

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

heights of the economy and to meet progressively, and serve better, the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I introduce* the Bill.

14.41 hrs.

STATEMENT BANKING COMPANIES
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF UNDERTAKINGS)
ORDINANCE 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1970, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2632/70.*]

14.42 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion on the motion of thanks to the President's Address. Mr. Hem Barua to continue.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I have gone through the Address of the hon. President to the joint session of Parliament with the respect and I have also listened to the speech of Mr. Hanumanthaiya with due respect. But I do not understand one thing. When he described this Address or being 'unique', where the uniqueness lies, I do not know. At the same time there was a statement in a newspaper by some hon. Member of this House describing the

President's Address as having a 'refreshing note'. Where is the 'refreshing note' except in the language? And the language is a texture of words in a grammatical pattern.

I would have very much liked the Address give an inkling into the working of the mind of the Government and at the same time the concrete steps taken towards the social transformation of this country that it visualises. But, unfortunately, there is nothing like that. As I went through the Address, I found it very sterile and barren of any concrete steps towards social transformation that the Address visualises.

Then I felt and I feel today also that the office of President as also the offices of State Governors are only honoured offices for the maintenance of which the people, the ordinary tax-payers have to bleed through their nose. That is the trouble. Therefore, I think the offices of President and the State Governors should be abolished because they are only honoured institution for the maintenance of which, as I already said, the people have to bleed through their nose. Therefore these offices should be eliminated in the interests of democracy.

Then, the Address speaks about the Green Revolution that this country has witnessed. There has been a Green Revolution and I congratulate the Government for it. But, at the same time, there is only a passing reference to land reforms and here the Central Government has to implement the land reforms through the State Governments. Sir, unless the land belongs to the poor cultivator, the green revolution cannot be complete. There has been a Green Revolution but, at the same time, there has been a spiralling of prices in this country and what steps has this Government taken to curb or check this spiralling of prices? The Address is silent about it. No steps have been taken. It vitally affects the common man and steps should be formulated to see that the spiralling of prices is kept down. It is not kept down at present. Simply speaking about the Green Revolution and at the same time simply speaking about certain bright features in the industrial front would not help this nation because as the President himself admitted, the aspira-

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

tions of the people have been aroused. If somebody is responsible for arousing the aspirations of the people, it is this Government, Sir I should say.

Now, Sir, today we are talking of socialism. Socialism is not merely a slogan. If socialism is a mere slogan then almost every intelligent Indian is a socialist. But if socialism means an actual programme of work to be implemented, then nobody is a socialist in this country. Everybody takes the name of the common man in order to exploit the miseries of the common man. The common man does not get a fair deal. That is the trouble in this country. Socialism and democracy are the two eyes of the same socio-economic structure to be given for the country. Without socialism democracy is bleak and without democracy socialism is barren. There is no doubt about that. And therefore, you know, there is this disparity in the earnings of the people. These disparities have to be removed. And this disparity can be removed only by a socialist planning. But there has been no indication of any socialist planning in this Address.

Again, Sir, the Monopolies Commission Report itself has stated that there are 75 houses of Monopolies in this country. And these 75 houses of monopolies in this country are sapping the vitality of this nation. What have you done to curb these monopolies? There was that Monopolies Act. (*Interruption*) That Monopolies Act, you know, is a legislation for the future and it is also full of lacunae. At the same time there are these 75 houses of monopolies in this country and no attempt has been made to curb such monopolies in this country. What does the Mahalanobis Committee report say? They said that top one per cent of our population monopolises ten per cent of the national wealth of this country. The top ten per cent monopolises one-third of the country's wealth. That is what is happening. There is a vast disparity in the earnings of these two groups of people.

There are two civilizations in India today, and if anybody is responsible for creating these two civilizations in India—one, the civilization of the rich few and the other the civilization of the poor many—if anybody is responsible for creating these two types of civilizations, then, it is only the congress, the divided congress, that is responsible. What is the use of talking about reactionary

forces? It is you who have encouraged them and promoted them in this country. Now, reactionary forces are a spurt towards progress; there is no doubt about it. But there is no use talking about reactionary forces you have created; you have feathered them and promoted their power, and energy. That is what I feel.

This Address does not lay down any concrete steps towards nationalising general insurance or foreign trade. There is nothing like that in this Address. I would have liked certain concrete steps outlined for the nationalisation of general insurance and foreign trade. About general insurance I would say one thing. The Owners' association is busy trying to frustrate this move to nationalise general insurance. They have all spent Rs. 40 lakhs. in 1967 in cooperation with their overseas counterparts. They have done that. Now this Government talks of a ceiling. Ceiling on what? On income. But where is the ceiling now? Sir, 82 per cent of our rural population, that is 36 crores of this country, spend less than one rupee per day. And, one-third of our rural population spend less than 50 paise a day whereas the lower 11 crores spend less than 40 paise per day whereas the capital of Tatas, Birlas and Mafatlals' is increasing by crores. That is what is happening in this country. Therefore to talk in this manner is meaningless, I would say. To talk of socialism without having a socialist programme is meaningless. I would say. There must be some amount of ethics in politics. Politics is a dirty game, I know, but there must be some element of ethics in this dirty game also. But what is happening? Now there are strictures against certain politicians in Bihar made by the Ayyar Commission and the Mudholkar Commission. Now, I would request the political parties in the country and both the factions of the Congress to see to it that such people are not admitted in their political parties. That would show the honesty and the integrity of the political parties.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): Mr. Joshi is behind you.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I know. Whoever might be there, whichever political party is there, all the political parties have to take steps to see that those people against whom

[Shri Hem Barua]

the Ayyar Commission and the Mudolkar Commission, particularly in Bihar, had passed strictures, very serious charges, must not be allowed to join any political party whatsoever. That would prove that the political parties have some honesty and integrity. I say there must be some amount of ethics in politics also, although politics is a very dirty game.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Why should it be a dirty game ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a dirty game, no doubt.

We welcome the Congress split because it has broken the Congress political monolith in this country that ran this country for 22 years.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : And the dirt is coming up.

SHRI HEM BARUA : At the same time, we thought that the split would bring about a sort of socialist society. But this is a far cry. The Bombay session of the ruling Congress raised high hopes about socialism. But do not forget that Bombay was the defeat of socialism. Immediately after the session, they came here and gave a licence to the Birlas to manufacture fertiliser in Goa. Do not also forget that steel prices were increased and a portion on the profit went to the private sector.

To talk of socialism is a very easy thing in this country, as easy as drinking tapwater by the roadside. At the same time, acting on socialism, carrying out a socialist programme is a very difficult thing. All those who talk of socialism must know that socialism is a way of life.

It has been said that there is an inquiry being conducted into some affairs of the Birla House. But do not forget that an inquiry was also conducted into the affairs of Dalmia-Jain. The Vivian-Bose Commission made certain recommendations in this regard. What has happened to those recommendations ? They have been pigeon-holed.

I have certain doubts about this inquiry also. It might be an eye-wash. If you want to curb the power of the monopolies, you must take vigorous steps.

The Address is silent on the menacing problem of educated unemployment in this country. The unemployed are growing in number. They are getting restive. Do not forget that university convocations are disturbed by young people who want jobs not degrees. You cannot blame them because they are unemployed and their future is bleak. What have Government done in this regard ?

The Fourth Plan has not taken note of this vital question of the unemployment. The plans should be employment-oriented. Government should see that employment is provided for the unemployed who are getting restless.

Then there is no mention in the Address about the atmosphere of violence in West Bengal. It has been reported that arms and ammunition are flowing into that State from China and Pakistan. Arms and ammunition used to flow into Assam, the Mizo Hills and Nagaland also sometime back.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Assam is a master of that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Now Arms and ammunition have started flowing into the hands of Naxalites from China and Pakistan ? The Naxalites are creating an atmosphere of violence in West Bengal. Nobody can deny the atmosphere of violence that prevails in West Bengal. Even that seat of learning, Calcutta University, was not spared.

There is corruption in the country. But the Address is silent on that.

Major banks have been nationalised. It is a very welcome measure. But nationalisation of banks must not open the floodgates of corruption in the country. I know of a particular case where a poor man went to a nationalised bank for a loan of Rs. 1,000. But he had to pay Rs. 200 as bribe to somebody. This is what has happened and is happening.

The man came and told me about it. If nationalisation opens the floodgates of corruption in the country—and there is no mention of corruption in this Address—I say : God help this country. Mr. Nanda, the present Minister of Railways, when he was Home Minister promised to eradicate

corruption from this country in the course of two years. Unfortunately, he was sheared out of his job, out of the Cabinet, by the Sadhus demonstration on 7th November, 1956. He has come back as the Railway Minister. I would beg of him to see that corruption is rooted out at least from the railways, which is a honeycomb of corruption.

Certain Members of Parliament have been asking for and enquiring into the mystery that surrounds the end of Netaji's life. The Home Minister promised to hold an enquiry, but unfortunately no enquiry has been held up till now. I would say that there should be an enquiry into the mystery of Netaji's escape from this country, I do not say death. At the same time, there was a monument in memory of I.N.A. martyrs in Singapore. That was destroyed by the vandalism of the British. The Singapore Government, as far as I know, are ready to erect a monument if this Government makes request to them or helps them financially. I think this Government should help them financially.

There is a passing reference in the Address to foreign affairs. I will not speak on foreign affairs, but I would say this much. China is our sworn enemy and she has built a road from Kashgar in Sinkiang to Pakistan-occupied Gilgit. When the Aksaichin road was built by China, that was kept a closely guarded secret from Parliament even by our late, lamented Prime Minister. I do not want the present Prime Minister to keep it as a closely guarded secret because this is going to be a very dangerous road, this military road built by China from Kashgar to Gilgit. Because there is already the Aksaichin road, there can be a pincer movement of troops. At the same time, that would help Pakistan to reoccupy our part of Jammu and Kashmir very easily.

There is a passing reference in the Address to family planning. I do not think that any man with an army of children, having eleven children, 35 grand children and 7 great grand children with a few more expected arrivals, has any right to speak about family planning. I do not speak in this.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (प्रलीगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय समाजवाद का नारा सारे भारतवर्ष में गुँज रहा है और हमारे

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उस की कई स्थानों पर चर्चा की गई है। इस अभिभाषण में विशेष रूप से कृषकों और मजदूरों के हितों का भी वर्णन किया गया है। पर उन का हित किस प्रकार हो रहा है अभी हम ने राजस्थान की सीमा के जिन गंगा नगर में जा कर अपनी भ्रातृओं से देखा। वहाँ किसानों का एक सत्याग्रह चल रहा है, जिस को चलते हुए साढ़े तीन महीने से अधिक समय का हो गया और उस में अब तक पन्द्रह हजार सत्याग्रह जेलों में जा चुके हैं और सत्याग्रह करने वाले शान्तिप्रिय व्यक्तियों में से 17 गोलियों के निशाने बनाये जा चुके हैं। जब हम ने वहाँ जा कर अपनी भ्रातृओं से वह दृश्य देखा तो पाया कि संगरिया अस्पताल में एक 13 साल का बालक गोली से घायल पड़ा हुआ था, एक दूसरा विद्यार्थी भी पन्द्रह वर्ष का था उस के पैर में भी गोली लगी हुई थी और एक सिख नवयुवक भी था जिस की पीठ में गोली लगी हुई थी। हमें ऐसे दृश्य देखने को मिले। एक स्थान पर एक देवी ने श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को एक पत्र दिया। उस पत्र में यह था कि सत्याग्रह में मेरा पति पकड़ा गया और मुझ से 300 रु० माँगे गये। जब मैंने यह कहा कि मैं देने में असमर्थ हूँ तो मेरे सामने मेरे पति की मुछें उखाड़ी गईं और खींची गईं और उसको इतना पीटा गया कि इस समय वह बैठने उठने में और खाने पीने में भी असमर्थ है। हमने वहाँ जा कर देखा कि अमर शाहीद अगत सिंह की बहन को...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can continue on the next occasion. We take up private Members' Business now.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-seventh Report

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I move :

"That this House do agree with the