

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15 12 hrs

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION
BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-3-71.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.14 hrs.

DEMANDS‡ FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71.

Demand No. 1—Ministry of Defence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

Demand No. 2—Defence Services, Effective Army.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective Army.’”

Demand No. 4—Defence Services, Effective Air Force.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,23,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in courses of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective Air Force.’”

Demand No. 6—Ministry of Education and Youth Services.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved .

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Ministry of Education and Youth Services.’”

Demand No. 7—Education.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Education.’”

Demand No. 16—Union Excise Duties.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Union Excise Duties.”

Demand No. 17—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.’”

Demand No. 19—Audit.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Audit.’”

Demand No. 21—Mint.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Mint.’”

Demand No. 22—Kolar Gold Mines.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Kolar Gold Mines.’”

Demand No. 28—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,94,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.’”

Demand No. 32—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.’”

Demand No. 30—Agriculture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Agriculture.’”

Demand No. 32—Forest.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Forest.’”

Demand No. 33—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion Moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Other revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.’”

Demand No. 34—Ministry of Foreign Trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of ‘Ministry of Foreign Trade.’”

Demand No. 35—Foreign Trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Foreign Trade.’”

Demand No. 37—Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.’”

Demand No. 39—Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Public Works.’”

Demand No. 43—Cabinet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Cabinet.’”

Demand No. 45—Police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Police.’”

Demand No. 48—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Privy Purses and Allowance of Indian Rulers’.”

Demand No. 50—Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Delhi’.”

Demand No. 51—Chandigarh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Chandigarh’.”

Demand No. 52—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’.”

Demand No. 53—Tribal Areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 84,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Tribal Areas’.”

Demand No. 54—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area’.”

Demand No. 55—Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands’.”

Demand 57—Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs’.”

Demand No. 60—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.’

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of ‘Other Revenue in Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs’.”

Demand No. 61—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,000 be granted to the President to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 62—Broadcasting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 78,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 68—Director General Mines Safety.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Director General Mines Safety'."

Demand No. 74—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 76—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 77—Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 79—Mercantile Marine.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

Demand No. 81—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 84—Ministry of Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

Demand No. 85—Supplies and Disposals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

Demand No. 91—Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 1,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 92—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 95—Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

Demand No. 99—Department of Social Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

Demand No. 105—Defence Capital Outlay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

Demand No. 111—Commuted Value of Pensions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grant to State Governments for Development'."

Demand No. 114—Loans and Advances by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Demand No. 115—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,26,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains and Fertilizers'."

Demand No. 119—Delhi Capital Outlay

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 128—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 134—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Demand No. 137—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What is the time allotted ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : One hour.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I move the two cut motions, Nos. 1 and 2 standing in my name.

I beg to move :

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,37,000 in respect of police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the atrocities committed by C.R.P. in different States specially in West Bengal and Kerala (1)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,37,000 in respect of police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Repressive policy of the Government towards the democratic movement in the country (2)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : I take this opportunity to highlight certain

[Shri D. N. Bhattacharyya]

important points which are relevant to these Supplementary Demands.

My first point is this. High-flown words have been used here regarding the removal of unemployment and fighting poverty, but neither in the Supplementary Budget nor in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister yesterday did I find any words regarding the re-starting of the closed factories.

All over India there are so many textile mills closed for more than one year. So many other mills both in West Bengal and other areas have been closed. Engineering factories have been closed for long periods, but no step has yet been taken to re-open these factories. There is President's Rule in West Bengal even now and still there are 13 textile mills, in which more than 16,000 workers were working, have been closed and they are now unemployed. I hope that the Minister will, at least while replying, try to satisfy us as to how they are taking steps to re-open these closed factories.

I find that in the Supplementary Budget a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been given as loan to the Braithwaite Co., of Calcutta, but may I know from the Minister why this Braithwaite factory in Calcutta was closed? Their demand for steel was about 50,000 tonnes and for the whole year they were allotted only 8,000 tonnes. Why this disparity? I know it for certain that steel is allotted from the Centre to certain parts where no steel is required and in places where steel is necessary requisite quantity is not given. This is the thing that is going on in respect of supply of the other raw materials for which the factories have to depend mainly on the Centre.

Then regarding textile mills I know that in the regime of the United Front Government in West Bengal a guarantee of Rs. 28 lakhs was given for the re-opening of the Bangalaksarni Cotton Mills, but I do not know why the factory has not still been re-opened. Even now, when the Minister is coming forward for a certain amount for extra expenditure, for which he is asking the sanction of Parliament, there are so many factories which are still closed. Government is saying that it will take effective measures to remove unemployment, but in my Constituency 11,000 workers are

unemployed because of the closure of factories. May I know from the Minister whether he can take any positive step to re-open these factories?

The factories have not been closed because of labour trouble. The closure everywhere is because of the financial difficulties which is the result of 24 years of Congress rule. Is it anybody's case that the people do not require any cloth? Then, why are cotton mills closed? I know the Minister has no answer because they are not touching the basic problem which is faced by our country, without which no progress can be achieved in any respect.

Then, I come to the next point regarding the aftermath of floods. Floods are also created by this Government. They have constructed the DVC as a result of which every three or four years there is flood in our area. In the districts of Hooghli, Howrah and Burdwan you will find floods causing loss both to the properties and crops of thousands of peasants, but no effective step has been taken to prevent this. I have heard that some scheme is there to solve the problem of the lower Damodar region.

I do not know when the actual implementation of the programme will start. They have asked for some money for the D.V.C. also. I request him to reply to this question atleast. Will the Lower Damodar region's problem be solved within a reasonable period of time?

I shall now refer to the atrocities that went on in West Bengal, Kerala and in other parts of the country during the last one year. Sir, if you come to our part, it will appear as if we have been occupied by the Central Government C.R.P. forces and the military. Go to any part of West Bengal, you will find truck loads of C.R.P. men and military people moving here and there. What is the result that you have achieved? Have you been able to tackle the problem of law and order? I have a telegram here with me. A worker Narain Ray, of Hindustan Motors Limited Uttarpara, who was going back to his home which was far away from the factory was killed by some anti-social elements, the so-called Naxalite elements at Shaoraphnty. I know the assailants have got connection with the Congress elements of that locality. That is not the

only murder. This is the third murder within a month. Just on the eve of the election a government employee was brutally murdered in the same place in broad daylight but nothing was done. A respectable teacher of that area was stabbed and he would have expired if he had not been removed to a big hospital in Calcutta for treatment. What steps are the Government taking? It is not the United Front Government. It is the President's rule, the rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in West Bengal. 230 young men of our party had been killed within this one year. By whom? By gangsters, by the henchmen of the Congress, by the goondas who call themselves Naxalites. (Interruptions.) I stand here to establish it. I challenge anybody to come over to West Bengal and face the people. The people have given their verdict in the last elections. They have not returned the Congress (R) in West Bengal in the last election. You might have won in other places. The three Congresses, Congress (R), Congress (O) and Bangla Congress together could not compete with the Communist Party (Marxist). We are the majority party there including our allied parties. I know there is a conspiracy which is being hatched in Delhi to install Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee as Chief Minister. He has got only five members. This is the way you are functioning democracy. The ruling party must remember what happened in 1968; the same thing will take place again. The same ruling party in a conspiratorial method installed Dr. P.C. Ghosh as Chief Minister in 1968. The people of West Bengal gave a proper reply to the said conspiracy by throwing out Dr. Ghosh from power. Still there is time. If the ruling party have got any respect for democracy, they should realise which is the largest party in the Assembly. (Interruptions).

How can they claim a majority? Still they are installing a party which has no backing. The people of West Bengal have thrown them out; have rejected them. So, while talking of democracy, while talking of fighting poverty, while talking of removing unemployment, it may sound big and nice. You may befool the people for sometime. But in no time the people will rise up and gave a befitting reply to your high-sounding words.

Already, I know not only in West Bengal but in other parts also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Kesala.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : Everywhere; in Bihar also. Why not? People are suffering from unemployment and poverty. And if they rise against those things, and start a movement, your CRP will go and crush them. Do you mean to say that this thing will be tolerated for ever? Certainly people will rise and stand against these onslaughts and in no time real democracy will come up in India. I know, and we will strive for that and we will see that it comes as soon as possible.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री एच० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से आया हूँ। तेलंगाना के क्षेत्र से चुनकर मैं लोकसभा में आया हूँ। जहाँ तेलंगाना प्रजासमिति के 10 आदमी चुन कर यहाँ हाउस में आये हैं वहाँ हम तीन आदमी कांग्रेस की तरफ से चुनकर आये हैं। जहाँ अभी हमारे उधर के एक यंग फ्रंट ने अपना भाषण जय तेलंगाना से शुरू किया है वहाँ मैं अपना भाषण जय हिन्द के नारे से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी मुझे पहले जो मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त बंगाल से चुन कर आये हैं उन्होंने बहुत कड़ी तकरीर की है लेकिन जो उन्होंने आरोप लगाए हैं उनमें कुछ भी सच्चाई नहीं है। बंगाल की पर कैपिटल इनकम आंध्र प्रदेश की पर कैपिटल इनकम से ज्यादा है तो भी वहाँ पर इतनी बड़बड़ी और अव्यवस्था क्यों है? दरअसल इसका कारण यह है कि जहाँ पर यह मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट सक्रिय होते हैं वहाँ पर हमेशा बड़बड़ी होती है। दरअसल वह बायबैल में बिलीव करने हैं, हिंसा चाहते हैं, शांति और डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चाहते हैं और इसलिए डेमोक्रेसी का रास्ता ही प्रस्तियार नहीं करते। अब तक डा० बी० सी० राय वहाँ बंगाल में इकूमल करते रहें और जो कि कांग्रेस के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे अब तक उनके जमाने में बंगाल में कारखाने ब्रादि बराबर ठीक तरह से अपना काम करते रहे और अब जो वहाँ पर चलते

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

बा व पनपते रहे लेकिन जहाँ बंगाल में मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टों का प्रभाव बढ़ा और उनकी गवर्नमेंट कायम हुई तो बंगाल में इंडस्ट्रीज बर्बाद हो गयी। बंगाल में जो इंडस्ट्रीज भादि की बर्बादी हुई है उसकी पूरी-पूरी जिम्मेदारी मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर हैं और यही कारण है कि बंगाल में जो फैंक्टरीज और इंडस्ट्रीज अंग्रेजों के शासन काल से चलती आई हैं वह बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स वहाँ से भागते चले जा रहे हैं अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को दूसरे स्थानों पर ले जा रहे हैं। यह मार्क्सवादी लोग जो इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करने हैं उनको मार डालना चाहते हैं ताकि बंगाल में और ज्यादा गरीबी बड़े और हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति लोगों में बड़े। इसी कारण यह मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट लोगों ने डेमोक्रेसी खत्म करने के बाले एक बड़ा जाल बनाकर रक्खा है और वह यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस वाले इंडस्ट्रीज को बन्द कर रहे हैं और कांग्रेस वाले इंडस्ट्रीज कायम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस तरह से यह जनता को वहाँ पर गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को दो चीजें करनी पड़ रही है। एक ओर तो उन्हें मुल्क की तरक्की करनी है, देश में से गरीबी हटानी है और समाजवाद लाना है दूसरी ओर इस तरह के अहरीले और झूठे प्रचार से जनता को सावधान करना है और सब तरह की दिक्कतों का सामना करते हुए देश को तरक्की की राह पर ले जाना है। अगर कम्युनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी बंगाल में न होती, केरल में न होती तो आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की हालत अच्छी हो जाती। ... (अध्वबान)... अगर इन मार्क्सिस्ट्स को सक्ती के साथ नहीं दबाया जायेगा तो मुल्क को तरक्की करना चाहता है वह नहीं कर पायेगा। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी गरीबी को हटाने का जो प्रोग्राम रख रही हैं उसको फेल करने के लिए इन लोगों ने एक अतिवैधनी कर रक्की

है। इसलिए इन लोगों का लिहाज न करते हुए इस सरकार को काम करना चाहिए। पिछले चुनावों में इतनी हिंसा करने के बावजूद हजारों लोगों को मार डालने के बावजूद लोगों ने हिम्मत करके उनके खिलाफ वोट दिया है और इन्दिरा गांधी को जिताया है। हमें पूरा-पूरा भरोसा है कि अगर वहाँ पर हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति न होती तो इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को मैसूर और दूसरे राज्यों में जितनी भी सीटें मिली हैं उससे कम बंगाल में नहीं आनी। जो जो भी वोट बंगाल में मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्टों को मिले हैं वह वायोलेंस की वजह से मिले हैं, कत्ल करने की वजह से लोगों ने डर कर इसको वोट दिया है। उनसे किसी को भी प्रेम नहीं है इसको कम्युनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट्स को अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए।

आज इस मुल्क में जो भी प्रशान्ति हो रही है उसकी वजह रीजनल इम्बैलेंस है। आज बंगाल को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंस है। आज अगर कोई सबसे गरीब स्टेट वहाँ पर है तो वह बिहार है, उसके बाद आंध्र प्रदेश का नम्बर आता है। इस पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स की तरक्की का खास तौर से लिहाज करना चाहिए क्योंकि बिना इन स्टेट्स की तरक्की हुए मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। जिस तरह से गिलास में पानी डालने से वह चारों तरफ से बराबर ऊपर उठता है उसी तरह से मुल्क की तरक्की भी होनी चाहिए। इस लिये प्लेनिंग कमिश्न से जो भी प्रसाउमेंट आ रहा है उसमें ज्यादा हिस्सा बैंकबर्ड एरियाज को दिया जाये। जब पूरा मुल्क एक है तब लोगों की गिनती के ऊपर अलाउमेंट न होकर, एरिया के बैंकबर्डनेस के लिहाज से होना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मुल्क कभी भी ठीक से तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। आप सारे मुल्क में जाकर देखिये। जो स्टेट्स

बहुत ऐडवान्स्ड हैं वह ग्रलग मुल्क दिखलाई देती हैं और जो बैंकवर्ड एरियाज है वह ग्रलग मुल्क दिखलाई देती है इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह आइन्दा जाने वाले पांच सालों में जो भी स्टेट प्रागे बढ़ी हुई हैं, इन्क्लूडिंग वेस्ट बंगाल, उनके मुकाबले में जो पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं उनको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I would like to confine my remarks to the various Demands, especially Demands Nos. 46, 48 and 111. Most of the demands relate to the payment of interim relief to Central Government employees. When this interim relief of Rs. 15 for those getting the lowest salary of Rs. 84 and of Rs. 45 for those getting up to Rs. 1250 was announced, there was heart-burning among Central Government employees and they exhibited their anger through various demonstrations.

15.34 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

I would request the minister to convey the feelings of the employees to the Pay Commission, so that when they give their final report, they may keep in mind the feelings of the employees who expected at least Rs. 70 as interim relief. When I say Rs. 70, it is not based on mere assumptions but on definite calculations, taking into consideration the recent awards of various wage boards in the case of engineering workers, steel workers and other workers in HAL, etc. There the minimum salary is Rs. 195 in certain cases and Rs. 210 in some other cases. But in the case of the Central Government employees, it is only Rs. 147 and after this relief of Rs. 15 it has risen to about Rs. 162. So, I still feel that there is much to be made up and the Pay Commission should be asked to consider this with reference to the need-based minimum wage, which has been the demand of the Central Government employees and for which they have laid down their lives in the 19th September strike. So, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us when the Pay Commission is likely to finalise its report.

I would also suggest that he should ask the Pay Commission to finalise its report because it has received all the data needed, whatever was available with us and whatever was available with the government, and there is no need or necessity for delaying it any further.

Then I come to unemployment. I was happy to hear that in the recent budget Rs. 50 crores have been sanctioned for the rural areas for meeting the unemployment. I do not know whether in this country a sum of Rs. 50 crores would be sufficient to meet the race between unemployment and starvation. We feel that there should be some unemployment dole to the educated unemployed.

What is the number of educated unemployed today? According to the figures available with the employment exchanges nearly 87,000 engineers qualified in IIT and various engineering colleges are today unemployed. Then there are the IIT boys, young boys having passed their intermediate science, or even B. Sc. with training ranging from 9 months to 1½ years in IIT and their number is 2,64,000. They are qualified engineers and technicians and even they are without job today. Before we give our consent to this amount I would like the Minister to throw some light on what is going to be the fate of these people and whether any unemployment dole is likely to be given to them.

Then I come to Demand No. 48, privy purse. Even the President's Address did not make it clear as to what is going to happen to the privy purse. Are we going to succumb to the Supreme Court? That was the main issue put before the people of this country—whether the Supreme Court should be the highest court in this country or the Lok Sabha should be the highest court in this country—and it has been proved beyond doubt that the Lok Sabha is the highest court in the country and not the Supreme Court with 12 judges sitting in judgment. Now it is high time that the Constitution is amended. Here I must remember our late lamented friend, Shri Nath Pai, and the Bill which he presented to this House. The time has come when the Constitution has to be amended to suit the requirements of the common people and the privy purse has got to be abolished once and for all. Even today we find that in Demand No. 48 a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been sanctioned for the family

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

members of the ex-rulers. The ex-rulers are there because of the judgment of the Supreme Court. I want a clear assurance from the hon. Minister that this privy purse is going to be abolished again, and if Rajya Sabha is coming in the way, let us abolish Rajya Sabha. Because, the number of the reactionary forces has been reduced to zero and they cannot become a hurdle to the abolition of the privy purse in this country after the mid-term elections. I feel that it should be done and the Bill should be brought before the House immediately and the Constitution should be amended.

Coming to Demand No. 46 regarding police, I am indebted to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for giving amnesty to the Delhi policemen who were on strike who were on agitation. But there are some policemen who have not been taken back on job yet. Also, their services have not been continuous; there is break in service. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to implement the Khosla Commission recommendation and see that those policemen who have been granted amnesty are taken back without any sense of vengeance and without any sense of vindictiveness.

Then I come to Demand No. 111 relating to pensions. I have received several representations from the All India Pensioners' Organisation.

The prices are rising every day. Even the hon. Finance Minister, when he presented the Budget yesterday, agreed that prices are rising and that the Government was unable to check them. He wants to find out a machinery for that. But the machinery of blackmarketing is much more effective than the Government machinery is to control prices. Unless we improve our machinery, it is very difficult to control prices and to reduce them to a reasonable level.

The pensioners also want some increase in their pension. A question was asked in the Fourth Lok Sabha through which we asked as to why this question of pensioners should not also be referred to the Pay Commission. The hon. Shri Sethi, who was the Minister of Finance then, said that the Government had kept its mind open. Sometimes an open mind means a vacant mind. I want to know whether the Government's mind is really open still and, if it is

so, this matter should also be referred to the Pay Commission.

With these words I support the Supplementary Grants but I would request the hon. Minister to give me categorical replies about the Pay Commission and the privy purses, whether they are going to abolish privy purses or not or whether they are going to succumb to the Supreme Court whose verdict has been defeated by the people of this country.

श्री राकेश्वरदास शर्मा (बनबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स सदन के सामने हैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ और समर्थन करने हुए शब्द सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

भारत सरकार के जितने मुलाजिम हैं उन सभी को तृतीय पे कमीशन के मठन से काफी धागा है। 1970 में अंतरिम राहत प्रदान करने का फैसला किया गया और गत माचं से लायू हुआ। लेकिन उनकी आँखें अभी भी फाइनल रिपोर्ट की तरफ लगी हुई है। वे आशा लगाए बैठे हैं कि उनको उतनी राहत अवश्य मिलेगी ताकि वे अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकें।

देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या गरीबी और बेकारी मिटाने की है और इन दोनों के प्रति हमारी सरकार कटिबद्ध है। उस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। सारे देश की आँखें आज इन्हीं दो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर लगी हुई हैं। इनका हल इस सदन को निकालना है और सरकार को निकालना है। देश के चुने हुए सारे प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हैं और इस मामले को सबको सोच समझ कर हल करना होगा और गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करना होगा।

एक बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो बेकारी मिटाने की बात की जाती है और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें विदेशों से मंगाकर अपने देश में लगाई जाती हैं और ऊपर करोड़ों लोगों

बल्कि घरबों रुपया घरबाद किया जाता है। साल में उनके ऊपर डिप्रिसिएशन देना पड़ता है और उनका पूरा-पूरा इन्तेमाल भी नहीं हो पाता है। इस तरह की मशीनरी आज एन०सी०डी० सी० में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पड़ी हुई है। यह जो बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें हैं ये बेकारी को पैदा करने में सहायक होती हैं। बेकारी को दूर करने में सहायक नहीं होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे इस तरह की मशीनरी का आयात बन्द किया जाये और आज जो घा गई है, उसका उपयोग किस तरह से हो सकता है, इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर भी सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या गरीबी की है जिसके ऊपर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान है। हमारी पार्टी कमिटेड है कि हम इसको दूर करने की चेष्टा करेंगे। इसके बारे में यहाँ जो धाकड़ दिए गए हैं उसको हमने बाहर से वाच किया है। एक बार इसी सदन में इस प्रश्न को उठाया गया था जिसके जवाब में बताया गया था कि 27 करोड़ लोगों की औसतन आयदनी 47 पैसे तक की है। एक तरफ तो औसतन आयदनी 47 पैसे है और दूसरी तरफ जो हमारी जरूरियात है और जिनका एक्सपेंड लोगों ने हिसाब लगाया है उनको पूरा करने के लिए कम से कम मजदूरी का निर्धारण 155 रुपये किया गया है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयीज की कम से कम मजदूरी का निर्धारण इसी हिसाब से किया गया है आवश्यकता के अनुसार मजदूरी पर निषाह लगी है। अब इन दोनों का मेल नहीं बैठता है। इस वास्ते कम से कम सैंबल को हम कैसे उठाकर ऊपर ला सकते हैं, इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा। उस लेबल तक तो हमको इन लोगों को ऊपर उठाना ही होगा जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि गरीबी को मिटाने की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे मुक्क में—बहुत बड़ी आकादी है जो गरीबी में बढ़ी हुई है। हम बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की रोकने में भी अपने धापको अस-

मर्थ पा रहे हैं तो मजदूरी नीच करने का प्रश्न कहां से आता है। ये सब जो बड़ी-बड़ी समस्यायें हैं इनकी तरफ हमारा ख्याल जाना चाहिए और अगला बजट पेश करते वक्त इनका खयाल रखा जाएगा, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। इस दिशा में कुछ ठोस कार्रवाई भी की जायेगी, यह आशा भी हम रखते हैं।

कुछ प्रश्न आज इस सदन में हकूमत को लेकर उठे हैं। हमारे बंगाल के भाई ने वह दावा किया है कि वे जीत कर आये हैं उनमें जो अभी वहाँ चुनाव हुए हैं विधान सभा के उनकी जीत तुलानात्मक है। तुलना करके उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी संख्या अधिक है और लोगों के मुकाबले में। इस सदन में बैठ के वे उस छोटे से एरिया को ही देख पाये हैं और इस सदन को भूल गए हैं। वहाँ वे कितनी बड़ी संख्या में हैं, इसका ही ध्यान उनको रहा है। और यहाँ का हिसाब वे भूल गये हैं, यहाँ का ज्ञान उनको नहीं रहा है। उनका कहना था कि सब मिला करके, ग्राठ पार्टियाँ मिला करके भी उनकी संख्या प्राधे ये अधिक नहीं है और वे हकूमत कायम नहीं कर सकती है। यहाँ बैठ करके वह बोस्ट करते हैं जहाँ उनकी संख्या 521 के सदन में केवल 25 है। वे जिम्मेवार ठहराते हैं भारत सरकार को कि वह वहाँ ला एन्ड आर्डर को कायम रखने में असमर्थ रही है। भारत सरकार ने उनके साथ बहुत नमियत का बर्ताब किया है, जिस तरह का बर्ताब उसको उनके साथ करना चाहिए था उनकी हकूमत के काल में और उनकी हकूमत के बाद भी, उस तरह का बर्ताब भारत सरकार ने किया नहीं। वहाँ किसी भी गरीब या अमीर या मध्यम वर्ग के किसी भी प्रादमी की जान और माल सुरक्षित नहीं है और न सुरक्षित इन लोगों ने रहने दिया है और न आज रहने देते हैं। सी०पी०एम० में से ही सी०पी०एम०एल० पैदा हुए और आज उनके छुटभैय्ये भी जब उनकी हत्या करते हैं तो वे हमारे ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं। उन्हीं में से

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

निकले हुए लोग जब उन पर हमले करते हैं, तो इसके लिए वे हमें जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे लोग हमारे इशारे पर यह सारी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। पिछले चार वर्षों में वहाँ दो बार यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट बनी, जिसमें इस दल का बहुमत था, यद्यपि मुख्य मंत्री कोई और हुआ करता था। उन लोगों ने जो रूढ़ीय अस्वयार किया, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ कम से कम दो सौ इंडस्ट्रियल अन्डर टेकिंग्स बन्द हुईं, दो लाख लोग बेकार हुए, कितने ही उद्योगों के हेडक्वार्टर वहाँ से उठ कर दिल्ली या हमारे राज्यों में चले गये। इस सबके बावजूद आज वे दावा करते हैं कि वे विधान सभा में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आ गये हैं और वहाँ की जनता उनको चाहती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर भारत सरकार का ध्यान बंटा हुआ न रहता, अगर वहाँ के सब लोगों को वोट देने की आजादी होती, अगर सभी लोग पोलिंग बूथ्स पर गये होते, अगर वे इन लोगों के भय से वस्तु न होते, तो आज जितने वे लोग आ पाये हैं, वे भी न आ पाते। इनमें से केवल एक राज्य में से बीस सदस्य चुनकर आये हैं और फिर भी वे लम्बे-लम्बे दावे करते हैं। वे एक राज्य को खो चुके हैं और दूसरे को खोने के रास्ते में हैं। यहाँ पर उनकी जो हस्ती है, उसकी तरफ वे ध्यान नहीं देने हैं।

अब मैं कुछ स्थानीय बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो डाक-तार विभाग से सम्बन्धित हैं। धनवाद में आज भी माइक्रो-वेव स्टेशन काम नहीं कर रहा है। धनवाद से दिल्ली से डायरेक्ट डायलिंग द्वारा सीधा संबंध होना चाहिए। इस विभाग को रेवेन्यू देने के मामले में कसकत्ता और बम्बई के बाद धनवाद का स्थान है, लेकिन जहाँ तक सुविधायी प्रदान करने का सम्बन्ध है, शायद उसका कोई स्थान नहीं है। मैं कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब वह

वहाँ गये थे, तो वहाँ की जनता ने उनको आपन दिया था और वे सब बातें उनके यहाँ विचाराधीन हैं।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bhraich) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a commitment to social, political and economic justice was made as early as when our Constitution was adopted. But, I regret that these principles were observed more in their breach than in their application. I am glad, Sir, that the new Budget which was presented yesterday has given a new direction, a new sense of purpose and a new outlook to this country. The split in the Indian National Congress was responsible for this revolutionary change in our economic and social outlook.

This split was brought about by clash of personalities, but it has developed into social transformation. The people by their massive verdict at the polls have amply demonstrated their faith in democratic socialism. They had steered clear of the twin dangers of right reaction and left adventurism. In this connection we have got the history and the practice of West Bengal where the cult of violence, the cult of the bomb was reigning, with the result that there was industrial deadlock resulting in consequent unemployment, about which my hon. Marxist friends have complained.

We have to remember that industrial peace and industrial progress can be achieved only on the basis of stability and continuity of purpose. It cannot be brought about by strikes or lockouts; it cannot be brought about by murders and arson; it cannot be brought about by a policy of chaos. The reactionaries have been routed and the money bags have been spurned by the people. The relics of feudalism have been beaten in their own dens.

The very fact that we have been returned in such massive majority shows the maturity and wisdom of our people who are still backward economically. So many empires have come and gone in this country. So many rulers have come and gone. But still the continuity of our ancient culture has been kept alive by the masses of this country, who are unsophisticated people.

Now, what we have to do is this. We have given a new orientation to our economic

policy, and this budget provides extensive facilities for credit to the poorer and the weaker sections of the community.

At this stage I wish to state one point. I may sound this note of warning, because the vast volume of money to be put into circulation may give rise to inflationary tendencies. While implementing policy of social transformation and extending facilities to the poorer sections of society, etc. we should see to it that cash credit is not given directly to in the hands of people who apply for loans. These facilities should be given as against purchases, of productive instruments such as tractors, agricultural machinery, tools, cars, rickshaws, etc. Because, if money is directly given to them, it is likely, they may squander away the money on other unproductive purposes. We should see that this money is not put again into circulation, because that will create inflation. What we see is this. A person gets money for purchase of bullocks or tractors, but he spends the money for purposes like marriages in the family, etc. For such unproductive purposes, money should not be allowed to be misused. There is the danger coming from bureaucratic practices. We want to build a socialist India, but I am afraid, we should not allow this objective to be diverted towards the building up of a bureaucratic empire. We have abolished intermediaries from our midst. We have abolished zamindaris. But we have also introduced another vested class. I am not meaning any disrespect to this class when I say this. We have developed this vested class of politicians. We have developed this vested class of bureaucrats who have got their own interests to serve. When the money is advanced to loans, they take share out of that money; they oblige only those persons who are their own stooges, they make some percentage out of it. Whenever any tractor is to be purchased or any machinery or tools have to be purchased, they prescribe a particular firm or a particular shop from which alone those things could be purchased, and only then loan is advanced.

16.00 hrs.

So, a certain type of monopoly and a certain type of economic concentration is being created. While we all avowedly want to curb these monopolistic tendencies by

appointment of commission, but by practices we are creating another class in the shape of bureaucrats, middlemen, and the neo-rich class. So, we have to avoid this danger.

This socialist transformation can be brought about only by a dedicated cadre of government officials. We have to utilise their talents. I do not say that all those persons who are in government service are reactionary or selfish or are not patriotic. We have to appeal to the patriotic sense of those young boys who come fresh from the universities and colleges, that it is a national task, it is the national war on poverty, squalor and ignorance and the talents and resources of every section of the community, irrespective of the label and the party badge have to be utilised. Talent in the private sector should not be scared away by mere slogans. The persons in private sector are as much patriotic as those who believe in socialism. Ours is a Constitution which takes note of mixed economy. There is the private sector and there is also the public sector. The private sector has as much scope in this country to develop as the public sector. It has often been said that the public sector creates difficulties due to inefficiency and mismanagement. We have to guard against this.

Time is the essence of the situation. It brooks of no delay. In legal matters it has been said that justice delayed is justice denied. That is not confined only to the affairs in law courts. Social justice or political justice delayed is also justice denied. It was said that Rome was not built in a day. But we have to see that India is made within the short span of these next five years, because if we do not succeed in bringing about the necessary revolutionary social changes within this period, who knows what will happen and the people who have demonstrated their faith in such a democracy would they not lose their faith altogether in it? Such a failure would be the failure not only of a particular party but of social democracy in this country.

We cannot have an oasis of plenty in the vast desert of poverty. The cult of the bomb was resorted to in Bengal because there was frustration and there was widespread poverty. There were intellectuals who had resorted to this desperate path. As our Prime Minister has said so often,

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

these are problems which cannot be solved only on a law and order level. These have to be tackled on an economic basis by a change of outlook. Those who are placed fortunately in a better position economically and politically should spurn their luxury and they should try to walk hand in glove with those who are down-trodden and suppressed.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw your attention. Doubts were raised, and decisions were also given, regarding the competence and supremacy of this Parliament. I am of the view, and I can support it by interpreting the provisions of the Indian Constitution, that though federal in form apparently, ours is a parliamentary form of democracy. In a parliamentary democracy, Parliament is always supreme. Regarding the British House of Commons, it is said that it can do anything except to make a man a woman and a woman a man. I am of the view that the same is applicable to the Indian Parliament also.

16.04 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

The Indian Parliament is Supreme in every respect. It can impeach and remove the President. It can impeach and remove even the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court.

Therefore, in essence, in its exercise of power, it is supreme. The decisions given by the Supreme Court have to be obeyed. But a direct reference was made in the Congress Election Manifesto to Parliament's competence to make the necessary alterations or amendments to the Constitution. Since we have been returned with the requisite two-third majority, I think this Parliament should be utilised to make suitable amendments to the Constitution so that all doubts raised by decisions given by the Supreme Court might be set at rest and this controversy will no longer be open in the country that Parliament is dependent on the sweet will of the decisions of Supreme Court Judges howsoever highly placed they may be. After all, in no country in the world people belonging to the services, howsoever high they may be placed, can nullify or ignore the wishes of the people who have

returned their representatives in such large numbers. Sovereignty always resides in the people and if people have exercised it by electing us to this august House in such overwhelming numbers, their will cannot be nullified or ignored by a decision of High Court or Supreme Court Judges. It is our duty to bring forward a Bill within a few months in this august House for amending the Constitution declaring in unmistakable terms that this Parliament has the necessary competence to bring about constitutional changes so as to mete out social justice and bring forward social measures to eradicate poverty and unemployment. These measures cannot be negated in the ivory tower of the Judges' court room. After all, the Judges are, I should say, drawn from all walks of life. Conflict between Parliament and the judiciary is not new in modern times. There have been such conflicts in the USA between the President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. One President said : 'Well, Justice Marshall has passed a decree ; let him execute it if he can'.

So such conflicts are inevitable in a federal Constitution. It is up to us to rectify those provisions which stand in the way of our progress. Conflicts have to be resolved by resort to lawful means. Ours is a democratic socialism ; we do not believe in the cult of violence ; we do not believe in dictatorship. We have adopted a path different from both. We want to usher in socialism by democratic means, something which has never been done in the whole of the world. Russia has become a socialist state by resorting to violence ; China was socially transformed by resort to bullets, there personal liberty has been put in cold storage. But wedded as we are to Gandhian socialism and Gandhian ideology and democratic socialism, we have to see that poverty is eradicated and unemployment abolished not by shooting down the rich man, nor by killing business magnates ; we have to bring about changes by democratic means.

I have taken more time than I should. This is my first speech, though I should not call it a maiden speech, as that would not be an appropriate word to use. I thank you for the time given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are discussing

Supplementary Demands. Members will kindly confine themselves to what is contained in them and not enter into a general discussion.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA :
How much time is left ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : As long as Members want and the Speaker has permitted.

***SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I start speaking in support of the supplementary demands, I would like to introduce myself to the House. My name is J. Matha Gowder elected from Nilgiris, which is popularly known as Queen of Hills. I have been elected to this house for the first time and I would like to express my views on the Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has become the practice every year that the General Demands are followed by Supplementary Demands. A member who participated in the discussion on the General Demands has perforce to take part in the discussion on Supplementary Demands. What we have mentioned in the Supplementary Demands is that we would banish poverty and unemployment prevalent widely throughout the country. But you never say how this laudable aim would be achieved.

From the days of Avadi Congress the ruling party has been proclaiming from the house-top that socialism would be ushered in the country, but so far they have not formulated any concrete proposal towards that end. Even in the recent elections, we sought the mandate of the people giving them the assurance that poverty will be banished from the country and whatsoever retrograde laws are there, they would be repealed, if necessary even by amending the Constitution. The people, in their fond hope that the ruling party would adopt progressive measures enabling them to fulfil their aspirations, reposed their faith and returned the ruling party to the Lok Sabha with a massive majority.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to stop paying lip sympathy and vigorously start the implementation of socialistic policies. Then only the existing economic imbalances can be

eliminated. I would like to sound here a note of warning that the people of this country will not allow themselves to be deceived for ever. Only with the removal of unemployment, poverty can be eradicated. If you want to solve the problem of unemployment once and for all, you should not allow concentration of wealth in a few hands. Unless the concentration of wealth is put an end to and the wealth is widely dispersed among the people, if necessary even the State taking over the monopolies, the problem of unemployment can never be solved.

In order to arrest the tendency of concentration of wealth in a few hands, the Government passed the Privy Purses Abolition Bill in this House. But, it was not approved by the Rajya Sabha. Then the President issued an Order abolishing the Privy Purses. But the Supreme Court set aside this Order on the plea that the Constitution did not permit issuance of such an Order. If this is the position, then the question arises whether such a Constitution should exist in its present form. If we go on treating the Constitution, which proves to be a stumbling block for any progressive measures, as sacrosanct and it should be in force without being amended, then it is time for all of us to ponder over whether we will at all be able to implement any progressive measure. I also would like to state that the people are not going to brook any delay. We cannot afford to postpone the step of amending the Constitution for any length of time.

When the Banks were nationalised, the Supreme Court held that the nationalisation law was *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Similarly, the Supreme Court struck down the Presidential Order abolishing the Privy Purses. If the Supreme Court is unable to uphold such progressive measures as constitutional, then the time has come to amend the Constitution itself. I would suggest that the Constitution should be amended even before the next Budget Session.

Even those who value greatly the individual liberty do talk of socialism. All the people in the country talk day in and day out that socialism should be ushered in the country, but so far nothing concrete has been done to achieve this objective. I would

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

warn the Government that they cannot go on deceiving the people for long, merely paying lip sympathy to socialism. The gulf between profession and practice should be bridged quickly.

Let us examine the steps taken by the Government for preserving foreign exchange. We have been importing heavily and we have not brought in any significant change in the import policy. We don't seem to have formulated any concrete proposals for augmenting the exports and for reducing the imports.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not so far given enough incentives for exports. Take, for example, tea which is grown in my constituency in abundance. All of us know that tea is a stable export commodity and a good foreign exchange earner. What have we done for increasing the export of tea? The answer is in the negative. If it is left to the resources of the producers of tea to find foreign markets, without encouraging them in their production and without offering them incentives for exports, how are we going to improve our foreign exchange position?

I regret to point out that the Government have not so far formulated any worthwhile schemes for encouraging our exports. This is not the position in the case of an isolated export commodity only, but it is universal. Instead of thinking on the line of giving export incentives, the Government seem to be determined in creating all sorts of bottlenecks for the producers of export commodities. All kinds of excise duties are levied indiscriminately. Perhaps, we may have the occasion to see the same sorry state of affairs being repeated in the budget that will be presented in May.

I request that the Government should bear in mind the important role played by the exports in the economic development of the country. Export commodities should be given exemption from Central Excise and such other duties. The exporters should be encouraged to produce more by offering them adequate incentives. They should also be assisted appropriately in their export schedules.

Talking about my constituency, Nilgiris, which is a tea producing centre, I would like to state that it is a backward area. Though

it is known as the Queen of Hills, it has not got proper Rail link. I could not get an opportunity to refer to this in the course of the discussion on the Railway Budget.

When I see the train facility available to go to Simla, I feel very strongly that Nilgiris has been discriminated. No publicity is given regarding Nilgiris for attracting the Indian and foreign tourists. No adequate train facilities are available to this area. The bogies in the train are very old and belong to the British days. If this is the position, how can a tourist be attracted to this area?

In 1967, when the Prime Minister had an occasion to come to Nilgiris, she had to travel by a Helicopter from Coimbatore because of the absence of an aerodrome at Ootacamund. I, therefore, request the Government to construct an aerodrome at Nilgiris.

I would like to refer to these matters in greater detail at the time of discussion on the General Budget. I would now appeal to the Government that the Budget to be presented in May must pave the way for greater production and for complete elimination of unemployment.

Expressing my gratitude to the Chair for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion, I conclude.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (युरेना) : सभा-पति महोदय, वे जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड हमारे सामने आई हैं, इनमें चाहे हम कितनी भी श्रुतियां बताये, यह जो हमारे सामने फुण्ड बैठा हुआ है, यह पाम तो कर ही लेगा। जहां तक देश में बेकारी की बात है, उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए रखे गये हैं यह बिलकुल "नहीं" के समान है। इससे हम देश में जो बड़ी संख्या में बेकार लोग हैं उनको राहत नहीं दे सकते, इस में रकम और ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिए।

जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सवाल है, यह मांग की गई थी, सारे देश के कर्म-चारियों की तरफ से कि मंहवाई को देखते हुए हमें कम से कम 75 रुपये मिलने चाहियें, परन्तु यह यरीबी दूर करने वाली सड़कार

केवल 25 रुपये उनको दिया कर रह गई। इस से उनका पेट नहीं भरता और न भरने वाला है। बीसे नारा लगाना अच्छा है—गरीबी दूर करेंगे, परन्तु जब व्यवहार में आना पड़ता है, ऐसे गलत नारे देकर, नारों के बल पर यह बहुमत अधिक दिनों तक नहीं टिक सकता। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उन्हें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र 75 रुपये मिलने चाहिए। अभी आपने केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों को ही अन्तरिम राहत दी है, राज्य कर्मचारियों को कुछ नहीं दिया है। जब राज्य कर्मचारी उसकी मांग करते हैं तो राज्य सरकारें उनसे कह देती हैं कि केंद्रीय सरकार पैसा नहीं देती है इसलिए हम कुछ दे नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि राज्य सरकारों को भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैसा मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को आज की महंगाई का दायें हुए ठीक प्रकार से महंगाई भत्ता दे सकें। इगवी व्यवस्था तुरन्त की जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों आपकी तरफ देखा करनी है लेकिन आप उनको पैसा देने नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य कर्मचारियों को भी इस महंगाई को दखने हुए उचित रूप में महंगाई भत्ता देना प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, विदेशी सहायता से श्रमबल का विकास किया गया है यह सोचकर कि डकैती की समस्या हल हो जायेगी लेकिन उस समस्या का कोई भी हल अभी तक नहीं हुआ है बल्कि वह स्थिति और भी अधिक भयकर हो गई है। मुझे बूकि उस क्षेत्र में चुनाव लड़ने का अवसर मिला है इसलिए मैंने वहाँ पर बहुत विस्तार में जाकर देखा है। वहाँ पर जितनी नहरें हैं उनका सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और न काश्तकारों को उनका लाभ हो रहा है। उसमें बहुत सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए बहुत पैसा भी चाहिए। यदि वहाँ पर सुधार होगा, उस क्षेत्र में सड़कों का निर्माण होगा, वहाँ पर उद्योग-धन्धे खुलेंगे तो वहाँ पर जो डकैती की समस्या है उसका हल भी हो जायेगा। आज की स्थिति

में वहाँ के व्यक्ति इस समस्या से घातकित हैं। कोई भी व्यापारी 6 बजे के बाद बाहर नहीं निकलते हैं, बाहर देहातो में जाते नहीं हैं। यह समस्या केवल मध्य प्रदेश की ही नहीं है बल्कि उसमें लगे हुए जो और प्रदेश हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान वहाँ पर भी वही समस्या है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर काफी ता.द में बेकार जमीन पड़ी हुई है। वह चाहे केंद्रीय सरकार की जमीन हो या राज्य सरकार की जमीन हो, उसको जोतने के लायक बनाया जाये और फिर उसको भूमिहीनो, हरिजनो और गरीबों में वितरित किया जाये। अभी वह सारी जमीन ऊबड़ खाबड़ पड़ी हुई है। यदि उसको साफ करके ठीक कर दिया जाएगा तो उससे डाकू समस्या को हल करने में भी बल मिलेगा। साथ ही साथ वहाँ पर सड़कों का निर्माण किया जाये। जब वहाँ पर सड़कों का निर्माण हो जायेगा, आवागमन के साधन उपलब्ध हो जायेगे और लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा तो उसमें एक तरफ तो यह लाभ होगा कि जो जंगल हैं वे साफ हो जायेगे, वहाँ पर शहरी इलाका बनेगा वहाँ डाकू समस्या को हल करने में भी काफी सफलता मिलेगी। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले 20-22 सालों में, जबसे हम आजाद हुए केंद्रीय सरकार ने कभी भी इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया कि इन दो तीन प्रान्तों में या अन्य प्रान्तों में जो डाकू समस्या है उसका क्या कारण है सरकार को उसकी खोज करनी चाहिए थी। मैं यहाँ पर सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस डाकू समस्या के पीछे शिक्षा का अभाव एक प्रमुख बात है। वहाँ पर यदि आज किसी घर का एक आदमी डाकू बन जाता है तो उस घर के प्रति उस सारे इलाके में यह धारणा बन जाती है कि वे इज्जत वाले हैं। उस परिवार का बड़ा दबाव हो जाता है। लोग उनका बड़ा सम्मान और इज्जत करते हैं। आप विचार करें कि

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

जिस घर का व्यक्ति डाकू बन जाये उस घर को लोग सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखें, इसको यदि शिक्षा का अभाव नहीं कहेंगे तो फिर क्या कहेंगे ? इस प्रकार की भावना जो लोगों में घर कर जाती है उसको हम शिक्षा से माध्यम से समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

इस समस्या के पीछे एक कारण यह भी है। वहाँ पर जो पुलिस के जवान रहते हैं उन डाकूओं से सांठ-गांठ रहती है। इस कारण से भी डाकूओं को बड़ा बल मिलता है। डाकू लोग बड़ी चतुराई से योजनायें बनाते हैं कि किस को उठाकर ले जाना है। इस कारण से भी जिस मात्रा में इस समस्या पर सफलता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाती है।

एक बात की धोर में सरकार का ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चम्बल की जो योजना बनी है वहाँ पर ग्राम पास तमाम भूमि बेकार पड़ी है। चम्बल का पानी खेतों में चला जाता है जिससे खेतों को हानि पहुँचती है क्योंकि उन खेतों में पानी भर रहता है और किसानों को उनकी मेहनत का फल नहीं मिल पाता है। इस हालत में मुबार होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा चम्बल की योजना के कारण काफी रास्ते बन्द हो गए हैं। किसानों को चार चार मील का चक्कर काटकर अपने गाँवों में जाना होता है। इसी प्रकार से जब वे अपनी फसल को बेचने के लिए मण्डी जाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए उनको रास्ता नहीं होता है, काफी लम्बा चक्कर काटकर उनको जाना होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस प्रकार की मैंने जो कुछ बातें रखी हैं जैसे कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को उचित मंहगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए उस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। आप बहुमत में हैं इसलिए पास तो करवा ही लेंगे लेकिन इस बहुमत की एक झलक

भाज सुबह 12 बजे यहाँ पर मिली थी जबकि सदन के सामने कुछ बैलट पेपर्स रखे गये थे लेकिन आपने उसको एलाउ नहीं किया था। ... (व्यवधान)... तो मेरा कहना यही है कि जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं उनपर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, according to the rules of procedure, only such matters which are raised in the supplementary demands can be mentioned during the discussion on the supplementary demands. Therefore, with your permission, I shall not take the time of the House in replying to the points not covered by the supplementary demands.

Mr. Bhattacharyya who opened the debate mentioned a few matters about West Bengal. He made certain wild and baseless charges. I think he and his party realise that their old sins are visiting them now and they are recoiling under the impact of the things that have come out of the action that they themselves initiated in West Bengal to begin with. The politics of hate, violence and coercion ushered into West Bengal after 1967 is no secret to this House. We have had occasions to discuss this matter whenever elected representatives of the people were stopped from functioning in the legislature. Because of circumstances beyond our control, the Assembly there had to be suspended and dissolved. After the 1967 general elections, two times the people of West Bengal had to go to the polls. Every time we had the experience that free and unfettered right of voting was not allowed to the people of West Bengal. This time we had to make very very strong arrangements to see that the people of West Bengal had the chance of voting according to their desire. Even now you know how efforts were made to coerce them and what kind of threats were held out to the people who wanted to exercise their democratic right of voting. If anybody is to be blamed for it, it is not the Central Government or any other party but it is the CPM who are to be blamed for this atmosphere of hate, violence and coercion that

prevails at present in West Bengal. These people want to turn the attention of the people by saying that West Bengal seems to be under the occupation of the Central Government. This sounds very funny, because the gentleman who spoke like this assumes as if West Bengal is not part of India. If it is part of India, it cannot be under the occupation of the Central Government. It is being ruled according to the Constitution and the laws of the land. It is wrong to use that expression. Either he does not know how to use that expression or he has deliberately said things which are not true and I emphatically repudiate them.

He also mentioned certain things which are contrary to facts like majority for the CPM. We all know that CPM has not been able to get the majority and it is only the largest single party; that is all. With all the coercion and all the malpractices that they have indulged in, they have been able to achieve only that (*interruptions*). I did not interrupt the hon. Member when he spoke. As an old member of this House he should know that when members speak they do not interrupt each other. Even though he feels hurt, I would request him that he should not get up and interrupt like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may reply without provoking him.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA . It is my duty to put facts as they are and if the facts provoke the hon. Member, I cannot help it.

Reference was made to the development of West Bengal, closure of textile mills and the labour situation. I would again lay the responsibility for all these situations squarely on the shoulders of the party which Shri Bhattacharyya represents in this House. We know that when the first United Front Government was formed in West Bengal and when the second United Front Government was formed in West Bengal the labour situation and the industrial situation in the State started to worsen and it started worsening in such a manner that there was an upsurge in that State and the Central Government had to take over the responsibility of the administration there. If there is unemployment, if the industries are shifting from West Bengal, if industries are not functioning properly in West Bengal, they

must search their own heart and mind and see whether they are responsible for this or the Central Government is responsible for this. They cannot deceive and fool the people of West Bengal for all times. If they think they can continue to fool the people they are only deceiving themselves. They cannot fool the people of West Bengal for ever by accusing the Central Government; I think they are only fooling themselves and not anybody else. The charges that Shri Bhattacharyya has levelled have no basis in fact.

Before I refer to the point raised by Shri Reddy about regional imbalances, I would like to say that only yesterday the Finance Minister was pleased to announce the formation of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, which will go into this question of industrial units which are suffering because of lack of finance or managerial talent, labour situation or other factors. If these are genuine factors because of which the mills have been closed, and not factors which have been promoted by political reasoning or political movement, then of course we shall be able to help them to set things right. But if these things are not the product of normal circumstances, then, in spite of our best effort to bring back normalcy to the troubled State of West Bengal it will be very difficult for us to help them.

Now I come to the question of regional imbalance. Of course, it forms part of the election manifesto on the basis of which our party has been returned to power in the Centre. We have pledged to the people that we shall endeavour to remove the regional imbalances and the difficulties that are in the way of economic development and also the difficulties that are brought forward in the economic life of your country because of certain areas being comparatively more developed as compared to other areas which are undeveloped. In order to develop the under-developed areas several schemes have been initiated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other Ministries. It is our policy to emphasize on regional balance and regional development so that in the country, apart from the imbalance that is seen in the economic growth of the country, we should not have this kind of regional imbalance also. These regional imbalances have to be removed in the interest of proper development of our country.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned the important point regarding the pay Commission's work. Shri Banerjee has been taking interest in this matter ever since he came to this House and, I think, even before that and he knows that the Second Pay Commission, which was appointed a few years earlier, had taken a little more than two years to finalise its recommendations and to give them to us. The Third Pay Commission that is at present working and is trying to formulate its recommendations for the Central Government has got much wider terms of reference. It is also considering matters regarding the armed forces of the Union, the employees of the Union Territories and many other things which the Second Pay Commission was not called upon to consider. Shri Banerjee also knows that this Pay Commission has had voluminous representations to examine. A tremendous amount of material has been put forward before this Pay Commission to examine and I am quite sure the Pay Commission, which is very competently constituted—very competent people are serving on the Pay Commission—realises the urgency of the problem that they are tackling and they will not take a day more than necessary in formulating their recommendations. As soon as their recommendations are available to us, we shall do our best to arrive at a conclusion as quickly as possible so that this extremely important question is given due attention and is solved to the satisfaction of these people who are serving the country as Central Government employees.

Shri Kachwai also mentioned this question about the Central Government employees. He also mentioned the matter regarding the State Government employees. As is well known, the various State Governments have given interim relief according to their fiscal resources and their own financial conditions. If the State Governments come forward to take loans from us for subsidising or helping their employees, we would probably have been happy to do that, but our own financial condition does not permit us to do things like that. So, we have told all the State Governments that they have to take care of their own employees and that the Central Government would not be in a position to come to their aid as far as this particular position is concerned. Every

State Government, whether it is in Punjab or in Tamil Nadu or in Madhya Pradesh or in any part of the country, will have to find out resources to help its own employees. It is not possible for the Central Government to accept any responsibility in this behalf.

Another point raised by Shri Banerjee was regarding the privy purses. This matter has been mentioned in the President's Address. The Government of India, through the President, has reiterated its position and resolves to abolish privy purses and princely privileges. We will do so without fail. We shall do this as quickly as we can. But there are certain aspects of this question which will have to be carefully gone into to see that those people who are opposed to this abolition do not again have a chance of nullifying the will of the people of this country.

It is well known that one of the main items that were before the people of India was regarding the abolition of privy purses. When the people have given such a massive mandate in favour of abolition of privy purses and princely privileges, it is but natural that the Government will take action to abolish privy purses and privileges as expeditiously as possible by appropriate constitutional means. So, the hon. Member should not harbour any doubts about the seriousness and the will of Government to abolish these princely privileges and privy purses.

Regarding Delhi Police, a settlement has been arrived at and that settlement is being implemented. I do not know whether any departure from that settlement that has been arrived at can be made at this juncture.

Shri Ram Narain Sharma mentioned about the problem of mechanisation and automation as far as it relates to the question of employment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the pensioners, about referring their case to the Pay Commission ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I made it clear in the Fourth Lok Sabha when a discussion was raised by Shri Banerjee that although it has not been specifically included in the terms of reference

of the Pay Commission, we expect that as the Second Pay Commission made some recommendations regarding the pensioners this Pay Commission also will give their consideration to this question and make some recommendations so that we can give our attention to this problem also.

Regarding mechanisation and automation, we will have to carefully balance the needs of mechanisation and automation to the efficiency, the cost of production as well as to the question of employment. This balance will have to be struck by us while we embark upon the great task of economic regeneration in our country.

The last point that was mentioned relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants before us was regarding the amendment of the Constitution raised by my hon. friend Shri B. R. Shukla. It has been mentioned that this House is supreme and this is also the stand of the Government that the sovereign will of the people of India as expressed through this House is supreme and it is possible for this House to amend the Constitution in accordance with the wishes of people. No other power can steep this supreme will of the people. Therefore, any hurdles that come in the way of taking away this right or any hurdles that come in the way of exercising the will of the people through this House will have to be removed. This is the resolve of the Government and this is the policy of the Government. So, I would say that the hon. Member should not worry about this particular aspect. If a Bill on the lines of the Bill that was introduced by late Shri Nath Pai is necessary, that kind of Bill can also be thought of. But this matter will have to be carefully examined before the Government can decide what action has to be taken in the matter.

Sir, having replied to the main points raised by the hon. Members, I wish to thank them for taking part in the debate and making valuable contribution. I would request the House to vote for the Supplementary Demands that I have put before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put Cut

Motion Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 32 to 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, 48, 50 to 55, 57, 60 to 62, 68, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 84, 85, 91, 92, 95, 99, 105, 108, 111, to 113, 115, 119, 127, 128, 134, 136 and 137.”

The motion was adopted.

16.43 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move‡ :

“That the Bill to authorise payment

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25.3.71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendations of the President,