھی بھیجا جا رھا ہے۔ میں مانتا ہوں اندرا جی نمیں جا سکتیں مجبور ہونگی ۔ مگر ان کو لیڈر بنا کر بھیجنا نه اندرا جی کی اپنی شان مے نه ان کی سرکار کی شان ہے نه ان کی پارٹی کی شان ہے۔ اور نه یه دونون هاؤسیز (Houses) کی شان ہے کہ ایسر آدمی کو بھیجا جائے جس کا کنڈکٹ (Conduct) جس کے کارنامے جس کے احکامات اتنے بڑے هائی پاور کمیشن (High Power (Commission) کے سامنے آنے والے ھیں۔ اگر اندرا جی کے پاس کوئی بوژها بزرگ ممبر وزیر نه رها هو جس کو سردار بنا کر بھیجتیں تو وہ کسی نوجوان کو بھیج سکتی تھیں۔ اگر کسی جوان کو بھیجنا تھا تو۔ دنیش سنگھ کو بھیجا ہوتا اور بوڑھا ہی اگر بھیجئے کا مقصد تھا تو اپنی پارٹی میں بڑے بڑے نیتا موجود ہیں يه چين لال هيں۔ جي رام داس دولت رام ـ سپرو صاحب هين ـ ان کو نه بهیجا هوتا تو آچاریه جر ـ بیـ کرپلانی کو بھیجا ہوتا ۔ ملک کی شوبها برهتی . مجهر یه عرض کرنا ھے آپ کے ذریعہ که فارن افیرس (Foreign Affairs) کے اثر ع ذریعه اس سرکار سے کہنا ، جو کرنا ہے کریں لیکن اپنے دیشن

کیا سرکار یه بتانے کی پوزیشن میں" [ شری عبدالغنی ] ہے که لدهیانه میں پیداوار بڑھ سکتی چاھتا ھوں که پانچ برس کے لئے ہے تو دیش میں پیداوار کیوں نہیں بڑھ سکتی ? اگر نہیں بڑھتی تو اس کا ذمه داری کس پر ھے ۔ ایا

> ایک بات اور جو عرض کرنا جاهتا عوں وہ لائسنس پرمٹ کے بارے میں ہے ۔ مجھر اس وقت زیادہ کچھ نہیں کہنا کانی کہا جا چکا ہے آپ کے ذریعه کینا جاهتا هول که خدا کے لئر ایک بات کا یه انتظام کریں۔ ہے شک جتنے پرمٹ دینا چاهیں دیں نئے لائسنس دینا جاهیں دیں۔ کوٹا ملرر کرنا چاھیں کرتے رھیں۔ جن کو انہوں نے ایک لاکھ روپیئے سے زیادہ کے کوٹے دیے میں ان کی دیکھ بھال کر دیں کہ جو را میٹیریل (Raw Material) آیا تها وه ان کی فیکٹریوں میں کام آیا که نہیں ۔ اس کا ایک هی علاج میں نے بتایا تها که ان کا جو بجلی کا کنزمیشن ہے یاور کا اس کے بل دیکھ لیں۔ اگر ان کے بل ایسے نہیں که را میٹیریل جو آيا وه خرچ هو سکے-سين نهين کہتا که کتابوں کو دیکھیں ۔ جا کر ان کے بڑے بڑے انتظامات کو دیکھیں۔ اگر یه ثابت هو جائے تو (Time bell rings) - اپنی پالیسی بدلیں آپ نے گھنٹی بجا دی ہے مجھے خود المساس هے۔

> ایک بات میں راج نرائن جی سے ہرے ادب سے کہنا جامتا موں - شاید

کسان کی ذمه داری چاهے وہ پلاونگ کے لئے ہو چاہے سوئنگ کی ہو چاہے اریگیشن (Irrigation) کی مو چاہے ٹریکٹر کی ہو۔ یہ سب ذمہ داری گورنمنٹ ہے۔ تو جتنی پچھلے پانچ سال کی پیداوار ہے اس کے مقابلہ جتنا ان كا حصه هوتا تها ميں يتين سے کہتا ھوں اس سے دوگنا دے سکتی ہے۔ اس کو سارے سلک میں نه لینا چاهیں تو تهوڑا علاقه میں لیں ۔ میں حیران ھوں ۔ میں نے پہلے بھی کہا تھا کہ جب امریکه والوں نے پیکیج پروگرام کے لئے جالندھر میں روپید دیا تو وھاں جو وهيٺ تھي اس کي ۾ پرسنٺ پیداوار بڑھ گئی ۔ گراونڈ نٹ کی ہے۔ پرسنٹ بڑھ گئی ۔ میز کی ہم پرسنٹ بڑھ گئی ۔ یه سارا دو سال میں هوا ۔ تو میں نمیں سمجھتا کہ کیوں دہش کو نوڈ پرابلم کو حل نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ آئے دن همارے بڑے بڑے پلان بنتے ہیں اور میڈم-جتنی بھی قیمتیں چڑھتی یا اترتی ھیں وہ کھانے پینے کی چیزوں پر هی منعصر کرتی هیں ۔ گندم کا دام بڑھے گا تو سب چیزوں کے دام بڑھینگر ۔ اس کی قیمت نیچے آئے گی تو سب چیزوں کی قیمت نیچے آئے کی ۔

ایگریکلچر کے لئے جتنا چاہے لیں لیکن اس کے حل کے لئے بھی سوچیں ۔

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

جهگڑا نہیں ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی : میدم-میرا صرف
یمی کمهنا هے که هم نے تو کمها که
هم سمبر شپ چهوڑنے کے لئے تیار
هیں لیکن ایک بات یه بهی میدم
هونی چاهئے که جب یه ثابت هو
جاتا هے اور یه نکال دیئے جاتے هیں

چلر گئے اگر ھیں تو سن لیں۔ اس وقت دیش کے سامنر بڑا کمھبیر مسئله عے اور وہ مسئله تین منسٹر صاحبان کا جن کا ہی۔ اے - سی- (P.A.C.) کی پچاسوں رپورٹ میں خاص طور پر ذکر آیا ہے که انہوں نے اپنی پاور کو ابیوز (Abuse of Power) کیا ہے۔ ہم آئے دن برستے رهیں تو ٹھیک نہیں مجھے خوشی ہے کہ اپوزیشن کے جتنے نيتا تهر ڏهيا بهائي جي باجپئي جي سب مل کر میمورندم دیتے رہے که په الزام ہے کھلا آپ کے خلاف۔ همیں خوشی ہے که هر بار کامیاب ھوٹر ھیں ۔ میں عرض کروں کا واج نرائن جي سے که يه گمبهير مسئله دیش کے سامنے ہے۔ جو سرکار کے تحت كميشن بنا هے اس ميں بي - اے د سی ۔ کا بھی امتحان ہے اور اپوزیشن کا بھی امتحان ہے۔

Appropriation

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ارجن اروڑا صاحب کا بھی امتحان 
ع که آیا وہ سچ ثابت کرتے ھیں 
یا نہیں کرتے ھیں لیکن ایسے موقعہ 
پر پرایم منسٹر صاحبہ پر یا کسی اور 
پر کوئی بات کہیں ۔ اگر 
وہ اس کی کوشش کریں کہ نہ کوئی 
ہات گہیں تو شاید یہ ملک کے هت 
میں ھوگا ۔ مجھے ڈاھیا بھائی سے اگر 
پڑا پیار ہے تو وہ اس لئے نہیں کہ وہ 
صرف ولبھ بھائی پٹیل کے لڑکے ھیں 
ہلکہ پیار اس لئے ہے کہ وہ سوچ کر

[ شرى عبدالغني ]

تو جو کروڑوں روپید بنایا هوا هوتا ہے چاہے وہ بیجو پٹناٹک ھوں چاہے بیرین مترا ہوں چاہے ٹی ۔ ٹی ۔ کرشنماچاری هون تو ان کا روپیه کیوں ضبط نہیں کرتے یه بات میری سمجه میں نمیں آتی ۔ یه روپیه ره جاتا ھے وہ یہ مان لیتر میں که انہوں نے ہاور کا ابیوز (Abuse of Power) كيا اس كا غلط استعمال کیا تو وہ روپیہ ان سے لینا چاہئر ۔ جو باقی اپروپریشن بل ہے اس پر مجھر کوئی جھکڑا نہیں ہے۔ میں همیشه کهتا رها هون که یه جو مانگیں انہیں دے دو کیوں کہ انہیں کام چلانا ہے۔ بس اتنا ھی کہوں گا ۔

Appropriation

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will

†श्री भ्रम्बल गनी (पंजाव): मैं दस मिनट में ही अपनी बात कहंगा। मेडम, अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल (Appropriation Bill) के बारे में हमेशा हाउस में मैं ने यह पोजिशन (Position) ली है कि सरकार जो मांगे उसको देदो। इस पर तो मझे कहना नहीं। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप के जरिए अपनी बहुन प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कि मिनिस्टर पर यहां हाउस में और लोक सभा में खुल्लम खुल्ला पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट को ले कर एलिगेशन (Allegation) लगाए गये हैं जिन के बारे में यह बात आ गई कि 57 से ले कर-चन्द्र शेखर जी तो 52 से चाहते थे-आज तक अमी चंद प्यारे लाल को किस तरह से लाइसेंस दिए गये, उनको कैसे ब्लैक लिस्ट किया गया

और कैसे हटाया गया एक बार नहीं दो बार, इस पर इंदिरा जी ने कहा हम एक कमिशन बिठाते हैं। मैं ने इस हाउस में हमेशा जिम्मेदारी से यह अर्ज करने की कोशिश की और फिर अर्ज करता हूं जब अपोजिशन और पी० ए० सी० मिल कर मानते हैं कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने और मिस्टर सब्रह्मण्यम ने अपनी पावर (Power) का मिसयुज (Misuse) किया है जो सब से बड़ा करप्शन है और ऐसी सरत में जबकि उनका केस मिस्टर सरकार साबिक चीफ जस्टिस और दो और सज्जनों के सामने पेश हो रहा है तो उनको कामन वेल्थ कांफ्रेस (Common Wealth Conference) में भेजा जा रहा है। मैं मानता हं इंदिरा जी नहीं जा सकतीं, मजबूर होंगी। मगर उनको लीडर बना कर भेजना न इंदिरा जी की अपनी शान है न उनकी सरकार की शान है न उनकी पार्टी की शान है और न यह दोनों हाउसेज की णान है कि ऐसे आदमी को भेजा जाय जिस का कंडक्ट, जिस के कारनामें जिसके एहकामात इतने बडे हाई पावर कमीशन (High Power Commission) के सामने आने वाले हैं। अगर इंदिरा जी वे पास कोई बुढ़ा बुजुर्ग मेम्बर बजीर न रहा हो जिसको लीडर बना कर भेजतीं तो वह किसी नौजवान को भेज सकती थीं। अगर किसी नौजवान को भेजना था तो दिनेश सिंह को भेजा होता और बढ़ा ही अगर भेजने का मकसद या तो अपनी पार्टी में बड़े-बड़े नेता मौजूद हैं। चमन लाल हैं, जैरामदास दीलतराम हैं सम् साहब है। उनको न भेजा होता तो आचार्य कृपलानी को भेजा होता । मल्क की शोभा बढती । मुझे यह अर्ज करना है आप के जरिए कि फारेन अफेयर्स (Foreign Affairs) के लिए जो करना है करें लेकिन अपने देश की और इस सरकार की मान को बढ़ाए रखने के लिए सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को हरगिज न भेजें। क्योंकि उनका कंडकट कमिशन के सामने आने वाला है और इस कंडक्ट के सिक्धिले में करों इन्ब्वारी में शायद मामली बातें

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आएं—बड़ी-बड़ी बातें आने वाली हैं। वह तो सरदार था, जाट था, समझ नहीं पाया। यहाँ तो करोड़ों पी गये, मैं हिसाब नहीं लगा सकता। देश का नुकसान है, देश का गया है, मेरा नहीं गया। एक तो मुझे यह अर्ज करना

दूसरा यह अर्ज करना है कि इस वक्त जितना रुपया लेना चाहें लें लेकिन यह फूड की समस्या हल होनी चाहिए। यह आए दिन विदेश पर भरोसा करना चाहे वह अमेरिका हो, चाहे कनाडा हो, चाहे आस्ट्रेलिया हो चाहेरशिया हो कब तक चलेगा? मैं आपके जरिए अपनी सरकार से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा वह किसान हैं जिन की जमीन पांच एकड़ से कम या पांच एकड़ तक है। उनके पास ऐसे साधन नहीं होते जिस से हमारी फूड प्रोब्लम साल्य (Solve) हो या ग्रो मोर फूड हो। उनके साधन ऐसे नहीं है जिन से ऐसा वे कर सकें। में आपके जरिए इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि पांच बरस के लिए किसान की जिम्मे-दारी बाहे वह प्लोइंग के लिए हो चाहे सोइंग की हो चाहे इरिगेशन की हो चाहे ट्रेक्टर की हो, सब जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट ले। तो जितनी पहले पांच साल की पैदावार है उसके मुकाबले में जितना उनका हिस्सा होता था मैं यकीन से कहता हूं उससे दुगना दे सकती है। उसको सारे मुल्क में न लेना चाहिए तो योड़ा इलाका में ले। मैं हैरान हं। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि जब अमेरिका वालों ने पैकेज प्रोग्राम के लिए जालंधर में रपया दिया तो वहां जो व्हीट थी उसकी 65 परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ गई। ग्राउंट नट की 105 परसेंट बढ़ गई। मेज की 45 परसेंट बढ़ गई। यह सारादो साल में हुआ। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों देश की फूड प्रोब्लम को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। आए दिन हमारे बड़े-बड़े प्लान बनते हैं और मैडम, जितनी भी कीमतें चढ़ती या उतरती हैं वह खाने पीने की चीजों पर ही मुनेहसर करती हैं। गंदुम का दाम बढ़ेगा तो सब चीजों के दाम बढेंगे। इसकी कीमत नीचे आएगी तो सब चीजों की कीमत नीचे आएगी। एग्रीकलचर के लिए जितना चाहें लें लेकिन इसके हल के लिए भी सोचें। क्या सरकार यह बताने की पोजिशन में है कि लुधियाना में पैदावार बढ़ सकती है तो देश में पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ सकती? अगर नहीं बढ़ती तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है?

एक बात और जो अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह लाइसेंस परमिट के बारे में है। मुझे इस वक्त ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना, काफी कहा जा चुका है। आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हं कि खुदा के लिए एक बात का यह इन्तेजाम करें—बेशक जितने परिमट देना चाहें दें नये लाइसेंस देना चाहें दें। कोटा मुकरैर है करना चाहें करते रहें--जिनको उन्होंने एक लाख रूपये से ज्यादा के कोटे देने हैं उनको देख भाल कर दें कि जो रा-मेटिरियल आया या वह उनकी फेक्टरियों में काम आया कि नहीं। उस का एक ही इलाज मैं ने बताया था कि उनका जो बिजली का कंजम्पशन है पावर का उसके बिल देख सें, अगर उनके बिल ऐसे नहीं कि रा-मेटिरियल जो आया वह खर्च हो सके- मैं नहीं कहता कि किताबों को देखें जा कर उनके बड़े-बड़े इन्तेजामात को देखें ---अगर यह साबित हो जाए तो अपनी पालसी बदलें। (Time bell rings) आप ने घंटी बजा दी है मुझे खुद एहसास है।

एक बात मैं राजनारायण जी से बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं। शायद चले गये अगर हैं तो सुन लें। इस वक्त देश के सामने बड़ा गम्भीर मसला है और वह मसला है तीन मिनिस्टर साहबान का जिन का पी० ए० सी० की पचासवीं रिपोर्ट में खास तीर पर जिकर आया है कि उन्होंने अपनी पावर को एब्यूज (Abuse) किया है ; हम आए दिन बरसते रहें तो ठीक नहीं । मुझे खुशी है कि अपोजिशन के जितने नेता थे, ढाह्याभाई जी, वाजपेयी जी सब मिल कर मेमोरेंडम देते रहे कि यह इलखाम है साला आप के

[श्री अब्दल ग़नी]

Appropriation

खिलाफ। हमें खुशी है कि हर बार हम कामवाब हए हैं। मैं अर्ज करूंगा राजनारायण जी से कि यह गम्भीर मसला देश के सामने है। जो सरकार के तहत कमिशन बना है उसमें पी० ए० सी० का भी इम्तेहान है और वपोजिशन का भी इम्तेहान है। अर्जुन अरोड़ा साहब का इम्तेहान है कि आया वह सच साबित करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं लेकिन एंसे मौके पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब पर या किसी बीर पर कोई बात कहें। अगर वह इस की कोशिश करें कि न कोई बात कहें तो शायद यह मुल्क के हित में होगा। मुझे डाह्या भाई से अगर बड़ा प्यार है तो वह इसलिए नहीं कि वह सिर्फ वल्लभमाई पटेल के लड़के हैं बल्कि प्यार इस लिए है कि वह सोच कर समझ कर मेमोरेंडम तैयार करते हैं, इसे देते हैं और फिर उसका जवाब लेते है और जवाब लेने के बाद यहां हाउस में आते हैं। तो मैं राज नारायण जी से यह सिर्फ दरख्वास्त करना चाहता है कि देश की इज्जत के लिए वह यह स्याल करें कि इस वक्त जबकि प्राइम मिनि-स्टर अभी बेचारी बनी हैं उनको कुछ मौका दें कि वह देश की कुछ खिदमत कर सकें और मैं उनसे अर्ज करता हूं और उनके माथियों से अर्ज करता हूं कि वह गुस्से में न आवें और गुस्से में आकर कोई ऐसी बात कहने की कोशिश न करें। अगर कोई गलती हुई है, वह तो इन तीनों से हुई है वे हैं ; सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, सुबद्धाः वम साहब और मन्भाई शाह साहब. अगर वह कहें कि हम ने गलती की है देश, हमें माफ कर देतो आप माफ कर दें, प्राइम मिनिस्टर माफ कर दें, हाउस माफ कर दे, मझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wied up.

भी प्रबद्धल गुनी: मेडम मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है कि हमने तो कहा कि हम मेम्बरिशप छोड़ने को तैयार हैं लेकिन एक बात यह भी मेडम, होनी चाहिए कि जब यह सावित हो जाता है और यह निकाल दिए जाते हैं तो जो करोड़ों रुपया बनाया हुआ होता है, बाहे बह बीज पटनायक हों, चाहे बीरेन मिला हों चाहे टी॰ टी॰ कुल्णमाचारी हों तो फिर उनका रुपया क्यों जबत नहीं करते यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यह रुपया रह जाता है वह ये मान लेते हैं कि उन्होंने पावर का अन्यूज किया, उसका गलत इस्तेमाल किया तो वह स्पया उनसे लेना चाहिए। जो बाकी अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल है उस पर मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मैं हमेगा कहता रहा हूं कि यह जो मार्गे उन्हें दे दो क्यों कि उन्हें काम चलाना है। बस इतना ही बहुंगा।

{No. 3) Biit, 1966

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That mil do.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER m TUB MI NISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Madam Deputy Chairman, I had come to this House with a non-contro versial Bill and I never thought that ono or two Members of this House of elders would take the opportunity of making this Bill so explosive. I will particularly refer to some of the points made by Rajnarainji. You were not here, Madam .....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. but 1 have IMened to everything.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: What he said here has not only hurt us, it has made us feel angry also. And you know and the nation knows-our Prime Minister is a symbol of Indian nationalism, she represents our nation, she is our chosen leader. By talking something irresponsible and baseless, he has done a great disservice, not only to his party and to the House, but to the nation and to the cause of democracy also. I will use mild language and say that I condemn such kinds of utterances and I would say, on the basis of the information that I have with me at the moment, that all the allegations made by him are baseless and wild and Rajnairainji should not have chosen to speak like this.

Then I would like to come to some of the points made by some hon. Members on Monday and today also. Firstly, I wiH take up the points of Shri Anandan who spoke about the Dearness Allowance Commission. He thought that it would hare been better if dearness allowance is merged

with the basic salary. He is not here. But for the information of the House, I would like to say that this question has been examined some time in the past also, and we have come to the conclusion that it might not be in the interests of the workers themselves to take such a step. I will firstly say that if dearness allowance is treated as pay, Government will have to pay more by way of (a) increase in pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity on retirement; (b) increase in Government's contribution in respect of persons serving in Contributory Provident Fund terms and (c) increase in travelling allowance, overtime allowance and other allowances which are based on pay.

On the other hand, Government servants who are provided with Government accommodation will have to pay rent at increased rates as the portion of dearness allowance that is treated as pay will be reckoned towards emoluments for the purpose of house rent

Further for considering the portion of the dearness allowance that should be treated as pay, it would be necessary to determine the level below which the index is not likely to fall in the foreseeable future.

I might mention that the pros and cons were discussed at a meeting of the Secretaries of Finance, Home, Labour and Railways some time back. It was felt that it was difficult to judge with any degree of certainty at what level the prices would eventually stabilise. Until an expert study was made to assess such level, consideration of this would have to be held over. I am not closing the issue at the moment. But I would say that the suggestion of Shri Anandan is not as simple as he tried to make it out

Then he referred to the Dearness Allowance Commission. I spoke about it the other day also. It has been set up and Us terms of reference have been announced and it is going to look into the various points mentioned by the hon. Member and other organisations of the hon. Member. There is no doubt about the fact that the plight of the employees is bad, not only of the Central Government employees but also of the State Government employees, as a result of the rise in the prices and this has affected most of the people, people belonging to the fixed income group. I do

not dispute it, nobody can dispute the point But the question is what strains we can take at this moment, how far our nation would be able to carry the burden in the present situation of our national economy. That is the point.

So far as our intention is concerned, as you know, our Government is pledged to the establishment of a socialist society and, as a rule, a socialist society looks to the interests of the under-dog first and these employees belong to that category and we have every sympathy for them. But the question is of time and we feel, especially after the devaluation when the question of the economy comes first, that it might not be feasible to increase any kind of emoluments or take any additional financial responsibility at the moment.

Then Shri Das from Orissa referred to the working of the public sector projects rather in a condemning fashion which, to my mind, is based more on subjective considerations than on any objective approach. Particularly he spoke about the Durgapur Steel Plant. We will pass those points on to the Ministry concerned.

Then, before I come to the main speech of Shri Mariswamy of the Swatantra Party, I would like to say something about what Shri Sri Rama Reddy said about the implementation of the Plan. He spoke of people's co-operation, etc. We do need people's co-operation in a democratic setup; no Plan can succeed without the people's co-operation. We do not have a regimented economy. We need people's co-operation and for that organisational support and all-party support are needed and we welcome that kind of co-operation.

Shri Parthasarathy spoke about the Salem Steel Plant. The former Steal Minister is here. He had every sympathy for it; I am personally for it and I would be the happiest person if any decision is taken to have a steel plant at Salem. Then, he spoke about more emoluments to the Judges. Perhaps a Bill is coming before the House on the subject and the House will have an opportunity to discuss that point.

Then, Shri Niren Ghosh, spoke about having seme kind of understanding with China. I can only say that the policy of bis party is well known to us and the

Government i\* aware of the suggestion made by Shri Niren Ghoih. The External Affairs Ministry and the Prime Minister would be the proper person to look to the suggestion made by

Appropriation

Then the question of economy was raised by Shri Mariswamy who made a really powerful speech on Monday. Some of the points that he made were—why have devaluation? Why have Plans at all? The three Plans have not brought any good to the society, the food situation is bad. At the same time he said that the setting up of cooperatives and Super Bazars is not the remedy to the malady. He thought that something else had to be done, that there must be increased participation of the private sector in food and that would solve the food problem. The State comes into food so far as the trading part alone is concerned. So far as cultivation is concerned, almost IOO per cent of the Indian agriculturists are in the private sector. Where is the public sector in agriculture? Then he talked about the law and order situation and he said that it is too bad in the country. He also said that the country's condition was better during the British regime. Perhaps he forgot what happened during the Bengal famine when more than 30 lakhs of people died and no voice was raised and I do not think today there has been any starvation death but still he feels that those days were better than the present day.

### **श्री राजनारायण** : उनको पता न**हीं** है माननीया, अंग्रेज आज यहां से खारम हो गये ।

SHW L. N. MISHRA: Then he asked: "Why are we living beyond our means?' He said that there is need for economy. That last suggestion I welcome. I say that it is a nice suggestion that there is need for economy. Whether we are seized of it or not, 1 would like to explain.

The question of effecting all possible economies in civil expenditure has been receiving active consideration of Government in the context of various decisions and developments taken after the preparation of the Budget estimates for the current financial year. That is even before the devaluation. It has been decided to effect

cuts to the following extent in the Budget for 1966-67 :-

- (i) 3 per cent, under revenue expenditure of an administrative nature
- (ii) 5 per cent, under capital expenditure: and
- (iii) 15 per cent, in civil works.

I might say as a person having something to do with expenditure that I would be happy if we can achieve even this target especially in the situation in which we are placed. A Committee of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary and including the Secretary to the Prime Minister, Secretary (Planning) and Secretary (Expenditure) has been set up to make a quick review of the Budgets of individual Ministries with a view to effecting substantial economies in addition to the percentage reductions mentioned above by postponing or slowing down all less essential activities without affecting seriously development programmes. Efforts are being made to complete this review before the end of August 1966. In addition, a number of minor measures of economy have aho been decided in order to strengthen the climate for economy, such as reimbursement of only economy class fares for air travel ex-India, reduction in the rates of incidentals for air and rail travel, reduction of expenditure on staff cars, confe^^ ences and on deputations abroad. It has also been decided that there should be no change in the existing structure of salaries for a year or two.

The administrative Ministries have also been asked to conduct similar reviews of their activities with a view to effecting larger economies in their budgeted expenditure.

Then I would come to the real point that Mr. Mariswamy made that day. He talked about devaluation. Devaluation we have discussed for 4 or 5 days in this House and the Finance Minister has given his reply and I do not think I can add anything to what the Finance Minister haa said.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: On a point of clarification. The hon. Deputy Minister said that I am opposed totally to planning. I would make it clear to him and ask hint

to read my speech once Again. I had said

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He will do it later.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I had said that we can have planning, a smaller one, without resorting to further taxation and borrow: rigs.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is why I said that you are opposed to our strategy of the plan. I saw that you were sitting here. Mr. Mariswamy, I know your philosophy and the philosophy of your party. I understand for what you stand.

Then he said that there should be no planning. I feel that to talk whether there should be planning or not is merely an academic thing, an unrealistic thing than anything else. This can be debated in some colleges or in debating societies, or in the school debating societies but not in a House of Elders whether we should have planning or not. Planning has come to stay and Mr. Mariswamy has to put up with it and reconcile to it. We have chosen this line and we are determined to work on this" line. We cannot back out and we shall go ahead on this line and with the strategy that we have adopted. We will have more of public sector and less of private sector. Mr. Mariswamy appreciate that.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Would you go ahead with it even if you are convinced that it is a wrong step?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, I am not convinced. The moment we are convinced we will reconsider it. We are not yet convin ced.

### (Interruptions.)

SJAJ LOKANATH MISRA: He says that we have to put up with whatever it is. Is lie convinced that it is wrong?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is not wrong. The people of this country have put us in power. We are running the Government of this country. They have voted for this philosophy and policy and the people of this country stand for this philosophy and policy.

Then Mr. Mariswamy spoke about the law and order situation. It would have been better if somebody on behalf of the Home Ministry were present I have been asked to say something and I think I should say something on behalf of the Home Ministry so that their case would not go by default. I will only say that I do not think it is so bad as stated by the hon. Members in the House. It is a fact that there have been demonstrations in some parts of the country but if we look to the origin of it we will find two things at the root of the problem, namely, the people in the Opposition have tried to take advantage of the difficulties and strain created as a result of the country's difficult economic situation. The Government have tried to meet the situation effectively in all the States. It is wrong to say that the Government have failed in this regard. I am constrained to say that till the general election is over our friends in the Opposition would try to make the law and order situation difficult. We are conscious of this fact. In a pre-election year, all the parties in the Opposition would try to discredit the Government. I do not dispute the point that they have favourable wind to accentuate the situation. As I had said the major causes are the food problem and the rising prices. I would repeat here that when we talk of the law and order situation we must not ignore one fact that th\* basic reason to-day for the present discontent is more political than anything else. This aspect of the problem cannot be solved unless all sides of the House co-operate with the Government. We believe in a stable Government, a stable country and if we want it, then all sides of the House must co-operate in this period of crisis arising out of the difficult economic situation.

شری عبدالغنی : کانگریس والے کر رہے ہیں ۔ کانگریس کے منسٹر اور کانگریس کے منسٹر اور کانگریس کے منسٹر اور الحال ال

वह भी करते हैं, कर रहे हैं। वे भी इसी देश के रहने वाले हैं।

f Shri L. N. MISHRA: ion.

[Shri L. N. Mishra.] So far as the Government's part is concerned, they have done their part to meet the challenge of the time and are determined to do so in the future also

Appropriation

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): The difficulty in giving our co-operation is that you are co-operating too much with Aminchand Pvarelal.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not. Perhaps you have taken some brief on behalf of some other people.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let the Minister finish.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Let him make sure that he does not go in my name this time.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You are Loka-nath Misra and I am Lalit Narayan. You must know

They referred to the railway accidents. This question was discussed in the Lok Sabha and Mr. Patil had replied. I do not know whether this House has discussed it or will get an opportunity to discuss it.

Then there was an attack on our economic policy and I will say a few words about it and then I would have done. Mr. Mariswamy as a true representative of the Swatantra Party has again attacked our economic policy and picked up the three Five Year Plans as his main target. Planning has been accepted as a national policy as I stated and there is no escape from it so long as we are in power in this country. He said that the three Plans have achieved nothing. I need not go into the detail about the achievements of the Plans. I bad already spoken about the achievements of the Plans when I was speaking on this issue on devaluation. I had spoken at great length on this matter. The Plan has two or three points and he must accept them. I am asking him whether the Plan has not put our stagnant economy stirring and moving. I ask: 'Is it not because of the Plan that a traditional society is getting modern and mobile T We are pledged to have a planned way of economic development and we have been following our chosen line with determination and courage. Our Government—the Congress Government shall not leave that wise line; no matter, what difficulty we

undergo, no matter what rough weather we face. We shall not go the Swatantra way. We believe in having a socialist society and we shall do our best to establish that society. The hon. Member might appreciate that socialism implies radical change in the prevalent patterns of thought and behaviour and planning alone can lead the country to that. To us socialism is not only a national goal but also a functional force. In the measure in which our economy's functional role is enlarged and strengthened, we shall come nearer to that goal—the goal of socialism. To us socfal-is'm is not a dogma, as Mr. Lokanath Misra says. It is not a policy only, but 1 might say that it is a faith to us. Therefore, any talk against planning is not going to help us.

With these words, Madam, I have done, I will again say that we stand by our economic policy and we will try to stand by it in future

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question

"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 wert added to the Bill.

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

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned." The

question was proposed.

چيرمين-ڏيفنس منسٽر نر پچهار جو بیان دیا تھا که پاکستا<mark>ن والر</mark> پھر قساد ہر تل رہے ھیں اور اس کا نتیجه یه هوا که سب جگه بارگر سے

ھے وہ بڑے بہادر ھیں انہوں نر لکھا ہے که کھیم کرن میں بڑی ا گھبراھٹ ہے اور وھاں کے لوگوں کو تسلى هونى جاهئر اسلئر ڈيفنس منسٹر اور پرائم منسٹر کو بیان دینا چاہئر کہ اگر پاکستان حملہ کریگا تو اس كا منه تول جواب ديا جائرگا-

†शि प्रव्दल सनी: मेडम, डिप्टी चेयरनैन, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने पिछले दिनों जो बयान दिया था कि पाकिस्तान वाले फिर फसाद पर तल रहे हैं और उसका नतीजा यह हआ। कि सब जगह बार्डर से खबर आ रही है कि हमारे बार्डर के भाई बहुत ज्यादा परेशान हैं। अमृतसर से काफी भाई निकल आए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह ऐसी बात है कि जिस पर इंदिरा जी, होम मिनिस्टर और हिफेंस मिनिस्टर को पूरी तरह से एक तसल्ली बख्ण व्यान देना चाहिए कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और अगर होगी तो उसका मुकाबला किया जाएगा। इस वक्त एक और शिकायत है और वह यह है कि हमारे बार्डर में जो पिकट्स (Pickets) हैं उस में पी० ए० सी॰ (P.A.C.) के लोग है और उधर बार्डर पर पूरी फौज है। सुलेमांकी के पुल से लेकर इछोगिल कनाल तक क्योंकि हमारी तरफ से बार्डर पर कोई फीज पढी नहीं है और सिर्फ पी० ए० सी० के जवान हैं इसलिए मैं चाहंगा कि बार्डर के लोगों की तसल्ली के लिए वहां पर इस तरह का इन्तेजाम किया जाए जिस से लोगों को तसल्ली हो जाए क्योंकि पंजाब बार बार तबाह न हो, परेशान न हो, उसकी इण्डस्ट्री को धक्का न लगे, उसके एग्रीकलचर (Agriculture) को धक्का न लगे । दिल तो पास हो जाएगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे पास अमृतसर से डाक्टर गंगा सिंह जिनके दो बच्चे किस्सा खानी वाले बाजार में भहीद हो गये जिनकी

t[ ] Hindi transliteration.

خبر آ رهی هے که همارے بارڈر کے بهائی بہت زیادہ پریشان هیں ۔ اس تسر سے کافی بھائی نکل آئر ھیں۔ میں سمجهتا هوں که یه ایسی بات هے که جس پر اندرا جی ۔ هوم منسٹر اور ڈیننس منسٹر کو پوری طرح سے ایک تسلی بخش بیان دینا چاهئر که ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے اور اگر ہوگی تو اس کا مقابله کیا حاثیگا۔

Appropriation

اس وقت ایک اور شکایت ہے اور وہ یہ ہے که همارے بارڈر میں جو پکٹس (Pickets) هیں اس میں ہی - اے - سی - (P.A.C.) کے لوگ میں اور ادھر بارڈر پر پوری فوج ہے ۔ سلیمانکی کے پل سر لے کر اچهوگل کنال تک کیونکه ھماری طرف سے بارڈر پر کوئی نوج پڑی نہیں ہے اور صرف ہی ۔ اے سی كر جوان هين اس لئر مين جاهونكا کہ بارڈر کے لوگوں کی تسلی کے لئر وهاں پر اس طرح کا انتظام کیا جائر جس سے لوگوں کو تسلی ہو جائر كيونكه پنجاب بار بار تباه نه هو پریشان نه هو اس کی انڈسٹریز کو دھکا نہ لگر اس کر ایگریکاچر (Agriculture) کو دھکا نه لگر \_ بل تو پاس هو جائرگا ليكن مين په کہنا چاہتا ہوں که میرے یاس امرتسر سے ڈاکٹر گنگا سنگھ جنکر دو بچیر قصه خوانی والے بازار میں شهید هو گئے جن کی بیوی زخمی L1 16RS/67-7

[श्री अब्दुल ग़नी] बीबी जरुमी है वह बड़े बहादुर हैं उन्होंने लिखा है कि खेमकरण में बड़ी घबराहट है और वहां के लोगों को तसल्ली होनी चाहिए इसलिए डिकेंस मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बयान देना चाहिए कि अगर पाकिस्तान हमला करेगा तो उस का मृह तोड़ जवाव दिया जाएगा।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): We have been told a number of things about co-operation nnd all that. We do not wish to go into this thing. It is very difficult to think even in terms of co-operation when they are co-operating so much with the monopolists in the country and with the Americans abroad.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, it is pointless for them to ask us to cooperate. I will give you one example. This is one of the reasons why I have got up. Now you will have seen in the papers today that practically no Opposition party attended the meeting of the Minister's so-called Prime Informal Committee on the Plan.

Madam, this Committee was conceived of in the old days when Nehruji was alive with the of associating the accredited representatives of the parties and groups in Parliament with the formubition of the Draft Plan. It was intended that this committee would come into operation before the Draft was drawn up, in fact for preparing the Draft. I remember, and I speak from personal experience in this matter, because I have been associated with all these committees ever since the first Five Year Plan came into existence. what Panditji told us at that time that in addition to having a Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Planning, he would like to have a smaller body where some Members of the Congress Party, very few, non-official Members plus Members of the Cabinet concerned with planning, especially the Planning Commission, and one Member each from the parties in Opposition should be invited so that we could have exchanged all views with regard to the experience of planning operation and also with regard to the strategy of the Plan that is to be formulated. Now that was done well before the

Third Plan came into existence. In fact, as you know, the Third Plan Draft outline was presented in August 1960 or even, I think, earlier, about nine months before the Plan period began. Here only the other day after four months of the Plan period we have got the Draft Report. But one thing I wish to invite the attention of the House to. When Shastriji formed this Committee last year, we were given to understand that what late Prime Minister Nehru was following would be followed, namely, discussion with regard to the strategy and so on of the Plan. One meeting took place and now that Committee is dead. Again, therefore, I am saying that one meeting took place during Shastriji's time last year before he went to the Tashkent meeting where we discussed as to what would be the strategy and ito on cf the Plan. The Planning Commission was asked to prepare documents. Nothing was done. The tragedy happened. Shastriji died. Now the meeting was called by the new Prime Minister and Mr. Asoka Mehta came there with the Draft of what he called the One-year Plan in his pocket. Now everybody in that meeting was dissatisfied with the document that was presented. We were told that we were there to discuss the strategy and principles of planning and it is for the Planning Commission to draw up a detailed Plan. I do not know what Mr. L. N. Mishra is going to say now.

Madam, he even suggested that we should discuss as to how the Third Plan should be worked, that we have to formulate the basic strategy, the bzsic approach and the basic guide lines for the Plan. Now, Madam Deputy Chairman, the suggestion was accepted. And if I am not mistaken, the Prime Minister herself, in this meeting, said that we should like to have in this meeting something of a brooder nature, something dealing with the best aspects of planning which could arouse the people. It was decided that Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Planning Minister, should present the document. He put the Plan document in his pocket and went away. Meanwhile, of course, they guarrelled amongst themselves. I need not give that story. There was a lot of quarrel on the Government side, one Minister naming the other Minister, the Planning Minister naming somebody else and so on. Of course, the Prime Minister asked us not to divulge anything. I

not divulging anything except that there was a quarrel. You will, I know, all be interested in it if you can give me thirty minutes to divulge it. After that nothing was done. In that meeting at times I thought that perhaps some people were coming to blows sitting on either side of the Prime Minister and the lady looking blank. We were never faced with such a situation when the Planning Minister, other Ministers and others were not only at dagger's drawn but were about to come to blows. But we are men of peace and we brought them round.

Appropriation

#### SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Really you are.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We got them pacified. Do not think that we are quarrelsome people. Not that we cannot act in such situations to pacify. After that, what happened? Now there is the Planning Minister on the Treasury Beeches, such an arrogant and such a conceited man that he did not even care to consult any one of the Members and did not even care to call a proper meeting to discuss what and how we are going to do all this. The gentleman went to the United States of America and started saying all kinds of things-"The womb of India was opening up"-fantastic nonsense never uttered by any intelligent Indian. And I was surprised that Members —I was at that time abroad, but I was surprised that Members of Parliament did not haul him up for that kind of fantastic utterance. I know he is a phrase-monger. I know he likes American phrases. I know he reads American books and he love'? certain phrases. But he did not know what he was talking there in the United States of America when he said that the womb of India was opening up. The man should have been given a sack then and there, and the Prime Minister thought perhaps that nothing wrong had been dor>e. Not only that. After having made that monstrous utterance, unthinkable from a Member of the Government in regard to a country like ours, that gentleman then developed the theory of socalled back-seat driving, another phraseological flourish from that quarter. What was that backseat driving? He may think in term.-' of being an orderly or a chauffeur or some such thing, as cleaner of a motor-car of an American multi-millionaire. But we do not think in this term. We want front-seat driving. The

wheel mus't be in our hands. The gear must be in our hand. We shall be sitting in front and our people sitting in back. That man, called the Planning Minister—1 have an abomination for his name, I must say—declared there that we are for backseat driving. Now if you want to offer India to be exploited, molested and raped by the Americans, if you allow our country to go in for back-seat driving, you cannot expect co-operation from the Opposition who believe in planning in a democracy for the well-being of the people. Theiefore I say that this Government is the bust qualified to call for cooperation from the public.

(No. 3) Bill, 1966

SHRI ABDUL GHANI 

Madam, tLis is the third reading, and is it proper for the hon. Member to speak for so long when there are others to speak?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was five minutes, Mr. Gupta. You have exceeded your time. Please finish now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore I say that this kind of thing should not be said. One thing more and I finish, and that is a very mild matter but very imsrest-ing. Well, there are a lot of things to show how the moneys are wasted. 1 shall cite just one example. A lot of things has been revealed in the P.A.C.'s report concerning Aminchand Pyarelal. Now about Aminchand Pyarelal, I may give you something which perhaps is not yet known to many. Here the matter is about Aminchand Pyarelal and Kfeemcband Rai'<umar. They used to import steel, and with the help of the Chief Controller cf Steel mani-i pulated to obtain very high prices from the consumers. They import in one steamer 3,000 tonnes of steel, but there wiH be three or four invoices for the same quantity. But of this, invoice for 2,200 tonnes will be at Rs. 750 per tonne; another 300 tonnes at Rs. 950 per tonne; yet another 300 tonnes at Rs. 1,150 per tonne, and the balance 200 tonnes at Rs. 1,200 per tonne. And now how it was done? It was really being done in this manner. When the Steel Controller allots steel to any party, he will not allot more than 200 tonnes, and if any party refuses to pay such a high price as, say, Rs. 1,200 per tonne, he wiH be shown the actual invoice of Rs. 1,200 per tonne to convince him, and the steel control authorities help Aminchand Pyarelal telling

{Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

the party that this is the only lot available, thereby asking the party either to take it or leave it. The consumer thus is forced to pay the highest price, and Aminchand Pyarelal will get not even the average, but the highest price.

Appropriation

Now here again there is another instance. In Madras port it happened and Aminchand Pyarelal had to pay heavy demurrage at one time. Then the Customs authorities intervened and got the things cleared in favour of this particular firm.

One point more in this connection, and they should enquire about it from the West Bengal authorities. There is some financial institution in West Bengal presided over by an ex-Congress M.P., Mr. Basu, which advanced, according to me, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, if not more, to Aminchand Pyarelal. It is for the Central Government to find out the true facts of the case. Mr. G. Basu, a chartered accountant and an ex-Congress M.P., as the present Chairman of the West Bengal Financial Corporation has given Rs. 10 lakhs from the funds of the West Bengal Financial Corporation to Aminchand Pyarelal to start the Park Hotel at Calcutta. It is worth mentioning that this finance was given to them even before they got the licence to start the said hotel just as in the case of the Jayanti Shipping Corporation—we will come to that—where, before the company was registered, money was advanced. Here they did not get even the licence to start the Park Hotel, and yet I am told that to Aminchand Pyarelal, through Mr. Jit Paul or whoever he is of that firm, this money was advanced by the West Bengal Financial Corporation. Therefore I say that, if you maintain such connections with such people in this manner at the Central and State levels, with people who behave in this manner, you cannot expect any kind of public morality, much less co-operation, from any decentminded people.

This is all that I have to say. And about other matters, we will come to when the Ganiu affair comes up.

उपसमापति : राजनारायण जी, मैं आपको दो मिनट द्ंगी।

भी राजनारायण : दो ही मिनट ?

उपसभापति : आप बोल चुके हैं।

(No. 3) Bill, 1966

श्री राजनारायण : नई बात कहूंगा ।

उपसमापति : नई बात दो मिनट में करनी पड़ेगी। आपको वक्त भी देखना चाहिये।

श्री राजनारायण : आप तो इतनी उदार हैं माननीया कि मैं एक ऋषि का श्लोक सूना देना चाहता हूं, मगर वह हमारे समय में नहीं लिया जाए ।

काव्यं करोत् परिजल्पत् संस्कृतं वा सर्वाकला समधिगच्छन् वाच्यमानाः लोक स्थिति यदि न वेत्ति यथानुरूपा सर्वस्य मुखं निकरस्य स चत्रवर्ती

ऋषि ने कहा है कि अगर कोई वक्ता है और वह अपने बोलने में तमाम बोलने की कला को ला देता है, बहुत सुन्दर भाषण देता है, संस्कृत में ही व्यक्त करता है, इतना प्रवीण प्रवक्ता है कि उसके सामने कोई दूसरा टिकता नहीं मगर वह बक्ता लोकस्थिति के हित को सच्चाई के साथ यदि व्यक्त नहीं करता तो उस वक्ता को मुखों का चक्रवर्ती राजा ही कहा जाना चाहिये।

(Interruptions)

माननीया, अच्छी अंग्रेजी सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से बोली गई। हम अपने मिन्न एल॰ एन ० मिश्रा साहब से सीनियर हैं, इतना समझ लिया जाये।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : आप जुनियर थे हम से।

भी राजनारायण : मगर यह भी कहीं से लिख करके, किसी सेकेटरी से लिखा करके अच्छी स्पीच पढ देते हैं, यह क्या है ? हम माननीया, आपकी शरण में, आपके कवमों में बैठ कर के यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे सदम के सम्मानित सदस्य सोचें कि क्या हम अपने सार अन्याय तो नहीं कर रहे हैं, समाज के सा अन्याय तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें उस मृ कारण में जाना है कि क्या जो आज राज

रहे हैं वे समाजवादी हैं, जो आज राज कर रहे हैं वे भ्रष्टाचार मिटानेवाले हैं और क्या हमारे मित्र एल० एन० मिश्र साहब के कदम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़े हैं ? समाजवाद का रूप क्या है ? हमें आंकड़ों में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मगर मैं आपके द्वारा सदन के सम्मा-नित सदस्यों से निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे यहां आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ी है, हमारे यहां इकोनामिक डिस्पैरिटी बढ़ी है। हमारे मित्र एल० एन० मिश्र साहब चाहे जिस देश के समाजवाद को ले लें, मार्क्स को ले लें, लेनिन को ले लें, चाहे गांधी जी को ले लें, चाहे किसी को ले लें, लेकिन समाज-बाद को कभी आर्थिक विषमता बढानेवाले ढांचे का नाम नहीं दिया जा सकता। एल ०एन० मिश्र साहब को पढ़ने की फुर्सत कम मिलती होगी, इसलिये मैं आपकी इजाजत से समाजवाद की परिभाषा बता देना चाहता हूं। गांधी जी ने 'अनट् दिस लास्ट' के अनुवाद में कहा था कि हम ऐना समाजवाद चाहते हैं जिसमें एक नाई और एक वकील के पुरस्कार समान हों । नाई बदसूरत चेहरे को खुबसूरत बना देता है और दो आने चार आने पाता है और एक वकील क्या-क्या अनर्थ नहीं करता है और फिर भी दस, बीस, पचास, सौ, डेढ़ सौ और पांच सौ रुपया तक रोजाना पाता है। माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र साहब अपनी तनख्वाह और सारी सहनियतों को लेकर जोड़ लें और फिर उनको मालुम हो जायेगा कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

Appropriation

उपसमापति : आपके दो मिनट हो गये ।

भी राजनारायण : आप हमारे ऊपर थोड़ी-सी मेहरबानी कर दें। मैं नया आदमी हूं। और लोग पुराने हैं, और हमें नया समझ कर के थोड़ा मौका दे दिया कीजिये । मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र बुद्धि-विश्रम-जन्य-श्रान्ति में विचरण कर रहे हों और किसी गलत शक्ल की पूजा कर रहे हों तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह पूजा · करें । कांग्रेस सरकार समाजवाद नहीं 

ला सकी । कांग्रेस सरकार भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिटा सकी । कांग्रेस पार्टी में बहत-से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके साथ मैं महब्बत करना चाहता हूं, मगर जहां सिद्धान्त आता है प्रिय-से-प्रिय जनों का विछोह बर्दाश्त करता हुं। हमारा पथ है, पथिक के पीछे नहीं चलते, केवल पथ पर चलते हैं। जब तक पथिक उस पथ पर चलता है तब तक उस पथिक के पीछे रहते हैं मगर कोई पथिक थक कर मोहवश, लालववश घ्रष्ट हो जाता है तो उस पथिक के पीछे चलना समाजवाद की हत्या करना है, जनतंत्र की हत्या करना है। इसलिये आज कांग्रेस नेताओं से कोई उम्मीद नहीं।

उपसमापति : वव, वस ।

श्री राजनारायण : एक मिनट । मैं चाहंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आवें। जयन्ती शिपिंग पर विचार होने के पहले । उन पर गम्भीर आरोप हैं। मैं उन आरोपों को दोहराना नहीं चाहंगा । हमने माननीय एल० एन० मिश्र से निवेदन किया, दूसरे मंत्री जी बैठे थे उनसे निवेदन किया ...

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्रः बोलने के बाद आप आए ।

श्री राजनारायण : जयन्ती शिपिंग विधेयक पर चर्चा होने के पूर्व ही प्रधान मंत्री को यहां बलाया जाय क्योंकि सारे विधेयक का सम्बन्ध हम उनके सार्वजनिक चरित्र से साबित कर सकते हैं और हम कोशिश भी करेंगे । इसणिये मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं और चाहुंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री आएं। जयन्ती शिपिंग में जो भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने की बात करते हैं, जो सदन में भ्रष्टाचार का नाम लेना पसन्द नहीं करते, सदन में किसी व्यक्ति को लेकर सार्वजनिक ढंग से भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल नहीं उठाना पसन्द करते वे प्रधान मंत्रो को सलाह दें कि 😬

उपसमापति : अब मैं विनती करती हूं कि समाप्त कर दें।

देंगी। यह मैं बिलकुल कहने के लिये तैयार

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Madam. . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghosh, you had also spoken.

SHW NIREN GHOSH: I will not take long, Madam. I say with a full sense of responsibility that if there is a CBI Report on this Aminchand Group it should be made public because I know that it will reveal all the ramifications of this group and their connections with the Ministers. If that report has been suppressed it is because the Government also knows that once it is placed before the House everything will be revealed. It will then be seen that under the then Steel Minister huge sums of loans were given to this' group by this Government and these concerns have imported unlicensed goods and various items without any release certificate and without any import licence. And yet the Transport Ministry here says that this group of firms is innocent and so they were let off. Every time such things are brought to the notice of the Government, the Government does not take action on its own. Though we urge these things nothing happens. But when Parliament is seized of the matter and again and again the question comes up here before Parliament, then ultimately something is done. I submit, if their accounts are checked: it will be found that the Aminchand Pyarelal group had paid Rs. 7 lakhs to Shri Swaran Singh for election.

श्री लित नारायण मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। गनी साहब और राजनारायण जी ने जो कहा उसी पर कुछ कहना है। गनी साहब ने जो कहा उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यही कहना है कि सीमा की स्थिति के बारे में हम जागरूक हैं और उसके लिये जो करना चाहिये करेंगे।

(No. 3) Bill, 1966

राजनारायण जी ने अपने भाषण में समाजनाद आदि के विषय में कहा। उस पर तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। एक चीज जो उन्होंने कही, उस पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। वे गम्भीर होकर बोले हैं, मैं थोड़ा हंसी-मजाक भी करूं। उन्होंने कहा कि वे मुझसे सीनियर थे। बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में वे जूनियर थे, मैं उनसे सीनियर था।

श्री राजनारायण : जब से आप मिनिस्टर वन गए हैं तब से आपकी खोपड़ी उलट गई है।

श्री सिलत नारायण मिश्रः राजनारायण जी से मैं इतना ही बहूंगा कि जो बातें उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में कहीं बे एक कलंक की बात है और उनकी ऐसा कहना शोभा नहीं देता और किसी पार्टी को शोभा नहीं देता । फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि यदि उनको मर्यादा का खयाल है, अगर उनको जनतंत्र में विश्वास है और देण की एकता में विश्वास है तो उन्हें उन आरोगों को वापस कर लेना चाहिये। जो देश का सबसें बड़ा नेता है, जिसके पीछे सारा राष्ट्र है उसके ऊपर ऐसे आरोप लगाना वहुत ही बुरा है—मुझ पर लगाइये, मैं चला जाता हूं। सारा देश उनके पीछे है

भी राजनारायण: वे एल० एन० मिश्र की नेता हो सकती हैं।

श्री लिलत नारायण मिश्र : आपकी नेता हैं, पार्लियामेंट की नेता हैं । मैं अभी भी कह रहा हूं कि आपने गलत काम किया है ।

श्री राजनारायण : एल० एन० मिश्र की नेता होंगी।

भी सस्तित नारायण मिश्र : मुझे अभिमान है कि वे हमारी नेता हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : तुम्हारी सरकार की नेता हो सकती हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेता हो सकती हैं, देश की नेता नहीं।

भी ललित नारायण मिश्र : मेरी बात सुनिये, नाराज न होइये।

भूपेश जी ने कहा योजना के सम्बन्ध में मुझे पुरा ब्यौरा नहीं मिला है। मैं आज इतना ही कहंगा कि विना विरोधियों के सहयोग से इतनी बड़ी योजना चल नहीं सकती । उनके सहयोग की अपेक्षा करता हूं और उनसे दरखास्त करता हूं कि वे सहयोग दें। अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की बात कही गई। हर व्यक्ति को अमींचन्द प्यारेलाल का बुखार चढ़ गया है। उस विषय में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि इन्क्वा-यरी होगी, सारी बातें साफ हो जायेंगी ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

### THE JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL, 1966

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we pass on to the next item on the agenda— the Bill about the taking over of the management of the Jayanti Shipping Company. Sanjiva Reddy.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Madam, before calling upon the Minister to move

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want before that? Let him move his motion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Before that, Madam, . . .

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, THE AVIATION, SHIPPING AND TOURISM (SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY): The motion haa to come before the House.

(Taking over oi Management) Bill, 1966

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you going to say anything concerning this Bill?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Yes, Madam

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I think the House should first get seized of the Bill.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Not concerning the Bill, but . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you know his mind? Yes, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Regarding the discussion of this Bill, Madam, . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On this, Madarn, I have to say something.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: About this

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is in connection with the . . .

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY: Madarn. Mr. Gupta can say it later.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of order, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What point of order? There is no point of order now. (Interruptions.) Order, order. I would request hon. Members not to have this kind of delaying tactics. There is nothing before the House now. There is a vacuum. The business has to begin now and I call on the Minister to begin the business with the next item on the agenda.

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited for a limited period in order to secure the proper management of the