

[Mr. Chairman]

moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

*The motion was adopted.*

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

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion is adopted.*

14.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR \*SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL).  
1969-70

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1969-70.

DEMAND No. 14—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Ministry of Finance."

DEMAND No. 51—DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Delhi."

DEMAND No. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs."

DEMAND No. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**DEMAND No. 88—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation."

**DEMAND No. 96—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs."

**DEMAND No. 100—LOK SABHA**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Lok Sabha."

**DEMAND No. 101—RAJYA SABHA**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Rajya Sabha."

**DEMAND No. 110—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 1970, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance."

**DEMAND No. 112—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government."

**DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The hon. Members may now move their cut motions subject to their being otherwise admissible.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take any follow up action after the nationalisation of banks (32).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to run the nationalised banks effectively (33).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,40,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to advance more loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation for D.T.U. and for general wing (36).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against leading business companies which were involved in black marketing and against officers who connived with them (41).]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reduction of an unnecessary commitment which could be placed on the Reserve Bank in large part (50).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[An expenditure arising from an unnecessary distribution of work (52).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 in respect of the other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Fall in competitive qualities of Air-India both in rates and services (55).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,000 in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Expenditure arising for political reasons, which also given unfair advantage to Government (56).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Bad planning and management of Indo-Soviet enterprises (57).]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA (Phulpur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay and carelessness in the implementation of Shringverpur Hydro Electric Project of Allahabad (58).]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of banks to advance loans to landless and helpless people (72).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slackness in setting up banks in rural areas (73).]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,25,00,000 in respect of the Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1."

[Underpayment for assets acquired from nationalised banks (82).]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply power to rural areas at cheaper rates and according to the requirements (83).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Limiting the industrial and economic development only to urban areas neglecting rural areas (84).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to nationalise foreign banks (87).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,40,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to provide adequate financial help to Delhi Transport Undertakings (88).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,40,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give assistance to Delhi Municipal Corporation, according to their request, to help the Harijans, Ricksha-walas and other poor people (89).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Government to introduce social control on industries (90).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 in respect of the Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop tourist centres properly in the country (91).]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay and carelessness in the implementation of Shringverpur Hydro Electric Project of Allahabad (92).]

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the present control of price in cement industry in the interest of consumers throughout the country (98).]

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai):

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the present system of control over prices and distribution of cement (99).]

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvatthupuzha): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw provisions regarding curtailment of Trade Union rights of bank employees after the bank nationalisation (102).]

[Shri P. P. Esthose]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to confiscate secret reserves of the nationalised banks (103).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal of Reserve Bank to withdraw its circular regarding cooperative credit societies which accept deposits from non-members (104).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Role of bureaucrats in obstructing a change in banking policy towards popular directions (105).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend credit facilities to the poor peasants after the bank nationalisation (106).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of suitable credit for small scale industries even after bank nationalisation (107).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the use of banking funds for speculative activities after bank nationalisation (108).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-employees policy of the custodians of the nationalised banks (109).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to appoint new custodians for the nationalised banks (110).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop misuse of banking funds by big business houses after bank nationalisation (111).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,40,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce one point sales tax system in Delhi (112).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in completing the investigations regarding the affairs of British India Corporation (114).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Top heavy administration of department (115).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Links of big business houses with higher officials of department of company affairs (116).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action after the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (117).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of the Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle Narmada Water dispute amicably (120).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of the Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[High cost of Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (121).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 in respect of the Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Waste of public funds in the name of travel promotion scheme (122).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,68,000 in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue all the facilities to Government Deputy Chief Whips at the cost of public exchequer (123).]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,25,00,000 in respect of the Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1."

[High rate of compensation than necessary to the fourteen nationalised banks (124).]

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"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,25,00,000 in respect of the Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise foreign banks (125).]

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for rural electrical programmes (126).]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for medium irrigation schemes (127).]

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the present system of cement control (136).]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House. Two hours are allotted for this discussion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): While we are authorising and sanctioning additional expenditure to be incurred by various government agencies, we appear to be completely indifferent to the economic conditions prevailing in the country and the conditions in which the common man in the country is living today. Government expenditures over the last few years have been rising in geometrical progression which will be indicated by the fact that as compared to the central budget in 1950-51 of Rs. 627 crores, in 1969-70 the budget has risen to nearly Rs. 4,000

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

crores. On the other hand, the conditions of the common man are deteriorating. What is the Government doing today to improve the lot of the common people? What has it done over all these years to improve the living conditions, the economic conditions in the country?

15 hrs.

First of all, I will take some of the basic needs of the common people where our Government has miserably failed. The biggest problem today is of unemployment. For the first time now, we hear that the total unemployed in the country is as much as 10 million. Every day, every hour and every minute, the number of unemployed people is rising. There appears to be no solution in sight either in the fourth Five Year Plan or anywhere else. Next important problem is with regard to providing adequate housing facilities to the people of our country. According to the recent assessments made by the Governmental agencies, we have altogether a shortage of as much as eight crore houses in our country. This shortage is rising every year. Construction of houses in the country does not keep pace with the need for additional houses even in relation to the rising population, and every year, every month, the shortage is mounting. With regard to education and medical facilities which are the other basic needs of the people, we are lagging behind in the similar manner. Even today, in our country, out of 100 persons, 66 are illiterate, who do not know how to read and how to write.

What is the Government doing to seek improvement in respect of all these situations? What are they planning? What are their programmes? They are always silent and round about in respect of all such matters and never come to the point direct. I would strongly recommend that let all their programmes, let all their planning, let all their schemes be set aside, but let these basic needs of the people be taken care of. Let us provide education to the people; let us provide employment to the people;

let us provide housing to the people; let us provide medical facilities to the people, and let us provide drinking water to the people. Unless we are able to provide these facilities, there is no sense in making any progress on any other front and bringing in the fourth Plan or the fifth Plan and there is no sense in increasing the budget year after year.

Let us take the other side of the economy and see how we are functioning over the last few years. On food production, we appear to have achieved some results and our production is likely to increase beyond one-hundred million tonnes, but simultaneously, the prices are now tending to fall, so much so that the cultivator is no more finding it remunerative to utilise fertilisers for agriculture; the consumption of fertilisers has considerably gone down. On the other hand, there is a steep rise in the cost of all consumer goods. There is a steep rise in the cost of all industrial raw materials. According to the figures of the Reserve Bank of India, there has been a rise of approximately 13 per cent over the last few months. But there is no simultaneous expansion of industrial production. There is no activity whatsoever with regard to the growth of industrial production. The demand is going up but production is not going up. Industrial expansion is more or less stagnant. We hear, for the first time over the last so many years, that even bank funds are surplus; there are no entrepreneurs; there are no businessmen who are willing to take funds from the banks. They want to give funds but there is no demand.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The difficulty is, there is a demand by the agriculturists, but there is nobody to give them.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** That is what I am saying; there is a growing demand but there is no matching production of industrial goods.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You said nobody wants to take funds from the banks.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What I meant to say was the industrial production is not increasing. There is stagnancy in industrial production. Industrial entrepreneurs are not coming forward with investment. There is no healthy climate for expansion of industries today. By various legislative measures, by various acts which have been passed by the Government recently, by various reports of Commissions which have been set up, like the Dutt Commission, the Monopolies Bill, etc., they have created a scare in the country. If these conditions are going to prevail in our country, there is not going to be any appreciable industrial growth. The position today is, the State sector itself is employing as much as Rs. 3,500 crores every year, and they are losing in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35 crores annually. They are not in a position to expand and they are not capable of expanding. They do not have the calibre to expand and act. The private sector is being prevented from expanding. This is the position of stagnancy in which we are stuck up in our economic sphere.

In exports, we fared a little better last year, but this year it has started coming down. Our deficit financing is going to exceed Rs. 250 crores. I would not be surprised if it reaches Rs. 300 crores. All these indications are extremely unhealthy. We are heading towards a situation where there would be an economy of shortage, of rising prices without corresponding rise in income. If we do not take proper care of the situation, we shall be facing a very acute inflation in our country which the Government will not be able to take care of.

What is the Government going to do about providing the basic necessities of life to the common man such as housing, employment, drinking water, medical facilities, education, etc? What are they going to do to reverse the trend of economy which is heading towards inflation and an economy of shortage? Unless these things are taken care of, whatever budget they may bring forward, what

ever schemes and planning they may try, to have, nothing will happen in this country. I warn the Government. They should rise to the occasion and see that the needful is done. Let them come forward with certain specific assurances and with certain crash programmes by which they may reverse the trend of the economy which is prevailing today.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise to support the Demands before the House, because they arise from decisions taken by Parliament or approved by Parliament. At the same time, I would like to draw attention to leakages in revenue. I will first refer to a case which relates to the Industrial Development Ministry and also the Finance Ministry.

I will put forth the case of the lower middle-class persons. I am referring to Vespa scooters. Its price ex-factory is Rs. 2402. The spare wheel with tyre and tube costs Rs. 86.31. The pillion seat costs Rs. 46, the foot rest Rs. 23, plastic bottle Rs. 1.75, excise duty Rs. 219.53, freight from factory to Delhi Rs. 84.00, transit insurance charge Rs. 7 and octroi at Delhi Rs. 17. The total comes to Rs. 2886.39. But the manufacturers have sold the Vespa scooter at Rs. 3011.19 through their Daryaganj depot. They have been thus charging an excess amount of Rs. 125 per scooter approximately. I understand during the period 1-4-55 to 30-9-69 about 18,000 scooters have been sold through this branch office at Delhi and at the rate of Rs. 125 extra per scooter, more than Rs. 20 lakhs extra have been recovered from the customers. Besides this, the manufacturers send these scooters to their Delhi office as branch transfers and do not pay any Central Sales Tax.

The company buys foot rest from ancillary suppliers for not more than Rs. 13 including fittings, but charge Rs. 23. They buy pillion seat for not more than Rs. 30 but charge Rs. 46. The actual cost of transit insurance is not more than Rs. 2 per scooter, but they charge Rs. 7.

These manufacturers are also manufacturing autorickshaws. There is a



[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

long waiting list for these vehicles in towns like Delhi, Ahmedabad, Poona, Bangalore, etc. In these places, the autorickshaws are sold at a premium of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. Yet, the managing agents have during the period February, 1968 to January, 1969 allotted 288 autorickshaws to Thana, 134 to Patna, 108 to Hansi and 88 to Hissar. There are hardly any autorickshaws plying in these places.

There is one more important point. The managing agents of this company drew Rs. 70,000 in 1967 and deposited that money in the account of Jivan Private Limited, but in the original manufacturing company the amount is shown as debiting the Wardha District Congress Committee, to which it has not been paid. May I request the Government to enquire into these affairs and see how the money of this undertaking is being misappropriated by the managing agents.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): To the benefit of the Congress Party.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I am speaking irrespective of parties.

The other matter to which I would like to draw attention of the Minister relates to the statement of a person, who came to India by Air India, who brought certain contraband things. He was searched and diamonds and many other things were found on his person. His statement was recorded. I would not name him. His statement is in Bombay Customs file No. AIR. CUS. 49/171/69 and the statement was dated 30th January, 1969. I hope the Minister will look into the important revelations made by this person and see to it that the matter is not hushed up.

The third point is about persons coming to this House with limited means and limited resources and then getting rich almost overnight. When we sit in this House, whether on the treasury benches or on the opposition benches, we sit as representatives of the people. I will not name the persons but I have papers in my possession which, if the Minister desires, I will place at his disposal.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, you should ask him to lay them on the Table.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I think it is a very important point. Since it relates to members of this House I think it is only proper that the information should be placed on the Table of the House. Although we are not very much interested in becoming rich quickly, we are yet interested in that information.

SHRI PILOO MODY: At least we know whom to look for a donation.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The Minister should look into these matters.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khablabad): It is an accepted fact that whenever there is any Supplementary Demand for Grants, part of the reason is the lack of foresight in formulating the main budget and the greater tragedy here is that the government does not even confess to lack of foresight. I would like to ask the government on what principles they formulate the budget. When you want to do something certain principles are involved. There is a certain appreciation of the situation, you consider the task that one is required to do and then relate it to the budget. There is no planning for the budget in this country, at least by this government.

I would like to submit that they keep on coming to this House with excess demands and supplementary demands only because of the lack of foresight and lack of planning in preparing budgets. They should consider this point that whenever they get the commanding heights of economy under them they cannot be controlled from commanding heights of foolishness. Therefore, I would appeal to them that they formulate all their budgets and run their government on certain principles.

Let us see some of the principles that should be involved in planning the budget. For instance, there is no aim formulated by the government. The first principle is that all budgets should conform to the aims set by the government. There should be a

national aim. Whether it is an aim of development according to certain percentage or it is up to certain norms, that aim should be there, and the budget should conform to that aim. Unfortunately, the only aim this government has formulated is stick to the chair at all costs.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** That costs money.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH:** I would appeal again that the government should step down from the schizophrenic utopia of neo-communism and come down to the earth root itself deep in the soil and then plan for the people.

Mere slogan-mongering will not do. That they are socialists and want the people to prosper should be reflected even in the Supplementary Demands and in the Budget. I wish that in the Supplementary Demands there were items included for interim relief, for instance, to Government employees. A Pay Commission is already appointed but that Pay Commission will take a long time. Everybody knows that the Pay Commission is not going to recommend lesser pay for these people; it is going to recommend higher pay for these people. Therefore, we know that there is at the moment a want existing. Realising this and foreseeing that want, Government should have demanded money for payment of interim relief to Government employees.

Let us also look at the socialist picture of this Government. Take housing, for instance. 90 per cent of the Class I officers in Delhi have been provided with houses. 52 per cent of the Class II officers have been provided with houses. But when it comes to Class III and Class IV, the basic strata of socialism which they profess to represent and follow, the percentage is only 25.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Shame, shame.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** They cannot provide housing for the country; they cannot house their own employees.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi):** They are your own figures given in reply to my question.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH:** in considering the basic principles of socialism I would like to put it to this Government that the future is not far when the prophecy of Jesus Christ that the meek shall inherit the earth will come true but there will never be a day when, although they may succeed in forming governments, the fools will inherit the earth. Therefore I would like the Government to formulate certain guidelines and a national aim and then, according to that, have a plan for their Budget and then budget for their plans and aims.

I would also request the Government to keep away from their planning those people who have always been engrossed in making personal money for personal gains. What is the use of leaving the entire economic and industrial planning of the ruling party to persons who have been in the shadow when they were in the Ministry or even when they were outside?

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** TTK.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** KDM, KGB, MVD, DMK.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH:** Those are the persons who are now formulating the future of our country. The economic and industrial development of our country is based on such persons. Is the Government going to bring in socialism through such people?

I would like to give a guideline to the Government by quoting in full the two lines which were quoted out of the full context by Shri Beni Shanker Sharma from the aphorisms of Abraham Lincoln, and Abraham Lincoln was somebody whom even Stalin praised, even Lenin praised and, I am sure, if he had read proper history. Mao also would have praised.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** They do not praise him, Lenin stood for the unity of America; they stand for the partition of India.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH:** This is what Lincoln said—

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

[Shri Ranjeet Singh]

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help the poor by destroying all riches.

You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.

You cannot keep out trouble by spending more than you earn.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could do for themselves."

If you follow these guidelines given by a person who led his country to unity, integrity and prosperity, the Government will certainly give us a good and properly planned Budget, a properly planned economy and an economy with a sound base for the country.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : लिकन पक्का सोशलिस्ट था, वह साइटिफिक सोशलिस्ट था। यह मिसरिप्रेजेन्ट करने के लिये कार्ल सैंडवर्ग की किताबें लाये हैं।

श्री क० गु० देशमुख (अमरावती) : सभापति महोदय, सप्लीमेन्टरी डिमांडज के मौके का लाभ उठा कर कुछ बातें जो काश्तकारों के लिए नहीं की गई हैं उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। काश्तकारों के हित की बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। सोशलिज्म की बात भी की जाती है और वह भी बताया जाता है कि काश्तकारों के लिए सरकार क्या करने वाली है। लेकिन कपास पैदा करने वाले जो काश्तकार हैं उनकी जो डिफिकल्टी है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

बजट सेशन में कुछ बातें मैंने सरकार के सामने रखी थीं। लेकिन एक बात मैं खास तौर से आपको आज बताना चाहता हूँ। कपास के बारे में आज व्यवस्था यह है कि कपास की जो पैदावार है, उसकी खरीद का काम व्यापारियों

और मिल अोनर्ज के हाथ में है। काश्तकार अपनी कपास उन्हीं के हाथ बेचते हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की कपास देश में हर साल पैदा होती है। जहां तक कपास की प्रोडकशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह विषय एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के पास है लेकिन जहां तक इसकी मार्किटिंग की व्यवस्था करने का सम्बन्ध है, वह विषय फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत आता है। इन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज के बीच में काश्तकार जो कपास के हूँ वे सैंडविच हो गए हैं। फूड मिनिस्ट्री के पास अगर हम जाते हैं तो हमें जबाब दिया जाता है कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं और आप फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के पास जायें और जब हम फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाते हैं तो हमें कहा जाता है कि आप एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के पास जायें या किसी दूसरी के पास जायें। ऐसी हालत में कपास काश्तकारों की समझ में नहीं आता है कि वे कहा जाय, कहां से जो कष्ट हैं, उनको दूर करायें।

आज हालत यह है कि हम को हर साल साठ आठ लाख बेल्लज कपास की बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं, अमरीका, इजिप्ट, सूडान आदि देशों से मंगानी पड़ती हैं। उसके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज जिस की बहुत कमी है, हम को देना पड़ता है। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है और दूसरी तरफ कपास का जो उत्पादन है वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है, कम हो रहा है। जब इसके बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है तो कोई परवाह नहीं करता है। अच्छी कपास पैदा करने के रास्ते में तरह तरह के रोडे अटकये जाते हैं। खाद जोकि कपास की पैदावार के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, उसकी कीमत पंद्रह प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी गई है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि छोटे किसान खाद खरीद ही नहीं सकते हैं खेती में उसका इस्तेमाल कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। खाद का प्रोडक्सन हर साल कम होता जा रहा है। यह बढ़ नहीं रहा है। इस साल भी शुरू शुरू में जो एस्टीमेट किया गया था वह यह था कि 67 लाख बेल्लज देश में पैदा होगी। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि कपास को साठ लाख बेल्लज भी होने की आशा नहीं है।

ऐसी जब हालत है तो मैं एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि मार्किटिंग के मामले में हमें अपने व्यापारियों और मिल अंतर्जं की दया पर छोड़ दिया है जो बहुत खतरनाक है। जब सीजन शुरू हुआ था तब कच्ची कपास का भाव 215 रुपये क्विंटल था। आज वही भाव 170 रुपये है। करीब 45 रुपये कम हो गया है। साढ़े तीन क्विंटल की अगर कंडी हुई तो काश्तकार को 150-160 रुपये कम मिल रहे हैं। आज उसके हितों की रक्षा करने वाला कोई नहीं है। कई बार मैं इसके बारे में चिल्लाया हूँ, मैंने लिखा है लेकिन कोई देखने को तैयार नहीं है। मेरा मुझाव है कि अगर कपास का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है तो कपास के लिए भी आप एक काटन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करें उसके जरिये में कपास खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जाए। इम्पोर्टिड काटन के लिए आपने यह व्यवस्था की हुई है कि वह एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा इम्पोर्ट की जायेगी। उसी तरह से इस देश में जो कपास पैदा होती है काटन कारपोरेशन के जरिये में उसको खरीदा जाना चाहिए और उचित दाम काश्तकारों को दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तभी कपास का प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश में बढ़ सकता है और फारेन एक्सचेंज जो आप को कपास के इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, उसकी बचत हो सकती है।

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved Cut Motion No. 98 seeking to continue the present system of control of price and distribution in cement industry in the interest of consumers throughout the country.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** No.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** The very person who says now 'No' signed a memorandum prepared by all the Members of Parliament to the effect that the present system should continue and it will be in the interest of the consumers to continue the present system. It is probably his second thought . . . .

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I am very happy he has given me an opportu-

nity to explain that I did it entirely by mistake.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Probably, later on, he may come out and say something entirely different, that what he said today was also a mistake.

Apart from one or two persons who by mistake put their signatures, almost all the persons, all the parties, except the Swatantra Party, want that the present system should continue. The Chief Minister of Madras, the Chief Minister of Andhra and the Industry Minister of Assam have written to say that the present system should continue. All the public sector undertakings in the cement industry have also said that the present system should continue. In spite of that, there was a proposal by the Government. In the Consultative Committee, the Minister was very gracious enough to say that so many representations had come and that they had not yet made up their mind. That their mind was still open. I hope that they will reconsider and come out with a positive statement.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH):** May I suggest that the proceedings of the Consultative Committee be not referred here? The convention is that the proceedings of Consultative Committees are not referred in the House.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** I only refer to what appeared in the paper about the Consultative Committee meeting. I think, I can say that in the House. This has appeared in the press.

**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH:** It comes to the same thing.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Is he a member of the Consultative Committee?

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He may please not refer that. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** I referred to what has appeared in the paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it has appeared in the paper.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is an agreement among all the parties—Acharya Rangaji knows about it—that the proceedings of Consultative Committees be not referred on the floor of the House.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): There is no such agreement.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I do not want to enter into controversies and waste my time. Even now I appeal to the hon. Minister to reconsider the decision because decontrol of cement at this stage will be against the consumers' interests and will encourage monopoly hold which has already about 68 per cent of the cement industry, it will help the big business at the expense of the consumers throughout the country and exports will be affected, all the public sector works and planning, will go away if decontrol of cement is done at this stage, the Government itself being a buyer to the extent of 35 to 40 per cent. Even at the proposal stage, the ACC has announced that they are going to increase by Rs. 6. Suppose cement is decontrolled, the ACC alone will make a profit of Rs. 160 lakhs through this process; Sahu Jain will make a profit of Rs. 83 lakhs; and Dalmia will make a profit of about Rs. 40 lakhs. All the big business will profit by this. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to go into this question, and continue the present system of control over price and distribution of cement.

Secondly, I will talk about drought relief and flood relief. One of the learned leaders of this House, Shri Ranga, once wrote in an article that a permanent fund should be created for flood relief and drought relief which was a recurring one. That is a very good idea and Government should accept it.

Speaking about the drought relief, my mind is turned to the various canards, accusations and abuses made about the drought relief that was given to Tamil Nadu. Because some

amount has been given for drought relief there, one hon. Member of this House wrote that the DMK had been bought; an illustrious leader came out amplifying that the DMK was bought with public money by Indira.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): That is correct.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Do not rush where the angels fear to tread. Wherever there was a change in the situation and there was a change in the attitude, I do not know whether it is fair to accuse that the members have been bought. I can say this to the Swatantra members. In 1964 there was a no-confidence motion moved by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee against Shastri's Government. At that time, making his maiden speech, Mr. Dandekar spoke on behalf of the Swatantra Party. He did not support the no-confidence motion; he was with the Government in 1964. At that time; he said:

"I think, this Government has to be given a chance. I am equally certain that quietly and steadily they want to come to grips with the problem. If they do the right thing, we shall respond by saying, 'Allright, get along, you are doing fine'."

I do not know how many crores were paid to them in 1964 to make that stand and support the Government. I might also say one thing. Till this date the amount paid for drought relief in Tamil Nadu was only Rs. 13 crores.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I am glad that you admit that Rs. 13 crores has been paid to Tamil Nadu Government. Has this not affected your Party's attitude?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You are an accountant. I will account for every thing. Mr. C. B. Gupta, the present Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, as per newspaper reports, is reported to have said in Lucknow on December 11:

"Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, has won over 25 DMK Members of Parliament by making a gift of Rs. 24 crores to Tamil Nadu for flood-relief work." been bought? Rajasthan was given Rs. 50 crores. Can you say that the Rajasthan Government was bought over? These are canards. These are false accusations. There is a proverb in Tamil:

Actually this is a gift from Shri Gupta, not from Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whose Government gave only Rs. 13 crores. Out of this Rs. 13 crores, only Rs. 3 crores is grant and the balance of Rs. 10 crores is loan. Sir, this is a serious allegation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You admit Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave and not the Government.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Out of this Rs. 13 crores, the first instalment was paid on the 19th April and the last instalment of Rs. 2 crores was paid on 26th September. Sir, Congress rift came in the middle of November. Till then no accusation was made on the DMK Government of Tamil Nadu that DMK members are being bought. Just because there was an adjournment motion and we look a particular line on that, all these motives are being attributed to us. If motives are to be attributed for giving relief flood or drought, then the Orissa Government should be in the red rag because in the year 1968-69 they got as much as Rs. 9 crores 50 lakhs. I do not know whether when the amount was paid to Orissa, the Swatantra Members from Orissa were bought. In 1967-68 Rs. 41 crores were paid to Bihar. Were the Bihar members bought with that?

I can give the entire story. From 1966-67 to 1969-70. Andhra Pradesh was given about Rs. 26 crores. Assam got about Rs. 8 crores. Bihar was given about Rs. 64 crores.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): What is your real complaint? Is it that you have not been given more?

SHRI PILOO MODY: During the similar period what did you get?

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the Chair]

SHRI SEZHIYAN: West Bengal got Rs. 26 crores. Do you mean to say that Shri Ajoy Mukherji has

"Than Thirudi pirarai namban."

That is, a man who is accustomed to thieving will never believe anybody else. So, only a person who can easily be bought makes such silly accusations. I do not know what the prices of those members who raised this question are. Whether it is a crore or a lakh, I do not know. They can say 'we do not agree with your line of action here.' They may say 'We do not agree with your attitude.' But to attribute a motive that so many members have been bought, and even a Chief Minister makes an accusation that a gift of Rs. 24 crores was made to Tamil Nadu to win over the DMK members—he says Rs. 24 crores whereas we received only Rs. 13 crores and I will be glad to receive the balance Rs. 11 crores from that Chief Minister. After the 15th of November there is a split here and a change in the attitude which dragged all these things. If there is an honest accusation, then in the month of April when Tamil Nadu Government received Rs. 2 crores, it should have been made then. The Central Government, according to the constitutional provisions, is bound to help the States.

Sir, the drought condition in Tamil Nadu was not a normal one. It was an abnormal drought. For two continuous years, due to the failure of the monsoon, there was a shortfall of Rs. 100 crores worth of foodgrains. Who is to bear this? On account of the drought and the failure of the monsoon 18 million people were affected in Tamil Nadu. 9 lakhs acres were left barren and the shortfall of foodgrains was 12.75 lakh tonnes. When we have lost about Rs. 100 crores worth of foodgrains, the State Government lost a revenue of about Rs. 20 crores and further, the State had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 18 crores because the drought relief is not fully subsidised by the Centre.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

They give only 75 per cent. And with the Rs. 3 crores granted, all the 25 members have been bought! The entire DMK Government has been bought by the Indira Gandhi Government!

SHRI PILOO MODY: For a figure like Rs. 3 crores, how can 25 be bought?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I can buy him for Rs. 5.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Produce it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: These accusations will not help parliamentary democracy.

Prof. Ranga has suggested that a permanent fund should be created to help when there is drought in some place, floods in some other place, because protection is needed by way of relief when such calamities occur. With this end in view, the Central Government should set up a permanent financial commission to look into the matter and afford appropriate relief.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): We are today faced with a most difficult situation in the economic sphere which deserves the serious attention of Government. If we look at the debt servicing position of loans, you will be surprised to know that it is mounting every year at a speed at which perhaps the people of India will not be able to bear the burden any further.

In 1966-67, the debt servicing payment on foreign loans was of the order of Rs. 333 crores, in 1968-69 it rose to Rs. 375 crores and in 1969-70 it shot up to Rs. 412 crores. I was going through the draft Fourth Plan where they have estimated the total debt servicing payment during the Plan period to be of the order of Rs. 2,080 crores. I venture to say that it will actually exceed that amount by a wide margin. Recently the President of the World Bank had said that perhaps in a course of years India will have to pay off all

her export earnings by way of servicing payments. In 1966-67, debt service formed 21 per cent of our exports, in 1969-70 it went up to 29 per cent. Calculating the same liability as part of foreign aid utilisation, in 1966-67 it was 24 per cent and in 1969-70, it has gone up to 42 per cent. I can say without fear of contradiction—I hope Government will come forward with an answer to this—that by 1973-74, more than 80 per cent of our export earnings will be consumed by debt servicing payments on the foreign loans we have incurred. If this is the position, what do Government propose to do?

Exports in 1966-67 were Rs. 1,157 crores and in 1969-70 they went up to Rs. 1,406 crores. Even at the present rate of imports and exports, we have an adverse balance of trade. The latest export-import figures are: imports Rs. 1,972 crores and exports Rs. 1,406 crores. If the debt servicing payments remain at this rate, what remains for this country to utilise for development out of its hard earned export earnings. This is a most serious aspect of our economic burden and it needs immediate consideration of the Government. We do not know how they have negotiated with the foreign Governments and what are the decisions, and if they have requested the World Bank and other international financing agencies that these payments should be staggered, I do not know to what extent they have succeeded.

Again, I come to the question of the total financial drain so far as India is concerned. I shall give the figures from the statistics that the Government itself has supplied to Members of Parliament. I have just now stated that the debt servicing itself comes to Rs. 450 crores a year. But if you include the repatriation of profits of foreign companies in this country, the payments towards imported know how, and the payment on royalties, and even the payment for the import of crude oil, if

you did add all these things, then the total annual financial drain from this country comes to Rs. 700 crores.

I then submit for your consideration and the consideration of the Government that there are foreign private investments in this country. I am citing only five or six foreign private companies in the country: one is the Imperial Chemicals; the next is Unilever, and then there is Metal Box, Indian Aluminium, Union Carbide, Dunlop Rubber, Esso and Caltex, and so on. Their rate of profit averages from 19 to 22 per cent and for Esso and Caltex, it comes to about nine to 12 per cent. Even take the Oil India Co., where the Government have equity shares and see how it is being managed. If you do not look into all this and if you do not check the financial drain, I do not know how you can make a self-reliant and planned economy for our country. Planning does not mean spreading the governmental expenditure over a period of nine years. That is no planning. Planning must be a self-generating and self-financing process and it must be growth-oriented. But what is happening now? You must check this kind of thing which is going on.

Then I want to bring to your notice what one of the business executives in the United States has said in this connection. Business International, a United States consulting firm, has said:

"Few countries in the world have maintained a record of prompt remittance as companies in India despite the extreme shortage of foreign exchange that has faced the country during the past few years."

So, that is the position about remittances, and even the United States consulting firm, the Business International, have said like this.

With one more point, I shall be concluding. Recently there has been a shortfall of 20 per cent so far as consumption of fertilisers are concerned. Some months ago, we requested the Government that they should

not go in for the advice of the so-called experts, who come to this country. Those experts say that the consumptions of fertilisers will increase to four million tonnes and therefore you go on importing fertilisers; on their advice, Rs. 200 crores worth of fertilisers were imported yet the shortfall in its use is 20 per cent. We have our own fertiliser factories. Why should we not rationalise and channelise our production in a manner that we can meet the demand in our country without importing Rs. 200 crores worth of fertilisers every year? I request the Government, therefore, through you, and I urge on them to see that whenever they are going in for the import of foodgrains and the import of fertilisers, they should consider the actual demand of the country and then alone they should go in for foreign markets if necessary.

What we now find is that the Government are being squeezed. We have nationalised our major commercial banks but not the foreign banks which are allowed to open their branches here. How do you allow these things? You have not nationalised the foreign banks here; you have only nationalised the major Indian banks; and the foreign banks go on opening their branches. If today the USA decides to withdraw at least Rs. 200 crores from the PL 480 deposits and give them to the foreign banks as the deposits, than the nationalised banks can never compete and such deposits shall exceed the total paid up capitals of all the nationalised banks. Therefore, the Government should take this aspect also into consideration, and they should never allow any foreign bank to open their branches and, if necessary in the shortest possible time, the Government should nationalise all the foreign banks in this country. That is my submission.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति जी मैं इन अनूपूरक मांगों में से केवल तीन मांगों की ओर मदन का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ ।



[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

एक तो मांग संख्या 45 है जिस में कुछ न्यायाधीशों की संख्या बढ़ाने की बात है और उस के लिए सदन से स्वीकृति मांगी गई है व्यय की। पहले भी मैं ने इस बात को उठाया था और अब फिर इस बात को उठा रहा हूँ। दिल्ली भले ही यहाँ पर विधान सभा न हो, लेकिन दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली को हिन्दी भाषी राज्य स्वीकार किया है। इस के बगल में हरयाणा है, वह भी हिन्दी भाषी राज्य है, हिमाचल प्रदेश भी हिन्दी भाषी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इन राज्यों के जो हाई कोर्ट हैं उन को सरकार की ओर से अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए कि वहाँ हाई कोर्टों के स्तर तक जितने निर्णय हैं वह सब हिन्दी में लिखे जा सकें और हिन्दी में हो सकें। यह बात इस लिए भी और अधिक आवश्यक हो गई है कि आज जब देश की राजभाषा हिन्दी है और 1965 के बाद हम संविधान में स्वीकृत सिद्धांत को व्यावहारिक रूप देना चाहते हैं तो बड़े उपहाम की बात है कि सरकार कह दे कि जब वहाँ के हाई कोर्ट मांग करेंगे तो हम अनुमति देंगे। संविधान में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है राजभाषा अधिनियम में भी कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि हाई कोर्ट हिन्दी में निर्णय देने की स्वीकृति मांगे तब केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे स्वीकृति दे। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो राजभाषा अधिनियम में एक नियत दिन शब्द रखा है ऐसा कोई दिन नियत करे। अगर 1963 में नहीं तो अब कम से कम 1970 में पहले यह व्यवस्था अवश्य कर दे। एक तो मेरी यह मांग है।

दूसरी बात मैं मांग संख्या 67 के संबंध कहना चाहता हूँ जिस में नर्मदा जल विवाद के संबंध में कोई न्यायाधिकारण नियुक्त करने का प्रश्न है, एक सब से बड़ी दुर्बलता इस सरकार की यह है कि पहले बड़े बड़े आयोग बनाती है, उन के ऊपर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया व्यय करती है। आयोग इस तरफ के बनाती है कि जिन व्यक्तियों के मस्तिक पर निष्पक्षता का विश्वास हो कि यह किन्हीं प्रकार से भी पक्षपात

में आकर निर्णय नहीं देंगे। लेकिन जब उन के निर्णय आते हैं तो क्यों कि वह कुछ मंत्रियों के अनुकूल नहीं पड़ते इसलिए उन निर्णयों को उठा कर के अलमारियों में बन्द कर दिया जाता है। ऐसे ही तो पंजाब और हरयाणा के संबंध में हुआ चंडीगढ़ के प्रश्न को लेकर हुआ, ऐसे ही मसूर और महाराष्ट्र के विवाद को लेकर हुआ। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप आयोग बनाने जा रहे हैं तो आप सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाइये कि जनता का लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया व्यय कर के जब आप एक निष्पक्ष आयोग मूकुरर करेंगे तो फिर उस की जो राय या सिफारिशें होंगी उन को केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार स्वीकार करेंगी। चंडीगढ़ के संबंध में शाह कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया। आज उस का दुष्परिणाम यह है कि पंजाब हरयाणा और सारे भारत में एक तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस संबंध में जो विशेष बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि चंडीगढ़ के प्रश्न पर मैं ने सुना है, यह सरकार इसलिए निर्णय नहीं लेना चाहती कि अगर हरयाणा को देते हैं तो डर है पंजाब नाराज न हो जाये और अगर पंजाब को देते हैं तो डर है कि हरयाणा वाले नाराज न हो जायें। लेकिन मैं ने प्रातः काल भी यह बात कही थी और अब फिर उस को विस्तार के साथ दोहराता हूँ—सरकार के लिए इससे अच्छा कोई और रास्ता नहीं हो सकता कि जैसा गोआ के संबंध में गोआ निवासियों की राय जान कर गोआ का निर्णय कर दिया इसी तरह से चंडीगढ़ का प्रश्न भी चंडीगढ़ निवासियों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाय, उन की राय जान ली जाय, मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र हरयाणा वाले इस से संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे और मेरे मित्र पंजाब वाले भी इस से संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे, लेकिन इसके लिए इस से अच्छा कोई रास्ता नहीं हो सकता कि चंडीगढ़ के निवासियों की राय जानी जाय और उस के अनुसार इस समस्या का समाधान किया जाय।

तीसरी और आखिरी बात में मांग संख्या 51 के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह दिल्ली नगर निगम से संबंधित मांग है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था और दिल्ली की स्वच्छता के लिए धन दें। इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन आज स्वतंत्रता के 22 वर्षों बाद भी भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली के माथे पर जो यह अंग्रेज के नाम का कलंक लगा हुआ है, यह कर्जन रोड है, यह कैलिंग रोड है, यह इविन हास्पिटल है, यह विलिंगडन हास्पिटल है क्या हमारे अन्दर स्वराज्य की भावना अभी तक नहीं उत्पन्न हुई? इविन हास्पिटल का नाम बदलकर सरदार भगत सिंह हास्पिटल किया जा सकता है, विलिंगडन का नाम बदल कर चन्द्र शेखर आजाद या राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल हास्पिटल किया जा सकता है। इसी तरह सब सड़कों के नाम बदले जा सकते हैं। तो दिल्ली नगर निगम को पैसे तो दीजिए लेकिन उन को कहिए कि यह जो पराधीनता का कलंक 22 सालों के बाद अभी भी लगा हुआ है इस को तत्काल दिल्ली के माथे से हटाएं।

SHRI\*\* P. P. ESTHOSE (Muvat-tupuzlia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to speak in Malayalam. Bank Nationalisation was done about four months back. The biggest amount asked for in the supplementary demands for grants before us is for repayment of the investments made by the Directors of the banks which have been nationalised. A sum of Rs. 14.25 crores has been demanded. What is the reason for paying back Rs. 14.25 crores to the shareholders of these bank? These shareholders during the last so many years have received by way of dividend more than 400 per cent to 500 per cent of their investment. That being so, it is not correct to pay them Rs. 14.25 crores as compensation. This amount has been collected from common man as tax. Instead of asking for Rs. 14.25 crores for payment of compensation, I would have appreciated if the Finance Mi-

nister had come forward with an amendment to the Banking Act, saying either that no compensation will be paid or 10 or 15 per cent as provided under the Constitution will be given. Bank nationalisation is regarded as a symbol of the much talked about socialism in the country. It has been proclaimed many times that as a result of bank nationalisation the poor agriculturists, small industrialists and lower and middle class people will benefit. But so far nothing has been done to extend these benefits to them. It is said that a dispute is pending in the Court and till that is settled nothing can be done. When will that dispute end? Will it end only after the starving agriculturists and small industrialists die? I do not know.

A major part of the country's earning is in the coffers of foreign banks. The Government which talks about socialism is not courageous enough even to touch these foreign banks.

In the industrial field, the Government is following the same policy as has been followed during the last 22 years. Many areas in our country are very much backward in the matter of industrialisation. Kerala, the State which I represent, is very backward in this respect. During the last so many years a number of statements have been made by Central Ministers that they will do this and do that. Shri A. M. Thomas, who is at present our High Commissioner in Australia, in his speech said when he was Minister in charge of Defence Production—in 1960—that after testing the soil a ship building yard will be constructed at Cochin, if the Congress was voted to power. It is now ten years. The testing is still going on, but the Congress rule has ended in that State. Similarly, it was agreed to start the precision Instruments factory in Palghat. But that has been shifted from there to some other place. In my constituency, Neriamangalam, land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 8.75 lakhs from one Mr. George Thomas for the Phytochemical factory. But the factory has

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri P. P. Esthose]

been shifted to some other place resulting in a loss of Rs. 8.75 lakhs to the State Government. Like this, I can cite many examples to show that in the last twenty years nothing has been done to help the backward areas of our country. I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us whether the Government has any scheme at least now to help the backward States.

In September last there was a strike by Government employees. A large number of employees retrenched as a result of the strike belongs to Kerala. With a view to taking revenge on the employees who participated in this strike, a postal departmental Superintendent of Ernakulam has issued orders that medical leave will be granted only if the applications are supported by medical certificates from doctors approved by him. This sort of punishment is still continuing even after the statement made in Parliament by the Home Minister.

There are many States in our country which are backward in the matter of water supply and electrification. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao has admitted it many a time. This amount of Rs. 14.25 crores which is asked for as compensation to be paid to shareholders of nationalised banks can be utilised for electrifying at least 100 villages and also for taking up 10 irrigation schemes. I would like to know whether the Minister will come forward with such a proposal.

The Cochin Municipal Corporation is the most important one in our State. Thousands of Central Government employees stay there. Cochin is a very big town. During the last three or four years, we, Members of Parliament from Kerala, and the Government employees settled in Cochin, have been demanding the upgrading of this town. Whereas even smaller towns have been upgraded, no action has been taken to upgrade Cochin.

The Government talks a lot about socialism. But the Government is not

doing anything to help the backward States. On the other hand, the Government is extending more and more help to those States which are already advanced industrially. I hope the Hon. Minister will make a statement here and now that backward States will be given preference in the matter of help from the Centre.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, I want to speak on Demand No. 88 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. I am very happy to see that the traffic promotion scheme is going to go through. The Kuwait Airlines have been making a considerable amount of profit from passengers who travel by it because they undercut fares. I am very glad that Air-India is going to have Rs. 7,000 round-trip tickets. This will surely increase our travel and will give some money to the coffers of Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Because you are subservient to the American-controlled IATA.

16 hrs.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Not at all.

It is a very good thing. We do not want the Kuwait Airlines to make a profit out of India. Perhaps you want that?

Sir, we were very concerned to hear that some of the routes in India, for instance, from Calcutta to Cochin-Bihar and Port Blair, were going to be given to private carriers. Hearing this some of our pilots have threatened to go on strike. I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister in this respect as to whether this is going to be done. Why should we suddenly give over these routes to private carriers? I hope, this will not be done. The hon. Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation is not present, but I hope he will assure us in the House.

Then, there is one small point that I would like to bring to the notice of

the hon. Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation. But he is not here. There is the Bagdogra airport. The airport is under the military authorities. But the civil aviation buildings are under the civil Aviation Ministry. There is much to be desired in looking after those buildings. If you are going to promote tourism, Bagdogra is a place where tourists very often come and you have to look after it well. If you are going to sponsor Indian tea you have to see that good tea is available there. The first big hoarding that you see there says, "Drink Darjeeling Tea" but the tea that you get at Bagdogra airport is undrinkable! How can you promote tourism and Indian tea and project India to the world if you are going to serve undrinkable Darjeeling tea at the Bagdogra airport which takes you to Darjeeling, and the airport buildings make you feel miserable?

These are the two points which I would like the hon. Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to clarify to us, firstly, that the routes from Calcutta to Cooch-Bihar and Port Blair will not be given to private carriers and that the Bagdogra airport will be looked after a little better because it does promote tourism.

**श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) :** सभापति जी, अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें जो सदन के सामने हैं उसमें मैं देखता हूँ कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण, उसके चलते बहुत मांगें हैं। एक तो ऋण विभाग में भी मांग है, वह करीब 14 करोड़ की है। फिर जो राजस्व विभाग है उसमें बैंकिंग के लिए एक दूसरा विभाग खोला गया है, एक दूसरा इस्टैब्लिशमेंट खोला गया है जिसके लिए तकरीबन 5 लाख 70 हजार की मांग है। मैं बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का समर्थन करता हूँ। उसके साथ साथ यह भी कहा गया, जिससे कि लोग उत्साहित हो गए हैं कि समाजवाद की रचना की दिशा में यह पहला कदम है। उसको लेकर जो कुछ हम करने जा रहे हैं, उससे जो लोग अभी उत्साहित हो गए हैं उनको

श्री कुछ नतीजा मिलना चाहिए। प्रतीकात्मक रूप में उनको भी कुछ मिलना चाहिए। नहीं तो लोग हमसे पूछते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, रुपया पैसा और ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है। एक इस्टैब्लिशमेंट भी खुल गया है परन्तु गरीबों के पल्ले में क्या आया? उन लोगों का हम समाधान करते हैं और कहते हैं कि स्वराज्य आया लेकिन स्वराज्य आने के बाद भी आज हमारे करोड़ों लोग जोकि देहातों में रहते हैं उनके पल्ले अभी तक कुछ नहीं आया है। जब नहीं आया तो हम सोचते हैं कि समाजवाद की दिशा में आप अपना कदम तेजी से बढ़ायेंगे ताकि उन गरीबों के पल्ले में भी कुछ आ जाय।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair.]

अब मैं दो तीन बातें मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि ये जो 5 लाख 70 हजार के लिए प्रतिष्ठान, यात्रा व्यय और अन्य व्यय वगैरह हुआ है उसमें तो जो अधिकारी नियुक्त हो जायेंगे वह सचिव, प्रतिरिक्त सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव होंगे जिनकी तनख्वाह तीन हजार या द्वाद्वि हजार होगी। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं है कि वे लोग कौन होंगे। इसमें बताया गया है कि अर्थ विभाग से कई लोग इस तरफ लिए गए हैं। एक तरफ तो हम कह रहे हैं कि हमें समाजवाद की तरफ जाना है। जैसे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया तो उभी तरह से जो दूसरे भी हमारे सरकारी विभाग हैं उनमें भी हमको तेजी से बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस सदन में हमेशा जो शिनायत होती रहती है वह यह कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारे अधिकारी जाते हैं वह ला एण्ड आर्डर वाले होते हैं, जैसे आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एम० या फाइन सर्विस वाले और पुलिस सर्विस वाले। वे सिविल सर्वेन्ट्स हैं। अगर हम उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में भिटावेंगे तो उनको उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती है। इसलिए ये जो लोग नियुक्त किये गए हैं क्या उन लोगों को आप कह सकते हैं कि इनको पूरा अनुभव है इन बातों का? क्या

श्री एस० एम० जोशी

बैंकों की उनको जानकारी है? अगर नहीं है तो इस सदन में पहले भी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में जब ब्रिटिश आये तो यहां शांति रखने के लिए ला एन्ड आर्डर, यही चीज महत्व की थी लेकिन अब हम समाजवाद की रचना करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ महत्व की बात यह होगी कि एक एकोनामिक सेक्शन अर्थ विभाग हो और उसकी एक सर्विस बननी चाहिए। उसके लिए एक आल इंडिया एकोनामिक सर्विस होनी चाहिए। जब तक नहीं होता है तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इंडस्ट्री में, ट्रेड में, दूसरे उद्योगों में और बैंकिंग में बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे रहते हैं जिनको अनुभव है। वे अनुभवी लोग अगर इस में आ जायेंगे तो सही मानों में हमारा कदम एक अच्छा कदम होगा और फिर हम आगे भी बढ़ सकते हैं। आज जो हमारे पाम लोग हैं अगर उन्हीं को प्रमोशन दे करके हर एक विभाग में रखेंगे तो उससे काम नहीं बन सकता है। आजादी की लड़ाई में लोग जेलों में जाते थे। आजादी के बाद हमने उन लोगों की एज लिमिट को कन्डोन करके आइ० ए० एस० में लिया। इस लिए अब जब हम आर्थिक रचना करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि एक एकोनामिक सर्विस बनाई जाये। और वह भी ऐसे लोगों से बननी चाहिए जो कि ट्रेड, इंडस्ट्री, कामर्स और बैंकिंग वगैरह से कमिटेड हैं—ऐसे लोग नहीं होने चाहिए जोकि हमारे सामजवाद के प्रति प्रेम नहीं रखते, सहानुभूति नहीं रखते, और जिनका समाजवाद ध्येय नहीं है। अगर ऐसे लोग रहेंगे तो फिर उस सर्विस को बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कमिटेड लोगों का कैंडिडेट हो। प्रत्येक विभाग से आप एक एक, दो दो ऐसे लोगों को लें जोकि सोशलज्म के लिए कमिटेड हों, जिनका सोशलज्म ध्येय हो चुका हो। ऐसे लोगों की एकोनामिक सर्विस बनानी चाहिये। मैं ने खुद भी देखा है और मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी भी लिखी है, दो चार

आदमियों को मैं ने देखा है जो कि बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं . . . . . (व्यवधान)  
तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को लेकर हमें अपना काम चलाना चाहिए। आप समाजवाद को लाना चाहते हैं। जहां तक जनता की मौलिक मांगों का संबंध है, कांग्रेस का जो टेन प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम है उसके अन्दर यह है कि जनता की मौलिक मांगें, अन्न, वस्त्र, रहने की जगह, शैल्टर यह सब उसमें रखा है और 75 तक पूरा करने की बात है। 75 तक हम कब पहुंचेंगे, मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन जब सभी उसका समर्थन करते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका कुछ प्रारम्भ होना चाहिए। सही मानों में अगर हम लोगों को बता दें कि हम उस रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं तो लोगों को राहत मिल सकती है। मैं उसके लिए एक सुझाव रखता हूँ जो कि रोटी का सुझाव है। आज हमारे देश में इतनी बेकारी और बेरोजगारी है। आप हर एक स्टेट के कुछ जिले आइडेन्टीफाई कीजिए—बिहार में जैसे पूर्णिया है या चम्पारन है, उसको लीजिए वह जिला सेक्योरिटी के हिसाब से बहुत महत्व रखता है इस तरह से एक एक जिला हर राज्य में ले लीजिए और वहां के लोगों को बता दीजिए कि जो भी कोई आदमी काम करने के लिए तैयार है उसको काम दे सकते हैं—जैसे कि सेक्योरिटी की हालत में आप लोगों को मरने नहीं देते हैं, उनको काम देते हैं। उसी तरह में अगर आप योजना चलायेंगे तो रचनात्मक कार्य हो सकेगा और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उसको व्यापक बना सकते हैं इस तरह से 75 में न सही आगे 77 में जाकर उस काम को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से लोगों के लिए घर बनाने का काम है। आप सभी को बना कर नहीं दे सकते हैं लेकिन जैसा कि हम देखते हैं बड़े अपसरों के लिए तो घर बनाते हैं परन्तु क्लास 4 के लिए नहीं बनाते। मैं सबके लिए नहीं बोलूंगा लेकिन क्लास फोर के लिए कहता हूँ। हमारे देश में जो सबसे खराब काम है जिसके लिए शर्म आनी चाहिए जो कि एक जाति के लोग करत

हैं जैसे कि स्केबेंजर्स हैं। पूरे देश में पता नहीं कितने हैं, सिर्फ पटना में ही 15 हजार स्केबेंजर्स हैं लेकिन उनके रहने के लिए दो सौ मकान भी नहीं बनाये हैं। ऐसे मकानों में रहते हैं जिन में आदमी जिंदा भी नहीं रह सकेगा। क्या आप यह कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि आप सोशलज्म की तरफ कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं? हम महात्मा गांधी की शताब्दी मना रहे हैं। इस शताब्दी वर्ष में क्या आप यह आश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कि जो भी स्टाफ कंजर्वेन्सी डिपार्टमेंट का है, चाहे वह कारपोरेशन में हो चाहे म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज में हो या टाउन एरियाज में हो उस को बेघर नहीं रहने देंगे 1970 तक, चाहे झोपड़ी ही क्यों न दें लेकिन रहने के लिए घर देंगे? क्या आप इस तरह से एक कदम आगे बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

हमारे देश में कहा जाता है कि हम किसानों को सुविधायें देंगे। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को बार बार चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं, लेकिन अभी तक भूमि सुधार का कानून ठीक तरह से पास नहीं हुआ कई राज्यों में हुआ भी है लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में जहाँ अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि भले ही मैंने आप भूमि का मालिक न बनाइये, लेकिन कम से कम इतना आश्वासन तो दीजिए कि यहाँ कानून बनाया जायेगा। बिहार राज्य आज आपके हाथ में है, वहाँ आप की हुकूमत है। मैं आप से यह मांग करता हूँ कि अगर आप सही दिशा में समाजवाद की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं तो आप इसके लिए कानून बनाइये। क्या आप इस के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर अभी कानून नहीं बना सकते हैं तो इस सत्र के खत्म होने के बाद क्या एक आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा आप किसानों और भूमि पर काम करने वालों को यह गारन्टी देंगे कि उन्हें वेदखल नहीं किया जायेगा? पुलिस की जो सहायता आवश्यक है वह उन को मिलेगी, जमींदारों को नहीं मिलेगी?

इस तरह के दो चार कदम आप को उठाने चाहिए। बैंकिंग का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण आप ने किया है उस के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि लोगों की सहानुभूति उस के साथ है और इस तरह के कदम उठाने में उस में और बढ़ावा आ सकता है। नहीं तो लोग समझेंगे कि जैसे स्वराज्य आने के बाद हमारे पल्ले कुछ नहीं पड़ा उसी तरह हमारे यहाँ बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद समाजवाद के अन्दर हमारे पल्ले कुछ नहीं पड़ने वाला है और जिस स्थिति में हम पहले थे वही रह गये। यह स्थिति न रहे, इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस के बारे में हमें कुछ बतलाये।

**\*\*SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on two or three points only. Primarily, I want to speak on Demand No. 110. Though the total requirement of money payable to the erstwhile banking companies is of the order of 28 crores, the expenditure during the current year is estimated to be roundabout 14 crores. That is all right. All of us here have supported the bank nationalisation. That day the prestige of the Government went up very high like that of America when she sent up Apollo 12 to the moon. But it will go down as fast as the descent of Apollo 12 to earth if the Government backs out and does not take any follow-up action and it will not be a good augury for the Government or the country. When we on this side supported the Government on this measure, it was not because we felt that the difficulties being faced by the people for the last 22 years would be solved with this one measure instantaneously but it was because there seemed to be a change in approach for the better and also we wanted a stable Government at the Centre. The Government should show the same courage and firmness in taking the follow-up actions as it showed at the time of nationalisation of banks and it should not hesitate in the matter; otherwise the changing circumstances and difficult situations

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Telgu.

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

through which we are passing, would overwhelm the Government. This is a testing time when even the most courageous might have cold feet. If you are complacent, time will swallow up everything including your prestige and reputation. As I have stated earlier we had given our support to the Government for this measure because we were convinced that this measure is a step in the right direction for ameliorating the conditions of the people and ensuring prosperity for them. This we did in spite of our experience of the Congress rule for the last 22 years. If the Government are complacent because of the feeling that there are people on this side of the House to support them, then they would be in trouble. It will be a sad day for the country too. The people are living in harrowing conditions. About 60% of them have no roof over their heads. This is equally true of villages, towns and cities. Especially in the cities with a population of more than one lakh, the conditions are deplorable for want of houses and drinking water and sanitary facilities. A great drawback of city life is lack of proper modern sanitation. Except, perhaps, in a few major cities there is no underground sewage system. Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and such other expanding cities have no underground sewage systems. The primary needs of the people are two square meals a day, potable water to quench their thirst and a habitable house with sanitation and other amenities. Give them these as quickly as you can and then discontent, resentment and tendency to lawlessness will automatically decrease.

A huge amount of money is coming under the control of Government consequent on Bank Nationalisation. I hope that the Government would formulate proper schemes for better utilisation of these funds for the common man and have them implemented through the banks or State Governments. I have not despaired, nor am I an alarmist. I am aware that this question is now before the Supreme Court. Yet I feel that there is no bar to Government going ahead with the formulation of plans for the proper utilisation of these funds, pending

decision of the Supreme Court. There is no time to waste and the Government should draw up the schemes within a month at the latest. The schemes should include measures to provide work for the unemployed, enough food, drinking water and houses for the common man. Then only the people's lot would improve and we in this august House would also be happy.

I would like to reiterate that we had supported the Government on this measure because we felt that this would go in the direction that benefits the 52 crores of our people and not because of our personal liking for particular Ministers or for the Government. The Government should cash in on the enthusiasm generated by this measure. We are prepared to support all the measures that the Government would bring forward to do away with economic and social inequalities. The country would also then stand firmly behind the Government. But if the Government is complacent or lax, the popular enthusiasm and support would vanish. It is rather easy to earn a good name but it is difficult to keep it. I would therefore, like that you should pay serious attention to this matter.

More than 60 per cent of the people living in villages do not have drinking water; they have to trek two or three miles for a pitcher of water. What to talk of drinking water, some villages do not have any well at all. We have so many rivers in our country and this problem of providing drinking water could be solved by linking up all these rivers through cross-country pipeline systems. For taking the water to higher levels, booster pumps could be installed. It is a matter of shame for the Government as well as for all of us that in this country where the Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow, people should suffer for want of drinking water. This is a very important question and Government should pay more and urgent attention to it.

During my 45 years of public life I have had many experiences of the feelings of the people and the intensity of these problems. The people

and Parliament are always prepared to support Government on measures which would usher in economic and social equality and justice. The Government should have the tenacity of purpose to achieve these ends. I would like to sound a note of caution once again to the Government: Do not be complacent and do not neglect because there is support. The aspirations of the common man are slowing like the cascade down a mountain and would sweep us all off our feet if we are not able to understand their speed or volume.

If you are bound down by rules and regulations, people will not wait. What they want is action. If you get enmeshed in the quagmire of bureaucratic rules and regulations, then like our great late Prime Minister who ruled for 17 years but was not allowed to achieve much by being caught in the net of rules, you would also fail miserably. You should change the rules, regulations and procedures to suit the times and the conditions. The aim of the Government should be the prosperity of the country and not of the perpetuation of some people in power and if you work selflessly, with honesty and integrity, then Government would improve and the country would also progress. Otherwise, Nemesis will—I shall not finish the sentence, Sir.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :** जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स हाउस के सामने पेश हैं, उनमें से कुछ डिमांड्स के बारे में मैं अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं डिमांड नम्बर 67 की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें स्पेशल कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी और ट्रिब्यूनल का जिक्र है ? जब आप ट्रिब्यूनल बनाते हैं या कमेटी बनाते हैं, तो उस पर खर्च होता है। लेकिन उसकी जो सिफारिशें होती हैं उनका फायदा नहीं उठाया जाता है। जब वह कमेटी या ट्रिब्यूनल रिपोर्ट दे देता है तो उस पर अमल नहीं होता है या ठीक से अमल नहीं होता है। आपने शाह कमीशन मुकर्रर किया था। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। शाह कमिशन के ऊपर

खर्च हुआ, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को पूरी तरह लागू नहीं किया गया। यही वजह है कि आज चंडीगढ़ का मामला हमारे सामने है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में भी शाह कमिशन ने जो कुछ कहा था उसके ऊपर अमल नहीं किया गया और अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक सरकार ने सारी चीज को किया इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे साथ वेड्सफी हुई मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स ट्रिब्यूनल जो है इसके अन्दर भाखड़ा नंगल का जो मामला है, वह भी आ जाना चाहिए। भाखड़ा बांध की वजह से सत्तर मील का हमारा इलाका पानी में डूब गया है। उस इलाके में जो तवाही हुई है वह बयान नहीं की जा सकती है। जो लोग उजड़े हैं, वे आज भी बेघरबार हैं, उनको बसाया नहीं जा सका है। हमको पानी की रायल्टी भी नहीं मिलती है और न ही कोई लाभ मिला है बल्कि हम को उस पानी से नुकसान हो रहा है। भाखड़ा से मिलने वाली बिजली से दिल्ली को तो फायदा पहुंचा है उसने दिल्ली को तो रोशन किया है लेकिन हमारे यहां पर अंधेराही अंधेरा है। भाखड़ा बांध का जो पानी है वह हमारे यहां से आता है, सतलुज का पानी हिमाचल से आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस मामले को भी ट्रिब्यूनल को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां हमारी बात को भी सुना जाए और दूसरे प्रान्तों की बात को भी सुना जाए और सुन कर ट्रिब्यूनल अपना फैसला दें और वह बताये कि हमारा उस पानी के ऊपर कितना हक है।

डिमांड नम्बर 88 मिनिस्ट्री आफ टूरिज्म के बारे में है। यह टूरिज्म के डिवेलेपमेंट से ताल्लुक रखती है। आप टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शहरों के अन्दर खर्चा करते हैं। बड़ी बड़ी विल्डिंग बनाते हैं। लेकिन इसमें फायदा नहीं होता है। टूरिज्म को अगर आपको बढ़ावा देना है तो पहाड़ी इलाकों की ओर ध्यान दें, उन इलाकों की ओर ध्यान दें; जहां बाहर के तथा देश के भी लोग जाते हैं। पहाड़ी इलाकों



**[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]**

में गमियों में हमारे देश के लोग भी बड़ी संख्या में जाते हैं। वहां पर जाकर लोग आराम से रह सकें, अच्छी तरह से सैर कर सकें, अच्छी रहने की वहां जगह हो, अच्छी सड़कें हों, उनको सुविधा हो, इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश में गोविन्द सागर झील सत्तर मील चौड़ी है। इतनी अच्छी झील आपको संसार में शायद ही कहीं मिले। अगर उसका डिवेलोपमेंट किया जाए, उस पर पैसा खर्च किया जाय तो वह एक बहुत अच्छा टूरिस्ट सेंटर बन सकता है और उसको अपने देश के ही नहीं विदेशी भी देखने के लिए जा सकते हैं। भाखड़ा के पानी का भी हिमाचल को फायदा मिले और गोविन्द सागर झील का भी डिवेलोपमेंट हो। साथ ही साथ धर्मशाला, पालमपुर, कुल्लु, मनाली के जो इलाके हैं, उनकी और भी मिनिस्ट्री आफ टूरिज्म का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के बारे में थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मधोक साहब बैठे हुए हैं। शायद वह मेरी बात का बुरा मना लें। आप इसको कर्जा दे या अनुदान दें, कुछ भी करें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कारपोरेशन कुरप्शन में तबदील हो चुकी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि उसका कारण क्या है? यह पहले हो चुकी थी या अब हुई है, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन आप देखें कि 1951 और 1952 के केसिस को आज निकाला जा रहा है, 1969 में निकाला जा रहा है और उनकी सुनवाई हो रही है। अगर दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को दिल्ली कुरप्शन कारपोरेशन कहा जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह बहुत बढ़िया लफ्ज होगा। इस में कांग्रेस भी सत्तारूढ़ हो रही है। लेकिन जो बीमारी है वह आज की नहीं है, बहुत देर से चली आ रही है। सरकार को पूरी तरह से इसकी और तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। यहां देश की राजधानी है लेकिन फिर भी यहां न पानी वह दे सकती है न बिजली

ठीक दे सकती है और न सड़कें ठीक दे सकती है और न ही सफाई ठीक तरह से कर सकती है। किमी प्रकार की सुविधा यहां नहीं है। इतने बड़े देश की राजधानी में इन सुविधाओं का अभाव होना, अच्छी बात नहीं है। पैसा तो उसको दिया जाए लेकिन यह एष्योर किया जाए कि ये सहुलियतें लोगों को मिलें न कि कुरप्शन के अन्दर सारा पैसा खर्च हो जाए।

एक बात मैं जजों और स्टाफ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जजों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। लेकिन मुकदमे भी बहुत पुराने पड़े हुए हैं, बीस बीस और तीस तीस साल से चले आ रहे हैं। पांच पांच और छः छः साल तक हाई-कोर्ट के अन्दर केस पड़े रहते हैं कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। टैक्स पेअर का पैसा जजों को तनख्वाहें देने पर तो खर्च कर दिया जाता है, स्टाफ की तनख्वाहों पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है लेकिन मुकदमों की सुनवाई जल्दी हो, इस और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकार को एक हद मुकर्रर कर देनी चाहिए कि किसी भी केस का फैसला एक साल या दो साल या तीन साल या पांच साल के अन्दर हो जाना चाहिए। एक अवधि आप मुकर्रर कर दें जिसमें फैसला हो जाय करे जब देरी होती है तो गरीब आदमी को जो सस्ता न्याय मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिल पाता है। जितना केस लम्बा होता जाता है उतना ही ज्यादा खर्चा गरीब आदमी के ऊपर पड़ता जाता है और उतनी ही उसकी परेशानी बढ़ती जाती है। जहां आप जज मुकर्रर करें वहां यह भी देखें कि जनता को जल्दी और सस्ता न्याय मिले।

**\*\*SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM (Mavelikara):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after 22 years of Independence, it was only a few days back that we were able to pass the Monopolies Bill. Even though we have passed that Bill, it is very strange that Government are hobnobbing with big business and monopolists. I am reminded of what Mahatama Gandhi had said when he was on a tour of the present Kerala State. He had said

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

that if Britishers were sent away from here, the problems of unemployment and food faced by the entire people of India—not only of Kerala—could be solved. But what is the picture that we see in India today after the departure of the Britishers?

There was a Hazari Report. Even after that report was submitted to the Central Government, twenty-seven industrial licences were given to Birla. This is how the Central Government have implemented the Hazari Report. This alone casts doubts in the minds of the people about the *bona fides* of this Government.

Today, we all know that the Government are following a topsy-turvy policy in regard to industrialisation. We see that States which are heavily industrialised already, are being given licences to open more and more industries and the States which are starving for industries are denied any help in this regard. Let us take, for example, Kerala itself. A Precision Instruments Factory at Palghat and a Shipyard at Cochin were promised by the Central Government to Kerala in most unambiguous language. Towards the end of 1966 all the political parties in the State joined together and demonstrated against the delay in setting up the shipyard in front of the AICC session in progress at Ernakulam. The then Congress President Shri Kamraj reacted towards this demonstration with his characteristic answer "PARKALAM". Now it is a fact that the Shipyard is not there. What intrigues me most is that there is now a proposal to start an explosives factory. Is it in lieu of the Shipyard? This is a matter which causes considerable anxiety to us. Has this proposal to start an explosives factory been mooted just to sabotage the opening of the Shipyard-- I have my own doubts in this regard.

Sir, Kerala earns a lot of foreign exchange for the entire country. Kerala has almost monopolised the production of rubber. Still, there is not even a single rubber factory to process the rubber grown there. Two of the Kerala Ministers came here and requested the Finance Minister

and informed him that if Rs. 100 crores could be spent, Kerala could develop its fishing industry. If this is allowed and if the Cochin Shipyard is started, a large number of youngsters—those who have passed school-final examinations, ITI examinations and engineering examinations—who are now roaming about the streets of Kerala without jobs, could be absorbed in this industry. On so many occasions, Kerala Ministers and the people of Kerala have represented to the Central Government to do at least this much for the State of Kerala. But nothing has been done. Instead, a proposal is being mooted to start an explosives factory just to sabotage the opening of the second Shipyard in Cochin. This is highly reprehensible. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर सहाय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 14, 58, 67, 88, 110, 112 और 124 के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं इस हाउस का ध्यान उस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो आज कल देश की सबसे ज्यादा ग्रहणियत की बात है, जिस के बारे में श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा और श्री प्रकाशदीप शान्नी ने अपने ख्यालत का इजहार किया है। आज तक मैं ने कमजोरी की बात नहीं की है, लेकिन आज मैं कुछ ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि हरियाणा के 96 लाख तगड़े आदमियों के साथ मुल्क की तरफ से और उस के 55 करोड़ लोगों की तरफ से कुछ ज्यादाती की बात हो रही है। वर्ना क्या वजह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सीनियरमोस्ट जज ने, जो शायद आज-कल एकटिंग चीफ जस्टिस है या होने वाला है, जो दुनिया का मणहूर और काबिलतरीं जज हैं—जस्टिस शाह, और उस के साथ दो तजुबे कार रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एम० अफसरों ने, जो फैसला किया, उस को आज तक इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया है? उस कमीशन पर गवर्नमेंट का लाखों

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

रुपया खर्च हुआ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का देश की हाइएस्ट जुडिशरी का, जज एक फ़ैसला करे और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट न किया जाये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

इस देश में कोई नायब-तहसीलदार या तीसरे दर्जे का कोई मैजिस्ट्रेट भी अगर कोई डिफ़ी करे, तो उस को एनफ़ोर्स करने के लिए पुलिस और फ़ांज लगानी पड़ती है, क्योंकि ला मस्ट प्रिवेल। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि देश की जुडिशरी की हाइएस्ट बाडी के सीनियरमोस्ट जज के एर्वांड और रिक्मन्डेशन इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह न सिर्फ़ जुडिशरी की तौहीन है, बल्कि हरियाणा और देश की भी तौहीन है। अगर यही हालत रही, तो आईन्दा हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कोई जज किसी कमीशन का मेम्बर या चेयरमैन बनना कबूल नहीं करेगा। एक भाई ने पिछले दिनों सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक रिट फ़ाइल किया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की फ़ाईंडिंग को गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर रही है। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर हरियाणा के साथ यह सौतेली मां का सा सलूक क्यों किया जा रहा है और क्या वजह है कि तीन साल गुजर जाने पर भी शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। क्या इसीलिए कि हम हिम्मत वाले हैं, बहादुर हैं, पेट्रियाटिक हैं, हम देश को अपना समझते हैं और हम गवर्नमेंट को परेशान नहीं करना चाहते हैं? लेकिन हर एक बात की एक हद हुआ करती है। अब सिर से पानी गुजर चुका है। "मुश्ताकी वै सबूरी अजहद गुज़िश्त यारा, गरतू शक़ेवदारी ताकत नमांद मारा।"

अब हमारा सब ख़त्म हो चुका है। आखिर हम लोग यूँ ही नहीं हैं। हमारे तगड़े जवान और किसान हैं। हमारे जवान चीन और पाकिस्तान से देश की हिफ़ाज़त करते हैं। उन की बड़ी कुर्बानियाँ हैं। पहली जंगे आज़ादी में हमारे यहाँ के लोगों ने अपना खून बहाया था। हम

मेरठ के उस मंगल पांडे की औलाद हैं, जिस ने अंग्रेज़ी सल्तनत को हिला दिया था। हमारे चालीस हजार आदमी आई० एन० ए० में मर मिटे। चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाइयों में हरियाणा की वैंटेलियन अब्बल नम्बर पर रही। हमारे यहाँ के जवानों और अफ़सरों को बहादुरी के लिए विकटोरिया क्रॉस, महावीर चक्र और परमवीर चक्र मिल चुके हैं। ऐसे लोगों के साथ इस तरह ज्यादाती की जाये और कहा जाये कि दूसरों की बात का ख़याल रखना पड़ता है।

सवाल यह है कि अदालत की एक डिफ़ी है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज का फ़ैसला है, क्यों न उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये? आखिर इस में क्या अड़चन है? इस मामले को पॉलीटिकल बनाया जा रहा है, जो कि नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। यह मैरिट का सवाल है। मैं एक बार नहीं दस बार कह चुका हूँ कि इस लोक सभा में इस मामले पर पूरे दिन की डीबेट हो जाये, जिम में कम्यूनिस्ट, जनमंघ, इंडिपेंडेंट, स्वतंत्र और कांग्रेस अपोजीशन पार्टियों के मेम्बर साहबान अपने अपने ख़याल रखें और उस के बाद यह पार्लियामेंट जो फ़ैसला करे, वह हमें मंजूर है। लेकिन मैरिट है नहीं, इस लिए भागते फिरते हैं, उधर-उधर की बातें करते हैं।

इन्साफ़, कानून, कांस्टीट्यूशन, अख़लाक, किसी भी तराजू में ताल लीजिए, चण्डीगढ़ को हरियाणा में मिलाया जाना चाहिए। क्या शाह कमीशन हमारा कोई रिश्तेदार लगता था? या उस के साथ हमारे ख़ास ताल्लुकात थे? उस ने मैरिट पर फ़ैसला किया और जब हाइएस्ट जुडिशरी का एक सीनियरमोस्ट रुकन कोई फ़ैसला करता है, तो उस को इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं किया जाता है?

मेरे दोस्त, श्री शास्त्री, ने ओपीनियन पॉल की बात कही। लेकिन हम उस बात को क्यों मानें? हम तो चाहते हैं कि शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट शुद्ध बी, मस्ट बी, एन्फ़ोर्सड। बर्ना

यह सरकार क्यों कोई कमीशन बनाती है, क्यों उस से रिपोर्ट मांगती है ?

जहाँ तक चण्डीगढ़ का ताल्लुक है, उस में 60 परसेंट पापुलेशन हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग है। खरड़ का जो इलाका पंजाब को दे दिया गया है, उस की 65 परसेंट पापुलेशन हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग है। चण्डीगढ़ में जो स्टूडेंट्स मिडल, मैट्रिक और हायर सेकण्डरी इन्सट्रुक्शन्स में बैठते हैं, उन में से 80 परसेंट का मीडियम आफ एग्जामीनेशन हिन्दी है। चण्डीगढ़ के 12,500 प्लॉट्स में सिर्फ 2,500 प्लॉट्स पंजाबी-स्पीकिंग लोगों के पास हैं और बाकी सब हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग लोगों के पास हैं।

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): Let him not mislead the House. If he wants a debate, we are prepared for it. But he is misleading the House. I take objection to it.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** पिछले इलैक्शन में जो उम्मीदवार चण्डीगढ़ को पंजाब में मिलाने के हक में थे, उन की जमानतें जव्त हो गईं। इस हाउस के आनरेबल मेंबर, श्री गोयल, को 80 परसेंट वोट मिले, जो कि चण्डीगढ़ को पंजाब के साथ मिलाने के हक में नहीं है। इस से जाहिर होता है कि वह जो इलैक्शन या रिफ्रेंडम हुआ, उस में 80 से 85 परसेंट लोगों ने पंजाब में मिलाने के खिलाफ वोट दिया। इस के अलावा देश की हाइएस्ट जुडिशियल बाडी की रिपोर्ट चण्डीगढ़ को हरियाणा को देने के हक में है। तो फिर क्यों इस मामले को लम्बा किया जा रहा है ?

कहा जाता है कि दूसरे लोग तगड़े हैं। हरियाणा के लोगों में कौन तगड़े हैं ? हरियाणा से तगड़ा सिर्फ खुदा है, यह मैं बना देना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा का एक एक बहादुर आदमी सी आदमियों में लड़ सकता है। "आठ फिरंगी, नी गोरे, उन्हें मारें चार हरियाणा के छोरे।" यह वह उल्लाह है, जहाँ के लोगों ने सारी दुनिया में अपनी धाक जमाई

है। हमारे यहाँ के जवानों ने तुर्की में अपनी बहादुरी के कारनामे दिखाये, अफ्रीका में रोमेल की फौजों को दूर तक खदेड़ दिया और हिलर की फौजों को सिसली और इटली से धकेलते हुए बर्लिन तक पीछे हटा दिया। हमारे यहाँ के लोग बहादुरी, हिम्मत, देशभक्ति, कुर्बानी और देश के लिए मर मिटने में किसी से कम नहीं हैं। कानून और मैरिट हमारी तरफ है, फिर भी हमारे हक में फंसला नहीं किया जाता है।

जैसा कि मेरे भाई ने कहा है, भाखड़ा का अस्मी परसेंट पानी हरियाणा के लिए था, लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में हरियाणा को सिर्फ तीस परसेंट पाट पानी दिया गया है और सत्तर परसेंट पंजाब को दे दिया गया है। 30 मार्च, 1970 को पाकिस्तान को पानी देना बन्द होने वाला है। तब वह पानी कहाँ जायेगा ? हम पंजाब और सिखों को बड़ा भाई समझते हैं। सिख और हिन्दू एक ही हैं एक दरकर की दो शाखें हैं। लेकिन यह फ़ैक्ट है कि उस गेट में डेबेलपमेंट ज्यादा है, सारा पानी, बिजली, सड़कें और सारा खजाना पिछले साँ सालों से उधर है। पिछले साँ सालों में कभी हरियाणा का कोई आदमी बड़ा अफसर, मेक्रेटरी, जज, पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का चेयरमैन या मेम्बर, चीफ मिनिस्टर, गवर्नर या वाइस-चांसलर नहीं बनाया गया। यह कोई जजबाती बात नहीं है। यह एक सही बात है कि अरबों रुपया उधर खर्च किया गया और हमें पानी, बिजली और सड़कों में कोई हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया। एक मामूली सा शहर है चण्डीगढ़, जिस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने हमारे हक में फंसला दिया है, लेकिन वह भी हमें नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि हम धीगामस्ती से और जबदस्ती ले लेंगे। हरियाणा से कौन धीगामस्ती कर सकता है ? क्या हमारे बहादुर जवान और किसान किसी की धीगामस्ती के सामने झुक

(श्री रजधोर सिंह)

जायेंगे ? सिवाये भगवान के हम किसी से नहीं डरते हैं। हम गवर्नमेंट से भी नहीं डरते हैं, किसी ताकत से नहीं डरते हैं। हम भगवान् से डरते हैं, बेइन्साफी से डरते हैं। हम ने सौ साल तक अपने भाइयों को अपने सिर पर बिठाये रखा है मालिक बनाया कमाया उन को दे दिया, खुद भूखे रहे नगे रहे, वगैर घर रहे . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरयाने के साथ वेइसाफी की गई तो हमारे आदमी अब जाग उठे हैं। कोई फिरकापरस्ती की बात या कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह हमारे भाई हैं। हम बड़े भाई इनको समझते हैं पंजाब वालों को लेकिन हृद होती है, ब्रेकिंग प्वाइंट आ गया है। यह जजवात की बात नहीं है। सच्चाई की बात है और मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि अब माँका आ गया है, झुकने का नहीं है। हम कानून की मांग करते हैं, न्याय की मांग करते हैं। मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे यह जजवात आप गवर्नमेंट तक पहुँचायें और गवर्नमेंट को भी अब चाहिए कि गवर्नमेंट इसको लटकाए नहीं। वरना मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ—हरयाने का आदमी वैसे निहायत वफादार है, हमारी निहायत वफादारी है और रहेगी, आखिर किससे बेबफाई करेंगे ? देश से ? अपने से ? अपनी पार्लियामेंट से ? नहीं, हम वह नहीं हैं कि कहे कि देश से अलग हो जाएंगे, हम वह नहीं हैं कि बगावत फौज में कर देंगे। हमारी फौज है, हमारा देश है। इस के लिए मर मिटेंगे, पहले मर मिटे हैं, अब भी मिट रहे हैं और आगे भी मिटेंगे। मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे माँका दिया।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We had the most irrelevant speech in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has a small announcement to make.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RA-

MAIAH): Sir, according to the time-schedule, this item was to be concluded at 5 O'Clock and the time allotted for the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Manipur) was 1 hour and the time allotted for the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Bihar) was 1 hour. It has been suggested by some hon. Members in the Opposition that we should extend the time on this item by another half an hour. So, this item will be concluded at 5.30 P.M. It has been agreed that the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Manipur) will be passed without any discussion and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Bihar) will be taken up at 5.30 P.M. and passed by 6.30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that is agreed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I call Shri Madhukar.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अनुदानों की मांगें रखी गई हैं इनमें गवर्नमेंट की नई समझ की जरा भी झलक नहीं दिखाई पड़ती क्योंकि पुराना बजट जो पेश किया था जब मोरार जी भाई वित्त मंत्री थे, उन की ही समझ इस बजट में भी लगती है। बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा की गई है और उस से जो खर्च आने वाला है उस की बात की गई है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को नहीं बताया है कि कुछ बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जो किया गया है, अब तो उन को भी मुआवजा वह दे रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी मुआवजा देने के विरोध में है और जब मुआवजा देना है तो देश के समस्त बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप करते और विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करते, तब जा कर आप का यह काम पूरा होता और उस के लिए आप खर्च मांगते तो वह मानने की बात थी। लेकिन मुझे लग रहा है कि इस बजट अनुदानों की मांगों में भी जो नई नई मांग की गई है उन मांगों में जो टेन प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम आप ने बनाया है, उस की कोई झलक नहीं है। इस में पिछड़े इलाकों की मदद करने के लिए आप कोई मांग

रखते तो समझने की बात होती। लेकिन आप ने वह नहीं किया है।

मैं एक ही आइटम को लेता हूँ, वह है सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय से संबंधित। बिहार में गंडक नहर को पूरा करने के लिए पूरे बिहार में और खास कर छपरा जिले में जहाँ कि सब से ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है 7 लाख एकड़ जमीन नहर में आ गई है, किसानों की जमीन ले ली गई है, नहर जहाँ तहाँ खोद दी गई है लेकिन पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। पूरे छपरा जिले में भयंकर तूफान मचने वाला है अगर हम वहाँ पर नहर में पानी देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं। उस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से रकम मिलनी चाहिए जिस के जरिए गंडक नहर को कारगर बनाया जा सके और उत्तरी बिहार तथा बिहार के दूसरे इलाकों में पानी दिया जा सके लेकिन वह आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। जितनी लगन होनी चाहिए, जितनी निष्ठा होनी चाहिए, समाजवाद के लिए वह आप के अन्दर अभी तक नहीं है। कम से कम सिंचाई और बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के सिलसिले में जो ध्यान आप को देना चाहिए वह आप ने नहीं दिया। मैं चाहूँगा कि समाजवाद का वायस आए किसानों को सही रूप में फायदा पहुँचे इस के लिए जरूरी है कि गंडक नहर को आप पैसे दीजिए जिस से उस को पूरा करने का काम चले और दो सालों के अन्दर ही गंडक नहर का सारा काम पूरा हो जाय। इस के अलावा गंडक नहर के साथ साथ बागमती अध्वारा योजना को पूरा कर दें और चंदन डैम तथा फरक्का बाँध योजना को पूरा कर दें तो अनाज की समस्या हल हो सकती है। अकेले गंडक, बागमती और अध्वारा इन तीन योजनाओं को पूरा कर देने से आप के बिहार से 60 लाख टन अनाज मिलने लग जायेगा। तो यह बिहार के लिए ही नहीं सारे देश के लिए पर्याप्त होगा। लेकिन आप का ध्यान उस पर नहीं है।

इन मांगों में ऐसी ऐसी चीजों की चर्चा की गई है जैसे सचिवालय को आप ने बढ़ाया

है और सचिवों को तनख्वाह देने के लिए रुपया मांगा है। लेकिन उसी सचिवालय में और आप को लोक सभा सचिवालय में जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, जो छोट छोटे कर्मचारी लोग हैं जिन के बारे में जांशी जी ने कहा है उन के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं है। इस का मतलब है कि आप समाजवाद की केवल बकवास कर रहे हैं और यह बकवास बहुत ही खतरनाक सिद्ध होगी। चन्द महीनों के अन्दर ही ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होगी जो आप के सभाले नहीं संभलेगी। आप लोगों को तनख्वाह दीजिए भले ही और बातें कीजिए लेकिन सिंचाई और बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं, गांवों के बिजलीकरण की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है। राजस्थान नहर का सवाल पड़ा हुआ है। उस के ऊपर पिछली बार जब बहस हुई थी इस सदन में तो तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने जोर लगाया था कि राजस्थान में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, अकाल, सूखा और बाढ़ तमाम चीजें क्रानिक बन गई हैं, इन चीजों को आप लाते इस में, इस पर सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड रखते तो समझने की बात होती। लेकिन यह आप ने नहीं किया है। ऐसे ही जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, जो नान-गजेटेड कर्मचारी हैं, जो कम तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग हैं, जिन को मकान की सुविधा नहीं है, गांवों में जो भंगी लोग हैं, जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उन को मकान की सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है, तमाम सुविधाओं से वह वंचित हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए कोई मांग नहीं रखी गई है, उन के लिए कोई काम नहीं होने जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, आप न्याय के लिए इस में मांग रखे हैं, आप को जानना चाहिये कि केवल बिहार प्रान्त में पचास हजार मुकदमे पड़े हुए हैं तीन साल से गरीब किसानों के और भूमिहीनों के, जिन के बटाई के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, दरभंगा और चम्पारन जिले के अन्दर तमाम इलाकों के बटाई के मुकदमे पड़े हुए हैं। वहाँ पर जमीन की लड़ाई चल रही है। जोरों का

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

अभ्याय और दमन हो रहा है। उस को रोकने के लिये उन मुकदमों को जल्दी से जल्दी सुलझाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जिस से कि तमाम किसान जो परेशान हो रहे हैं उन को बचाया जा सके। उस पर आप खर्च मांगते तो समझने की बात होती। लेकिन यह सारी चीजे नहीं लाई गई हैं। जिन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और जिन पर जोर लगाना चाहिए, उन को छोड़ कर दूसरी चीजें इस में लाई गई हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जितने हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखाने बन रहे हैं, नेहरू जी ने एक बार कहा था कि यह नये नये जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बन रहे हैं यह हमारे तीर्थस्थान हैं। जो पुराने तीर्थ स्थान हैं और जो पहाड़ी श्रेणियों की बात वर्मा जी ने की है उन के अलावा और भी यह जो हटिया, बांकारो, भेंसालोटन इत्यादि नये तीर्थ हैं, इन के विकास के लिए भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि वहां पर आम लोग जायें और देखें कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है। उसीलिए आप ने जो बजट पेश किया है उस की मांगों में कितनी चीजों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, और किस पर अधिक जोर दिया जाना चाहिए, इस पर बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। असल में जो मांग रखी है वह मोरार जी भाई के बजट की ही छाया है। आप समाजवाद का नारा लगा रहे हैं लेकिन आप की मांगों में कोई भी ऐसी मद नहीं है जिस से मालूम पड़े कि सचमुच में यह पार्टी समाजवाद के लिए कृतसंकल्प है और कुछ करना चाहती है। वम्बई में आप प्रस्ताव पास करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन प्रस्ताव पास क्या करेंगे जब कि बजट जो पास करने जा रहे हैं उस में ऐसी चीजें ला रहे हैं जिस में जिन सवालियों का गरीब किसानों, खेत मजदूरों और श्रमिकों तथा छोटे कर्मचारियों से संबंध है, उन को सुविधा देने की बात जिस में होती उस का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है, सिंचाई और बिजली को जिस में प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है, भूमिहीनों की समस्याओं पर

ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ऐसी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए थी जिस में कि सीलिंग से खाली जमीन का बटवारा आप करने, कुछ न कुछ नई रोशनी लाते तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। ऐसी अवस्था में हम लोगों के लिए मुश्किल लग रहा है कि इन मांगों का समर्थन हम कर सकें।

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 88, 124, 110 और 112 के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहा हूँ। राजस्थान की विशेष राजनीतिक, भांगोलिक और ऐतिहासिक स्थिति रही है। राजस्थान में पिछले जमाने में राजाओं का राज रहा है। जहां पर राजाओं ने जो कुछ भी सपना कमाया, उसे अपने व्यक्तित्व के लिये खर्च किया, जनता की तरफ उनका कभी ध्यान नहीं गया और दुर्भाग्य से राजस्थान की जो भांगोलिक परिस्थिति रही है उसका परिणाम भी यह हुआ है कि राजस्थान का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हमेशा अकाल में ग्रसित रहा है। उसकी अकाल की स्थिति को दूर करने के लिये तथा राजस्थान का विकास तेजी से करने के लिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि उसको विशेष सहायता दी जाय। दुर्भाग्य से राजस्थान में पिछले 7 सालों में कुछ ऐसी स्थिति रही है कि वहां पर लगातार भयंकर अकाल पड़ता रहा है। पिछले साल राजस्थान के 26 जिलों में से 24 जिलों में भयंकर अकाल पड़ा, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान की सरकार को 55 करोड़ रुपया सहायता के रूप में देना पड़ा। इस साल भी राजस्थान के 10 जिलों में भयंकर अकाल रहा इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि राजस्थान के वित्तीय साधन, जो पहले ही बहुत सीमित थे और भी अधिक सीमित होते जा रहे हैं जिसका परिणाम यह होता जा रहा है कि राजस्थान का विकास जिस तेजी से होना चाहिये था, विकास होने की बात को तो छोड़ दीजिये, विकास बिलकुल बन्द हो गया है। नतीजा यह है कि राजस्थान की सरकार एक तरह से दिवालिया

सरकार बन गई है। उसको अपने कर्मचारियों की छटनी करनी पड़ी है, विकास के सारे कार्यक्रम बन्द करने पड़ रहे हैं और उसके बाबजूद भी उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधर रही है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान जिसमें अकाल पड़ते हैं, जो अकाल राजस्थान के लोगों की बजह से नहीं पड़ते हैं, वहां की सरकार की गलतियों के कारण वहां की सरकार की स्थिति खराब नहीं है, बल्कि भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के कारण उनकी स्थिति खराब है। इसको दूर करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिये कि उसके सारे खर्चों को खुद वहन करे।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान कैनाल एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसके पूरा होने पर देश की खाद्यान्न समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो सकती है। दुर्भाग्य से पहले यह राजस्थान कैनाल केन्द्रीय विषय माना गया था, केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट माना गया था, लेकिन राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों के कारण, राजनीतिक कारणों के कारण इसको स्टेट सब्जेक्ट बना दिया गया और राजस्थान सरकार पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाल दी गई कि वह इसको पूरा करे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका जरिये यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के साधन इतने सीमित हैं कि राजस्थान सरकार इस प्रोजेक्ट को आइन्दा 10 सालों में भी पूरा नहीं कर सकती है और जितनी इस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने में देरी होगी, उतना ही राजस्थान में अकाल का सवाल सामने आयेगा तथा अन्य समस्याएँ भी सामने आयेंगी। आप पीपुल्स डेम को कम्पलीट करने जा रहे हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि आप वहां लोगों को बसायेंगे, लेकिन जब तहर में पानी ही नहीं मिलेगा तो वह सारे का सारा रूपया बेकार जाने वाला है। आज राजस्थान पर इतना कर्जा है—400 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का कर्जा है कि जिसका ब्याज, जो देना पड़ता है, करीब 55-56 करोड़ रुपये साल का होता

है। इसलिये राजस्थान की विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान का विशेष वित्तीय सहायता दी जाय। अकाल का सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार खुद सहन करे और राजस्थान कैनाल अपने अधीन लेकर उस को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाये।

इतना ही आपके जरिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता था।

**SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):** This budget somehow or other is not planned with an eye to the mounting problems of the country. When I refer to mounting problems of the country, I mean specifically the problem of unemployment. It is accentuating; it has increased by 58 per cent by now. Therefore, industrialisation is necessary in the backward and under-developed areas of the country so that they might come up and this will also solve the problem of unemployment and improve the health of the country.

I want to say a few words about Manipur, because the discussion on the Demands for Grants has been cancelled. Why is the budget of Manipur brought up here? It is because there is President's rule there. How did it come about? It was because of a rift in the ruling Congress there. How did it come about? A particular section of the Congress believed in the theory of voting according to their conscience. With the result that the Government there fell. The gentlemen of the Congress who voted according to their conscience supported by some parties in the Opposition are able to form a United Front Government there. But the leader of that Front has been denied that opportunity only because of the fact that he happens to be a Muslim. That is the impression created in the country.

Whatever that might be, there is a movement growing in that State for a full-fledged Statehood. When it finds expression, the answer of the



[Shri Hem Barua]

Central Government to it is through bullets. When the Prime Minister visited Imphal sometime back, in September, and the people there wanted to ask her whether she was ready to give full statehood, the answer was through bullets killing several people in Imphal.

There are people who shower rich encomiums to Manipur's songs, dance and music. But nothing tangible has been done so far to improve the industrial make-up of the State. The argument is trotted out that raw materials are not available. Do you have industrialisation where raw materials are available? Take the case of Assam. There is oil. But they do not have an oil refinery there. Therefore, this argument of lack of raw materials does not hold any good.

Manipur has been ruled by bullets and the CRP. Recently the CRP went on firing indiscriminately on people as a result of which many young people have resorted to a fast from the 19th which will continue up to the 25th. This is what is happening.

Therefore, may I request Government to study the problems of that particular area. We are told that they believe in socialism. Socialism tries to eliminate regional disparity. But here regional disparity is growing and multiplying. Therefore, they are not true socialists. If the Government believe in socialism, their main effort should have been to remove regional imbalances. But we see no attempt to do so. I would ask Government to study the problem in such a way that serious efforts are made to remove regional disparity in industry and the lack of development from which Manipur suffers is made good.

On the question of popular government, it is true the Assembly is not dissolved, but the man who commands a majority there, should be allowed to form a government, irrespective of the fact of his belonging to a particular religion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Meghachandra.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, where is the time for amendments?

Nobody has spoken on the grants so far.

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I understand, let us do our best within the time-limit.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Do not cut the time on the cut motions please. Kindly extend the time because it will be very unfair. The Minister has to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : For Manipur, one hour was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know; I am calling the Member from Manipur.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Who agreed to all this? We have not been consulted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Meghachandra.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I am glad that I have been given this opportunity to say a few words although a discussion on the supplementary demands for grants for Manipur has been skipped over. I want to say a few words and I shall be failing in my duty as a Member of Parliament from the Union territory of Manipur if I do not say at this moment that something which is not very much liked by the people of Manipur is going on there.

The House knows that on the 16th October, 1969, President's rule was imposed and since then there has been the rule of bureaucracy *cum* police. This bureaucratic rule in Manipur has created many unexpected problems. The House will be astounded if the things that are going on in Manipur are known and discussed, because there is a reign of arrest and detention of people on the plea of a revolutionary government or some other pleas. Students are arrested and then in the hills also, the police and the army men are creating more or less conditions of

havoc which is carried on. You will be surprised to hear that in the Ukhrul area of Manipur, the 8th Guards Army have taken resort to tortuous acts such as using electric battery shocks; then they have been grouping the people together in the playground and these people have been hanged upside down.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : More than this, some of these people are detained in the army camp for one month at a stretch. We talk of fundamental rights, and say that arrests and detentions for more than 24 hours are bad. But what is happening in Manipur? It is very disgraceful; and you say that you want the people to do such acts which will positively bring them to constructive channels and you want to win them over politically but this is not being done. When things are taken over by the police and bad things are done by the army men, we cannot believe that the fundamental rights will be kept intact.

Furthermore, it will be surprising that the Development Office in Manipur has been taken over by the Security Commissioner and the IGP. The development offices are brought inside the police station. It is shameful. We are talking of development and socialism, but what is this development? In hill areas, development is being done by the Security Commissioner. You know the security people. They have a lot of unaccounted and unaudited money. Lakhs of this money are being spent by them. I am told the Chief Commissioner has amassed a large amount of money in collusion with these security people.

Naturally, we will have to say here in Parliament and to the Government that this rule of bureaucracy should end. The earlier it is put an end to, the better it will be not only for the Manipur people but for this country too. There are many other things in which Manipur people feel they are neglected. There are no industries there. Even in the fourth five year

plan, only Rs. 50 lakhs have been allotted. For what? Not for any industry, but only for techno-economic survey and for some other things which we cannot understand.

We have got a liaison house at Calcutta called the Manipur House. Rs. 5 lakhs have been spent on this. The bureaucrats feel so sore towards the elected people like MPs and MLAs that they say that the liaison house is meant for Government officers and not for the public or for the elected people. Whereas a Government servant can stay there by paying only Rs. 2,50, an MP has to pay Rs. 20. This is how the bureaucrats are ruling the State.

I would only appeal to the House that we should not try to keep Manipur out of the picture. Even in this discussion on the Demands, in their own way, they are neglecting Manipur. The Manipur people feel that the people of India do not know their feelings. If the people of India appreciate the feelings of the Manipur people, I am sure the people of Manipur are also very anxious to support integration of Manipur with the rest of India. With these words, I appeal that the President's rule in Manipur be ended, that a mid-term poll be held and the aspirations of the Manipur people for full Statehood be fulfilled.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mand-saur): I should like to voice the serious concern that this House feels over the delay in the payment of compensation with regard to bank nationalisation, particularly the amount of Rs. 5,000 cash payable per shareholder. Some middle-class shareholders are seriously worried over it. They have approached us and said, why don't you raise this in the House? I would urge the minister to see that within a month this amount of Rs. 5,000 cash is paid to each shareholder and the balance amount may be paid within three months, in any case not later than 31st March, 1970.

The follow-up actions with regard to bank nationalisation are also being unduly delayed. The excuse of the government now is that the matter is before the Supreme Court. But the

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

government can approach the Supreme Court for relief in this matter with a request that they may be permitted to undertake the following things which are important and which cannot be delayed. A scheme for re-organisation of the structure of banks has to be brought before the House. Then a Central Board of Banking has to be constituted and its constitution announced here. The boards of banks have to be reconstituted and a re-orientation of banking policy has to be made. Finally, the absence of expeditious decision on loans is adversely affecting the working of banks. Loans to weaker sections, farmers and middle classes were promised at the time of nationalisation. I would request the Minister that these aspects should be looked into and immediate follow-up measures of implementation taken.

Then, until recently the wholesale price level index was about 225. Then one fine morning we were surprised and mystified to find that the price level came down to 160. It was a jugglery on the part of the experts in the Finance Ministry. The base year was changed from 1952 to 1962 suddenly and without the consent of Parliament. On what basis have they done this? Is this the way they want to bring down the price level? This is a very serious matter as the public is being, shall I say, hoodwinked, though it is a very strong word to use. The government should have issued a proper notification, changing the base year for the index of wholesale prices. If this is the way they manage the affairs of the government, it is not fair either to the House or to the public. I hope the Minister would revert back to the base year of 1952, which was giving a correct index number for wholesale prices, so that people can judge where they stand and what the value of money is.

Lastly, I am grateful to you, Sir, for your indulgence.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): I have only two points. The first one is with regard to the proposal of the government to de-control cement from the 1st of January. I

say that the government should not give effect to this decision to de-control cement. If de-control is made, where is the guarantee that the prices will not go up? Government's contention is that there is a gentlemen's agreement with the monopolists. We know how that gentlemen's agreement works. Three years ago there was a similar gentlemen's agreement between the government and the monopolists on the basis of which government gave them Rs. 450 or 5 per ton of additional money for the purpose of expansion of the cement industry and CACO was formed. CACO mopped up the resources all right, but there was no expansion of the cement industry. There was only expansion of the coffers of the Swatantra and Congress Party. Therefore, they should not rely on any such gentlemen's agreement.

Secondly, on the question of Chandigarh, we saw the emotion of our friend from Haryana, Shri Randhir Singh. We also know the emotions of the people of Punjab, as expressed by Sant Fateh Singh in his decision to self-immolate very shortly. This has created bitterness between vast sections of the people. I would hold the Central Government responsible for this bitterness, because at the time of reorganisation of these two States our party took the view that justice demands that Chandigarh must go to Punjab. So far as the Commission is concerned, it is a mischief played by the Central Government so that fighting will go on between both parties and the Central Government will have an upper hand.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : यह सप्लिमेंट्री डिमान्ड है और पंजाब की सिफारिश कर रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि पंजाब को चण्डीगढ़ जाय, यह क्या बात है ?

SHRI UMANATH: I have got my views on that.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : यह उन्होंने गलत बात कही है।

SHRI UMANATH: When he spoke and when Shri Randhir Singh spoke I kept quiet; not that I agreed with them but I wanted them to have their

say. So, I would say that this is a political mischief played by the Central administration so that the fight will go on between the people of the two States. Therefore, I say that the Central Government which was responsible for this should unentangle that knot and see that justice is done. And that can be done only if Chandigarh is given to the people of Punjab.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Sir, my first cut motion relates to the creation of a separate secretariat for the nationalised banks. This is estimated to cost Rs. 5 lakhs now and something like Rs. 12 lakhs for a whole year. I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister that a full time secretariat is certainly a question involving a large sum of money we spend or misspend and is also a question of diluting and delaying the functions of these banks. There is no need to have a Government department to work the nationalised banks. The proper authority for that is the Reserve Bank. I would request the Government to reconsider seriously whether they should not disband this secretariat which they are setting up and which will seriously impede any hope of success of the nationalised banks.

My second cut motion is in relation to the extra expenditure in the Ministry of Industrial Development arising out of the creation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. One would have thought, when no new work was being created and there was only a transfer of work from one ministry to another, that no further expenditure was necessary. But somehow every time a change takes place, Government finds it necessary to add officials and add to the expenditure in the confidence that the taxpayer would not notice it and no one would care. I would like the Minister to consider seriously whether some retrenchment cannot be made from the Ministry from where the work has been transferred to make up for the increase in work in this Ministry.

Then in respect of the commission on the British India Corporation, there has been undue delay. This was

a commission which had to act quickly. You have given them time now till the end of January. I do hope there will be no further extension of time.

Now I am coming to the most important subject of reduction of 37 per cent in the fares of Air India in order to meet the cut-throat competition of foreign airlines. It is a very big risk to take that by reducing your fares by 37 per cent, you will win back the custom from those who are having a cut-throat war. There is a better way of dealing with this and that is that you have to see that your services improve and that they are competitive. No attention seems to have been paid to this.

There is also the fact that you are probably having an excess of space in your planes. You have just been adding services without thinking of the fares available. I would suggest that there should be a committee on this to decide whether the fares should be cut in this manner, because you may seriously be involved in a loss when you are hoping for a gain.

I would also like the Ministry to consider whether this fare concession should be confined only to Indians because it will amount to a kind of discrimination and may provoke retaliation. Similarly, fare collaboration with the BOAC will also be a kind of discrimination in favour of one country alone. It is a very, very dangerous move which we have taken rather lightheartedly. I do hope, Government will reconsider the matter further before they proceed.

Now I come to a subject of the utmost interest to this House, namely, the addition of one more Deputy Chief Whip for the Congress Party and the provision for three cars for the Deputy Chief Whips. It is very unfair that the Congress Party should keep on creating and adding to their Whips. We are all entitled to some kind of Whips. The Congress Party, which has been reduced to its present size, should reduce the number of Whips instead of adding to their number. I would suggest that if they

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

want so many Whips, they must give the equivalent of what they are spending to other parties also so that they may spend it on their Whips.

Lastly, I come to the Grants to the Soviet pharmaceutical and medical complex at Rishikesh and Madras. There is something very wrong about this complex. We are losing Rs. 3.5 crores every year. You are thinking of diversifying the production at Rishikesh. This will imply an additional cost to the capital structure which will probably mean more loss. However much the Government may love the Soviets, there is the necessity to see if this country should be burdened with three complexes which are running at a loss and which have no prospect of making any profit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Kindly give me a minute. You are only denying my right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another Member also has spoken from your party; two Members have spoken from your party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I wanted to speak about corruption charges against the former Law Minister who is the Chairman of the Basumati Ltd. about which details were placed on the floor of the House. I had also written to the Prime Minister. The Government is sitting over it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, I may be allowed a minute. There is a very serious matter. I never raise it in this manner. Just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; only a minute.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I will read out only the telegram that I have received.

Sir, here, you kindly see what is the condition in one part of the country, that is, Cooch Behar, my constituency. Today, I got this telegram which reads as follows:

“Marxist Communist Party enforced reign of terror in Chilki Bhat Anchal under Kotwali Stop.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: “They encircle and gherao any person entering that Anchal and cross examine him stop no person can walk and talk freely stop.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: How is it relevant here? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not relevant..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It is relevant. The freedom of movement cannot be denied.....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is irrelevant to the subject before the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I submit under article 256 of the Constitution, the Centre has got the right to give directives to the State to honour the laws made by Parliament.

I read the telegram further:

“They looted whole property of eight forward block supporters of that Anchal on seventeenth stop many people left home stop.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order; kindly resume your seat. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It says:

“Police inactive stop they burnt one handloom factory and injured four persons at Pesterjhar in Chakchaka Anchal on fifteenth stop police arrested none.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. You asked me to give only one minute. This is all irrelevant. Nothing will be taken down now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY\*\*:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dhireswar Kalita; only one minute. Two Members have already spoken from your party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I want only one minute.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): My Hon. friend, Shri Meghachandra, said something about the Chief Commissioner of Manipur, amassing huge money with the conspiracy and help of a security official. He has also said that he has also managed to get some arms from the Manipur Palace. This man has been upgraded as Lt. Governor, and he is also going as Ambassador to Burma. Government should take note of these and make an inquiry into these.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I would like the Hon. Minister to say categorically what steps have been taken against the former Law Minister and Chairman of Basumati Limited against whom there are serious charges of black money, misappropriation of newsprint and also tampering with..... (Interruptions) Mr. A. K. Sen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Kindly expunge this, Sir. He is such a prominent man. It must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): डिमांड नम्बर 110 के तहत चौदह करोड़ पच्चीस लाख रुपया आप कम्पेंसेशन पे करने के लिए ले रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कम्पेंसेशन वाली बात है यह बेकार है। कोई कम्पेंसेशन देने की जरूरत नहीं है। रुम में प्रापर्टी राइट का खात्मा किया गया है, कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया

गया है। लेकिन यहां सरकार चौदह करोड़ कम्पेंसेशन के तौर पर देना चाहती है। यह बिल्कुल फजूल की बात है। अगर आप इरिगेशन के लिए यह पैसा मांगते तो हम समझ सकते थे! उसके लिए आपने एक हजार ही मांगा है। पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की मांग बहुत भ्रष्ट से चलती आ रही है। उसके लिए अगर पैसा मांगते तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी और आपको हम पैसा दे सकते थे। मधुबनी सब-डिविजन में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, उसको अकाल ग्रस्त इलाका घोषित करते तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। मधुबनी सब डिविजन में मखुआ नहर की मांग है। उसके लिए अगर आप पैसा मांगते तो हम खुशी से दे सकते थे। लेकिन उस तरफ आपका ध्यान ही नहीं है।

डिमांड नम्बर 88 जो टूरिजम से सम्बन्धित है, उसके अन्तर्गत आपने 44 लाख रुपये की मांग की है। लेकिन मधुबनी में मोबाड़ा नाम का एयरपोर्ट है जो कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने का बना हुआ है। उसमें सुधार की बात नहीं सोची जाती है। वह बैसे का वैसा है। उसके लिये आप नहीं देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पेंसेशन की बात आप न करें। प्रिवी पर्स आप खत्म कर दें तो आपको पांच साड़ें-पांच करोड़ मिल जाएगा। राज्य सभा ने एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है। आप यहां प्रस्ताव लायें और उसको हम एक मिनट में पास कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो यह सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स है, इनका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा): बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो कार्रवाई आपको करनी चाहिये थी वह आपने नहीं की। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि समाजवाद का झूठा ढिंढोरा ही आप पीटते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण से न हरीजनों को, न अनुसूचित जातियों को, न किसानों को, न कम आय समूह को, फायदा हुआ है और न ही आपने समाज-

[श्री राम चरण]

वादी कोई और कदम उठाये हैं। इन मांगों से न सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आराम मिल सकता है न किसानों को, न पिछड़ी जातियों को, न भूमिहीन किसानों को। इन मांगों को मंजूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को सामने रखते हुए आप मांग पेश करें जिससे नब्बे प्रतिशत लोगों को आराम मिल सके।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** I am grateful to the Hon. members who have participated in this debate and have asked certain questions and also thrown useful suggestions.

To start with, Mr. Patodia painted a very grim picture of the Indian economic scene. According to him, exports are dwindling, deficit financing is increasing and the Indian economy is going from bad to worse. As far as this picture which has been painted by Mr. Patodia is concerned, we certainly beg to differ from that. Exports have risen last year by 13.2 per cent; the industrial production in the first half of this year rose by 7.5 per cent; and on the agricultural front, the production is likely to be over a hundred million tonnes. Therefore, the picture is not what he has painted. On the contrary, the picture is more hopeful. It is likely that on account of the various policies.....

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Who supplied you the figures?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** They are our figures.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Have you verified them?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** They are more than verified.

As far as the picture painted by him, it is not fully correct. But we will certainly take action wherever there are deficiencies and try to improve upon things.

As far as the question of providing housing and employment to all persons is concerned, this type of deve-

lopment could come only through a sustained effort for a long time and not overnight. For this purpose we will have to take a policy and a programme and I hope we are going on the right track and in the right direction.

Then Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary said about the leakage of revenue with regard to a particular scooter firm. He also mentioned about a customs case and he also said some Members—I do not know who they are—wanted to get rich quicker after coming to Parliament. I have requested him to pass on those papers to me and we will certainly look into it. As far as the revenue of this particular firm is concerned, if there is any income tax or wealth tax leakage, we will certainly look into it. If it is a question of price structure and going into the price problem of this particular company, then, certainly, we will appoint a Cost Accountant to go into the whole thing and I am told in consultation with the Ministry of Industrial Development there is already a proposal to look into all these complaints. With regard to the customs case which he has said, we will certainly go into that.

Hon. Member, Shri Ranjit Singh, raised a point and said that by commanding the heights of economy the budget should not be proposed and framed by the heights of foolishness. I was surprised by the remarks of the Hon. Member. I was under the impression that he is an expert in handling the gun. Now I have come to know that he is trying to understand the economic affairs also and is trying to understand the budget.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** He is only trying.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Yes, he is trying. I am saying that he is trying because he has said about housing that 50 per cent of the houses are provided to Class I officers while only 25 per cent is provided to other persons. Now, actually the houses are not provided on the basis of classes I and II officers. Rather the houses are allotted like this, that

upto a pay range of Rs. 175 category I houses are allotted, and they have got 50 per cent satisfaction. This is absolutely contrary to what he has said. Those whose Pay is upto Rs. 175, they get 50 per cent satisfaction. In regard to those whose pay range is Rs. 3,000 and above they are entitled to Category VIII—it is about 25 per cent and he is absolutely contradicting the facts as they stand. That is why I said that it will take some-time for him to understand the budgetary matters. He was also pleased to quote Abraham Lincoln. I would not enter into that controversy but I would only say that anything good and which could apply to our conditions and our desires and aspirations, we will certainly take it whether it comes from Abraham Lincoln or from any other country. But we cannot just fix it up on the Indian scene because it comes from such an eminent person like Abraham Lincoln. We will have to work in our own conditions and according to our aspirations, programmes and policies. Therefore, whatever has been said by somebody is not completely applied to the Indian scene as such where we can give everybody whatever he likes in the present context of Indian economy.

Then Hon. Shri K. G. Deshmukh raised the problem of cotton and kapas. I would only say that I would pass it on to the Ministry of Commerce to take care of his suggestions and problems. But I would like to add that as far as cotton is concerned, although in the initial years of our freedom, the production of cotton did increase considerably, since the last couple of years the production of cotton is not increasing. As far as the quality is concerned, we are certainly not trying to improve the quality of cotton to the extent desirable. That is why we are still importing cotton worth Rs. 100 crores from foreign countries; and there is need for research and development in the cotton sector.

Shri Sezhiyan raised the question of flood relief measures and drought relief measures. A story was put out either by some newspaper or by

some politician that Tamil Nadu was given a grant for drought relief only in order to purchase the 25 MPs, here or the DMK Government there. From whatever quarter this has emanated, this is a very uncharitable accusation. Drought relief or flood relief is not given to purchase this State or that State or this or that section of MPs, but on the basis of the reports of the extent of the calamity and the relief required to meet it. Whenever there is such a calamity, a team of officers is sent. After they survey the area, they make a report, and grant is given on that basis. As Shri Sezhiyan rightly pointed, this entire amount given is not in the form of grant or aid but most of it is in loan and only a very small part is in the form of aid. Therefore, whatever has been given to Tamil Nadu or Orissa or Rajasthan, or any other State was not to placate or purchase support here or there, but on the basis of the relief required according to the various measures undertaken by the respective States.

Shri Umanath and Shri Sezhiyan also mentioned about cement control. I would not go into details. Government are seized of the matter and it is under serious consideration.

Shri Panigrahi raised certain questions concerning the debt service liability and the foreign loans we have to repay. The total estimated outgo from the country during the Fourth Plan period in the form of free foreign exchange would be on account of principal Rs. 1,118 crores and interest Rs. 707 crores totalling Rs. 1,825 crores. The estimated amount which we will repay through exports will be Rs. 369 crores and interest on it Rs. 86 crores making it Rs. 455 crores. So the grand total on this account would be about Rs. 2,280 crores.

There is no denying the fact that our foreign exchange will not improve unless the adverse balance of trade is removed. Therefore, the entire effort will have to be increased our exports and reduce our imports by way of import substitution. We



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should also conserve foreign exchange by plugging loopholes in the flight of foreign exchange whether in the form of smuggling or any other source. All possible measures would have to be taken in that direction. It is hoped that with the growth of exports continuing at the rate of 7 per cent and the other measures by 1980 it will be possible to reverse the deficit and turn it into a favourable balance of trade. Let us move in that direction as we are already doing.

Shri P. V. Shastri referred to the Narmada tribunal. There is a difference between a Tribunal and a Commission. It is possible that a Commission's report may or may not be acceptable to Government. But as far as I can understand whatever comes from the tribunal, whenever it is appointed for any purpose, comes in the form of an award. So, I hope that whatever comes from the Narmada tribunal would be taken as an award by the contending parties. But I would like also to make it clear that as far as the Madhya Pradesh Government is concerned, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has made their position clear, and the Gujarat Chief Minister has also made their position clear. But, at the same time, this tribunal is going into this matter.

I would not take the time of the House, but I would briefly reply to the other points which were raised by other Hon. Members. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri mentioned about the progressive use of Hindi in courts and other places. Certainly, progressive use of Hindi is being made, and we hope that the respective State Governments and the Supreme Court and the High Courts, wherever they can do so, would certainly take cognizance of this and would move in that direction.

Then, Shri Esthose raised certain points about the benefits that should have accrued to the workers, and other Hon. Members have also raised points about bank nationalisation and the benefits which should have accrued to the common man. The fact remains that on account of the

case in the Supreme Court, we are not in a position to give the banks any directives,.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I made a specific point that the Government should approach the Supreme Court.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Let me complete it. I am not going to ignore what he has said. I am coming to it. As far as this matter is concerned, certainly we are not in a position to give any directive to the banks. During the course of the negotiations we have made it amply clear, and most of the banks have already formulated most of the schemes, and they are moving in that direction, in order to give relief to the common man. Actually, some reports might be coming already that it is not being implemented properly or it is not being extended to all the concerned people and places, but, at the same time, we are also getting reports from time to time that most of the banks have started doing it and they are doing it in the correct direction.

Shri Esthose and one other Hon. Member pointed out certain aspects of the Cochin shipyard.

AN HON. MEMBER: The other was Shri Mangalathumadam.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is rather a difficult name to pronounce! As far as this is concerned, I would only like to say that the Cochin shipyard has already been included in the fourth Five Year Plan and the negotiations with the Mitsubishi Co., have been partly completed; a revised project report has come; and land is being acquired and already Rs. 1.24 crores has been spent, and provision for more expenditure has been made for this year, and it is on the way. Therefore, it is not only a form of slogan, as was said, but we are trying to move in the direction of implementing it.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: This is the regular reply we are hearing over the last 10 years from the Hon. Ministers. But the question is, when will it materialise. That is more important.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As far as I am concerned, I am saying it for the first time.

**SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:** The Shipping Minister is there.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Then, Shri-mati Ila Palchoudhuri made a point.

**SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:** What is the attitude towards upgrading the Cochin city?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As far as the question of upgarding is concerned, we had a mid-term survey for about 32 or 33 cities and we were seriously considering that at least those cities for which the surveys had been completed should be raised, but in the meanwhile, when we were in the process of coming to a decision, a spate of representations came from many other cities and adjoining States. Therefore, the whole thing is, so to say, in a melting-pot. I would say that at any rate, by 1971, every city according to the population will have to be upgraded. But in the meanwhile, whatever survey has been completed, we will try to have a second look at it without having much of opposition.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** Is it in the melting-pot or in cold storage?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Mr. S. M. Joshi made a point about having a Central Economic Service. I would like to state for the information of Hon. Members that as far as the Central Economic Service is concerned, it is already in existence since 1964. But if he has anything to say about some cadre or anything, then, just as we have a special cadre where we are empanelling the personnel for the public sector projects, if there is any such idea, he may kindly pass it on to us, and we will see what can be done about it.

Mr. Viswanatham made certain points about banks. He said, just like Apollo 11 and 12 which went up and came down similarly the position about banks is coming back. As I have just said, it is not so: as soon as the court case is decided, we would go into it and take necessary action.

Mr. Lobo Prabhu said we have already opened a new department of banking and started incurring more expenditure. He asked, why can't we leave it to the Reserve Bank? I would say to him that the Reserve Bank would play its part, but when we have taken over 14 major banks, it requires a lot of follow-up measures and even at governmental level, we have to do much. Therefore this department has become necessary. There was no other alternative.

Mr. P. C. Verma demanded a separate tribunal for Bhakra I would convey his feelings to the concerned minister.

About tourism, while Mrs. Ila Palchoudhuri welcomed the concession given, Mr. Lobo Prabhu was apprehensive whether this would result in greater return to Air India. There was a real demand that while other companies are giving it, we should also give it. Therefore, this has been decided. The overall position would be, although for three or four years we would be losing Rs. 17 to 18 lakhs, excluding the dividends, on the whole it would be beneficial to Air India. I am sure the system would be welcomed by those Indians who are residing in U.K.

Mr. Randhir Singh started by saying that he is speaking on Demands Nos. 14, 45, 110, 112; 67; 124 and 88. But he started with Chandigarh and ended with Chandigarh. Certainly I have great respect for his feelings. There are also the feelings of Hon. members from Punjab. The matter is already before the entire country and I have nothing much to say about it.

Shri Madhukar spoke about the Gandak project and the development of Bihar. Since we are going to discuss Bihar Demands, I would not take the time of the House now on this.

Mr. Naval Kishore Sharma spoke about the drought relief measures for Rajasthan. For flood relief, the total amount asked by the State Government was about Rs. 3 crores. We have not received the details of

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it. We have agreed to give them this amount. As far as drought relief is concerned, about Rs. 18 crores have already been given to Rajasthan.

Mr. Hem Barua and Mr. Meghachandra made certain points about the position of Manipur. It was said that MPs are not allowed to stay in the guest house. My information is, it is not so.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAN:** When an MP directly tells us, what is your other information that you want?

**SHRI UMANATH:** You must enquire into it as to how officers prevented MPs. from staying there.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** I would enquire into it.

We do not want to neglect Manipur. That is why in the third plan outlay, there was a provision of Rs. 12 crores for Manipur. In the fourth plan, it is more than Rs. 27 crores. So, the plan outlay for Manipur has increased. This is central assistance so far as Manipur is concerned.

**SHRI UMANATH:** It seems they charge Rs. 2.50 from officials and Rs. 20 from MPs. That was the complaint.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** I will look into it. But there would be some difference between officers on duty and Members of Parliament.

**SHRI UMANATH:** In other States there is no difference at all. We are charged the same rates.

**SHRI S. M. JOSHI:** We are treated as officers on duty.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** We are not trying to discriminate between one State or another, whether it is Kerala or Manipur. All possible devolutions which occur according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission will be given to them. Still, if there are any peculiar problems they would be gone into by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council.

Shri Kothari asked why we are not paying compensation for bank nationalisation and what is the reason for the delay. Firstly, we have not received the reports from the concerned banks. The last date for receiving reports from these banks is 18-1-70. So far we have received it from four banks and we hope other banks will follow suit. To some extent it is also due to the case pending in the Supreme Court. The question of compensation is also being argued in the Supreme Court. So, I would say that as soon as the legal position is clear we will expedite it.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Then, what about the change of the base year from 1952 to 1962 for calculation of wholesale price index?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** It would be very difficult for me to enlighten the Hon. Member, who is already more enlightened than me.

Shri Lobo Prabhu raised the question of the B.I.C. enquiry. I think the last date for that is January 1970—of course, I speak subject to correction. I hope that the Commission would not ask for an extension and the enquiry would be completed by that time.

I have nothing more to add.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 14, 51, 58, 67, 88, 96, 100, 101, 110, 112 and 124”.

*The motion was adopted.*