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Saturday, August 24, 1968

Bhadra 2, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

—
(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, August, 24, 1968/*Bhadra 2*,
1890 (*Saka*)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

PARADEEP PORT

+

SNQ. 11. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that ships have been stopped to call at Paradeep Port from the 16th August, 1968 because of siltation;

(b) whether ships have been diverted to Calcutta Port; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Paradeep Port Trust notified on the 14th August, 1968 that ships drawing upto 28' only can enter the port. One ship drawing more than 28' due on the 16th August, 1968 had, therefore, to be diverted to Madras. Ships with permissible draft upto 28' continue to call at the Port. A ship called at the Port on the 21st August, 1968 and sailed on the 22nd August, 1968. Two more ships are expected at the Port on the 25th and the 27th August, 1968.

(c) For lack of regular maintenance dredging by the Port's dredger and sand pump, delivery of which was considerably delayed, siltation occurred in the entrance channel. Various remedial steps have been taken or are under consideration.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Because of lack of capital dredging for the last three years and because of silting, as the hon. Minister stated just now, the draft has been reduced from 42 feet to 28 feet. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has now taken steps to increase the draft from 28 feet to 32 or 34 feet for the present. Even this will not solve the problem of Paradeep. Therefore, may I know whether the Government is going to implement immediately all the recommendations of the Sukrani Committee which was appointed by the Government of India recently and which investigated into the problem of siltation in Paradeep Port? They have suggested that capital dredging should be undertaken immediately, the draft should be increased to 42 feet, the turning circle has to be widened and the channel cleared for coming in of ships of 40,000 tonners and 60,000 tonners. I would like to know what specific steps have been taken to undertake capital dredging, besides maintenance dredging which is being undertaken.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has referred to the report of the committee appointed by my Ministry. This committee went to Paradeep and spent there about four days, and their report was received by us on the night of the 20th August. Immediately we are taking action on the various recommendations. As the hon. Member has pointed out, we are taking immediate steps to see that in the course of the next twenty or twenty-five days the draught gets increased to 32 feet. I agree with the hon. Member that unless capital dredging is undertaken the problem of Paradeep port will not be solved. In the first instance,....

SHRI RANGA : What dredging ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Capital dredging. Maintenance dredging is

ordinary dredging to keep it all right from day to day. I am quite clear in my mind after reading the Sukrani Committee's report that capital dredging is required and for that purpose we have already had discussions with the people who are doing capital dredging at the Madras port. They have come here and we have had discussions with them. We have also had some discussions with the Japanese people who seem to be interested and they have to go to Paradeep port, look at the port and find out what precisely are the difficulties and what would be the cost and time taken and so on. As soon as we get detailed estimates from these people, we certainly intend to take it up with the Ministry of Finance, and we hope that there will be no difficulty in getting sanction for capital dredging for the Paradeep port, because it must have a draught of 42 feet, because it is one of our best natural harbours and we cannot allow that to become a second class port.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : While appreciating the anxiety shown by the hon. Minister, I would like to know from him whether he is aware that as long ago as February, 1968, an expert committee on behalf of the International Ports Organisation, at the instance of the Government of India, visited this port and they had also warned the Government about the fast deteriorating draught position of this port and we had also requested Government to take earlier steps so that this dislocation in the draught at the Paradeep port may not arise this year. May I know whether Government did take any steps between February and July or August for increasing the draught at the Paradeep port? May I also know whether Government have already had discussions with the Japanese and the Dutch firms for taking up capital dredging at the Paradeep port, and if so, whether by September this capital dredging will start?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The report of the committee set up by the International Ports and Harbours Association was received by us only early

in August. We ourselves took the initiative, and we wrote to the Paradeep port about the very grave situation which was being caused by the siltation which was taking place, and we appointed this committee on 2nd August to go and visit Paradeep and prepare a report. Regarding the subject of capital dredging, I have already made it clear that we are having preliminary discussions with the Dutch and the Japanese people. It is not something which can be done on the spur of the moment. For capital dredging we have got to invite tenders or negotiate. All the details have to be worked out. It will cost many lakhs of rupees, and we shall have to take the permission of the Ministry of Finance and so on. But I have already indicated to the hon. Member that as far as I am concerned, I have no doubt in my mind that without capital dredging on the scale suggested by the Sukrani Committee it will not be possible to restore Paradeep to the expectations which we had of it when we took it over as a major port.

श्री रवि राय : पहले तो हमारा भारत सरकार के खिलाफ आरोप है कि जिस तरह से जरूरी और महत्वपूर्ण-परादीप को समझ कर इस को बनाना चाहिए था यह लोग बना नहीं रहे हैं। ड्रैजिंग का जहां तक ताल्लुक है खुद मंत्री महोदय इस चीज को मानते हैं कि कैपिटल ड्रैजिंग के अलावा और किसी तरह से इसका सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। मंत्री महोदय खुद यह मानते हैं कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण पोर्ट है तो इस के बारे में सुक्रानी कमेटी की क्या सिफारिश हैं वह क्या सदन को बताएंगे? जैसा मैंने कहा एक तो सुक्रानी कमेटी की सिफारिश है और दूसरी कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विशेषज्ञों की सिफारिश है। अब आप जानते हैं कि जब कोई काम न करना हो तो फिर कमेटी और कमिशन बैठा दो। क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इन दोनों कमेटियों की सिफारिशों को देखते हुए क्या वह कुछ ठोस निर्देश एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर यह कैपिटल ड्रैजिंग करने के लिए देंगे। मंत्री महोदय

जानते ही हैं कि जापान के साथ जो आयरन ओर्स का काम चलता है वह खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है और इसलिए यह काम करना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है तो क्या वह इस कैप्टल ड्रिजिंग को एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर करा देने का आश्वासन सदन को देने को तैयार है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I think the hon. Member is perhaps not familiar completely with the history of the Paradeep port. There is no question of the Central Government not having completed the port. As the hon. Member is aware, the port was taken up in the first instance by the Orissa Government, and they designed it and it was more or less completed by them, and when they found themselves in difficulties, we came in and took over the port.

As regards the Sukrani Committee, I have already stated that we are taking action on it. Incidentally I may also add that among the recommendations was one relating to what should be done immediately, because capital dredging would take some time.

We have a dredger at Calcutta called the *Mohana*. It had come twice before for a period of two months or so for the purpose of dredging. Now, we have arranged with the Calcutta Port Trust Commissioners for the dredger *Mohana* to go back to Paradeep. My information is that it must have sailed from Calcutta yesterday. In the next two or three days or so we expect the dredger *Mohana* to be at Paradeep for the purpose of doing this work.

The Paradeep port's own maintenance dredger *Konarak* took quite a long time to be delivered. It was ordered in 1963. The idea was that the *Konarak* dredger would be ready by the time the port was declared as a major port and there would be no necessity for any special capital dredging. Unfortunately, the *Konarak* for which an order was placed with our own Garden Reach Workshop took more time for various reasons, one of them being that it was the first time that we were constructing in India

dredger of that capacity. The dredger was only received a few months back; it is in good working condition and it has been doing good work. It has now gone back to Calcutta for dry-docking. We have asked that the dredger should return within the next four or five days and we expect that by the first week of September, the *Konarak* also will start work at Paradeep. That is why I say that from the 28 feet to which the draught fell, we expect that before the end of September it will be possible to get the draught back again to 32 feet.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Since the process of silting cannot await the sanction of the Ministry of Finance which may be slower than the process of silting, may I know what short-term measures Government are taking apart from what has been stated by the hon. Minister? In view of the delay in the arrival of the dredgers, what other short-term measures are Government taking to see that it does not further deteriorate making it more difficult in the future ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has explained all that. He has said that the *Mohana* is going there, and another dredger is also going there.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : But they are taking time.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, the earlier answer can be adjusted for his question also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have already indicated to the House what immediate measures we are taking and there is nothing else that we can do to remove the silt.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : After all, this short notice question has been accepted by the hon. Minister. About 20 days back I had tabled a short notice question but that had been refused by the hon. Minister. I had also tabled a calling-attention-notice.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a very serious matter. When something is tabled by an Opposition Member it is

rejected, but when it is tabled by a Member of the ruling party it is accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rabi Ray's name is also there. He is a Member of the Opposition.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : When I had given notice of the short notice question that was rejected. First I had tabled a calling-attention-notice and that had been rejected and then I tabled a short notice question about 20 days back but that was not accepted by the hon. Minister. At the fag end of the session we find that this is being accepted. Whatever it is, in spite of the earnestness shown by the hon. Minister since he took charge there is no getting away from the fact that this Paradeep port has come to this situation at the present moment due to the neglect of the Government of India. There is no doubt about it, whatever the hon. Minister may say. Is it a penalty or punishment to the Orissa Government because they went ahead with the construction of the port before taking the sanction of the Government of India? Is that their attitude? The Government of India took over the port in March, 1966. In the experts' report what was recommended was this. Sir, you must also be aware of it because you were in charge of this as Minister for some time. It was stated that these three things were required for the development of Paradeep port before it was commissioned. This is what it says :

"The phasing charts indicate that before the Port was to be declared open to traffic, the major portion of the work of breakwater would have been completed, suction dredger procured and put in commission and the sand pump installed and commissioned. However, completion of these important parts of the works were not synchronized and got ready at the time of commissioning of the port in March 1966."

Consequently, this situation has arisen. Actually it is not a question of mere

siltation. Siltation is going on. There are reports to show that from Madras and Visakhapatnam they shall come. It will be difficult with the present arrangement to arrest them; it is not possible. The *Mohana* and *Konarak* are maintenance dredgers. *Mohana* worked only for two months and then went away. *Konarak* which is supposed to be a dredger attached to that very port, was India made and it was delivered two years after the scheduled date, in January 1968. It worked hardly for two months and then again it went for repairs. That is the position. As far as the committee is concerned, I understand that it has reported that some immediate steps should be taken before 1969 March; otherwise the port will be declared as closed. There are one or two very important things in this connection. I want to know specially when *Mohana* and *Konarak* would be put to work, by what date? My second point is about capital dredging. I hope they would press the Finance Minister to give them the necessary money to have a capital dredger for the port itself because it is only fair and proper when it is accepted as a national port; as the biggest port in India it is the only port which works without a dredger at all. What steps have been taken in that regard? They should immediately contact contractors in Madras or other persons who have done such type of work. Are tenders being invited from these contractors so that work may be taken up immediately and by March 1969 the port is enabled to accept ships of 60,000 and 30,000 tonnes or whatever it may be. At the present moment, the depth of the port has gone down to 28 ft. Actually we were getting 32,000 ton and 42,000 ton ships, Japanese ships but they are now diverted to other places because the port is not in a position to accept them. I want to know categorically whether the Finance Ministry is coming to the aid to get a dredger early and whether a contract will be given immediately to get this cleared.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has covered a lot of ground

in what was almost a speech. After what Acharya Kripalani said, I am quite willing to be educated by hon. Members opposite and so I was listening with great interest.

MR. SPEAKER : Not only Members of the Opposition, but this side also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Yes, Sir, this side also, I stand corrected. The hon. Member complained that his question has not been accepted by me some twenty days ago. At that time we had just appointed this expert committee. I did not want to waste the time of the House to come and tell them simply that a Committee had been appointed. I thought that it would be better if I could get some information as to what was really wrong and what should be done and as soon as we know that we were going to do something, I thought that that would be the proper time to take up the valuable time of the House. That was the reason why that question was not accepted. It is not because the hon. Member who belongs to the Congress Party has now tabled the question, it has been accepted.

Regarding the other questions that have been raised, I think the very unfortunate series of events should not have happened. I agree with the hon. Member that when it was declared as a major port, we should have completed the work of break-water, we should also have got a dredger; we should have installed a sand pump.

In actual fact, the dredger came only a few months before ; I think in January, 1968, and the sand pump which was ordered from abroad came only in July, 1968. Not only that. It came in such a damaged condition that they had to get all the parts repaired and this was from a firm abroad.

श्री रवि राय: कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए?

MR. SPEAKER : Who are responsible for it ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Unfortunately, the responsibility is that of unexpected

delays in implementation. First of all, the designs had to be made. We found nobody else willing to make the tender ; nobody accepted the tender ; we wrote to all agents of foreign companies, but no tender was offered. We then advertised in foreign countries and no tender was offered. (Interruption) I want to give the House the fullest possible information. It is only one firm in Holland which was supposed to be able to do it. We had to negotiate with them and discuss it with them, etc., etc. They said they would be able to give it in 20 months, but in actual fact, they have taken many more months than 20 months. Well, if you ask, who can be responsible for this, all that I can say is that as far as the Central Ministry is concerned, I do not think they are responsible for it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : If they were not assured of this, how could they commission the port without the dredger ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Well, I think the hon. Member could as well move an Adjournment Motion in regard to this port ! Anyway, the port has been commissioned but unfortunately the maintenance dredging which was to have taken place did not take place. The reason why capital dredging has now become necessary is...

श्री रवि राय: क्यों ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The reason why capital dredging has now become necessary is this. If the sand pump had come in time like any other port, the work could have gone on. But hardly any maintenance dredging could take place, and we have had to take *ad hoc* measures to get this *Mohana* two or three times from Calcutta. I think the Yugoslav people who did the capital dredging were given two months' contract to do some more work on it. Now, the situation has arisen. I entirely agree that mere maintenance dredging will not solve the problem. I have already told the hon. Member that we are having discussions. He referred to the contractors in Madras. There is not one single Indian contractos

who could undertake capital dredging. It will have to be undertaken by a foreign concern. There, it is very difficult to get them. We are in negotiation with the foreign capital dredging firm in Madras. At the present moment capital dredging is going on in the outer harbour in Madras. We talked to the engineers and discussed it with them to find out if there is any possibility of taking some dredgers from Madras for a month or two in order to see that some limited work may be done. We found that the Japanese were interested. They are going to Paradeep. As soon as we get detailed estimates, we will most expeditiously process it with the Finance Ministry. I have no doubt, speaking for myself, that the Ministry of Finance is also equally interested, with the Ministry of Transport, in seeing that the Paradeep port is maintained.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will all this process be completed before March, 1969 ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I would not dare to commit myself to any such fixed date.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, it is a matter of great concern that the deepest seaport in this country is getting silted up and the ships are being diverted to some other port and thereby shattering not only the economy of this country but of the Orissa State where already they have invested Rs. 16 crores odd at the initial stage for the construction of the Paradeep port which is not being reimbursed now even though the Government of India has taken over the Paradeep port. Not only that. In the absence of a Railway, the Government of Orissa has already spent Rs. 16 crores on the express highway. All this money has been sunk on the Paradeep port. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha and the Public Accounts Committee of the Orissa Assembly had time and again warned about the bad workmanship of the Orissa Government at that stage, to which some reference was being made by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, namely, that there should have been dredging at the initial stage. Another

point for concern is that the Jawaharlal monument and the marble slab, with which you were also associated, has already been lost by sea erosion. Taking all these factors into consideration, the question is whether any time-limit has been fixed to complete the capital dredging; secondly, from which source the sand pump was purchased and for its bad working, on whose shoulders will the responsibility be squarely placed.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The sand pump was purchased from a firm in Holland called Messrs. Hensen & Co. We have already cabled to them and requested them to expeditiously repair or replace the damaged pieces of the equipment and it is reported that the Manufacturers have also agreed to do so. We expect the whole thing will be ready by some time in February or March 1969. Regarding the first question I would ask the hon. Member not to take such a pessimistic view. After all, it is for the first time that a ship was diverted only in August. Till the first of August there was no diversion. All these three ships have been diverted—one Liberty ship and the other two ore-carriers—to Madras and not to Haldia. Some people think that Haldia is going to do something to Paradeep. I want to assure them that there is no connection between Haldia and Paradeep. No port in India has been able to receive 60,000 tonners. Possibly there is none with 60,000 draft.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Paradeep can if you develop it.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : There is Nheva-Sheva.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Shri Deshmukh thinks that the port has already come into existence. That way all along the coast we have enough depth to receive even 100,000 or 200,000. So no port is able to receive ships of that particular size. We were hoping that Paradeep would be the first port which would be able to receive ships of a larger tonnage than any other port. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to do that. What we should be interested in now is that all of us should see, and I would like to get the

Co-operation of my hon. friends opposite, that the port is developed as early as possible (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. B. RANA : In view of the fact that the recent floods in Gujarat were due to the non-dredging of the two important rivers—Narmada....

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow that. This is about Paradeep.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, a port in order to be complete with all its paraphernalia must have certain amenities like dredgers and all that. The Paradeep port does not have any. That shows how the Paradeep port is neglected. Paradeep port came into existence only after a lot of agitation from the State. The hon. Minister did not want Paradeep port. I know there is soil formation in the channel and the nose of the channel is being narrowed down to 250 feet from the original position of 600 feet. This cannot be improved by simple dredging. There should be some sand pumps also in order to maintain the channel as it is. Have you made any arrangements for that or do you propose to make any arrangements for the washing of the soil formed in the basin and channel ? Have you also arranged for the erection of a sand pump by at least 1969 ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I thought I had answered that. A sand pump has already come but, unfortunately, it is damaged. It has got to be repaired. Definitely by March 1969 we hope to get all the spare parts and other things and see that the sand pump is installed. We are also thinking in terms of the Committee's recommendation to deepen the channel, clearing the backlog and also widening the channel.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Dr. Rao's long lecture or a sermon on dredging in reply to not a very short lecture by Surendranath Dwivedy highlighted one fact that not only our major, medium and minor ports require dredging but his own Ministry has accumulated a lot of mud on the issue of dredging and he himself has got to get a long broom to clean this mud.

Because, Konkan of all the areas in India....

MR. SPEAKER : He is also speaking about his State now.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : No, Sir. In spite of the completion of all the civil works of the port, on the issue of a dredger the Maharashtra Government have requested for foreign exchange and the Minister knows that there is no local capacity. Then what stands in the way of allotment of foreign exchange ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a separate question, not connected with Paradeep.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the hon. Minister just answer how much money he has kept for the development of the Paradeep port ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not have the figure with me. I shall certainly give the information as soon as the Fourth Plan figures are finalized.

11.30 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES AND ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी विनती है कि आप को मालूम होगा कि कल और आज सबेरे पैरिस रेडियो से खबर दी गई है कि श्री डुबचेक की हत्या कर दी गई है। अभी तक किसी दूसरे रेडियो या अन्य स्रोत से इस खबर की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है। हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि उनकी हत्या नहीं हुई है। लेकिन क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री को यह हिदायत देंगे कि वह इस बारे में इस हाउस को सूचना दें ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Since we are going to sit only for one week I would request you to consider the Calling Attention Notices which are pending, which you have not rejected. For instance, there is one about the lock-out in newspapers. If that is taken up and we discuss it here, perhaps we can arrive at a formula to settle the dispute.

MR. SPEAKER : The next item on the agenda is the statement by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh about the business of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We tabled the Calling Attention Notice after the lock-out. Something should be done to settle it.

MR. SPEAKER : But the Calling Attention is addressed to the Speaker and not to the Minister. Let the Minister make his statement first.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I draw your attention to a relevant fact? I have tabled an adjournment motion on the failure of the Indian Government to set up a second oil refinery in the public sector in Assam. There was complete hartal yesterday and there is agitation. I hope you will agree with me that Assam is the most neglected of Indian States. Even though Assam is neglected by the Central Government, I hope you do not neglect Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : If at all there is a complaint, it is that I am a little in favour of Assam and not against Assam.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am worried about one thing. There is a movement going on in Assam about the second refinery.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all kindly sit down? I do not want other hon. Members also to get up now and make suggestions. If you want, I am prepared to convene a meeting to decide which all items should be taken up. I am worried only about one thing. We are very much behind our schedule of work because, unfortunately, Czechoslovakia and other things have come. We have already spent 8 hours discussing Czechoslovakia. Now, another unexpected item is the Punjab Proclamation, which has also to be discussed. Then, there are the budgets of Bihar and UP.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us extend the session by a couple of days.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter. If you want to extend the session, you can do it. I would only say that these things should get priority and the budgets should be passed. Later on, if all of you think it is necessary to extend the session, I have no

objection. But we will have to give first precedence to the proclamation on Punjab and the budgets.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Let the other things be postponed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly what I am suggesting now. I would request hon. Members that if there is any suggestion for including anything, when we meet in the BAC, let them bring those suggestions. Let them attend that meeting or ask their representatives to put forward those suggestions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But the Calling Attention is in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. But I have my own difficulties.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I have given notice of a calling attention also on the question of the oil refinery.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you did. But I have my own difficulty in explaining why it could not be taken up. I can say why I have rejected it. I know it.

But they will say tomorrow, "You replied to Hem Barua, why do you not reply to me?"

SHRI HEM BARUA : I shall be happy if you admit it.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. If I have rejected it already, I am not going to give reasons here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why not postpone the Gold Control Bill?

SHRI RANGA : Sir, you remember what happened yesterday. In Czechoslovakia the situation is very much in our minds and hearts. So many things are happening. I am told that another resolution is being moved before the Security Council. I would like to suggest that in order to save the time of the House and also to facilitate the work of the House, from time to time as and when anything important comes to happen, either at the Security Council or anywhere else, let the concerned Minister come and inform us so that we would have satisfaction.

MR. SPEAKER : Certainly.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : My house in Delhi is the most neglected house. Will the Government do something ?

11-36 HRS.

RESTRAINT AND REMOVAL AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following two identical telegrams dated the 23rd August, 1968 from the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 69 of the Bombay Police Act to direct that Sarvashri Viren Shah and N.K. Somani, Members, Lok Sabha, be restrained and removed for attempting to commit breach of prohibitory order dated the 22nd August, 1968 issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under section 37(3) of the Police Act. Sarvashri Viren Shah and N.K. Somani, Members, Lok Sabha, were accordingly restrained and removed to Gamdevi Police Station at 19-40 hours on the 23rd August, 1968 and were released at 21-40 hours on the same day after the occasion was over.”

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Were they arrested because of the Russian armed intervention in Czechoslovakia ?

MR. SPEAKER : I myself am not a lawyer. I do not know what this section means.

11-37 HRS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 26th August, 1968, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

- (2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the continuance of the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the continuance of the President's Rule in West Bengal.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (5) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the President's Rule in Punjab.
- (6) Consideration and passing of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1968.
- (7) Consideration of a motion regarding constitution of a Joint Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (8) Consideration and passing of The Criminal and Election Laws Amendment Bill, 1968.
The Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (9) Discussion on drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and other States on a motion to be moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbiah on Friday, the 30th August.
- (10) Discussion on the demand of Central Government Employees about need based minimum wage and merger of dearness allowance on a motion to be moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.
- (11) Further discussion on the Report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee.

As you have yourself announced, the thing about Jammu and Kashmir will be taken up as a Private Member's motion.

MR. SPEAKER : This does not mean that all the things will be completed. The first five or six things are very important and we have to com-

plete all these ; the Budgets and the Proclamation about Punjab and the extension of the Proclamations about UP and West Bengal.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Regarding the motion dealing with the Joint Committee on the social welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may be taken up earlier because it will not occupy much time. The reason is that there is going to be an election. The programme should be so fixed that the Committee should be elected before the end of the session.

MR. SPEAKER : But before that, anyhow the Budgets must be passed.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not depreciate that important aspect.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has accommodated many of our demands, like the strike situation. You remember, Sir, last week perhaps Shri Bhogendra Jha made a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow you to raise it. It is not permitted. It is wrong to raise like that. He told me and I told him, for heavens' sake, don't raise it. Now, you raise it in his absence.

11-40 HRS.

(GOLD CONTROL) BILL—*contd.*

Clause 16—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : 3 hours were allotted for clause-by-clause consideration. We have already spent 2 hours and 30 minutes. We are on clause 16 only. There are a number of clauses on which there are no amendments and they are not controversial. We can dispose them of quickly. In the case of controversial clauses where we have got amendments and all that I will give you some time. But we will cut the time of the third reading—I will guillotine it. Clauses will have to be discussed and wherever there is controversy I will give you some time.

Now we are on clause 16. Shri Lobo Prabhu to continue his speech.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendments proposed by me are of procedural nature. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the limit of 20 grams which has been fixed as the weight for an article is the same as the weight fixed for a letter which is to be carried by a postage of 20 nP. This limit is so small and for such a small weight no person should be penalised. I would therefore propose to the Finance Minister that the limit be raised to 50 grams in respect of minors and to 100 grams in respect of other persons.

My second amendment is also procedural. In the following clause there is a kind of loophole to the limit of 20 grams or 50 grams in the preceding clause for articles because it is provided in relation to any ornament or gold articles the limits will be from 800 to 4000 grams. This would imply that the maximum fixed here that is 800 grams to 4000 grams could be applied also to articles irrespective of the lower minimum fixed in the earlier sub-clause. I would, therefore, like it to be clarified in that these articles be subject to the limit fixed in clause 5 even where mixed with ornaments.

MR. SPEAKER : The Finance Minister.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I want to submit a few words.

MR. SPEAKER : Your amendment is not there. Do you want general discussion on this ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I cannot move an amendment. If I move an amendment, I will have to press for it.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Let the Finance Minister resume his seat. He wants to make some valuable suggestions.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, this clause 16 affects every individual. It is not confined to any select class. Everyone who comes within this

has to make a declaration. The Finance Bill has made certain exemptions when the individuals are not required to make a declaration. In the process there are certain classifications the rationale of which, the reasonableness of which, is very difficult to understand. The classification on the face of it is absolutely arbitrary. I submit there is article 14 of the Constitution which enjoins on the State not to deny equality. I would like to give a couple of examples here. According to this a family consisting of father and mother, a family consisting of two minors, a family consisting of four members, is placed on par with individuals that is to say, a single individual is also eligible up to 2000 grams....

MR. SPEAKER : After all I do not mind. But at least the Congress Members should co-operate with me to push it through in an hour and a half. I do not know if the Finance Minister is prepared to accept his constitutional point.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I submit one simple thing. My submission is : Two minors can constitute a family and they are entitled to 4000 but one minor and an adult are not entitled to that. They are entitled to 800 plus 2000. Can it be justified on the face of it ? I am prepared to accept if there is any reasonableness. I can give quite a lot of situations to show that this classification is arbitrary. I therefore plead with the Minister to see that an understandable and intelligible classification is brought.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Several amendments have been moved. I accept amendments 93 and 94 moved by Mr. Dandekar because they are just clarifactory things and therefore I have no objection to accepting them.

I cannot accept amendment 92 because that brings in a declaration which has to be made in future — a

declaration which had to be made in the past but which they did not do. Now to make them eligible again for a declaration will not be proper. I cannot therefore accept it.

Regarding Clause 16(5), an objection was raised about minors and individuals and definition of family. The definition of family has been made; if it is to be taken away, I have no objection, but that will take away the rights of several people to have more. An adult is not included. An adult himself will be entitled. An adult son will be entitled to have 2000 grams. Therefore it is in addition to 4000 grams. If you want to include also adult's sons and children I have no objection in these 4000 grams....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : It is not a question of charity. The discrimination is : one minor gets 800 and two minors get 4000.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If two minors are a family and there is no father and mother or anything then those two minors will make a family; not otherwise. Those who inherit from the family must also be put in the same line as the family. I am prepared to change minor and individual and make them one. I am prepared to accept this in (b) (i) and (ii) and not in (a) (i) and (ii) because in (a) (i) (ii) articles had to be declared before. from 1963 onwards, and they have already been declared; therefore, there is no question of any minor or other people having anything now. I am prepared to accept in (b) (i) (ii). In that case, the amendment will be like this :

“Page 14,—

Omit lines 19 and 20

In line 21, *omit* the brackets and the words ‘other than a minor’.

Line 21, *for* (ii), *substitute* (i).

Line 23, *for* (iii), *substitute* (ii).”

I move this amendment. This can be accepted.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

I cannot accept the other amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
Page 13, lines 14 and 15,—

after "testamentary" insert ",," (93)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
Page 13, line 31,—

after "testamentary" insert ",," (94)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I now put amendment 254, Government's amendment, to the vote of the House.

The question is :
Page 15,—

(i) line 8,—

after "body corporate or a firm,"

insert "the declaration referred to in this sub-section shall also be made by";

(ii) line 10,—

omit "shall make a declaration" (254)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
Page 14,—

(i) omit lines 19 and 20

(ii) in line 21, omit the brackets and the words "other than a minor".

(iii) line 21, for (ii), substitute (i);

(iv) line 23, for (iii), substitute (ii).

The motion was adopted.

Amendments Nos. 64, 92, 95, 96, 103, 131, 133 to 135, 202, 220 and 236 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 27—(Licensing of dealers)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move.

Page 21,—

. Omit lines 36 to 40 (65)

Here it deals with dealers. The only sub-clause to which I take exception is sub-clause (8) which reads :

"Every licensed dealer shall ensure that every artisan or other person employed by him complies, in the course of such employment, with the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder and of any other law relating to gold or foreign exchange for the time being in force."

This is putting the responsibility on the dealer to see that the artisans under him do not violate law.

The question is how far this will be practicable. The artisans may violate the law and they should be punished for that. But why should the dealer be punished? How is the dealer responsible for the action of the artisans employed by him? My suggestion is that this should be omitted. We cannot put criminal responsibility on one for the action of another.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I beg to move.

Page 21, after line 29 insert :—

"(6A) In case of issue of a new licence, an application may be cancelled if the applicant has no previous experience in the business of gold or gold ornaments.

(6B) In case of renewal of an existing licence, it may be cancelled only after conviction of the dealer for serious infringement of the Gold (Control) Act." (77 as corrected).

I have made a small correction in the amendment as circulated, because instead of line 29 it should be line 11.

It has been represented to us that arbitrary powers have been given to

the administrator. Powers have been given to the administrator to decide how many licensed shops there should be in a region taking the requirements of the region into account, as also the anticipated demands of the region. There is some flaw in the thinking on this matter. For, the goldsmiths do not necessarily get orders only from their region. They get orders from outside also. For instance, I may like to get something made at Calcutta, and certain people living here may like to get something done in Madras. There are also certain places where goldsmiths are very famous for their workmanship and people from all over India go to them. Therefore, I have suggested that the licence should be denied only if the man has no experience or he has been convicted for serious infringement of the Gold Control order.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move.

Page 20, line 15, for 'Save as otherwise provided in this Act', substitute "when the Government so directs". (136).

I would like to refer the Finance Minister to his own statement made earlier that there is no intention to apply this Act all over with all rigidity and that it has to be applied where it is necessary only. One can understand the severity of this Act in a region which is susceptible to gold smuggling or a region where a certain number of offences of this nature are committed. But I believe to apply the Act to the whole country saying 'Save as otherwise provided in this Act' is not fair to the regions which are immune. Therefore, I would suggest that Government keep to themselves the power of applying this Act to such areas at such times as they may deem necessary.

I must admit that the Finance Minister has a way of so completely ignoring the amendments tabled that one wonders....

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member is indulging in a general lecture.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : When he ignores our amendments, then we have naturally a right to urge....

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have been charged with neglecting amendments. But when I find that the amendments go to the same purpose, I do not think that it is necessary to go on speaking about it again and again and I think to save the time of the House it becomes necessary to say very little.

As regards the amendments moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu, I can accept it because the amendment suggests:

"When the Government so directs"

I do not know how that can happen. It is provided in the Act itself....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It can direct by general orders.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is provided in the Act itself. Otherwise, nobody can do it. As it is provided in the Act, therefore, it can be done. This relates only to dealers, and dealers have to be dealt with strictly. If we do not deal with dealers strictly then nothing can be done. Then nothing would remain in this Gold Control Bill. It is for this reason that I cannot accept the amendments moved by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani also.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I shall put amendments Nos. 65, 77 and 136 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 65, 77 and 136 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 27 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clause 29—(What the dealer may manufacture)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : According to this clause, the goldsmiths have no right to purchase primary gold to manufacture ornaments for their customers or the public in general have no right to keep any primary gold with them. So, the position of the goldsmith reverts back to the old position of 2nd September, 1966 though they were assured that some concession would be given. I would like the hon. Minister to let us know whether it is possible to include goldsmiths also so that they may also keep primary gold for the manufacture of ornaments.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Goldsmiths are entitled to keep a certain amount which has been prescribed; beyond that they cannot keep and they cannot be put in the same position as dealers. If they want to be dealers and have a dealer's licence, they can have it and not remain as goldsmiths. They can choose one of the two things.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Ornament, etc, to be stamped)

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY (Salempur) : I beg to move.

Page 22, omit lines 24 to 26. (78)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप सेशन 30 में जो प्रोवीजो है—उस को देखिये—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any article or ornament on which, owing to its nature or the smallness of its size, it is not possible to put such a stamp."

इस से यह साबित हुआ कि जो आर्टिकल छोटी हैं जिन पर स्टैम्प नहीं लग सकती हैं, उन पर स्टैम्प नहीं लगाई जायगी लेकिन इस से यह इंगित नहीं होता है कि किस डाइमेंशन के जेवर पर स्टैम्प नहीं लगाई जायगी। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि आप इस प्रकार के छोटी जेवरों की सूची बना दें कि अमुक-अमुक छोटे जेवरों पर स्टैम्प नहीं लगाई जायगी, जिससे कि बनाने वालों को कठिनाई न हो।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would say that the limit is prescribed in this. The proviso reads thus :

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any article or ornament on which, owing to its nature or the smallness of its size, it is not possible to put such a stamp."

It is only those things that are exempted. Otherwise, it will cause great hardship. That is why the proviso is there.

SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : *Tanka* is an ingredient which is used for melting gold and for joining gold pieces. Here under the provision stamping is only for gold and not for this *tanka*. If *tanka* is not also stamped, if we take 100 gms. gold and 5 gms. *tanka* together, then 105 gms. will be sold in the market and the consumers will be put to loss because of the *tanka*. I saw recently an order from the district authorities of Delhi issued to the association of goldsmiths in Delhi that *tanka* is excluded from this stamping. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that *tanka* may also be stamped.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know how it could be stamped separately. If the two are mixed then it is not possible to stamp everything separately. But the purity of gold is stamped, and, therefore, that will be taken into account while stamping it.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 78 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 78 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 30 stand of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

12 hrs.

Clause 31—(*Acquisition of gold by a dealer*)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:— *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not compulsory that on every amendment we should have a discussion.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : I have also the same amendments. I should like to move amendment Nos. 5, 6 and 7 to clause 31.

I beg to move.

Page 22, line 32,—

- (i) after "any" insert "new"
- (ii) after "article," insert "new"

(5)

Page 22,—

- (i) line 38,—

after "any" insert "old"

- (ii) line 39,—

after "any" insert "old" (6)

Page 22, line 41,—

after "any" insert "old" (7)

I am sorry to say that hon. Minister has given concession to the dealers, concessions which he has refused to give to the goldsmiths. A class of dealers will be developed as a result of this clause when it comes into force. As my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee was pointing out, they are in a position to manufacture ornaments from primary gold, which privilege is denied to the goldsmiths. We should like to put the goldsmiths at least on par with the dealers, though we are not in a position to help the goldsmiths. I should like the hon. Minister to understand this position and accept my amendments.

3—3 LSD/68

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Goldsmiths are not dealers and they are not on a par with each other. This will be a restriction and it will not be proper to put this restriction on them. I cannot accept these amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put the amendments to clause 31 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 5, 6, & 7 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clause 32—(*Possession of primary gold by a licensed dealer*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would appeal to the hon. Members to select some three or four important amendments and speak on them, instead of taking up each amendment and speaking on them. We take up clause 32. There is Shri Beni Shanker Sharma's amendment.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : I beg to move.

Page 23,—

- (i) line 21,—

for "four hundred" substitute "one thousand"

- (ii) line 23,—

for "five hundred" substitute "two thousand"

- (iii) line 25,—

for "one thousand" substitute "three thousand"

- (iv) line 27,—

for two "thousand" substitute "five thousand" (203)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल दो शब्द कहने हैं। इस क्लॉज के द्वारा स्वर्णकारों को कुछ सोना रखने का अधिकार दिया गया है। एक स्वर्णकार जोकि स्वयं कारीगर का कार्य करता है उसे चार सौ ग्राम तक सोना रखने का अधिकार होगा।

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

जो स्वर्णकार 10 कारीगरों तक अपने पास नौकर रखेगा उसको पांच सौ ग्राम तक सोना रखने का अधिकार होगा। मैंने अपने संशोधन के द्वारा यह सिफारिश की है कि उनको जितनी मात्रा में सोना रखने का अधिकार दिया गया है वह मात्रा बहुत ही कम है क्योंकि सोने के गहने बनाने का काम खास खास सीजन में ही होता है। एक कारीगर स्वर्णकार को जो चार सौ ग्राम तक सोना रखने का अधिकार दिया गया है वह बहुत अपर्याप्त है और इस मात्रा को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं 32-वीं के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जो स्वर्णकार दस कारीगर तक अपने पास रखेगा उसे पांच सौ ग्राम सोना रखने का अधिकार होगा। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि एक स्वर्णकार चार सौ ग्राम सोना लेकर जब स्वयं काम करेगा तो वही आदमी जब अपने पास 10 कारीगर रखेगा उसका काम 500 ग्राम सोने से कैसे चल सकेगा। ऐसी दशा में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री जी मेरे इस संशोधन को मान लेंगे।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is already power with the Government to enhance it where it is necessary. I cannot enhance it generally. Therefore, I cannot accept the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 203 to clause 32 to the vote.

Amendment No. 203 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

“That clause 32 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put clauses 33 to 38 to vote now.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is an amendment to clause 34.

Clause 33

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 33 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clause 34—(Sale or delivery of gold by a licensed dealer or certified goldsmith)

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Sir, I move :

Page 24, line 3, add at the end

“except a licensed dealer who belongs to another State” (238)

Sub-clause (1) reads as follows :

“A licensed dealer may sell, deliver, transfer or otherwise dispose of or agree to sell, deliver, transfer or otherwise dispose of ornaments to any person.”

I wish to add at the end, “except a licensed dealer who belongs to another State”. In moving this amendment, I wish to point out that a dealer-to-dealer transaction must be stopped; especially in the inter-State dealer transactions must be stopped. Thousands or lakhs of rupees of ornaments are being sold by these dealers from one State to another State, especially from Amritsar, Delhi and other places.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani said just now.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Yes. They will purchase gold ornaments from dealers and sell them in Calcutta or Bombay or in any other market at a lower price. Perhaps they will do it on credit also. They are also allowed to manufacture with primary gold. Therefore, there is every probability of smuggled gold coming into their hands and they can use it. If you want to control this effectively, the first thing to be done is, to stop the dealer-to-dealer transactions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My case is only this. The sub-clause says that a licensed dealer may deliver or otherwise dispose of or agree to sell or otherwise dispose of ornaments and so on. It has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and previously also it has been brought to his notice by the Swarnakar Sangh that in this way some of the dealers who are not actual dealers, who are smugglers, manufacture ornaments daily which weigh up to two to three kilos. You can never see ornaments of that size. Anything can be melted and made into an ornament and they can say that this is our traditional ornament, and then it is sold. This is another way of smuggling gold into other States, and with the permission of the Gold Controller and under the law.

My amendment is very simple. What I say is, at the end add, "except a licensed dealer who belongs to another State". This is my amendment. If the hon. Minister is serious about stopping smuggling of gold, he may kindly accept it, or he may suggest another amendment to that effect which we will accept.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not proper to have inter-State trade stopped in this matter, because, the fashion in one State may be liked in another State. There are several articles made in Rajasthan and which are liked by other States. You cannot say they cannot be sold. To whom else can these be sold except through the dealers? It has to be done through the dealers. Some restriction is now suggested by some hon. Members, but there is this distinction. I do not want to do one against the other like that. Therefore, I do not want to prefer either goldsmiths at the cost of dealers or dealers at the cost of goldsmiths.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is to another person.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Another person cannot do it. He must sell it to somebody. Otherwise he cannot sell it. I do not accept his amend-

ment. (*Interruption*). A dealer has to sell it to other people. What has the dealer to do with that?

Mr. SPEAKER : I shall put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 238 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 35 to 38 were then added to the Bill.

Clause 39—(Certified goldsmiths)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, while the Bill was sought to be discussed, I raised the first objection to clause 39 and to chapter VIII onwards as being unconstitutional and that they should not be incorporated in the Bill. My first objection is that this provision restricting the trade or the profession of goldsmiths is beyond the competence of this House. I would refer to entry 24 in List II of Schedule VII to the Constitution. I think the hon. Finance Minister is looking into it. Entry 24 reads like this.

"Industries subject to the provisions of entries 7 and 52 of List I."

It is admitted that the work of a goldsmith is an industry. They take gold, spend labour on it and produce something of value which brings more value than gold. So it is an industry. Industries, regulation and control of industries and development of industries come within the State sphere excepting under entries 7 and 52 of List I. Let us see entries 7 and 52 of List No. I. Entry 7 is :

"Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war."

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

The hon. Finance Minister will not be able to point out any such declaration by Parliament. Entry 52 is :

“Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.”

There is no such declaration like that. So under the guise of controlling gold he is going to regulate, control, restrict and strangle this industry of the goldsmiths. It is an industry and he cannot deny it. He is now going to control this. The only one argument that is open to him and which he has been advancing so far is that it will be decided by the Supreme Court or the High Court as the case may be. But why should he ask this House to go beyond its competence and then subject itself to the humiliation of the law being struck down by the court. It is a question of propriety. Why should he ask us to do that.

The other point is, this House is entitled to pass laws regarding gold, regarding finance, regarding control of finance and therefore this is incidental. But my contention is that this is never incidental. He can control gold. But how is he going to control the industry? That is the mainstay of the goldsmiths.

That is why I have moved my amendment No. 67. In this connection I will again refer you to clause 39, sub-clause (4) which reads like this :

“On and from the commencement of this Act, the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate, namely:—”

No other person who is not included in it will be eligible to apply. Who are they? I am taking as a contingent matter the amendment suggested by the Minister, amendment No. 255 which reads like this :

“(a) a person who had been carrying on business as a goldsmith for more than a year immediately before the commencement

of Part XII-A of the Defence of India Rules, 1962;”

So those who in the past were carrying on the profession as goldsmith will be entitled to apply. The present sub-clause (a) will be changed to (b). According to the amendment suggested by him, if we take “a person who at the commencement of this Act is a member of the family” and if we take, say, 1st January 1969 as the date of commencement of the Act, those who were members of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his profession previous to that date for not less than one year, they will be entitled to apply. Then comes (c) which is present (b) which says :

“a person who has received any loan from the Government under any scheme for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths and has made, within six months from the commencement of this Act, an application for the grant of a certificate.”

These are the two classes of persons who will apply for being certified goldsmiths. But what of the people who will attain majority or who are not assisting, what of the children of the goldsmiths who have not attained majority or who are not assisting them?

What of the children who will come hereafter? Does the Finance Minister wish to kill the class of goldsmiths so that after the commencement of this Act nobody will take to the profession of goldsmiths? I raised this point earlier and drew his attention to that. Still, he is not able to appreciate the difficulty. After 20 or 30 years, after all the certified goldsmiths who were goldsmiths on the 1st of January 1969 are dead, because they do not live for ever, there will be no class of goldsmiths.

This provision is also hit by article 19(1) (g) which says that all citizens shall have the right, the fundamental right, to practice any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business. This is a profession, occu-

pation and also business. So, this violates that provision of the Constitution. It also does not lie in his mouth to say that this is saved by sub-clause (6) because it relates only to existing laws. Only the existing laws will not be affected by this article. This is not an existing law. Control, regulation and strangulation of the profession of goldsmiths is not an existing law. So, the Finance Minister cannot bring a legislation which violates the fundamental right of the goldsmiths.

What I have suggested is that in sub-clause (4), in place of (a) the following be substituted. I would request the Finance Minister to listen attentively. It reads :

“a person who at or after the commencement of this Act is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and has at least one year's experience in assisting a certified goldsmith;”

He can prescribe the qualification for a goldsmith. Unless one is a qualified goldsmith, he need not be given a certificate. You may prescribe that he should undergo some training and become qualified. I think this will satisfy everybody and the children of goldsmith will be able to practice that profession.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I support Shri Srinibas Misra. Even on that day when this Bill was taken up for consideration our basic objection was to clause 39. One objection was that this goes against the fundamental right guaranteed to every citizen under article 19 of the Constitution. The clause reads :

“(3) Every certificate granted to a person under Part XIIA of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, or under the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968, recognizing him as a goldsmith, shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, continue to be in force until the death of the holder, or the cancellation thereof whichever is earlier.”

The following clause reads :

“(4) On and from the commencement of this Act, the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate, namely :—

(a) a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his work as a goldsmith for not less than one year.”

I may state here that goldsmiths as a whole belong to a backward community. At least in my State of UP, we grant certificates to them saying that they are swarankars so that they could get some concessions for the education of their children. In every State they are given some facilities and concessions though it may not be to the extent to which it is given in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Bill wants to give certificates to some people as goldsmiths. So, the destiny of future of the sons and grandsons of the goldsmiths will be decided by the Gold Controller. He will be the person who will decide who is a goldsmith and who is not a goldsmith. This is ridiculous. That is why I have moved my amendment.

That day also it was pointed out by some hon. Members that very important constitutional points have been raised. The hon. Finance Minister then said: let them go to the Supreme Court. But I say that this House has every right to move a motion summoning the Attorney-General or, if it so pleases the House, it may request the government that the question may be referred to the Supreme Court for its opinion. My amendment No. 260 suggests that this House requests the government that the Attorney-General of India be summoned to address the House to clarify certain constitutional points in respect of clause 39, including the question of reasonable restrictions.

MR. SPEAKER : He is going into much wider issues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you will remember the historical debate we had on the question of land acquisition and then again on the question of the compulsory deposit scheme. It was contented by the hon. Finance Minister that it is a reasonable restriction. We contested it saying that he cannot do it. Ultimately, the Attorney-General came and addressed the House, as provided in the Constitution. Although the point was won by the government, still we had the consolation that we had put forward our point. That is why we request—kindly allow me to move this motion—that the Attorney General be summoned to address the House to clarify certain constitutional points in respect of clause 39 including the question of reasonable restriction.

In case the Finance Minister does not agree and says that the Attorney General should not be summoned, even though he has a right to do so under the Constitution, there is another amendment by Shri Vasudevan Nair in which he says :—

“This House recommends to the Government to seek opinion of the Supreme Court of India to clarify certain constitutional points including the question of reasonable restrictions with respect to clause 39 of the Gold (Control) Bill.”

There are many other amendments to clause 39 which we are not moving at present. If it goes to the Supreme Court for opinion, I will be happy and I will withdraw my motion. But if that is not done, let the Attorney General be summoned and express his opinion so that we make up our minds and decide about this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move.

“That this House recommends to the Government that Attorney General of India be summoned to address the House to clarify certain Constitutional points in respect of clause 39 including the

question of reasonable restriction.” (260)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I beg to move.

“This House recommends to the Government to seek opinion of the Supreme Court of India to clarify certain constitutional points including the question of reasonable restrictions with respect to clause 39 of the Gold (Control) Bill.”(261)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : I beg to move.

Page 25,—

for lines 17 and 18, *substitute—*

“(b) shall be valid until the death of the holder, and” (9)

Page 25, line 19,—

after “restrictions, ” *insert—*

“not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act,” (10)

Page 25, lines 21 and 22,—

omit “for different classes of” (11)

Page 25,—

for lines 23 to 28, *substitute—*

“(3) A person who intends to commence, after the commencement of this Act, as a self employed goldsmith, shall make an application, (in such form and on payment of such fee not exceeding one rupee) for the issue of a certificate and the Administrator shall grant certificate to such applicant.” (12)

Page 26, line 3,—

after “years” *insert—*

“or more on the basis of proportion of amount of loan taken by the applicant” (13)

Page 26, line 16,—

for “ten rupees” *substitute—*
“one rupee” (14)

Page 26, line 20,—

Omit “the antecedents of the applicant”. (15)

Page 26,—

for lines 22 and 23, substitute—

“certificate, by order, in writing, shall grant the certificate.” (16)

Page 26,—

for lines 28 to 31, substitute —

“(8) A certified goldsmith may employ not more than one hired labourer, to assist him in his work as a goldsmith, in the actual process of making, manufacturing, preparing, repairing, processing any article or ornament, but such hired labourer shall not make, manufacture, prepare, repair, or process any article or ornament.” (17)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA : I beg to move:

Page 25, —

for lines 32 to 35, substitute—

“(a) a person who at or after the commencement of this Act is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and has at least one year's experience in assisting a certified goldsmith.” (67)

Page 26,—

omit lines 11 to 13. (70).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 25, line 11,—

for “Save as otherwise provided in this Act”

substitute “When the Government so directs” (137)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move:

Page 26, line 16,—

for “ten rupees” substitute—
“two rupees” (204)

Page 26,—

(i) line 20,—

omit “the antecedents of the applicant.”

(ii) lines 21 and 22 —

omit “and his suitability for the grant of a certificate” (205)

Page 26, line 8,—

after “who” insert—

“is considered by the Administrator as competent or holds a certificate from an artisan having experience of five years or more that the applicant is competent to work as a goldsmith or” (228)

Page 26, line 10,—

omit “in the public interest” (229)

Page 26, line 12,—

for “not” substitute “also” (230)

Page 26,—

line 13, add at the end—

“Provided he satisfies other conditions as to his eligibility.” (231)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move:

Page 25, —

after line 31, insert—

“(a) a person who had been carrying on business as a goldsmith for more than a year immediately before the commencement of Part XII-A of the Defence of India Rules, 1962;” (255)

Page 25, line 32,—

for “(a)” substitute “(b)” (256)

Page 25, line 36,—

for “(b)” substitute “(c)” (257)

Page 26, line 6,—

for “(c)” substitute “(d)” (258)

Page 26, line 8,—

for “(d)” substitute “(e)” (259)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I want to invite your kind attention to sub-sub-clauses (c) and (d) of sub-clause (4) of clause 39. Sub-sub-clause (c) says:—

“an artisan if he surrenders his identity card as an artisan;”

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

A condition has been imposed; that is, if an artisan wants to carry on the business of a goldsmith, he will have to give up his other profession of an artisan which he is already carrying on. In small villages or small towns sometimes it is not possible for a man to live by one single profession and he has to supplement his profession by another profession. If we impose this rider on an artisan, namely, that if he wants to secure a licence and wants to come into the profession of goldsmiths he will have to surrender his identity card as an artisan, it will be a great hardship to him and he will not be able to supplement his profession by entering into this new profession. So my respectful submission is that this rider should not be placed on him.

I also want to make a submission with regard to sub-sub-clause (d) which says :—

“a person who belongs to a category or class to which, in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest.”

Under this very wide undefined and uncanalised powers are being granted to the Administrator without any indication and guidance. This is likely to be struck down as delegated legislation because of these uncanalised wide powers that have been invested in him without giving any guidance. The whole thing should not be left to the mercy of the Administrator. Everybody should not be made dependent upon the sweet will of the Administrator but some guidelines must be provided in sub-sub-clause (d) so that it does not suffer from the deficiency or the infirmity of delegated legislation.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I do not wish to repeat the arguments of my learned colleagues. We have got to find some way out of this constitutional impasse. The proposal made by them to widen category (a) to include future members of the family is good, but this also is not as good

as a proposal to amend category (d) i.e., the words “to which, in the opinion” etc. be removed and the words “declared by the Administrator” be substituted. The classes of goldsmiths are well known. If they are declared, a wider family can get an entry into this profession. It is a very simple suggestion and all it means is that discretion is not left to the Administrator. He declares that such-and-such classes of goldsmiths and such-and-such categories of workers are eligible to become dealers.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is probably the most crucial clause in the whole Bill. I do not attach any value to the earlier things about stopping of smuggling of gold and all that. Despite all those things, declarations and all that, the fact is that smuggling will go on. This is the most controversial clause of the Bill.

The other day, we pointed out that this clause or these provisions are aimed at exterminating goldsmiths as a class. I make that charge even today. This clause is aimed at exterminating goldsmiths as a class. You need not say that. But I say that it is aimed at exterminating the profession of goldsmiths in this country. What do these various provisions of this clause mean? It says :

“(3) Every certificate granted to a person under Part XIA of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, or under the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968, recognising him as a goldsmith shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, continue to be in force until the death of the holder, or the cancellation, thereof whichever is earlier.”

This means that all those persons who have been goldsmiths from the year 1962 onwards and who continue to be goldsmiths will, hereafter, continue to be goldsmiths. According to the statistics furnished by the Deputy Prime Minister, there are 3 lakh goldsmiths and, according to him, some

have taken to other profession and only 2 lakh goldsmiths remain. Out of 2 lakh goldsmiths, obviously, by the lapse of time, during these 6 years, at least 25 per cent of goldsmiths must have died—they are between the age group of 40, 50 and 60 years. A number of them would have died. Apart from that, who are the persons who will, hereafter, be eligible for being declared as goldsmiths for carrying on the profession of goldsmiths? Who are these people? They are a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his work as a goldsmith for not less than one year. Those persons, will continue, hereafter, as goldsmiths. Now, let me give you an example. A goldsmith has got a family of half a dozen out of whom one boy is about 18 years who has been assisting his father for the last one year. Now, that boy will be eligible for being declared as a goldsmith. But his other five sons who may be of the age of 7, 8, 10 and 15 years, who have not been assisting him or who may assist him hereafter, cannot become goldsmiths at all. That means it is limited to those persons who have been assisting him, at the commencement of this Act, for not less than one year.

Then, even about a person who have received any loan from Government, the idea is to restrict it as much as possible. It says :

“Provided that a certificate granted to such person shall be cancelled unless he repays the loan, within a period of two years from the date of the grant of such certificate, in such instalments as the authority by which the loan was granted may specify in this behalf;”

The question of the number of years does not arise. After all, it is the question of his capacity to pay. The capacity to pay depends on the total amount of loan that a person has taken. Supposing a person has been granted for rehabilitation purpose a sum of Rs. 5,000, as I understand,

it was given in Delhi and if you ask him to repay the amount of Rs. 5,000 in 24 instalments, each instalment will be of Rs. 200. Obviously, a goldsmith cannot be expected to pay back Rs. 200 per month. If the intention, really, is to see that the persons are rehabilitated, that they are enabled to repay the loan, I say, don't fix any time-limit but fix a ceiling on the amount that it should not exceed Rs. 25 per month. They should be allowed to pay the amount at the rate of Rs. 25 per month irrespective of the time-limit fixed. If you increase it by Rs. 5 or so, that is a different matter. But their capacity must be taken into account. If you ask them to pay Rs. 200 per month, and then say that you have given them an opportunity but they were not able to pay, it is meaningless. It is the easiest way to see that these people are not rehabilitated.

Then, it says :

“(c) an artisan if he surrenders his identity card as an artisan;”

He is evading the question. I remember, some philosopher was asked, “What is mind?” He replied, “No matter”. When asked, “What is matter”, he replied, “Never mind”. The artisan is one who must have been a goldsmith and a goldsmith is one who must have been an artisan. Here, you say :

“A person who belongs to a category or class to which, in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest;”

What is ‘public interest’ is to be decided by whom? Whether that person belongs to each class, is for the Administrator to decide. Everything is left to the sweetwill, arbitrary decision, of the Administrator who, I dare say, will certainly function under the instructions of the Government, and the instructions of the Government can very well be seen because the intentions are that this class should be exterminated....

MR. SPEAKER : The other amendments are also there. You are making a long speech.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : This is the crux of the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER : But the others also would like to say something. About 20 members have moved amendments. They should also have a chance.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Then, please extend the time.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of extending the time....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am confining myself only to this Clause.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Abraham and others also should get a chance. They have also moved amendments.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : If you go through this, it will be amply clear that what is being aimed at is that excepting the present generation of goldsmiths, there should be no more goldsmiths in this country. That seems to be the intention. If that is the intention, I would only ask the Deputy Prime Minister to change the title of the Bill and call it as 'Extermination of Goldsmiths Bill'. That would be the best thing.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kot-tayam) : The hon. members have narrated certain things. I am not going to elaborate. I move my amendment No. 239.

Page 25,—

for lines 17 and 18, *substitute*—

"(b) shall be valid until the death of the holder, and" (239)

That is, about the cancellation of the certificate. About the cancellation of certificate, I have to say one thing. We must not give capital punishment for a small thing, for a small criminal action of a goldsmith. By 'capital punishment' I mean 'cancellation of his certificate'. By cancelling his certificate, he and his family would starve. Therefore, other

punishments could be given. Therefore, sub-clause (2) (b) should read as follows :—

"shall be valid until the death of the holder."

I now come to amendment 240. I beg to move :

Page 25, line 19,—

after "restrictions" insert—

"not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act," (240)

That is, the Administrator is given much power by this Clause. He is also asked to make rules. My submission is that any rules that may be made must be made on the floor of the House, and this power should not be given to the Administrator.

I now come to amendment 241. I beg to move :

Page 25, lines 21 and 22,—

omit "for different classes of" (241)

I suggest this amendment because there is only one class. They belong to the same class. We can, therefore, omit "for different classes of".

I now come to amendment 242. I beg to move :

Page 25,—

for lines 23 to 28, substitute—

"(3) A person who intends to commence, after the commencement of this Act, as a self employed goldsmith, shall make an application, (in such form and on payment of such fee not exceeding one rupee) for the issue of a certificate and the Administrator shall grant certificate to such applicant." (242)

That is, sub-clause (3) may be substituted by what I have suggested above. I am not going to explain this very much because Comrade Ramamurti has said so much about that.

As regards amendment No. 243, I would suggest that now the goldsmiths are given two years' time to repay the amount. I submit that

this period is not enough. I fully agree with my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti that a ceiling of Rs. 25 or 30 p.m. should be fixed which the goldsmith must pay every month. Or else, those goldsmiths who have received Rs. 1000 or Rs. 200 would be obliged to pay Rs. 50 or 60 or 100 p.m. and their families will have to starve.

Even in Delhi, some six or seven goldsmiths have been sent to jail. I can name some of them. Some of the names are: Kundan Lal, Banarasi Das, Sangat Singh, Darshan Singh, Chittaranjan Roy and Sarvan Singh. These persons have been sent to jail for not having paid the money in time. When Sarvan Singh went to the officer to pay the money he was actually sent to the jail. I request that the goldsmiths should be given more time for paying back the amount.

In amendment No. 244, I have suggested that the words 'one rupee' may be substituted for the words 'ten rupees'. The fee now is only one rupee, but it can be raised to Rs. 10. It is not necessary to raise it to Rs. 10. It must be kept at Re. 1 because the goldsmiths belong to a poor community.

In amendment No. 245, I have suggested that the phrase 'the antecedents of the applicant' should be omitted.

In amendment No. 246, I have suggested the substitution of the words 'certificate, by order, in writing, shall grant the certificate' in place of lines 22 and 23. I would strongly urge that the certificate must not be cancelled.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : जहाँ तक संवैधानिक आपत्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, और जिन को श्री मिश्र जी ने उठाया है, उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैंने जो संशोधन दिये हैं उनकी ओर ही आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि मेरे इन संशोधनों को मंजूर कर

लिया जाए तो कई असंगतियां दूर हो सकती हैं।

मेरा पहला संशोधन है :

Page 26, line 8, after 'who' insert :

"is considered by the Administrator as competent or holds a certificate of five years or more that the applicant is competent to work as a goldsmith or,"

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको मान लिया जाएगा।

इस बिल में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को अधिकार दिया गया है कि वे स्वर्ण को खास खास अवस्थाओं में ही लाइसेंस दे सकेंगे। इस में कहा गया है कि :—

"On and from the commencement of this Act the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate, namely :—

- (a) a person who,.....
- (d) a person who belongs to a category or class to which, in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest.

हम जाति प्रथा का विरोध करते हैं और क्लासलैस सोसाइटी के निर्माण की बात करते हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस धारा से हम जाति प्रथा के बंधनों को और मजबूत करने जा रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि स्वर्णकार का लड़का ही स्वर्णकार हो सकता है, ब्राह्मण या हरिजन बालक स्वर्णकारी का काम नहीं कर सकता है, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बिलांग्ज टू ए कैटेगरी और क्लास को रखने के बजाय एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को पावर दी जाए कि—

"is considered by the Administrator as competent or holds a certificate from an artisan having experience of five years or more that the applicant is competent to work as a goldsmith."

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

हर एक काम में एप्रेंटिसशिप का सवाल आता है। अगर कोई लड़का किसी स्वर्णकार के यहां एप्रेंटिस हो कर काम करता है तो उसको अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह इस काम को अपनी रोजी के लिए अपना सके फिर चाहे वह ब्राह्मण हो या हरिजन या किसी अन्य जाति का हो।

मैंने यह भी मांग की है कि:—

Page 26, line 10, में 'in the public interest, हटा दिया जाय।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस में पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट का क्या सवाल आता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर जिसे चाहे लाइसेंस दे सकता है। इस वास्ते पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट को इस क्लॉज में से हटा देना चाहिये।

पेज 26 पर मेरा संशोधन है:

Page 26, line 12, for 'not' substitute 'also'.

जो एक्सप्लेनेशन है वह इस प्रकार है:

"A person who is engaged as a hired labourer by a certified goldsmith shall not be eligible to receive a certificate under this section".

12.40 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सबक्लाज (4) की एक्सप्लेनेशन के मुताबिक किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा, जो किसी स्वर्णकार के यहां बरसों से मजदूर के रूप में काम कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे वह हायर्ड लेबरर हो और चाहे कोई हो, अगर उसने स्वर्णकार का काम सीख लिया है, तो उसे लाइसेंस दिया जाना चाहिए। इस लिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि इस एक्सप्लेनेशन में शब्द "नाट" के स्थान पर शब्द "आलसो" रख दिया जाये। इस एक्सप्लेनेशन के अन्त में मैंने यह भी जोड़ना चाहा है कि, "प्रोवाइडिड ही सर्टिफ़ाईड अंडर कन्डीशन्स एंड टु हिज

ऐलिजबिलिटी"। अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने हायर्ड लेबरर के रूप में काम करते हुए स्वर्णकार का काम सीख लिया है और वह उस काम में दक्ष हो गया है, तो उसको अपने जीवन में इस धंधे को अपनाते से रोकना उस के प्रति घोर अन्याय होगा।

सबक्लाज (6) में कहा गया है कि सर्टिफ़िकेट के लिए कोई आवेदन मिलने पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति के एनटेसेडेंट्स और सर्टिफ़िकेट देने की उस की सूटेबिलिटी के सम्बन्ध में एन्क्वायरी करेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में एनटेसेडेंट्स की जांच करने की व्यवस्था रखना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति स्वर्णकार का काम करने की योग्यता रखता है, तो उसे सर्टिफ़िकेट दिया जाना चाहिए। मान लीजिए कि अगर किसी के बाप-दादा के कोई कलंक का काम किया हो, तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर उस को सर्टिफ़िकेट देने से इन्कार कर सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि रेश के घोड़ों की पेडिग्री देखी जाती है या प्राचीन प्रथा के अनुसार विवाह के सम्बन्ध में दोनों पक्षों की पेडिग्री और एनटेसेडेंट्स आदि देखे जाते हैं। स्वर्णकारी का लाइसेंस देने में एनटेसेडेंट्स की जांच करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिए। इस लिए मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि सबक्लाज (6) में से ये शब्द निकाल दिये जायें: "दि एनटेसेडेंट्स आफ़ दि एप्लिकेंट" और "एंड हिज सूटेबिलिटी फ़ार दि ग्रांड आफ़ ए सर्टिफ़िकेट"। इस प्रकार इस सबक्लाज में यह व्यवस्था हो जायेगी कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर प्रार्थी की केवल स्वर्णकार के रूप में काम करने की योग्यता की जांच कर के उस को लाइसेंस दे देगा। अगर कोई व्यक्ति स्वर्णकार का काम जानता है, उस के लिए काम्पिटेंट और योग्य है, तो उसे लाइसेंस दे दिया जाना चाहिए। इस सबक्लाज

में "एंड हिज़ सूटेबिलिटी फ़ार दि ग्रांट आफ़ ए सर्टिफ़िकेट" शब्द रखने से एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर चाहे जिस किसी को लाइसेंस लेने से मना कर सकता है।

सबक्लाज़ (5) में कहा गया है कि लाइसेंस सर्टिफ़िकेट की फ़ीस ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस रुपये होगी। इस ग़रीबी के युग में यह रकम बहुत ज्यादा है। इस लिए मैं ने यह संशोधन दिया है कि सर्टिफ़िकेट की फ़ीस ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो रुपये रखी जाये।

अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लें, तो इस क्ल़ाज़ की बहुतसी कठिनाइयां और असंगतियां बहुत हद तक दूर हो जायेंगी।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्ल़ाज़ 39 सब से ज्यादा ख़तरनाक है। जिस उद्देश्य से गोल्ड (कंट्रोल) बिल लाया गया है, इस क्ल़ाज़ से वह पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। इस क्ल़ाज़ का एक उद्देश्य यह है कि कोई भी नया व्यक्ति इस धंधे में न आ पाये। इस क्ल़ाज़ के द्वारा इस पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है, जो कि संविधान के खिलाफ़ है। इस क्ल़ाज़ में कहा गया है कि अगर किसी गोल्डस्मिथ का लड़का या रिश्तेदार उस के काम में एसिस्ट करता रहा है, तो उस को सर्टिफ़िकेट मिल सकता है। लेकिन मान लीजिए कि जो छोटा लड़का है और जो काम में एसिस्ट नहीं करता है, तो वह गोल्डस्मिथ नहीं बन सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो गोल्डस्मिथ हैं, उनके बाद इस धंधे के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है। शायद श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह सोच लिया है कि आगे चल कर, दस पंद्रह साल के बाद, गोल्डस्मिथ्स की ज़रूरत नहीं रहेगी। जब आज के गोल्डस्मिथ्स नहीं रहेंगे, तो इस धंधे को कौन करेगा ?

हमारे संविधान में हर एक व्यक्ति को अपनी पसन्द का धंधा या पेशा अपनाने का पूरा अधिकार दिया गया है। इस लिए क्या आने वाली ज़ेनरेशन पर, उन लोगों पर, जो गोल्डस्मिथ का काम करना चाहते हैं, जो ज़ेवर बनाना चाहते हैं, संविधान के मुताबिक इस प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाई जा सकती है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाना ग़लत होगा।

इस क्ल़ाज़ में यह भी प्राविज़न है कि अगर किसी ने लोन लिया है और वह समय पर उस को नहीं दे सकता है, तो उसका सर्टिफ़िकेट कैंसल कर दिया जायेगा। जो व्यक्ति लोन का रुपया अदा नहीं करता है, उसके साथ मेरी कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस एक ग़लती के लिए उसे इतनी कड़ी सज़ा देना ठीक नहीं है, जिससे उसकी रोज़ो हमेशा के लिए छिन जाये। अगर इस सज़ा को कम कर दिया जाये, तो मैं उसका समर्थन करूंगा।

इस क्ल़ाज़ के ज़रिये कोशिश यह की गई है कि नये गोल्डस्मिथ पैदा न हों और जो गोल्डस्मिथ का काम कर रहे हैं, वे काम न कर सकें, वे काम छोड़ कर भाग जायें। इस क्ल़ाज़ में वर्तमान गोल्डस्मिथ्स का गला घोंटा गया है। सबक्लाज़ (8) में कहा गया है कि कोई भी सर्टिफ़ाइड गोल्डस्मिथ अपने काम में एसिस्ट करने के लिए एक से ज्यादा हायर्ड लेबरर नहीं रख सकता है। क्यों ? अगर किसी के पास ज्यादा काम आता है, तो उसके एक से ज्यादा हायर्ड लेबरर रखने पर श्री मोरारजी देसाई को क्यों एतराज़ होना चाहिए ? वह चाहते हैं कि उसके गले में सरकार की उंगली ज़रूर रहनी चाहिए, वह सांस नहीं ले सकेगा और अपने आप काम छोड़ कर भाग जायेगा। सरकार का

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

इरादा यह है कि इस धंधे में नये आदमी तो आये न और जो इस वक्त है, उन को भार दिया जाये, ताकि यह क्लास हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो जायेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह सोने की स्मर्गलिंग कम करना चाहते हैं और सोने के उपयोग को कम करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए यह तरीका नहीं है। जो कोई भी गोल्डस्मिथ का काम करना चाहता है, जेवर बनाना चाहता है, उसको ऐसा करने की छूट होनी चाहिए। हाँ, सरकार कोई स्टैंडर्ड मुकर्रर कर दे। जो भी व्यक्ति उस स्टैंडर्ड पर पूरा उतरता है, उसको लाइसेंस और सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाये।

इस क्लाज में यह भी कहा गया है कि जो मजदूर किसी गोल्डस्मिथ को एसिस्ट करता है, उसको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा। क्यों? क्या इस लिए कि वह मजदूर है? यह कैसी सोशल-लिज्म और कैसा समाजवाद है! मान लीजिए कि मैं किसी गोल्डस्मिथ को एसिस्ट करता हूँ और मुझे जेवर बनाना आ गया है, तो क्या सरकार मुझे लाइसेंस नहीं देगी? क्यों नहीं देगी? इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस उसूल के मुताबिक तो कोई डिपुटी मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट कभी भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकता है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : श्री पन्त भी इस बात का खयाल रखें कि इस वक्त जहाँ हैं, वहीं रहेंगे, क्योंकि वह भी मिनिस्टर को एसिस्ट कर रहे हैं, वह सिर्फ एक मजदूर है, लेबरर है; वह कभी भी फुल-फ्लेज्ड कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकेंगे। श्री पहाड़िया तो बहुत ही

पीछे हैं। इस के अलावा चूँकि गोल्डस्मिथ सिर्फ एक ही लेबरर रख सकता है, इस लिए यहाँ भी दो डिपुटी मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट नहीं रह सकते हैं; एक को तो जाना पड़ेगा।

यह पाबन्दी खत्म होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इस से संविधान का उल्लंघन होता है। जो भी व्यक्ति लाइसेंस पाने के लायक है, उस को लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I have my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us finish it before lunch hour.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : How is it possible ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes each.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Then I do not speak. How is it possible ? We may not speak on all the other clauses, but this clause is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been decided that only on this clause we will have a debate. Then we will guillotine it. That is decided with the concurrence of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When did the House agree to it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker has told me this ; the House has agreed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Agreed to what ? I was in the House, and so kindly hear me before you give your ruling. When the hon. Speaker was in the Chair, the question was raised ; it was mentioned that we can hurry up with so many unimportant clauses and he said that clauses 39, 40 and so on were very important clauses on which he said he would give ample time for discussion. Sir, now you say there is going to be guillotine. There was guillotine even in the Joint Committee. There is going to be guillotine here. Then we are going to be guillotined outside by the goldsmiths.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One hour for one clause is too much.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Sir, let the Minister reply after lunch. Let him think over the matter carefully and then come and reply to the debate on this clause.

My amendments to clause No. 39 are amendments Nos. 9 to 17 and 261 standing in my name and some other hon. Members. In the first place I should like to make some observations regarding my amendment No. 261. It is not necessary for me now to go over all the arguments and points made by the previous speakers on many of the constitutional points raised against clause 39. You were drawing the attention of House to the reasonable restrictions to the profession of goldsmiths that can be imposed even according to the Constitution. But, Sir, many of my hon. friends in this House have very eminently and very competently argued against that argument and I think that any impartial observer will agree that there is a strong case for reference of this clause to the Supreme Court. When I asked for a reference of this clause to the Supreme Court I had also some precedents before me. I will draw your attention to what happened in 1958 when, you remember, that controversial piece of legislation by the then Kerala Government, the Kerala Education Act, a draft of it was sent to the Central Government for its concurrence and at that time they thought it necessary to refer it to the Supreme Court even before the Assembly could pass it. I should like the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister not to take upon himself the responsibility of pushing through this particular clause and get into trouble. He says that the Law Ministry concurred with him and that he himself is convinced about the legal validity of this particular clause. It may be that he also is a lawyer, a legal pandit, and the Law Ministry might have concurred with him. But from all round in this House, even from the other side, this was questioned. I should, even at this late stage request him to take the necessary steps. Either

the proposal of my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee can be accepted, that the Attorney General be summoned so that we can have some clarifications from him or, if that is not acceptable, this can be referred to the Supreme Court.

As far as the other amendments are concerned, there again we have to make similar points on this very clause and therefore I do not want to take more time of the House on it. The basic question is this. We are definitely opposed to any suggestion to deprive the goldsmith of his job, of his profession. Under no condition should the certificate be cancelled as far as a goldsmith is concerned. You can give him any other punishment. Hon. Members in this House were arguing that there could be other forms of punishment when they, the goldsmiths, indulge in any mal practice. After all, he is a petty self-employed worker. There are in this country cases under the nose of this Finance Ministry and this Government of all kinds of day light robbery that is going on where the thieves get away with it. We know what is happening every day. The dalals of Jains are engaging themselves in foreign exchange swindling and all kinds of things. What has this government done to such people ? Has it sent any such people to jail till now ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : They are given the benefit of doubt.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : My hon. friend, Shri Abraham, was reading out the names of the poor goldsmiths who were sentenced and sent to jail for some violation or other. I have papers with me giving details of the certificates which have been cancelled on flimsy grounds by the so-called officers. If the bureaucrats are given such wide powers, they will cancel the certificate of the goldsmith on flimsy grounds and he will be thrown into the streets.

It is very easy to ask a goldsmith to take to another profession. We are speaking from housetops asking and appealing to them to go in search of other jobs. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether after

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

looking after finance and politics all these years he can change over to another profession now. Change over from one profession to another is not so easy. It is a traditional profession in which one acquires skill by working day and night. If you request them to take to another profession, they simply cannot do it. If you cancel their licences and certificates they will be thrown to the streets. So, under no circumstances can we agree to a clause by which their certificates are cancelled. Any other punishment can be given, but not this, so far as these poor people are concerned.

Coming to the loans given to these poor goldsmiths, what is the government worrying about? The small pittance of Rs. 500, 1,000 or the maximum of 2,000 that they have distributed to these goldsmiths when they were in distress, when hundreds of them had to commit suicide? Now like a Shylock the Government want to get back that money. The Bill says that if this money is not repaid within two years then the licence will be cancelled. Is this such a heartless government to say that if the money is not paid back by the poor goldsmiths their licences will be cancelled? We would like this government to write off the entire amount given as loan to goldsmiths. They should not ask for the repayment of this money. If they are so particular about their finances, getting back all the money they have given as loan, let them think of all the loans and how they are spending money.

SHRI UMANATH (Puddukkotai) :
Let them get Tata's money back.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We are for the write off of these loans but if the government want to get the money back, let them recover it by instalments and not in a lump sum. This particular sub-clause should be suitably amended to give effect to this.

As far as the grant of a certificate is concerned, if a goldsmith makes an application for a certificate, he should be given it rightaway. The Administrator has no business to use his dis-

cretion in this matter. Who are goldsmiths, it is well-defined; it is not difficult to find or verify. In every State in India they can be recognised as a particular community. So, if a person belonging to that community applies for a certificate, it should be given. That should be the proper approach to this problem. You should not give too much of powers to the officers. If they are given discretion, they will use it against the poor people. At least that is our experience. So, this clause should be re-written, if the government is not prepared to make a reference to the Supreme Court. If the reference to the Supreme Court is accepted, it will save them from further trouble in future. So, we warn the Finance Minister that it is better that he takes this advice at this stage; otherwise, there will be more trouble for him in future.

13 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL—*contd.*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of submission. I will not take much time.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लगभग एक महीने से ऊपर हो गया है, सब समाचार पत्रों में स्ट्राइक हो रही है, इस के अलावा अब कुछ समाचार पत्रों ने लौक-आउट कर दिया है—

This is an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter was raised in the morning. There is going to be a Call Attention, I suppose.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: काल-एटेंशन की बात नहीं है, आप हमारी बात सुन लें। हम ने काल-एटेंशन का भी नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक कोई चीज सामने

नहीं आर्ड है। मंत्री महोदय ने कई बार मदन को विश्वास दिलाया था कि वे कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे, अगर मालिक नहीं मानने हैं तो कोई कानून यहां पर लायेंगे। लेकिन एक महीने के ऊपर हो चुका है और ऐसा लगता है जैसे हमारा देश 16वीं सदी में जा रहा है। बगैर अखबार के जीवन में रस कम हो गया है, इस के अलावा लोक-आउट होने से लोगों को तनख्वाह देनी बंद हो गई है, नान-जर्नलिस्टों को तो पहले ही तनख्वाह नहीं मिलनी थी, अब जर्नलिस्टों को भी तनख्वाह नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब को कहें कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में यहां आ कर कोई बयान दें या कोई टारगेट आकर तय करें। एक हफ्ता हाउस एडजर्न होने में रह गया है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not the concerned Minister.

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त : लेकिन इसका कोई इन्तजाम तो होना चाहिये। आपने इस मामले में खूद कोशिश की है—लेकिन न मालिक मानने हैं और न सरकार कुछ कर रही है। सरकार का तो एक वेस्टेड-इन्टरैस्ट है—उन के पाप अखबारों में छपें, छिपे रहें। मैं सरकार जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस के बारे में कब तक बिल लायेगी। अपने हाथ में सब चीजें लेने का वायदा करने के बाद भी सरकार वायदा खिलाफी कर रही है। आज हज़ारों की तादाद में लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं उनको तनख्वाहें नहीं मिल रही हैं, अब जर्नलिस्टों को भी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलेगी—आखिर इनका कोई इलाज तो होना ही चाहिये....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have stated your case. That is all. I am sorry this is not the time to raise it.

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त : फिर कौन सा समय है। हम ने काल-एटेन्शन दिया, लेकिन उसकी इजाजत नहीं मिली।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : (मुरादाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने लोक-आउट हो रहे हैं, क्या गवर्नमेन्ट की कोई ड्यूटी नहीं है। क्या एजीटेशन हो, गोलियां चले, तब ही गवर्नमेन्ट मुनेगी। काल एटेन्शन दिया, वह क्यों नहीं आया....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : He has not quoted any rule under which it can be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want, after recess, another zero hour ? This is not proper. There is no rule under which you are permitted to raise it now.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : (खगरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी आपसे एक अनुरोध करना है। सूबह रंगा साहब ने स्पीकर साहब से अनुरोध किया था कि चेकोस्लावकिया के बारे में जो डेवेलपमेन्ट्स हो रही है, उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय यहां आकर बतलायें।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There is nothing new.

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्ता : मारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों का गिरफ्तार कर के रूम वाले ले गये हैं—आप इसको बताने क्यों नहीं हैं ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : All this was discussed yesterday and day before yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is nothing new.

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : This is what Col. Gyalı who is the Chief of the Staff of the Swiss army says :

“Col. Gyali who was addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of both the Houses of Parliament said that Intelligence Reports indicated there was some danger that Rumania too would be invaded.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको चाहिये, इसके बारे में बतावें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with that. The speaker gave a hearing and he said that Government, from time to time, if there is any important development, may make a statement.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में भी हम को बताना चाहिये।

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त : हाथी माहब को कहें कि वह यहाँ आ कर अखबारवालों के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (CUDDALORE) : We are discussing in Parliament very important issues which are not propagated to the people. People do not know what we are discussing. I do not know whether the Government has got a conspiracy to shut out what is going on here, without telling it to the press. That is why they are not interested to end the press strike. I charge the Government here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He says, there is a conspiracy of the Government. There seems to be a conspiracy to take the time of the House and not to allow the House to carry on its business. I do not know what this kind of attitude is.

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : They are in league with the employers.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If Government want to end the strike they can easily do that. But they are not prepared to do it during the session of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up clause 39. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN *rose* -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity later. We have already spent an hour on this.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : That is not my fault.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity in the third reading.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I protest against this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity later if he likes.

श्री सुरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय मोंगारजी भाई का नजरिया और पिछली अमेन्डमेन्ट्स का जो हल्ल हुआ है वह देख कर मुझे उर्दू का एक शेर याद आता है:

लिखा परदेश किस्मत में, वतन को याद क्या करना

जहाँ वेददं हाकिम हो, वहाँ फरियाद क्या करना।

अब मैं अमेन्डमेन्ट पर आ रहा हूँ। क्लॉज 39(2) (बी) में लिखा हुआ है:

‘shall be valid until the death of the holder, or the cancellation, thereof, whichever is earlier’

यदि आप चाहें तो उसके मर्टिफिकेट को कैमिल पहले ही कर सकते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन सिर्फ गोल्ड स्मिथ के लिए ही क्यों रखा है? क्या कभी टाटा, और डालमिया का मर्टिफिकेट भी कैमिल हुआ है? काम करने में हरगक से गलती हो सकती है। मिमाल के तौर पर आपने प्राइमरी गोल्ड रखने की जो माता निश्चिन्त की है उससे एक ग्राम अधिक भी अगर निकल आता है तो आप मर्टिफिकेट कैमिल कर देंगे। इसके बजाय आप उसको और सजा भी तो दे सकते

है? एक गवर्नमेन्ट सर्वेन्ट की छोटी सी गलती पर उसका इन्कीमेन्ट स्टाप हो जाती है या दूसरे पनिशमेन्ट दिए जा सकते हैं, हालांकी उसको भी नौकरी से नहीं निकाल दिया जाता है जबकि यहां पर आप इसको उसके प्रोफेशन से ही निकाल रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही अनुचित है, इसको बदार्शत नहीं किया जायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 39(2) (सी) इस प्रकार है :

'may contain such conditions, limitations and restrictions, as the Administrator may think fit to impose and different conditions, limitations and restrictions may be imposed for different classes of certified goldsmiths.'

इसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को डिक्टेटर की तरह से अधिकार दिए गए हैं कि वह जो भी चाहे कर ले। इसमें मेरी अमेन्डमेन्ट यह है कि शब्द 'रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स' के बाद शब्द not inconsistent with the provisins of this Act, बढ़ा दिए जाये ताकि कम से कम इस काले बिल के जो प्राविजन हैं उनके प्रतिकूल कोई कोई बात न हो जो स्वर्ण-कारों के लिए अधिक घातक है।

इसके आगे का जो प्राविजन है उसके अन्तर्गत किसी नये आदमी को एलाऊ नहीं किया जायेगा, उसको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं यह अनुचित बात है। नये लोगों को भी एलाऊ किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके आगे यह प्राविजन है कि अगर किसी ने दो साल के अन्दर अपना कर्जा रिपे नहीं किया तो उसका सर्टिफिकेट कैंसिल हो जायेगा। मान लीजिए किसी ने चार हजार रुपया कर्जा लिया है और देहात में उसकी आमदनी 60 या 70 रु० महीने की है तो दो साल में वह किस प्रकार से अपना कर्जा रिपे कर सकेगा ?

इसलिए मेरा मुझाव यह है कि 500 रु० तक तो रेमिट कर देना चाहिए और उससे ऊपर की रकम को इजी इन्सटॉलमेन्ट्स में रिकवर किया जाना चाहिए और 25 रु० से अधिक का एक इन्सटॉलमेन्ट नहीं होना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें जो दस रुपया तक की सर्टिफिकेट फीस रख गई है, मैं समझता हूं उसे केवल एक रुपया ही होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister. He has also got five amendments.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have moved them already. They are only of a clarificatory nature.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : They only substitute the Defence of India Rules.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They are there in order to see that it is brought in line properly. There is nothing else in it.

It has been argued that Government want to exterminate the class of goldsmiths. There cannot be a wilder argument than this.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : They had not done any harm to him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not want to exterminate goldsmiths. How can they be exterminated ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He has done more harm to them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Even if I succeed completely in seeing that no gold is smuggled in this country, as I have said already, Rs. 150 to 200 crores worth of jewellery will always be remade or will be brought into the market for other purposes, and therefore, the goldsmiths will always be there. So, there is no question of exterminating goldsmiths.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He is not killing them now but he will kill them after ten years.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : At present, the number of goldsmiths is about 2½ lakhs, but it will go up to 5 lakhs as a result of the new provisions that have been made and the concessions that have been given. If anybody wants to come into this he can come in, and the number will go up to five lakhs. There is, therefore, no question of the number decreasing.

Then, there is the question of the son of a goldsmith not being allowed under the Bill as it is. There also, sub-clause (d) provides for this, and we shall make provision if it becomes necessary to see that this class of people could be brought in, if we find that the number is getting lessened. I am not interested in getting the number lessened or in extermination.

SHRI S. XAVIER (TIRUNELVELI): I want that the restrictions on the goldsmiths should be removed. Why should there be so many restrictions?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sub-clause (d) reads thus :

“a person who belongs to a category or class to which, in the opinion of the Administrator, the certificate may be granted in the public interest.”.

The amendment which has been moved seeks to restrict it only to one or two classes. Instead of that, if it can be left like that, we can provide for newcomers and to other people ; all this can be done according to the requirements and necessity. Therefore, there is no question of the number lessening.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the provision for newcomers?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If some hon. Members want to suspect the Government of evil intentions, how am I going to satisfy them ? Of course, it is impossible to satisfy them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the provision for newcomers in this ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are provisions. I have said that artisans

can come in and others could also come in. If there is necessity, we can allow more persons to come in under sub-clause (d). This will bring in a new class of people if it becomes necessary. If we find that it is necessary to have more people we can certainly introduce this kind of thing and that will also be notified, and so it is not a question of any hole-and-corner method.

Of course, the administrator can only make rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. He cannot make any rules or issue any orders which are inconsistent with this.

Then, the question has been raised about entry 52 in the Union List. My hon. friend is a very able lawyer, it seems, and I have great respect for his legal acumen, but I cannot agree in everything that he puts forward in this House. Perhaps, outside, he might be very reasonable and if I talk to him he may even accept what I say.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : What is the answer ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am just giving the answer. If he has patience as I had with him, I am quite sure that he will see the answer, and I shall give it to him properly. Entry 52 of the Union List empowers Parliament to undertake legislation relating to industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. Parliament has by section 2 read with the First Schedule of the Industries Development Act, 1951 declared *inter alia* that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the industries in the following head and subheading namely : ‘Non-ferrous precious metals including gold and silver and their alloys’. Parliament has, therefore, legislative competence to undertake the proposed legislation. My hon. friend lost sight of this and that was why he had brought up that point. His point would have been valid if this were not there, but probably he did not see it and, therefore, he had made that point.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : There, the hon. Minister is right.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Parliament has also competence by virtue of the provisions in entry 33 of the Concurrent List to undertake legislation relating to trade and commerce in and production, supply and distribution of the products of any industry where the control of such industry is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest. Since the control of the industry relating to precious metals including gold and silver and their alloys has been declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, Parliament has legislative competence to undertake legislation with regard to the trade and commerce in and the production, supply and distribution of gold.

The Bill also contains an enabling provision empowering the administrator to regulate the prices of gold. This subject-matter is relatable to entry 34 of the Concurrent List. As such, Parliament has legislative competence to undertake the legislation.

There is no specific provision in the Bill which impinges on moneylending or moneylenders. The subject-matter of the Bill does not make any encroachment on the power of the State legislatures to legislate with regard to moneylending or moneylenders. The Bill, however, contains provisions prohibiting persons from obtaining loan on the hypothecation, pledge, mortgage, etc., of gold. These provisions amount to reasonable restrictions on the fundamental right of a person to acquire, hold and dispose of gold and as such, are protected by clause (5) of article 19 of the Constitution.

The Bill also prohibits the possession of primary gold by persons other than licensed dealers and refiners and imposes reasonable restrictions on the right of a person to acquire any article or ornament. These provisions are reasonable restrictions, in the interest of the general public, on the exercise of the rights to acquire, hold and dispose of property, conferred by article

19(1)(f) of the Constitution, and as such, they are relatable to clause (5) of article 19 of the Constitution.

The Bill also contains provisions for punishment for the contravention of its provisions. These matters are relatable to entry 93 of the Union List and as such, Parliament has legislative competence to undertake the legislation.

The Bill specifies certain limits upto which holdings of gold are exempt from declaration. But those exemption limits do not apply to a licensed dealer or refiner. The Bill requires a licensed dealer or refiner to make a declaration as to the entire quantity of his personal holdings of gold. This distinction between an ordinary citizen and a licensed dealer or refiner is based on the objectives sought to be achieved by the Bill and, therefore, amounts to a reasonable classification. There Bill does not make any distinction between the persons falling within the same class, namely, licensed dealers and refiners. There is thus no discrimination within the class. As such, the proposed provisions cannot be regarded as militating against the provisions of article 14 of the Constitution.

Entries 52 and 93 of the Union List and entries 33 and 34 of the Concurrent List extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and as such, there is no Constitutional difficulty with regard to the applicability of the proposed Bill to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Therefore, it will be seen that Government have very carefully considered the legal position....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : One clarification....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not going to enter into a great disputation in this matter. I would say this that my hon. friend is entitled to his opinion. I have no quarrel with him on that, but Government certainly is entitled to its own opinion. This is the definite opinion of Government that there is no infringement of the Constitution at all in this matter. *(Interruptions)*.

It has been the ruling of the Speaker several times here that the question of law cannot be decided here, and you also cannot give a ruling on the Constitutional difficulty. Recently it has been also decided by the Supreme Court that the Speaker cannot do that. Therefore, all these matters are very clear.

I have explained the major objections in this matter and I oppose all the amendments except the Government amendments 255 to 259 which I have moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments together except the Government amendments . .

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, Sir. One by one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you choose one amendment to be put separately, I can permit, but if you want all the amendments to be put separately, then more than one hour will go on this.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : My amendment, amendment 67, may be put specifically. Then we will also press for division on the whole Clause.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would press for a division on my amendment, amendment 260

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put Mr. Srinibas Misra's amendment, amendment 67, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 67 was put and nagutived.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to divide the House on my amend-

Division No. 18]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Ad chan, Shri P. C.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Deb, Shri D. N.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George

ment. The Attorney General should be summoned. He says, 'reasonable restrictions'. I do not consider his legal opinion to be final. If there is a difference of opinion between this side and that side, the best course would be to get clarified certain things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put your amendment separately. What I suggest is that at the end we shall have it for the whole Clause.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want a division on my amendment No. 260.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of constitutionality had been gone into. This can be put to a voice vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, Sir. This is not an amendment to a particular clause. We want to hear the Attorney General of India on 'reasonable restriction' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : We also want a division on the whole clause at any time you fix because it is a very important clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think I can put all the other amendments together to the vote of the House. Now, the question is :

"That this House recommends to the Government that Attorney General of India be summoned to address the House to clarify certain Constitutional points in respect of clause 39 including the question of reasonable restriction." (260)

The Lok Sabha divided.

[14.31 hrs.]

AYES

Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jha, Shri Shivh Chandra
Kandappan, Shri S.
Krishnamoorthy, Shri V.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Madhukar, Shri K. M.

Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Immam, Shri J
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramamurthi, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.

Ramji Ram, Shri
 Sequeira, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sundar Lal, Shri J.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Himatsidgka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.

Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bha'jibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri Dewaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo

Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Sursingh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 39 ; Noes 68.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendments Nos 239 to 242 are same as amendments Nos. 9 to 12. I will now put all the other amendments excluding the Government amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 9 to 17, 70, 137, 204, 205, 228 to 231 and 261 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Government amendment Nos. 255, 256, 257, 258 and 259—five in all—to the vote of the House together.

The question is :

Page 25, after line 31, insert—

Division No. 19]

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhusan
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chavan, Shri L. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deoghate, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Diwvedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Himatsingka Shri

Tula Ram, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

“(a) a person who had been carrying on business as a goldsmith for more than a year immediately before the commencement of Part XII-A of the Defence of India Rules, 1962 ;” (255)

Page 25, line 32 for “(a)” substitute “(b)” (256)

Page 25, line 36, for “(b)” substitute “(c)” (257)

Page 26, line 6, for “(c)” substitute “(d)” (258)

Page 26, line 8, for “(d)” substitute “(e)” (259)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 39, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided:

[14-37 hrs.]

AYES

Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripalani, Shrimati
Sucheta
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Melkote, Dr.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Sarvashri M. Meghachandra and K.P. Singh Deo.

NOES : Shri G. S. Mishra and Shrimati Tara Sapre.

Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimathi
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri S. B.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 *Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.

Sapre, Shrimathi Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri DwaiPAYAN
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 *Sundar Lal, Shri J.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursingh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Deb, Shri D. M.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.

Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Muthusamy, Shri C.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramamurthi, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sequeira, Shri

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shivappa, Shri N.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : AYES : 79 ; NOES : 43.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already exceeded the time allotted by one hour. Already nine hours are over. After all that has been said and done so far, I do not think there is any chance by your arguments to convince the Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I strongly object to this. He is a very reasonable man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is reasonable but your arguments may be flimsy. Therefore, I will put all the clauses together.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He can hear our objections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has definitely heard every objection including your legal objections. He has also taken the trouble to reply to them. I have extended the time by one hour. I also promise that for whatever objections you may have I will give some time in the Third Reading.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : There may be some amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot help it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, is that your final decision?

Singh, Shri J. B.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Viswambharan, Shri P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. I will put all the clauses from 40 to 117 together. This time will be usefully spent on the Third Reading.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, then we want to stage a walk out against this decision on your part. What is the use of sitting here if you do not give us a chance to express our views on these clauses ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : After all the clauses are accepted, even if we say something in the Third Reading the clauses cannot be amended. Let the Minister say that he has considered all the amendments if he is not going to accept any of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had enough opportunity in the Joint Committee. The amendments had been before the Minister for such a long time. I think he must have considered every amendment.

He has considered every amendment.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Let him get up and say that he will not accept any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, that is not possible.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let him say "I will not accept them".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said just now that he has considered every amendment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have seen all the amendments. I have gone through all of them as also the clauses. Otherwise, how could I function here? I cannot accept any of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put all of them to the vote now.

*The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Sarvashri Paokai Haokip and K. P. Singh Deo.

NOES : Sarvashri Ramji Ram and J. Sundarlal.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Before you put them to vote, may I ask for some clarification? I am not moving my amendments or making a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, if I accommodate her, I will have to give opportunities to others also. Now the question is:

"That clauses 40 to 177 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 40 to 117 were added to the Bill

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

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Sir, this cannot be done. Because, first of all, the amendments have to be put to the vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But they have not been moved. Whenever a clause is taken up for consideration, all the amendments are moved and then consideration takes place. Then the amendments are put to the vote. Here they have not been moved.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: We have given notice of our amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have to be moved formally when we reach the clause.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): He was a member of the Joint Committee. What has he done there?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, sometimes I feel that insanity is not a disqualification for membership of this House.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Both are in the same boat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. We have been able to move amendments only up to clause 39. Even though Shri Vasudevan Nair, Shri Srinibas Misra, myself and many

other Members who have given notice of amendments are present here physically, we are not allowed to move our amendments on the ground that there is shortage of time. Also, you want to give more time for third reading than for amendments which is very extraordinary. We could have been allowed to move the amendments. Then the hon. Minister could have risen immediately and said "I do not accept any of the amendments because it is not a feasible proposition" or some other reason. He has not said so. You have put the entire clauses to vote. You have forgotten to put clause 1 and the Enacting Formula to the vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already done it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Very good. I thought you had forgotten it. Anyway, the hon. Minister says that he will not accept any amendments. We have laboured on these amendments. There are 262 amendments and, to be very frank, all this is a waste of paper and Government money. We have wasted all our energy. Can the clauses be put to vote without putting the amendments to vote?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I cite rule 291? It says:—

"At the appointed hour, in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or other business, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill or other business."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Was it announced?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Did we follow that rule? What does it say? It says that every question must be put. Is it not a question before the House whether the amendments be accepted or not? It is a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You study the procedure. I will explain.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : There is another fundamental thing. What are we ? We represent some people. How can you shut out the amendments so that it will be known that we did not move them ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Instead of spending so much time arguing this question, the Chair can just say, "I put all these amendments together", take a vote and dispose of them. Why waste time over this ? It is a simple procedure so that the satisfaction of having moved the amendments is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The procedure is very clear. Whatever amendment has been given notice of has been given careful consideration by the Finance Minister. He has already said that. If I have to allow about 200 amendments to be moved and disposed of, half an hour or more would have gone just in moving and rejecting them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Put them to vote all together.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can I do that ? Every clause has separate amendments. There is no provision for putting all the amendments to various clauses together to vote.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : This is our right ; this is our sacred right. We have prepared the amendments to clauses with great labour and if half an hour is needed to dispose of them you have to take that half an hour. I should move the amendment to the particular clause, say clause 40, you should put that amendment to vote, dispose of it, then put the clause itself to vote and proceed like that. You cannot shut us out like that. It is very unfair. It should be on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That protest has come too late.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You try to console us by saying that the Finance Minister has gone through all the amendments. That is no consolation. This should at least be on record that these amendments were moved by Members and were rejected

by the House. That is the point. We do not want to make speeches ; we only want to move the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The third-reading time is being wasted. I cannot reverse the process. When I said, "I will apply the guillotine", I followed the procedure laid down. At that time if you had raised this objection, I would have followed it. Nobody raised it then.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What was the time fixed for guillotine ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 8 hours were allotted. We have already exceeded 9 hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The specific time should be fixed for guillotine.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you are going to use that as an excuse, we will have to protest because at no time did you give any of the Members over here a chance to express their opinion. In spite of all the noise that was going on, you.....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Who made the noise ? You made the noise and not this side.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Whatever side it is, without giving a chance to Members to protest and to put forward their legitimate demand, you have done that. I think, you should consider that particular vote as null and void.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not possible. The Finance Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I move :—

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have denied us an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We protest against this and we walk out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We give amendments and we are not allowed to move them even. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : This is not a joke !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This can only happen with the Finance Minister (*Interruptions*)

Shri Vasudevan Nair and some other Hon. Members then left the House

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been hearing the Finance Minister for the last four days. With your permission, I would like to quote a Resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Board of the Swatantra Party as far back as in January, 1963 which still holds good and has a great significance. I quote :

“The Parliamentary Board of the Swatantra Party is of the view that the new regulations for the control of gold are economically unsound and not calculated to further the purposes for which they are stated to be devised. Since the inflationary policies of Government and the consequent high level of prices are the basic cause of the smuggling and hoarding of gold and since the price of a commodity like Gold is linked with the general level of prices in the country, the Board fears that the attempt at control quite apart from creating fear of expropriation, inflicting harassment on large numbers of people of moderate and small means and depriving an important class of artisans of their livelihood, will push the precious metal underground and deprive the small traders and the agricultural population of an important source of credit. The Board disapproves of any operation at present against gold being held by the common people which has been the ultimate reserve of the country's economy throughout history.”

Even after this, repeated advice, good, sound and sane advice from these benches along with my friends from other Opposition parties has fallen on deaf ears of the Government and also on the Finance Minister because of his closed and frigid mind and having an overbearing attitude that whatever he prescribes for the country is good and whatever the Opposition says is wrong.

What were the aims of the Gold Control Bill ? Firstly, it was to stop smuggling. Well, daily, there are reports of smuggling and, more recently, the Minister, in reply to an Unstarred Question of mine, said that an Air Hostess at Palam was caught red-handed smuggling gold.

Secondly, it was to prevent drain of precious foreign exchange. The fallacy of that has been ably proved by my hon. colleague, Mr. Dandekar, in his speech, that the drain was already there due to wrong economic policies of this Government and that by having this Gold Control Order has not stopped it.

Thirdly, it was to check the price of gold which is still rising and, fourthly, it was to bring out the hoarded gold. This was something to make illegal acts into legal ones.

All these objectives which were supposed to be achieved have miserably failed. Instead of that, untold hardship, frustration and unemployment have been the result to the self-employed section of artisan population who have been thrown to the wolves.

Sir, day before yesterday, the Finance Minister said that, to his knowledge, only 17 suicide deaths have occurred due to this. I am not interested in statistics but, in the ultimate analysis of the human factor involved. Well, here is a resolution signed by Shri Krushna Mahapatra the President of the Swarankars of Dhenkanal, Orissa, and seconded by Shri Udayanath Mahapatra, which claims that there are more than 200 Swarankars who have committed suicides. With your permission, Sir, I would like to place it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have quoted it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I would like the Minister to enquire into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken note of it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Every-time, the policies of this Government fail, the people are asked to sacrifice or to tighten their belts and they are penalised. Now, 80 per cent of the population who belong to the rural sector are being asked to give up their basic security and their rural credit system, that is, gold.

Sir, the Finance Minister claims that he does everything in consultation and with the willing cooperation of goldsmiths and he wants the Opposition to disprove what he says. Here are the two resolutions, one by All Delhi Sarafa Association and the other by the Dhenkaval Swarankars Sangh. This is what it says :

“The new Gold Control Ordinance of 1968 which has replaced the Rules under D.I.R. at the very outset has created a sense of panic and insecurity in the minds of sincere and *bona fide* Licensed Dealers who have been struggling hard to earn their livelihood under already promulgated Gold Control Rules, which have been breaking their backs since 1963.”

“The Rules under D.I.R. were of a very drastic nature, vexatious, uncalled for and impracticable. They impeded the freedom of licensed dealers to trade freely thereby spreading unemployment.”

Further they say :

“The licensed dealers who are legitimately doing business and paying heavy taxes and revenues in the shape of sales tax and income-tax have been placed in line with smugglers and traitors.”

This is socialism ! The Government cannot stop or prevent smuggling, but they make other decent and honest traders and artisans into smugglers and traitors and harass them ! I do not know what else to say !

This Government which was in virtual monopoly of power during the last 21 years has failed to spread education throughout the country and now they ask the simple, honest and innocent goldsmiths and artisans to maintain records of book-keeping and if there is any lacuna in their book-keeping, they will be subjected to insult, humiliation, and harassment and forced to resort to unfair means to satisfy the pockets of those officers who come and check them.

Government wants to control every section of the society by propagating licence-permit-quota raj and thereby spreading corruption.

Both the Resolutions of the Delhi Sarafa Association and Dhenkanal Swarna Sangh have urged upon the Government to scrap this obnoxious Bill which, instead of giving them relief, has imposed restrictions and harassment.

Further, in 1966, the Congress President as well as the Prime Minister had assured them that nothing would be done to increase the hardships, but there would be relaxations so that they would be able to earn their livelihood from their profession. Now Government is going back on their words. Is there any value attached to the pledged words of Government ? They violate them so blatantly and flagrantly ! Who will trust them—not the farmers, not the labourers, not the workers, not goldsmiths, not princes and not even any one outside our country. It is typical of this Government to do everything in an indirect and in a back-door method. It professes that it wants to stop smuggling by penalising honest, poor goldsmiths. It wants to stop evasion of tax by penalising honest entrepreneurs. There is no logic or reason behind this Bill. As far as I see, it is a fad with the Finance Minister and he is not man enough to admit it and withdraw this obnoxious Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : This whole Bill, which is sought to be passed by this House and which has been moved in this House, militates against the very principles

of legislation. Therefore, I am taking some time of the House.

First of all, there is no definition of 'goldsmith' at all. In this Bill, which affects the lives of lakhs of goldsmiths, there is no definition of 'goldsmith' at all. The definition of 'certified goldsmith' is given. Who is a 'certified goldsmith'? A certified goldsmith is one who is recognised by the officers. Therefore, it militates against the very principles of legislation.

Then, I come to Clause 39 itself. Much has been said, a great deal of debate has taken place here, on this clause and the explanation has also been given by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister. Yet, I have not been able to understand as to why this Clause is incorporated in this measure which, as I have said in the beginning, affects the lives of lakhs of people. I will read this. The Deputy Prime Minister will be kind enough to listen to what I say. Sub-clause 4(a) of Clause 39 reads as follows:—

“a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his work as a Goldsmith for not less than one year,”

One who is not born and one who is not of the age of sixteen, seventeen or eighteen and the whole progeny and the whole tribe of the goldsmiths are in future excluded from carrying on the trade of goldsmith or the industry of goldsmiths which has been carried on by the community because it is a traditional business or a traditional industry.

15 Hrs.

An explanation is given by the Government that under the sub-clause (d) is incorporated under which the injustice is sought to be done away with. Under that sub-clause, the officer can recognise any person as a goldsmith. I, therefore, said when I was occupying the Chair the other day that clause (d) sought to lessen the rigours of the provisions of clause 39. What does it mean? If there is injustice done to any particular individual, then sub-clause (d) comes into play. Otherwise,

sub-clause (d) has no place and no importance at all. It is sought to be argued that this provides that the officer can create a class and recognise any person as a goldsmith, which is not so at all. The sub-clause (d) seeks to do away with injustice if there is any. If we have to accept the explanation given by the Deputy Prime Minister, then this sub-clause controls the life, liberty and property of every individual. Therefore, it militates against the very concept of the fundamental sanctity which is accepted by the civilised countries. What are the fundamental sanctities or the pillars on which civilised society is based? The four pillars, or the four principles or the four concepts are the sanctity of life, the sanctity of Liberty, the sanctity of Property and the sanctity of Marriage. If power is given to an officer to deal with life and to decide whether one individual or a class can be a goldsmith or not, it means that it controls, affects and curbs the very fundamental right to life of millions of people. Then again as regards the right to liberty, it is my liberty to carry on the profession that I would like to carry on. But here I have to go and beg before an officer to say that I would like to carry on this profession and I would have to request him whether he would like to give sanction to my liberty. It is for the officer to say 'Yes' or 'No'. Vast discretionary powers are, therefore, given to curtail the liberty of the individual.

Then, again, take the case of the right to property. I shall not elaborate this point further. This, therefore, militates against the very concept of all legislations. That every piece of legislation seeking to prohibit certain acts and actions of mankind so that those actions and acts may not militate or go against the society, I am quite sure. But here is a vast canvass which can be treated by the officer under the name of doing away with injustice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid these objections would have had validity about them earlier; I cannot say off-hand about it now. But these points should have been raised

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

at the earliest possible opportunity. Now, we are having the debate on the third reading.

Now, the scope is limited.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I quite appreciate that. But then you know the position.

Then, I come to clause 48. Goldsmiths are a traditional people, traditional in the sense that this business is confined to a particular community, namely the goldsmith community. They are traditional people carrying on a traditional profession. They carry on their profession in various places, at their residences, at their homes in their villages. Under clause 48 unless the place is licensed, no person can carry on his business there. If a community would like to carry on their traditional business which has been carried on for thousands of years at their homes or at their residences, are they to be excluded and forbidden? Therefore, again, clause 48 militates against the very concept of the principle of legislation.

Clause 84 deals with the finality of the order passed. If power is given to an individual to go to the High Court, how can the power of the High Court be restrained? Revisional powers or appellate powers are given to Government. Over and above the appellate and revisional powers, powers are also vested in the High Court. If powers are vested in the High Court, how could the High Court be restrained and how could it be said 'Mr. Judge, you will hear but you shall not deal with facts; you shall only have the power of revision'? There are a number of instances of matters of mixture of facts and law. What would happen if the matters are mixed of facts and law? Are the facts to be excluded *in toto* and is only the law to be dealt with? If the legal matters are mixed with facts and law, then the High Court must have been given full liberty to deal with both.

Now, I come to clause 94. This clause curbs all the powers of the officer, which powers are given under the Bill

to fulfil the purpose of the Bill. I may repeat that this point has not been made clear and so far nobody has spoken on this. The officer has been restrained in executing the provisions of the Bill, and because he has been so much restrained he may not fulfil the very purpose of the Bill at all. Therefore, here again, it militates against the principle of legislation. The clause provides that any officer exercising powers under this Bill or any rule or order made thereunder, who knows that there is no reasonable ground for suspicion for so doing and yet does certain things shall be punished. Who is to suspect? If he has any idea that an offence is going to be committed or the provisions are going to be set at naught by any individual, then he cannot act unless he has cogent and positive evidence in his hand, and then only he can try to implement the purpose of the Bill. Unless there is a very positive reason and positive evidence in his hand, under clause 94 he is restrained. Therefore, there is no question of fulfilling the object or the purpose of the Bill. Whoever, then again, gives information under clause 96 the matter is taken to court, the person is acquitted, then such person will be prosecuted. One would like to give the information, but if the person is acquitted, then the one who gives the information will be sent to jail. The object of the Bill is quite laudable and deserves to be appreciated, but then how is it to be ensured?

Since time does not permit, I shall conclude my speech here.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Even at this late stage, of the third reading of the Bill, I venture to stand to oppose it lock, stock and barrel, with the fond hope that the Finance Minister will be good enough, as inherently good he is, to withdraw this even at this late stage. There is yet another reason for this mad venture of mine, namely that I have a little lurking suspicion in my mind that I might possibly have been responsible for having injected the germs of this gold control in the mind of the Finance Minister. You will recall that in 1960, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance

Minister, he had issued certain prize bonds which were entitled to certain prices by a lottery system. I thought that Shri Morarji was a moralist and I was wondering how he had introduced these bonds : I thought it was a crime to inculcate the habit of gambling in the minds of the people. As such, I wrote a letter to him on 8th April 1960 stating that there was enough gold in the country which if properly tackled could be brought out of its shy reserves and used for nation-building purposes. I suggested to him at that time that such conditions should be created by which all the gold in the country could be attracted to the vaults of the Reserve Bank. Among other things, I suggested that the tax authorities should not question the source of the gold nor should it be subjected to wealth and other taxes. Unfortunately, at that time, the Finance Minister rejected my proposal, but exactly after 2 years and 9 months, he brought forward this Gold Control Order practically on the same lines as suggested by me. But he turned my scheme upside down which wholly spoiled it. People were asked to part with their gold at the artificial value of Rs. 62.50 when the prevailing price in the market was more than Rs. 150. Naturally, the scheme had to fail, and it failed.

The main object of the Gold Control Order was to make people part with their gold in exchange for gold bonds. The other objects were to wean people away from the lure of gold, stop smuggling and bring down the price of this yellow metal to the international level. Instead of achieving these objectives, it has brought untold miseries to millions of our population.

I need not dilate on those miseries, how hundreds of goldsmiths had committed suicide, how those people who were having two square meals a day were faced with starvation and how two million people were rendered jobless and unemployed overnight.

The Gold Control Order, which had to be amended four times, did not achieve its objectives for which it was promulgated. As such, Government

should have been bold enough to scrap it. But unfortunately, it is still persisting in its follies. After all, Sir, for what and for whose benefit is this Bill going to be enacted ? Is it necessary in the interest of the country ? If we close all the goldsmiths' shops in India, will that gold find its way to the vaults of the Reserve Bank ? Will smuggling of gold be stopped ? Will it bring down the price of gold to the international level ? The history of the last five years gives the answers to these questions. In the course of these five years, very little gold has entered the vaults of the Reserve Bank. Smuggling has increased by leaps and bounds, and the price of gold has gone up and up. Then why this Gold Control Bill now ? Is the smuggling of gold done by goldsmiths or for goldsmiths who should be kept in chains ? Smuggling is done by big tycoons, who want to keep their ill-gotten gains in the shape of gold.

To prevent smuggling, Government should have made our borders tighter. Police guard at the borders should have been more alert and honest. But that aspect is not attended to. The smuggled gold is allowed to come in freely. Are the poor goldsmiths responsible for that ? Then how much of the gold is used by the goldsmiths in their trade ? Hardly 15-20 per cent of it is used in it. The rest finds its way into the vaults of the hoarders and black-marketeers. Instead of depriving the goldsmiths of their livelihood, the Government should have adopted measures which could make hoarders and the black-marketeers disgorge their concealed precious metal. But they have not done that, they are not doing that and perhaps they would not be able to do that for reasons best known to them.

What we have before us is not the Gold Control Bill but the Goldsmiths Control Bill. Is the trade and business carried on by these persons so heinous that it requires a curb ? Is it like distillation of wine or cultivation of opium that the business should be curbed and licensed. Are they a set of criminals who are to be kept under

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

strict surveillance? Preparation and maintenance of elaborate accounts, obtaining licences and permits and all the paraphernalia contained in the Bill will break their backbone. It is very easy to say that Government will give alternate employment to them. There is already an army of unemployed in the country. The Government has not been able to find any jobs for them.

The members of the Congress Party are also very much agitated on this issue, and from the speeches you have just heard from that side also, it is clear that they too are against enacting this black measure. I am sure that if they could somehow get over the fear of the long whip which my big and burly friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, is capable of wielding, all the members of the Congress Party will also vote against the Bill and the Bill will be negated by a overwhelming majority, of course, with the solitary exception of Shri Morarji Desai.

I do want to bring to your notice that the agitation which had been launched against this measure and which is still being carried on is unparalleled in the history of agitations in India. I most humbly request the Finance Minister to desist from enacting this measure so that he may get the blessings of the whole country, including the two million goldsmiths which I am sure, he should try to get at this time.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I am a member of the Select Committee for the last five years and I want to reply to all of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But there is a limit to the submissions that could be made during the third reading stage.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Select Committee was set up in 1963 and examined 1,99,678 memoranda and 47 associations. Fourteen points were before the Select Committee which it discussed. As a result of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha's criticism we amended the Bill. In the Congress Session

in Bombay it was decided that the Bill should become less rigorous. We shall tell you what we did in 1963. It was a fight against 14 carat. Everybody who came to us in the party said so. The Joint Committee carefully considered all those points; despite the strong and universal objection to the 14 carat rule it laid down the provision that no new ornament as distinct from re-making from old ornament shall be manufactured exceeding 14 carats. The Finance Minister was good enough to delete this provision. According to the Customs law of 1962-63, the administrator was empowered to reject the application for the grant of jewellers' licence if the applicant had been guilty of smuggling. The Joint Committee recommended that the Bill should permit the goldsmith to employ one worker to assist him. Previously, it was not there. We gave him one more persons to assist him. The quantity of primary gold obtained in the process of making new ornaments by melting the old ornaments which a certified goldsmith may have at any time was raised from 100 to 150. The provision empowering imprisonment of six months was deleted. The provision for summary trial was also deleted. How does the gold control affect the general public? There is no restriction on the purity, of acquisition, possession or sale of Guinea, ornaments by the public. They are required to make a declaration of their holding of ornaments only when such holdings exceed in the case of an adult 200 grammes and in the case of a minor 800 grammes and 4,000 grammes per family consisting of husband, wife and minor children. The overall limit comes to 373 tolas of which the value at the current market rate would be approximately Rs. 60,000. The Finance Minister was good enough to permit the families to keep gold in their house to the value of Rs. 60,000. What more does the Opposition want?

Shri S. M. Banerjee was abusing Government. He did not take care to sit in the Joint Committee with us. He was making noise here, shouting this and that. He was abusing us

unnecessarily. The real fight has been discussed. The Swarnakars have been given their right. I will tell my friends this. Shri Bhandare is a good lawyer; he is a well-learned practitioner in the Supreme Court and all that. Whatever he was said and suggested now has been discussed by us in the Joint Committee for the last five years, if I may say so. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister then. After that Shri Morarji Desai came in as Finance Minister. I was then in the Committee. We called the goldsmiths' representatives and we have listened to them. We have given sufficient facilities to the people. I have examined those people in the Committee. No one has given us a clue that smuggling goes on like this. I impressed upon them that they were considered as people with *vaffadari* but then I felt that some of them were dacoits of this country. These people, they want to support.

The Finance Minister was good enough to bring in control measures over gold. Gold is not going to give bread and butter; you cannot swallow gold. I support the Finance Minister whole heartedly. I will tell my friends opposite that their hearts are not clean. They are not here with honest opinion about this Gold Control Bill. The Gold Control Bill is as pure as gold.

In the end, I would request the Finance Minister to see that if there is any lacuna in the Bill, he may be pleased to correct them in the rules. He has promised to give the goldsmiths some more facilities through the rules. I hope he will give them what he has promised.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन बहुत ही नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बहुत ही गरीब क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, सोने का वहाँ पर कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन शादी

ब्याह में अभी भी दहेज की प्रथा जारी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि सोने के प्रति जनता का आकर्षण बढ़ रहा है। क्योंकि आजादी के बाद हमारा लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ा है, हमारी आमदनी बढ़ी है। पहले सोने के गहने कम चला करते थे लेकिन अब ज्यादा चलते हैं। धीरे धीरे सोने के प्रति जनता का आकर्षण बढ़ता जा रहा है। जहाँतक तस्कर व्यापार का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूँ लाखों तोला सोना बाम्बे से निकलता है। अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण ही ऐसा हो रहा है। चैप्टर 12, 13, 14, 15 के अन्तर्गत अधिकारियों के अधिकार बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं जिनसे हो सकता है तस्कर व्यापार बढ़े। सरकार को चाहिए कि तस्कर व्यापार को रोके। सरकार को अपने अधिकारियों पर विशेष नजर रखने की आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँतक धारा 39 का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि भंडारे जी ने भी कहा, उदारतापूर्वक इस धारा को रखा जाये ताकि सोनारों को सर्टिफिकेट मिलने में कोई कठिनाई न हो। धारा 59-60 में सरकारी अधिकारी को सन्देह में सर्च करने का अधिकार दिया गया है लेकिन अगर सन्देह साबित नहीं होता है तो उसके लिए मानहानि का दावा करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस बात पर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। जहाँतक रिटर्न भरने की बात है उसमें अगर सजा की जरूरत हो तो उसको कम से कम रखना चाहिए। विशेष तौर पर सरकार को यह बात देखने की है कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार न बढ़े और इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह पूरा हो सके।

श्री शिंकरे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ग्रीस की एक कथा याद आती है। ग्रीस के एक शिल्पकार ने एक मूर्ति बनाई थी, सौंदर्य की मूर्ति। वह मूर्ति चाहे वीनस जैसी हो सकती है या डायना

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

जैसी हो सकती है वह मूर्ति इतनी सुन्दर थी कि यदि कोई रसिक उसे देखता था तो खुश होता था। ऐसा ही एक रसिक शिल्पकार की उस कलाकृति को देखने के लिए गया। उसने शिल्पकार की बहुत स्तुति की। उसके बाद उसने शिल्पकार से कहा कि आपने जो मूर्ति बनाई है वह सुन्दर है, आकर्षक है लेकिन विद्रूपता का भी एक रस होता है, उसमें भी एक सौंदर्य रहता है। यह मूर्ति जो मेरे सामने है इसको मैं सर्वमान्य रूप में सुन्दर कहूंगा परन्तु आप इस मूर्ति में परिवर्तन करके विद्रूप बना दें किन्तु इसकी सुन्दरता नष्ट नहीं होनी चाहिए। शिल्पकार ने एक हथौड़ा लिया और उस सुन्दर मूर्ति में आगे के दो दांत तोड़ दिए। आप जानते होंगे कि मूर्ति के अगले दो दांत गिरने के बाद वह मूर्ति कितनी कुरूप घृणास्पद दिखाई देगी? फिर शिल्पकार ने उस रसिक से पूछा कि क्या यह मूर्ति अभी भी सुन्दर है? रसिक ने कहा हां, यह मूर्ति सुन्दर ही है। फिर शिल्पकार ने कहा कि दो दांत गिर जाने के बाद भी यह मूर्ति सुन्दर रही? तो रसिक ने कहा हां, मूर्ति का सौंदर्य अभी भी कायम है लेकिन अलग जो और रस होते हैं क्या वह रस भी आप इस मूर्ति में ला सकते हैं जैसे कि रुद्र, शौर्य, श्रंगार, वीभत्सता, वात्सल्य? शिल्पकार ने कहा कि हां, मैं यह करूंगा। फिर उन्होंने हथौड़ी ली और एक-एक अव्यव काटकर उस मूर्ति में परिवर्तन किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1947 में भारत की जनता ने एक ऐसी ही सुन्दर मूर्ति कांग्रेस के नेताओं को दी थी और कहा था कि इसमें परिवर्तन करके इसको और सुन्दर बनाओ। उस समय जो कांग्रेस के नेता थे उन्होंने भी हथौड़ी लगाई और दानों हाथ काट डाले अर्थात् एक तरफ पंजाब और सिंध गया और

दूसरी तरफ बंगाल और आसाम का भाग चला गया। इस तरह से वह मूर्ति सुन्दर नहीं रही। हमारी भारत माता का पिछले 20 सालों से यही हाल हो रहा है। कांग्रेस सरकार के जो नेता हैं उनकी निष्ठा की तो मैं कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन वास्तव में हो यही रहा है। नये नये कानून बनते हैं, नयी नयी योजनाएँ बनती हैं लेकिन मूर्ति का वह सौंदर्य नहीं रहता है, सौंदर्य नष्ट हो जाता है। हमेशा ही ऐसा होता है, विनायक प्रकुर्वाणी, बनाए जाते हैं विनायक यानी गणपति परन्तु बनते हैं बन्दर। यहां पर कोई लोग वही बन्दर को हनुमान कहते हैं और उनकी स्तुति करते हैं। मैं भी कबूल करता हूँ कि मैं केन्द्र सरकार को हमेशा से वोट दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी ही ऐसी पार्टी है जोकि केन्द्र में स्थायी शासन दे सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस सदन में जो विधेयक आते हैं जिनके द्वारा किसी एक समस्या को सुलझाने की बात होती है लेकिन दस उप-समस्याओं का निर्माण और हो जाता है और पहले की समस्या भी दूर नहीं होती। भाषा के झगधार पर जो रिआमनाइजेशन आफ स्टेट्स हुआ उसके बारे में, प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में या मोल्ड कन्ट्रोल के बारे में यही बात दिखाई देती है। कांग्रेस की इच्छा ठीक है। मैं मानता हूँ। आज तीन लाख स्वर्णकारों का घंघा बन्द हो गया है। लेकिन वे लोग तो गुनहगार नहीं हैं, गुनहगार दूसरे ही लोग हैं जोकि स्मगलर्स हैं, काला बाजार वाले हैं, डबल बुक रखने वाले व्यापारी हैं या करप्ट अधिकारी हैं। इन लोगों के गुनाहों का प्रयाश्चित स्वर्णकारों को करना पड़ रहा है। कहा जाता है कि सौ गुनहगार छूट जायें तो फिर नहीं लेकिन किसी निरपराध को सजा न होनी चाहिये। इसलिए सबसे पहले सरकार को यह देखने की जरूरत है कि जो कानून

आप बनाते हैं उनपर ठीक तरह से अमल होता है या नहीं। कानून के अच्छा होने से ही कोई लाभ नहीं होता है जब तक कि उसको अच्छी तरह से अमल में न लाया जाए। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जो गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल पास होने जा रहा है उसपर अच्छे से अच्छे रूप में अमल किया जाना चाहिए और इस बात को देखने के लिए कि अच्छे रूप में अमल हो रहा है या नहीं, एक ऐन्टी करप्शन स्क्वाड कायम किया जाए। वह स्क्वाड इस बात को देख सकता है कि जो कानून है उसपर अच्छी तरह से अमल हो रहा है या नहीं। जो अधिकारी लोग हैं वे इस कानून के प्राविजन्स का फायदा उठाकर कमाई कर सकते हैं और निरपराध स्वर्णकारों और सामान्य जनता को हैरान कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी ऐन्टी करप्शन स्क्वाड की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि अगर अधिकारी-गण स्मगलर्स के साथ साठ-गांठ करें तो उन्हें सजा मिल सके।

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay—North-East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill in principle, but honestly I oppose the method to achieve the objective of the principle of the Bill.

The main principle behind the gold control is to check gold smuggling and to bring the price of gold at international level. If the price of gold in our country is reduced, naturally the smuggling will be reduced and hoarding also will be reduced. But for the last twenty years we have seen that the control of any commodity gives rise to blackmarketing and the desire for hoarding which ultimately raise the price of that commodity. Control price becomes a mockery.

On the 10th January, 1963, when the Gold (Control) Ordinance was promulgated the price of gold shot from Rs. 118 a tola to Rs. 180 and since then the prices have not come down.

The birth of this Ordinance was welcomed by a big haul of gold smuggling in Bombay.

The lure of gold is not from the point of view of adoration. It is deep-rooted in our socio-economic structure. According to Hindu law what has been given by the husband—actually it is not the husband but the mother or father—in the form of ornaments at the time of marriage becomes the property of the bride. In her distress she can make use of it for her future progress. I know so many poor widows could finish their education after the death of their husbands with the help of their gold ornaments. In villages a lady will get easily Rs. 100 if she just sells her one bangle. No National Certificate or Gold Bond will give her that surety. This is the only safeguard against the reckless inflation and dwindling values of the rupee. Neither this Bill nor Gold (Control) Ordinance has stopped the smuggling at all.

A major objective of the gold control is to put an end to smuggling, which goes on extensively. The right course will be to tighten the watch on all points of entry into the country particularly ports, sea or air. It is a big mistake to penalise the entire people and particularly the goldsmiths for the lapses of a few dishonest, adventurous and unscrupulous officials in collusion with whom the gold smuggling racket is run.

Love for ornaments of gold of high purity may be a hang-over from the feudal past. But its existence is a fact which cannot be ignored. Social habits, it must be remembered, will not change by legislative enactments.

It is difficult to reconcile all the concessions with the Government's hope of curbing smuggling. It is estimated that Rs. 200 crores worth of gold is always in circulation. It is futile to hope that by merely bringing elaborate set of precautionary measures into existence smuggling can be reduced to the minimum. It is unrealistic to

[Shrimati Tara Sapre]

ignore internal and international conditions which attract unabated smuggling. The appetite for gold in India seems insatiable. In western countries a great deal of the newly mined gold every year finds its way into private hoards. These require profitable outlets. India has proved for long an exhaustible sink. The wide disparity between domestic or international price of gold is a further attraction for flourishing rackets. Unless these basic adverse conditions are recognised, it is hard to see how smuggling can be checked or curbed. Despite ban on the import of gold and stringent rules and regulations for its distribution smuggling has not been reduced appreciably. Constant and even occasional spectacular raids merely serve to reinforce the impression about the magnitude of the problem. It is futile to tighten the screw on the artisans when Government is helpless in bringing to book the big racketeers. It is also a mistake to think that by relaxing the rules on gold Government will be able to curb smuggling.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have reached a stage where nobody could control the Minister from going ahead with this Bill. The damage has already been done. As far as I am concerned, I have not moved any amendment for the simple reason that I never hoped to improve upon the Bill by moving any number of amendments. It is so rotten. Unless it is completely withdrawn and some other enactment is brought forward neither could we succeed in preventing smuggling nor could we completely wean away the public from the lure of gold. Having said this, I would like to place only two or three things before the Finance Minister for his consideration while implementing this measure.

The Minister was telling us that he would like to see that the public is being educated so that the lure of gold is no more there. But the position which the Finance Minister has taken with regard to temples and religious institutions I am afraid, will go against

the proclaimed policy of weaning away the public from attachment to gold. I would submit that it would be better if the ornaments and gold of the religious institutions, owned by the Gods and Goddesses, are taken over by the government—not appropriated, but taken over by the government—and kept in accounts of the deities concerned so that it could very well be used for other purposes. After all, attraction towards god does not depend on gold alone. It depends upon the intensity of the devotion of the devotee. It is not the gold or ornaments that is important. Even today there are many temples where the deities are very popular where the people worship them by decorating them with garlands of flowers and not by ornaments. This is one important suggestion I would like to place before the Finance Minister.

Secondly, the States are already heavily indebted to the Centre. According to the statement of the Finance Minister himself, the indebtedness of the States to the Centre come to about Rs. 5,000 crores. In the context of this, the Centre is now asking the States to bear the amount so far spent by the Centre on the rehabilitation of goldsmiths. This is very unfair. I would like to plead with the Minister to reconsider the case. The Centre has so far spent Rs. 14 crores. It is a very small sum for the Centre but even Rs. 1 crore is quite a big amount for a State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made that point earlier.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider this proposal. If he is not prepared to give this amount as a grant to the States, let him consider another proposal. It would be very difficult to recover the amount within the stipulated time. As Shri Ramamurti has suggested, there should be some ceiling on monthly recoveries, taking into consideration the position of the goldsmiths. I do not think any goldsmith would be in a position to pay more than Rs. 30 to 35 per month. If that consideration is given, the States would be in a position to recover the

amount over a longer period. The stand now taken by the Finance Minister is that for this period the State Government would have to pay the interest on that loan. I would like the Finance Minister to give sympathetic consideration to this particular point.

Then I would like to have a clarification. In spite of all the replies that he has given to the amendments, I am not yet clear as to whether the goldsmiths are going to survive in this country. If the hon. Minister honestly feels—he is a very candid and forthright man—I would like him to say whether his intention is—I do not quarrel with it—as time goes on; to see that all the gold that is there in the country is brought totally under the control of the Government and nothing is left to the goldsmiths or to anybody else in this country.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो गोल्ड कंट्रोल विधेयक सदन के समक्ष विचारार्थ है उस की धारा 39 की ओर मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस धारा के अनुसार आप ने गोल्ड कंट्रोल अधिकारी को जो अधिकार दे दिये हैं उन से गरीब स्वर्णकार बहुत परेशान होगा। हम देखते हैं कि स्वर्णकारी की भांति बहुत से दूसरे धन्धे ऐसे हैं जो किसी कानून के अन्दर नहीं आते हैं। जो लोग जूते बनाने का काम करते हैं, रस्सी बुनने और कपड़ा बुनने का काम करते हैं, वह काम उन के यहां पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी से चला आ रहा है किन्तु स्वर्णकारों के काम को हम कानूनी रूप देने जा रहे हैं। केवल गरीब स्वर्णकार एक ऐसा है जिसको अपना धन्धा करने के लिए सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ेगा। कानून में यह लिखा गया है कि अगर किसी ने एक साल तक यह काम किया है तो उसको प्रमाण पत्र मिलेगा। एक गरीब सुनार है जो अपने घर में काम करता है, छोटी उम्र से उस के बच्चे इस काम पर लग जाते हैं। उस

को प्रमाण पत्र कौन देगा। जब इन्स्पेक्टर की मर्जी में आयेगा सर्टिफिकेट दे देगा जब मर्जी में नहीं आयेगा नहीं देगा। यह एक ऐसा नियम आप रख रहे हैं जिस के द्वारा आप गोल्ड कंट्रोल अधिकारी के हाथ में भ्रष्टाचार का सीधा रास्ता दिये दे रहे हैं।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस धारा के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये और जो गरीब स्वर्णकार हैं उन के लिये विशेष रूप से इस कानून में ढिलाई की जाये और उन को सुविधायें दी जायें जिस से उन्हें परेशान न होना पड़े।

यह कानून वास्तव में जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी, जो कि सोने का थोक व्यापार करते हैं, उन के लिये बना है। जो गरीब स्वर्णकार हैं और मजदूरी करते हैं उन को इस तरह का लाइसेंस देने की क्या जरूरत है? बहुत से स्वर्णकार तो ऐसे हैं जो किसी बड़े दूकानदार के पास काम करते हैं या फिर गांव में बैठ कर गांव की किसी मां बहन के लिये जेवर बनाते हैं। वह बिना पड़े लिखे लोग हैं। वह लाइसेंस लेने के लिये कहां जायेंगे। ऐसे लोगों को इन्स्पेक्टर साहब जब चाहेंगे जा कर पकड़ लेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि सेल्स टैक्स के मामले में छोटे छोटे दूकानदारों को सेल्स टैक्स वाले किस तरह से परेशान करते हैं। इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जो छोटे छोटे स्वर्णकार हैं उनको इस कानून के अन्दर विशेष सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये जिस से कि वह परेशान न हों।

इस विधेयक में लिखा हुआ है कि जो स्वर्णकार दो साल के अन्दर अपना कर्जा अदा नहीं करेंगे उनका लाइसेंस जप्त कर दिया जायेगा। जब हम किसान को तकावी का रूपया देते हैं हल के लिये, बैल के लिये या बीज के

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

लिये तब उस से हम उस का पांच या दस साल में बसूल करते हैं, सुनार बेचारा जो गरीब है कैसे इतने समय में अपना कर्जा अदा कर सकेगा। आप उस को एक या दो हजार रुपया कर्जा देंगे इतने कम समय में और इतने कम रुपयों से अपना घन्घा कैसे कर सकेगा? इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि उस को कर्जा अदा करने के लिये कम से कम पांच साल का समय दिया जाये जिस से कि वह आसानी से उस को अदा कर सके। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस को प्रमाण-पत्र के नियम के बारे में विशेष सुविधा भी दी जाये जिस से छोटे स्वर्णकार को परेशानी न हो।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस उद्देश्य से यह स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया गया है और जिस उद्देश्य को मंत्री महोदय ने अपने सामने रक्खा है, उस से किसी को मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। सोने का तस्कर व्यापार न हो, सोने की हॉर्दिंग न हो और सोने का मूल्य न बढ़े, यह सब लोग चाहते हैं। लेकिन जैसा कुछ सदस्यों ने यहां कहा, करीब 200 लोगों ने आत्म-हत्या कर ली और लाखों की तादाद में लोग बेरोजगार हो गये। मैं इस में भी कोई दुःख नहीं मानता अगर देश की रक्षा के लिये, देश के स्वाभिमान के लिये लोगों को त्याग करना पड़ता है या जान भी देनी पड़ती है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया था आज उस की पूर्ति हुई है। अगर उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है तो यदि दो चार सौ आदमी मर भी गये तो मुझ को उस की चिन्ता नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है और लाखों आदमी बेरोजगार हो गये तथा सैकड़ों आदमी मर भी गये, देश के कोने कोने में चिल्लाहट भी हो रही है फिर भी यह बिल लोगों

के गले के नीचे जबर्दस्ती उतारा जा रहा है, तो यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल तीन चार साल से काम कर रहा है, क्या आप ने ऐसी कोई कमेटी बनाई है जो इस बात को आंके कि जिस उद्देश्य से बिल बना था वह उद्देश्य किस मात्रा में पूरा हुआ है? आया वह किसी हद तक पूरा हुआ भी है या नहीं। अगर इस तरह की कोई कमेटी बनाई गई है तो यह सदन जानना चाहेगा कि उस की रिपोर्ट क्या है कि कितनी मात्रा में यह उद्देश्य पूरा हुआ है। अगर मंत्री महोदय ने कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई है तो मैं आप के जरिये से मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह एक कमेटी बनायें। वह कमेटी इस कानून की बर्किंग में जाये और देखे कि कितनी मात्रा में इस का उद्देश्य पूरा हुआ है। अगर इस का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई जो अपने को डिमाक्रेटिक कहते हैं और हैं भी, जो मानते हैं कि लोगों की आवाज सुप्रीम है, प्रधान मंत्री, उप-प्रधान मंत्री या किसी मंत्री की आवाज कितनी ही ऊंची क्यों न हो, लोगों की आवाज उस के ऊपर है, उन से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह अपने इस बिल को वापस ले लें, बशर्ते उस की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह हो कि इस बिल का कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है।

मंत्री महोदय स्मग्लिंग रोकना चाहते हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं उन से सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार सोना लेती है तब दूसरे भाव से लेती है और जब बेचती है तब क्या वह स्मग्लिंग के भाव से नहीं बेचती? जब सरकार डाक्टरों को सोना देती है या वैद्यों को जब वह सोना बेचती है तब किस भाव से बेचती है? मेरा कहना यह है कि जो ब्लैक मार्केट का भाव होता है उसी भाव

से उन लोगों को सोना देती है। अगर वह इस तरह से नहीं देती है तो फिर मंत्री महोदय को इस को कंट्रैडिक्ट करना चाहिये।

मैं मूलतः गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट के खिलाफ हूँ क्योंकि जितने ही कंट्रोल देश में होंगे सरकार की मशीनरी उतनी ही इनएफिशिएंट हो जायेगी और लोगों को उतना ही दुःख अधिक होगा। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई को इतना अधिक विश्वास कंट्रोल में और अपने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में क्यों है। उन को सीधा रास्ता अपनाना चाहिये। लोगों को एजुकेट किया जाये, उन को समझाया जाये कि वह सोना अपने पास न रखें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया है। इस चीज को डंडे के जोर से लोगों के गले उतारा जाये और लोग चिल्लाते रहें, यह चीज इस सरकार को शोभा नहीं देती। मैं चाहूँगा कि लोगों को जो तकलीफें हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। यहां पर करीब 300 अमेंडमेंट दिये गये आप ने उन को गिलोटिन कर दिया। आप को इस का अधिकार है, लेकिन मैं आप के जरिये से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनाये जो कि ऐडवाइजरी नेचर की हो। स्वर्णकारों को जो तकलीफें हैं वह उस कमेटी के सामने आये और वह कमेटी मंत्री महोदय के सामने उन को रखे। अगर मंत्री महोदय सही मानों में प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो वह उन लोगों की आवाज को सुनें। अगर वह डिक्टेटरशिप के रास्ते पर ही चलेंगे तो यह सरकार कुछ ही दिनों की है। उस के बाद यह सरकार नहीं रहेगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Nobody has spoken from south.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a question of south and north. I have already extended time by 2 hours. It is not possible to accommodate others.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are now coming to the end of having this legislation passed in this House. I have heard very attentively several friends who spoke on the third reading of the Bill. But I saw no new arguments advanced than from any that were advanced before, in spite of my explanations being given.

I was charged with rigidity, with arrogance, with some kind of things like that. What is rigidity in me ? I did not hear them. That is, I did not accept what they said. Did they accept what I said. If I am rigid, are they not more rigid ? What is the use of this argument. This is not an argument which will carry us anywhere. If their argument is meant to pressurise me, to make myself more reasonable and more popular, I am afraid, they are not counting with their proper man. That is all I would say. This is not an argument which is intelligent in my view. This is an argument which is used only by demagogues, not by reasonable people. Therefore this is not an argument which ought to be used at any time.

Well, look at the arguments which were advanced by my hon. friend, Prof. Bhandare, the professor of law. I cannot understand. He objected to clause 94. What is clause 94 ?

Clause 94 is put here in order to see that no officer misuses his authority. Where he exercises his powers knowing that there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion, for so doing, he is going to be punished. Does he not want such a clause in this Bill ? What sort of protector is he of people, I do not know. I cannot understand how his legal acumen has gone waste in this matter.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

In the same way he objects to another clause, Clause 96, which says that any person who wilfully or maliciously gives any false information which leads to any arrest will be punished. Does he want people who give false information to go scotfree ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There are provisions in the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Criminal Procedure Code to deal with such offences.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These things do not come under them. They will not be covered by them. With all my respect for his legal acumen, I must say that his dislike of the Bill has made him go astray in his legal reading of the whole thing. He can have opposition to the Bill ; that I can understand. There can be an honest view. But why is it not granted that there is an honest view here ?

My hon. friend, Mr. Gupta, argued saying that I believe in control and asked, 'Why do you believe in control?'. Every Government has control of some kind or other. There cannot be any Government without any control. There cannot be a Government without the sanction of punishment. 'Dhand' goes along with Government ; otherwise, there is no Government. Whether it is reasonable or not..... (Interruption)

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी: कंट्रोल से फायदा भी तो होना चाहिये ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I agree there that there should be no fetish of control. One should neither have control for the sake of control nor have an allergy for control. This is the policy which one should follow. (Interruption) Therefore, we have brought this control. My hon. friend, Mr. Sharma, himself suggested one....

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : But in a different way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Of course everybody suggests differently, but the person who has to carry out has to consider all the aspects and then come

to the House. Any Finance Minister would have had to do this, not myself alone, and that is obvious from this fact : I certainly brought the Bill first in 1963 but after that there were two Finance Ministers who also had to maintain it ; they could not put it out ; they themselves said that. My hon. friend accepts the objective. If he accepts the objective, then he must also accept the method to carry out that objective. There can be a difference of view in this matter of methods. As experience goes on showing us, this will have to be altered, but it will have to be altered in the direction of strictness and not in the direction of leniency. Of course, there should be no harassment ; there, I agree, and I shall try my best to see that no honest goldsmith or dealer or refiner is harassed by anybody.

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त: लाभ हुआ या नहीं. इसको जानने के लिए कोई कमेटी आप बनायेंगे?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is impossible. No committee of any human people will be able to come to any conclusion on this at present. It will take a few years of working before we could come to any tangible conclusion. These are not matters where you can immediately come to any conclusion. We seem to have a fondness for committees for everything. That is always the case when a person is in Opposition because that is the only way in which he can interfere with the administration and, therefore, committee becomes sacred. Even for Government, committees come in only in order to see certain things... (Interruptions). Just appoint a committee to find out something and then the matter is postponed ! I do not believe in this kind of committees. I will go on watching and finding out....

AN HON. MEMBER : Make provision in the rules.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : ..and if there is anything which is worth

reporting, I shall not shirk reporting it, I shall not shirk saying that. If it has acted wrongly, I shall certainly say that it has acted wrongly and then we shall take steps to see that it is put right. But in a measure like this which has gone on from 1963 till now, to say that it is a measure which is not required or that I have brought it only because I do not hear anybody or that I think that I alone know the last thing in this matter, is an argument which, at any rate, does not proceed from any analytical intellect. That is all that I would say. If they will proceed otherwise, they will see the benefit of it. I am quite sure as time goes on, these very hon. friends will ask me to tighten it and not make it more lenient.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the question to the vote of the House. The question is....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We want to stage a walk-out. This is a black Bill and an anti-people Bill and we do not want to participate in the voting.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am also joining in the walk-out.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri S. Kandappan and some other members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.57 hrs.

BIHAR BUDGET, 1968-69

GENERAL DISCUSSION AND *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now proceed with General Discussion of the Bihar Budget and discussion and voting on the Demands

for Grants in respect of the Bihar Budget for 1968-69, for which 3 hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 1, TAXES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,64,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Taxes'."

DEMAND NO. 2, LAND REVENUE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,79,82,278 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 3, STATE EXCISE DUTIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,96,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 4, TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,60,975 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Taxes on vehicles'."

DEMAND No. 5, STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,04,925 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 6, REGISTRATION FEES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,79,888 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Registration fees'."

DEMAND No. 9, STATE LEGISLATURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,23,075 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. 10, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,63,075 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND No. 11, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,30,706 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 12, JAILS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,48,030 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 13, POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,62,036 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 14, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,825 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 15, SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,96,950 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'.*"

DEMAND NO. 16, EDUCATION

MR. DETUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,48,98,875 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment duing the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Education'.*"

DEMAND NO. 17, MEDICAL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,55,87,970 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Medical'.*"

DEMAND NO. 18, PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,18,211 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Health'.*"

DEMAND NO. 19, AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,45,60,678 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agriculture'.*"

DEMAND NO. 20, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,71,484 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'.*"

DEMAND NO. 21, CO-OPERATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 42, 99,369 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Co-operation'.*"

DEMAND NO. 22, INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,57,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 23, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,24,04,417 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. 24, LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,93,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Labour and employment'."

DEMAND NO 25, MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,48,450 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations (Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes)'."

DEMAND No. 26, MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (STATISTICS)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,05,975 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations (Statistics)'."

DEMAND NO. 27, MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,68,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations (Miscellaneous Schemes)'."

DEMAND NO. 28, IRRIGATION INCLUDING MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,64,89,775 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to com-

plete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Irrigation including Multipurpose River Schemes.'

DEMAND NO. 29, ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 30, PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,62,27,325 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 31, PUBLIC WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,05,050 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works—Establishment.'"

DEMAND NO. 32, FAMINE RELIEF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,41,250 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Famine Relief'."

DEMAND NO. 33, PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,92,925 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 34, STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,35,250 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 35, FOREST

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,82,675 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 36, MISCELLANEOUS (GRAM PANCHAYAT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,30,781 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous (Gram Panchayat)'."

DEMAND NO. 37, MISCELLANEOUS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,77,549 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 38, MISCELLANEOUS (PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,52,426 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous (Public Relations Department)'."

DEMAND NO. 39, MISCELLANEOUS (EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,37,997 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous (Expenditure on displaced persons)'."

DEMAND NO. 40, EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY 1962

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,550 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Expenditure connected with the National Emergency 1962'."

DEMAND NO. 41, COMPENSATION TO LANDLORDS ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,45,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Compensation to Landlords on the abolition of Zamindari'."

DEMAND NO. 42, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,41,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND NO. 43, CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
OTHER WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,12,250 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND NO. 44, CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT
SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 45, CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,09,07,475 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 46, LOANS AND AD-
VANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,82,07,450 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bihar to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State Government'."

The Demands for Grants are before the House.

There is a large number of cut motions tabled. Hon. Members present in the House and desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

15-58 HRS.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) :

आज हम एक ऐसी स्टेट के बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं जो सारे देश में दूसरा स्थान रखती है पापुलेशन के मामले में। लेकिन आप इसका मुकाबला "पर कैपिटा इनकम" के लिहाज से दूसरी स्टेट्स के साथ करें। देश का जो पर कैपिटा इनकम है उसका केवल 66 परसेंट ही बिहार का है। देश का पर कैपिटा इनकम इस वक्त यदि 398 या प्रायः चार सौ रुपये वार्षिक है। लेकिन बिहार का इससे कहीं कम है। इतने बड़े प्रान्त की प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय इतनी कम है, इसको देख कर आश्चर्य, दुःख व चिन्ता हुए बिना नहीं रह सकती है। शायद उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पूर्वी जिले हैं और जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनके साथ ही प्रति व्यक्ति की आय में इसका मुकाबला किया जा सकता है।

शोषित दल की जब वहां सरकार थी, तब उसने जो बजट पेश किया था, उस में उसने 26 करोड़ का डिफिसिट दिखाया था। इससे ही पता चलता है कि उसकी

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडय]

आर्थिक हालत कितनी खराब है। वह सरकार जब चली गई तो कुछ दिनों के लिए शास्त्री सरकार बनी। वह भी जब चली गई तो वहां का शासन केन्द्र ने अपने हाथ में लिया और उसकी आर्थिक व्याधि है, उसकी दवा "केन्द्र" को खोजनी है कि किस तरह से उस प्रदेश की गरीबी दूर हो सकती है, इसको केन्द्र को देखना है।

एक तरफ तो 26 करोड़ का डिफिसिट दिखाया गया था और दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि जो प्लान प्राजैक्ट्स हैं उन में करीब पांच करोड़ का "कट" दिखा दिया गया है और सब से बड़ा कुठाराघात रूरल इलैक्ट्रिकेशन पर हुआ है। ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के बारे में हमारे डा० राव साहब ने कहा था कि 1969 तक बिहार के करीब साठ हजार गांवों में से हम काफी गांवों को बिजली दे देंगे। आपको यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि केवल करीब पांच हजार गांवों को ही बिजली इस वक्त तक वह दे सके हैं। खुशी की बात है कि हमारे विद्युत और सिंचाई के उपमंत्री इस वक्त मौजूद हैं। वह वहां की हालत को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि साठ हजार गांवों में रहने वाली जनता को आप अंधेरे में ही रखना चाहते हैं? क्या उनको बिजली आप 1969 तक नहीं देंगे?

सब से दुखद बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। सुनने में आ रहा है कि पावर ट्रांसमिशन के लिए बरीनी और डी० वी० सी० को मिलाया जाएगा और जैपनीज इंजीनियर्स के द्वारा इस काम को करवाया जाएगा, उन से सहायता ली जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बड़ा बुरा दिन होगा जब ऐसा किया जाएगा। जापान हमारा मित्र देश है। हम उस

की सहायता अवश्य लें। लेकिन हमारे पास जो इंजीनियर्स और "नो-हाऊ" है, पहले उस को "यूटिलाइज" करना चाहिए। इंडो-जैपानीज बिजिनेस कमेटी के वाइस-चेयरमैन, श्री एल० एन० बिड़ला ने वहां जा कर बातें की हैं।

16 HRS.

इतने बड़े बिहार राज्य की रूरल इलैक्ट्रिकेशन के लिए निर्धारित रकम में से ढाई करोड़ रुपये की कटौती करना उस की गरीबी को और बढ़ाना है, क्योंकि वहां पर जो ग्रामों में ट्यूबवैल लगे हुए हैं, उन को "इनर्जी" नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसी प्रकार इरिगेशन के लिए निर्धारित पांच करोड़ रुपये में से करीब सवा करोड़ रुपये काटे जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत दुखद बात है। कृषि को धक्का देना ठीक नहीं होगा।

जहां तक लोन रीयलाइजेशन के प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, 375 लाख रुपये के लोन रीयलाइज करने की योजना है। वह ठीक है, लेकिन एक इमपार्शल हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बिठा कर इस बात की भी जांच की जानी चाहिए कि बिहार की गरीबी में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आज तक एक ऐसे राज्य को 500 करोड़ रुपये विद्युतीकरणार्थिं दिये, जिस की आबादी हमसे आधी है, लेकिन सब से गरीब और आबादी की दृष्टि से बिहार जैसे दूसरे नम्बर के बड़े राज्य को केवल 50 करोड़ रुपये दिये। उप-मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं। उन की ग्राम्य विद्युतीकरण कमेटी 17 अगस्त को बैठने वाली थी। तब पता चला कि इतने वर्षों से किस तरह से इस की ग्रान्ट्स को कम किया गया है।

आप को पता होगा कि बिहार में गत साल अभूतपूर्व अकाल पड़ा, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि प्रायः पांच करोड़ की आबादी वाले राज्य में करीब चार

करोड़ लोग अकाल की चपेट में आ गये। इस के अलावा वहां पर बाढ़ और सूखा के प्राकृतिक प्रकोप भी हुए। इस के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार राज्य को करीब 400 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। बिहार राज्य की प्रति-व्यक्ति औसत आय राष्ट्रीय प्रति-व्यक्ति औसत आय का लगभग 66 प्रतिशत है। ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहूंगा कि लोन रीयलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक फ्रेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाया जाये। सरकार लोन रीयलाइज करे। वह जरूरी है। लेकिन एक कैबिनेट स्टेज में इस बात को भी देखना चाहिए कि क्या लोग जान-बूझ कर कर्ज का रुपया नहीं दे रहे हैं या वे अपनी स्थिति के कारण ऐसा करने में असमर्थ हैं।

उत्तर बिहार में करीब दो करोड़ की आबादी है। दरभंगा जिले में 36 से अधिक नदियां हैं और दस पंद्रह मील के भीतर बारह, चौदह नदियां हैं। हर साल वे सिल्ट लाती हैं और उस उर्वर भूमि को बालुकामय कर देती हैं। दस साल पहले पश्चिम कोसी नहर के लिए वाटर पोटेंशल हैड रेगुलेटर का निर्माण हुआ था। कोसी बैराज, पूर्वी नहर और राजपुर नहर आदि पर करीब 75 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। पश्चिमी कोसी हैड रेगुलेटर द्वारा उस वाटर पोटेंशल का उपयोग आज तक नहीं हो सका है। मैं बराबर देखता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार भी उस की तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि पश्चिम कोसी नहर से बिहार के दो तीन जिलों के अलावा नेपाल की करीब पचास हजार एकड़ उर्वर भूमि का भी सिंचन होगा। उत्तर बिहार के गैजेटिक प्लेन की प्रायः आठ लाख एकड़ उर्वर भूमि का इस पश्चिमी कोसी नहर से

भी सिंचन होगा। इस से आप अन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि पानी मिलने से वह इलाका कितना खुशहाल हो सकता है। उस से लाखों मन अधिक अनाज पैदा होने की आशा है।

पश्चिम कोसी नहर की वजह से इन नदियों के नियंत्रित हो जाने से बाढ़ का प्रकोप भी दूर हो जायेगा। इस समय वहां पर जो भयंकर गरीबी है, कोई भी व्यक्ति शब्दों में उस का वर्णन नहीं कर सकता है।

फ्लड कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने कोसी को कंट्रोल कर के एक प्रशंसनीय काम किया है। दोनों तटबंधों पर 150 मील तक काम किया गया है। लेकिन फ्लड कंट्रोल डिपार्टमेंट को यह याद रखना होगा कि यदि पश्चिम कोसी तटबंध को ठीक तरह से मजबूत नहीं किया जा सकेगा, तो कोसी परियोजना पर लगाया हुआ लगभग 75 करोड़ रुपया व्यर्थ जा सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए डलवा डिसेस्टर हुआ, जिस के सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ काम किया। फ्लड कंट्रोल मेजर्ज के सिलसिले में पश्चिम तटबंध की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान रखना होगा। जब ऊपर से भयंकर वर्षा होती है, तो कोसी के वेज इस तरह आते हैं, मानो समुद्र केरल राज्य के कोस्टल प्लेन को खा रहा हो। ऐसी स्थिति में पश्चिमी तटबंध को मजबूत करना होगा।

नेपाल के इलाके में उस को मजबूत किया गया है। पानी पड़ते रहने पर भी सैकड़ों ट्रकों पर बोल्डर और दूसरा सामान ले जा कर बीक पायंट्स को मजबूत किया गया है। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि हर साल लाखों लोगों का दिल दहलता रहता है कि कहीं पश्चिमी तटबंध टूटा, तो सारी कोसी योजना विफल हो जायेगी और इस प्रकार आज तक किये

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

गये सब फ़्लड कंट्रोल मेज़र्ज़ बेकार हो जायेंगे। यह कोसी नदी पहले आंसुओं की नदी कही जाती थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से अब तक जो काम हो चुका है, उस को कायम रखने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि पश्चिम कोसी नहर के काम को पूरा किया जाये और पश्चिमी तटबंध को भी मज़बूत किया जाये। नहीं तो एक ऐसा दिन आ सकता है, जब सारे पश्चिमी कोसी तटबंध के हर जगह मज़बूत रहते हुए भी वीक पायंट्स पर हमला होगा और उस से अपार क्षति होगी। जिस तरह स्ट्रेटेजिक पायंट्स पर लड़ाई का सामान न पहुँचाए जाने पर दुश्मन हमला कर के आगे बढ़ आता है, उसी तरह पश्चिमी तटबंध के वीक पायंट्स को मज़बूत न किये जाने पर बाढ़ आ सकती है।

जिस तरह सरकार ने नेपाल के इलाके में बोल्लडर ढोने के लिए पश्चिमी तटबंध की ऊपरी सतह को पक्का किया है, जिस से वर्षा के समय बड़े बड़े ट्रक चल सकते हैं; उसी तरह निर्मली से डलवा तक, या उस पायंट तक, जहां कोसी के कटाव का बहुत प्रकोप है, टाप का पक्का करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बड़ी नदी, जो सारे बिहार राज्य को दो भागों में बांटती है, गंगा है। आप को पता है कि हर साल सैकड़ों गांव उस के गर्भ में चले जाते हैं। बिहार सरकार कहती है कि यह काम उस के बूते के बाहर है। लेकिन वह अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम करती आई है। बीस साल के बाद आज यह मौका आया है कि गंगा के कटाव से बचने के लिए उस को कंट्रोल करने का एक फ़्रेड प्रोग्राम बनाया जाये। गंगा के बायें किनारे पर मुज़फ़्फ़रपुर ज़िले में महनार और हाजीपुर तक गत वर्ष कुछ काम हुआ था। दरभंगा, मुंगेर और पूर्णिया में इस की भयंकरता

को देख कर मालूम होता है कि यह उर्वर भूमि गंगा के गर्भ में चली जायेगी। इस के संबंध में मैं एक शब्द कहूंगा कि 6 करोड़ रुपये आप केरल को दे सकते हैं समुद्र से लड़ने के लिए और गंगा जैसी नदी जहां बहती हो, जिस को आप ने मोकामा पुल वहां पर देने के बाद एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग किया है, उस हिसाब से आप इस नदी को कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं और यह एक नेशनल प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब आप केरल को 6 करोड़ रुपये दे सकते हैं तो बिहार की इतनी उर्वरा भूमि, जिस के सैकड़ों गांव नदी के गर्भ में चले जाते हैं, उस को बचाने के लिए एक छोटे से बरखा बांध के लिए रुपया नहीं दे सकते? हम ने इस के लिए लिखापट्टी की तो आप ने कहा कि यह तो जमींदार लोगों का काम था, वे किया करते थे। तो अब तो जमींदारी आप में वेस्ट (Vest) हो गई। चार छः करोड़ रुपये नहीं तो चार छः लाख रुपये तो इस बरखा बांध को दीजिए। यह बरखा बांध दरभंगा जिले के पटोरी अंचल में पड़ता है, अगर वहां यह बांध रोक नहीं सके तो वह तो भाग्य से एक पीपल का वृक्ष गिर गया जिस से गंगा की धारा कुछ मुड़ गई, नहीं तो कई सौ गांव दरभंगा और मुंगेर जिले के उस की चपेट में आ जाते, जो उस के ऊपर कागजी लड़ाई चली वह मैं पेश करूँ तो उस में बहुत समय लगेगा। यहां के ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी अहूजा साहब ने लिखा कि सिविल एथारिटीज़ ही कुछ करेंगी और इसे वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट पर छोड़ दिया जाय। जहां कई हजार गांवों के नदी की चपेट में आ जाने का सवाल हो वहां इस तरह उस को टालने से कैसे काम चल सकता है?

लैंड लैस लेबरर के लिए कितने दिनों से यह मांग चल रही है कि वह मजदूर

जो सच्चे गृहस्थ हैं और सच्चाई से काम करते हैं, हम लोगों के जैसे सफेद खेतिहर नहीं कि खुद तो अपने हाथ से काम कम करेंगे और ज्यादा उन से कराएंगे, उन के बसने के लिए भी जगह नहीं मिलती है। उस के लिए (बिहार राज्य ने) आप ने एक छोटा सा ऐक्ट शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स होमस्टेड लैंड ऐक्ट पास किया है लेकिन वह कागज पर ही पड़ा है, उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। और क्या हुआ कि हरिजन लोगों को "अप्रस्ट" किया जाता है कि तुम इस जगह को छोड़ो और हम किसान समझते नहीं कि अगर यह मजदूर छोड़ कर कहीं दूसरी जगह चले गए तो खेती का क्या हाल होगा? इसलिए यह बड़ी दुखद बात है कि ऐसी गरीब जनता के लिए जो हमारे लिए दिन रात श्रम करती है, बसने के लिए जमीन भी नहीं देना चाहते। अगर दो चार दस स्क्वायर फुट में उस की झोपड़ी है तो वह भी उजाड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। जो सर्वे सेटिलमेंट के आफिसर्स हैं और बड़े बड़े सीनियर आफिसर्स गवर्नमेंट ने हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में इस के लिए लगाए हैं, उन्हें सरकार यह कहे कि वे बिहार होमस्टेड लैंड ऐक्ट जो है उस के ऊपर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करें और उस के मुताबिक स्वयं वहां जा जा कर इनको बसने के लिए जगह दें, इन लोएस्ट स्ट्रैंटा के लोगों की मदद करें, तब तो यह वेलफेयर स्टेट कहलाने के लायक है। यह कितने दुख की बात है कि हम इन गरीब लोगों को जो इतना श्रम करते हैं झोपड़ी रखने के लिए भी जगह नहीं दे सकते। सब से बुरी और सब से कमजोरी की बात यह है कि इस सिलसिले में न ज्वाइंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी कोई है न कोई कमेटी है। नतीजा यह होता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोग उपेक्षित होते हैं। इसलिए यह भी एक सवाल है जिस की ओर

बिहार सरकार और भाग्य से अभी तो केन्द्रीय सरकार शासन संभाल रही है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : भाग्य से नहीं, अभाग्य से।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : आप वही कह लीजिए। मगर यह अच्छा काम कर सकें मार्च तक तो अच्छा ही है। लेकिन मैं जब एक बड़े ऐडवाइजर से मिला और उन से कहा कि कुछ अच्छा काम होना चाहिए तो उन्होंने कहा कि पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के आने तक हम कोई बड़ा स्टेप नहीं लेंगे।

वहां की शासन-व्यवस्था के संबंध में मैं बताऊं कि हजार में एकाध कोई प्रखण्ड अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार के चंगुल में हो सकता है, बाकी 999 अच्छे हैं। मगर मैं दो चार अफसरों को जानता हूं जैसे मुंगेर जिले के अलौली प्रखण्ड के बी०डी०ओ० के बारे में चार्जज लोगों ने दिए कि वह लोगों को पकड़वा कर पुलिस की सहायता से पिटाता है और जब वह कोर्ट में जाते हैं तो ऐसे आफिसर्स और गजेटेड लोगों के ऊपर किसी तरह का केस चलाना तो मुश्किल ही है, भ्रष्टाचार की बात तो अलग रही।

अभी, बड़ी खुशी की बात है, पं० द्वारका नाथ तिवारी जी ने केरोसिन आयल के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं, जहां पर बिजली नहीं, दूसरा रोशनी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं वहां केरोसिन आयल भी आप नहीं दे सकते। उन बेचारों के लिए नीचे सांप से खेलना, वर्षा बाढ़ के पानी से खेलना और चांद भी आसमान में गायब रहता है, बिलकुल अंधेरे में उन किसानों को कितनी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है? ऐसी स्थिति में उनका क्या हाल होगा यह आप अन्दाज कर सकते हैं।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

यह एक ऐसा राज्य है, जिस की उपेक्षा होती रही है। मैं आप के द्वारा निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन के जरिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाई गई थी उसी तरहकी कोई हाई पावर कमेटी आप खास कर उत्तरी बिहार के लिए बनाइए जो यह देखे जहां की भूमि इतनी जरखेज है, जहां इतनी अच्छी मिट्टी है, जहां इतने वाटर रिसोर्स हैं, वहां के लोग क्यों गरीबी में हैं? यह हो सकता है कि कई प्लान्स में रुपया कम दिया हो, उस के अनुसार आप का अनुदान नहीं हो रहा हो और आप बहाना करते हो कि बिहार को खर्च करने की ताकत नहीं है। यह सब बहानेबाजी वेलफेयर स्टेट में होती रहेगी तो हम कितने पीछे रहेंगे? अभी काश्मीर में इन्टेग्रेशन कान्फ्रेंस में आपने श्रीनगर में निश्चय किया कि हम एकोनामिक डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे। तो इस तरह की एकोनामिक डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करने के लिए अगर हाई पावर कमेटी बनती है तो बहुत बढ़िया होगा और वह श्रीनगर का प्रस्ताव पूरा होगा।

इस के बाद मैं इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि कहीं कहीं सिवाय खादी के और कोई भी छोटा मोटा उद्योग वहां नहीं है। इसलिए स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए भी मैं इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंटज मिनिस्टर और खास कर उन के विभाग से अपील करूंगा। इन शब्दों के साथ, आप ने जो मुझे थोड़े समय सुना उस के लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खेद का विषय है कि भारत का वह प्रदेश जिस ने चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य जैसे सम्राट पैदा किए, जिस ने महात्मा बुद्ध

जैसे धर्म गुरु पैदा किए, जिस में लिच्छवि गणराज्य पनपा और जिस ने भारत को पहला राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी के रूप में दिया, वह प्रदेश आज भारत का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहां जा कर, वहां की परिस्थिति को देख कर दुख होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश भी उसका भाई है। और क्योंकि यह दोनों प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान को राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री देते हैं इसलिए चिराग तले अन्धेरा वाली कहावत के अनुसार यहां कुछ नहीं होता। कारण स्पष्ट है वहां पर जिन लोगों के हाथों में शासन आया आजादी के बाद उन्होंने पिछले 20 वर्ष में अपना पेट भरने में, अपनी जाति बिरादरी के लोगों का काम चलाने में अपने सारे प्रदेश के रिसोर्सज का, साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया। बिहार प्रदेश ने पिछले 20 सालों में लगभग 600 करोड़ का ऋण लिया केन्द्र से। जो नये टैक्स वहां लगाए गए उन के कारण वहां की आमदनी कई गुना बढ़ी। डेवलपमेंट अनुदानों के रूप में भी उसे बहुत कुछ रुपया मिला। इन के अपने प्राकृतिक साधन इतने हैं जितने भारत के किसी और प्रदेश के नहीं। कोयले की खान वहां पर है, लोहे की खान वहां पर है, वहां की भूमि उपजाऊ है। गंगा वहां पर बहती है, गंडक वहां पर बहती है, कोसी वहां बहती है। पानी की कमी नहीं और भूमिगत पानी भी दूर नहीं। दस हाथ पर, पन्द्रह हाथ पर पानी मिलता है। इस के बावजूद हम ने देखा कि गत वर्ष वहां पर कहत पड़ा हुआ था। मैं जब उस कहत की हालत को देखने के लिए वहां गया तो मैं ने देखा कि पालमऊ जिला जो कि एक बहुत बड़ा जिला है, उस के अन्दर एक भी ट्यूबवेल नहीं था, एक भी पम्प नहीं था। जहां कहीं पानी था वहां सरसब्जी थी, वहां पर धान उगा हुआ था लेकिन अधिकांशतया पानी का नामो-निशान नहीं था। जहां पर

इतनी नदियां बहती हों, जहां पर दस हाथ पर पानी हो, वहां किसान पानी के लिये प्यासा मरे, वहां की भूमि पानी के लिये सूखे, इस से बढ़ कर भाग्य की विडम्बना और क्या हो सकती है, उस से बढ़कर जिन लोगों ने वहां पर पिछले 20 साल स्वराज्य के चलाये—उन की निन्दा क्या हो सकती है।

यहां पर मेरे बहुत से भाई बिहार के बैठे हुए हैं—मैं कोई गुस्से के भाव से नहीं कहता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप लोगों ने 20 सालों में क्या किया, क्या आपका प्रदेश कोई निराला प्रदेश है? पंजाब की भी वही हालत थी, जिस समय पंजाब का विभाजन हुआ, पंजाब डेफिसिट प्रदेश था, पंजाब में काफ़ी अनाज नहीं था लेकिन हम लोगों ने मेहनत की और आज जब कि उस आधे पंजाब का भी आधा रह गया है, 16 हजार वर्ग मील के पंजाब ने अपना खर्च निकाल कर पिछले साल 13 लाख टन अनाज सरप्लस दिया। अगर पंजाब ऐसा कर सकता है तो बिहार क्यों नहीं कर सकता? अगर 16 हजार वर्ग मील का पंजाब 13 लाख टन सरप्लस दे सकता है तो बिहार, जिसमें एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि है, जिसमें उतनी ही उपजाऊ भूमि है, जिसमें पानी के साधन भी उतने ही हैं—वह देश को 50 लाख टन का सरप्लस क्यों नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन वहां टोटा पड़ा हुआ है, वहां अब भी लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। इस के लिये अगर कोई दोषी है तो वे लोग हैं जिनके हाथ में वहां पर 20 साल तक सत्ता रही। उन लोगों ने सिवाय आपस में झगड़ने के, सिवाय जाति भेद के सिवाय गांधी जी का नाम लेने के—पिदरम सुल्तान बूद—इस के अलावा अपने प्रदेश के साधनों का ठीक तौर पर विकास करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating the same point.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: That is an important point. I want to put that point in to their mind. If they so wish they can improve Bihar. My whole grouse is that these people, who could have done something for Bihar, have done nothing for Bihar. They have been the worst enemies of Bihar. Bihar is the richest State and they have done nothing for it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): If he had not referred to Punjab, the point would have been clear. Because there was a Congress Government in Punjab also, this may create friction.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: May be so.

मेरी शिकायत सिर्फ वहां की सरकार से ही नहीं, बल्कि वहां के लोगों से भी है वह हमारे देश का हिस्सा है, वहां पर गरीबी और भुखमरी रहे—इस से हम को भी दुख होता है। मैंने वहां के नये बजट को देखा है—पहले की अपेक्षा इसमें कई करोड़ रुपये की बचत की गई है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि वहां के खर्च को कम किया गया है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वहां पर क्या होना चाहिये? पहली बात तो यह है कि वहां पर कृषि के विकास के लिये उचित धन देना चाहिये, इस के लिये हमें वहां पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। कुछ बड़ी योजनायें हाथ में ली गई हैं—कोसी बांध है, गण्डक बांध है—परन्तु ये अभी मुकम्मिल नहीं हुए हैं। इन के लिए रुपया निकाल कर सब से पहले इन को मुकम्मिल किया जाय। इन के अलावा और भी बांध हैं—पुनाक्षी बांध है, भरिया बांध है जिनके लिये रुपया चाहिये। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, अगर हम को बिहार को शीघ्र पानी देना है, तो इन बड़े बांधों की अपेक्षा छोटी

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

सिचाई योजनाओं पर हमें अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। ट्यूबवेलज़, परशियन व्हीलज़ और पम्पिंग सेट्स—ये तीन चीज़ें बिहार में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लगाई जा सकती हैं। पंजाब का अनुभव यह रहा है कि ये तीनों चीज़ें सब से अधिक “इकानामिकल और डिपेण्डेबिल मीन्स आफ़ इरिगेशन” हैं, इन से सिचाई सब से बेहतर हो सकती है। इस लिये पहला काम यह है कि इस ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। जहां अरबों रुपया अन्य कामों के लिए खर्च किया गया है, वहां अगर सरकार 40-50 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिये खर्च कर दे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार की भूमि सोना उगल सकती है।

इसी दृष्टि से पिछले दिनों जब कुछ समय के लिये हम लोगों के हाथ में बिहार का शासन आया, हम लोगों ने वहां कुछ कर के दिखलाया। वहां पर लघु सिचाई का काम जनसंघ के एक मंत्री के हाथ में था और मुझे गर्व है कि उन्होंने एक साल के अन्दर—एक साल नहीं कुछ ही महीने उनको मिले—जितने ट्यूब-वेलज़, जितने पम्पिंग सेट्स, जितने रहट लगवाये, उतने, बिहार में 20 सालों में भी नहीं लगे थे। उन्होंने वहां पर लोगों के अन्दर अपने विकास के लिये उत्साह पैदा किया वहां पर लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक 1957 में बना हुआ था। पिछले 10 सालों में उस बैंक ने केवल 80 लाख रुपया खर्च किया था और वह भी ऋणों के भुगतान के लिये। लेकिन जब वह बैंक हमारे हाथ में आया, वहां के चेयरमैन जनसंघ के एक व्यक्ति बने—इस में जनसंघ का सवाल नहीं है, अच्छे व्यक्ति के हाथ में आया, तो 2 करोड़ से अधिक रुपया किसानों को दिया गया और वह भी मुख्य रूप से केवल कूप और ट्यूब-वेलज़ लगाने के लिये। इस प्रकार 10 महीने

के अन्दर इस बैंक ने वहां के लोगों की पर्याप्त मदद की, उस में उस को कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि किसान को जो कर्ज दिया जाता है, वह वापस आता है, फिर उस को दूसरे को दिया जाता है और इस तरह से ठीक ढंग से लोगों की मदद होती है। इस ढंग से हम सारे बिहार में ट्यूब-वेलज़, पम्पिंग सेट्स, रहट लगा सकते हैं, इस ढंग से वहां की जो सिचाई की स्थिति है, उसको सुधार सकते हैं। बिहार के किसान बहुत अच्छे हैं, बहुत मेहनती हैं, अगर उनको पानी मिल जाय तो वे मेहनत कर के बाकी बातें ला सकते हैं और बिहार एक दिन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अनाज के मामले में न केवल आत्म निर्भर हो सकता है, बल्कि अन्य प्रान्तों को भी दे सकता है।

इतना ही नहीं, वहां बहुत सी जमीन ईख के नीचे है, लेकिन वहां के गन्ने की उपज हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम है। महाराष्ट्र और मद्रास में फ़ी एकड़ गन्ने की उपज 350 क्विंटल और 300 क्विंटल है, लेकिन बिहार में गन्ने की उपज फ़ी एकड़ 139 क्विंटल है। इस का कारण है—वहां पानी नहीं है। गन्ना पानी के बिना नहीं उगता है। जब वहां पर-एकड़ गन्ने की उपज कम होगी तो फैक्टरीज़ में जो चीनी बनेगी तो वह महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर में बनी हुई चीनी की कीमतों के बराबर नहीं हो सकती। इसी लिये वहां की चीनी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं। जो थोड़ा बहुत उद्योग वहां पर कायम हुआ था, वह अब नष्ट हो रहा है। इस लिये मेरी पहली प्रार्थना यह है कि वहां पर सिचाई को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाय ताकि बिहार अनाज के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सके और समृद्धि की ओर जा सके।

बिहार के अन्दर बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ हैं, खानें हैं, रांची काम्प्लैक्स है जिस पर

150 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन बिहार में छोटे कारखाने नहीं हैं। बिहार की एक समस्या यह है कि वहां पर आबादी बहुत अधिक है, उस को काम देने के लिये जब तक आप छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकेगा। इस लिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये, विशेष रूप से बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के साथ छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को आक्जिलियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के रूप में खोला जाय तो इस से बहुत सहायता मिल सकती है। बहुत सारे इन्जीनियर्स वहां पर बेकार हैं। मैंने सुना है कि गुजरात सरकार ऐसे बेकार इन्जीनियरों को लोन देती है, टैक्नीकल नो-हाऊ देती है, उन को सहयोग देती है ताकि गुजरात में छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ खुल सकें और वे बेकार इन्जीनियर काम से लग सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार भी इसी तरह की कोई योजना बनाये जिससे कि वहां भी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ खुल सकें। इस से बिहार का औद्योगिक विकास होगा और वहां की आबादी को काम मिलेगा।

तीसरी चीज़, जो बिहार के लिये आवश्यक है—वहां पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बहुत असन्तोष है। वे क्या मांगते हैं? वे मांगते हैं कि केन्द्र में जो वेतन मिलता है, जो भत्ता मिलता है, वह हमें भी मिले। मैं हैरान हूँ, इस देश की अजीब हालत है—दिल्ली में टाइपिस्ट के लिये एक वेतन, पटना में दूसरा और कलकत्ता में तीसरा है। मैं यह तो मान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली में कास्ट-आफ़ लिविंग अधिक है, दिल्ली ए-क्लास सिटी है इस लिये दिल्ली में सिटी एलाउन्स मिलता है, मंहगाई भत्ते की दर अधिक है लेकिन मिनिमम वेजेज़ तो एक प्रकार का काम करने वालों की समान होनी

चाहिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के टाइपिस्ट के वेतन दर के मुकाबले में पटना के टाइपिस्ट का वेतन दर कम क्यों है। इस लिये सब जगहों पर वेतन दर एक बराबर होना चाहिये। मंहगाई भी सब जगह लगभग एक-सी है, बल्कि छोटी छोटी जगहों पर मंहगाई अधिक हो रही है। इस लिये भत्तों के मामले में भी भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस मामले में इनीशियेटिव लेना चाहिये, पहल करनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों का यह असन्तोष दूर होना चाहिये। आखिर सरकार कर्मचारियों के द्वारा ही चलती है, वे सरकार के पुर्जे हैं, यदि उन में असन्तोष रहेगा तो सरकार की सारी मशीनरी खराब चलेगी। इस लिये उन के असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

एक और बड़ी समस्या यह है कि वहां पर इस समय एक भयानक प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिकता सिर उठा रही है।

बिहार सीमा का प्रान्त है। उसके उत्तर में नैपाल है और पूरब में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान है। वहां पर साम्प्रदायिक ढंग के लोग हैं जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से मिले सारे क्षेत्र में इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं। हमारे देश के इस सीमान्त इलाके में उन लोगों का जो केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है वह किसी युद्ध के समय या संकट के समय हमारे देश के लिए घातक हो सकता है।

वहां पर जो कुछ पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है जहां आदिवासी और बनवासी लोग रहते हैं, संथाल लोग रहते हैं वहां पर विदेशी मिशनरीज़ धर्म और दूसरे प्रभावों के कारण जबर्दस्ती लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन करवा रही हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ वे उन लोगों में इस देश के प्रति एक अराष्ट्रीय भावना जगा रहे हैं।

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

नागालैंड में विदेशी मिशनरीज ने जो कुछ किया है उससे हमको सबक सीखना चाहिए। वे अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्ति पैदा कर रहे हैं और देश से अलग होने की बात उठवा रहे हैं। बिहार में झारखंड क्षेत्र में क्या हो रहा है? इससे बिहार के ही नहीं अपितु देश के विघटन का खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। इसलिए बिहार में जो विदेशी मिशनरीज हैं उन्हें वहां से तुरन्त निकाला जाए। उड़ीसा की सरकार ने एक कानून पास किया है और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार बिल पास करने जा रही है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को प्रलोभन से या किसी दूसरे ढंग से धर्म परिवर्तन करने की इजाजत न दी जाए। धर्म परिवर्तन के आधार पर जो विघटन की शक्तियां पैदा हो रही हैं उसको रोकना आवश्यक है। इस मामले में उड़ीसा सरकार ने पहल की है। वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार उसी मार्ग पर चल रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बिहार के अन्दर भी उसी प्रकार का कानून बनाया जाए ताकि हमारे भाइयों का जो धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, दबाव डालकर, उसको रोका जा सके और विघटन की शक्तियों को चेक किया जा सके।

बिहार में इस समय एक आर्थिक संकट है। वहां पर आमदनी बढ़ नहीं रही है और खर्च लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। वहां पर यह सवाल पैदा हो रहा है कि विकास तो दूर रहा, साधारण खर्च को भी कैसे पूरा किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में, पटना सेक्रेटेरियट मिनिस्टेरियल आफिसर्स असोशिएशन ने एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की है जिसमें सुझाव दिए हैं और कहा है कि यदि उन पर अमल किया जाए तो बिहार के अन्दर जो मौजूदा साधन हैं उनके द्वारा ही सौ करोड़ रुपए की

आमदनी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। साथ ही फिजूल-खर्चियों को रोक करके 47 करोड़ रुपए की बचत की जा सकती है। आज वहां पर हालत यह है कि मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए खर्च किया जाता है साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया जबकि सरकारी अफसरों और मिनिस्टर्स के टी० ए० पर साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। इस प्रकार आज वहां पर बचत करने का बहुत बड़ा स्कोप है। आज जितना टैक्स इवेजन् बिहार में है उतना शायद भारत में और कहीं नहीं होगा। केवल सेल्स टैक्स में ही वहां पर 50 करोड़ का टैक्स इवेजन् है एक साल में।

अन्त में सरकार से मेरा यह कहना है कि इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि बिहार के साधन बढ़ सकें, वहां की आमदनी बढ़ सके और उसको प्रदेश के विकास में लगाया जा सके। बिहार प्रदेश हमारे देश का एक प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक प्रदेश है। पहले इसका नाम मगध प्रदेश था इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसका नाम मगध प्रदेश ही रखा जाए और भारत के अन्दर यह प्रदेश एक बार पुनः अपना वह उच्च स्थान प्राप्त करे।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं मधोक जी का आभार मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। यदि वे थोड़ा राजनीति में न जाते तो उनकी और पावरफुल सपोर्ट हमको होती। उन्होंने यह पूछा कि बिहार क्यों गरीब है? जब बिहार में इतने खनिज पदार्थ हैं तो फिर वहां पर गरीबी क्यों है? बिहार की किस प्रकार से अवहेलना हुई है उसका नमूना आज की यहां पर उपस्थिति से ही आप पता लगा सकते हैं। आज इस समय यहां पर बिहार का फाइनेन्स बजट डिस्कस हो रहा है लेकिन यहां पर सिवाय उप मंत्रियों के न तो

सिंचाई मन्त्री उपस्थित हैं और न वित्त मन्त्री ही उपस्थित हैं। स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स तक नहीं हैं। अगर कोई मौलिक पालिसी बतलानी हो तो ये उसको कर नहीं सकते। इस प्रकार से आप बिहार की अवहेलना देख सकते हैं। बिहार में साधन तो हैं लेकिन गरीबी के कारण वहां पर पूंजी नहीं है। और पूंजी के बिना, आप जानते हैं, न तो खेती हो सकती है और न रोजगार ही हो सकता है। पूंजी के अभाव में बिहार के लोग न तो ट्यूब-वेल लगा सकते हैं और न कोई व्यापार ही कर सकते हैं, न कोई इन्डस्ट्री चला सकते हैं।

यह बात सही है कि बिहार में कुछ केन्द्रीय अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं लेकिन अगर आप वहां जायं तो देखेंगे कि वहां पर बाहर के लोगों का साम्राज्य है। बाहर के लोग उनमें छाए हुए हैं। स्थानीय लोगों को उनमें एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है। आज कई दिनों से आप अखबारों में पढ़ रहे होंगे कि बोकारो के सम्बन्ध में क्या हालत हो रही है। जो बिहार के आफ्रिसर्स हैं वे भी निकाले जा रहे हैं। स्थिति ऐसी हो रही है कि सम्मानपूर्वक वहां काम नहीं किया जा सकता है। यही नहीं, एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी की बहाली करनी हो तो उसके लिए मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर का हुक्म आयेगा मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर अपने साथ म्मली, चपरासी तक लाते हैं यह नहीं कि स्थानीय लोगों को रख लिया जाए। उनमें आज बिहार का कोई भी जनरल मैनेजर नहीं है। पांच, छः में से किसी एक में भी रख दिए होते तो कहने को होता। तो ऐसी दशा में वहां के लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट कैसे हो सकता है? वहां की इम्प्लायमेंट सिचुएशन दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। और प्रान्तों में एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशल बढ़ रहा है लेकिन बिहार में पीछे जा रहा है। थर्ड प्लान का जो

मिड टर्म एग्जल हुआ था उसमें आप देखेंगे कि बिहार का एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशल दस परसेन्ट घट गया है बावजूद इसके कि वहां पर कारखाने हैं, नए कारखाने भी लगे हैं। फिर भी बिहार के लोगों का एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं हुआ। बाहरियों का एम्प्लायमेंट हुआ है। आप कुली मजदूरों को जोड़ कर बता देते हैं कि वे 53 परसेन्ट कारखानों में पांच सौ रुपए से ऊपर वाले कितने हैं? 10-12 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। और एक हजार से ऊपर वाले तो शायद ही कहीं देखने में आयें। इसी अवहेलना की वजह से वहां पर गरीबी बढ़ती जा रही है। बिहार के कारखानों में आप बाहर के लोगों को देखेंगे लेकिन मद्रास और बंगाल में केवल मद्रासी और बंगाली का रूप छोड़कर कोई दूसरा रूप नजर नहीं आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, वास्तव में बिहार के दो हिस्से हैं, एक तो नार्थ बिहार और दूसरा साउथ बिहार। बिहार की टोटल पर-कैपिटल इनकम 220 रु० है लेकिन नार्थ बिहार की केवल 122 रु० है और उसमें भी दरभंगा और छपरा की 98 रुपया है। इस आमदनी में हम क्या ट्यूब-वेल लगा सकते हैं, और क्या रोजगार कर सकते हैं? हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था इतनी गिरी हुई है कि अगर हम कुछ करना भी चाहें, हमारे पास अकल भी हो तब भी हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। इसीलिए आर्थिक विकास की इस दौड़ में हम पीछे होते जा रहे हैं और दूसरे लोग आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अगर यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब होते तो इस पर कुछ विचार करते। हमारे यहां पर एक गंडक सिंचाई योजना है। पिछली बार मैंने कहा था कि पांच सालों से छपरा जिले में दस हजार एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। उसपर कोई

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

काम नहीं हो रहा है। उस जमीन से कोई फसल भी नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसी हालत में गरीबी कैसे नहीं बढ़ेगी? जब हम कहते हैं कि यदि हम नालायक हैं तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ही इस स्कीम को लेले तो वह भी नहीं होता।

एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की हालत यह है कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के रेट हैं उसका ड्योडा रेट बिहार में है। सिंचाई के लिए मद्रास में 8-9 पैसे का रेट है जबकि बिहार में 18 पैसे है। इस गरीबी की हालत में हमको पैसा भी ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। आपने ठीक ही कहा कि बिहार में जितना करों का बोझ है वह शायद ही किसी दूसरे प्रान्त में हो। साथ ही करों की चोरी भी बहुत है। चूँकि लोग दे नहीं सकते हैं और रेट इतना हाई है इसीलिए यह स्थिति है। नार्थ बिहार में तो कोई भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है केवल पांच दस शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं लेकिन जैसा आपने कहा, वे अधिक समय तक बन्द ही रहती हैं, उनको गन्ना ही नहीं मिल पाता है। वहाँ पर गन्ने की अधिक उपज नहीं है क्योंकि सिंचाई के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। न तो ट्यूबवेल हैं और न नदी योजनायें हैं, कोसी के सिवाय।

कहीं सिंचाई का इंतजाम नहीं हो सका है। गंडक से पानी हमें 74-75 में मिलेगा तब तक सन् 1974-75 तक हम मरते रहेंगे। इसलिए जो गंडक कंट्रोल एरिया है वहाँ सरकारी तौर से ट्यूब-वेल्स भी नहीं लगाये जाते हैं क्योंकि लोग समझते हैं कि गंडक योजना आ रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम जीते कैसे हैं यह एक आश्चर्य की ही बात है।

पापुलेशन या आबादी का दबाव दिन प्रतिदिन नार्थ बिहार में बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक केरल ही ऐसा प्रान्त है जोकि नार्थ बिहार

का मुकाबला कर सकता है। वहाँ डैसिटी आफ पापुलेशन करीब करीब 1200 प्रति मील है। दरभंगा में और सारण में तो इस से भी अधिक है। साउथ बिहार के जंगली और पहाड़ी इलाक़े में 300—400 प्रति मील है लेकिन नार्थ बिहार में यह डैसिटी आफ पापुलेशन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। यही कारण है कि आप पायेंगे कि संसार का कोई ऐसा कोना नहीं है जहाँ कि यहाँ से लोग काम करने न गये हों। घर से हट कर यहाँ के लोग नौकरी के कारण बंगाल, असम और विदेश में पड़े हुए हैं और जब बाहर से मनीग्रार्डर आता है तब उन लोगों का घर का काम चलता है, खाना पीना चलता है वरना खाना पानी भी मुश्किल होता।

बिहार में दैवी विपत्तियाँ भी हाल में वर्षा के अभाव के कारण हुआ था। अभी तीन साल पहले बिहार में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा था। ज़मीन वहाँ की इतनी सूख गयी थी कि घास भी नहीं पैदा होती थी और मवेशियों के लिए भी चारा उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ था। मवेशियों को भी खाना नहीं मिलता था और मवेशियों को पेड़ों के पत्ते आदि काट काट कर खिलाये गये थे। इस तरह उन पेड़ों से जो फल मिल सकते थे वह फल भी हमें नहीं मिल सके थे।

उधर के एक भाई ने अभी कहा कि बिहार में ट्यूब-वेल्स संविद सरकार के समय में अधिक लग गये हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि संविद सरकार के समय में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार रिलीफ फंड में 66 करोड़ रुपये दिये जबकि कांग्रेसी सरकार के ज़माने में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार फंड में केवल 12 करोड़ रुपये ही दिये थे और इसलिए जाहिर है कि उतना काम नहीं हो सका जितना कि 66 करोड़ रुपया मिलने से

होता। इसलिए ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि वहां के लोगों की इच्छा नहीं थी या करने की शक्ति नहीं थी लेकिन उस समय पैसे का अभाव था जिससे कि इतना अधिक काम नहीं हो सकता था।

आप ने यह ठीक ही कहा कि बिहार से भारत को उस का प्रथम राष्ट्रपति मिला और उत्तर प्रदेश से भारत को उस का प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री मिला और उस का मूल्य हमें चुकाना होगा।.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चुका है। वह दस मिनट बोल चुके हैं और चूंकि अभी और बहुत से सदस्य इस पर बोलने वाले हैं इसलिए माननीय सदस्य दो मिनट के अन्दर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दें।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन आप की आज्ञा शिरोधार्य है। मैं बतला रहा था कि हम गरीब क्यों हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमें राहत देने के लिए सरकार वहां पर कुछ ठोस कार्यवाही करे। आज सारी जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है और अभी 6 महीने तक और रहेगी। इस 6 महीने के अन्दर यदि यह लोग कुछ कर नहीं सके तो आप का भर्त्सना करना ठीक ही होगा। आप की वह भर्त्सना ठीक उतर जायगी और यह लोग भी नालायक साबित हो जायेंगे अगर इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं उप मंत्री महोदय श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह मेरी बात को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनें। आप गंडक के लिए अधिक पैसा दीजिये और यह देखिये कि काम तेजी से हो।

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : काम बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : बिहार में नहीं हो रहा है य० पी० में हो रहा है। मैं उन

से अनुरोध करूंगा कि गंडक योजना में पैसा कुछ अधिक दीजिये। दूसरी बात यदि आप कर सकें तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां की इम्प्लायमेंट पोलीशन को सुधारने के लिए वहां की तमाम फंक्टीरीज को आदेश दीजिये कि अगर आवश्यक योग्यता वाले बिहारी मिल सकें तो उन को ही वहां रखा जाय वरना बिहार की इम्प्लायमेंट पोलीशन और नीचे ही गिरती चली जायेगी।

बिहार की ला एंड आर्डर पोलीशन काफ़ी ख़राब है। हालत यह है कि कोई भी भलामानुष ट्रेन में अपने परिवार के साथ नहीं चल सकता है। हुल्लड़बाज लोग बगैर टिकट फ़र्स्ट क्लास में और सैकंड क्लास में चले आते हैं। रेलवेज से पूछा जाता है तो रेलवेज का कहना है कि यह ला एंड आर्डर का मामला है और यह स्टेट के हाथ में है हम क्या करें? आप के हाथ में यदि है तो आप ध्यान ही नहीं देते। अब या तो रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फ़ोर्स की मदद कीजिये और स्थिति में सुधार लाने का प्रयास कीजिए या आप अपने से सुधार कर सकें तो करिये या फिर बिहार गवर्नमेंट से इसे करा सकें तो उन से करवाइये। बहरहाल इस को करना ज़रूरी है। जहां पर ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं रहती है वहां न तो कोई खेती हो सकती है और न ही व्यापार हो सकता है न ही और कोई काम हो सकता है।

मेरे एक भाई ने कहा कि नार्थ बिहार की हालत और उधर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की हालत एक जैसी दयनीय है। दोनों ही गरीब व पिछड़े हुए इलाक़े हैं और मैं तो कहूंगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश वालों को नार्थ बिहार में मिल जाना चाहिए। चूंकि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश धनी इलाका है। गरीब भाई का अमीर भाई

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

के साथ रहना ठीक नहीं होता है और आप हमारे साथ चले आइये क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि आप भी गरीब हैं और चूँकि हम भी गरीब हैं इसलिए गरीब गरीब का साथ हो जाना चाहिए।

चूँकि सभापति महोदय ने मुझे दो मिनट के अन्दर ही समाप्त करने को कहा है इसलिए मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ जनरल ही बातें कहूँगा पर्टिकुलर बातें नहीं कहूँगा। हमारे यहां लिट्रेसी भी सब से नीची है। वहाँ की लिट्रेसी की फ्रीगर 18.8 है जबकि भारत की 26 है। इसलिए आप को हर क्षेत्र में नज़र दौड़ानी है यह नहीं कि इलैक्ट्रिसिटी और सिंचाई की ओर ही ध्यान देकर आप चुप कर जायें। सभी क्षेत्रों में आप को ध्यान देना है। ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन को भी ठीक करना है। नैवीगेशन की कोई स्कीम नहीं है। आप ने डी०वी०सी० बनाई उस में नैवीगेशन हो सकता था लेकिन आप ने उस के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई। मैं आप से कहूँगा कि कम से कम जब बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ न हो सकें तो नार्थ बिहार में छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ कायम कीजिये और यदि वह अपने आप कायम नहीं कर सकें तो लोगों को आर्थिक साधन दीजिये जिससे कि वहाँ छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ कायम हो सकें और लोगों को काम भी मिल सके।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का शासन जो बिहार में लागू हुआ यह एक तरीके से केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए वरदान है। यह ब्लैसिंग इन डिस्गाइस है। यह एक ऐसा मौक़ा है जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार के मसलों पर सीधे रूप में गौर कर सकती है और उन मसलों को हल करने के लिए रास्ता दिखला सकती है। लेकिन जो बजट

हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है उस से साफ़ जाहिर हो जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के माली वित्तीय मसलों पर गौर करने की कोशिश नहीं की है बल्कि उस को उलझाने और जनता पर बोझ लादने की कोशिश की है।

सभापति महोदय, बजट में एक करिश्मा, मैजिक दिखलाने की कोशिश की गई है। एक जादू दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है और वह यह है कि अब तक जो बिहार का बजट डैफिसिट रहा है, घाटे का बजट रहा है उस को उन्होंने कम दिखलाने की इस में कोशिश की है। लेकिन आज उन्होंने जिस रूप में उस घाटे को कम करने का रास्ता अख्त्यार किया है उस पर यदि हम गौर करेंगे तो साफ़ जाहिर हो जायगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति बिहार के बारे में क्या है और इनकी नीयत बिहार की जनता के बारे में क्या है। कैसे यह लैड रेवेन्यू को वसूल करके और साथ साथ सरकारी कर्जा जोकि गरीब जनता को दिया गया है उस को कैसे वसूल करके यह पूरा करते हैं? यहां पर आप को यह खयाल रखना होगा कि लैड रेवेन्यू, मालगुजारी लगान को माफ़ करने की बात हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के दिनों से चली आ रही थी। गांधी आन्दोलन का यह एक अंग था। आजादी के बाद नारा लगा कि लगान माफ़ की जाय। लेकिन कांग्रेसी हुकूमत जब गद्दी पर आई तब वह गांधी जी का पैगाम भूल गई और लगान माफ़ करने के बजाय किसानों के ऊपर वह और भी सख्तियां लाने लगी। कुछ अर्से के बाद जब बिहार में संविद सरकार आई तब उस ने वहां लगान माफ़ करने की कोशिश शुरू की और उस को लागू करने की बात की। लेकिन बजट रखते हुए यह सरकार कहती है कि नहीं, इस साल का जो लगान है उस को भी हम वसूल करेंगे और साथ साथ संविद सरकार के समय

का जो दो साल का बकाया है उस को भी हम लेंगे। यानी यह दिखाते हैं कि इस साल का 10 करोड़ और पिछले सालों का 12 करोड़ और 13 करोड़ ६० भी हम वसूल करेंगे। लैंड रेवेन्यू के जरिये।

यहां पर मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रंथों के पहले जो लैंड रेवेन्यू का सिलसिला था उस में लैंड रेवेन्यू का वह रूप नहीं था जिस को ग्रंथों ने चलाया था। गांव की तरफ से कंट्रिब्यूशन किया जाता था समाज को चलाने के लिये और पब्लिक वर्क्स को कायम रखने के लिये। ग्रंथों के जमाने में वह लैंड रेवेन्यू शोषण का हथियार हो गई, जिस को यह सरकार अभी तक कायम रखे हुए है, और श्री मोरारजी देसाई कहते हैं कि जो बजट है उस को हम सच्ची से वसूल करेंगे हालांकि लगान माफ होनी चाहिये गांधी के सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक।

दूसरी चीज मैं कर्ज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने पिछले दो सालों में अकाल और सूखा के समय में कर्जा दिया लेकिन मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि उस कर्ज की बड़ी रकम कुछ बड़े लोगों के पास चली गई है। ज्यादातर लोगों के पास छोटी रकम गई है, जिस के लिये इस बजट में दिखलाया गया है कि हम वसूल करेंगे। जो सरकार के अफसर हैं उन के जरिये से उसे वसूल किया जायेगा। इस तरह से रेवेन्यू रिसीट्स को दिखलाते हैं कि हम ने बढ़ा दिया और डेफिसिट को कम कर दिया। इस से साफ हों जाता है कि यह बजट जो है वह बिहार की जनता को राहत देने के बजाय उस पर बोझ डालने का बजट है।

अब आमदनी जो होगी उस में काम क्या करेंगे इस पर भी हम गौर करें

तो उस से साबित हो जायेगा कि यह हकीकत में बिहार को किस ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं। काम यह जितने भी करेंगे उन में कोई खास काम बिहार को विकसित करने के लिये नहीं करेंगे। गंडक और सोन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये कहते हैं कि कुछ रकम दे रहे हैं। मैं मान लेता हूँ, लेकिन वह यह भूल जाते हैं कि पश्चिम कोसी नहर है। बिहार में पिछली दफे अकाल हुआ और सूखा हुआ। बस्ती कोसी नहर को, जिस का शिलान्यास श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने किया था और जिससे लाखों एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है और अन्न पैदा किया जा सकता है, भुलाया जा रहा है। उस के बाद और भी नहरें हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। दरभंगा जिले की नहरों का भी इस में जिक्र नहीं है।

उद्योग के मामले में देखा जाय तो कोई बड़ा काम इस बजट से साफ नहीं होता। आज तो जो चीनी की मिलें हैं, जो कि सिक मिलें हैं, उन्हें नेशनलाइज करने की जरूरत है उन की प्रोडक्टिविटी की बढ़ाने के लिये। उन के जो मालिक हैं उन में दम नहीं है कि उन को चला सकें। वह तो मुनाफाखोर हैं और सरकार से हमेशा सांठ गांठ किया करते हैं। दूसरे जो नये उद्योग हैं, जैसे अशोक पेपर मिल है उस को सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। यह आवाज बिहार की जनता की है और बिहार सरकार की एक कमेटी ने इस की सिफारिश की है। लेकिन फिर भी भारत सरकार के कानों पर जू नहीं रेंगती।

समापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिहार में नये उद्योगों को शुरू करने की भी जरूरत है। बिहार राज्य खनिज पदार्थों में

[शिव चन्द्र झा]

बहुत घनी है। लोहे में भी बहुत घनी है, न्यूक्लियर मैटीरियल में भी वह बहुत घनी है। वहाँ पर न्यूक्लियर प्लेन्ट लगाने की बहुत जरूरत है, लेकिन इस की ओर भारत सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती। जहाँ तक बजट से मालूम होता है, कृषि के मामले में, उद्योग के मामले में, बिहार को विकसित करने के लिये कोई रास्ता नहीं अपनाया गया है। बिहार को एक हैब नाट स्टेट बना दिया गया है। वह एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट बन गई है भारत सरकार की डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन की नीति की बजह से बहिष्कार की नीति के बजह से। आखिर यह काम किस तरह से हो।

बिहार में एक अखबार है "इंडियन नेशन"। उस के सम्पादकीय में इस तरह से कहा गया है कि :

"Mines alone could make the State financially sound."

वहाँ पर माइन्स हैं जहाँ पर लोगों के निहित स्वार्थ हैं। उन को ऐंप्रोप्रिएट करने के लिये उन को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। इस तरह से आप के पास पैसे आ जायेंगे। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भी आप किफायत करें। आज जो आप के डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर हैं उन का महकमा बेकार है क्योंकि वह कोई काम नहीं करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member must conclude now.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिहार की सीमा पर बहुत काफी स्मग्लिंग होता है। उस से काफी कामर्शल टैक्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आ सकता है। लेकिन यह सरकार मुस्तैदी से स्मग्लिंग को नहीं रोकती है। इन तमाम जरियों से सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ सकती है बिहार की दौलत के बदीलत। उस के बढ़ने पर किसी के ऊपर जबर्दस्ती नहीं करनी पड़ेगी और बिहार एक बढ़ता हुआ कृषक राज्य देश के नक्शे

पर लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को वहाँ पर लाना नहीं चाहती है। बजट से साफ हो जाता है कि सरकार जनता को राहत देने के बजाय उन का शोषण करना चाहती है और उस को तकलीफ देना चाहती है। अगर यही रवैया रहा तो इस बजट के खिलाफ बगावत का झंडा बुलन्द होगा और अगर सरकार ने शाइलाक की तरह से पाउंड आफ फ्लेश लेना चाहा तो उस को लेने के देने पड़ जायेंगे और इस बजट से कांग्रेसी हुकूमत को बिहार में लेने के देने पड़ जायेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Please sit down now. It reflects on the Party which you represent. You have to conclude within the time allotted to your party. You have taken 12 minutes, when you were given 6 minutes only.

Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the demands for grants in respect of Bihar Budget for 1968-69, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Taxes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant tax relief to poorer sections of the people (1)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to levy increased rates of tax on landlords (2)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to scrap anti-social tax-structure (3)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to amend the policy of putting less burden on the rich (4)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to realise tax-arrears from moneyed people (5)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to stop exploitation of poor in realisation of taxes (6)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce law consolidation of land holdings with amendments proposed by S.V.D. Government of Bihar (7)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the policy announced by last S.V.D. Government of the State regarding abolition of land revenue on unremunerative land holdings by 2nd October, 1968, distribution of one lakh acres of fallow land and giving proprietary rights to tillers (8)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to enforce existing land legislation in favour of farmers (9)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to scrap land revenue and to enforce slab-system of tax (10)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure wages for agricultural labour according to Minimum Wages Act. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate practices like forced labour from agricultural labour (12)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end the policy of settling the rich by ousting the poor from land (13)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption rampant in realisation of State Sales tax (14)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make full payment of compensation while acquiring land (15)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot alternative land and render other assistance to people affected by soil erosion by the Ganga in Villages under police stations of Moner and Danapur in Patna district (16)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check maladministration in the realisation of land revenue and loans (17)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange loan to agricultural labour when they need it (18)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to realise loans from big loanees (19)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action against Officials resorting to oppression in realising land revenue (20)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the land consolidation policy successful (21)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the land consolidation schemes. (22)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check misuse of money in the name of Bhoodan (23)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exempt from land revenue the land having sandy soil (24)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to rehabilitate people affected by soil erosions by Ganga river (25)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end maladministration and corruption in the acquisition of land. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check grant of compensation to big landlords (27)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay compensation to all landlords (28)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end the landlordism of Tatas (29)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up board of arbitration to save farmers from debt (30)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to suitably modify legislation dealing with money lending (31)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to exempt unremunerative holdings from payment of land revenue (32)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute Benami land acquired by consolidation of holdings to poor farmers and agricultural labour (33)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot Government fallow land to the landless and poor farmers (34)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get proprietary right for agricultural labour (35)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to return the land illegally possessed by money lenders to Adivasi farmers (36)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce slab system of land revenue in place of the present system (37)]

"That the demand under the head Land revenue be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to abolish residuary middleman's (Zamindari) rights (38)]

"That the demand under the head State Excise Duties be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase States receipts through State excise duties (39)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to scrap multi-point Sales-tax (40)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to realise crores of rupees towards Sales-tax (41)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to pay adequate share from Entertainment tax to Patna Corporation and other Municipalities (42)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to reduce the tax burden levied by Patna Municipal Corporation (43)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to abolish toll-tax levied on pilgrims to Patna, Both Gaya, Rajgrih and Deoghar (44)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to abolish the requirement of depositing rupees twelve hundred for getting power connections by farmers for irrigation purposes (45)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to scrap the payment of Rs. 6/- in the name of surcharge by doubling Rs. 3/- chargeable per horse power (46)]

"That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to reduce electricity tax (47)]

"That the demand under the head Parliament and State Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check the retrenchment of the employees of legislative Council Secretariat (48)]

"That the demand under the head Parliament and State Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to get the lists of voters printed in press (49)]

"That the demand under the head Parliament and State Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to get the voters list published in Urdu also according to the requirements (50)]

"That the demand under the head Parliament and State Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure in checking the bogus polling (51)]

"That the demand under the head Parliament and State Legislatures be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to paying adequate allowance to the teachers and other employees who prepare voters lists (52)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to simplify the judicial processes (53)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the expenditure on administration of justice (54)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in formulating policy for making available cheap justice to the people (55)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the delay in disposal of cases in the courts (56)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to separate judiciary from the Executive (57)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in totally doing away with the use of English in the administration of the State (58)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the policy of victimisation of non-gazetted employees. (59)].

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in the appointment of officers and employees (60)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in the transfer of officers and employees (61)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in protecting the interests of linguistic minorities (62)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in providing adequate protection to the religious minorities and in taking action against persons who arouse communal feelings (63)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the retrenchment of non-gazetted employees (64)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in putting an end to the policy of suppression of non-gazetted employees (65)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in amending the rules governing I.C.S., I.A.S. and I.P.S. Services in relation to the State of Bihar (66)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in paying dearness allowance to the non-gazetted employees on Central level (67)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in setting up State Administration Reforms Commission to make recommendations for efficient administration (68)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in setting up an all party Advisory Committee at various levels with a view to bring people nearer the administration (69)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in ensuring a clean, honest and efficient administration (70)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) : I beg to move.

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to reduce the salaries of high officers and to increase that of the employees of low income group (71)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give larger share of land revenue to the Gram Panchayats (72)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to effect efficiency and promptness in the installation of border pillars (73)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to complete the consolidation of holdings work in the entire State (74)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check the giving of compensation to superior zamindars (75)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement Zila Parishad laws in the entire State (76)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to adopt the progressive policy of agricultural income-tax (77)]

“That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Futility of Bhoodan Yojna (78)]

“That the demand under the head State Excise Duties be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to check effectively the smuggling of ganja and other intoxicants (79)]

“That the demand under the head State Excise Duties be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement effectively the Bihar Chhoa Control Act, 1947 (80)]

“That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement the rules regarding recovery of vehicle tax effectively (81)]

“That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to ensure that the motor vehicle owners follow the Motor Vehicles Act effectively (82)]

“That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to observe strictness in the recovery of Sales-tax (83)]

“That the demand under the head Taxes on Vehicles be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to formulate new rules to check the irregularities in the recovery of Sales-tax (84)]

“That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to implement administrative reforms (85)]

“That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to make cheap and speedy justice available to the poor people (86)]

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to bring about radical changes in making justice available to masses (87)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect and to take proper action for the progress, and development of Urdu language (93)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect and develop all languages being spoken in Bihar (94)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw all cases, filed against the students (95)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to release persons arrested in connection with the agitations launched by the public and to withdraw cases filed against them (96)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to terminate the period of detention of the tribal leaders and to release them immediately from jails (97)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw cases filed against the non-gazetted employees (98)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set aside the dismissal and suspension on the non-gazetted employees (99)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set aside the departmental proceedings against the non-gazetted employees (100)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate the striking non-gazetted employees unconditionally (101)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept 12-point demands of the non-gazetted employees (102)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the retrenchment of the non-gazetted employees (103)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay in cash the dearness allowance at the Central rates to the non-gazetted employees (104)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange adequate number of boats to rescue flood-victims (105)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate assistance to flood affected people (106)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect villages in Diara area of Police Station Maner in District Patna from erosion by Ganga river (107)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in rehabilitating erosion-affected people of Maner Police Station in Patna (108)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternative land immediately to erosion-affected people of Maner Police Station (109)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop forthwith the realisation of land revenue and loans in flood-affected areas (110)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control floods (111)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise floods relief work in an effective manner (112)]

"That the demand under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement flood control schemes (113)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against communal organisations (114)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the activities of R.S.S. amongst Government employees (115)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the activities of Anand Marg (116)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the smuggling at Indo-Nepal, Bihar-Bengal, Bihar-Orissa and Bihar-Uttar Pradesh borders (117)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restrict the activities of the foreigners (118)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Kothari Commission with a view to reorganising the educational system in the interest of National integration and economic and social development (119)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make education free upto entrance stage (120)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the anomalies in the pay-scales of the teachers of the affiliated and University colleges (121)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making adequate arrangements for games and sports for the prisoners (122)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making available proper medical facilities to the suffering prisoners in the Jail hospitals (123)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide better pay and other amenities to jail wardens (124)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare the post of jailors as Gazetted (125)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay-scale of jailors as Rs. 290-650 (126)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay-scale of assistant jailors as Rs. 230-450 (127)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reform prisoners so as to make them fit to lead normal social life (128)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay clothing allowance of Rs. 300 to jailors and of Rs. 200 to assistant jailors in one instalment after every three years' time (129)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage of Government property from jails (130)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check misappropriation of ration meant for prisoners in jails (131)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop mismanagement of industries in jails at Buxar, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Muza-ffarpur, Hazaribagh and Patna (132)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to earn profits from industries in Jails (133)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to release old prisoners from jails (134)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to educate prisoners (135)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing adequate accommodation for the prisoners in jails (136)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking overcrowding in jails (137)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fully electrify the jails (138)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide septic latrines in jails. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make libraries in jails more useful (140)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in arranging special programmes for the entertainment of prisoners (141)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the standard of beddings and clothes supplied to class III prisoners (142)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to liberalise the rules governing the meetings and correspondence of prisoners (143)]

"That the demand under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the amenities being provided to detenues. (144)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the policy of giving unlimited powers to the police. (145)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to the police atrocities. (146)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the undue use of police to quell political and public agitations. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the increasing incidence of theft and dacoity. (148)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in safeguarding the life and property of common people. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in eradicating the anti-social and goonda elements. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in holding judicial inquiries into the incidents of lathi charge in Patna, Ranchi, Dharbhanga and other places during the strike of non-gazetted employees. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in changing the policy of suppressing civil rights. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect civil rights fully. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Failure to annul the oppressive laws. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring about improvement in the police code. (155)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change Police and Jail Codes in the interest of democratic administration. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw all cases connected with the public agitations. (157)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve required success in the field of social education. (158)]

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate steps to inculcate habit of cleanliness in the rural population. (159)]

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make any progress in rural housing schemes under Community Development Blocks. (160)]

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to to make any progress in regard to bringing about prosperity through Community Development Blocks in the lives of Adivasis of Bihar. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects' National Extension Service and Local Development Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements in regard to temporary bridges and roads in flood stricken and other areas of Bihar. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide drinking water to Harijans in spite of spending crores of rupees under Community Development programmes. (163)]

"That the demand under the head Irrigation including Outlay on River Valley Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve targets in regard to Gandak Project. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Irrigation including Outlay on River Valley Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare Gandak as a national project. (165)]

"That the demand under the head Irrigation including Outlay on River Valley Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for the construction of Gandak Canal. (166)]

"That the demand under the head Irrigation including Outlay on River Valley Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make progress in the digging work of the distributories of the Tirhut Canal under Gandak Project. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Irrigation including Outlay on River Valley Projects be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Bagmati and Adhwara river schemes. (168)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about improvement in the deteriorating condition of the salt-petre industry in Mehsi, Champaran. (169)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to seek cooperation from the common salt-petre industrialists of Mehsi. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the Mehsi salt-petre industry against sodium-nitrate being imported from Chile and other markets. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the salary of the workers engaged in salt-petre refining industries consequent upon rise in prices as also to provide them other facilities. (172)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check deterioration in carpet industry at Mehsi, Champaran. (173)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate subsidy to weavers of Ramdih in Champaran District, Bihar. (174)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption and embezzlement of Government funds in the Weavers Co-operative Societies. (175)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make Cottage Industries Institute more advantageous to the cottage industries. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce Tasar Industry as a basic craft in larger number of schools. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in establishment and development of the rural workshops in cottage industry areas and in providing training in basic craft concerned therewith. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make available modern technical know-how to the shell-button industry, Mehsi. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve difficulties in regard to marketing of the produce of shell-button industry, Mehsi. (180)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to export shell-buttons produced in Mehsi. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Negative attitude of Government to seek co-operation from the

representatives of people to difficulties of the shell-button industry, Mehsi. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about improvement in the financial position of the workers engaged in the button industry, Mehsi. Champaran. (183)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementing decision taken by United Front Ministry in regard to demands of non-gazetted employees. (197)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay the salaries of non-gazetted employees for those five days which was deducted by Soshit Dal Government. (198)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the same facilities to the office-bearers of non-gazetted employees federation as are being given by the Central Government. (199)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the policy of not transferring the office-bearers of non-gazetted Employees Federation elsewhere. (200)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in fulfilling the assurances given by the Home Minister and the Governor before withdrawal of strike of non-gazetted employees. (201)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[I need to withdraw circular regarding termination of services of those temporary employees who did not apply for leave during strike days by 31st August, 1968. (202)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up the standard of education in Government schools according to the requirement of the country. (203)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing employment opportunities to the teachers trained in the Educational Training Institutions. (204)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the falling standard of education in Government and other commercial Colleges. (205)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in fully implementing the recommendations of University Grants Commission in Bihar. (206)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving uniform pay scales to the teachers of equal status in all colleges, as recommended by the University Grants Commission. (207)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for expansion of education in Bihar, as recommended by the University Grants Commission. (208)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure on the part of University Grants Commission to provide adequate funds for Bihar University. (209)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving adequate pay and providing other amenities to the teachers of High Schools, Middle Schools, Primary Schools and Municipal Schools in Bihar. (210)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in achieving progress according to requirements in Government Art Schools. (211)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart instruction against communal feelings to the Police Force. (212)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions and pay scales of chowkidars. (213)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced Rs. 100."

[Need to check begar by police constables and chowkidars for the police officers. (214)]

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply woollen uniforms to the chowkidars during the winter season. (215)]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the corruption prevailing in the Indo-Nepal border check-post (216).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against those police officers who incite communal riots (217).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the harassment caused to the common people by police (218).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check bribery and corruption prevailing in the Police Department (219).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action against the officers who failed to check the communal riots in Ranchi, Pairata, Belsand, Sursand, Bhagalpur and Sultanganj (220).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tackle the deteriorating law and order situation in Bihar (221).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to change the policy to oppress the police employees (222).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the pay scales and allowances of the police employees (223).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw all actions against the police employees who were victimised during the police agitations and to reinstate them and give them pensions (224).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pension being given to the police employees (225)].

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoin' the soldiers of Home Guards on regular basis (226).]

"That the demand under the Head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart special instructions to the police employees so that they may have feeling of national integration (227).]

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in taking over the management of private schools (228).]

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to dissolve the Raman Committee constituted for suggesting improvements in the system of education and educational standards (229).]

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in changing the University Law for making desired improvement in education (230).]

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in deciding a uniform syllabus (231).]

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking nepotism, favouritism, casteism, communalism and provincialism etc. in universities (232).]

"That the demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the misuse of funds relating to Colleges and Schools by the universities (233).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in making available medical facilities to the common man (234).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in making medical system cheap (235).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the constant rise in prices of medicines (236).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in opening adequate number of hospitals in rural areas (237).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the mismanagement in hospitals (238).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in supplying good quality food to patients in hospitals (239).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking the pilferage of medicines from hospitals (240).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in increasing the number of beds in hospitals (241).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in improving the condition of the employees of hospitals (242).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in improving the conditions of service and pay scales of the House Surgeons (243).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving incentives to the Ayurvedic System of medicine (244).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving pay and other facilities to v aids equivalent to those being given to doctors (245).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking and diagnosing contagious diseases (246).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in increasing the facilities of medical education (247).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving recognition to the Union of Class IV employees of State hospitals (248).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving recognition to the Union of Class IV employees of Patna Medical College Hospital (249).]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in opening permanent medical centres in flood affected areas like Maner, Danapur, etc. in district Patna (250).]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in extending medical facilities to people at large especially to rural people (251).]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure to develop Ayurvedic system of medicine (252).]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in rooting out red-tapism in hospitals. (253)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference to make impressive review of the activities of Ayurvedic Directorate and running it on Progressive lines. (254)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in improving pay scale housing facilities and other conditions of service of low-paid employees of Patna Medical College. (255)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Official indifference towards improvement of food for patients in Patna Medical College Hospital. (256)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in acceding to demands of Class III and IV employees in Medical Colleges. (257)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards speeding up of research work in Unani and Ayurvedic units of Patna. (258)]

"That the demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in arranging medical facilities in flood affected areas in Police Station Dhanha in Champaran District. (259)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking indifference of doctors towards poor patients in Motihar District Hospital in Champaran district. (260)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply sufficient medicines in Government hospitals at block level. (261)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in repairing Government hospital buildings at Madhuban and Mehsi in Champaran district. (262)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the spread of T. B. (263)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Lack of adequate facilities of medicines, hospitals and X-Ray facilities to T. B. patients. (264)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Lack of medical facilities and adequate number of doctors in various blocks. (265)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in providing adequate medical facilities for the treatment and prevention of leprosy. (266)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in preventing infectious diseases in cattle in village. (267)]

"That the Demand under the Head Medical be reduced by Rs.100."

[Failure in making available adequate medical facilities at Panchayat level. (268)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing better service conditions and dearness allowance to vaccinators at village level (269)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in imparting minimum general health knowledge to public. (270)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in improving the service conditions of scavengers. (271)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in totally eradicating swollen gullet disease in some areas of Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts. (272)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing drinking water in rural areas. (273)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more irrigation facilities in high-yielding sugarcane areas of Muzaffarpur, Chhapra and Champaran under the Sugarcane Development Scheme. (274)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in asking the millowners to pay the arrears due to the sugarcane growers under the Sugarcane Development Scheme. (275)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve various common problems of the millowners and farmers, such as transport arrangements etc. (276)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide grants to the farmers for the purpose of installing tubewells. (277)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of the ordinary employees in Delhi and Pusa areas. (278)]

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open an agricultural university near Delhi-Pusa. (279)]

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up model carpentry units at block and Panchayat levels. (280)]

"That the Demand under Rs. Head Industries be reduced by the 100."

[Failure to check financial and administrative irregularities in Khadi Gramodyog Board. (281)]

"That the Demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better pay-scales, residential accommodation, medical and other facilities for the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Board. (282)]

"That the demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate loans or grants to the Gram Panchayats for development of cottage industries. (283)]

"That the demand under the Head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop cottage industries according to the survey conducted in regard to the possibilities of starting cottage industries at Panchayat level (284)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making arrangements for teaching Urdu in schools even when Urdu speaking students study there (285)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint Urdu teachers in schools even when Urdu speaking students are there (286)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow students reading in higher classes to write answers in the examination in their mother-tongue. (287)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impart education in the regional languages in Adivasi areas (288)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementing the policy of imparting education through the medium of mother-tongue of students in the Higher Secondary Schools in Bihar (289)]

SHRI KAMLA MISRA MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing employment to graduates in agriculture science (290)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making housing arrangements for village level workers (291)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing soil testing facilities to farmers in each village (292)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up an Institute to study prospects of cultivating mangoes and lichi in Mehsi and Datia in Champaran district (293)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of fishery schemes (294)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in manufacturing mini-tractors for petty farmers (295)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of publicity and training regarding the agricultural know-how imparted to farmers (296)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in maintaining 25 per cent of Government grant given to farmers for boring wells (297)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements to hold Exhibitions and to give publicity and training regarding agriculture in the fairs held in rural areas (298)]

[Shri Kamla Misra Madhukar]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to farmers for soil conservation and for levelling the land (299)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to implement effectively and expeditiously horticultural development schemes at village level (300)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to include Kesaria, Kalyanpur, Mahsi and Pipra Blocks of Champaran under intensive cultivation schemes (301)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in distributing waste land to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants (302)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in preventing the big land owners from occupying the waste land in Champaran (303)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in giving rights regarding tilling of land to the actual tillers of the lands of big Zamindars on bata (304)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to review the agricultural benefits occurring from grants given by Government to Bharat Sewak Samaj (305)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in increasing the use of improved agricultural implements and giving incentives for research and improvement therein (306)]

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in getting required results from the agricultural grants-in-aid given to Panchayat Raj committees (307)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in paying special attention to the education of women (323)]

“That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to make special provision for paying scholarships to the girl students. (324)]

“That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in paying scholarships to the intelligent and talented students (325)]

“That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allocate more funds for paying scholarships to the students of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes (326)]

“That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the number of technical colleges in the State (327)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking nepotism, favouritism and casteism rampant in the field of education. (328)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to install pumping machines for providing drinking water in villages (329)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the system of small-pox vaccination (330)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making adequate arrangements for cholera inoculation (331)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the amount of grant being paid to Patna Municipal Corporation for improvement of public health (332)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grant for the development of Patna City (333)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in preventing the accumulation of dirty water in Patna (334)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in making Patna City clean and beautiful. (335)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in removing the recurring water crisis in Patna City (336)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking corruption in Patna Improvement Trust (337)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the misappropriation of rupees one crore in Patna Improvement Trust and taking action against the officers responsible for it (338)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give grant for the development of Patna City (339)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more fund to civil hospitals in villages (340)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide maternity homes in hospitals in villages (341)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint both male and female doctors in hospitals in villages (342)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special facilities for the treatment of women in hospitals (343)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay special allowance to lady doctors (344)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries (345)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stabilise and make more useful the Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs Resarch Unit in Patna City (346)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more beds in all hospitals and dispensaries in the State (347)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay special attention towards the development of Maternity and child welfare centres (348)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the amount of grant being given to hospitals (349)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps for the eradication of leprosy (350)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in uprooting tuberculosis (351)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of T.B. hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis (352)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend assistance to T. B. Patients (353)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases. (354)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay more attention towards the treatment of venereal diseases (355)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make each payments to Government employees for medicines (356)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give preference to backward areas of the State regarding extending of medical facilities (357)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quantum of food supplied to Itki Sanatorium patients (358)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay special allowance to the staff of Itki Sanatorium for serving T. B. Patient. (359)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the administration of Itki Sanatorium (360)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend eye-treatment facilities to villages (361)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving special grants to State Universities for spreading medical education (362)]

"That the demand under the head Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special assistance to employees of Patna Medical College Hospital and Mental Hospital who were injured as a result of police lathicharge on the 12th and 21st July 1968 (363)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in protecting the religion and culture of Adivasis (364)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of non-Gazetted employees (365)]

"That the demand under the head General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ban forced conversion of Adivasis (366)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of girls' education (367)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of moral education in our educational system (368)]

"That the demand under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of cultural education in our educational system (369)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give more grants for the development of Rajgir (370)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make satisfactory arrangements in regard to the public health and cleanliness (371)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start tube-wells installed for drinking water in Phulbari Sharif and Maner in Patna district (372)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sink tube-wells for drinking water in Masoudi, Daudpur in Patna district (373)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give better pay scales and other facilities to the sanitation staff of Patna Municipal Corporation (374)]

"That the demand under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mosquito menace in Patna city (375)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart education regarding plant-preservation to farmers (376)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in fixing reasonable price of silk (377)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the price of sugarcane (378)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant special assistance to farmers to make intensive farming successful (379)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special emphasis on making manure in villages (380)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the schemes of providing pumping sets on credit (381)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make agricultural farms useful (382)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check misuse of money in the name of agricultural farms (383)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Uselessness of seed farms (384)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misuse of money in the name of seed farms (385)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of Agricultural Colleges (386)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand fishery development scheme (387)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of Agricultural Universities to train agricultural experts (388)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure stable and remunerative prices for the farmers and to supply goods to the consumers at reasonable prices (389)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against the corrupt Officers of the agriculture Department (390)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the upward trend of the prices of the fertilisers (391)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce price of fertilisers (392)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of fertilisers (393)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to spend more funds on the development of agriculture (394)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory progress of agricultural research (395)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a net-work of small scale industries (396)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bore tube-wells in villages (397)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the flaws in publicity work in the field of agriculture (398)]

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase agriculture produce through improved seeds, fertilisers, insecticides and technical advice (399)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangements for the treatment of cattle (400)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of veterinary hospitals in villages for the treatment of cattle (401)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in eradicating animal diseases (402)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand poultry farming schemes in villages (403)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check wastage of money in the name of grant of Gosals (404)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make available sufficient number of good quality bulls (405)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improvement in the working of Patna Milk Supply Scheme (406)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in supplying free milk to the citizens of Patna (407)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the price of milk being supplied by Patna Milk Supply Scheme (408)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in meeting the milk requirements of the citizens of Patna (409)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the Milk Supply Scheme to all districts and cities (410)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements for supply of fodder at cheap rates (411)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply fodder in adequate quantity to the flood-affected areas (412)]

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special assistance to farmers for increasing the production of fodder (413)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the mismanagement in Bihar State Co-operative Union Limited (414)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in paying grant to the Patliputra Co-operative Housing Society Limited (415)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in infusing the spirit of co-operation in villages (416)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking the mismanagement in oil expeller co-operative societies (417)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start multi-purpose co-operative societies in villages (418)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the number of labour co-operative societies (419)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to bogus co-operative societies (420)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow fishing only to fishery co-operative societies (421)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking corruption rampant in Co-operative Department (422)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in getting loans for poor farmers from co-operative Banks (423)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the irregularities in the working of co-operative societies (424)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand cane growers' co-operative societies (425)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start co-operative societies in the backward areas of the State (426)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to end the corruption in the Weavers' Co-operative Society at Parna (427)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay a net-work of multi-purpose co-operative societies in villages (428)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more branches of Central Land Mortgage Bank (429)]

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH : (Jehanabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to cane growers, co-operative society Warsliganj in production and in extending timely co-operation to cane growers (430)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability of cane growers co-operative society in producing sugarcane due to non-cooperation of Godam Sugcr Mill (431)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of cane growers co-operative society Warsliganj in supplying fertilizers to cane growers (432)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move.:

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

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[Failure to ensure timely election of the Chakia Sugarcane Union, Champaran by the Sugarcane producer's co-operative society (433)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure good relations between sugarcane growers and the sugar-mills owners (434)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure payment to the people by the Sugarcane growers' co-operative societies (435)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check malpractices indulged in by high officers of the handloom industry (436)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring about full development of marketing societies in Champaran and Muzaffarpur (437)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate aid to the cotton handloom industry (438)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture good samples of the handloom products and give them publicity (439)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds as rewards to the weavers co-operative societies (440)]

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the multi-purpose co-operative societies beneficial to the common people (441)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide loans in time to the multipurpose co-operative societies (442)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the practice to earn money by making multi-purpose co-operative societies (443)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the personal benefits being derived by the rich and influential people of the villages through multi-purpose co-operative societies (444)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recover the loan of the multi-purpose co-operative societies due from influential people (445)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure good relations between the co-operative societies and the land mortgage banks (446)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to form agricultural labourers cooperative societies in every Panchayat (447)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide small jobs to the agricultural labourers through agricultural labourer co-operative societies. (448)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give grants to the agricultural labourers through agricultural labourer cooperative societies for their livelihood (449)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption rampant in Handloom Co-operative Societies (461)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Co-operative Banks in advancing timely loans to Co-operative Societies (462)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make adequate progress in development through handloom Cooperatives (463)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase jute production in Champaran district through Co-operation (464)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise properly the Co-operative Societies of common people engaged in oil production (465)]

"That the demand under the head Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impart education in the field of co-operation through exhibitions and fairs (466)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to keep running Rohini Sugar Mill in Warisaliganj, district Gaya (471)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to ensure the functioning of Sugar mills which have been closed down (472)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to keep Hindustan Vehicles Company Ltd., Phulwari Sharif (Patna) running (473)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to re-start the Gaya Cotton Mills (474)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to develop industries in Patna and adjacent areas (475)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to extend the Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd. (476)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to set up industries between Patna and Buxar (477)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for efficient management of South Bihar Sugar Mill, Bihata (Patna) (478)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to pay special attention to the development of cottage industries (479)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expand Bhagalpur and Nathnagar Silk industry (480)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for the extension of industrial training (481)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to emphasize the development to Tasar Industry (482)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to lay emphasis on the development of village industries (483)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to check corruption in State Khadi and Village Industries Board (484)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for improvement in the working of Khadi and Village Industries Board (485)*]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to stop misuse of money in Khadi and Village Industries Board (486)*]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check casteism in Khadi and Village Industries Board (487)*]

[Shri Ramavater Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in bringing Bihar on the industrial map of India (488)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop Industries in North Bihar (489)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the Industries in Public Sector (490)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the cottage, small-scale and medium scale industries (491)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the problem of unemployment (492)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise fully the raw-material, minerals and manpower available in the State (493)]

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, यह बजट एक खास परिस्थिति में उपस्थित किया गया है और इस बजट के बारे में भिन्न भिन्न व्यक्तियों ने भिन्न भिन्न तरीके से अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं इस बजट को बहुत ही वाजिब और ऐसा बजट मानता हूँ जिस को रिअलिस्टिक कहा जा सकता है।

राज्य सरकार के समक्ष जो बजट पेश हुआ था पिछली बार वह पिछले डेढ़ वर्षों में वहाँ पर जो तीन सरकारें बनी थीं उन सब का मिला जुला था ;

तीनों सरकारों ने मिल जुल कर उस बजट को ऐसा बनाया था जिस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा घाटा हो और उस घाटे की पूर्ति वह अपने रिसोर्सज से न कर के भारत सरकार पर उस का बोझ डालें ; क्योंकि वह समझते थे कि भारत सरकार उन लोगों की सरकार नहीं है। वह चाहते थे कि अपना सारा डेफिसिट वह भारत सरकार से पूरा करें। अतः मैं उस बजट को उन तीनों सरकारों का मिला जुला बजट मानता हूँ।

17 HRS.

इस बजट में घाटे को कम कर के शिक्षकों को कुछ रियायतें देने का प्रोविजन किया गया इस लिये मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ और इस को रिअलिस्टिक बजट मानता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा के बाद जब उसका प्रस्ताव इस सदन में उपस्थित किया गया था तो उस समय भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार यहाँ पर प्रकट किये थे और उन विचारों का समर्थन करते हुए, उसके बाद बिहार में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी चर्चा ही मैं यहाँ करूँगा। राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा के बाद 30 जून को महामहिम राज्यपाल जी ने जो रेडियो पर भाषण किया था उस में उन्होंने कहा था :

"By no stretch of imagination the administration can be autocratic or arbitrary. The rule of law shall prevail"

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ आज राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू हुए डेढ़ महीना हो गया है लेकिन बिहार में कोई रूल आफ ला नहीं है। आम जनता की जान, माल वहाँ खतरे में है। तीस तारीख की ही घटना मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। तीस तारीख को जब उन्होंने खुद घोषणा की थी, उसी दिन आपने

अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि रांची में आदिवासियों पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाई गई थी और किस तरह से उनकी हत्या की गई, यह भी आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। लेकिन आज तक कोई अधिकृत रूप से उसकी जांच की व्यवस्था वहां के राज्यपाल ने नहीं की है। उसी प्रकार की एक और बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। सारन जिले के छपरा नगर में तीस तारीख की रात को ही एक आदमी सोया हुआ था। उसका नाम विश्वनाथ सिंह था। उस पर पुलिस द्वारा किस प्रकार की एट्रोसिटी की गई इसको आप देखें। पुलिस ने रात्रि में उसके घर जा कर उसके आठ बायोनट भोंक कर उसकी हत्या कर दी। मुझे इस बात को कहने में कोई हिचकचाहट नहीं है कि मैंने बचपन से इस तरह की हत्या होती हुई न तो देखी है और न ही सुनी है। इस प्रकार की घटनायें बिहार प्रदेश में अंग्रेजों तक के राज्य में नहीं हुई थीं जिस प्रकार की घटनायें आज बिहार में हो रही हैं जबकि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है। मैंने सुना था बचपन में जब मैं छपरा में विद्यार्थी था कि वहां किसी दारोगा ने एक मामूली सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया था। इस पर सारे नगर के लोग एक हो गए थे और उन्होंने जब इसका विरोध किया तो अंग्रेजों को झुकना पड़ा था और उन्होंने इसकी निष्पक्ष इन्क्वायरी करवाई थी। जो घटनायें वहां घट रही हैं ये बड़ी शर्म और दुःख की विषय हैं। इनके बारे में भारत सरकार की जवाबदेही है क्योंकि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, वहां का सारा संवैधानिक काम दिल्ली में निहित हो गया है। मैंने उस सम्बन्ध में एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन भी दिया था लेकिन उसको स्वीकृति नहीं मिली। मैंने एक कॉलिग एटेंशन नोटिस भी दिया था लेकिन उसको भी स्वीकृति

नहीं मिली। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं आखिर अपनी बात को कहने का अब कौन सा फोरम हो सकता है।

वहां के भूतपूर्व एम० एल० एच० और हमारे जिले के बहुत से काउंसिल के सदस्यों ने गवर्नर से उस विषय में बातचीत करनी चाही लेकिन ऐसा करने का भी गवर्नर ने उनको मौका नहीं दिया। इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में मैं अधिक नहीं कह सकता हूं क्योंकि मामला अदालत में चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस की घाघली राष्ट्रपति शासन में बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है और इस हद तक पहुंच गई है कि लोग पुलिस के डर से इस घटना के बारे में कुछ भी कहने का साहस नहीं करते हैं। जब मैं छपरा गया था तो कोई आदमी इस घटना के बारे में अपनी बात कहने को तैयार नहीं था। अंग्रेजों के राज्य में भी कभी ऐसा नहीं होता था। वहां पर एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन हुआ था जिस में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, जन संघ और सभी पार्टी के लोगों ने मिल कर सभा की थी। लेकिन उसका नोटिस तक छापने के लिए कोई प्रेस वाला तैयार नहीं था। यह वह स्थान है जिस को भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति को जन्म देने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था। परन्तु खेद है कि वहां पर किसी को आज स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक अपने विचार प्रकट करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है। प्रेस वाले उसको छापने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। चार दिन तक अखबारों में इसकी चर्चा तक नहीं हुई। मैंने इसके बारे में शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया लेकिन आपने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया और आपने उसको साधारण क्वेश्चन के रूप में स्वीकार किया। लेकिन उसका उत्तर क्या आता है? मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि क्या इस केस में सरकार किसी उच्च-

[श्री राम शोखर प्रसाद सिंह]

अधिकारी के विरुद्ध केस चला रही है या चलाने का उसका विचार है? इसके उत्तर में सरकार जवाब देती है कि उसको इसकी कोई खबर नहीं है। अखबारों में निकल चुका है, गवर्नर के पास इसके बारे में लिखित रूप में दिया गया है, एडवाइजर को एम० एल० एज० ने चिट्ठियां लिख कर दी हैं, तार दिये हैं, लेकिन सरकार को खबर ही नहीं है। क्या सरकार अंधी है, कानी है या बहरी है? मेरी समझ में तो यह बात नहीं आती है कि कैसे सरकार को पता नहीं है। पिछले चुनाव के समय लोग कहते थे कि बिहार की सरकार अच्छी नहीं है, दिल्ली की सरकार अच्छी है और हम दिल्ली की सरकार को इसलिए वोट देगे, बिहार में कांग्रेस को नहीं देंगे। इस प्रकार बिहार प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की प्रसिम्बली में हार हुई लेकिन दिल्ली में, लोक सभा में वहां उस की जीत हुई। अब अगर यही रवैया सरकार का रहेगा, केन्द्रीय सरकार का रहेगा तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि बिहार प्रसिम्बली के लिए भी कांग्रेस की हार होगी ही और लोक सभा के लिए जब इलैक्शन होंगे तो उस में भी हमारी हार होगी। हम लोगों को बोट नहीं मिलेंगे।

आज होम मिनिस्टर साहब वहां के पुलिस मंत्री भी हैं, ला एंड आर्डर के लिए वह जिम्मेदार हैं। आज उनकी जवाबदेही है कि आम जनता को रूल आफ ला मिले। लेकिन आज वहां पर रूल आफ ला नहीं है बल्लिक ब्यूरोक्रेटिक और आटोक्रैटिक गवर्नमेंट की वहां पर घाघली चल रही है।

राष्ट्रपति ने जब वहां का राज्य अपने हाथ में लिया था और उसकी जब स्वीकृति के लिए यहां प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया गया था तो उसके ऊपर

बोलते हुए हमारे जिले के बयोवृद्ध कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ता पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी ने एडवाइजर लोगों के बारे में कुछ कहा था और विस्तारपूर्वक कहा था। उस बात को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि एडवाइजर लोगों की योग्यता को देख लिया जाना चाहिये और उनकी काम करने की क्षमता के बारे में जांच कर ली जानी चाहिये। यह बात उन्होंने भी कही थी। लेकिन मुझे पता चला कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसको अच्छा नहीं समझा था, उनको यह अच्छा नहीं लगा था। उन्होंने जो कुछ डी० एन० तिवारी जी ने कहा था उसको पसन्द नहीं किया था। लेकिन आज की वहां की हालत को देख कर वह क्या कहेंगे? एक एडवाइजर तो हमारे यहां 6 तारीख को आये थे और दूसरे उसके आठ-दस दिन पश्चात आये थे। इन लोगों ने अब तक दो-तीन काम ही किये हैं। उन में से एक तो टेक्नीकल आदमी हैं। लेकिन दूसरे वहां पर बड़े पद पर पांच सात बरस पहले रह चुके हैं। उनके बिहार में अफसरों की पहले से ही कोटरी है। वहां पर वह भाई-भतीजावाद चला रहे हैं। उनके अपने आदमियों को जिन्हें इन पिछले पांच सात सालों में जो घाटा हुआ है, उसको वह पूरा करवाना चाहते हैं, उनके भविष्य को सुरक्षित करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने बिहार आते ही रिआर्गनाइजेशन के काम को शुरू कर दिया है, किसी डिपार्टमेंट को खत्म करना और किसी को बनाना शुरू कर दिया है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस सब के बारे में कहा था कि यह उनका काम है और वे इस काम को अच्छी तरह से करेंगे। लेकिन आप देखें कि आते ही प्रथम काम उन्होंने क्या किया है। आते ही उन्होंने बिजिनेस का जो आर्डर है उसको बदल दिया है और

कहा है कि यह जो एडवाइजर्स रूल है इस में वे कैबिनेट की तरह काम करेंगे। दो ही आदमी चौदह आदमियों का काम करेंगे। जब वहां पर कैबिनेट भी तब उस में चौदह मंत्री रहते थे। अब ये दो ही सारे काम को करेंगे। जब वहां पर मिनिस्टर थे तब तो उनके काम की निगरानी करने के लिए असैम्बली तैयार रहती थी और अगर कोई इंजिस्टिस होता था तो उसको दूर करवाने के लिए वह शोर किया करती थी, वह तत्पर रहती थी लेकिन अब ये दो आदमी ही सारा काम करेंगे और इन में से भी एक टेक्नीकल आदमी है और उसको उतनी जानकारी नहीं है। ये जो दो आदमी हैं और जिन की वहां कोटरी बनी हुई है उन्होंने ऐग्जैक्टिव बिजिनेस बदल कर सारी पावर अपने हाथ में ले ली है और कोई भी पावर गवर्नर के हाथ में नहीं रह गई है। अब उन्होंने क्या किया है? उन्होंने आते ही पांच छः सौ अफसरों की मास स्केल पर ट्रांसफर कर दी हैं और यह इसलिए किया गया है क्योंकि वह प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था का पुनः संगठन करना चाहते हैं। अगर उन में शक्ति होती तो वे इन लोगों को हटा भी देते या इनको बिहार के बाहर भेज देते लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से ऐसी शक्ति न होम मिनिस्टर के पास है और न उन्होंने उनको दी है। इसलिए वे ऐसा नहीं कर सके हैं। पहले तो यह कहा जाता था कि कोई पालिसी डिमिशन इस प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल में नहीं लिया जाएगा या अगर लेना होगा तो गवर्नर लेगा लेकिन अब उन्होंने पालिसी डिमिशन भी लेने शुरू कर दिये हैं। उन्होंने एक पालिसी डिमिशन यह लिया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी सुधार समिति की स्थापना की जाए और रामन समिति की उन्होंने स्थापना भी कर दी है। विश्वविद्यालयों में किन किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है और हिन्दी के बारे

में क्या नीति होनी चाहिये, इन सब के बारे में यह समिति सुझाव देगी। बिहार में हमने हिन्दी के प्रचार और उसके विस्तार का काम हाथ में लिया था और वह काफी आगे बढ़ा था। लेकिन इस रामन समिति में जिन लोगों को रखा गया है उन में से किसी को भी हिन्दी से कोई प्रेम नहीं है, यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ और यह भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी पर वहां कुठाराघात होने वाला है। वहां पर हिन्दी की प्रगति को एक बड़ा भारी धक्का लगने वाला है। इस समिति में या तो रिटायर्ड लोग हैं या ऐसे हैं जोकि सरकारी नौकर हैं। रामन साहब को जोकि इसके चेयरमैन हैं, अपनी तनख्वाह के अलावा पंद्रह सौ रुपया महीना मिलेंगे। इस के सदस्य श्री टी० वी० मुखर्जी और श्री के० के० दत्त हैं। श्री दत्त सरकारी नौकर हैं और तनख्वाह पाने के अलावा पंद्रह सौ रुपया महीना यहां से पायेंगे। इस तरह से उस कमिशन में दस हजार रुपया महीना खर्च किया जाएगा और यह सारा खर्चा बिहार को बरदाश्त करना होगा। इस प्रकार की और भी कई अन्य कमेटियां बिहार में बनेंगी, यह चर्चा चल रही है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही हाल वहां रहा तो कांग्रेस को जितना नुकसान इन पिछले बीस बरसों में नहीं पहुंचा है उससे ज्यादा नुकसान उसको इस असें में हो जाएगा, इस एडवाइजर रेजीम से हो जाएगा, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। पहले ही कांग्रेस को काफी नुकसान हो चुका है।

रिआर्गेनाइजेशन आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एक और काम उनका शुरू करने का इरादा है। डिपार्टमेंटल हैड्स हैं, जो सेक्रेटरीज हैं, जो कलैक्टर्स हैं उनकी आइदा यह हैसियत नहीं रहेगी। उनके मन में यह है कि उनको कमिशनर का

[श्री राम मेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए, कमिश्नर का रैंक उनको दे दिया जाए ताकि उनको तनख्वाह भी ज्यादा मिल जाए और यह जो क्लास है यह सन्तुष्ट हो जाए। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनसे क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि बिहार की प्रगति हो सकेगी। कभी भी ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा, ऐसा मेरा पक्का विश्वास है।

17-10 Hrs.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

जहां तक मिड-टर्म पोल का सम्बन्ध है, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं। चाहे इस तरफ के माननीय सदस्य हों या उस तरफ के हों सभी जानते हैं कि गत ग्राम चुनाव में जिस तरह से बोगस वोट डाले गये थे, उस पर बहुत हो-हल्ला हुआ था। वास्तविक जो लोग थे और जिनको वोट देने का मौका नहीं मिला था उसको ले कर बहुत हल्ला मचा था। खास तौर से जो कमजोर लोग थे, हरिजन लोग थे, उनके बदले में पहले ही दूसरे लोगों ने जा कर वोट डाल दिये थे। मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि बीस पच्चीस प्रतिशत लोगों को खुद वोट देने का मौका नहीं मिला था और उनके बदले दूसरे लोग जा कर वोट डाल आए थे। वे अपने वोट का प्रापर एक्सप्रेस-साइज नहीं कर पाए थे।

मुझे भय है कि यदि ला एंड आर्डर की यही स्थिति रही, तो अगले चुनाव में पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग वोट नहीं दे सकेंगे। गवर्नर साहब को यह एनशोर करना चाहिए कि मिड-टर्म पोल में असली वोटों को वोट देने का मौका मिले और वे पोलिंग बूथ्स पर जा सकें, उनको कोई डरा-धमका कर, अपनी शक्ति से रोक कर, वोट देने से वंचित न कर सके। इस किस्म की घटनायें

हो चुकी हैं। इलेक्शन कमिश्नर के दिमाग में एक ही बात यह है कि इलेक्शन एक ही दिन में होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जरूरी नहीं है। अगर एक दिन में पूरा इलेक्शन करना सम्भव नहीं है, तो वह इलेक्शन एक सप्ताह में कराया जाये, दो सप्ताह में कराया जाये, लेकिन इलेक्शन वाजिबी तौर पर होना चाहिए और सब वोटर्स को वोट देने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार बन जाये, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस बजट का मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : We must have begun this at about 3.30. Why not we sit half an hour extra and finish it by 6.30 because only three hours have been allotted for this ? I will appeal to Members to speak for 5 or 10 minutes each so that a larger number of them can get a chance.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : From the Opposition side some of them are not speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : I am calling you now. The other parties also get a chance.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA (Aurangabad) : We should be given more time because they are only 8 or 9 while we are 34.

MR. SPEAKER : That is true but the Bihar Budget is being discussed by the whole of India and not by Bihar alone. Let us not lose time.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Our DMK friends have kindly given their time to me.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने बिहार का जो बजट सदन में पेश किया है, उस को पढ़ने के बाद मैं यह सोच रहा था

कि. कैसे इस बजट का चिन्ताकन किया जाये या मूल्यांकन किया जाये। सोचने के बाद मैं यह कहने के लिए मजबूर हूँ कि यह बजट बिहार-विरोधी और किसान द्रोही बजट है।

आप ने देखा होगा कि इस बजट में 26 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे को मिटाने के नाम पर परियोजनाओं सम्बन्धी मदों में 477 लाख रुपये और केन्द्रीय अनुदानों में 163 लाख रुपये की कटौती कर दी गई है। इस लिए हम कहते हैं कि यह बिहार-विरोधी बजट है। इस कटौती के क्या मानी हैं, इस को समझने के लिए हम को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में बिहार के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है।

अभी अभी श्री मधोक ने कहा कि क्या कारण है कि बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ है और पंजाब आगे चला गया है। इस के बहुत से दूसरे कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जो कारण बताया है, वह सही नहीं है। बिहार के कांग्रेसी नेता लड़ते रहे, बिहार के दुर्भाग्य का यह एक कारण है। लेकिन पंजाब में तो लोग एक दूसरे का हत्या करते रहे, फिर भी पंजाब कैसे तरक्की कर गया। उसका सही कारण यह है कि बिहार के साथ अन्याय किया गया। बावजूद इस बात के कि बिहार की आबादी पंजाब की आबादी से दुगुनी है, पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बिहार को केवल 55 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, जब कि पंजाब को 141 करोड़ रुपया दिया। इसी तरह दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बिहार को केवल 84 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, जब कि पंजाब को, जिस की आबादी बिहार की आबादी से आधी से भी कम है, 88 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। बिहार के साथ यह जो अन्याय और भेद-भाव हुआ है, उस के पिछड़ेपन का वह एक बहुत बड़ा

कारण है। पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्र की ओर से तमाम राज्यों को जितनी सहायता दी गई है, उस के अनुसार जनसंख्या के आधार पर बिहार को जो कुछ मिलना चाहिए था, उस को उस से 90 करोड़ रुपये कम मिले हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, अभी अभी 1968-69 के लिए योजना कमीशन ने इस देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए जो राशि तय की है, उस के अनुसार जनसंख्या के आधार पर बिहार को कम से कम 95 करोड़ रुपये मिलने चाहिए थे, लेकिन योजना कमीशन ने केवल 71.70 करोड़ रुपये दिये और उस में से भी वित्त मंत्री ने पांच करोड़ रुपये काट लिये। इसी लिए हम कहते हैं कि यह बिहार-विरोधी बजट है।

यह अन्याय उस बिहार के साथ किया गया है, जो देश में सब से अधिक पीड़ित और पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय सदस्य कह चुके हैं। मैं कुछ आंकड़े आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप को मालूम है कि किसी भी देश या प्रान्त के लिए तरक्की का सूचक बिजली की खपत है। हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि बिजली की मद में पांच करोड़ रुपये की कटौती कर दी गई है। बिजली की घरेलू खपत का भारतीय औसत 4.62 यूनिट है, जब कि बिहार का 1.29 यूनिट है। इसी तरह बिजली को सिंचाई की खपत का भारतीय औसत 2.97 यूनिट है, जब कि बिहार का केवल 0.44 यूनिट है। शिक्षा सम्बन्धी व्यय का अखिल-भारतीय औसत 5.82 रुपया है, जब कि बिहार का 3.29 रुपया है। स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी व्यय का अखिल भारतीय औसत 2.46 रुपया है, जब कि बिहार का 1.47 रुपया है। ऐसी हालत में यह ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है कि 1960-61 की मर्दम-शुमारी के

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

अनुसार जब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की प्री-डीवैल्युएशन प्री-व्यक्ति आय 298 रुपये है, तो बिहार की 199.50 रुपये है, जो कि दूसरे सब राज्यों के मुकाबले में कम है। बिहार के साथ यह जो अन्वय किया गया है, योजना सम्बन्धी मदों में यह जो कटौती की गई है, उसी को दृष्टि में रख कर हम इस बजट को बिहार-विरोधी बजट कहने के लिए मजबूर हैं।

इतनी ही नहीं, हम इस बजट को किसान-द्रोही बजट भी कहने के लिए मजबूर हैं। आप को मालूम है कि पिछले साल बिहार एक अभूतपूर्व अकाल में से गुजरा है। मैं उस का विवरण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस अकाल में बिहार के किसानों को फसल की जो क्षति हुई है, वह चार अरब रुपये के करीब है। ऐसे किसानों के साथ आज क्या सलूक किया जा रहा है? इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि 1968 की फसल अच्छी हुई है, लेकिन इस साल भी मक्के से लहराती हुई लाखों एकड़ भूमि बह गई है। चार अरब रुपये की क्षति पिछले साल हुई और लाखों एकड़ मक्के की भूमि के बह जाने की मार इस साल चल रही है। ऐसे किसानों के बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि उन की हालत अच्छी है और उन को खुशहाली के नाम पर पिछले बकाया कर्ज की वसूली में 4,68 लाख रुपये की बढ़ाव कर दी गई है। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि बकाया न वसूल करो। बकाया वसूल करो। लेकिन बकाया वसूल करने के सिलसिले में पिछली संविद सरकार ने जो नीति निर्धारित की वह यह कि जो खुशहाल हैं उन से और जबर्दस्ती भी वसूल करो। मगर जो अभी पिछले अकाल से दम तोड़ रहे हैं उन पर जोर

जबर्दस्ती क्यों कर रहे हैं? उन पर कुर्की क्यों कर रहे हैं। पिछली संविद सरकार ने यह नीति निर्धारित की थी कि 1 हजार से कम लेने वाले से भी वसूल करने की कोशिश करो लेकिन जिन को हालत ठीक नहीं है उन से जोर जबर्दस्ती मत करो। लेकिन आज वहां तमाम लोगों पर कुर्की नीलामो का चक्र चल रहा है। बिहार में तहलका मचा हुआ है। तो इस को हम किसान-द्रोही बजट न कहें तो और क्या कह सकते हैं।

इतना हा नहीं, बिहार में दो संविद सरकारों आई और उन दोनों ने ही यह नीति निर्धारित की थी कि अलाभकर जोतों से लगान उठा लिया जायगा। समाज के सब से दुर्बल, सब से शोषित और पीड़ित तबके को सहूलियत देने और सामाजिक विषमता को कम करने के लिए यह नीति निर्धारित की गई थी। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं इस बजट में कि उन से वह 6.66 लाख रुपया अधिक वसूल किया जायगा। हम पूछना चाहते हैं वित्त मंत्री से, मुझे अफसोस है, वह है नहीं, क्या यह उन के समाजवाद का नमूना है, क्या यह उनकी उस नीति का नमूना है कि हम सामाजिक विषमता को कम करना चाहते हैं? तब, जब कि दो दो संविद सरकारों ने इस नीति को निर्धारित किया और ऐसी हालत में जब कि राष्ट्रपति शासन है, तो उन को और नई नीति नहीं निर्धारित करनी चाहिए, क्यों गरीबों पर मार करने के लिए, तमाम नीतियों को, तमाम धर्मों को भूल जाते हैं वित्त मंत्री, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। वित्त मंत्री यहां हैं नहीं, उन की समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी बातें नकारखाने में तूती की आवाज.....

एक माननीय संबन्ध: पहाड़िया जी हैं उन जगह पर।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: पहाड़िया जी की दिल तो हमारे साथ होगा लेकिन मोरार जो के सामने उनकी जबान खुलेगी नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं,। खुलेगी। पर्स तो नहीं खुलेगा, जवान खुलेगी।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : इतना नहीं, सिंचाई की बात है। सिंचाई की आवश्यकता, सिंचाई का महत्व, तमाम सदस्यों ने रखा। लेकिन इस बजट में क्या कहा गया है? इस बजट में सिंचाई की मद में सवा करोड़ रुपये की कटौती कर दी गई है। ऐसी हालत में इस को बिहार-विरोधी और किसान-द्रोही बजट न कहे तो और क्या कहें?

अगर वित्त मंत्री को बिहार की स्थिति से थोड़ी भी सहानुभूति होती, बिहार के दुख-दर्द से थोड़ी भी हमदर्दी होती तो कम से कम इस बजट को उसी रूप में रखते जिस रूप में वहां की विगत सरकार ने रखा था। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि बिहार में वित्तीय संकट है, इस वित्तीय संकट को कैसे दूर किया जाय? इस वित्तीय संकट को उन्होंने विकास के तमाम स्रोतों को खत्म कर के, दूर करने की कोशिश की है। हम से पूछते तो हम उन को बतलाते और हम बतलाना चाहते हैं कि बिहार के वित्तीय संकट को दूर करने का क्या रास्ता है? सही रास्ता, बिहार-हितैषी रास्ता, बिहार की जनता के हित का जो रास्ता है वह में बतलाना चाहता हूं। खान खुदाई की रायल्टी की दर यदि वह बढ़ा देते, कम से कम मंडल-मंत्री-मंडल की जो मांग थी, कांग्रेस समर्थक शोषित दल की जो मांग थी, रायल्टी की दर बढ़ाने की, उसे भी वह मान लेते तो 3 करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा मिलते। अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ किया जाय, हमको ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वित्त मंत्री को कुछ आदत हो गई है? सदन को गुमराह करने की और इस प्रसंग में भी उन्होंने सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है, "खान-खुदाव-सम्बन्धी प्राप्तिओं के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि होने का कारण यह है कि

अधिकार श्रुकों (रायल्टी) की बढ़ा दी गई है।" यह गलत बात है। गलत बात इसलिए है कि उन्होंने जो एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेण्डम आन दि बजट पेश किया है उस एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेण्डम में कहा गया है कि इन्क्रीज इन रेट्स आफ रायल्टी आन सम मिनरल्स, इन से सिर्फ 50 लाख रुपये और ऐरियस ड्यू फ्राम कोल ले-सीज 2 करोड़ रुपया, तो जो ढाई करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ती की बात की गई है वह प्रधानतः बकाया वसूली की वजह से है, न कि रायल्टी की दर बढ़ाई गई है। अगर रायल्टी की दर बढ़ाई जाती तो उस से ढाई करोड़ रुपये और भी अधिक मिलते। इस तरह से वित्त मंत्री ने सदन को गुमराह किया है कि उन्होंने रायल्टी की दर बढ़ा दी है।

दूसरी बात, पहले यह सिस्टम था कि रेलवे जब यात्री भाड़ा लेती थी तो उस पर जो शुल्क होता था वह राज्यों को दिया जाता था। अब एक निश्चित रकम तमाम राज्यों को दी जाती है। रेलवे तो हर साल यात्री भाड़े पर टैक्स बढ़ाती जाती है, इस साल भी बढ़ाया लेकिन उस बढ़ती का कोई फायदा बिहार को नहीं मिलता है, या किसी दूसरे राज्य को नहीं मिलता है। और इस तरह से राज्यों के साधनों पर केन्द्र बैठ गया है कब्जा कर के। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो आज बिहार के सामने यह वित्तीय संकट नहीं होता। किसी राज्य के सामने यह वित्तीय संकट नहीं होता।

एक और मिसाल मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं। 1958 के पहले कपड़ा, चीनी और तम्बाकू पर हर राज्य बिक्री कर लगाता था। 1958 के बाद दूसरा सिस्टम कर दिया गया कि यह राज्य अब उन पर बिक्री कर नहीं लगाएंगे बल्कि अतिरिक्त-उत्पाद शुल्क लगेगा और यह केन्द्र के द्वारा लगना है।

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

पिछले दस वर्ष के भीतर राज्यों ने अपने बिक्री कर को 5 गुना बढ़ाया है। यदि इन सामानों पर उन्हें बिक्री कर बढ़ाने का अधिकार होता तो 5 गुना उन की आमदनी बढ़ती। लेकिन इस पर केन्द्र जा कर बैठ गया है और राज्यों के वित्तीय संकट का यह प्रधान कारण है।

इस के अतिरिक्त हमारे संविधान की धारा 269 के मातहत सात चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार तो केन्द्र को है लेकिन टैक्स की प्राप्ति का अधिकार राज्यों को है। क्योंकि इन सात चीजों पर जो भी टैक्स लगेगा उस से जो भी प्राप्ति होगी वह सब की सब राज्यों को मिल जायगी इसी लिए केन्द्र ने आज तक संविधान की इस धारा का उपयोग ही नहीं किया है। वित्त मंत्री जब यह कहते हैं कि राज्य अपने वित्तीय साधन का प्रसारण नहीं करते हैं तो हम उन को कहना चाहते हैं कि संविधान की 269 धारा में जो टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार दिया गया है, आज तक आप ने क्यों नहीं वह टैक्स लगाया? इस लिए नहीं लगाया कि आप समझते हैं कि इस से हम को फायदा नहीं मिलेगा, राज्य को मिलेगा। राज्य मरे, उन को परवाह नहीं।

हम और बताना चाहते हैं। कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते का प्रश्न है। इस सिलसिले में तमाम राज्यों में प्रश्न उठा। बिहार में करीब 5 सौ कर्मचारी या तो छुट्टिया या मुअत्तिली के शिकार हैं। उन की क्या मांग थी? वह केन्द्रीय दर से भत्ता मांगना चाहते थे। प्रश्न यह है। एक नीति का प्रश्न है। हमारे देश में जो महंगी बढ़ती है वह क्यों बढ़ती है? क्या बिहार सरकार की वजह से बढ़ती है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की वजह से

बढ़ती है, पंजाब सरकार की वजह से बढ़ती है? जी नहीं। महंगी बढ़ती है केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय नीति, आर्थिक नीति के कारण और जिस महंगी की बढ़ती के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की आर्थिक नीति, उस की वित्तीय नीति जिम्मेदार है, उस के लिए भत्ता देने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र को लेनी चाहिए। यह अगर केन्द्र लेता दो आज यह संकट नहीं होता।

मैं वित्त मंत्री को कुछ कांस्ट्रक्टिव सजेसन देना चाहता हूं। इसी तरह से कर्ज का सवाल है। बिहार में इस साल बिहार की राजस्व प्राप्ति का 53 प्रतिशत कर्ज की किस्तों और सूद की अदायगी में चला जायगा। तो आप बताइए उस राज्य का क्या होगा जिस राज्य की राजस्व प्राप्ति का 53 प्रतिशत कर्ज की किस्त और उस पर सूद की अदायगी में चला जाय? क्यों यह किया जा रहा है? इस के लिए बिहार नहीं जिम्मेदार है, केन्द्र जिम्मेदार है। इसलिए कि 1958 के अन्दर उन्होंने तमाम राज्यों को कहा कि तुम अपने बजट का वर्गीकरण फिर से करो और वर्गीकरण ऐसा किया गया कि बहुत से ऐसे मद जो कि राजस्व में आते, उन को राजस्व से निकाल कर उन्होंने पूंजी में कर दिया। राजस्व में यदि वह रहते तो उन को अनुदान देना पड़ता। अब पूंजी में होने से कर्ज देना पड़ता है और कर्ज देते हैं उस की किस्त और सूद बसूल करते हैं तो राज्य परेशान हो जाते हैं। तो जिस राज्य को 53 प्रतिशत सूद अदायगी और किस्त की अदायगी में देना पड़े उस राज्य का क्या हाल होगा?

आज बिहार का और कोई उपाय नहीं है तब तक जब तक कि केन्द्र का कर्ज उस के ऊपर से मंसूख नहीं किया जाता हम यह नहीं कहते कि माफ किया जाय। हम यह कहते हैं कि मंसूख कीजिए।

इस साल जो 30 करोड़ सूद देना है उस को मंजूख कीजिए और एक कमीशन मुकर्रर कीजिए कि जो देखे कि जो कर्ज वहां दिए थे उन का किस रूप में उपयोग किया गया है? उन का उपयोग अनु-त्पादक मदों में किया गया है और अनु-त्पादक मदों में कर्ज का उपयोग हो तो उस का और दूसरा नतीजा क्या हो सकता है?

प्रशासकीय मुशारों के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि शेखर बाबू ने इस के बारे में काफी कह दिया है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की मुसीबत पर ध्यान दिया जाय। वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है—शासन लागू होने के बाद वहां पर दो एडवाइजरों को भेज दिया गया है। ये दो एडवाइजर्स कौन हैं—अवकाश प्राप्त लोग हैं, जिनको उम्र के हिसाब से, कार्य की क्षमता के हिसाब से अवकाश दे दिया गया था, लेकिन इस राष्ट्रपति शासन को चलाने के लिए उनको एडवाइजर बना कर वहां भेज दिया गया है। जब ये दोनों एडवाइजर बन कर वहां पहुंचे तो दोनों आपस में झगड़ पड़े कि मुख्य मंत्री की हैसियत दोनों में किसकी हो। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्षमा करेंगे—मैं बिहार के व्यथित हृदय की पुकार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और आपके जरिये सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन दोनों में एक सज्जन आंख के अन्धे हैं, लिख नहीं सकते हैं, पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन बिहार का एडवाइजर बना कर उन को भेज दिया गया है। वहां पर वे लोग क्या काम कर रहे हैं—यह शेखर बाबू ने अभी बतलाया है। ऐसी हालत में हम क्या करें, कहां जाय! ऐसी हालत में हम बगावत करने के लिये मजबूर हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जब आपको देखते हैं, सदन को देखते हैं तो कुछ आशा होती

है कि शायद आप बिहार को कुछ सहूलियत देंगे।

वहां के प्रशासन की जो सब से गन्दी और निकृष्ट बात है—वह है साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता। किस तरह से वहां के प्रशासन में साम्प्रदायिकता घर कर गई है—इस की मिसाल एक सर्कुलर आपके सामने रख कर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। यह सर्कुलर 9-2-1965 को बिहार सरकार के एडीशनल सैक्रेटरी में बिहार सरकार की ओर से बिहार के तमाम जिला रजिस्ट्रारों को भेजा था। इस एक समुदाय के सर्कुलर के जरिये बिहार के नागरिकों के साथ धर्म के नाम पर भेदभाव किया गया है। चूंकि वे एक खास धर्म को मानते हैं इस लिये उन के साथ भेदभाव किया गया है। इस सर्कुलर में कहा गया है—

“Whenever there is any sale of immoveable property by a Muslim, the registration officer should bring the provisions of the Foreign exchange Act into operation.”

यानी एक मुसलमान होना वहां गुनाह है, एक मुसलमान होना वहां विदेशी हो गया है—आज जहां हमारे देश के संविधान ने हमारी पार्लियामेंट ने धर्म-निरपेक्षता का झंडा बुलन्द किया हुआ है, वहां बिहार का प्रशासन खुले आम इस तरह की साम्प्रदायिकता का नमूना है.....

श्री बलराज मधोक : बार्डर एरियाज में क्या इस तरह से लोगों को इकट्ठा किया जाय—आप इसको ठीक समझते हैं—यह इन्टीरियर की बात नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : यह सारे बिहार के लिये किया गया है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : ऐसा कह कर आप अपनी देशभक्ति के विषय में लोगों के मन में शक पैदा करते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, देशभक्ति को इस तरह से चेलेन्ज नहीं किया जा सकता। . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पी०जी० सेन।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह किसी को देशभक्ति को चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकते।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have called Shri P. G. Sen. It was all going on quietly. It is not proper. May I appeal to Mr. Shastri now? Most of the parties except perhaps the PSP, have spoken. Is all the Congress Members want to speak, it may not be possible to finish it today. I thought I would give chance to Hon. Members who have not spoken here frequently, Shri P. G. Sen, Shri Marandi and persons like them, and not Hon. Members who have been speaking here every day. . . . (Interruptions). I thought that we could finish it by 6.30 today. If you so desire, we can take an hour on Monday also. . . . (Interruptions) The Opposition time is over. He took nearly half an hour. What to do? There is not much time left. He started at 5-10.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar): Sir, I want to draw your attention for just one minute. In the whole of this session I have not had any opportunity to speak so far.

MR. SPEAKER : On Monday you can speak.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : On Monday I shall not be here. I have some urgent work in my place.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it. I have already called Mr. Sen.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : My only request is that I must be given some time today.

17.56 HRS.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the chair]

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक बिहार के आय और

व्यय का सम्बन्ध है, उस खाई को पाटने की हमारी सरकार ने बहुत कोशिश की है, इस के लिये मैं उन का आभार मानता हूँ। विशेष कर संविद सरकार ने शिक्षकों के वेतन बढ़ाने के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन बजट में रुपया न होने के कारण उस को पूरा नहीं कर पाये थे, उस के लिये भी आपने इस बजट में समावेश किया है, जिसके लिये मैं आपकी सराहना करता हूँ।

चूँकि समय बहुत कम है, इस लिये मैं बहुत डीटेल में तो नहीं जाना चाहता—लेकिन जैसा मधोक जी और तिवारी जी ने कहा कि बिहार की आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिये अगर हम कटिबद्ध हो जाय तो बिहार की आमदनी बहुत प्रकार से बढ़ सकती है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आपने हमारी खानों, मिनरल प्रोडक्ट्स आदि से हमारी आमदनी में बढ़ोत्तरी दिखलाई है, विशेष रूप से हमारे इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की आर्थिक स्थिति पिछले कुछ समय से बहुत खराब चल रही थी, उस को भी आपने कुछ रुपया देने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन जो खास समस्या हमारे बिहार की है—वह है सिंचाई की समस्या। जैसा हमारे भाई यमुना प्रसाद जी मंडल ने कहा सिंचाई के लिये पानी पहुंचाने का सब से मुख्य काम हमारी सरकार का होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां कोसी योजना एरिया है तथा उस कमाण्ड एरिये के लिये सरकार की ओर से डवेलपमेन्ट कमिश्नर है, कुछ काम भी वहां पर हुआ है तथा उस से किसान खुश भी हैं। लेकिन अब दो किस्म की जमीनें वहां पर रह गई हैं—एक ऊंची जमीन जहां नहर का पानी नहीं पहुंच पाता है तथा दूसरी उस के बगल की जमीन जो नीची है और जहां नहर का पानी पहुंचता है। जो किसान नीची जमीनवाला है, जिसको नहर का पानी

मिलता है—वह तो खुश है, लेकिन जो ऊंची जमीनवाला किसान है, जिसको पानी नहीं मिलता है, उस की हालत बहुत खराब है। इस लिये इस ऊंची जमीन पर भी पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

इस हाउस में किसानों को सुविधायें देने के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। हमारे भाई रणधीर सिंह ने ट्रेक्टर के बारे में डिस्कशन उठाया—बात बिलकुल सही है। लोग ट्रेक्टर चाहते हैं, वे भी मकैनाइज्ड फार्मिंग करना चाहते हैं, फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं—इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हम आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उस दिश में कदम उठा रहे हैं—हमारे किसान भाई भी आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं—लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि ट्रेक्टरों की कीमत देश में बहुत ज्यादा है। जो भी ट्रेक्टर आज देश में बन रहे हैं—जैसा भाई रणधीर सिंह ने कहा था—एक ट्रेक्टर पर 40-50 हजार रुपया लगता है। हमारे किसान भाई उस तबके के किसान भाई नहीं है जो उस को खरीद सकें, छोटे छोटे लोग इतना रुपया नहीं लगा सकते। जैसा मधोक जी ने कहा कि संविद सरकार ने लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक के जरिये 80 लाख रुपया बांटा—वह ठीक है लेकिन लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक से रुपया लेकर वह ट्रेक्टर खरीदें या खेती का प्रबन्ध करें, उन्नत खेती के लिये उस रुपये को लगाये। इतना रुपया तो उसे मिलता नहीं कि है दोनों काम हो सकें तथा इतना समय कहां से लाये। नतीजा यह होता है कि कभी कभी तो उस को दूसरे महाजनों के पास जाना पड़ता है। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि गांवों में एक ही महाजन रहना चाहिये और वह हो—कोऑपरेटिव बैंक। दूसरा कोई महाजन वहां पर न रहे ताकि किसान और कोऑपरे-

टिव बैंक दोनों का सम्बन्ध बना रहे, जब उस को जरूरत हो वहां से रुपया ले सके और जब उस के पास फालतू हो, वहां जमा कर सके—ताकि वह चीज आगे बढ़ सके।

जहां हम ट्रेक्टरों के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं—हम को हाउसिंग प्रब्लम के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये। यह केवल बिहार की ही समस्या नहीं है। यदि आप यहां से रेल में चढ़ें तो रास्ते में जितने मकानात किसानों के आपको नजर आयेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि किसी के झोपड़े फंसे हुए हैं, किसी की दीवाल गिरी हुई हैं। तो हमारा कहना यह है कि अगर आप कम से कम एक ही चीज किसान को दीजिए, टिन, आयरन शीट्स ही सप्लाई कर दीजिए तो किसान जो अपनी कच्ची दीवालें उठा लेता है उसके दोनों तरफ कारोगेटेड शीट्स डाल कर आप लेगा और फिर बरसात में वह दीवालें घसेंगी नहीं। अभी किसान थैचिंग-ग्रास और बांस के छप्पर बनाता है। बांसकी हालत यह है कि बांस होता तो है लेकिन जो पेपर-मिल वाले हैं उन्होंने बांस काट-काट कर समाप्त कर दिए हैं। आज तीन-चार रुपए में एक बांस मिलता है। थैचिंग ग्रास मिलती नहीं है। कच्ची जमीन कहीं खाली रही नहीं इसलिए किसान मिट्टी भी कहां से लाए? इसलिए अगर यही हालत रही तो किसान को बरसात के दिनों में घर में छाता लगाकर बैठना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप हाउसिंग प्रब्लम को साल्व करना चाहते हैं तो कारोगेटेड आयरन शीट्स का प्रबन्ध करें और उसे रीजनेबिल कीमत पर किसान को सप्लाई करें।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे किसान भाई खाद (गोबर)

[श्री फ० गी० सेन]

को ज्यादातर जलाया करते हैं। इस खाद को जलाने से बचाने के लिए मैंने कुछ दिन पहले सुझाव भी दिया था कि हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में जलाने के वास्ते कोयले की कमी नहीं है। दूसरे ग्रेड के कोयले को कोई बेचता है तो माईन्स ऐन्ड मिनरल्स वाले कहते हैं कि आप कन्फेडरेशन आफ स्माल माइन्स बनाइये। अगर आप पांच सात माइन्स वाले मिलकर बनायें तो हम आपके लिए कुछ करेंगे लेकिन वे आपस में मिल नहीं पाते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह के कोयले को आप केवल रेलवे स्टेशन तक पहुंचा दिया करें, किसान उस कोयले को ले जायेगा और जलायेगा और फिर गोबर का इस्तेमाल खाद के रूप में खेतों में हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार से खेती की तरक्की हो सकेगी। केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर में अगर कोई डिफेक्ट है और गोबर को सोना-खाद कहा जाता है तो फिर गोबर खेतों में जाये। कोयले के इस्तेमाल से उस गोबर को बचाया जा सकता है। इस काम को किसान बड़े आराम से कर सकता है। कोयला उपलब्ध होने पर फिर किसान इंट भी पका सकता है। लेकिन जब आप साधन उपलब्ध करेंगे तभी किसान कुछ कर पायेगा।

आज बीस साल के बाद भी आप हाउसिंग प्राबलम को साल्व नहीं कर पाये हैं। आज पापुलेशन भी बहुत बढ़ गई है। आज जब हम खेतीहर किसानों के घर की तरफ नज़र दौड़ाते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि कितने कमरे बढ़े हैं उस के घर में—तो यह पाते हैं कि उस को सिर रखने और सोने के लिये भी तीन हाथ जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है। बाल-बच्चों की शादी होती है तो घर में जगह नहीं होती है। तो मेरा कहना

यह है कि जब आप की नज़र खेती की उन्नति की तरफ गई है तो उस के साथ-साथ हाउसिंग प्राबलम की तरफ भी आपकी दृष्टि जाननी चाहिये। आज कारोग्रेटेड आयरन शीट्स की बहुत कमी है। आपने इस पर से कन्ट्रोल तो उठा लिया है लेकिन उस के दाम इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि वह उस की पहुंच के बाहर है। इस लिये मेरी अपील है कि किसान को रीज़नेबिल रेट पर यह चीज़ मिलनी चाहिये।

ज़मींदारी एबालीशन हो गया, ठीक है। लेकिन जो हाट और बाज़ार थे उन को भी सरकार ने ले लिया। लेकिन उन हाट-बाज़ारों की आज तक कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है। बड़ी बड़ी मण्डियों में कीचड़ रहता है। वहां पर कोई भी इम्प्रूवमेन्ट नहीं हुआ है। आप चाहें तो वहां पर आमदनी बढ़ाने की सूरत भी पैदा हो सकती है। आप वहां पर छोटे-छोटे घर बना दें तो उन से किराया भी आ सकता है। जो लोग वहां पर बैठते हैं, सभी कहते हैं कि इस के लिये हम भी अपनी पाकेट से कुछ पैसा देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन कोई प्रबन्ध तो होना चाहिये।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि पूर्णिया में बड़ी संख्या में पोखर हैं। बीस-तीस-पचास एकड़ तक के पोखर हैं। बिहार सरकार उन को रिक्लेम कर के उन में फिशरीज़ का प्रबन्ध करे तो बिहार के साथ-साथ बंगाल को भी हम मछली खिला सकते हैं। यह तो आप जानते ही हैं कि इस देश में प्रोटीन की कितनी कमी है। आज पांच-छः-सात रुपये में मछली मिलती है। इस मंहगाई के कारण ही डी. ए. बढ़ाने की मांग कर्मचारियों की तरफ से होती है। वे कहते हैं कि नीड-वेसुड-वेजेड होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि बाज़ार के रेट का

आज कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि नीड-बेस्ड-वेजेज तो हों, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ वर्क-बेस्ड-वेजेज भी होने चाहियें। जितना वर्क होता है उस के अनुसार वेजेज बेस्ड होनी चाहिये। हमारे यहां भी स्ट्राइक्स हुई हैं, मगर वहां पर काम कम है, आदमी ज्यादा हैं। फिर भी काम नहीं होता है। तो एक-तरफ़ा बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इस चीज़ को आप आपस में बैठ कर तय करें। आन्दोलन से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है।

जहां तक ट्यूब-वेलज़ का सवाल है, हमारे यहां पूर्णिया में नैपाल-बार्डर पर बहुत नदियां पास करती हैं और वाटर लेवल जो है वह भी बहुत ऊपर है। ट्यूब-वेल के लिये तीस फुट पर पानी निकल आता है। लेकिन जो इरिगेशनल ट्यूब-वेलज़ डाले जाते हैं वे 180 फिट गलाये जाते हैं और उन पर चार-पांच हजार रूपया लग जाता है। इस तरह से आप किसान को पांच हजारवानी स्कीम देते हैं जब कि प्राइवेट आपरेटर्स कहते हैं कि हजार-ग्यारह सौ रुपये हमें दे दो (ब्यबधान) मेरा कहना यह है कि 30-40-50 फुट पर पानी मिल जाता है और गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम 180 फिट की है। अब किसान चार-पांच हजार रुपये का बोझ क्यों उठाये। जब 1200 रुपये में उस को पानी मिल जाता है। इण्डो-गैजेटिक प्लैन्ज़ की जो बेल्ट है, उसकी वाटर-लेवल बहुत ऊपर है और उस के घटने का भी कोई सवाल नहीं है।

जहां तक लगान माफ़ी का सवाल है, ठीक है, संबिद सरकार ने उसे माफ़ किया, लेकिन हम को भी किसानों से हृदयवर्दी है, हम भी किसान के ही रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, वे लोग हम से कहते हैं—जिनके पास पांच बीघे जमीन है कि

खजाना तो माफ़ हो गया, लेकिन रसीद हमें कौन देगा? वे तो रसीद चाहते हैं। एक तरफ़ आपने खजाना माफ़ कर दिया और दूसरे तरफ़ सारे कर्मचारी खाली बैठे हुए हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ सरकार मेरे इन सुझावों पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करने की कृपा करेंगी।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोड्डा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से लोगों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये और बहुत सी बातें बताईं। सब तरह के रिर्सोर्सेज, साधन होते हुए भी आज बिहार की एन्रैज इन्कम बहुत कम हो रही है। इस की वजह यह है कि वहां पर कोई खास काम नहीं हो रहे हैं और न खास तौर पर कोई इण्डस्ट्रीज़ लगाई गई हैं। बिहार में बड़ी बड़ी नदियां भी हैं जिनमें अगर इरिगेशन स्कीमज़ बनाई जाय तो बिहार का चेहरा आसानी से बदला जा सकता है। वहां पर गंगा, सोन और दूसरी बहुत सी नदियां हैं, इन के अलावा और भी बहुत सी चीज़ें हैं, जिन को अपने हाथ में लेने से वहां पर जो अनाज की कमी है और जो दूसरी दिक्कतें हैं उनको दूर किया जा सकता है।

17.50 HRS.

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो वहां पर साधन प्राप्य हैं उन साधनों को हम काम में लायें और उन साधनों को काम में लाकर वहां की आमदनी को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें जिससे कि देश की उन्नति हो सकती है।

बिहार के संथाल परगना में आप को मालूम होगा कि तीन ऐसे बड़े ब्लॉक हैं जहां कि मुतवातिर तीन वर्ष से सूखा पड़ रहा है। हालांकि इस साल भी जबकि इतनी वर्षा हुई है तीन बड़े बड़े ब्लॉकों में ड्रौट है जिसका नतीजा यह

[श्री हिम्मतसिंहका]

हुआ है कि उस इलाके में बहुत से आदिमियों को खाना तक मिलने में दिक्कत हो रही है।

संथाल परगना एक ऐसा इलाका है जिसमें आधे से ज्यादा आदमी आदिवासी हैं। वे बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए व गरीब हैं। उन की आमदनी बहुत कम है। छोटा नागपुर में आधे से ज्यादा ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं और मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन इलाकों के प्रति भारी उपेक्षा बर्ती जाती रही है। कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनमें उन को खाने को अनाज नहीं मिलता है। सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे गरीब, पिछड़े और अविक्सित इलाकों की तरफ जाना जरूरी है।

बिहार में बहुत नदियां हैं। हमारे संथाल परगना में भी छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं जो बांधी जा सकती हैं पर अफसोस है कि उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे मंत्री डा० राव संथाल परगना गये थे और उन्होंने वहां सब हालात देख कर कहा था कि गंगा इतने पास में बह रही है और वहां पर लिफ्ट इरीगेशन किया जाय और इससे उस इलाके में यह जो कई वर्षों से निरन्तर ड्रॉट चल रहा है और अन्न का अभाव है वह दूर हो और लोगों के कष्ट दूर हों।

इसी तरह से अजय रिवर वैली स्कीम में सिकितया बराज की योजना कई वर्षों से बन कर पड़ी हुई है। उस पर कुल 4-5 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा आने का अंदाज है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम को पूरा करने से बहुत बड़े इलाके में अच्छी फसल पैदा की जा सकेगी।

इसी तरीके से अभी संथाल परगना के बहुत से इलाके में न कोई इरीगेशन

सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है और न ही उपयुक्त यातायात के साधन सुलभ हैं। इस इलाके के प्रति धोर उपेक्षा बर्ती जा रही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार शीघ्र इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके की प्रगति की ओर ध्यान दे और यहां पर अधिक पैसा खर्च करें।

अभी समाचार मिला है कि यहां पर बिजली की रेट में काफी बड़ोतरी कर दी गई है। पहले तीन रुपया पर हीस पावर पर हर महीने इलैक्ट्रिसिटी का चार्ज लिया जाता था और वह एक रीजनेबुल चार्ज था लेकिन हाल में अब उस को बढ़ा कर 6 रुपया पर हीस पावर पर मंथ कर दिया गया है। इस से आप स्वयं अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि इस तरीके से इतनी महंगी दर से बिजली लेकर उस पानी को कोई काम में कैसे ला सकता है। इसालिए मेरा कहना है कि यह बिजली की दर अगर आप को बढ़ानी ही हो तो एक रीजनेबुल लिमिट तक बढ़ायें लेकिन इतनी अधिक न बढ़ायें। अगर बिजली उन्हें आप मुनासिब दर पर सुलभ करेंगे तो खेतिहर लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा उस पानी को खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम में लायेंगे।

संथाल परगना चूँकि बहुत ही पिछड़ा और अविक्सित इलाका है इसालिए उन की आवाज सरकार तक नहीं पहुंचती है। यही हाल रांची का है जहां कि आदिवासी बहुत रहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि बिहार के लिए जितना भी रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐलाट कर रही है उस में से कम से कम कुछ रुपया खास तौर से उन दो जिलों के लिए दे, इयरमार्क कर दिया जाय और जब ऐसा किया जायगा तभी उन इलाकों की उन्नति हो सकेगी वरना उन इलाकों की हालत पहले की तरह खराब चलती रहेगी।

यह संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर दो सब से बड़े जिले आबादी के लिहाज से हैं लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि वहां की हालत बेहतर करने के लिए कोई योजनाबद्ध काम नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उन इलाकों को उन्नत करने के लिए अलग से एक रकम इयरमार्क कर दी जाय जोकि वहां पर खर्च हो।

चीनी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर बिहार में बहुत दिनों से चीनी के उपर सैस लिया जाता है और कुछ अलग लगान भी होता है लेकिन जो पैसा आता है जनरल फंड में और कंसालिडेटेड फंड में वह वास्तव में जिस काम के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए अर्थात् वह गन्ने की क्वालिटी बढ़ाने के लिए और शुगरकेन की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए उस पर वह खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है और उस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि शुगरकेन की क्वालिटी और प्रोड्यूस अच्छी और बढ़ नहीं पा रही है। इसलिए यह जो कमी पूरी करने के लिए आप ने सैस लगाया था उस पैसे को उस काम में लगाने की ज़रूरत है और उधर सरकार को ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है।

इसी तरीके से हमारे प्रदेश में जंगलात बहुत नैगलेक्ट हो रहे हैं। जंगलात काटे जा रहे हैं। अफौरैस्टेशन, जंगल बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और हालत यह बनने वाली है कि हमें लकड़ी भी काम के लिए नहीं मिलने वाली है। इसलिए अफौरैस्टेशन, जंगल बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। खास कर संथाल परगना में इधर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां अगर ध्यान दिया जाय तो यह काम बड़ी आसानी से हो सकता है। हजारों एकड़ जमीन वहां पर ऐसी पड़ी है जहां कि

यह काम किया जा सकता है। इसलिए उधर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार एक ऐसा राज्य है जिस पर कि प्रकृति की कृपा रही है। छोटा नागपुर की रत्नगर्भा वसन्धुरा और उत्तर बिहार की वह गंग-भूमि के समान उपजाऊ जमीन शायद दुनिया में खोजने से ही मिले। यहां पर धरतीमां की कोख में अपार जल विद्यमान है जिससे सिंचाई का हम प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इस तरह से हमारे धनधान्य से पूर्ण राज्य में जितने निर्धन लोग रहते हैं शायद इस देश के अन्य किसी प्रान्त में इतने गरीब लोग न होंगे। चाहे जिस दृष्टिकोण से देखें, शिक्षा को लें, स्वास्थ्य को लें, गरज यह कि हर एक चीज में हम पीछे हैं। बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति की आमदनी अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले में भी थोड़ी है। हर राज्य के मुकाबले बिहार राज्य पीछे पड़ा हुआ है हालांकि बिहार राज्य हर दृष्टि से परिपूर्ण है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए सारा दक्षिण बिहार रत्न से भरा हुआ है, अबरक है, मैंगनीज है, आयरन ओर्स है और हर तरह के अन्य खनिज पदार्थ भी वहां पर हैं और वहां की भूमि भी उपजाऊ है तो भी वह गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत है। सवाल उठता है कि इस गरीबी का क्या कारण है?

यह बात किसी कदर ठीक है जैसा कि हमारे उधर के कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि इस दिशा में उत्थान के लिए पिछले बीस वर्षों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने क्या किया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे अवसर पर जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार पार्लियामेंट में बिहार प्रान्त के लिए बजट रख रही है तो हम लोग आपस की इस रसाकसी में पड़ कर एक दूसरे पर

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

कीचड़ न उछालें। इन चीजों में अपना समय जाया न करें। अगर एक दुसरे पर दोषारोपण न करके हम लोग रचनात्मक बात कहते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। वैसे मैं अपने उन मित्रों को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि विगत 20 वर्षों में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। दक्षिण बिहार में कोई भी ऐसी नदी नहीं है जिसे बांध कर नहर न निकाली गयी हों। जहाँ पहले एक जिले में दो हाईस्कूल थे वहाँ अब एक एक अंचल में दर्जनों हाईस्कूल हो गये हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़े हैं। सिचाई के

क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़े हैं और उपज के क्षेत्र में भी हम काफी आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन दिक्कत यह रही है जैसा कि आरम्भ में मैंने कहा कि यह राज्य धनधान्य से पूर्ण होने के बावजूद यहाँ निर्धन लोग रहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may resume his speech on Monday.

17.59 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 26, 1968/Bhadra 4, 1890 (Saka).