267 Re. supply of Parlia- FEBRUARY 28, 1978 President's Address (M) 268 mentary papers in Hindi

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

ed after a great deal of trouble and agitation, how it is functioning for the past two decades etc.

In view of this, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways to have the proposal of forming a new Division in Trivandrum but major portion of existing Olavakkot Division should be retained without which it can never become a compact, viable economic unit of Railways and which will consequently make it a sick unit.

12.53 hrs.

RE. SUPPLY OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS IN HINDI

স্বী हकम देव नारायण यादव (मधवनी) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि मैंने कई बार ग्राप के सचिवालय को पत्र लिख कर दिया है। मैने यह निवेदन किया है कि हम लोग उतने अंग्रेजी जानने वल्ते नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मबियों के द्वारा जो लिखित उत्तर हमारे निवास स्थान पर भेजे जाते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में भेज दिए जाते हैं ग्रीर जो ग्राप के सचिवालय से भी पत जाते हैं वे भी ग्रंग्रेजी में भेज दिए जाते हैं। तो या तो हम को सब हिन्दी में भेजवाइए ग्रीर नहीं तो हमारे निवास स्थान पर एक दभाषिया रखवा दीजिए जो हमें ग्रंग्रेजी की हिन्दी बता दिया करे। दोनों में से कोई इन्तजाम कर दोजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see that your papers are sent in Hindi. Such of them as want papers in Hindi, should be supplied only in Hindi. I am going to direct the office to that effect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice about Mr., Patel and Mr, Palkhiwala that they were directors of a company....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is being considered. Mr. Bosu, should you have two occasions?—one for my consideration and other....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You suppress this. We will all be slaughtered. There is writing on the wall.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody will slaughter you. And if they slaughter you, there will be lot of flesh!

12.55 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and seconded by Dr. Sushila Nayar on the 24th February, 1978, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978.'"

and further consideration of amendments moved on the 27th February, 1978.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee to continue his speech on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the economic policy of this Government and I also said that in view of the great miseries heaped on a large number of people, on a majority of people, in the country, it is essential that necessary consumer goods should be distributed by the Government through the public distribution system and, if necessary, with some subsidy. In this context, may I read out one paragraph from the *Economic Survey* for 1977-78? It says:

"To sum up, while there is sufficient cause for satisfaction in the performance of the economy in the current year, the shortfalls in the production of commodities, like. edible oils, pulses and cotton, the low rate of increase in industrial production, the increased liquidity in the economy, the sluggishness in increasing output of these commodicumulation of reserves are matters for concerned. The emphasis of policy will, therefore, have to be on increasing output of these commodities, providing incentives for larger investment in industry and formulating an overall strategy of growth which will utilise the increasing foreign exchange reserves. The last is most important if the paradoxical situation of a poor country leading abroad—which is what the growth in foreign exchange reserves really amounts to-is to be corrected."

These are very important observations in the *Economic Survey* itself. But we do not find any reflection or appreciation of the seriousness in the **President's Address**.

There is another very important matter to which there is a passing reference only in the Address and that is regarding the unemployment problem. Nothing has been suggested how to solve the unemployment problem. One important thing is that there is no consideration of the payment of unemployment allowance. These people are unemployed for no fault of theirs. In this connection, I ought to tell the House, through you Sir, that in West Bengal, although we are having financial constraints, as a matter, of policy and principal which we follow, the State Government has decided to grant unemployment allowance to

unemploy**ed** people whose names are in the employment exchange register for five years. They will get it for three years. In return, they have to render some social service or public service for two days in a week. I hope this example will be taken note of and the Central Government will take serious steps to immediately provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed people and make sufficient funds available to the State Governments who have got the desire, the inclination and the objective of introducing such a scheme as we have done in spite of financial constraints, in West Bengal only to the extent of Rs. 9 crores for 1,50,000 people. Sometimes, an attitude is taken by the Centre that these are matters only for the States and that the States have to find their own resources. It is the Central Government's policies followyears which have ed for so many created unemployment in the country with the result that the youth of our country has no future to look for. This should be seriously taken note of

With regard to planning, one thing which ought to be kept in mind is that the plans are finalised without really taking the States into confidence or without even consulting the States when the Planning Commission's proposals are considered in the Planning Commission. What happens is that the National Development Council is called to sit for a day or two to finalise the Plan or to put a stamp or seal of approval on the Plan. This year, the last Plan has been cut short by one year and it is going to be replaced by another Five Year Plan. The concept of the rolling plan and such other things have come in. It appears that the talk of the rolling plan we apprehend, is really for the purpose of scutling down or reversing the whole process of planning. The concept of the rolling plan whose real objectives are not known to us, whose real implications are not known to us, has raised serious apprehensions in the minds of the people. The only thing which appears from the state-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

ment made by the Government spokesmen is that the public sector is being relegated to the background and the private sector is being allowed to have a greater freedom in the name of having rural orientation, emphasis on agriculture, small industries and creating an investment climate.

13.00 hrs.

That is what has been stated in the Address. One thing is to be noted and that is this. The President's Address says, "Henceforth emphasis only will be on production of basic needs such as oil, coal, metals, fertilisers and cement. But no more emphasis would be given to capital goods industry or to the public sector and they will be thrown open to the private sector and to competition from abroad with the removal of any import restrictions." We find that the present Government is following unfortunately the same policies which the Congress Government had followed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Worse.

SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: SHRI May be worse. I do not know. It has to be decided and if you feel the pinch of it, you have to appeal to the Government. We request the Government that this is a matter, namely, industrial production which should not be continued to be under the mercy of the private sector which has resulted in the growth of monopoly houses. which has resulted in the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few and which has widened disparity between man and man in this country.

There is no mention of land reforms in the whole of the Address which is the prime need of the country, which is the prime need of the hour, although the Janata Party election manifesto referred to it specifically. But how within one year they are sliding back from it they ought to realise when the poor people of this country are not given any benefit. The land problems are not being solved; the land continues to remain under the control of the big land-lords who have vested interests.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, will you take longer? You have already taken 35 minutes

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: After lunch.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fotrueen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee may continue.

SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: SHRI I was referring, just before the recess. to the immediate necessity of bringing about land reforms in this country. It is a matter of great tragedy that there is not even a mention of land reforms in the whole address although. as I have said, in the Janata Party manifesto it had gained some prominence. So, we find that much of what was preached before the Election has been forgotten. This is a result of your activities and the consequences of the same can be seen in the PIB Board in the Central Hall....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER (Durgapur): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister here when an important speech is being made. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): I represent the Government here. (Interruption). SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): But he is not a Cabinet Minister. This is happening every day. The House should not be treated so casually. Sir, you must give a ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: YES, I think some Cabinet Minister should have been present.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): But today you can excuse them because a retrospect is going on elsewhere. (Interruption).

श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी (जमशेदपुर) : ये कैंबिनेट भिनिस्टर से कम नहीं हैं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was submitting before the Honourable House through you that in the absence of land reforms if there is emphasis on agriculture and more expenditure is provided for agriculture. it means that the real benefit will go, to the vested interests as in the past. That is what the source of strength of the last Government was. I want to say this very categorically that if this Government feels that they can advance this country by compromising with the Kulaks and with big landlords and big traders and monopoly houses-we find that you are gradually diluting the public sector and are not tackling the vested interests and they are going on in the same manner as before, with greater concessions nowyou will come to grief very soon and the people of this country who have been denied the minimum facilities. the minimum right of subsistence in this country will not tolerate it for long. That you have already realised. Therefore, these are very important aspects and we find that these have not even been taken note of, not even referred to in passing in the Address, which should be the charter for the activities of the past and for future. There is no mention of these things.

With regard to sick industries in this country, so many industries have become sick. The monopoly houses and big industrialists have been allowed a free hand for years and years together; they have diverted funds from their companies; they have deprived the workers of their legitimate misappropriated wages: they have monies which should belong to the na-What are the steps tion as such. taken? Not a single action has been taken against these employers and big On the other industrialists. hand. when the industries become sick and the workers are thrown out of employment, there is nobody to look after them and there is no facility for them. When we go and approach the Central Government that they should take over the sick industries, because the State Governments have no right to take over such industries under the law of the land of this country, there is a stone wall in Delhi. What is to be done? Unfortunately, there is no reference to it. It is essential for revival of the economy, it is essential for the purpose of giving necessary relief to the workers. It is not workers' fault that the industries have become sick, this is the result, culmination of mismanagement. misappropriation under the benign leadership and benign control of the Central Government. It has happened in the past and I am sorry there is no awareness on the part of the Government that it requires a break from the previous tradition. from the previous policies and a break from the previous attitude of hobnobbing with large industrialists and monopoly houses. These are all immatters which should have portant been taken note of.

Now, there is a reference to electoral reforms, but there is no indication when these will come. What about the proportional representation and what about reducing the age for voting? A large number of youths in this country are deprived of their right of suffrage, but no steps are being taken. One year has already passed, how much time do you require for things which should be taken note of immediately?

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

We have been told of introducing prohibition in the country. I am a confirmed tee-totaller, I am not speaking for myself. What is this? You are going to lose Rs. 2000 crores by way of revenue and you have to enforce prohibition bv spending another Rs. 1000 crores. And then you will be encouraging bootlegging, you will be encouraging the creation of a new class of criminals. There are many more important things to tackle in this country. By the introduction of prohibition, you are going to throw out hundreds and thousands of people who are engaged in this business. What is your remedy? You are creating unemployment for satisfying more your own fads. I am not advocating thtat the people should drink more, what I am saying is: follow some practical policy, do something which will be possible to implement. Sir, without eradicating poverty and educating the people and raising their standard of living, you cannot do it. Why are people in the lower strata of society, lower echelons, deprived of benefits, deprived of ordinary alı pleasures, relaxation and recreation in the society, go to this extent? Because, that seems to be their only outlet. Therefore, don't go by these fads.

I have to say a word about the foreign policy. We welcome the steps taken to normalise relations with our neighbours as also the steps taken to strengthen relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But we find that there is some dangerous stress which has been given in the Address on two things, which are very important. One is, on "bilateral relations with Iran', and secondly, the stress laid on "increasing mutual cooperation with Japan". I am quoting from the Address. The position is this. Iran is now trying to take the leadership in West Asia. With a view to get probably Iran's oil-wealth and petro-dollars for this country we are now entering into this kind of relationship. This sort of special relationship is built up with Iran. And, on the

other hand, as I said yesterday, the Iranian students are being hauled up because they protested against the suppression of civil liberties in their country.

There is stress laid on special relationship with Japan. Sir, Japan is playing now the US imperialist game and is helping the puppet South Korean regime to keep Korea divided. Such special relationships with Iran and Japan make our country suspect in the eyes of the third world countries and come in the way of our country playing an important role which it has to play in the third world's confrontation with repression by the imperialist powers, and in developing a stable economic order. This Government has to get rid of its inertia. It has to take radical measures to loosen the stranglehold of big business and of the landlords and the rural vested interests and of the kulaks. You have to be friend the working class. You cannot carry on by keeping the working class away from you. That is what is happening. You have not been able to earn the faith and the confidence of the working class. Your attitude is that there will be no discussion while there is a strike. When there are problems. problems, industrial the Prime Minister said, 'No; I won't talk with such and such people'. These are not the attitudes which you should show if you want to win the confidence of the working class and you cannot rule without the confidence of the working class and the support of the working class. They must make serious efforts in eradicating poverty in this country. In such a situation, Sir, there is no real attempt, no indication of the policy in the President's Address.

श्वी हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रापकी व्यवम्था चाहता हूं, ग्रभी सेंट्रल हाल में एक जाली एम० एल० ए० किसी दूसरे एम० एल० ए० का पास लेकर बैठा हुग्रा था। मैं ग्रापका ध्यान ग्राकर्षित करते हुए प्रछना चाहता हं कि क्या सेंट्रल हाल में ऐसा कोई भी व्यक्ति भासकता है ? इस पए मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, I am very sorry; this is not the way. You please write to the Speaker.

भ्राप इस तरह से सदन का समय नहीं ले संकते।

श्वी फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : श्वातका ध्यान ग्राकर्षित करने के बाद भी उस व्यक्ति को छोड़ा जा रहा है । उसने वाच एंड वार्ड को झूठ बोला कि एम० एल० ए० हूं, उसके वाद भी उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ।

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

श्री गिरिजानन्दन सिंह (णिवहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के ग्रमि-भाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए में चन्द बातों की ग्रोर ग्राप का ध्यान ग्राकर्षित करना चाहता हं । ऐसे तो मूत्रे आतो वातें बहत कहतो हैं लेकिन कल म्रन्तिम समय वें श्री स्टोफेन का जो भाषण हग्रा, उस भाषण का जवाब यदि कोई मिनिस्टर देता तो ग्रच्छा था, तेकिन मुझे भी उस पर थांड़ा कहना जरूरी है। यदि उस का जवाब में न दूं तो शायद में ग्रपने कर्त्तव्य के पालन से चुक ज।ऊं। स्टीफेन साहब ने कल जिक्र किया कि 1975-76 ग्रीर 1976-77 के दोनों सालों में जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ। उस में बहत ग्रन्तर हो गया ग्रीर उसका कारण भी उन्होंने इसो भाषग से पढ़ दिया जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने दिया था। उन्होंने कहा कि---

"In some areas of national life, the suppressed feelings of the people have found expression in various forms of protests and agitations".

देश दो वर्षों से दबा हुम्रा था वह एक व एक रिलीज हुम्रा म्रीर रिलीज होने पर, छुटकारा

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*Not recorded.

मिलने पर, जो अपजावी मिलती है उसने यह जरूरी है कि लोगों के अन्दर जो भाव छिपे हुए हैं वे जागृत हो । आप एक बांडेड लेबर से जो काम करा सकते हैं वह फी लेबर से नहीं करा सकते । तो 1977 का जो साल था वह कोई मामूली साल नहीं कहा जा सकता है । यह हिन्दुस्तान-ही के इतिहास में नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के इतिहास में उतना ही इम्पोर्टेंस रखता है जितना कि 1947 का साल ।

"It was not an ordinary year. It was a year of resurrection, a year of revival and a year of uprising".

इतनी बड़ी उथलपुथल देश में शायद दूसरी बार हुई । जितनी बड़ी लड़ाई डेमोकेसी के लिए लड़ी गई शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में इतनी बड़ी लड़ाई ग्रौर किसी देश में नहीं हुई होगी । इंडिपेंडेंस के लिए लड़ाई बहुत हुई लेकिन जो डेमोकेसी हम लूज कर चुरे थे जिस प्रजातत को दूसरों ने हन से छीन जिना था, हमारे ग्रधिकार ले लिए थे, उम के लिए यह लड़ाई लड़ी गई ।

It was the real fight of the humanityfor human rights.

हगारे जो राइर्स थे, जो ग्रधिकार थे, उन को छीन लिया गया था ग्रीर हमारे देश के इतिहास में यह स्वर्गाक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा कि 1977 का वर्ष हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक वड़ा महत्वपूर्ण ग्रीर रोाइंग-ईयर था । ऐसे समय में ग्रगर प्रोडकगन कम हुप्रा है, तो इस में कोई गलत बात नहीं है।

हर देश में जव-जब लड़ाईयां हुई हैं, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, तरह-तरह के नये-नये ग्राविष्कार हुए हैं, बूम-पोरियड रहा है, लेकिन जब लड़ाई खत्म हुई है तो वहां भी स्लम्प ग्राया है। यह कोई नई वात नहीं हैं, दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा होता ग्राया है, लेकिन इस पीरियड में जो चीज हासिल हुई है, उस पर

[श्री गिरिजानन्दन सिंह]

माप की नजर नहीं है। हो सकता हैं कि प्रोडक्शन में कमी हुई हो, क्योंकि जब म्रादमी दूसरी तरफ लगा रहता है, तो प्रोडक्शन पर ध्यान कम जाता है, लेकिन म्राप इस बात को ग्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि उस वक्त हम देश की गुड-विल, लूज कर चुके थे, खो चुके थे, एक ऐसो परिस्थिति द्या गई थो कि बड़े-बड़े देशों ने हमें कर्ज देने से इन्कार कर दिया था। उन देशों ने साफ कह दिया था 'कि ग्रब ग्रान के देश में प्रजातंत्र नहीं रह गया है, हम आपको कर्जा नहीं देंगे । हमारा बैंगिग-बाउल खाली क्रा जाता था, कोई भौ हम को एक ग्रेन ग्रन्न देने के लिए तैयार नहीं था। ग्रगर स्टीफन साहब यहां होते, तो में उन से पूछता कि क्या यह एक भयानक स्थिति पैदा नहीं हो गई थी ? इन्दिरा जी के दिमाग में उस वक्त भगवान की कृपा से एक ग्रच्छी बात ग्रा गई थी कि उन्होंने यहां इलेक्शन करा दिया, वरना देश की जो हालत हो गई थी, वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है । आप दूसरे देशों के पास अपना बैंगिग-बाउल लेकर घूम रहे थे, ग्रापने इस देश को इतना बडा कर्ज-खोर बना दिया था, कि शायद हम उस का सूद भी चुका नहीं सकते हैं। सूद का बोझ इतना भारी है कि ग्रागे ग्राने वाली पास्टरिटी ग्राप को गालियां देंगी ।

मैं ग्राप से एक बात पूछता हूं---क्या जनता पार्टी के ग्राने के बाद दुनिया में ग्राप का गुड-विल रेस्टोर हुग्रा या नहीं ? दुनिया की मार्केट में गुड-विल का होना सब से बड़ी चीज होती है, नफ़े ग्रीर नुक्सान तो होते ही रहते हैं, कहीं प्रोडेक्शन ज्यादा होता है तो कहीं कम भी हो जाता है, लेकिन दुनिया की मार्केट में ग्राप की गुड-विल वनी रहती है, तो ग्राप ग्राप की गुड-विल वनी रहती है, तो ग्राप ग्रागे वढ़ने के बारे में सोच सकते हैं। उस गुड-विल को हमारी सरकार ने किएट किया। ग्राप इस बान को तो मूल गये, लेकिन प्रोडेक्शन की कोई मामूली फिगर बता दी कि वह घट गई है। हमारे देश के लोगों के दिलों में उस वक्त जो रोष था, उस को निकालने का भवसर उन को तब मिला, जब उन को स्वतन्व्रता मिली । ऐसे समय में यह ठीक है कि इण्डस्ट्रीयल भन-रेस्ट हभा, लेवर ग्रन-रेस्ट हुन्रा । न्नाप कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि स्वतन्त्रता मिलते ही सब चीजों का मुका-बला कर लिया जाता । उस काल में हम सब लोग जेलों में बन्द थे, पर्ज का डर था, मीसा का डर था, डी० ग्राई० ग्रार० का डर था, जब वह डर हटा, तो यह स्वाभाविक ही था कि लोग अपनी छुपी हुई भावनाओं को जाहिर करते, ग्रौर ऐमा हुग्रा, हड़तालें भी हुई, दूसरी चीजें भी हुई । हुभारे राष्ट्र-पति जो ने भी इन बातों की तरफ अपने एड्स में इशारा किया है।

आप इस बात को जानते हैं, पार्लिया-मेण्ट्री प्रेक्टिस में आपने देखा होगा, पोलिटी-कल बुक्स में भी आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि नई सरकार के लिए

First year is the year of preparation for planning and the last year is the year of preparation for elections.

तीन ही वर्ष मुण्किल से उस को काम करने का मौका मिलता है। इस तरह ग्राप का तीन वर्ष का पीरियड ग्रब गुरू हो रहा है। इन तीन वर्षों के बाद ही ग्राप जज कर सकेंगे कि इस सरकार ने क्या काम किया है। साथ ही 30 वर्षों तक पिछली सरकार ने जो कुकर्म या मुकर्म किए हैं उन से मुकाबला कर,के यह देख सकेंगे कि इस सरकार ने जो कार्य किया है, उसमें कुछ तब्दीली ग्राई है या कोई तरक्की हुई है ग्रीर उस कार्य से पहले के कुकर्म खत्म हुए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं। उस ग्रवधि के बाद ही ग्राप को जज करना चाहिए कि इस सरकार ने कैसा काम किया है। ग्राप एक ही म्पल में जज कर रहे हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है । ऐसा कहना सर्वथा निरर्थक है ।

स्टीफन साहब ने जो कुछ ग्रपने भाषण में कहा है, उस का मैंने थोड़ा सा जवाब दिया है। वैसे अब स्टीफ़न साहब बड़े लीडर हो गये हैं ग्रोर वह भी एक ऐसी पार्टी के जिस का नेता एक देश व्यापी राष्ट्रीय संस्था को तहस-नहस करके ग्रपने को ही सब कुछ समझना है, ग्रार कहता है---

"I am the Congress." This party is known as "Congress-I", and Mr. Stephen is the leader of the 'great' party.

तो मैं उन से विशेष क्या कहूं, उन्हें अवाब तो मिलते ही रहेंगे। स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि इतने कमीशन वैठाने से क्या होता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जब तक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी, तब तक शायद माप न रहें। मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि पिछले 30 वर्षों में कितने कमीशन बैठाये गये थे।

How many Commissions had been appointed by the Congress Government?

श्रौर उन का क्या रिजल्ट निकला श्रौर उन की जो रिपोर्टे श्राई उन पर कितना कार्य किया गया। सब अपना हिसाब किताब दीजिए। मैं श्राप को दो चार का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं इसलिए कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने जितने भी कमीशन बैठाए उन पर लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन एक की भी रिपोर्ट देखने का मौका नहीं मिला श्रौर न किसी पर कोई कार्यवाही हुई । मैं श्राप को दो चार कमीशनों के नाम बताता हु:

"Jeep scandal—Reference to Mr. Krishna Menon in the report of the Public Accounts Committee; the famous deal of L.I.C. with Haridas Mundhra and the case of Mr. T. T.

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Krishnamachari; Shri K. D. Malaviya's case; Chief Justice S. R. Das's report against Shri Pratap Singh Kairon; the report of Justice Rajagopalan against Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, the man who was earning Rs. 20.00 per month and whoretired from the Chief Ministership of Kashmir with an asset of Rs. 50lakhs."

उन।पर भी कमीशन बैठाया गया ग्रौर उस के बाद इन्दिरा जी ने उन को 1971 में ग्रपना पार्टी टिकट भी दिया था । ऐसे कितने ही कमीशन कैठे लेकिन क्या ग्राप बता सकते हैं कि किसी पर ग्राप ने एक्शन लिया और उस का कोई रिजल्ट निकला। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हं कि उस का रिजल्ट यही रहा कि करप्शन बढ़ो ग्रौर करप्शन की नींव को ग्राप जितना मजबत बना सकते थे उतना म्राप ने बनाया, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने बनाथा भ्रीर कांग्रेस के बडे बडे लोगों ने बनाया । मैं यह जानता हु कि कांग्रेस में स्वर्गीय नेता पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू बहुत श्रानेस्ट ग्रादमी थे लेकिन वें चारों तरफ से ऐसे लोगों से बिरे हुए थे कि वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे।

The corruption in India has grown from above, not from below.

जो भी करप्शन बढ़ा, उस पर इन्होंने इतने कमीणस बिठाए । मैं स्टीफन साहब को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मौजूदा कमीणंश की जो भी रिपोर्ट जनता सरकार के सामने आयेगी उन पर यदि सरकार एक्शन नहीं लेगी तो हम लोग खुट जोर दे कर सरकार से एक्शन लेने को कहेंगे । मैं यह मानता हूं कि कमीशन बिठाने के बजाये सीधे क्रिमनल एक्शन लिया जाता तो वह सब से बढ़िया होता ।

ग्रब मुझे दो-चार वातें ग्रपनी कहनी हैं । राष्ट्रपति जी ने इलेक्शन रिफार्म्स का भी जित्र किया है । इलेक्शन रिफार्म

[श्री किरेक्तनक सिंह]

कानून बना देने से हीं नहीं हो जाएगा। इलेक्शन में गवनंमेंट माकिशियल्स एम्पायर होते हैं। भगर इनके मन में नेज्ञनलिज्म या राष्ट्रीयता की भावना नहीं होगी, उनके .दिल में प्रज**न्ती शासन या प्रजातंत को** बचाने की भावना नहीं होगी तो कभी भी इलेक्शन में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। आज तक जितनी भी गड़बड़ी हुई है वह सब इन ·म्राफिशियल्स के जरिए से हुई है । इन **ग्राफ**शियल्स पर कांग्रेस सरकार के द्वारा दबाव डाले जाते रहे। कांग्रेस सरकार तीस साल तक बनी रही ग्रौर आगे भी इन लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि वे शासन में बने रहेंगे। म्राफिणियल्म भी यह समझ रहे थे कि इन्हीं का राज-पाट रहेगा ग्रौर जैसे ये कहें वैसे करने रहो ! इस सब के कारण ये गडबड़ होती रही। खेद की बात है कि इतना बड़ा लांछन आज सारे देश का इन ग्राफिशियल्स पर ग्रा गया है। में तो चाहंगा कि इन आफिशियल्स के मन में एक कांफिडेंस की, इम्पाशियलिटी की भावना भरनी चाहिए । जब तक इनमें यह नहीं भायगी तब तक इलेक्शन में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। यह लाना जरूरी है। राष्ट्रपतिजी ने ग्रपने भाषण में कहा है ---

"The next five year plan will give particular emphasis to agriculture by restoring to irrigation and communication to rural areas....."

मैं समूचे देश के बारे में तो नहीं कह मकना, लेकिन बिहार के वारे में कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर बड़े बड़े इरीगेशन प्लान शुरू किये गये । कोसी का, गण्डक का शुरू तुग्रा ग्रीर ग्रेब बागमती का चल रहा है । लेकिन इनमें से ग्राज तक कोई मी सफल नहीं हुग्रा । इसके लिए मैं किसी गवर्नमेंट को दोप नहीं देता । लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि बिहार एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां कि सारी जमीन के नीचे कुछ न कुछ प्राकृतिक सम्पदा छिपी हुई है जिसकी वजह से प्रदेश धनी हो सकता था लेकिन फिर भी वह प्रदेश सब से ज्यादा गरीब है। इसका प्रमुख कारण मैं गवर्नमेंट लेधल पर पड़े संस्कारों को मानता हूं। ये संस्कार चाहे कांग्रेस जासन में पड़े हों या ब्रिटिश हकुमत के जमाने में पड़े हों लेकिन ये संस्कार म्राज बिहार के पिछड़ेपन का प्रमुख कारण है। वहां जो कास्टिज्म की भावना है, वह बिहार को बढने नहीं देती । बिहार में खानें है, बिहार की जमीन उपजाऊ है। वहां नदियां है जिनसे बहुन उपज हो सकती है । लेकिन फिर भी बिहार पिछडा है। मैं मेण्ट्रल गर्वनमेंट से म्रज़ं करूंगा कि रिवर वेली की जितनी भी स्कीमें है, उनको बिहार को न दे कर भारत सरकार की मारफत पूरा किया जाए । म्रगर म्रापने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जिस के हाथ में शासन होता है चाहे वह कांग्रेस गर्वनमेंट हो या कोई ग्रौर गवर्नमेंट हो, वह इस बात की सब से पहले खोज गुरू कर देती है कि उसकी जात के कितने ग्रक्सर हैं या श्रपनी जाति के व्यक्तियों को किस किस पोजिशन पर रखा जा सकता है। यह वहां की सब से बड़ी बीमारी है। इस बीमारी को उनके लिए छोड़ पाना बहुत मुझ्किल हो रहा है।

ग्राप एग्रिकलचर को बूस्ट ग्रप करना चाहते हैं । इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि जितनी भी रिवर वैली प्राजेक्टस हैं उनको ग्राप ग्रपने हाथ में लें । वागमनी योजना जो चल रही है, उस पर करीव बीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है । वह कम्प्लीट फेल्योर है । ग्रब बाढ़ की योजना बना दी गई है । इसकी वजह से समूचा एरिया जो ग्रत्यन्त उपजाउ है, ग्रौर जिसे गार्डन ग्राफ इंडिया कहा जाता है एक दम बैरन पड़ा हुन्ना है, मौजूदा हालत में उस में उपज होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । में खास तौर पर नाथ बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वह बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुग्रा एरिया है। वहां कम्युनि-केशन के साधन नहीं हैं। वह नेपाल से लगता हुग्रा इलाका है, बोर्डर एरिया है। मिलिटरी प्वाइंट ग्राफ व्यू से भी कम से कम वहां पर रोडज बना दें तब भी कुछ वात बन सकती है। वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। उन एरियाज में जो एग्निकलचर एरियाज है उन में ग्राप रेलवे लाइन दे दें तो भी लोगों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जब तक नेपाल से हमारा एग्रीमेंट नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी कोई भी नदी घाटी योजना कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है । भ्रापने बंगला देश के प्रति बहुत उदारता दिखाई । लेकिन इधर श्राप देखें कि जितनी भी नदियां हैं वे हिमालय से निकलती हैं श्रौर यही नदियां ज्यादातर इस एरिया को सिचित करती हैं । जब तक नेपाल सरकार से ग्रापका एग्रीमेंट नहीं होगा श्रौर इन इण्टर-नेशनल रिजर्व के बारे में नैगाशिएशज करके इन पर दोनों देशों का कण्ट्रोल स्थापित नहीं किया जायगा तब तक कोई भी योजना श्रापकी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी ।

भारत श्रौर नेपाल में बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है, वहां के लोग वहां श्रौर वहां के यहां बराते हैं। श्रब सुनने में ग्राया है कि नेपाल में कोशिश हो रही है कि किसी तरह से इंडियन सैटलज को तंग किया जाए श्रौर उनको वहां से निकाला जाए। विदेश मंत्री का मैं इस श्रोर ध्यान श्रार्कीषत करता हूं श्रौर प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस को वह देखें।

न्न्रापने जो समय दिया उसके लिए मैं न्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूं। MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Henry Austin.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, it is my turn now because yesterday, Mr Govindan Nair took my time.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Provided you will call me immediately after him, you can ask him to speak now.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Pajanor, you can speak now.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you on behalf of All-India Anna DMK for giving me this opportunity to take part in this motion of thinks for the Presiden's address. I cannot agree with the entire terminology of the motion, as it has been worded. We can only agree with the main portion and we are bound to express disagreement on many of the оиг items. As many hon. Members have correctly expressed in this House this has been the dullest statement that has ever been made in the Central Hall of Parliament House. It has stated that the President is very happy and is looking forward to a progressive year. In the term that has been prescribed for the Sixth Lok Sabha-for the first time, the monolithic rule has been dislodged and it was handed over to the Janata Partyperiod of one year is one-fifth a of the term and this cannot be termed as a short period to consolidate their aims and policies and put them before the nation. I was feeling from the outset that it is not only a dull address but an address which refuses to view the problems as they stand today in the country. The President says, he was pained to see the calamity that devastated the southern parts of the country in the form of cyclones and floods. I still hope that the Cabinet system is continuing. Any Cabinet minister speaking inside or outside the House speaks on behalf of the government. I do not know how many

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Members of Parliament have gone through the remark of the Health Minister when he recently visited Andhra Pradesh. He wanted to catch some votes by invoking the power of God. I do not know whether he used it as a Tantric method which he adopts in the Health Ministry for curing people? He said, "You were punished by God by sending cyclones because you did not vote for Janata Party in the last Lok Sabha elections." This is what a Cabinet Minister says and the President says. "This is а national calamity. My government has taken a very serious note of it and has done the maximum for the people concerned within its limited powers." I will come later to the point as to how far they attempted to tackle it as a national issue. But I am very much pained that a Cabinet Minister of this responsible Janata Government, who is very eloquent when he speaks on many subjects, tells our village people, who are not literate according to the letters but who are literate according to common sense and the heritage of our country, that "You have been punished by God because you have not voted for Janata Party". Ι do not know what he will say now after what has happened in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, where the people have given their verdict on the basis of the performance of the Janata Party in the last on year That is why we should see not only in between the lines and but also the writthe wall, as Mr. Somnath ing on Chatterjee said. This is my second terms in this House and in my small experience, this is the first time that members from the ruling benches get up boldly and talk about the misdeeds. misfortunes and omissions and commissions of the ruling party. I want to congratulate those bold members from the Janata Party because if I do not do it, it will become a fashion and throughout we will have a feeling that we are having wips on major issues. I am happy and I want to congratulate Mr Nair and many other members who pointed out the glaring omission and mistakes which have been committed.

Sir, it is being said that constitutional amendments have been made to restore fundamental rights, to give back to the judiciary its powers, to give the executive its right place and to take away authoritarian rule from this country. But I do not know what prevents them from taking off MISA. Perhaps I am afraid power is being tasted very well by the greatest people of the country. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Having tasted power, they want to keep MISA in a mini form and make other amendments in the Cr.P.C. so that they can detain people without giving any reason. I do not find any reason for their pointing out to the opposition always as if the opposition stood in the way of constitutional amendment. The Law Minister always speaks eloquently about this. They have made four constitutional amendment since the sixth Lok Sabha was constituted. I want them to look into amendments. They are these just paper amendments. When it is ภ question of judges getting back their powers, article 226 has not been restored to its original position. The entire people voted Janata Party to power with the hope that they will get back their powers, that they will have the right to go before courts and ventilate their grievances. But only the judges have been given back their powers, not the people. The President says, we are trying to amend the Constitution to take away the authoritarian portion that came in the form of the 42nd amendment. But the question is, 50 far what is the performance? So, on that score we cannot give our consent fully.

The President says, democratic values are being given a new term of life. But yesterday I was amazed to see the Prime Minister say in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, "I am not prepared to discuss any matter with the parties or groups concerned, whereas I am prepared to

discuss any matter with certain individuals concerned." I do not know where he has found such a kind oi democratic norm in the democratic set-up of any country in the past. It is a very vital issue. I have a feeling that there is a generation gap between me and the ruling class. I say this on behalf of the youth of the country, the new generation coming from what ever quarter it may be-maybe CPI. CPM, Janata. AIADMK or Congress. 1 feel there is difference of 44 years between me and the Prime Minister. I do not find the difference in age alone but in thinking also. I want to listen to my son who is 7 or 8 years old. They must read Alvin Toffler's "The Future Shock". They are not able to see what is going to happen tomorrow or day after tomorrow. They take a complacent attitude. That is why the arrogance of the emergency rule is coming in a new form in the present rule. I did not want to say it in such strong words. but I am forced to say it. It is being said, are we to amend the Constitution forty-two times in 27 years? What is wrong in it? Were our Constitution-makers such perfect omnipresent Gods that they gave us a Constitution which cannot What is the position of be touched? Centre-State relations in the present Perhaps they did not Constitution? touch the portions concerning centre-State powers. I read a beautiful article written by a professor from Beugal as to what are the powers given to the States and what are the powers given to the Centre. This matter has been discussed by not only experts but by those who are having the right to rule the States or at the Centre. If only such kind of people can have an idea as to what is the position of Centre-State relations. In that case. only the Chief Minister of a State and the Central Ministers who have had the privilege of ruling can have dialogue, not other individuals. Bala Pajanor has never ruled any State nor has Mr Bhattacharya. But it is a question of States versus Centre. -16 is a question of an institution versus an institution. I was horrified to read 3724—LS—10.

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in the Hindustan Times and other papers, the Prime Minister saying "I will not talk". We never listened to such a kind of tone in the beginning of Janata Rule. It was very mild and moderate. They listened to us and we thought, a change has come about. But now it is different. I say this because the President makes a beautiful statement, "Democratic value are heing given new term of life". In what fastion? Perhaps it is old wine in a different bottle. That is why I say. there is generation gap. When we go back to our constituencies not only in the south but even in Bombay, I see that the verdict of the people cannot be the final end. People are voting in a particular way because you failed to read in between the linesand the writing on the wall. So, 1 cannot agree with the President's state ment that they are trying to give a new term of life to democratic values. I agree that we are free to make certain statements and express our own ideas after the Janata came to power. But expression alone is not the end of the matter. Expression must find place in action. When I say something, there must be some reciprocity. If you have a closed mind and if you are not prepared to me. iisten to though you pretend to listen to me. that is not a democratic system. That is why when the Health Minister states that a calamity is sent by God. I feel they are making a mockery of democracy in this country. If this is going to be the system of government. I believe the death sentence for us by the people is going to come not in the distant future but in a year or two. You cannot fool the people for ever. That is why I say that the statement that they are trying to revive democratic values is a misnomer as far as I can see from their actions. The same thing applies to the Home Minister. I refer to these two because they are the top people. When the cyclone devasted Tamilnadu, I wonder how many Central Ministers rushed to our place. For twelve long days, I could not reach that territory. But they were politicalising the issue. Sir,

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you come from Andhra and you know what kind of politics they played from the Centre. It was not human sympathy and under standing that came from the Centre. I do appreciate Mr Bahuguna who came after five days.

But it took practically 15 days for the Prime Minister to visit that And the Home Minister has place. vet to find time to visit that place. They have been bold enough to make comments on us. To what extent was it treated as a national issue? I raised this issue when you argued on the question of grant. I raised the issue when the Calling Attention motion was brought. But to-day I find it mentioned that it was treated as a national issue. Please tell us, in what way you treated it as such

The Tamii Nadu Government asked for Rs. 200 crores; we then reduced it to Rs. 130 crores. How much did you give? You gave Rs. 33 crores—and in what form? You gave it as Plan aid, in advance. It was not a grant. What is the Plan aid that you are giving? How do you come forward with such a blatant untruth and tell us that this problem was treated as a national issue?

What about Andhra Pradesh? They asked for Rs. 340 crores. You gave Rs. 63 crores. Can you come forward and say that you treated this problem as a national issue? On the contrary, I can site a solid example which I saw. A corpse was lying for 7 days, because of a fight between the Central Government-or the Railways -and the State Government. They were not in a position to decide, in what territory it was lying. It was photographed and shown all over the world. This is how you treated this problem of cyclone and everything, with national sentiments, with unity and integrity, which your party Mem. bers are trying to impose on us by means of language. If you want to create unity and integrity in the minds of our people, the throbbing millions who fought for the great cause of freedom, and who are going to stand by us for ever, for keeping Bharat as one, it cannot be done by language alone. We must create love for the Himalayas, the Ganga, Godavari,Kaveri and Kanya Kumari—and not by sentiments or imposing certain other things.

During this session, I have felt I have been insulted and injured very much. Four days back-I do not want to say who the Member waswhen I wanted to get a clarification. when I wanted to say something on the question of language, and when I wanted to be understood in this House, somebody said that if I spoke in English or asked for English, I was not an Indian. I want to tell that Member-I do not know what his contribution to the freedom of this country is-that I have lost n:y father in the case of this country's freedom. He must remember that. I am proud to say that my father was with Bapuji and Nehru Ji during the fight for freedom. My national credentials are much more than the people from 'chhota' districts who come and proclaim that they are going to bring about unity in this country by means of forcing this kind of a language on us. It is such a sensitive subject. I want to ask these Members through you: "What is the mother-tongue of Anglo-Indians? Is not English their mother-tongue? Can English be eradicated?" This is a very important When I plead for someauestion. thing, they must understand that I am working for unity. But if you want us to get out of you, we are willing. You may send us out. But I beg of you: try to understand the problems from a national point of view.

I can speak several languages. I can understand seven languages. I can say this boldly. If these people are so much interested, how many of them have tried to learn one South Indian language to give support to their conviction that Bharat is one, from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari? In their heart of hearts, they are nourishing a feeling. Why I say this is because it has gone very deep in this country—starting from the President to the last man.

We want to bluff people for a long time. We cannot bluff people for every. (Interruptions) This is the sentiment I want to express: let us not be pretenders and hypocrites in this country. Let us face facts. Because my learned friend from the other side interrupted me. I wanted to tell people of his party: "Your party is being noted in the South as the North Indian party. Do you know why? You came and addressed meetings in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in Hindi. You wanted to thrust it down the throats of people there. They felt that you were an alien."

I have a feeling that the cow-boy from England ruled this country as a Collecter, because the mother-tongue was English. I don't want the same thing to happen, i.e., a Chambal Valley follow to be the Collecter; and the posterity to blame us in future. I will not be a party to it. I want to make it clear to this august House to note, that the future generations should not say that I was a party to make this country a slave.

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May I cite one example? Because 1 have been interrupted. I want to concentrate on that subject. What will happen tomorrow? A person knowing only Hindi-he need not have any school qualifications; he need not have any education at all-can become a Minister of this country. whereas a man from Tamil Nadu or from areas where Telugu or Malayalam is spoken, can never become so, unless he is a learned man either in Hindi or English. Then better take away article 14 of the Constitution and say there is no equality in the

country. It is not a question of sentimentalism. It is not as if I want to play to the gallery or attract the attention of the press. It is the question unity. My family of national has given the blood for it. So, I want to say with the utmost sincerity that my party and our beloved leader MGR believe in the Indian unity. Some of you here even now say things which I cannot understand. But I want to understand you. I have never refused to understand you. But, on the other side, what is the position? They refuse to understand us. You see the result of it in the entire verdict coming from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. I am not very happy about it also because I believe both in democracy and in the unity of the country. But it is a mockery on the people to talk of freedom and democracy when there is nothing for them to eat. It is a cruel joke on the people to talk of the freedom of the press to talk of democratic values and constitutional democracy in this country when they do not have work, when you do not provide them employment.

I would make a special request to my hon, friends to come to the south, try to meet the people there and understand their problems. Why south, let them go out of the frontiers of their constituency and State and let them understand. Bharat before they open their mouth in this House.

There is a lot of politics even in the grant-in-aid and the Plan grant that is given to the Southern States. It is only a lip service practically. There is a lot of politics going on. I do not say that all that the Congress did was correct. The hon. Prime Minister came to the Southern States and made a remark that the amount that is granted to them has been misused. I do not know where that money has gone. If the people ask the same question about some of the State on this side or of the Centre, where will, we be? So let no responsible person make such remarks with a political view.

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I have always felt that there is a generation gap between the ruling class and the people. I used to sav that the average age of a person in the Cabinet is 75. It is not only on the question of age but I am afraid it is so even in the thinking. You refuse to take certain good things coming from outside. I am saying this because it was the mentality prevailing in this House from 1971 to 1976. I was also a witness to it and I feel sorry sometimes that we were forced to be a partner in these mistakes also. But you must also remember that in this very august House, on the opening of the Sixth Lok Sabha, I categorically stated that you cannot under-estimate the gains of the emergency, specially the economic gains. Now you blame them for the MISA, for Preventive Detention, for the misuse of powers that have been given to the Government, but you are not prepared to admit the good things they have done for the people. Some of the schemes under the 20-Point Programme have benefitcommon people ed the and they have expressed their opinion in the elections in Karnataka and Andhra. I hope you will take due notice of it. If you simply go on talking without doing anything, people will not wait for you indefinitely. You have to do something for them immediately.

Coming to the Scheduled Castes and backward classes, a policy statement has been made in this House about the appointment of a Commission. I am not talking of the Shah Commission or the Grover Commission. The people will give their verdict on the findings of these commissions. But the Commission that has been appointed to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes how far it is going to be effective is yet to be seen.

Take the plight of harijans who are Christians. For 30 long years they are fighting for their rights. If it is Ramaswami, he gets all the benefits. The moment he changes his name to a Christian name, he is denied all the benefits. Why should this happen? Irrespective of whether he is a Christian or Parsi, his economic condition is the same. He remains in the same hamlet or hut. We know it practically, but our hypocrisy comes in the way, our dishonesty comes in the We shout at the top of wav. our voice that they are our brothers, but this hypocrisy still persists. That is the reason why there was an incident in Varanasi, which was a very sad incident indeed. If you are not hypocritic, if you realise the problems of the harijans in the real perspective, if you remember that they continue tolive in the same hamlet even when they change the religion, then only you can solve the problems. Be it a Hindu or a Christian, a harijan should treated as a harijan purely on be the economic plane and solutions should be found which are economical. But if we try to take a communal solution, a petty local solution. a petty political solution, one day the people of this country will rise and burn us in toto. But when I come to these principles and policies that are framed by our beloved Ministers on the industrial front, I do not know whether they are thinking on the same lines or on different lines. I am sorry to note that the Industry Minister says something. the Commerce Minister is putting something else and the Prime Minister says another thing. I do not want to say all this because I do not want to create confusion. I still believe that there is a Cabinet form of system in this country... If that Cabinet form of system is still continuing. I do not know the reason for this kind of contradictory statements from different corners of this country's government. Not only that, only yesterday. I saw a statement by the hon. Minister, Shri Vajpayee. Today he is denying it. Because of the statement which he has made, there is an adjournment motion in Tamil Nadu Assembly. I understood from his statement that Hindi would be introduced in the UPSC but today he is giving clarification saying entirely a different thing. Meanwhile, my learned friends from the CPM moved an adjournment motion in Tamil Nadu Assembly. It is a buring issue Why this kind of contradicthere. tory statements? I cite an example. There is a Ministry called the Industrial Development Ministry. Of course, the Minister never came when there and he was busy in was cyclone elections. A coir factory has heen given a licence in Kanyakumari District for manufacturing coir goods. They have produced the goods. 10 lakhs of goods are lying there. When the licence was granted, it was stated that they must export 75 per cent of their goods. Later on in 1977 it was said that they must export 100 per cent. They were prepared to oblige that condition. The Commerce Minister is not sending the saman there to examine the quality control and send the goods outside. What is the net result? You know the reason. The Kerala Assembly passed a resolution and the Kerala Minister came forward with a petition and they want to politicalise the whole issue. The labour is very much agitated in Kerala. What about the labour in Tamil Nadu? 400 people will be thrown out of employment. It is a new industry which is coming out in the largest coconut growing State сſ Tamil Nadu which wants to encourage the people. I understand from the statistics and from the field of coconut growing areas for proper industrial development in Tamil Nadu, coir industry is to be encouraged and thereby we could give employment to 20,000 people. Why I say this is because industrial harmony is not made. That is the statement made by the Minister. What is the harmony? You go to the facts. They are actually contradicting. I am citing an example. Yesterday, my learned friend, Mr. Alagesan, said that they are multiplying small units into 580. Numbers alone will not make it up. Tf people can eat paper, the 20-Point Programme has made wonderful progress. That is the statement I made in 1976 and for that they had paid the price. If the people can eat paper, then they will be satisfied with the President's Address and our beautiful speeches in this House. And if we do not pay any respect to the implementation, then it is all right. They have one thing and that is industrial harmony Foreign trade is going up. There too, there are lot of mistakes. I do not know whether this is purposely made or they want to bluff us.] If they want to bluff the Members of Parliament, I do not know where it will end. I just want to know what are the returns or remittances that are made in the foreign exchange. Last year in September, 1977, it was 190 crores then it came down to 180, 160, 140 and I remember, it was 90 last month. It does not come out in our report. Why? If that is the way we are going to be treated, if that is the way we are going to be supplied with material and if that is the way how we are going to analyse our economic growth, I am afraid, we will not march. I have failed to see any wonderful progress made by this new Government in a period of 11 months. As one Member rightly pointed out, the ruing party cannot say that this is because of 30 years of misrule. I see 50 per cent of them as part and parcel of it. That is the reason why I go back to my first statement that there is a generation's gap. I saw Mr. Morarji Desai, hon. Prime Minister, missing only for a period of 8 years when he was not in the Congress. All throughout he was in the Ministry. Babuji was in the Ministry. Shri Charan Singh in some form or other was in the Ministry. Shri Bahuguna was in the Minstry. Shri Biju Patnaik was in the Ministry. Practically 50 per cent of them were in the Ministry during the misrule of 30 years. Let us not underestimate.

You go back to Carter's statement. Let us be honest. Take out good things whether it is from Bala or somebody else. Sometimes, truth may be harsh. That is the first essence of democratic system in any Govern-

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ment. If you are going to fail, if you refuse to take it, I am afraid, you will never make any progress in the country.

On the subject of economic progress, economic matters whenever any suggestion is made from our side, whenever we make some suggestions, vou do not take it from us. I have been noticing that some of the members on the ruling party side always point out to the Opposition side. Do you mean to say that the Opposition is meant only for opposing you? lt is not at all so. We try to contribute many of our ideas. If it is a good idea, please take it. I want to compliment you on one thing. Today, I find many members from the ruling party side getting up and saying, "This is wrong; please correct it." I am also pained we do not find any to see that Cabinet Minister very often in this House whenever we make any suggestion. That is how they are showing great value and attachment 10 $th_{\bar{c}}$ democratic set-up of the country. When the hon. Members are speaking, the hon. Ministers are doing special work. I do not know what kind of work they are doing If they are serious of their work, our country must have marched forward very fast in all these years.

Here is the Economic Survey for the year 1977-78. They are talking about many things here, about percentage of economic growth and all that. I do not want to go into details now. I will do it at the time of the discussion of the General Budget. What does the Economic Survey speak The sugar-coated lines are about? always there. It is such a bulky report. It is just like an MA student preparing for his examination, writing 40-50 pages for his examination, taking quotations from here and there. from Keans to Kaldor. Many such of the reports are being presented to us by the Government. The same is the case with the Economic Survey

They should have taken out 40-50 pages quoting figures from here and there which are not necessary. They want to make it bulky. If an MA student writes 40-50 pages, he is assured of the Second Class and, if he writes 60 pages, he gets the First Class, But that is not the case here.

I say, there is a generation gap. Tney are thinking on the old lines, on the basis of what was happening in 1940s, 1950s, 1960s whereas we are new in the later part of 1970s. When I talk of '70s, I do not refer to the Ministers' age. I am talking about the generation gap. Please try to bridge it. Let us not make it a small issue. It is an important thing. With the utmost sincerity, I say, this kind of If you go through humbug must go the entire Economic Survey, you will find how bogus it is, how nebulously many things have been put into it. I want to know how it is going to help us. Many of us cannot make out anything out of it. On the other hand, the President in his Address has said that he is very much happy that the things rre moving very fast and in the right direction. I do not know whether that is justified. I do not think SO.

There are many major issues in the country. The question of language is the first one. Then, there is the question of Centre-State relationship; the question of the economic growth; the problem of unemployment and all that. There is no mention about employment. They talk of family planning. They do not admit about the complacency on the family planning front. The President has used the words "family planning" whereas the Ministry has changed the words to "family welfare" because the very term "family planning" was wrong. The population growth has gone to such an extent that it has not brought about proper economic growth. On the other hand, the President has shown complacency in this matter in his Address.

At this moment, I want to bring to the notice of the ruling class one thing-I say, the ruling class-and that is that the ruling class is of a varied nature in this country. This is the first time that we are having such a composition in our country. The Centre is ruled by the Janata Party; Nadu and Pondicherry are Tamil ruled by the All India Anna DMK Party; West Bengal and Tripura are ruled by the Communist Party (Marxist); Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are going to be ruled by Indira Congress; I have yet to see what kind of Government will be there in Maharashtra and Kerala is being ruled by a composition of a coalition Ministry. They are trying to bring forward the Anti-Defections Bill, But I am gure, the way this Government has been functioning in the last nine months, they will do it after they conveniently co everything in Maharashira and then only that Bill may come up. Why J say this is that they do not have faith in what they say; they have no real convinction in what they say and they have no faith in principles for which the Loknayak Jaya Prakash Narayan fought. Let them be honest in what they say. Let them declare to the people what are their real policies. The people of this country are very much agitated. They are not happy with them. I want to cite only one of the many instances.

The people still feel that the Janata Government is once again trying to adopt the techniques and trivialities of the past Government. If the President had come with good things, then we would have been much happier. We have to tell the President through this House that we must point out to this Government to be straightforward, not only straightforward but pragmatic also; not only pragmatic but youthful also in their thinking and action. I appeal to you to help us so that in future they make amendments, so that States are given more powers, so that States become more powerful. When I am asking for more powers for

the States, we are not for independent States; we are clear on the subject.

When the Constitution was framed, these States were given more powers. But after 1947, if you see the historical developments, once the power has gone to the Centre, they want to consolidate it; they are trying it through a unitary type of system. That is the reason why, we wanted to have a dialogue on this issue with the Government, but the Government has not come forward. This requires a serious consideration.

On the question of foreign policy, we are happy to see that our Government is developing very good rela-We all tions with our neighbours. know about the Bangladesh business. We know how Members were agitated in this august House when Ganga waters were shared in such a manner that made Calcutta Port close for ever. I see there must be a certain amount of diplomacy even in that statement. When the President hails a certain policy statement, we have to accept certain things. But you know that we have to make our brothers sacrifice for developing these relations. We have to make them suffer for developing these relations. What is the biggest relation we have created in Sri Lanka. I am pained to see how in Sri Lanka our Tamilians and other people are being persecuted. In order to develop our international relations, we are prepared to sacrifice many of our brothers, especially in Sri Lanka. I do not claim that our people are very bright and all that, but it is our fundamental duty to defend our citizens wherever they may be. If we do not defend our citizens, who else can defend them.

As far as High Commissioner to Sri Lanka is concerned it is a common sense that you must appoint a person who knows at least one of the southern languages so that he can understand the problems of the people. What is the use of appointing a

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person who cannot follow one of the southern languages. A majority of the people who remain in Sri Lanka of Indian origin are from South and they have a feeling that their rights are not being protected. But vou say that the relations are very nice, very good and all that. It is just because of change of Government here: it is just because of change of Government in Pakistan; it is just because of change of Government elsewhere; it is just because of change of Government in Sri Lanka.

It is the proper time that we should get up and defend our people outside. Since we are getting more foreign exchange, we are not happy. We must take a correct perspective and analyse the whole situation. Only then our people will be respected and they will the considered as honourable citizens of this country in future also.

1 am completely in disagreement with the President's Address: I am in agreement only in so far as he says that he has given freedom to us. I an prepared to admit that people have realised about this freedom, but people cannot eat freedom by reading rewspaper reports. You know about the Shah Commission and other com-There are thousands ruissions. cf There is the Sarkaria commissions. Commission. So many commissions have been constituted and they have submitted their reports. What is the action thereon? How much it has benefited the people? I am sorry to say that the Shah Commission is taking a very long time-11 months or 12 months; I do not know how much time it will take. If you want to take action you take action; otherwise, if you do not want to take action, don't take action. 11

I see the Home Minister is talking the same thing at Bhopal, Kashinir, Bangalore and at other places. I feel anere are still some people in the Govcrnment who talk the same thing everywhere and make people forget what is happening at present. [remember the techniques of the fascist. I do not want to name anybody. They had the techniques of diverting peoples' attention from the economic problems to the trivial problems. In the present context, the same thing is going on here. 60 per cent of our people are still living below the poverty line. The economic problem is the first problem for us. To divert our attention from that, to take us away from that, they are instituting these inquiries into trivial things. And the price that they are paving for it is a very heavy price, not only in ballot. I am afraid people may even come with bullets. I am sorry to 1) 90 this strong term. Bullet will not solve the problem. We are living in the Twentieth Century. Bullet is not the solution. We want to have discussions, but the Prime Minister 18, saying. 'We will not discuss with you'. We want to have constructive things, but they are going in only for Commissions. When we want to have an economic programme like uniting the Ganges with the Cauvery, they are giving scant respect to it. They are having only philosophical theories like prohibition, and so on. I do not want to express my opinion on that. I have my personal view on that from the point of view of revenue. If you ask me, honestly, this is not the time to preach moral things to the people People are asking of cur country. for food, for shelter and for clothes. If this Government cannot give these, I think, the people will grab those from them by bullets.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Finance Minister of a country makes his budget speech, people look to it perhaps with some anxiety and may be with some worry too, but when the Head of the State, the President of the country, makes his Address to both Houses of Parliament, in a joint Session, people look forward to it with great hope and expectations. Generally these Addresses are intended to give new guidelines to the ship of the State, to reinforce confidence in the people that some new policies are being evolved, some new directions are But I am sorry to say that, in given this Address, one finds it difficult to see any clear-cut directions as to the policy that the Government are going to pursue in the year following. It is like a rudderless ship left without any direction. That is the impression that one gets on reading the speech.

It is indeed very good of the President to have thought of that killer cyclone which devastated us in the southern States, which took a very heavy toll of life and properties. But, I should say the President should also have thought of the several accidents that took place last year-whether they are accidents or sabotages. I do not know. On the 1st January of this year, the whole world was shocked to hear of the accident off Bombay of a Boeing plane in which nearly 230 persons lost their lives. This was not an isolated incident; in the last year a few more incidents or instances were there Alarms were sounded that such and such plane was going to be sabotaged this way or that way. That kind of a panicky situation kept all passengers in our planes in suspense and anxiety. At least about this aircraft accident some mention should have been made by the President.

In the Pacific Ocean, only a few weeks back, a big steamer belonging to our Shipping Corporation of India sank; one does not know whether it was hit by a cyclone or it was an act of sabotage; the entire ship, together with the crew, was sunk. And not a word is mentioned about it in this Address. Even today nobody knows what happened; the families of those ill-fated people do not know what happened; they are still living in anxiety. It is also known that a number of railway accidents have taken place, At least one accident shculo have caught the imagination or attention of the President—the Ahmedabad-Delni train accident in which one of our esteemed colleagues Shri Prakash Vir Shostri was a victim.

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I have pointed out these things because the situation today is that one cannot travel by train, one cannot travl by plane, and one cannot sail by ship in peace and certainty. What is happening? Are these all accidents or cases of sabotage.

Wherever eminent Indians travel, threats of sabotage and infimidation is made. The recent incident at Sydney is the most shocking example. Has the Government been able to do anything to find out or unravel the mystery as to why, within this country and outside, these accidents are taking place.

Sir, in the President's address it has been said that during the cyclone all possible assistance was given and that the Government fully cooperated with the State Governments concerned. But perhaps the Government only shed crocodile tears when thousands of people lost their lives in Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent, in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep. The Central Government's attitude appeared to many as a scit of step-motherly treatment; all that was given was some advance from Plan allocations. All the southern States are now suffering; they do not know how they would make both the ends meet in the implementation of the Plans and most of the Plans have to be either deferred or left undone. What is the point in offering lip-sympathy if-you do not give a substantial sum as grant-in-aid or at least some alternative arrangements should have been made to see that the Plans are not affected?

The President takes pride in saying:

".... Government have gone ahead with speed in restoring to the 307

people the freedoms and protections guaranteed by the Constitution in their original plenitude."

It is true that some half-hearted efforts have been made and steps have been taken to make some amendments to the 42nd Constitutional Amendment but what is happening under the very nose of the Janata Government now? Even in the States where the Janata Party itself is functioning. say in Madhya Pradesh, in place of MISA they are bringing other kinds of mini-MISAs or Preventive Detention Acts which militate against the whole spirit of the new Janata Government, When these things are taking place in this fashion, whether in Madhya Pradesh or Kashmir, how can the President, I wonder claim that democracy is being restored? On the other hand, when one analyses the process of democracy here after the Janata Government took over. what does one see? Mention has already been made of it and so I do not want to expatiate at length on this point, but what has been happening? Without-any cogent reason, so many State Governments have been pulled down in the North. What have you done the Karnataka Government? with Though it had absolute majority in the State, for no reason at all and without even consulting the concerned people, the Governor decided to **cull down the Government** forty eight hours before the Assembly was to meet and you are getting it back in a fitting way now from the people at the hustings. Through the right path, the people expressed their verdict clearly in retaliation. Moreover, after dismissing the Ministry and ordering the elections, when the Chief Minister was a candidate for the elections, the Governor threatened, on the eve of the elections, that he was going to proceed against him for corruption on the basis of the priliminary report of the Grover Commission. The Government claims to be the watch-dog of democracy and yet it has indulged in this kind of sabotage of democracy.

Therefore the people have shown their revulsion to this naked misuse of power by the Governor in Karnataka and the ex-Chief Minister was re-elected and probably he has become the Chief Minister again by now. I do not think that when one analyses the situation within the country or the situation obtaining around our country, the Government can ever think of doing away with the MISA of Preventive Detention Act. Within he country-in the interest of brevity. I do not want to give a full survey___the ideals, ideas and institutions for which the Congress Government during the last thirty years stood are being done away with or are being neglected. To that extent, you find that the whole country's fabric of unity and integration are shattering. Whether it be Kashmir, Punjab or Tamil Nadu or eastern India, you find that the unity and integrity which the Congress Government had preserved by developing a national sense through national parties are giving way to growth of regionalism, linguism and all kinds of fissiparous tendencies. It is perhaps these considerations which make the Janata Party leaders say that they cannot do away with MISA or they want additional powers through new amendments in the ordinary law of the land in order to take care of the internal law and order situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was reported to have said that before we took major steps in our march towards socialism, we better looked back to the history of India. He pointed out that the unity of the country was a most imported prerequisite for any improvement on the socio-economic situation. Today, this aspect, the unity of the country or the integration of the country is being lost sight of and to that exent, fissiparous tendencies are raising their ugly heads. It is in this connection that my friend. the Deputy Leader of the ADMK has been saying that in the whole of South, many people are living in fear about the language policy of our Government. Every now and then in Parliament when somebody wants to

speak in English, he would be hooted down, or they would want him to speak in Hindi. I very much love Hindi and I very much want that our country should have a common language, but at this age, I cannot be expected to learn Hindi.

We should be tolerant and learn to cultivate the various segments of our society. We should try to enrich the idea of living together in a composite culture. Unless you do that you are not going to achieve what you want with grace. Unfortunately, some people of the Janata Party, out of some kind of arrogance or out of intolerancce, have been creating problems for the people who stand for integration. This is causing tension and bitterness in the southern states; that holds good to a certain extent in the western India and eastern India as well. Therefore, whether there is provincialism or regionalism or linguistic chauvinism, this is eroding heavily on the concept and the practice of building a united Jndia. Ι squarely put the blame on the Janata Government or the chauvinists of the Janata Party who stand for linguism and regionalism. After all, the Janata Party is considered in several parts of the country as a regional party belonging to the northern region. I do not however subscribe to that view, but that seems to be the impression generally speaking.

The emergence of communalism is also a big malady, a serious problem which one has to face and the President should have made some reference to it It was the policy of the particularly Congress Governments led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to lift the people out of their limited loyalties like communalism, provincialism or casteism and develop among them a sort of fraternity on the basis of humanity that binds us all together; and, in fact, it did secure the integrity of the country as well. Today, what is the position? Most of us may have gone through several elections. Whichever constituency you go, you will find that people are seeking votes openly on the basis of communalism violating the provisions of the electoral laws. Communalism is running riot and I am saying this because this communal element is creating serious problems and spreading cancer in the whole body and social fabric of our country. This I am saying because our country was preparing to march from democracy and secularism to socialism in a more strident way, but now the road to socialism is blocked by the recrudescence of communalism and chauvinism. And for this the Janata Party is mainly responsible, because today what we see is people are developing limited loyalities; Jat loyalty, or Brahmin loyality or yadav loyality and all these things are pampered in high quarters. Instead of bringing people together on the platform of nationalism, secularism and socialism, the Janata Party and the various components that constitute this hotchpotch party are encouraging this fissiparious tendency. Perhaps during the Congress regime also there may have been some trends of this type but now under the Janata Party it is assuming a proportion which no nationalist can tolerate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now pleased conclude.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I will skip over secularism and other aspects. But the word 'socialism' is completely forgotten under the Janata regime, I seldom hear people speak of socialism. In the Fifth Lok Sabha people were heard to talk about a socialism quite 'often and they were seeking new roads to socialism. But to-day this word is forgotten and it is a shame that we are trying to reverse the process that we have set in motion during the Fifth Lok Sabha or during the last 30 years.

I would like to touch on our industrial policy—I do not want to make a long speech because all these things have been covered. But I would like

[Dr. Henry Austin]

to say briefly something. If you study the development of any country which has been able to solve unemployment and poverty, you will find that only those countries that succeeded in bringing to bear on their economics science and technology and organising the people towards big endeavours have succeeded. I have read the book 'Small is beautiful'. But its ideas are relevant only in certain stages of development in a developing economy. But to say that our concentration would be mainly on cottage and small scale industries would be defeating the purpose. On the other hand, if our industrial policy has been to follow the course charted by Jawaharlal Nehru of establishing more and more large scale industries which would have generated more employment by establishing many more anciliary industries, one could understand. But how can small scale and cottage industries be developed in a rural area where there are no road facilities, where there is no electrical energy available, where there is no water available or other kinds of pre-requisites required for a rapid industrialisation? So, by the time you will have inade the necessary infra-structures for the development of cottage and small scale industries, your period would have run out and the unemployment problem and poverty would have assumed proportions which noall body could control. Therefore, your talk of development of cotiage and small scale industries, while good in its own way will, in the context available in India to-day, not lead us to the goals included. Now take the example of China. The Chinese People's National Congress is meeting now in Peking. During Mao's period and later during the ascendancy of the gang of four, these kinds of doctrines were popular. Now, the present leaders of China are saying that they want to modernise the country, they want to provide the Liberation Army with sophisticated weapons, they want to establish huge industrial concerns

and they are reversing the earlier process and through the application of the latest scientfic and technological achievements they want to make China modern country; they want to make China a powerful country whereas here your leaders are taking the country back to medievalism, back to a stage where this country will have lost the momentum of making the country great by the application of modern science and technology.

About agricultural development, a lot of people who have been scared about the way you are handling the agrarian problems. Your Home Minister is considered the symbol or as the spokesman of the big peasantry or the peasantry owning more than 5 acres. May be he himself is not a big But that is the image land-owner. he has created. When he says that emphasis should be made on agriculture, the word goes round that he stands for big peasantry and that big peasantry will become richer at the expense of the small farmers and the landless. The 70 per cent of the people who are below the poverty line or those marginal farmers, get scared. That is the reason why the Harijans or the backward classes or the weaker sections of the society are combining against your party government because they know that your agrarian policy is shaped to safeguard the interests of the feudal elements. Shri E.M.S. Namboodripad, the other day while addressing the meeting said that in Bihar in certain places even to-day women labour is being hired for a few annas a day or a few paise a day—50 paise or so a day. That is how land owners thrive by exploiting the weaker sections and are keeping them at subsistance level.

In Kerala wages for agriculture labour is Rs. 10/- per day.

Within the country and outside situations are developing in such a way that you will never be able to restore democracy. In this Address mention certainly should have been made

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about what is happening in our neighbourhood. In Djibouti-Horn of Africa, United States have already moved their fleet equipped with all kinds of lethal weapons. It has been reported that Soviet Union is using Aden and other places for transporting armaments to Ethopia in its conflict with Somalia, much again our cry to keep Indian ocean a zone of peace, much against our repeated demands for abolition of the naval base in Diego Garcia in defiance of our foreign policy, in defiance to our plea to President Carter and other leaders. Big super powers are concentrating in our neighbourhood and any moment explosives situations can arise.

In the same way if we analyse the foreign policy of the United States their man concern in Western Asia and Arabian Sea is to boost Iran as a major power. Outwardly it will look palatable to have certain understanding between Shah of Iran and India. In juxtaposition with 0111 differences with Pakistan, it mav sound good. But in the last year 10 billion dollars wortht armaments have been sold by the USA to West Asian Countries-6 billion dollars worth armements to Iran and 4 billion dollars worth to Saudi Arabia and other countries. Huge armament piles are being made in West Asian countries, but no mention has been made in this regard.

In China warlike preparations are taking place. Chairman Hua of China has called upon the delegates to their National Peoples Congress to prepare for war. He said, "An International Anti-hegemonist united front with the third world as its main force is broadening."

Chairman Hua said in his report to the National Peoples Congress— "China must unite with all countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the super powers and from the broadest united front against superpower hegemonism particularly against Soviet social-imperialism."

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According to him broadest possible united front of developed countries and the third world against the super powers especially "Soviet Social Imperialism" is a must. He called upon the Army to be prepared for war.

These are the major developments that are taking place around us. No mention has been made about this sericus international situation.

I do not mention about other things. An impression has been sought to be created that all is well and that India's foreign policy is taking care of our interest fully.

Considering both internal and external situation. I must say that we are passing through a crisis at a great speed and yet the Address does not reflect the real situation within our country or outside.

With these words, I conclude. I oppose the motion.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह (मलेमपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राप्ट्रपति जी के ग्रभिभाषण पर पेश किये गये धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का ममर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुग्रा हूं। मुझे कोई ग्राण्ड्रपर्य नहीं है, यदि स्टीफन साहब को राष्ट्रपति जी के ग्रभिभाषण में कोई रस दिखाई नहीं विया। नमक के कीड़े को मिश्री के पहाड़ पर बैठा दिया जाये, तो भी जिन्दा नहीं रहेगा, वह नमक के पहाड़ पर ही जिन्दा रह सकता है।

स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि यह भूसा है, जिस में दो दाना गेहूं भी ढूंढे से नहीं मिलता है। इस में राष्ट्रपति महोदय का दोष नहीं है, स्टीफन माहब की दुष्टि का दोष है। इस में सूरज का दोष नहीं है, देखने वालों की दुष्टि का दोष है। सूरज पर लाछन नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। जितने थोड़े समय में जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जितना काम किया है, उस के लिए [श्री राम नरेश कुशवाह]

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उस को जितनी प्रशंसा की जाय, जितनी बधाई राष्ट्रपति महोदय को उन के ग्रभि-भाषण के लिए दी जाय, वह कम है। हमारी समस्याये ग्रनन्त हैं, हमारी ग्राकांक्षायें ग्रनन्त हैं, सीमित समय में ग्रनन्त कार्य नहीं हो सकते हैं, सीमित काम ही हो सकते हैं।

हमारे मित्र ने यह भी कहा कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्री ग्रलग-ग्रलग बोलते है, इधर-उधर बोलते है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से जनता पार्टी की सरकार में ग्रनेकता कहां से दिखाई पड़ती है। यह इन्दिरा जी की कांग्रेस नहीं है कि जिसमं---

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair].

मालिक दिन को रात कहे, तो हम तारे चमका दें । उन्होंने यदि रात कह दिया है, तो ग्राप कहेंगे कि तारे दिखाई देते हैं। हमारी पार्टी में हम आपस मे बहस करते हैं, अपने जिचार एक-टूसरे के सामने स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक रखते हैं और फिर बहस कर के किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं ग्रौर आगे काम करते हैं । इस लिए हमारे ग्रलग-ग्रलग भाषगों ग्रौर **फ्रलग-**ग्रलग विचारों को रखने से ग्राप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। जिस दल में 'इस प्रकार से विचारों की स्वतन्वता नहीं रहेगी, वह दल निश्चित रूप से निर्जीव रहेगा ग्रौर मर जायगा। जनता पार्टी एक जं।वन्त पार्टी है, प्रगतिशील पार्टी है, उस ग्रपने विचारों को स्वतन्द्र रूप से प्रकट करने का ग्रधिकार सब को ग्हेगा ग्रौर काम करने का ग्रधिकार सब के विचारों के समन्वय से होगा श्रौर यही हमारी सरकार करती है।

भ्राप को याद होगा—गोस्वामी तुलसी-दास जी ने कहा है —

सचिव, वैद्य, गुरु, तीन जो प्रिय बोलहि भय ग्रास राज, धर्म तन तीनिकर होत वेग ही नाग । ग्रगर मंत्री मुंह देखो बात करने लगें, तो उरा राज्य का सत्यानाश ग्रवश्यंभावी है, जैसे ग्राप का नाघ हुग्रा । इस लिए मंत्री को, सत्ता रूढ़ दल के सदस्यों को हमेशा जागरक रह कर ग्रपनी सरकार की ग्रालोचना करने रहना चाहिए, ग्रपनी सरकार को सचेत करने रहना चाहिए ग्रौर यदि भ्राज वही काम जनता भार्टी के लोग करते हैं, तो उस में ग्राप को ग्रनेकता दिखाई पड़ती है । इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह भ्राप के दुष्टिभ्रम का दोष है ।

ग्रलगेशन साहब के भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया । मैं बड़ी नभ्रता के साथ उन से कहना चाहता हूं--मझे गर्व है कि उन्होंने तमिल भाषा के लिए कहा कि वह बड़ी ही उन्नत भाषा है, शक्तिशाली भाषा है, वडी ग्रच्छी भाषा है। दह हमारीं भारतीय भाषा है, इसलिए मेरे जैसा आदमी भी उस पर गर्ट करता है, लेकिन यह कहां की ग्रकलमन्दी है कि वह प्रंग्रेजी को बडी ग्रच्छी भाषा कहें या उस पर गर्व करें, यह कौन सी राष्ट्रीयता हैं । अगर ग्राप तमिल के लिए झगडा करें, तेलगु के लिए झगडा करें, कन्नड के लिए झगड़ा करें, मराठी या बंगला के लिए झगडा करें ग्रीर यह कहें कि वह राष्ट्र भाषा होगी, हिन्दी नहीं होगी, तो यह बात तो समझ में ग्रा सकती है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं स्राती है कि अंध्रेजी राष्ट्र भाषा हो, यह किस राष्ट्रीयता का परिचय है ?

हमारे ए० डी० एस० के० भाई ने कहा कि मैं अनुसुचित जाति का हूं। चृंकि हमारे नेताग्रों के भाषण वहां ग्रंग्रेजी में नहीं हुए, इसी लिए हम ग्रान्ध्र ग्रौर कर्णाटक में

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हार गये। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हं---कि वहां कितने परसेन्ट अनुसुचित जातियों के लोग ग्रंग्रेजी पढेहए हैं? थदि हम ने अंग्रेजी में भाषण नहीं दिया तो हम हार गय, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों ने तमिल में भाषण करके या उन की भाषा में भाषण कर के, क्यों नहीं जीत लिया ? हम यहां बैठ कर ग्रंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में भाषण देने हैं तो हम लोग यह समझते हैं कि हम सर्वज है, सारा हिन्द्रस्तान हम को समझ रहा है, इस मे हमारे दलों में एक टीस उठती है कि स्राप हम कों एक दूसरे की बात को अपनी भाषा में सभझने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि इस रादन का हर सदस्य ग्रपनी मातुभाषा में बोले ग्रौर एक दूसरे को समझने का मौका दे । यदि हम ग्रंग्रेजी के मोह को छोड दें तो इस देश की सभी भाषाओं को ग्रागे बढने का ग्रवसर मिल लकता है। अंग्रेजी का समर्थन कर के 🖁 ग्राप त्यर्थ में भावकता में आ रहे हैं। ग्रौर इस तरह की भावनाएं उभार रहे हैं। भाषा के प्रश्न पर और राष्ट्रोयता के प्रका पर कोई दक्षिण स्रौर उत्तर का सवाल नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की 14 भाषाएं राष्टीय भाषा हैं ग्रांर दक्षिण के लोगों की इस बात को मैं मानने को तैयार हूं कि हम लोग उनकी भाषात्रों को नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन मैं ग्राप को न्योता देता हूं कि ग्राप हमारे लिए इन भाषात्रों को पढ़ने का इन्तजाम कीजिए ग्रौर हमारे जैसे नये सदस्य तमिल, तेलग्, कन्नड़ ग्रौर मल्यालम दक्षिणी भाषात्रों को सीखेगे। इन भाषात्रों के पढ़ाने का श्रगर ग्राप इन्तजाम कीजिए तो हम पढ़ने को तैयार हैं।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): You ask your Government to appoint some Lecturers to teach in the Universities. But, they are refusing to appoint them.

क्षी राम नरेश कुशवाहा : टीक है 1 हम ग्राप से भी कहना चाहते हैं ग्रौर सरकार से भी कहते हैं कि आप की इस मांग से हम सहमत हैं कि संसद् सदस्यों को दक्षिण की भाषस्रों के पटाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए ।

58.74 मान्यवर, हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने मुल्य वृद्धि की चचा की । स्राप यह देखिए कि इस मूल्य वद्धि की चर्चा कौन कर रहा है [?] यह वहीं लोग हैं जिन्होंने रातों रात यरिया के दाम 52 से 105 रुपये कर दिए ग्रौर सत्ता से हटते ही कपड़े के दान दूगने कर के चले गये। खाद का दाम 52 से 105 रुपये कर दिया और गेह का दाम 200 रुपये क्वींटल से 80 रुपये और 75 म्प्ये कर दिया । हमारे बहत से मित्रों न श्रमजीवी का बहुत नाम लिया । श्रमजीवी, श्रमजीवी ही वह कहते रहे। क्या श्रमजीवी केवल वेतन भोगी ही है और किसान नहीं हैं ? ग्राज महंगाई को केवल इस पैमाने पर नापा जा रहा है कि वेतन भोगी लोग कितना महंगा माल खरीदते हैं। महंगाई को इस पर नहीं आंका जा रहा है कि किसान की लागत क्या है ग्रौर उस को म्रपने उत्पादेन का क्या मिल रहा है। वेतन, भत्ता ग्रौर् बोनस का समर्थन करते-करते हमें ब<u>ह</u>त दिन हो गये हैं ग्रींर उस के लिए कहते-कहते हम नहीं हारते लेकिन किंसान के लिए हम क्या कहते हैं। उस को घाटे पर श्रपना माल बेचने को मजबूर किया जाता है। मजदूरों को ग्रगर बोनस दिया जाता है तो मालिक ग्रपने उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए किसान को मजबुर करता है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हर मांग का समर्थन हम लोग करते हैं । बोनस, तन्ख्वाह स्रौर महंगाई भत्ते बढ़ाने का जहां तक सवाल है, वह जनता पर टैक्स लगा कर दे दिया जाता है। घाटा होने पर भी बोनस दे दिया जाता है। मालिक जब श्रपने मज़दूरों का वेतन, भत्ता या बोनस बढ़ाता है, तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

में छूट दे दी जाती है भ्रौर वह लड कर भ्रपने उस घाटे को पूरा कर लेता है लेकिन ग्रगर किसान के माल का दाम बढता है तो डंडा ले कर घुमते फिरते हैं भौर कहते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ गई, महंगाई बढ़ गई । मैं आप से कहना चाहता ह कि ग्राज देश में वेतनभोगी लोग एक करोड रहोंगें स्रौर अगर एक परिवार में पांच म्रादमी लगा लें तो ये 5 करोड बैठते हैं ग्रौर ग्रगर छ: आदमी लगालें तो 6 करोड़ बैठते हैं। शहरों के लोगों को अगर 4 करोड मान लें तो कूल 10 करोड ये बैठते हैं। कारखानों में ग्राग लगा कर, ग्रखबारों में लिख कर और हड़ताल कर के 30 वर्षों में यही लोग मारी की सारी सुविधाएं लिये जा रहे हैं। ग्रव इन 10 करोड लोगों के लिए क्या ग्राप 50 करोड लोगों को बलिदान करना चाहते हैं ? मैं ग्राप में कहना चाहता हं कि श्रमजीवी, श्रमजीवी कहने वाले लोगों को मोचना पडेगा कि किसान भी श्रमजीवी है या नहीं ? वे कहते हैं कि किसान के माल का दाम ग्रगर बडेगा, तो खेत मजदूर मर जाएगा । 10 रुपये रोज खेत मजदूर की मजदूरी ग्रगर श्राप तय करते हैं, तो कौन उस को देगा ? उस को न तो मोरारजी भाई देंगे, न ग्राप देंगे, न इधर के बैठने वाले देंगे ग्रांर न उधर के बैठने वाले देगें ग्रीर न शहर के बाबू देंगे । खेत मजदूर को काम किसान ही देगा और किसान तब देगा जब उस की जेव में पैसा होगा । कहा जाता है कि- महंगाई से जनता परेशान है। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि जब गेह ग्रौर चावल बहुत सस्ता था तो कितने व्यक्तियों के यहां दोनों वक्त उपवास होता था। ग्रब ग्रगर महंगाई है तो कितने व्यक्तियों के यहां दोनों वक्त उपवास होता है । एक वक्त उपवास तो शायद होता हो । म्राज जब इतनी महंगाई है तो किसी व्यक्ति के घर चुल्हा नहीं जलना चाहिए ।

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लेकिन नहीं । उपवास होता है काम नहीं मिलने से । ग्रगर काम मिलेगा तो दाम मिलेगा ग्रौर दाम मिलेगा तो माल मिलेगा। ग्रगर काम नहीं मिलेगा, तो उपवास होगा । खेत मजदूर को काम किसान देता है। किसान काम तब देगा जब उस की जेब में पैसा होगा । 🏅 इमलिए किमान को दीजिए ताकि वह मजदूर को काम दे।

कहते है कि महंगाई ग्रा रही है इसलिए कर्मचारी को महंगाई भत्ता दो । मैं कहदा हूं कि किमान को सबसीडी दीजिए, तन्ख्वाहें, क्यों बढ़ाते हैं । कहा जाता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी की ग्रौर कारखाने के मजदूर की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाई जाए, चाहे कारखाना घाटे पर चलता रहे। हम से भी हमारी उपज घाटे पर मांगी जाती है । श्रीमन, म्राप हिसाब लगा कर देखिए कि जब 52 रुपये क्विण्टल यूरिया है तो गेह का दाम क्या होना चाहिए । इसका दाम दो सौ रुपये क्विण्टल से कम नहीं होना चाहिए । तन्स्वाह पाने वालों को ग्राप महंगाई भत्ता दें, बोनस दें लेकिन जो किसान ग्रापको उपज पैदा कर खिलाता है, उसको चाहते हैं कि उसकी जेब में पैसा नहीं जाना चाहिए । वह इसी से पढ़ाई-लिखाई, दवा -दारू मभी खर्च चलाता है। ये नौकरी-पेणा लोग किमान को कुछ नहीं देना चाहते । में ग्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति को ज्यादा दिनों तक वर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

म्रत्याचार की बात की जाती है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इसकी यह माला कौन जप रहा है । मैं ग्रापको बताना चाहता हं कि कांग्रेस के राज में जिस प्रकार का ग्रत्याचार हरिजनों पर हग्रा, वैसा ग्रत्याचार जनता पार्टी के राज में नहीं हम्रा है । इसी मदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री अर्जुनसिंह जी भदौरिया जब हरिजनों पर ग्रत्याचार के

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खिलाफ प्रदर्शन करने गये थे तो कांग्रेसी सरकार ने उन पर गोलियां चलाई थीं। ग्रत्याचार हुग्रा था वह मैं ग्रापको क्या बताना चाहता हूं। मां ग्रौर बेटे को नंगा कर के एक ही कमरे में रख दिया गया था, संभोग कराने की कोशिश की गई थी। इसके खिलाफ जब भदौरिया जी ने प्रदर्णन किया तो उन पर गोली चलाई गई। श्रीमन, गोरखपूर जिले के धानीपुर तहसील में पूरे गांव को लूट लिया गया था । एक-एक हरिजन ग्रौरत पर नौ-नौ सिपाहियों ने बलातकार किया । जब मुझे एक महीने पता चला तो मैंने इसकी जाच के बाद की ।

श्रीमत् मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के स्राठ-नौ दंगों की जांच की । गाजोपुर, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ, मऊ ग्रादि स्रादि दंगों की जांच की । दंगा कराने वाले कौन थे ? स्रगर कोई हिन्दू था या स्रगर कोई मुसलमान था तो वह कांग्रेसी था । जनसंघ, स्रार०एस०एस० का कोई कार्यकर्त्ता, या मुस्लिमलोग का कोई सिपहमालार नहीं था । इस देश में श्रगर कोई सब से बड़ो सामम्प्रदायिक पार्टी है तो कांग्रेस है । में कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेसियों जरा स्रपनी कथनी स्रौर करनी को देखिये स्रौर इस तरह की बात मत कीजिए ।

16 hrs.

हमारे मित बोलते समय कहते हैं कि सारे पाप जनता पार्टी के राज में ही हो रहे हैं। ग्ररे यह क्यों भूल जाते हो कि परम्परागत ग्रौर उत्तराधिकार में जो हमें पाप मिले हैं, हम उनका ही फल भोग रहे हैं। श्रीमन् मैं तो झगड़ों को प्रगति की निशानी मानता हूं। जो लोग परम्परा से दबते श्राये हैं, ग्राज वे नये वातावरण में उठता चाहते हैं। इस उठने की ग्रौर दबाने की प्रक्रिया में ही यह झगड़ा हो रहा है। ग्राज हरिजन कान्ति करने को तैयार हैं। ग्राप उसका नाम ले कर नोट

भुजा रहे हैं, मुसलमान का नाम ले कर नोट भुना रहे हैं । प्रब इससे ग्रापका काम चलने वाला नहीं है। श्रीमन् मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अनुसूचित जाति, ग्रनसूतित जनजाति **ग्रौर ग्र**ल्पसंख्यक ग्रायोगों का गठन किया । मैं राष्ट्रपति जी से भ्राशा करता हूं कि वह पिछड़े वर्ग ग्रायोग की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको लागू करेंग । समाज का संब से कमजोर वर्ग जिस को कहा जाता है ग्रौर जिन को ग्राप सुविधायें देना चाहते हैं उनको ताने वाले ही ग्राज गद्दी पर बैठ हए हैं, हर एक पोस्ट पर बैठ हुए हैं। कानून का अपना कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। कानून का ग्रर्थं जो उसको लागू करते हैं उन के मन के मुताबिक होता है । जो कानून ग्रब तक हमारे मित्रों को रक्षा किया करता था वही ग्राज हमारी रक्षा करता है । हम ग्रपने मन के मुताबिक उसका ग्रर्थ लगाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं । थानेदार को ग्राप हजार हिदायतें दें ग्रगर ब्राह्मण ग्रीर हरिजन का झगडा है ग्रौर थानेदार ग्रगर उच्व जाति का है तो उसके मन में थोड़ा सा उच्व जाति के लिए माफ्ट कार्नर रह ही जाता है ग्रगर जनेक्वर मिश्र जैसा वह ब्राह्मण न हो तब । ऐसे लोग, एमे वाह्मण जो हरिजनों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिता कर उनके हकों के लिए लडते रहे हैं ग्रीर लड ते हैं वे भले ही ऐसा न करें लेकिन ग्राम तौर पर ग्रादमी पक्षपात कर ही जाता है । इस वासते जब तक म्राप इन जातियों के लोगों को गद्दी पर बिठा कर कानून लागू करवाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक इन त साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा । ग्रगर कोई कानूनी ग्रडचन इस के रास्ते में है तो उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। मुझे वनाया गया है कि किसी कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि पचास प्रतिशत से ग्रधिक सीटें रिजर्व इनके लिए नहीं की जा सकती है। मेरा ग्राप से ग्रन्रोध है कि जनसंख्या के ग्राधार पर बड़े लोगों के लिए ही ग्राप सीटें

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

रिजर्व कर दें भौर बाकी सारी पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए छोड़ दें भौर इन में प्रापस में फी स्टाइल कुफ़्ती होने दें, उनको लड़ने के लिए छोड़ दें। जिस के लिए हो सकता है उसके लिए रिजर्व कर दें, चाहे जितनी हों। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि ग्राप इस मामले को मधिक न टालें। ग्रार्थिक ग्राधार पर भी माप रिजर्व कर दें लेकिन इसको टालें नहीं। पांच सौ से ग्रधिक जो तनख्वाह पाता है, इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग से ग्रधिक जिस के पास बमीन है, जो इ नकम टैक्स देता है इन सब के लिए ग्राप रिजर्व कर दें, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति ग्रौर धर्म के क्यों न हों, बाकी जो गरीब हैं उनको ग्राप छोड़ दें, त्राह्मण हो, भंगी हो, वे सब ग्रापस में निपट लेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहना हूं कि बेकारी तब तक खत्म नहीं होगी जब तक एक म्रादमी मौर एक पेशा की नीति नहीं म्रपनाई जाएगी। एक ही ग्रादमी खेती नौकरी मौर व्यापार तीनों ले कर बैठा हुम्रा है। ऐसी म्रवस्था में दूसरों को नौकरियां कैसे मिलेंगी, कैसे उनको काम मिलेगा। मुझे खेद है हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक म्रादमी मौर एक काम की योजना को म्राज तक भी म्रपने म्रभिभाषण में व्यक्त नहीं की है मौर नहीं कहा है कि इसको सरकार लागू करेगी। पता नहीं क्या करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि पूर्ण रोजगार की गारंटी इसी से हो सकती है।

विदेश व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में मैं ग्रब कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं कि हमारी सरकार किस धादु की बनी हुई है कि वह व्याज भी खाएगी, पनही भी खाएगी ग्रीर रुपया भी देगी। हमने कहा था कि गुड़ का निर्यात किया जाए लेकिन हमारी बात को नहीं माना गया। गुड़ गोबर करने निर्यात करना गुरु किया गया। हमने कहा कि चीनी की ड्यूल प्राइसिग पालिसी को खत्म किया

जाए, क्यों घाटा उठा कर ग्राप लोगों को गुगर खिलाते हैं लेकिन हमारी बात को नहीं माना गया । भव उसी बात पर भाये हैं। ग्रब ग्रापने कहा है कि घाटे पर चीनी नहीं देंगे । इयुल कटोल को भापने माना है कि हटायेंगे । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि काम **ग्राप सब करगे लेकिन सब चौपट करके** करेंगे । मैं ग्रापको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि गेहं की भी वही दूर्दशा होने वाली है जो गन्ने की हई है। गेह का म्राप कृपा करके निर्यात करें। चीनी का करें। किसान की. कैश काप के साथ ग्राप खिडवाड न करें। प्याज का करें। भाल का करें। लेकिन उनको श्राप सड़ा देना चाहते हैं । उनका श्राप निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था करें। निर्यात न रोकिये। ग्रौर निर्यात ग्राप करेंगे. लेकिन तब जब बाजार डाउन हो जायगा, कोई म्राल भ्रौर प्याज खरीदने वाला नहीं मिलेगा । इसलिये गन्ना, गेहूं, चीनी, प्याज ग्रौर गुड़ का सबक सीखिये, नहीं तो देश की भ्रयं व्यवस्था चौपट हो जायगी । क्योंकि किसान उत्पादन में लगा हुन्ना है। लेकिन भ्रगर उसको लाभ नहीं मिलेगा तो वह निराश हो जायगा ।

राष्ट्रीय वेतन मान की मांग बहत होती है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ग्रौर वित्त मंत्री को राष्ट्रीय वेतन मान ग्रभी मान लेना चाहिये । न्युनतम ग्रौर ग्रधिकतम तय कर दीजिये ग्रौर जौब ग्रौरियेन्टेंड नहीं कवालिफ़िकेशन ग्रौरियेन्टेड पे स्केल बना दीजिये । यह नहीं चलने वाला है कि स्कल का ग्रध्यापक तो 30० रु० पाये ग्रौर बैंक का चपरासी 800 रु० पाये । बैंक ग्रौर एल०ग्राई०सी में बोनस दे कर म्रापने ग्रौर विषमता बढा दी है । गांवों में महाजन सवाई पर रुपया किसानों को उधार देता था. लेकिन म्राप 100 की जयह 128 रु० किसान से लेते हैं--14 प्रतिशत सूद, 10 प्रतिशत पैनाल्टी मौर 4 रु० वसुली का खर्चा। चले तो ग्राप बैंक से किसान को रुपया उधार देने. लेकिन पैसा

लेने लगे महाजन से भी ज्यादा । तो किसान क्यों भ्रापके बैंकों से पैसा लेगा । सारा काम चौपट हो गया । इसलिये राष्ट्रीय वेतन मान नीति बनाइये । न्यूनतम भ्रौर श्रधिकतम तय कीजिये, जौब भ्रौरियेन्टेड की जगह पर क्वालिफ़िकेशन भ्रोरियेन्टेड में स्केल बनाइये ताकि झगड़ा खत्म हो, भ्रौर इसमें भ्रापको नुकासन नहीं होगा, कुछ पैसे बचेंगे ही ।

म्रन्त में मैं भारत, पाकिस्तान म्रौर बंगलादेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हं। में लार का रहने वाला हं, हमारे यहां के लारी लोग भारत, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश ग्रीर नेपाल में रहते हैं । मेरे एक मिन्न हैं जिसके मां बाप खाने बिना मर रहे हैं, लड़का पाकिस्तान में करोड़पति है लेकिन वह म्रपने मां बाप के लिये पैसा नहीं भेज सकता है । उसके बच्चों ने बाबा, दादी को नहीं देखा । एक ग्रधिकारी है जिसके सब रिश्तेदार पाकिस्तान में हैं, वह भी रोते हैं । इस तरह के हजारों रिक्ते हमारे यहां हैं कि एक भाई यहां ग्रीर एक भाई वहां । मां भारत में तो बाप पाकिस्तान में, बहन यहां तो भाई वहां। हम तो भोग नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन जिनको इसका ग्रन्भव है, जब वह बात करते होंगे तो रोते होंगे । इसलिये जिस तरह नेपाल में म्राने के लिये पासपोर्ट की जरूरत नहीं है वैसी ही व्यवस्था हो कि पाकिस्तान ग्रौर बंगलादेश में ग्राने जाने के लिये पासपोर्ट की जरूरत न पड़ें। श्री जहरल हसन लारी, जो संविधान सभा में विरोध पक्ष के नेता थे मौर यू०पी० म्रसेम्बली में भी विरोध पक्ष के नेता थे, वह जब भारत म्राये थे 18 वर्ष के बाद तो उन्होंने रो कर के कहा, जब मैंने कहा कि भारत, पाकिस्तान भौर बांगलादेश का महाबंध बने, तो उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर की समस्या है । मैंने जब कहा कि महासंघ में कश्मीर की कोई समस्या नहीं होगी तो उन्होंने मांसू भर कर कहा कि माप नहीं जानते हो पाकिस्तान में पढाया जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग भुखों मर रहे हैं ग्रौर

दूसरी तरफ़ फौजी तैयारियां हो रही हैं। इतना उल्टा पढ़ाया जाता है कि वहां के लोग तुम्हारा विश्वास करने के लिये तैयार ही नहीं हैं। माननीय वाजपेयी जी कुछ मनुभव ले कर ग्राये होंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कि ग्रगर ग्राना जाना खुल जायगा तो हिन्दुस्तान ग्रौर पाकिस्तान का हृदय मिलते देर नहीं लगेगी, क्योंकि एक ही जिगर के टुकड़े/दोनों तरफ़ हैं, कृत्विम दिवार गिरेगी। इसलिये पासपोर्ट की व्यवस्था समाप्त करें, ग्रौर ग्रगर सदबुद्धि ग्रा जाय तो डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया का सपना साकार करें कि भारत, पाकिस्तान ग्रौर बांगलादेश का एक महासंघ हो ।

ग्रन्त में चुनाव पढति के बारे में मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि वोटर कार्ड बंटवाने की व्यवस्था सरकार कर दे ग्रौर एक ही मंच पर सभी उम्मीदवारों के भाषणों के लिये ग्रलग-ग्रलग झेंत में मंच बनवा दे, इसके लिये उनसे खर्च लिया जा सकता है, इसके ग्रलावा बाकी जितने काम है, उन्हें उम्मीदवार खुद करें तो इससे बहुत ज्यादा बोझ ग्रौर परेशानी कम हो जायेगी ग्रौर भ्रष्टाचार का पैसा भी काफी हद तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

इन्हीं चन्द झब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि म्राप हमारी भावनाएं हमारी सरकार तक पहुंचा दें ।

श्वी छबि राम झगँल (मुरैना) : मध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 फरवरी, 1978 को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद् के दोनों सदनों के बीच जो ग्रभिभाषण दिया था, उस पर श्री गौरी शंकर राय ने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेस किया था स्रौर डा॰ सुझीला नायर ने जिसका स्रनुमोदन किया था, उसके समर्थन में मैं मपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिये खड़ा हुझा हूं। विरोध पक्ष की स्रोर से जो कटौती प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूं।

[श्री छबि राम ग्रगंल]

विरोध पक्ष की झोर से जोर-शोर से लोग बोलते हैं, उन्हें यह बोलने का झधिकार नहीं है । वह पिछले 30 साल में किये हुए झपने कार्यों को झाइने में पहले देखें, सारे का सारा उन्हें मालूम हो जायेगा कि उन्होंने क्या किया था, क्या गलतियां की थीं ? जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन गलतियों को नहीं दोहरायेगी, वह गलतियां नहीं करेगी, ऐसी गुझे झाशा है ।

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🕂 महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने ग्रपने ग्रभि-भाषण में कहा है----ग्राम चुनावों के बाद इन महीनों में संसद ग्रौर सरकार ने संविधान में दी गई स्वतंवतान्नों मौर संरक्षणों को जनता को फिर से पूरे तौर पर हासिल कराने के लिये तेजी से काम किया है । न्यायालयों को उनकी शक्तियां दोबारा हासिल हो गई हैं; समाचार-पत्न स्वतंत्र हैं । नागरिकों को उनकी स्वतंत्रता पर मनमानी रोक-टोक लगने का ग्रब कोई डर नहीं है । विधायिका, कार्यपालिका झौर न्यायापालिका के म्रापसी सम्बन्धों में स्रौर इनके साथ नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में फिर से संतुलन बनाने के वायदे को कदम-व-कदम पूरा किया जा रहा है। – यह सारी की सारी बातें जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने की हैं ग्रौर यही नहीं 19 महीने में हमारे कांग्रेसी मिलों ने जो पाप किये थे, संविधान को जो खंडित कर दिया था, उसे भी पून: प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये जनता सरकार प्रयास कर रही है ।

42वें संणोधन से जो संविधान को खंडित कर दिया गया था, उसकी भी पुनः प्रतिष्ठापना की जानी है। लेकिन एक माल हो जाने के बाद भी उसमें प्रभी संणोधन नहीं हुग्रा है। मैं सरकार से चाहता हूं कि वह इसी सत्र गें इसे लाये जिससे बार-बार इस बारे में विरोध-पक्ष की ग्रोर से जो उच्चारण हो रहा है वह समाप्त हो जाये। सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई केन्द्र भौर राज्यों की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के म्रधीन जो कर्मचारी हैं, म्राई०ए०एस० भौर म्राई०पी०एस० म्राफिसर्स बहुत कुछ म्रडगेबाजी करते हैं । जो योजनाएं बनती हैं, उन सारी योजनामों के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य इन म्राफिसर्स के हायों में होता है । मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इन म्राई०ए०एस० म्रौर म्राई०पी०एस० की सेवाएं जो केन्द्र से संबंधित हैं, उनको केन्द्र वापिस ले ले । यह राज्य सरकारों को काम नहीं करने देते हैं । इनको जो वेतन-मान मौर तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं उसका चतुर्थ श्रेणी के

म्रापको मालम होगा कि म्राई०ए०एस० का लडका म्राई०ए०एम० बनता है मौर ग्राई०पी०एम० का लडका ग्राई०पी०एम०/ सारे का सारा भ्रप्टाचार ये म्राई०ए०एस०। ग्रीर ग्राई पी ०एम० के लोग किये हुए हैं, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। मैं सरकार से चाहंगा कि इसको वह बारीकी से देखे ग्रौर ग्रनमुचित जातियों ग्रौर जन-जातियों का सबसे ग्रधिक ग्रनहित इस ग्राई०ए०एस० ग्रौर ग्राई०पी०एस० लाबी ने किया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों से ग्राई०ए०एस० ग्रौर ग्राई०गी०एस० की सेवायें वापस ले ले । म्राज स्थिति यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में डायरेक्टर म्राफ़ एजुकेशन ग्राई०ए०एस० हैं, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में डायरेक्टर श्राफ़ इंडस्टीज़ माई०ए०एस० । सब पदों पर म्राई०ए०एस० के लोग बिठा दिये गये है । में चाहता हं कि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में किसी शिक्षा-शास्त्री को नियुक्त किया जाये, इंडस्ट्रीज का काम देखने के लिए किसी स्पेगलिस्ट की नियुक्त किया जाये । सभी विभागों में उन विषयों के माहिर लोगों को ही नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन म्राज सब जगह भाई० ए०एस० लाबी काम कर रही है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार णिक्षा के बारे में दोहरी नीति को समाप्त करे । पब्लिक स्कूलों ग्रीर सैंट्रल स्कूलों में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है । वहां खर्चा इतना ज्यादा है कि ये लोग वहां नहीं जा सकते हैं । मुझे ग्राशा है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार जनाकांक्षाग्रों के अनुरूप देश में एक समान शिक्षा व्यवस्था लागू करेगी ।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स थ्रौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के ग्रारक्षण के बारे में उछर से बहुत जोर-शोर से बानें कही गई हैं। मैं उन मित्रों से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि संविधान में इन वर्गों को जो श्राश्वासन दिय गये हैं, पिछले तीस वर्षों में उन्होंने उन ग्राश्वासनों को कहा तक पूरा किया है—उन्हें पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस प्रधार की गलतियां न करे।

मनसूचित जातियों स्रौर कमजोर वर्गों के लिए ग्रारक्षण की त्यवस्था 1980 में समाग्त होने जा रही है। या तो इन वर्गों के म्रारक्षण को कैरी फ़ार्वई कर के 1980 तक पुरा कर दिवा जाये, आरेर तब रिजवेंशन को भले ही समाप्त कर दिया जाये; लेकिन ग्रगर तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता है, तो फिर इस ग्रवधि को ग्रीर दम साल के लिए बढा दिया जाये । इस का कारण यह है कि ये वर्ग ग्रभी भी बहत पिछड़े हुए हैं। यद्यपि उन की राजनैतिक ग्रसमानता तो काफ़ी हट तक दूर हो गई है, लेकिन उन की म्राथिक विषमता ग्रभी भी मौजूद है, जिस को मिटाना मावण्यक है। धर्म ग्रौर जाति के माधार पर जो मेदभाव किये जाते हैं, उन्हें भी समाप्त करना होगा ।

मेनटेनेंस ग्राफ़ इनटर्नल सिक्युरिटी एक्ट, जो वास्तव में मेनटेनेंस ग्राफ इन्दिरा सिक्युरिटी एक्ट था, ग्रभी समाप्त नहीं हुग्रा है । उमे समाप्त करना चाहिए । मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा राज्य है । पिछड़े राज्यों को जो सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए, वह उसे नहीं दी जा रही हैं । योजना ग्रायोग ने मध्य प्रदेश को गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला के अनुसार पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं दी है । मैं समझता हूं कि गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला को मन्जूर कर लेना चाहिए था । उस फ़ार्मूला के ग्राधार पर सारे देश को 4300 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जानी थी, जिस में से मध्य प्रदेश का भाग 430 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन वह सहायता नहीं दी गई ।

इस सहायता का ग्राधार यह था कि मुखा-उन्मख क्षेत्र, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, पहाडी क्षेत्र ग्रौर बडे शहरी क्षेत्रों से मंबंधित समस्याग्रों को विजेष समस्या माना गया था। ये सारी बातें मध्य प्रदेश पर लागु होती हैं, ग्रौर इर्सालए यह सहायता मध्य प्रदे**श** को दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं <mark>दी गई ।</mark> मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ग्रौर योजना ग्रायोग के उपाध्यक्ष के वीच इस विषय पर पत्न-त्यवहार हुम्रा था कि मध्य प्रदेश को **गाडगिल फ़ार्मूला** के अनुसार सहायता दी जाये । राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने, जिस के अल्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री है ग्रीर सभी मुख्य मंत्री जिस के मदस्य हैं, सितम्बर, 1976 में यह निर्णय लिया था कि पांचवीं योजना-काल में केन्द्रीय सहायता गाडगिल फ़ार्मुला के म्रावार पर दी जायेगी ।

ग्रापको मालूम होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजन-म्रादिवासियों की संख्या बहत ग्रधिक है । उन के विकास के लिए योजना ग्रायोग की सिफ़ारिशों के ग्रनुसार ग्रतिरि-क्त धन की ग्रावश्यकता थी, लेकिन वह सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजन-ग्रादिवासियों के विकास के लिए कई परियोजनायें लागु की जा रही हैं। उन में कटौती की है, जो कि नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। ' गई जब सरकार हरिजन-ग्रादिवासियों ग्रौर पिछडे वर्गी को बढावा देने की बात

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[श्री छवि राम ग्रगंल] करती है, तो यह सहायता भी देनी चाहिए ।

म्राप को मालूम है कि राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश ग्रौर बिहार जैसे **पिछड़े** राज्यों के बीच कई म्रन्तराज्यीय विद्युत् लाइनें ग्रौर ग्रन्तर्राज्यीय मार्ग है। मैं मुरैना क्षेत्न से चुन कर ग्राता हूं। चम्बल बैली में रहने वाले डाकुग्रों ने हजारों सालों से उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं होने दिया है। (1) चम्बल पाली घाट श्योपर. (2) चम्बल घाट मेंड़राल करोली सवल-गढ़ रोड़ पर ग्रन्तर्राज्यीय पुल मंजूर हैं **सेकिन उन**के टेंडर की प्रत्रिया चल रही है । कभी टेंडर मांगा जा रहा है कभी **कुछ हो र**हा है लेकिन उन पर कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हो रहा है । दोनों पूल मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान की सीमा पर हैं। अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल बनने मे अवरुद्ध मार्ग खुलेगा । राजघाट का पुल भी इसी वर्ष बनने की बात थी। वह भी मार्ग **मवरुद्ध है ।** रेल मंत्री जी ने ग्रपना बजट पेश किया । उस पर भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि हम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन से जाएंगे। सवाई माधोपुर से इटावा तक एक रेलवे लाइन निकालने का प्रस्ताव था। मध्य प्रदेश जो एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है उस में मे हो कर वह रेलवे लाइन गुजर रही थी । लेकिन उसका कोई प्रावि-रेल मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया । इस অন तरह से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के ग्राधार पर योजना बनाने की बात पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज सम्पदा की कोई कमी नहीं है । उस ग्राधार पर बेलाडीला में ग्रयस्क का एक कारखाना लगाया जाना भावश्यक था लेकिन वह नहीं लगाया गया । मध्य प्रदेश म्रीर मद्दाराष्ट्र वे क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध ग्रयस्क के लिए एक कारखाना प्रस्तावित है । वह तुरन्त लगाया जाये मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की वजह से म्राज जो नगर-पालिकाम्रों की म्राय कम हो गई हैं उस के लिए उन्हें ग्रधिक सहायता देने की म्रावश्यकता है । म्रगर वेन्द्र उस में ग्रीर म्रधिक सहायता उन्हें दे तो मध्य प्रदेश की म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज की जो हालत खराब हो गई हैं उसका सुधार हो सकता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत कुछ उछाला गया ग्रीर कहा गया । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो काम किया है वह बाकी राज्य सरकारों सें नहीं किया । मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार पहली सरकार है जिस ने 18 साल की ग्रायु वालो को मताधिकार को मान लिया । पंचायतों के जो चनाव होंगे उन में 18 साल के त्यक्तियों को वोट देने का प्रधिकार वहां दिया गया है । हरिजन भौर ग्रादि-वासियों वे हित में कई काम मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने किए हैं। सरपंच ग्रगर सवर्ण होगा तो उप-सरपंच हरिजन होगा यह फैसला मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने किया है । हमारे मित्र जो कहते हैं कि वहां मिनि मिसा लागू किया है तो क्राप को मालूम हैं कि सारे देश में हिंसा ग्रीर ग्रराजकता का वाताबरण फैलाने का काम कुछ शक्तियां कर रही हैं । भ्रभी बनारस की घटना ग्राप को मालूम ही है । ग्रौर भी ऐसी कई घटनाएं हैं । हमारे मुरैना जिले में कांग्रेस के राज्य में भड़ौली ग्राम को जला दिया गया । इस प्रकार की कई घटनाएं कांग्रेस ये राज्य में हुई थीं । उन में कमी हुई हैं यह सच हैं लेकिन एक भी घटना ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

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भूमि वितरण का काम पिछली सरकार तीस सालों में नहीं कर सकी । हमारी सरकार भी पिछली सरकार का अनुसरण कर रही है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो तीस सालों में वे नहीं कर पाए हमारी सरकार उस काम को एक साल के अन्दर कर सकती थी लेकिन इस को किया नहीं। इसलिए इस को द्रुत गति से करना चाहिए ।

प्राकृतिक ग्रापदाश्रों के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । बाढ़ सूखा भूमि कटाव ग्रादि के लिए हमारे प्रदेश को 30,40 करोड़ रुपए की ग्रावश्यकता है । यह सहायता दी नहीं गई है । ग्रधिकांश भाग हमारे प्रदेश का बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहा है ग्रौर कुछ सूखे से पीड़ित रहा है । इस सारो की सारी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहायता करने की ग्रावश्यकता है । कोयला भी वहां पड़ा हुग्रा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रधिक वित्तीय सहायता वहां के लिए दे ।

तीस सालों में हमारे मित्र जो सामने बैठे हैं उन्होंने निरक्षरता के विषय में कोई विशेष भभियान नहीं चलाया। मैं चाहता हूं कि जनता सरकार निरक्षरता मिटाने के लिए भभियान चलाए और 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए म्रनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू करे। यह मेरा सरकार का सुझाव है।

जहां ग्रादिवासी विकास खंड हैं वहां पर तो ग्रादिवासी परियोजनाएं लागू है लेकिन जहां हरिजन बाहुल्प क्षेत्र हैं वहां कोई योजन. नहीं है। इन क्षेत्रों में हरिंजन बाहुल्य विकास खंड बनाए जाएं भौर उनके विकास की परियोजनाएं लागू की जाएं। जो सुविधाएं भादिवासियों को दी जाती है वह हरिजनों को भी दी जाएं। तीस सालों से वह हुभा नहीं है। खेतिहर मजदूर भौर श्रमिकों के बारे में भी मैं श्राप के सामने कुछ विचार रहना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां जो खेतिहर मजदूर है, उन को तीन-चार रुपए रोज मजदूरी मिलती है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, यह भ्रधिक मिलनी चाहिए। इस के बारे में भ्रभी तक सरकार द्वारा विचार नहीं किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उन की दैनिक मजदूरी को बढाया जाए।

ग्राप को मालूम है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति है कि हम छोटे उद्योग का, कृषिजन्य उद्योगों का विकास करेंगे । मैं श्राप का ध्यान श्रपने यहां के लेकिन स्केल यूनिट्स की तरफ़ दिलाना स्माल हमारे यहां माज चाहता हं । 65 पंजीकृत युनिट्स बन्द पड़े हैं। म्राप को यह मालम है कि सरकार की तरफ़ से ग्रनेकों इंस्पैक्टर्स करते **ð**. तरह के काम सेल्ज टैक्स इंस्पैक्टर, इण्डस्ट्रीज इंस्पैक्टर, एक्साइज इंस्पैक्टर, पूलिस इंस्पैक्टर----ये लोग इन युनिटों को काम नहीं करने देते हैं। बहुत से झिक्षित बेरोजगार ग्रपना धन्धा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग तरह-तरह की रुकावटें डालते हैं, रोजगार नहीं कर जिस से वे लोग पाते हैं।

ग्राज देश में बहुत से भारी उद्योगों की इकाइयां घाटे में चल रही हैं। कई मिनी स्टील प्लांट्स हैं— जिन को एक जगह से उठाकर दूसरी जगह ले जा कर लगा देते हैं ग्रीर इस काम के लिये सरकारी एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से, [श्री छवि राम ग्रगंल]

ंवित्त निगम के माध्यम से पैसा ले लेते हैं । जो उद्योगपति इस प्रकार पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, उन के ऊपर रोक लगाईं जानी चाहिये। भारी उद्योगों के बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये । ग्रौर जहां पर भी भारी उद्योग लगें, वहां उनका प्रभाव स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज पर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये । कहीं पर यदि कपड़े की मिल लगाई जाये, तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि छोटे-छोटे पावर लूम्ज सुरक्षित रहें। स्रगर बड़े उद्योग में बनाई का काम किया जाये, तो जो छोटे-छोटे काम हैं, जैसे तान का काम है, यह छोटे उद्योगों को दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन पिछले सालों में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ।

एक विशेष बात की ओर में सरकार का ध्यान ग्राकर्षित करना चाहता हूं – उत्पा-दन पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है तो इसका प्रभाव ग्रधिक पड़ता है। इसलिए ग्राप उत्पादन पर टैक्स लगायें। बहुत सी मिलें बीमार हो जाया करती हैं ग्रांर उद्योगपति उन मिलों को बन्द कर देते हैं। इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये नाकि मिलें बीमार घोषित न की जा सकें।

मेराक्षेत्र चम्बल कमाण्ड एरिया का क्षेत्र है, जो बहुत समय तक डाकू पीड़ित क्षेत्र रहा है । वहां पर लाखों एकड़ भूमि को रिक्लेभ कर दिया जाये, तो वह भूमि क्वषि योग्य हो सकती है । ग्राप को मालूम होाग. ––हमारे यहां इस काम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जाफ्री पैसा दिया गया, लेकिन उस **पैसे को रिक्ले** मेशन की स्कीम पर खर्च नहीं किया गया । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार चम्बल के बीहड़ों का समतलीकरण करे । इसी भूमि में डाकू पैदा होते थे, वहीं छिपते थे, लेकिन ग्रादरणीय जयप्रका**श** नारायण ज। के ग्र।वाहन पर यह समस्या खत्म हो गई थी, सभी डाकुग्रों ने समर्पण करे दिया था लेकिन ग्रब यह समस्या पूनः पैदा होने लगी, है । चम्बल के बीहडों को रिक्लेमेशन करा कर युद्ध-स्तर पर यह भूमि हरिजनों झौर स्वयं इस काम को ग्रापने हाथ में ले कर कराये ।

ग्राप को मालूम होगा -- हमारे प्रदेश से कई अन्तर्राज्यीय मार्ग बनाने के प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आये हैं। चम्बल के ऊपर पुल बनाने का प्रश्न है, जिस पर अभी तक विचार नहीं हुआ है, यद्यपि पांचवीं पंचवर्धेय योजना में उस को प्रस्तावित किया गया था । मैं चाहता हूं कि अन्तर्राज्यीय मार्गों का तुरन्त निर्माण कराया जाये ।

हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा झौर डाकू पीड़ित क्षेत्र रहा है । इसके विकास के लिये योजनायें बननी चाहियें । हमारे यहां चम्वल का पानी जहां एक ग्रभिशाप था, वहां वरदान भी सिद्ध हुग्रा है । चम्बल सिंचाई प्रणाली से 5 लाख, 60 हजार एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है लेकिन गत 5–6 वर्षों से करीब-करीब दो लाख एकड़ भूमि में जल-निकास की समस्य। गम्भीर रूप धारण कर गई है ।

जमीन खराब 🖌 हो गई है । ক্তুি विशेषज्ञों के प्रतिनिधि ने चम्बल कभान्ड स्कीम को सिक स्कम बताया है--Chaimbal project is a sick project.

चम्बल नहर प्रणाली से रिसान का पानी ग्रास-पास केक्षेत्र में बुरी तरह भरा रहता है जिस के कारण सवलगढ, पहाडगढ, जीरा, मेहगांव ग्रादि क्षेत्रों में हजारों एकड़ भूमि काश्त से वन्चित हो चुकी है ।

नहर प्रणाली में चम्बल জ'ল निस्सारण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया तो कई स्थानों पर जो खेती की जा रही है वह खराब हो जाएगी। मैं चाहसा हं इस के लिए भी योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए ग्रीर सिंचाई विभाग को कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने चाहिए स्रौर सिंचाई की जो म्रव्यवस्था है, उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिए 1

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now for half an hour to re-assemble at 5 p.m. for the presentation of the budget

16.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79

MR SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister.

MINISTER OF THE FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1978-79.

2. The Economic Survey has presented a detailed review of the trends in the Indian economy for the current year. I shall, therefore, refer only briefly to them.

3. We inherited a highly explosive inflationary situation when we took office. Prices in 1976-77 went up by over 12 per cent. In a year in which real gross national product increased by less than 2 per cent, money supply went up by 20 per cent. Thus at the beginning of 1977-78, the economy was faced with a massive excess of liquidity which threatened to unleash a fresh bout of inflation. In the early part of the year, our Government, in the process of honouring its commitments made to the people. withdrew the compulsory deposit scheme and also restored the statutory bonus of 8.33 per cent. These measures no doubt further added to the pressure of demand. Against this background, it is most gratifying that the economy has been so managed during the current year as to ensure that prices did not increase. Hon'ble Members will be pleased to note that the wholesale price index is today lower than the level inherited by us from the previous Government.

4. This relative price stability has been achieved by pursuing an active policy of supply management and public distribution and a policy of restriction on money and credit. The issue of cereals and sugar from the public stocks has been liberal. Large quantities of edible oil, cotton and artificial fibres were imported to make up domestic shortfalls. Exports of a number of essential commodities were regulated and export duties were adjusted in order to increase domestic availability. Both administrative and monetary steps were taken to ensure that speculative hoarding did not take place and cornered stocks came on to the market. At the same time an active support programme was pursued with regard to many commodities other than cereals to en-