

[Mr. Speaker]

an elected member of Lok Sabha from Koraput constituency of Orissa, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 25th March, 1971.

11.48 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72-
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT (GENERAL),
1971-72- *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up item 6 namely, further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1971-72 and item 7, namely, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1971-72.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,60,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES
EFFECTIVE-ARMY

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,25,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES
EFFECTIVE-NAVY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,76,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Navy

DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,65,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICE
NON-EFFECTIVE

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 15,76,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,66,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

DEMAND NO. 7—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.24,39,47,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 8—ARCHAEOLOGY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,62,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 9 - SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,84,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Survey of India' "

DEMAND NO. 10 —OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

DEMAND NO. 11—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,38,08,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 12—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,72,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,29,08,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 14—CUSTOMS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 15—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,30,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 16—TAXES ON
INCOME INCLUDING CORPOR-
ATION TAX ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,70,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 17—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,55,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Stamp'."

DEMAND NO. 18—AUDIT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Audits'."

DEMAND NO. 19—CURRENCY AND
COINAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 20—MINT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,02,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 21—KOLAR GOLD
MINES

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,89,000 be granted to the president, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines' "

DEMAND NO 22—PENSIONS AND
OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,63,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 23—OPIUM FACTORIES
AND ALKALOID WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,14,73,000 be granted to the President, *an account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

DEMAND NO. 24—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,17,44,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 25—GRANTS-IN-AID
TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY
GOVERNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,47,86,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid in State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 26 - MISCELLANEOUS
ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL AND STATE UNION
TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,35,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 27—PRE-PARTITION
PAYMENTS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 28 — MINISTRY OF
FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 29—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,25,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 30 — PAYMENTS TO
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,27,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 31 — FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,06,000 be granted to the President."

on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 32 — OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,59,12,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue, Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 33 — MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,87,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 34 — FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,74,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 35 - OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,53,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO 36 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 37 - MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,64,03,000 be granted to the President *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 38 - PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,19,69,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 39 - STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 5,28,72,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,90,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,02,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 42—CABINET

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,22,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 43—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,94,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 44—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 45—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,48,52,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CENSUS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,84,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 47—STATISTICS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,80,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the

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charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 48—PRIVY PURSES
AND ALLOWANCES OF
INDIAN RULERS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 49—TERRITORIAL
AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,43,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions' "

DEMAND NO. 50—DELHI

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,82,26,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO 51—CHANDIGARH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,59,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 52—ANDAMAN
AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,47,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO 53—TRIBAL AREAS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,38,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Tribal Area'."

DEMAND NO. 54—DADRA AND
NAGAR HAVELI AREA

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,99,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 55—LACCADIVE,
MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,75,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in

respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 56—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNAL TRADE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 58 - INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,96,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 59—SALT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,12,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Salt'."

**DEMAND NO. 60—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNAL TRADE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,82,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,79,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,31,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO. 63—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,19,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of

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'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

the charges during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.'"

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,38,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,40,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power.'"

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying

DEMAND NO. 68—DIRECTOR GENERAL MINES SAFETY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Director General Mines Safety'."

DEMAND NO. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and employment'."

DEMAND NO. 70—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 72 - MINISTRY OF
LAW

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,17,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 73—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF LAW

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 74 - MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS
AND MINES AND METALS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,24,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO. 75 - GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 76 - OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-
CALS AND MINES AND
METALS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,14,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, 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. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,96,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 78 - ROADS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,38,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 79 - MERCANTILE
MARINE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,69,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 80 - LIGHTHOUSES
AND LIGHTSHIPS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

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"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,77,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 81—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,51,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY
OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,14,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL
AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,41,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 84—MINISTRY OF
SUPPLY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,46,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 85—SUPPLIES
AND DISPOSALS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,38,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 86—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF
SUPPLY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,50,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 87—MINISTRY
OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 88—METEOROLOGY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,55,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 89—AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,06,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 90—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,35,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 91—DEPARTMENT
OF ATOMIC ENERGY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 92—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,85,70,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 93—DEPARTMENT
OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,38,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 94—OVERSEAS
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,11,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 95—POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS (WORKING
EXPENSES)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,06,76,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 96—POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND
TO GENERAL REVENUES
APPROPRIATION TO
RESERVE FUNDS AND RE-
PAYMENTS OF LOANS
FROM GENERAL
REVENUES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,46,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 97—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,57,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications.'"

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT
OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,49,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 99—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,08,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 100—DEPARTMENT
OF ELECTRONICS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,94,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

DEMAND NO. 101—DEPARTMENT
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs' "

DEMAND NO. 102—DEPARTMENT
OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUS-
TRIAL RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,58,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.'"

DEMAND NO. 103—DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 104—OTHER
REVENUE EXPENDITURE
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,39,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 105—PLANNING
COMMISSION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,10,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 106—LOK SABHA

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,62,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 107 - RAJYA SABHA

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,82,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 108—SECRETARIAT
OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice President'."

DEMAND NO. 109—DEFENCE
CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,42,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 110—OTHER
CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,18,000 be granted to the President, of

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of "Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services".

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON THE INDIA
SECURITY PRESS

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON CURRENCY
AND COINAGE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,42,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 114—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON MINTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD
MINES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 116—COMMUTED
VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER . Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,83,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 117—OTHER
CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO
STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR
DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,64,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 119—LOANS AND
ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,71,04,000 be granted to the President, *on account* for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 120—PURCHASE
OF FOODGRAINS AND
FERTILIZERS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,12,21,000 be granted to the President *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

**DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER
CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD,
AGRICULTURE, COMMU-
NITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION**

MR. SPEAKER . Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,87,95,000 be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN TRADE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,93,000 be granted to the President,

on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL
OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 124—DELHI
CAPITAL OUTLAY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,34,000 be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,01,000 be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other capital outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY
IN UNION TERRITORIES AND
TRIBAL AREAS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,59,76,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 127—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL
TRADE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding, Rs. 2,03,70,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,80,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER
SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,88,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 131—OTHER
CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,07,000 be granted to the president *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,53,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS AND MINES
AND METALS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,02,71,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ROADS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,55,72,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 136—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,51,64,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

**DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

**DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON AVIATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,76,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 139—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,27,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC
ENERGY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,71,71,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT
MET FROM REVENUE)**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMAND NO. 142—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATIONS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,27,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले हमारे देश में अन्न की बार नीतियों के प्रश्न पर आम चुनाव हुआ था, और हमारे देश की जनता ने यह आशा की थी कि जो बजट हमारे सामने आयेगा लोक सभा में उस में कुछ आन्तिकारी परिवर्तन होंगे, और इसी आशा से उस ने भारी बहुमत से इस सरकार को विजयी बनाया था। अगर दुःख इस बात का है कि जो बजट सदन में आया है उसमें कोई नई बात नहीं कही गई है। वही पुराने प्रावधान दिए गये हैं और पुरानी बातें कही गई हैं।

इस बजट में कहा गया है कि बेकारों के लिये काम की व्यवस्था की जायेगी और इसके लिये 50 करोड़ 00 की व्यवस्था की गई। इसी तरह यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारे देश के जो प्रदेश पिछड़े हुए हैं उनके पिछड़ान को दूर करने के लिये 175 करोड़ 00 की व्यवस्था की गई है। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि कीमतों को ठीक रखने का प्रयास किया जायेगा। हमारे देश में जो मंहगाई हो रही है उसके लिये कहा गया है कि सिर्फ हमारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, और इस लिये उसके कोई खास कदम उठाने की बात नहीं कही गई है। इस तरह से जो बजट हमारे देश के सामने आया है और इस सदन के सामने आया है, उस में लोगों में एक निराशा की भावना उत्पन्न हुई है क्योंकि सारे लोगों ने जो चुनाव दौरे किये हैं, उन में सारी जगहों पर उन्होंने प्रचार किया है कि इस देश में बहुत जल्दी कोई आमूल परिवर्तन होगा। हमें ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह आशा निराशा में बदलेगी। सबसे आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि इस बजट में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि क्या कैसे आयेगा, इन सब कामों को करने के लिये धन कहाँ से आयेगा। इस की कोई व्यवस्था इस बजट में नहीं है।

जैसा कल बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा था, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अगले बजट में टक्कों का भारी बोझ जनता पर डाला जायेगा और वह आम जनता पर पड़ेगा। मंहगाई और बढ़ेगी और देश में एक निराशा का वातावरण उत्पन्न होगा। आज सारे देश में हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। अभी हमारे भाई हरिजनों का समर्थन कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि अलीगढ़ में मुसलमानों के घरों में आग लगाई गई है, कापिल वालों के घरों को फूँका गया है,

और भावमियों को चारपाई के बाँध कर जलाया गया है। मैंने स्वयं कल जा कर अपनी भाँखों से इस को देखा है। एक तरफ यह सब हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी और बेकारी से पीड़ित हजारों और लाखों नौजवान हमारे देश में फरार हो कर जंगलों में शरण ले रहे हैं। चाहते हैं कि देश में अमूल परिवर्तन हो। लेकिन वे इस बजट में कोई खास बात नहीं रखी गई है। वही पुरानी बातें ही इस में बोहरा दी गई हैं।

सब से बड़ी समस्या हमारे देश की बेकारी की है। कल श्री तिवारी बोल रहे थे। उनका कहना था कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में सब कुछ दे दो तो बेकारी खली जायेगी और देश में अमूल परिवर्तन हो जायेगा। जहाँ तक जनता के सैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, उसको उन्होंने कई शिकायतें की हैं। उन्होंने रेलवे की भी बात कही। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि आखिर यह सब होता क्यों है। देश में अमूल परिवर्तन लाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सब से पहले एक नई दिशा देश को मिले। अगर आप को समाजवादी बजट लाना था तो उस में जरूर बेकारों को काम देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी और इस प्रकार के और क्रान्तिकारी कदम आपको उस में उठाने चाहिए थे। हजारों नौजवानों ने आन्दोलन किया था, जेलों में गए थे। उनको माँग थी कि या तो उनको काम दिया जाए और अगर काम नहीं दिया जाता है तो उनको बेकारी का भत्ता दिया जाए। लेकिन उसकी भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। हमारे देश में लगभग एक करोड़ बेकार हैं। 60-63 हजार प्रेज्युएट इंजीनियर बेकार हैं, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार बिना बेकारों को काम दिया हुए नौजवानों को जो बेकार हैं उस तरफ जाने से कैसे रोक सकती है, जिस धरक के जा रहे हैं, किस तरह से उनके बिचार को अग्रसल सकती है।

हम लोको को भी बहुत से पत्र आते हैं। सिलीगुड़ी से मुझे भी एक नौजवान का पत्र आया है। उसने लिखा है कि आप लोग हिन्दुस्तान में क्रान्ति का दरवाजा बन्द करके बैठे हैं और जब तक आप लोगों को मारा नहीं जाएगा तब तक देश में क्रान्ति नहीं हो सकती है, क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं लाए जा सकते हैं। यह चीज यह जाहिर करती है कि हमारे देश के नौजवान देश में इम्कलाब चाहते हैं, अमूल परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पचास करोड़ रुपये बेकारों को काम देने के लिये रख दिया गया है। अब आप देखें कि एक करोड़ हमारे देश में बेकार हैं। पचास करोड़ का अगर हिसाब किया जाए तो एक भावमी के हिस्से में पचास रुपये आते हैं। अब पचास रुपये से आप क्या करेंगे, कुछ पता नहीं।

पिछड़े प्रान्तों की बात भी कही गई है। मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई यह देख कर कि आप ने दक्षिण भारत में तीन लोहे के कारखाने दिये। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा आदि में जहाँ आन्दोलन हुए, आपने क्या किया? दूसरी जगह भी आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जहाँ बराबर इस बात की मांग होती रही है कि उसके लिए कुछ किया जाए, आज तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। उसके लिए इस बजट में न तो कोई इंडिकेशन है और ही कोई बात कही गई है। पता नहीं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने जिन में हमारे कांग्रेस के भाई भी शामिल हैं, एटामिक पावर स्टेशन की माँग की थी। उसके बारे में कई बार कहा गया है। लेकिन इस बजट में इसकी तरफ कोई इशारा नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

दूसरे प्रान्तों की भाषा उपेक्षा करें, उनको कुछ न दें लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे प्रान्त और दूसरे प्रान्त जिन की भाषा तक उपेक्षा हुई है, उन की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया जाए।

कलकत्ता के सुधार की बात कही गई है। वहां बहुत दिनों से इसकी मांग चली आ रही है। बंगाल में लाखों लोग कलकत्ता की सड़कों पर रहते हैं। उनके पास न घर है और न सोने की कोई व्यवस्था है। इस बजट में कोई बहुत बात तो बखर कही गई है। लेकिन कोई बड़ी योजना कलकत्ता के सुधार की गयी गई हो, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूं।

हमारे जिले की गंगा दो भागों में बाँटती है। हम लोगों की लगातार यह मांग रही है कि गंगा पर पुल बना कर जिले को जोड़ दिया जाए ताकि हजारों आदमी जो रोजाना इधर उधर आते जाते हैं, उनको सुविधा हो। लेकिन इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। राजनीतिक तौर पर फैसले ले लिए जाते हैं। बिहार में डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने दबाव में आकर पुल बना दिया। चूँकि हमारा कोई दबाव नहीं था, हमारा कोई आदमी नहीं था, इसलिए कोई पुल नहीं बना आज तक। वहाँ की जनता की एक ही मांग है कि पुल बना दिया जाए। अगर उस इलाके का विकास करना है तो वहाँ पुलों का निर्माण जरूरी है। वहाँ रेलवे लाइन भी छोटी छोटी है। प्रान्त में कोई धंधे भी नहीं है। गरीबी वहाँ पर जमाएँ बैठी हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद इस बजट में कुछ भी प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

फसलों की बात इसमें कही गई है। गन्ने की काश्त करने वाले किसान हजारों देश में उबर गए हैं। पिछली बार बड़ा भारी सम्मेलन हुआ था। सारे देश के लोग इकट्ठा हुए थे।

इस साल गन्ने के काश्तकारों को भयानक नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। एक तरफ तो गन्ने के दाम तय नहीं किये गए हैं और दूसरी तरफ आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिल मालिकों की तरफ जिन्होंने तमाम देश की लूट की है और लूट रहे हैं, करोड़ों ही नहीं अरबों रुपये बकाया पड़ा है और उसको उन्होंने भदा नहीं किया है काश्तकारों को। उनका पैसा आज तक नहीं मिल पा रहा है और न सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है पैसा दिलवाने का। गन्ने की काश्त करने वाले जो लागत लगाते हैं, उसका मुआवजा उनको किस तरह से मिलेगा, कुछ पता नहीं है। यहाँ दिल्ली में अनेको डंपुटेशन आ कर मिले है। लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया है। बजट में आपने केवल मात्र उतना कहा है कि औद्योगिक फसलों के दामों की रोकने और ठीक दाम दिवाने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। लेकिन दूसरी बातें जिन पर हमारा देश और किसान आशा लगाए बैठे हैं, पूरी नहीं हुई हैं और न उनके बारे में कुछ कहा गया है।

मैं कह चुका हूँ कि आदमी आदमी का भेद जाना चाहिये। जो भेद है वह कम होना चाहिये। आपने बड़े बड़े फसल रखे हुए हैं। उनकी तनखाहों को घटाने की ओर आपने कोई इशारा नहीं किया है। मगरमच्छ आपने पाल रखे हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड और दूसरे लोगों की चर्चा इस सदन में बराबर की गई है। यह कहा गया है कि तनखाहों में एक ओर दस का अन्तर होना चाहिये। एक तरफ तो छः हजार, चार हजार और दस हजार तनखाह है और दूसरी तरफ 60 रुपया पाने वाले लोग हैं। इस भेद को मिटाया नहीं गया है, कम नहीं किया गया है। जनता कैसे विश्वास कर सकती है कि समाजवाद आएगा? ऐसा करके बचत भी हो सकती थी। लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया लेकिन केवल 14 बैंकों का किया। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी गरीब लोगों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। आज भी वो लोग सिक्वोरिटो नहीं दे सकते हैं, उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। बैंकों में जिनका एकाउंट है और जो बड़े लोग हैं और जो सिक्वोरिटो दे सकते हैं, उन्हें तो कर्ज मिलते हैं। जिनके एकाउंट नहीं है उनको सिक्वोरिटो नहीं ली जाती है। छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। काश्तकारों को जो परिष्पग सेंट लगाना चाहते हैं या दूसरे काम करना चाहते हैं और कर्जा लेना चाहते हैं, उनके पास जमीन रहते हुए भी बैंकों से उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। अगर देश में सरकारी खजाने को बढ़ाना है तो जरूरी है कि सारे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। केवल 14 बैंकों का ही अभी किया गया है। बाकी जो बैंक हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में क्या कठिनाई है? बाकी जो बैंक हैं उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। सब बैंक पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में है। विदेशी जो बैंक हैं उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। यह मांग हम बराबर करते आ रहे हैं। इसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। देशी और विदेशी सभी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना बहुत जरूरी है।

तेल उद्योग की बात भी आती है। दुनियां के छोटे छोटे देशों ने तेल उद्योग को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार आज भी तेल उद्योग को प्राइवेट हाथों में रखे हुए हैं। आपने अपने टैन प्वाइंट प्रांशियस में यह लिखा है कि तेल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। लेकिन कोई बात अब तक इसके बारे में नहीं की गई है। यह भी कभी होगा या नहीं होगा? आपके दिल और हम लोगों ने एक स्वर से मांग की थी कि तेल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। आप क्यों इसको नहीं करते हैं।

राजाओं की धैलियों की बात भी आती है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इन राजा लोगों ने हमारे देश पर क्या उपकार किया है। हमारे देश में ऐसे राजा भी हुए हैं जिन्होंने गधियां छोड़ दी थीं और जंगलों में चले गए थे। महात्मा बुद्ध भी उन में से एक थे। लेकिन ये वे राजा लोग हैं जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों की सहायता करके देश के लाखों लोगों को फांसी पर चढ़वाया था, करोड़ों की नहीं बल्कि धरनों रुपये की सम्पत्ति बनाई। आज भी उनको पसं देने की बात की जाती है। उनको मुद्राबजा देने की बात कही जा रही है। उनको और अधिक धन देने की बात की जाती है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इसके पीछे क्या राज है। आज भी राजा लोगों को मकान, बिजली, कार, तेल, पेट्रोल सब कुछ मुफ्त मिल रहा है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुफ्त नहीं मिलता पेट्रोल।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : पेट्रोल भी मुफ्त मिलता है। हम लोगों को एक रुपया तीस पैसे लिटर मिलता है और उनको 48 पैसे लिटर मिलता है। राजा लोगों के यहाँ इतने टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं कि कोई हिसाब ही नहीं। उनके किचन में, उनके नहान खानों में टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं। हजारों व्यापारी हमारे देश के ऐसे हैं जिनको टेलीफोन नहीं मिल पा रहा है। लेकिन राजा लोगों के किचन में और नहान खानों तक में टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं। राजाओं की धैलियां बन्द होनी चाहिये। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि उनसे मेरा कोई दुश्मनी है। बल्कि इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि देश को धन की जरूरत है। एक तरफ तो हमारे देश में भूखे नंगे गरीब लोग हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे बड़े बड़े राजा और महाराजा लोग हैं। देश में 75 परिवार ऐसे हैं जो नग...

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

चुम्बी प्रोटोलिकाओं में रहते हैं। ये सब वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके तक्षम प्रगतिशील उम्मीदवारों को हराने की कोशिश की है। फिर भी हमारी सरकार उनकी तरफ से घाँसें बन्द किए बैठी है। उन पर रोक लगनी चाहिये।

बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और महाजनों के पास जो पैसा और सम्पत्ति है, वह उन्होंने देश के मजदूरों का शोषण करके हासिल किया है। वह देश का धन है और इसलिये देश के काम में लगना चाहिए। सरकार को सारे उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। बहुत से प्रान्तीय जमीन्दारियाँ तोड़ दी गई हैं और खेतों की सीमा बीस पच्चीस या चालिस एकड़ निश्चित कर दी गई है। लेकिन जिरला या टाटा के पास जो सम्पत्ति है या जो घरबों रुपये हैं, क्या उनके लिए कोई लिमिट नहीं है।

12 hrs.

यहाँ पर कुछ सदस्य समाजवाद के नाम पर जीत कर आये हैं, लेकिन वे पूँजीवाद के बकील हैं। उनको भी जाना चाहिए। उनकी यह नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि जिन्होंने देश के सामने जो बाड़े किये हैं, वे उन्हें पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें, वना देश उनके साथ भी वही बर्ताव करेगा, जो उसने समाजवाद और प्रगति के दूसरे बिरोधियों के साथ किया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश के सामने परिवर्तनकारी कार्यक्रम रखे जायें।

विदेशी व्यापार को भी सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। आज जिन लोगों के हाथ में विदेशी व्यापार है, वे घरबों घरबों रुपयों की बोरी करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उनके कितने कार्यवाही करने की हिम्मत नहीं करती है। कहा गया है कि इस विषय में कुछ कानून बनाने चाहिये। सरकार वे कानून बनायेगी और

वे उनको अपने हक में इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, विदेशी व्यापार, लेस उद्योग और बैंकों आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए, ताकि देश का धन बड़े और जनता को टैक्सों से मुक्ति मिले। अगर सरकार टैक्स बढ़ायेगी, तो उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ेंगे और उसका समाजवाद हवा में उड़ जायेगा। उस स्थिति में सारा देश निराशा में डूब जायेगा और फिर इस देश में जो कुछ होगा, उसकी रूपना नहीं की जा सकती है। आज हमारा देश जागरूक है। आज हिमालय से कन्दाकुमारी तक देश की जनता में परिवर्तन और देश की प्रगति की आशा जागी है। सब गरीब लोगों में एक विश्वास पैदा हुआ कि अब देश में कुछ होगा। सरकार की तरफ से वादे तो पिछले तेइस सालों से किये जाते रहें हैं। लेकिन अब उसने एक्टिव कदम उठाया तो देश ने उसका स्वागत किया। अब अगर सरकार टाल-मटोल की बातें करेगी और जनता को भूटे आश्वासन देगी, तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि देश के गरीब लोगों और माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए नये कानून बनाये जाएँ। जो लोग गरीबों को मारते हैं, बसने आर्गनाइज करते हैं, गन्दा प्रचार करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रशासन को पूरे अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिये। हम जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों चुनाव के अवसर पर अलीगढ़ में क्या कुछ किया गया है। अलीगढ़ की दीवारों पर जो नारे लिखे गये हैं, उन को पढ़ कर घर्म से गर्दन झुक जाती है। ऐसे लोगों पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये। हमारे देश में ऐसे आन्दोलन भी हैं, जो गरीबी बातें लिखने के लिये मशहूर हैं। यहाँ नहीं सरकार का सेंसर विभाग कहाँ रहता है। दूसरे लोगों को दो सरकार विरोधक विटैकन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत बन्द कर देती है, लेकिन

विश्व लोनों ने कलौगढ़ में गन्ना प्रचार करने बलवा कराया, वे खुले आम घूम रहे हैं और पुलिस उनको नहीं पकड़ती है। सरकार को गरीब जनता को प्रोत्साहन देनी चाहिये और इन नगरमण्डलों के किलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

अगर सरकार अपनी नीतियों में आमूल परिवर्तन करेगी, तभी हिंसा से बचा जा सकता है। बिड़ला को प्रथम या सहायता देने से हिंसा को नहीं रोका जा सकता है। माननीय सदस्य बड़े क्रान्तिकारी रहे हैं, लेकिन उनका भाषण सुन कर बड़ी निराशा हुई। बिड़ला देश को नहीं बचा सकता है। देश के जो करोड़ों इन्सान आज भूखे, नंगे और गरीब हैं, जो सड़कों पर पैदा होते हैं और सड़कों पर ही मरते हैं, उनकी हालत अच्छी बनाने से ही देश धाने बढ़ेगा। सरकार को नई नीतियां अपनानी चाहिये, ताकि हमारे देश में एक नई भाषा का उदय हो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (गटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें अपनी कटमोशन्स भुव करने का मौका दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : They are taken as moved.

So far as calling members is concerned, I have decided that one old member will be followed by one new member. If the whips send two names, the new member will have preference for some time.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on Account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the R.S.S. office from the premises of Banaras Hindu University (1)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make proper arrangements for the development of Urdu language (2)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Step-motherly treatment towards Urdu (3)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise education throughout the country (4)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Education be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to introduce uniform syllabi in all the schools and colleges in the country (5)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demands of the teachers of schools and colleges, (6)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up at least one central University in each State. (7)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring the Patna University under Centre's control in view of its deplorable condition. (8)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account Under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to institute an enquiry into the attitude of favouritism adopted by the officers and the police during the last elections to Lok Sabha (11)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban communal organisations and communal propaganda. (12)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the High-handedness of Police. (13)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore the facilities to suspended and discharged police personnel after their reinstatement, with effect from the date of their suspension and discharge from service. (14)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of granting additional financial aid for the implementation of Kosi, Gandak and Sone River Projects in Bihar. (15)]

"That the Demand for grant on account under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special assistance to Government of Bihar for the completion of Pun Pun River Scheme, Mokameh Tal Scheme and Barhia Tal Scheme. (16)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds to Bihar Government for State tube-well schemes. (17)]

"That the demand for Grant on Account under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply more power to Bihar and to reduce its rates (18)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities from Ganga in Patna, Shahbad, Gaya Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts of Bihar (19).]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of not permitting Government of Madhya Pradesh to construct a dam on Sone river in the area falling under their Jurisdiction. (20)]

"That the Demand for Grant on Account under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the anti labour policy of Labour Department (21)]

"That the Demand for grant on Account under the Head Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the nine point demands of the employees working in Provident Fund Offices (22)]

"That the demand for grant on Account under Head Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-labour and arbitrary policy of officers of Provident Fund Officers. (23)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increasing unemployment in the country" (24)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Director General Mines Safety be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangement for mines security. (25)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Director General Mines Safety be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to equip the mines with the latest devices of Security. (26)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement strictly the awards of Labour Tribunals and Arbitration Boards. (27)]

"That the Demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay special attention the welfare schemes for mine workers. (28)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide wages to mine workers in accordance with the recommendation of the Pay Commission. (29)]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the pitiable condition of displaced persons. (30)]

MR. SPEAKER : The cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उस का अनुमोदन करता हूँ और साथ ही उन को बधाई भी देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई नया टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। इस से आम लोगों में बड़ी आशा जगी है। लेकिन इस बजट में देश की आर्थिक हालत में सुधार करने के लिए कोई विशेष बात नहीं कही गई है। इस में राष्ट्र के आमदनी में साढ़े पाँच फीसदी वृद्धि का व्यौरा दिया गया है, लेकिन राष्ट्र की गरीबी को देखते हुए यह न के बराबर है। अगर राष्ट्र को खुशहाल बनाना है, अगर देश में तरक्की करनी है, तो हम को राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति और आय को बढ़ाने के लिए वार-फुटिंग पर काम करना पड़ेगा, वरना हमारे देश को अन्य राष्ट्रों के समकक्ष पहुँचने के लिए सदियों का वक्त लग जायेगा। इस लिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह देश को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आमदनी को बढ़ाने की रफ्तार को तेज करें।

आज हमारे देश में एक तरफ तो गरीबी दिखाई देती है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे बहुत से परिवार हैं, जिन के पास लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति है, जिसका कोई हिसाब-किताब इस देश में किसी कागज या खाने में या बैंक में नहीं है—जिस को प्रायः काला धन कह सकते हैं। इस काले धन को बाहर निकालने के लिए पहले फिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन मौजूदा बजट में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नया प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा गया है। इससे मुझे निराशा हुई है। काला धन हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को डोबा-डोल करता है। इस जुनाब में राजा-महाराजा और

[श्री हरी सिंह]

सेठ-साहूकार और बड़े पूंजीपति चुनाव लड़े। इस में यह काला धन उन की मदद के लिये आया।

डा० कर्णो सिंह (बीकानेर) मैं माननीय सदस्य में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये। क्या वह सब सफेद धन था? मेरी कास्टीट्यूएन्सी में कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से तीस लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। वह कौनसी एकाउंट बुक में लिखा था? माननीय सदस्य न्याय की बात करें। वह दूसरो पर पत्थर फेंकने है, लेकिन वह अपनी तरफ भी देखें।

श्री हरी सिंह : सारा देश इन लोगो के काले-कारनामो को जानता है। (व्यवधान) इन को काले धन की बात से चिढ़ क्यों है?

DR. KARNI SINGH The Congress Party has spent crores of rupees. If they can prove that it was all white money, I can accept it (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह नये मेम्बर हैं उन को बोलने दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी ठीक कह रहे हैं। वह पहली दफा बोल रहे हैं उन को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री हरी सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति के बारे में कह रहा था। कुछ सचक्रको भी और हमारे माननीय सदस्य को बहुत डूरा लगा। लेकिन सच्चाई को अपने से परे रखना मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने साथ विश्वासघात करना होगा। एक दिन आएगा जब आप को सच्चाई को मान कर के बसना होगा।

तो मैं खर्च कर रहा था राज्य की आर्थिक उन्नति के सम्बन्ध में। आज मुल्क के अंदर बेरोजगारी है। हमारी सरकार इसके प्रति आगल्क और चेतन्य है। मैं इस मौके पर उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बेरोजगारी अगर खत्म करना चाहती है तो आज देश के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे आर्थिक संस्थान हैं जिन पर कि खर्च भी विदेशी लोगो का आधिपत्य जमा हुआ है। जैसे कि चाय के बागान है और जूट के बड़े बड़े कारखाने है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह जूट के कारखानो को राष्ट्रीयकरण करे जिससे कि राष्ट्र की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और देश के अन्दर क्षमहाली भी आएगी। आज हमारी सरकार देश से गरीबी को मिटाना चाहती है और वह आर्थिक समानता लाने पर तुली हुई है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि देश में आर्थिक समानता और इन्सानी बराबरी आएगी। लेकिन जो हमारी सरकार के कार्य करने में और जनता के बीच में मशीन है, जिस में उच्च अधिकारी आते हैं और हाएस्ट लेवल के अधिकारी आते हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका जो तौर तरीका है वह हमारे प्रजातन्त्र को बदनाम करने वाला है। वह बराबर इसी कोशिश में लगे रहने है। हम जब जनता के पान बोट मांगने के लिए पहुँचते है तो अक्सर हमारी आलोचना कम होती है लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के माध्यम से हमको बहुत बुरी-बुरी बातें सुनने का शिकार होना पडता है। तो मैं आप के सामने सुझाव रखता हूँ कि यह जो हाएस्ट लेवल उच्च अधिकारी है जिनके पास आमदनी और खर्च वाले बड़े बड़े साधन होगी छिपे होते हैं उन से उन की आमदनी और खर्च का पूरा-पूरा ब्यौरा लिया जाये। आज देश के अंदर आर्थिक अधिकार कुछ हाथों में जमा हुआ है जिस के बी-सैंट्रलाइजेशन की बहुत

आवश्यकता है जिससे कि धन कुछ हाथों में ही न रहे। दूसरे, जो तनकवाहों के बीच एक कर्मचारी और दूसरे कर्मचारी की तनकवाहों के बीच जमीन भासमान का फर्क है, भाखिर जब हम इस भेद को मिटाने के लिए समाजवाद की तरफ चल पड़े हैं तो जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हम इस असमानता को खाई को घाट तक उताना ही प्रयत्न है। इस सरकार को इस के प्रति जागरूक होना चाहिए। आज देश के अंदर करोड़ों की ताबाद में भूरीजन और बैकवर्ड लोग हैं। उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान, सिर छिपाने के लिए भोंपड़ी नहीं हैं। मैं सरकार में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध स्तर पर राज्य के अंदर ऐसी योजना चलाई जाय जिस से कि कोई भी आदमी जिसके पास सिर छिपाने की जगह नहीं है उसे जगह मिल सके और वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सके। जो आदमी देश में इस प्रकार के है उन को सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन होना चाहिए। कमजोर वर्ग की हिमायत के लिए हम कहते हैं जब चुनाव होता है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि चुनाव के बाद लोगों के तौर तरीके बहुत बदल जाते हैं। हम मन में यह सोच कर आते हैं कि जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जो कमजोर वर्ग है उसको उठाएँगे। आज जमीन के संबंध में अनेक प्रश्न आते हैं। इस सदन में भी दो तीन दिनों के अन्दर मैंने यह बात कई बार सुनी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस आदमी की भासिक आय 3 हजार रुपये हो उस के नाम में कोई जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर उस के नाम में जमीन है तो उस से वह जमीन सचकाय को ले लेनी चाहिए। कई देशों में, इंग्लैंड में भी ऐसा है कि कोई आदमी बिजनेस में लगा है तो उस के नाम जमीन नहीं हो सकती है। इस तरह की प्रणाली हमारे देश में भी जारी होनी चाहिए। यह मैंने आप के सामने आर्थिक समता और स्वतन्त्रता की बात रखी।

अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे धर्मों में जो आज कल बोट के सिलसिले में भगड़े हो रहे हैं उन से प्रबुद्धों को पढ़ने वाले अच्छी तरह परिचित होंगे। हमारे प्रदेश में भारतीय कान्ति बल, जनसंघ और दूसरी पार्टियों की मिली हुई सरकार रही है। बी०के०डी० के लोग हमारे यहाँ प्रचुरता, हरिजनों बैकवर्ड जातियों और मुसलमानों पर बहुत प्रत्याचार कर रहे हैं। जेवर थाने में नेकपुर एक गांव है। वहाँ पर चमारों के घरों में प्राण लगा दी गई और उन को मारा पीटा गया। उसकी बाकायदा रिपोर्ट थाने में हुई है। लेकिन अधिकारी वर्ग कुछ नहीं कर रहा है क्योंकि वहाँ बी०के०डी० दल सरकार में है। लेकिन लुशी की बात है कि बी०के०डी० का मसूबा कल परसों में उत्तर प्रदेश में खत्म हो जायगा। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और विशेषकर हमारा जिला कृषि प्रधान जिला है। मेरे जिले में सिंचाई और बिजली की दिक्कतें हैं, वह अभी तक दूर नहीं हो पाई हैं। अगर सरकार इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे तो थोड़े दिनों के अन्दर उत्तर प्रदेश गेहूँ की समस्या को अवश्य हल कर सकता है। जय हिन्द।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ जय हिन्द कहने की परम्परा नहीं है। यह तो पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म पर कहने की चीज है।

श्री अग्निप्रकाश प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्वतन्त्रता के लिए जो हम ने अस्त्योदय का वचन दिया है उस को जोरदार शब्दों में पूरा करने के लिए इस बजट में कहा गया है। लेकिन कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 23 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी आज जो हम को सामाजिक आजादी मिलनी चाहिए वो नहीं मिली

[श्री अन्विका प्रसाद]

है। अभी हमारे इटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि राजस्थान में हरिजनों पर जुल्म किया गया। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां संयुक्त मोर्चे के जो उम्मीदवार थे जिस में जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र पार्टी, एस.एस.पी. सब शामिल थे, उन्होंने हरिजनों को बोट देने के लिए जाने से रोका। उन को मारा पीटा। यहां तक कि हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएंसों में तो गोली भी चली और 20-50 हजार हरिजनों को बोट नहीं देने दिया गया। मुसलमानों के ताजिये पर काठियाँ बलाई गईं। इस मारपीट से दो धादमी हमारे यहाँ मर भी गए हैं। एलेक्शन कमिश्नर को तार दिया गया। जहाँ पर सरकार हमारे खिलाफ थी वहाँ के अधिकारी हमारी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हुए। एलेक्शन कमिश्नर को तार दिया गया उस की काफी प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री को भी भेजी गई। लेकिन भारत सरकार भी उन को न्याय दिलाने में सफल नहीं हो सकी। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि एक जांच बिठाई जाये और इस की जांच की जाय, मानूम किया जाय कि इस में कितना हमारा हाथ है और कितना सामन्ती प्रवृत्ति वाली पार्टियों का हाथ है। जो लोग भी ऐसा किए हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। साथ ही मेरा यह भी कहना है कि जो बीकर सेक्सन हैं, जो हरिजन इत्यादी हैं उनको बोट देने के लिए उन के गाँव में ही मतदान केन्द्र बनाए जाय जिस से उन को बोट देने से कोई रोक न सके। एलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने मोबाइल बूथ बनाने की बात कही थी लेकिन वह बनाए नहीं गए। मेरा एक यह भी सुझाव है कि एलेक्शन कमिश्नर के पास एक फोर्स बंपनी होनी चाहिए और उस को अधिकार होना चाहिए, जहाँ पर कि स्टेट की सरकार बोटों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने में विफल रहे वहाँ पर एलेक्शन कमिश्नर अपनी फोर्स चाहे वह सी.

आर. पी. हो या भारत सरकार को कोई और फोर्स हो, उस को इस्तेमाल कर के, उस की सहायता ले कर की ऐंड फेयर एलेक्शन करा सके। इस प्रकार का अधिकार उस को होना चाहिए।

इसी के साथ-साथ प्राथिक समानता की बात भी है। बेकारी की समस्या आज देश में चुनौती की तरह मुँह बाये है। इस आम चुनाव में नीतियों के आधार पर लड़ाई रही है। गरीबी दूर करने और बिषमता मिटाने के नाम पर हम जनता में गए हैं और जनता ने हमारा प्रबल समर्थन किया है। लेकिन जनता आज यह वादे सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि हम इस कार्य को पूरा करेंगे। बल्कि वह चाहती है कि हमारे बेकार युवकों को मंहगाई भत्ता देना प्रारम्भ किया जाय। यह घोषित किया जाय कि हम उन को बेकारों का भत्ता दे रहे हैं। अगर अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जाय तो अगले बजट तक इस को प्रारम्भ किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जो कहा गया है उस को पूरा कर के दिखाया जा सके। नहीं तो अगर हम अपने वादे को पूरा करने में विफल होते हैं तो यह हमारे लिए कलंक की बात होगी। अगर कहीं रूपाया कहां से प्राया। तो रूपाया लाने के साधन मैं बताता हूँ। आप टैक्स लगाने की बात करते हैं, आप टैक्स लगाइए लेकिन टैक्स उन पर लगाइए जो टैक्सों को चोरी करते हैं। जो गरीब किसान मजदूर हैं उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। आप ने थोड़े से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। जो और बैंक हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। त्रिबी वर्क बन्द कीजिए। जूट और चाय के बागान को नेशनलाइज्ड कीजिए। यह सारे पैसे लेने के जो सोर्स हैं उन पर कब्जा कीजिए और जनता से जो कहा है उस को पूरा कीजिए। अगर हम अपने वादों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो हथोरी भी बही दया होगी, जो इन पार्टियों की हुई है। एक तरह से हमारे ऊपर

तलवार लटकी हुई है, जनता को कहने के लिये अब हमारे पास बहाना नहीं रह गया है कि अर्थ के अभाव में पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

जहाँ एक विषयता की बात है, पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों की विषयता हटाने के लिये हमारे बजट में प्रायोरिटी मिलनी चाहिए। बजट में इस का जिक्र है और इस के लिये 95 करोड़ रुपये स्टेट्स की एसिस्टेंस के लिये रखा गया है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, इस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को इसमें टाप-प्रायोरिटी मिलनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में आज कोई कल-कारखाना नहीं है। हम ने सुना था कि कोई एग्री-इण्डस्ट्री खुलने वाली है और हम आशा करते थे कि इस बजट में उस का उल्लेख होगा, लेकिन मुझे यह बेल कर दुख हुआ वहाँ कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं लगाई जा रही है। बलिया में एक शुगर फैक्टरी कोम्पारेटिव वेसिड पर खुलने वाली थी, उस को लाईसेंस मिला हुआ है, उस के गेअर बेचने के लिये हम सरकार का सहयोग चाहते थे। वहाँ पर इस बार गन्ना बिल्कुल नहीं उठाया गया है, हर साल मील बालों की तरफ से वहाँ कांटा लगाया जाता था, लेकिन इस बार कांटा नहीं लगाया गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ के किसानों को अपना गन्ना जला देना पड़ा। अगर सरकार भी और से कटि की व्यवस्था हो जाय और उन के गन्ने को ले लिया जाय, तो उस के दाम को गेअर के रूप में परिणित किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अभी तक इस मामले में कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई।

कम्प्यूनिवेशन और बिजली के मामले में हमारा प्रदेश बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। हम को एटॉमिक एनर्जी का कारखाना देने का वायदा किया गया था, लेकिन वह भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। रिहन्द में पानी की कमी की वजह से जो बिजली

की कमी हुई, उस के कारण बिजली की सम्पदा में 25 प्रतिशत का कट कर दिया गया है, लेकिन हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में तो पहले ही बिजली नाम-मात्र की थी, वहाँ भी इस कट को लागू कर दिया गया। अगर इस कट को रोकना सम्भव नहीं था तो धर्मल-पावर-स्टेशन की, जो पहले थे, उन को चालू करना चाहिए था। रिहन्द में जो अधिक बिजली हम को मिलने वाली थी, वह भी नहीं मिली, उस को पूरा करना चाहिये और कट को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

कम्प्यूनिवेशन के मामले में भी हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एक भगवती-कमेटी इस सिलसिले में बनाई गई थी, उस कमेटी ने भी हमारे क्षेत्र के लिये गंगा और घाघरा में जहाज चलाने का सुझाव दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक वह मामला अधिकारियों के पास दबा पड़ा है और उन से कोई सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है। आज इस सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति है कि देश की गरीबी को दूर किया जाय, लेकिन अगर हम में अधिकारियों का सहयोग नहीं होगा, उन की तरफ से विनम्र होगा तो हम से देश को निराशा होगा तो देश में क्रान्ति आयेगी। इस लिए जरूरी है कि देश से विषयता को हटाने के लिए अधिकारियों का पूरा सहयोग मिलना चाहिये, जो भी अधिकारी जिस काम के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वह उस को पूरा कर के दिखावे, जितनी बातों के हम ने वायदे किये हैं, उन को तेजी से पूरा कर के दिखावे।

हमारा देश स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का देश है। सन 1942 के आन्दोलन में मेरे प्रवेश में प्रत्येक घर का एक लड़का मारा गया था, लेकिन जितना कम्पेन्सेशन वहाँ मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं

[श्री अन्निका प्रसाद]

मिल रही है। इस लिये कम से कम देश की आजादी में जो नौजवान काम में आये, जिन की महिलायें आज बिलस रही हैं, उन को आर्थिक सहायता देकर उन की रक्षा करना चाहिये।

देश के अन्दर आज भी हम को बैंकों में उतनी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है, जितने हम ने वायदे किये थे। एक रिक्शा चलाने वाला अगर किसी बैंक के पास पैसा लेने जाता है, तो उस को कहा जाता है कि तेरे किसी भादमी की जमानत लाओ जिस का उस बैंक में खाता हो, अगर वह इस तरह की सिक्योरिटी नहीं दे पाता है तो उसे कुछ नहीं मिलता। छोटे छोटे दुकानदार बैंक के पास जाने हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कानूनों को निश्चय किया जाय ताकि परसनल सिक्योरिटी पर पैसा मिल सके। देश की जनता की सहायता के लिये इस तरह के कानून जो सहायता में रुकावट डालते हैं, उनको बदल डालने की जरूरत है। हम ने गरीबी मिटाने की आबाज उठाई, जनता ने हमें प्रबल समर्थन दिया, अब हमारे पास यह कहने को नहीं है कि कानून बाधक है, यह बहाना अब नहीं चल सकेगा। कानून को बदल कर, उस में परिवर्तन करके परसनल सिक्योरिटी पर लोगों को पैसा मिलना चाहिये।

हमारे क्षेत्र में बैंकों की दो-तीन ब्रांच खोलने के लिए हमने कहा था, विशेषकर रतसड़ और गड़बड़ के लिए कहा था, लेकिन अभी तक ब्रांचें नहीं खुली हैं। समझ में नहीं आता, हमारे अधिकारियों की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पालिसी है। अगर हम लोगों के कहने के बाद भी जनता के कहने के बाद भी काम नहीं होता है, तो हम नहीं समझते हैं कि हमारे पालियामेंट के सदस्य होने-न-होने का क्या धर्म है ?

देश की गरीबी और बेकारी मिटाने के लिए जो कानून प्रसिद्ध सगाते हैं, उस कानून को बदलना चाहिए और गरीबी को हटाने में मदद करनी चाहिए।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we congratulate the Prime Minister on her outstanding victory and she has now got the opportunity of putting all the promises made in the manifesto as well as the promises made in the President's Address into effect. We give this credit to her ungrudgingly on behalf of the parent Congress which though badly beaten and completely emasculated, has taken up the challenge bravely. We recognise the prominent position of the Congress led by the Prime Minister variously known as Congress (N), then becoming Congress (R). For a short time it became Congress (J) and now it has become Congress (S). The Prime Minister is now in a position to put everybody in his proper place whether it is Babuji or Chairapathiji, whether it is the young turks or old women in the party or whether they are her Communist friends or D M.K. partners.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : She has put you in proper place

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I am in my place all right, I know my place; you have to know your place now.

However, I wish to say this that we shall extend to the Government our fullest cooperation in the fulfilment of the policies designed to eradicate poverty, to develop and build up industries, to prevent wastage of national resources and find a solution to the problem of the unemployed both educated and uneducated, rural as well as urban.

These are the policies which the Congress party inherited really from undivided Congress taking into consideration the 10-point programme of the AICC in Babasara in 1969. We shall cooperate wherever we can, with forfeiting out right

to oppose wherever we must, in the interest of the nation, in the interests of the people and in the larger, interests of the weaker sections of the community.

It is necessary to remind the Prime Minister of the old adage--Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. We should not forget the foul and widespread corruption which existed in this country, which was witnessed on the eve of the elections, maybe for whatever purpose these might have been practised. But we must warn the Government that we shall not any longer tolerate the absolute corruption which may arise from absolute power.

We welcome the decision of the Government to go about the abolition of the privy purses in a constitutional manner. If only they had done this last year all this unseemly controversy which arose between the Government and the Supreme Court would have been avoided.

I believe I am correct in saying the then Law Minister was properly advised by the Law Ministry and even by the Home Ministry that it was unconstitutional to go about the derecognition order in the way in which they did. However, he thought of no end his own legal acumen, and he set aside the advice given by the Law Ministry and even the Attorney-General and advised the Government in favour of the derecognition with the result that we all know. We hope that the now Law Minister who is an eminent retired or former High Court judge will give due weight to the advice of his Ministry and will not project his own political opinions and views either in the interpretation of law or in the enunciation or administration of justice.

There is one more point which I would like to emphasise in this connection, and that is the desirability of consulting as often as possible the Attorney-General in matters relating to law. I know case after case in which committed advice may have been given by the Law Ministry to suit the whims and whimsicalities of the Minister in charge, but when the party has pointed out to Government that in a case like

this it would be better also to consult the Attorney-General, they have felt that they should not do so because they have felt that the opinion given by the Attorney-General may be adverse either to the views of the Minister or to the opinions of the Ministry. This is particularly so in matters relating to taxation and the provisions of the commercial laws such as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, because the equation is uneven between the private party and the Government. Government have the legal opinion and the legal counsel free, whereas the poor private party has to spend from his own pocket to vindicate and obtain justice in law courts. Therefore, Government should be more careful and infact, government would be well advised to consult the Attorney-General wherever there is any violent difference of opinion between the Ministry and the private party concerned.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Now, my hon. friend belongs to Congress (O) and not to the Swatantra Party.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that I am speaking now as a representative of Congress (O). He still seems to think and live in 1958 when I represented the Swatantra Party. He does seem to have changed with the times.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am only reminding him.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I am fully aware of what I am doing. I am not one of those who do not know what they talk.

In the matter of foreign policy, while we support the principle of non-alignment we must warn Government that non-alignment must be real and true non-alignment and not the Non-alignment that we have witnessed during the last few years, that is, appeasing the so-called friends in the Arab world or in the African countries.

I have had the benefit of visiting both

[Shri C. C. Desai]

South Africa and the East African countries. I know the condition of the people there, particularly the people of Indian origin now resident as citizens in those countries, and I have no hesitation in saying that although countries like Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are friends of India, the condition of the people of Indian origin in those countries is no better than that of the people of Indian origin resident as citizens of South Africa. In one country we call it apartheid, while in the other countries, we do not call it apartheid, but it is just as bad; this apartheid is undeclared, yet, in practice, it is just as bad as in South Africa. Our Foreign Office, however is partial to and almost afraid of those countries for reasons best known to themselves, and the same thing obtains in the matter of Arab countries. I am not taking up the question of Israel in this context. But the test of friendship of Arab countries is where we have any confrontation, even a minor confrontation, with our next-door neighbours Pakistan and China.

Take the case of the recent hijacking of the Indian airliner which was taken there and blown up. It was said the other day by the radio of Betar Kendra of Bangla Desh that Mr. Bhutto had a hand in this particular atrocity.

None of these Arab countries has said a word against Pakistan. If any such thing had happened in India, they would have been the most vocal and vociferous in condemning India and such incident. This is what I would call discrimination as between India and Pakistan in their approach. All these Arab countries are the same; whether it is UAR, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordone or Lebanon, they are all alike. We should take due note of this tendency on the part of the Arab countries and should not adopt a policy of appeasement which we present in are doing at present in the Arab countries.

Take, for instance, the Arab League. What justification has it to have an office

in this country? What is the justification for giving diplomatic recognition to the Arab League? Where else does this happen? Which other country has done such a thing? But in this country, we believe subservience to Arab interests in preference to our own. I hope that Government, strong as it is now, will be cured of this particular disease.

Now there is one other matter on which I would like to speak; this concerns what is happening in Pakistan today. Before long, may be in a day or two, East Pakistan or rather I would call it Bangla Desh, may well be an independent, sovereign country. We must do everything possible to assure the people of Bangla Desh that this country will never entertain the slightest feeling of animosity, hostility or unfriendliness towards the people and the problems of that country. They have nothing to fear from this country. We have a Deputy High Commission in Dacca. It should immediately be raised to the status of a full Embassy. Although continuing to be a Deputy High Commission, a senior officer of the rank, grade and status of ambassador should be posted in Dacca forthwith. The office should be strengthened because very soon we will have far more relationship with Dacca, particularly in the matter of liberalisation of issue of visas and resumption of trade between the two countries. There must be imaginative thinking on the part of our foreign office. They must look ahead and see what is happening in Bangla Desh. They must prepare themselves from now so that they may be up to the task which they will be called upon to discharge in the next few days.

Even in West Pakistan, a similar situation is likely to arise because with separation for all practical purposes—I do not say that Pakistan will be completely broken up, but it is as good as broken up—West Pakistan also will not retain its unity or integrity. There will be Punjab, there will be Sind, there will be Frontier or Pakhtoonistan and there will be Baluchistan.

I speak as one who spent the last four years of his service in Pakistan. I know the people there very well. I know Maulana Bhashani, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and others. I can assure you, this House and the people of the country that they have nothing but the friendliest feelings towards us. It is up to us to see that the same feelings are reciprocated when that country becomes independent. The relationship that will subsist between India and Bangla Desh will be what subsists between the US and Canada.

Now, what is happening in East Pakistan should have a lesson for us. It should be realised and recognised by Government that whatever may be the geographical and political conditions, no people can rule over another section of the community without its willing consent. I refer to the case of Jammu and Kashmir. Where was the necessity of banning the Plebiscite Front just on the eve of the elections except to prevent these people from contesting the election and showing where the interest or the opinions of the people of Jammu and Kashmir lay? What would have happened? Heavens would not have fallen if the Plebiscite Front was allowed to contest the elections.

There would have been one of two results. Either people like Sheikh Abdulla and Mirza Afzal Beg would have fought the elections and lost them, in which case they would have been put in their proper place and we would have known that they do not enjoy the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, or, if they had won—which, I think, they would have done—they would have had to come before this very House and to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution whereby any question of challenging the inviolability or testing of accession would have gone by the board.

Once they have taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India as it is today, there is no question of a plebiscite there is no question of doubting or disputing the fact of accession. We should

have tested that. All this talk would have gone by the board. It would have looked democratic, that we were not afraid of an opposition party coming to power in any part of the country, and we would have killed this bogey of doubtful or disputed accession once and for all. But why did the Government do that? They had a purpose. They wanted to prop up that unpopular regime in Jammu and Kashmir known as the Sadiq Government.

This is where we object. This is where the party in power takes the law into its own hands, interferes with the normal events, interferes with even normal elections. Many examples of this have been seen latterly which will, I hope, come before the House in some form or other sooner or later. It must be realised that this country will not be in a position to maintain its rule in Jammu and Kashmir without the willing consent of its people, and it is up to us to obtain it, and it is possible to obtain the willing consent of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, even though they may belong to a different faith from the majority community in this country; but we must follow the correct principle, the correct practice. We must give those people a fair opportunity for free, fair and unfettered elections, of coming to power and forming the Government if they are in a majority. So long as we do not do that, discontent will spread. The suppressed feelings will fester and we shall have a problem like what President Yahya Khan is facing today in Bangla Desh.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The Kashmir Constituent Assembly long ago took a decision.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I know that, but these people seem to think that by allowing Sheikh Abdulla or others to come to power they would either be doing some damage or disservice to their own stooge, the Sadiq Government, or that they would be raising afresh the question of accession. Neither of these things is valid, and neither should be allowed to

[Shri C. C. Desai]

come in the way of the correct attitude of the Government, which should be to obtain the free and willing consent of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It should not be a matter of any botheration with this Government as to which party comes to power whether in Mysore, Kerala or Jammu and Kashmir. They must realise that honesty is the best policy, and that truth would survive all falsehoods and misdeeds.

There is an order of ban on Sheikh Abdulla. There is no justification to continue it now that the elections are over, now that you have got your own candidates elected except one who represents the constituency of Srinagar. At least now I hope the Government would not extend the period of the ban on Sheikh Abdulla and Mirza Afzal Beg and would allow complete freedom of expression within the country and within the four corners of the law.

While talking about Kashmir, I am reminded of the case of our Ambassador in the Soviet Union. That gentleman hails from Kashmir, and to the best of my knowledge—and I would like Government to verify it—during the last one year, he has spent far more time in Kashmir than in the Soviet Union. He has drawn all the salaries and allowances pertaining to the Ambassadorship in the Soviet Union. How does he spend all his time in India, and how does he enjoy all the privileges and benefits pertaining to the post of an Ambassador? Simply because he belongs to a particular community, he should not be exempt from rules of discipline and decorum or service conditions. All this requires an investigation, and I hope that the External Affairs Ministry will take due note of this comment made by me that during the last 12 months this particular gentleman has spent more time in India, has not foregone any of his salaries or allowances, and in addition has been dabbling in the election politics of the State.

Coming to constructive projects, I am most concerned about the Narbada project. A good friend of mine sitting there referred to it yesterday; he is even more concerned with that because he comes from the area affected by that river. But not only we in Gujarat but also the people of the whole country are interested in the Narbada project. I was horrified to hear the other day from the Chief Engineer attending the Tribunal proceedings that they would take about five years to complete its work and I hear that the M.P. State Government is to pay something like Rs. 8,000 per day to the Counsel. Imagine the cost of litigation in it has to continue for five years. Three judges are sitting on the tribunal; they will take another few years to write their judgment. The execution of the project will take not less than ten years. It is such a project that from the foodgrains that would be produced when the project is completed, we can feed the whole country and also export some foodgrains and we need not go round with a begging bowl to the Soviet Union or the United States under PL 480; we can also raise as many cash crops as we like such as cotton, oil-seeds or tobacco. The World Bank is prepared to finance the execution of this project but there is no settlement in this country. Now that the Government has got a massive majority and the Prime Minister's word is practically the law, I hope the case will be taken out of the hands of the tribunal. I say this as a Member of Parliament from Gujarat, not necessarily with the consent of the Government of Gujarat. I say, as a responsible Member of Parliament from Gujarat, even at this late stage I hope the Prime Minister will take courage in her hands and withdraw the case from the Tribunal and give a decision quickly, whatever height it may be, whatever areas it may submerge. We in Gujarat will accept that and I have no doubt that the people of M.P. will accept that. Rajasthan and Maharashtra have only marginal interest in the project. This action would ensure that the scheme is implemented quickly and the waters of the Narbada which now flow into the ocean will be conserved and utilised for

irrigation and generation of power benefiting the country as a whole. It does not matter if the dam is a few feet higher or lower so long as the scheme is sanctioned and it is taken up as one of the highest priority under the Prime Minister's own care and attention. I have every reason to believe that I can persuade my friends in Gujarat to take whatever decision is given by the Prime Minister as the best in the circumstances.

Once more we say that we recognise the massive majority of the splinter party ; we congratulate the Prime Minister ; we admire her and we salute her. I say on behalf of my colleagues in our party that we shall give her and her Government full co-operation and support that we can possibly give so long as we are not called upon to sacrifice any of the vital interests of the country.

*SHRI M.S. SIVASAMY (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to introduce myself to the House My name is M. S. Sivasamy, elected from Tiruchendur Constituency of Tamil Nadu as a Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Member. Sir, I wish to speak in my mother tongue, Tamil.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the success in the Fifth General Elections cannot be considered as the victory of any individual political leader, however eminent he may be, or of any political party. The success in this General Election is that of the people who have voted for the progressive forces.

In the Fourth Lok Sabha, after the split in the Congress Party, the ruling party was reduced to minority in this House. At that time, as the Ministers sitting opposite are well aware, being a progressive political party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, unhesitatingly and unreservedly supported all the progressive measures brought before the House by the Government. For instance, the Privy Purses Abolition Bill as also the Bank Nationalisation Bill received the solid support of

my Party. I am happy to state here that today, after the nationalisation of 14 big banks which were under the monopoly control of 75 families, the rickshaw-pullers, taxi-drivers, retail shop-keepers, small business people and artisans are able to avail of credit facilities at reduced rate of interest. We should not end our efforts here. I wish to suggest that insurance companies, all scheduled banks, and major industries must be nationalised.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bank Nationalisation Act as also the President's Order abolishing the Privy Purses were declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution by the Supreme Court of India. The Constitution could not be amended in order to implement such progressive measures because the ruling party did not have two-thirds majority in this House. Now the ruling party has not only been returned to power with a massive majority but also with the requisite two-thirds majority for getting through any amendment of the Constitution. The Government cannot now take shelter under the plea they are unable to adopt progressive measure, if necessary even by amending the Constitution, because they have got the necessary two-thirds majority in this House to amend the Constitution wherever it is felt necessary. All the right reactionary forces have been completely routed in this General Election and the Prime Minister should take courage in her hands to amend the Constitution with a view to bringing upliftment to the poor and backward sections of our society.

As I pointed out earlier, this General Election has proved beyond doubt that the people have voted for progressive policies. The D.M.K. Party, which is the major partner in the Progressive Front of Tamil Nadu, has been returned to power with unprecedented majority. The D.M.K. is a State party and the party has reflected the hopes and aspirations of the poorer

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. S. Sivasamy]

sections of the society in its manifesto. The D.M.K. Party has given many assurances in its manifesto for the welfare of the downtrodden and backward sections of the society. Similarly, other State Parties in power have their own programmes and they have their own separate identity. All the revenue raising resources are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. The financial institutions like the Industrial Credit and Development Corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank of India and such other credit institutions are under the control of the Central Government. If the State Parties like the D.M.K. are to implement the assurances given to the people, they must have adequate finances. I would like to suggest that when the Government come forward with a proposal to amend the Constitution, they must bear in mind the predicament in which the State parties are placed without adequate financial resources.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the power to issue industrial licences is in the hands of the Central Government. But, after the licences are given, the State Government have to provide land, water, electricity, State's share of finances, etc. to the industrial establishments. When the State Government have to face this heavy burden, the Corporation Tax from such industrial establishments goes to the Centre. I would like to suggest that the power to issue industrial licences should vest with the State Governments. The State Governments should also get the full financial benefit from the Corporation Tax.

Sir, the Planning Commission as also the National Development Council are headed by the Prime Minister. Even the Finance Commission is made to function under the Minister. These national bodies function now as ministerial services. I would like to suggest that they should be converted into autonomous institutions which will enable them to function impartially. I would also recommend that,

if necessary, the Constitution may be amended to constitute a State Planning Board, which should be autonomous in character.

Currency Printing, Foreign Aid and Foreign Loans, P.L. 480 Aid—all these are concentrated in the hands of Central Government. The State Government have to depend entirely on the Central Government for implementing any worthwhile programmes. I feel strongly that the Constitution should be even amended, enabling the State Governments to function independently and to stand on their own legs with financial autonomy.

The interim Budget for the year 1971-72 shows a deficit of Rs. 240.30 crores. The hon. Finance Minister has not shown his cards as to how this huge deficit is going to be bridged. One may naturally surmise that there will be further taxation in the General Budget to be presented in May. I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should so formulate his taxation proposals as not to affect the poor, middleclass and small merchants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, onion is exported from our country to Ceylon, Singapore, Persian Gulf and to even European countries like France. From Tamil Nadu Ceylon gets 95% of its requirement of onion. Even here, the export of onion to Ceylon is to be routed through National Agricultural Federation—its Export Division—with the result the onion exporters of Tamil Nadu are affected, while onion is exported to other countries by exporters. I am unable to appreciate this kind of discrimination. The small farmers cultivating onion in Tamil Nadu are not able to derive the advantage from such exports. I would suggest that the Central Government may either take over the entire exports of the Country or the export of small commodities like onion may be left to the resources of the people involved in their production.

Before I conclude, I will reiterate that

the Government with their two-thirds majority in this House, should not be hesitant in amending the Constitution of India if they think it very essential to implement progressive measures for the welfare and upliftment of the poor and backward sections of our society.

13 hrs

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

The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARI *in the Chair*]

Re. DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST BENGAL :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) Sir I want to draw your attention to a very urgent matter. It is also a very important matter. Just now we have heard the radio news that civil war has started in Bangla Desh. After landing 60,000 troops from West Pakistan the army has taken position in almost all the big cities and in all key positions.

Yahya Khan declared the Martial Law. His Government have promulgated curfew in Dacca and in all other big cities. They have taken possession of the Dacca Betar Kendra. They have issued orders to shoot at sight all Bengali people there. Not only so. The East Pakistan Rifle is in the midst of a grim battle with the Pakistan Army there.

My report is that hundreds of people are being butchered and killed. An order has been issued to shoot at sight anybody in the street. There is another report that at the Karachi airport, hundreds and thousands of Bengali people have assembled to have passage to East Pakistan. There also hundreds of people have been killed.

I want to draw the attention of the Government that there is an apprehension that either Mujibur Rahman and other big leaders will be shot or they will be immediately arrested and flown to West Pakistan by using Colombo airport. Therefore, my immediate submission to you and, through you to the Prime Minister, is that the Government of India should write to the Government of Ceylon that no passage should be given either to the Pakistani Air Force plane or to Pakistani civilian plane to carry any military personnel from West Pakistan to East Bengal via Ceylon.

There is also another thing. The Dacca Betar Kendra has been forcibly closed. The All-India Radio is the only source of information from the people of Bengal. The All-India Radio should broadcast the news.....(*Interruption*) Let me finish. This is the first time that the Sangram Parishad of Bangla Desh has issued an appeal to India and to Ceylon to immediately mobilise international opinion in favour of the Liberation Movement. I would request the Government to raise this matter in the UNO in combination with other Asian countries.

I would also request the Government to give facilities for the movement of the Bengalis who have assembled at the Karachi airport.

Lastly, I have already given a Call Attention Notice on the subject and I have also given notice of a short duration discussion on it. The matter is very vital and urgent. I have said many times in this House that the Key to the solution of Indo-Pak problems lies in the success of the Liberation Movement of Bangla Desh. This is a very vital issue; this is a very crucial issue. We cannot sit quiet. Our Government should take serious note of it and do something in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, not only the Martial law has been promulgated but orders have been issued to shoot people at sight. Even the press correspondents who wanted to know something