

Mr. Speaker: You have given it only now. I will consider it.

Shri R. K. Sinha: I should be given time.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no guarantee: I will consider it, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya to continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
पिछली लोक सभा में सद-कार्य मंत्री ने प्राप्तासन दिया था कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: No question on this. This item is over. He is to continue his speech on the President's Address.

12.55 hrs.

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

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya may continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 21 तारीख को यह चर्चा कर रहा था कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत सी बातों और समस्याओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। इस आम चुनाव में सरकारी मशीनरी और सरकारी पैसों का जिस प्रकार दुरुपयोग किया गया है, मैं उस के कुछ उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जब 21 जनवरी को प्रधान मंत्री जी का बिना उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश, में दौरा हुआ, उस समय उनका भाषण सुनने के लिये हजारों की संख्या में लोगों को लाने के लिये सरकारी बसों का उपयोग किया गया। उन लोगों को भाषण सुनने के लिये बिना टिकट बिठा कर लाया गया और बाद में उन्हीं बसों के द्वारा वापस ले जाया नहीं गया।

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. members come to my seat and disturb me here. I am not able to hear the hon. Member speaking. Is this the way? They

come and crowd here. What has happened to this House? This is not the way I deal with it. I request the hon. members to give their chits to the Secretary, who will pass them on to me. If they just come here and surround me, it will be impossible for me to function. I will request them with folded hands not to do this. It is wrong.

श्री अ० सि० सहस्रबल (विलासपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के प्रेडेनेसर का यह नियम था कि वह किसी भी मानरेबल मेम्बर को वहाँ नहीं आने देते थे। इस लिये आप भी यह कायदा बनाइये कि कोई भी मेम्बर वहाँ न जाने पाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मैंने यहाँ तो कहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अभी जिंक कर रहा था कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में दौरा कर रही थी, तो किस प्रकार सरकारी मशीनरी का उपयोग किया गया।

आज देश में बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के कारण लोगों के मन में सरकार के प्रति असंतोष फैला हुआ है। महंगाई के कारण उन की परेशानियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई ने त्योहारों के अवसर पर लोगों की खुशियाँ भी छीन ली है। महंगाई के कारण लोगों को इतनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है कि वे त्योहार के अवसर पर अपने बच्चों को अच्छा खिना भीर पहना नहीं सकते उन को ठीक ढंग से घुमा नहीं सकते इस महंगाई से लोगों की कमर टूट गई है।

इस सदन में मध्य प्रदेश की खास समस्या का उल्लेख किया गया है। खास के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति सरकार की नीति पक्षपातपूर्ण रही है। आज मध्य प्रदेश में जोप भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन केन्द्र

की धोर से मध्य प्रदेश को कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। जिस समय घनाज हुए उस के बाद मध्य प्रदेश के पुराने मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में बीस दिन तक घनाज नहीं दिया गया, लोगों को भूखा रखा गया। उन को बीस दिन के बाद कुछ घनाज दिया गया। जब लोगों ने इस बारे में शिकायत की, तो उन को कहा गया कि घाप लोगों ने जनसंघ को बोट दिया है घाप उनके पास जाइये वही घाप को घनाज देंगे।

बीस दिन के बाद सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जो घनाज खाने के लिये दिया था, मैं उसका नमूना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर लोगों को इस प्रकार की लाल ज्वार खाने को दी जाती है, जिसको जानवर घोर घोर भी नहीं खा सकते। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मंत्री ऐसे हैं, जो इस प्रकार की ज्वार खाते हैं? यही नहीं, लोगों को इस प्रकार का ज्वार का भूसा खाने को दिया जाता है। मैं यह नमूना सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। क्या कोई मंत्री या सरकार का कोई अन्य व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का भूसा खायेगा? मेरे पास घोर भी ऐसे बहुत से नमूने हैं। अमरीका से जो गेहूँ लाया गया है, क्या उसमें इसी प्रकार इतना भूसा, मिट्टी और कचरा मिला हुआ होता है, जैसा कि इस नमूने में है? या सरकार की तरफ से ये चीजे मिलाई गई हैं? जिस घनाज को जानवर भी नहीं खा सकते हैं, वह लोगों को खाने के लिये दिया जाता है। सरकार की इस नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को जो उम्मीद की नीति अपना रखी है, मध्य प्रदेश उसको कभी भी बर्बाद नहीं करेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में जो बिनेबन्दी और तहसीलबन्दी है, उसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार इस प्रश्न को यह कह कर टाल देती है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का सबाल है, यह वे जानें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर एक जिले के अन्दर गेहूँ का भाव 65 रु०

किबंटल है और पास के दूसरे जिले में जाइये तो वहाँ 120 रु० किबंटल है, यह सब घापकी जिला बन्दी, तहसील बन्दी, गांव बन्दी— इन सब का परिणाम है और अब तो मुंह के पास हाथ उठा कर भावे, वह भी बन्द कर दिया है।
13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घाप प्रान्तबन्दी को शीघ्र समाप्त करे। मध्य प्रदेश से घना घोर गेहूँ गुजरात में जाता है, यहाँ जिस भाव में मिलता है, उस से चींगुने वाम वहा कमाये जाते हैं, इस लिये कि इन को वहा भेजने के लिये रोक लगी हुई है परन्तु गुजरात सरकार उसको घाने से नहीं रोकती है। इसी तरह से उधर से चामल और तेल आता है, उसके लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार मना नहीं करती है। इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा और इस बारे में सरकार को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

घाज देश के अन्दर खाद्य समस्या के बारे में लोगों ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि घाप उन पर विचार करें और जब तक यह तहसील बन्दी, जिला बन्दी, प्रान्त बन्दी हम समाप्त नहीं करेंगे, यह जोन प्रथा ख म नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम ठीक ढंग में लोगों को खाने के लिये घनाज नहीं दे सकेंगे। घाज कई स्थानों पर चना पड़ा सड़ रहा है, घनाज सड़ रहा है, इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरे जोरदार शब्दों में सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इन बन्दियों को समाप्त करे।

Mr. Speaker: I see that the CPI (Marxist) Party have not participated; so also the PSP. I would suggest that when we reassemble at 2 P.M. Shri A. K. Gopalan may speak, then one Congress Member, then the PSP and so on, like that.

13.32 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch Till Fourteen of the Clock.)

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कुछ नमूने खाद्यान्न के मैं लाया हूँ इन्हें सदन की टेबुल पर रखवा दिया जाय ताकि सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी देख लें कि किस तरह का प्रनाज मिलता है ?
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका भाषण ज़रम हो गया था ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): The President's Address, as I see it, does not contain anything new that will enthuse the people in the country. It only shows and reflects the refusal of the ruling party to go into the root causes of the plight of our people and to a way out of the present bungling of the entire economy.

The President has given pious hopes. First, he has said that the Government has resolved to end our dependence on food assistance from abroad by the end of 1971; secondly that they will do all that is possible to ensure that the rising trend in prices of the basic necessities of life is halted and conditions of stability achieved in the shortest possible time; thirdly that they have resolved to attain and sustain an adequate rate of economic growth as to eliminate the need for external economic assistance by 1976.

All these are pious hopes because, as far as the present situation is concerned, and as far as the policy that is pursued today is concerned, it is very clear that these are only pious hopes.

I will take them one by one and then show why I save that these are pious hopes.

It has been said that our dependence on food assistance from abroad would be over by 1971. We had a food debate here and we had a statement from the Food Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : मंत्री जी बात कर रहे हैं और माननीय सदस्य क्या बोल रहे हैं उस का नोट नहीं ले रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बराबर ध्यान रखते हैं ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Even if the Ministers do not hear, I do this as my duty to address this House and I am sure the people outside will hear what I say. The statement of the Food Minister really shows that by 1971 the promise would not be fulfilled. I do not want to go into the other questions that had been discussed here; I only want to emphasise one point. The Finance Minister in his speech said that the question was not how much money you were spending on agriculture but the question was whether you were able to enthuse the people. If the people could be enthused even by spending so much money you will be able to increase food production. I would refer to this report on the implementation of land reforms published by the Planning Commission, about six months back. The Planning Commission says: how can you enthuse people if the promised land to the tiller that had been there for the last so many years has not been fulfilled even after so many legislations? Land reform legislations are passed in all the States; at least there are some legislations in some States for the past five or six years. Two things come up: distribution of land above ceilings and stoppage of evictions. I have no time now to go into the question of distribution of land above the ceilings in all the States. About Andhra, the report says that no surplus land had been taken possession of. It is estimated that the surplus area is likely to be less than 0.2 per cent, about 52,000 acres. It is on page 5 here. Legislation is passed; they say that 52,000 acres are available. But when they do the actual distribution, they will find that even this land will also disappear. The Planning Commission says that many States have not implemented the legislation on ceiling, and not

given even an acre of land above the ceiling. The report estimates that in Assam about 1.36 lakhs of acres would be available for distribution as a result of the imposition of ceiling. The land reform law had been passed years ago but not one acre of land had been distributed. It is an eye-wash and hoodwinking the people. When law is passed, we must implement it. Why is it that not one acre of land has been distributed out of the land above the ceiling?

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Medak): In Andhra we distributed about two lakhs of acres by way of Bloodan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am referring to this report. If somebody says something I do not know whether they have any information which is reliable. I am only saying what the report says. After that I do not know what has happened. In regard to Madhya Pradesh, as regards ceilings, "a spate of transfers took place on the eve of the expiry of the period of two years during which landlords were permitted to transfer lands to persons in specific categories. Thus, the surplus areas which would vast in the State might not be appreciable. So far, 67,000 acres only have been declared surplus." So, they have declared a surplus of 67,000 acres of land, but before that, you must understand that as far as the ceiling is concerned, a spate of transfers took place on the expiry of the period of two years during which the landlords were permitted to transfer the land to persons in specified categories. As far as this legislation is concerned, I am asking the Treasury Bench, though they are empty this question: What is the meaning of this legislation. Why is it due to? The procedure, the slogan that all land is to the tiller has been there for so many years and the election manifesto says that, and legislation had been passed, but after passing the legislation, even as far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, you gave them two years' time and the Planning Commission's report says that within two years so many acres of land have been transferred and after that, the surplus is

67,000 acres of land. For whom is the surplus kept and why? When here it is said that you will give the land to the tiller you are keeping quiet saying that the surplus is only 67,000 acres of land, and not one single acre of land is distributed. (Interruption)

Now, I do not know why that interruption is made. I am only quoting from the Planning Commission's report. I do not know why noise should be made. Though I do not make noise I also know how to shout, if that is necessary I will do it. In respect of Mysore, the report says that it has not yet enforced it. I am reading only from the report; it is not my opinion. If there is anything wrong in the report, let it be made clear. In Orissa also, it has not yet enforced. In Rajasthan, not much progress in the implementation has yet been started. As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it is not yet enforced. In respect of Andhra Pradesh the ceiling has been mentioned. So, as far as land reform legislation is concerned, according to the Planning Commission's report, though there is legislation, though the legislation was ineffective, though there had been so many loopholes, though after legislation permission had been given to the landlords to transfer the lands yet even after that, there were thousands of acres of land that should have been distributed, but which have not been distributed. Therefore, the question of land reform is an eye-wash. It is a fraud; because, it is not only the question of distributing the land and increasing food production but it is also a social question. There are lakhs and lakhs of people in this country, agricultural labourers, those who have no work, and if land is distributed to them, they would have not only increased the food production but the question of rural unemployment would also have been solved. Nothing has been done. You were coming and saying that by 1971 we will not be having a single grain from outside and we will be self-sufficient is certainly something which the people in this country cannot believe.

(Shri A. K. Gopalan)

As far as security of tenure and stoppage of eviction is concerned, in a separate chapter in the report, it has been said that in Andhra Pradesh, in the Telengana area there are two types of tenants: ordinary who are liable to ejection on the expiry of their lease: that number is 1.34 lakhs, and held over, 8.58 lakh acres. Then there are protected tenants liable to ejection on the resumption by landlords for personal cultivation: 2.99 lakhs, and held over, 16.57 lakh acres. I do not go into all the figures of all the States in India, which are given in this report. The Planning Commission's report says "that in the absence of records, the law relating to security of tenure was ineffective. The landlords were generally so powerful that they had merely to ask the tenant for possession and the tenant would be in no position to resist such a demand." So where is the security of tenure? There is no record of right. Those persons who have cultivated the land for years together have no record of right. First, the Planning Commission's report says that record of rights must be there, and they have asked the States to have record of rights. The first Plan is over; the second Plan is over; the third Plan is over; though the fourth Plan has not come, anyhow it is the time of the Fourth Plan. The Planning Commission says, even now the record of right has not been taken. The most important thing of the land reforms legislation was that record of right should be taken. But that was not done and lakhs of people who had been cultivating the land had been evicted from the land. What is the use of this legislation? It is better to have no legislation. The legislation is only to cheat the people. In the name of security of tenure, you pass a legislation and give a handle to the landlords to see that those who have been cultivating the land and giving rent to the landlords are sent out in a year or two. Lakhs have been evicted. Unless and until a time-limit is put for implementing the land reforms legislation the question of ceiling and the question of

security of tenure will not help. The pious hope expressed by the President will not be fulfilled and if you do not get food from outside, the situation in 1971 will be worse than today.

The President says:

"They have resolved to do that is possible to ensure that the rising trend in prices of the basic necessities of life is halted and conditions of stability achieved in the shortest possible time."

What are the measures taken? We had the budget discussion and we heard the Finance Minister also. What is the position today? Let us take the wholesale price index. Taking 1952-53 as 100, the index was in June 1966—188, July 189, December 190, 10th December 192, 31st December 195, January 1967—196, 28th January 199, 4th February 201 and 25th February 203. Within 15 days there is an increase by 3 or 4 points. Unless some measures are taken immediately, there is no use saying that prices will come down, there will be stability and the economic condition of the country will improve. There is only one thing which may be achieved. I mean the national programme of family planning. Some money—Rs. 7 crores or Rs. 8 crores is there, with or without the desire of the people, do not know. Anyhow some target of family planning may be achieved. But what about the economic situation in the country? Let us take the industries. The net result of this policy is the crippling economy and the miserable conditions of the toiling masses. The official statistics are not shy of admitting that the real wages have gone down during the three five year plans. According to the annual survey of industries, in 1963-64 employment went up by 8.23 per cent, but the money wage increased by only 2.29 per cent. During the same period the surplus generated by the manufactures went up by 16.68 per cent. In the textile industry, over 60 factories have been closed and more than 1 lakh workers are unemployed. There is the cotton crisis due to which there is work only for 5 days in the week. I understand Government is going to

enact a permanent measure that only 5 days' work will be there.

I do not want to go into the question of whether there is a cotton crisis or not. If there is some crisis, if there is insufficiency of cotton, we must find out the reason and see how to solve it. But as long as that crisis is there, it means that those who have work for six days will now have work only for five days. First the owners said that they wanted fifteen days' time. That time of fifteen days is over. Even now I only understand that the legislation is coming.

What about handloom industry? According to reports that have appeared in the papers, in Uttar Pradesh about twelve lakhs of people are unemployed or under-employed and the factories are closed. I have here a telegram which I got from the Handloom Association of Kerala which says:

"Ever mounting prices of yarn and raw materials causing great hardship to handlooms industry. If adequate measures to bring down prices are not taken industry facing complete closure. 60,000 workers and families in the private sector affected"

The price of yarn is more. There is also accumulation of stocks. They want help from the Government. When there is accumulation of stock they will not be able to sell it, get money and then plough it back. So they wanted help from some financial institutions. But they are not getting it. This is not the case in Kerala alone, the position is the same in the whole of India. Unless something is done to reduce the price of yarn, certainly there will be closure of small handloom factories and lakhs and lakhs of workers will be unemployed.

The position is the same as far as engineering industry, plantation and sugar industry are concerned. We know that some sugar factories have already been closed down. The peasants say that the sugarcane price is

not reasonable, their cost of production is more. So they demand a higher price for sugarcane. When that is not given, as is the habit with the peasants, they go in for cultivation of other things which will give them more money. Therefore, in the matter of the sugar industry also the Government will have to take early steps. Even today lakhs of people in the country engaged in sugar industry are unemployed and the situation will worsen if immediate steps are not taken.

Then I come to the cashew-nut industry. This industry is mainly in Kerala. The situation today is that there are 40 factories which have been closed and about 19,000 workers are today unemployed. I have got the figures here. There are about 228 cashew factories in the State out of which 40 are closed resulting in the unemployment of 19,773 workers. The cashew processing industry earned foreign exchange worth about Rs. 3626 crores during 1966-67. This was Rs. 1145 crores more than what they earned in the previous year. They say that the cashew trade is very much disappointed because of the new levy and, therefore, there is a possibility of cashew industry also going down. As I said, even today there are about 20,000 workers of that industry who are unemployed.

In the rubber industry also the same position exists. The price of rubber has gone down. It has gone down in such a way that there is a slump. When there is a slump the small growers do not produce rubber at all. The immediate result of that will be that the workers in the rubber factories will not have any work and there also unemployment will set in.

In the textile industry factories are going to be closed. Factories in other industries are also going to be closed. When these factories close down the Government is not going to take them up and run them. In Maharashtra the Government has told the workers that

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

the Government will take up the factories and run them provided they do not ask for any increase in dearness allowance. In Madras the workers have not been paid wages for nearly two years. That is the position in the engineering industry also. Many small factories in Calcutta have closed down. That is the economic position in our country today. So far as the workers are concerned, as in the case of the land reform legislation the decisions of the Wage Boards are not implemented. So far as the *Times of India* workers are concerned they had to go on strike for 37 days. What was the strike for? For implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board. The Government was not prepared to do that. The strike of the rubber plantation workers went on for 90 days. Government waited for 80 days to call a tripartite conference where they could arrive at some kind of settlement. Here in Delhi there was the work to rule strike by the telegraphists about which there was a Calling Attention Notice. Besides that there are many other strikes about which we have not heard up till now. For instance, the policemen are organising unions and going on strike. We have never heard of such strikes in the past. When the prices are going up you cannot tell the policemen that disciplinary action will be taken against them if they demand more allowances. They are forming unions and only recently a Bill was passed in the House to the effect that policemen should not form unions.

Every section of the people in the country find that there is acute unemployment which is growing. At the same time, as far as the living conditions are concerned, the cost of living index is increasing by 3-4 or even 5 points within 15 days. I do not say that by a magic wand Government can solve this problem in one day. All the same, Government should try to bring down the prices and solve the unemployment problem little by little.

What is the policy of the Government. I can understand if no more

employment is given provided Government can do something by which they can ensure the employment of all those who are already employed. But that is not the policy of the Government. I do not want to go into the details because today there is going to be a discussion on automation. The other day Shri Morarji Desai said that there will be no retrenchment on account of automation. I do not agree with him. Even assuming that there is no retrenchment, the introduction of automation will mean less of recruitment in the future. That cannot be denied.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North):
It can be introduced in the Cabinet.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: So, even if you say that there will be no retrenchment, you are stopping fresh employment for people who are coming out of the schools and colleges. That is bound to be stopped, at least for some time if automation is introduced. In Calcutta of Calcutta about 300 to 400 employees are simply sitting in their offices and getting their wages without doing any work because of automation. It is really demoralising if one has to remain idle for the whole day.

I am not against automation and other new devices but they should not throw people out of employment. The new devices should help the workers produce more while giving them more of rest. But automation means retrenchment of people or stopping future recruitment which is not good. At a time when we see so many lakhs of people in the handloom, textile and other industries being thrown out of employment due to so many reasons to insist on automation in the oil industry, L. I. C. and other big industries of the peculiar position of employment in our country, automation should not be introduced now.

Government have appointed the Gajendragadkar Commission to go into the service conditions of the Central Government employees. That Com-

mission has not given its report yet and Government are awaiting it.

The President has expressed noble sentiments about national unity. It is a very noble sentiment and everybody will appreciate it. But the expression of the noble sentiment of national unity is not necessary. What is the position today? The experience of the people shows that these noble sentiments are not reflected in the ruling party's behaviour in the day-to-day affairs. I shall give you some instances.

Take the question of development of industries in different states. The economy of the country as a whole is backward; I can admit it. But certain States have been kept more backward and this has given rise to a genuine feeling in some States that the Central Government is giving step-motherly treatment to some States. That has been referred to here several times.

The latest annual survey of industries conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation shows that six States alone comprise India's 65 per cent of the productive capital, 72 per cent of the factory employment and 76 per cent of the value added by manufacture, while the remaining 14 States and Union territories accounted for 35 per cent of the productive capital employed, 28 per cent of the total employment, 29 per cent of the gross output and 23 per cent of the value added by manufacture. That is the position. That is the difference between six States and the other 14 States.

If we are really serious about national integration, immediate steps must be taken to develop the comparatively backward regions. Nothing is there either in the President's Address or no action is taken by the Government to do it.

I will give here some facts about Kerala. The Central investment in

industries in the First Plan was Rs. 150 crores for the whole of India. There was no investment for Kerala. In the Second Plan the investment was Rs. 747 crores and the amount invested in Kerala was Rs. 79 lakhs. In the Third Plan the investment was Rs. 1,728 crores and the amount for Kerala was Rs. 264 crores. The Central Government proposes to invest Rs. 3,923 crores in the Fourth Plan and the amount that is set whether we will get it or not is not known, is Rs. 60 crores. On the basis of population, if that is the basis, Kerala should have had an investment of Rs. 578 crores in the First Plan, of Rs. 2876 crores in the Second Plan, Rs. 6653 crores in the Third Plan and Rs. 151 crores in the successive Plans.

As far as foreign exchange is concerned, I have already told yesterday and I am not repeating that. But we are earning foreign exchange and on that basis at least a small portion of it should have been given to us. But in the First and Second Plans except for Rs. 75 crores we did not get anything. Therefore I would give a fair offer to the Union Government that a special loan of Rs. 250 crores be given to Kerala to set up industries or, if this is not possible, perhaps the State would demand that it should keep at least some portion of the foreign exchange that it earns so that it can import equipment on its own and build up its industry.

In this context I would also draw your attention to Centre-State relations. It is said it is hoped and it must be certainly that there should be no conflict between the Centre and the States. But as far as Centre-State relations are concerned, there must not only be pious hopes but something must be done. What is the position today? We must examine it.

I want here to draw your attention to a speech, in reply to the debate in the Madras Assembly, by the Chief Minister, Shri Annadurai. It is a very

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

severe warning to the Government and I am sure this warning will be taken very seriously and the Government would understand and would go into the question as to why there was such a warning. Shri Annadurai warns the Centre against non-cooperation and says that he would not refrain from dragging the Central Government to face public opinion and expose it not only to people but to the world democratic judgement if it failed to cooperate with Government in fulfilling the high expectations of the people. He said.—

"I expect the Central Government to extend its utmost co-operation to fulfil my commitment to people. If that is not forthcoming I will not seek to cover that and take shelter for my inability under the plea of my not having enough powers under the federal set-up. On the contrary, I will drag the Centre to answer my charges before the public. I will expose it to the world at large and make it clear that though India is a federal set-up nothing can be done without the Centre's concurrence."

It is not by me because if I say something it is easy for them to say, "He is an agent of China, he is traitor" or something. That is very easy. So, it can be said like that. Here is the Chief Minister of a State—he was the first Chief Minister who said it—who said, "I will always cooperate with the Centre; it will certainly be my effort in that direction." But that Chief Minister, after 15 or 25 days, comes and gives a warning to the Government to examine the relations between the Centre and the State. He says, "There is no cooperation and if there is no cooperation in future also, I will do something because I have some commitment to the people of my State. I will drag the Centre to the public and tell them, this is what the Centre is doing; the Centre is not allowing me to do what I want to do; these are the obstacles. I will bring it not only before the public in India but before the democratic judgement."

Don't take it as a silly thing; don't say that it is very bad.

After the formation of the non-Congress Governments in some States in India, I also said that if the present attitude does not change, if a thorough examination of the present position of the relation between the Centre and the State is not done, certainly, there will be trouble and conflict between the State and the Centre which will not be in the interest of the State or in the interest of other States in India where there are Congress Governments.

Now, the Chief Minister of Madras, a very responsible man, who does not want anything like that says that there is no cooperation. The other day, he said, "We have no rice. We have to get some money from Burma and therefore allow us to get rice from Burma just on a barter system." He wanted to do that. The same is the position about Kerala. If the Centre cannot give food to Kerala because, they say, there is no food, then, you must allow something to be done. We have got frogs. That is enough. We have exported frogs worth a crore of rupees in 1964-65 to other countries. We have got chemmen and as far as prawns are concerned, Burma wants them and they will give us rice. If you cannot do it, if the Central Government cannot do it, then allow us to do it. As far as the Centre-State relations are concerned, they must be examined very thoroughly and as far as the finances are concerned, something must be done.

Let me quote what the Capital of Calcutta has written about the Centre-State relations:

"In absolute terms, the State Government expenditure since the commencement of planning in India has increased fourfold from Rs. 409.26 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 1810.01 crores in 1965-66. The share of the debt services increased from 4 per cent to 34 per cent.

"The new non-Congress Government have to function within

the framework of this mass created by the ruling party over a period of years. While the Centre never took any interest in improving the financial affairs of the State Governments, it has now come up suddenly forward to stop all the over-drafts and throttle the State economy".

Then, if you want the Centre-State relations should strengthen and the unity of India is strengthened, it further says

"No major policy announcement should be done by the Centre without consulting the State Government. The provincial autonomy has to be introduced now in practice and States should be given more powers to deal with the problems in the States.

"The Centre will have to consider the demand of the State Governments regarding additional share of income-tax revenue. Provision to allot adequate share of export earnings to State Governments is also necessary to improve the financial position of the State Government."

I do not want to say anything more about it. I only wanted to show that there may be some Chief Ministers who may not be giving such warnings. But that will be in their minds; they may not speak it out. Here, the Chief Minister of Madras has come out with a warning and, I am sure, the Government will examine what should be done to strengthen the Centre-State relations and how to help the State Governments and if any changes are necessary in the Constitution or any other changes are necessary, they must be examined. As far as the interests of the people in the whole of India are concerned, something must be done.

I have already shown the condition of the workers and the condition of the Centre-State relations. Now I

want to show what is the position as far as the monopolies are concerned.

According to a recent survey of 200 top companies in India, conducted by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, the sales of the top ten companies in India account for 19 per cent of the country's total industrial output. These 200 companies account for more than Rs. 7600 crores worth of sale, i.e., more than 50 per cent of the estimated sales of all the public limited and Government companies.

When concentration of capital is taking place on such a gigantic scale, the profitability of the super companies is also going up by leaps and bounds. I am just quoting here figures of gross profits of some big companies as percentage of total capital employed during 1935-36.

Hindustan Construction	.. 22.0%
Gwalior Rayon	.. 27.2%
Indian Explosives	.. 24.5%
Dyer, Meakin Breweries	.. 26.1%
Centre Spinning	.. 23.1%
Alkali and Chemical Corporation	.. 21.6%
Metal Box Company	.. 21.2%
Braithwaite & Co.	.. 20.1%
Indian Aluminium	.. 20.0%

These companies could not have earned these fantastic profits without the direct help from the Congress Government. Here, it is necessary to note that these are the figures taken from the declared profits of these companies. The undeclared profits have, of course, gone to swell the huge empire of black money.

An hon. Member: How long will he speak?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will take as much time as the Chair allows me.

In the morning during question Hour, there was a discussion about export and other things. India's dependence on Western countries, particularly the U.S.A., is affecting the development of various industries in

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

this country According to the Chairman of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, licences available under the U.S. AID programme are not fully utilised because raw material prices in America are higher by 30 to 40 per cent of the international prices.

The failure of the Government to produce sulphur in India in sufficient quantities has proved detrimental to chemical and fertiliser industries. Are we really short of sulphur? Not at all. Prof. Humayun Kabir, when he was the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, noted:

"We have at least 300 million tonnes of iron pyrites in the Vindhya ranges where they come down in the Amjhore areas of Bihar."

However, Government did not utilise this natural wealth because of readily available supply of US sulphur. Such examples can be multiplied to substantiate the charge.

The recent concessions given by the Government to private sector as a result of blackmail by the World Bank, will further harm the industrial development in this country. While highlighting the danger of continuous drain of foreign exchange, a memorandum of the Fertiliser Corporation of India states:

"The setting up of fertiliser plants in the private sector with foreign exchange resources which would normally be available to the Government has only meant increased foreign exchange cost and capital participation by foreign financial interests."

The memorandum further states:

"The foreign exchange requirements of a fertiliser plant executed with foreign collaboration will be significantly higher. In these projects there is no emphasis on utilisation of indigenous services and material to save foreign exchange. For example, in a specific private sector project, the foreign investors are to provide about \$4.5 million as long term borrowings in an

equity capital of \$ 19.9 million. The participation of foreign capital at the project stage itself in the form of services rendered would amount to \$ 4.5 million. The equity participation by the foreign collaboration involves repatriation of profit in the form of dividend and would result in a continued drain of foreign exchange "

I have quoted this only to say that this is an admission by a public sector undertaking.

I do not want to say anything more. I only want to say that as far as the President's Address is concerned and after the President's Address, on the budget and the food situation in the country today are concerned it is sure that Government have not learnt any lessons after the changes that have taken place in the country, after the changes in the attitude of the people towards the ruling Party and as far as the pious hope that are given in regard to food and strengthening of the economy of our country are concerned, the same old policies are being followed and I do not know what will happen to even those States that are now in the hands of the ruling Party, after six months or one year.

So I have only to say this The President's Address cannot contain everything. But the attitude of the ruling party even after the elections has not changed in tune with the changed scene. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have discussed the whole thing. As far as other States are concerned, we have seen what has been going on and what is going on. They are waiting for time. From today's papers, we find that there is some rift in the United Front. Some rift is engineered in the United Front, somebody is caught and a Congress government is formed. In Haryana, it was first the Congress government, then the United Front Government. Now somebody in the UF may be caught and then again a Congress government will be installed. This will be the fate of the country's economy and political order. In the result,

the people suffer. What will happen after that, I cannot say. I only tell the ruling party, 'see the writing on the wall and behave according to it.'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Govind Das.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): On a point of propriety. Both the hon Members responsible for this Motion do not seem to be in the House. They have to reply to the debate. They are showing discourtesy to the House by not being present here when the motion is under discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Note is taken of all the points and they will be informed accordingly.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: This is disrespect to the House.

Shri A. S. Saigal: When this Motion has been moved, it has become the property of the House. Now the House is its owner, not any individual Member. The Mover may or may not remain so that that question does not arise.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The Mover should not be allowed to reply then. He will have no right of reply. The House will reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Propriety certainly demands that as far as possible, the Mover and Seconder should remain present, though not all the time. But it should not be made a point of order.

श्री राम सेवक दास (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के प्रति कितना सम्मान इन व्यक्तियों के अन्दर है, यह भी साफ़ जाहिर हो गया है ।

श्री गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब तक हमारे राष्ट्रपति के अभिवादन पर जो भाषण यहाँ हुए उन से मुझे बहू आसित होता है कि यह माना जा रहा है कि रोटी के सवाल के प्रतिरक्त और

कोई मवाल हमारे सामने नहीं है । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि रोटी का सवाल एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । लेकिन अगर यह मान लिया जाय कि मानव की सब आकांक्षाएँ, सभी अभिलाषायें, सभी इच्छायें रोटी का प्रश्न हल होने से समाप्त हो जाती हैं, तो यह बात बड़ी गलत बात होगी । हम देखते हैं कि संसार में धनवान से धनवान राष्ट्र भी केवल धन से मनुष्य नहीं होते । अमरीका जो दुनिया का सब से सम्पन्न राष्ट्र है, मैं अमरीका गया हुआ हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि इनका प्रचुर धन उन्हें ही एक टॉम, एक अभिनाग, एक अन्य आकांक्षा अमरीका के मन में भी, बड़ा के निवासियों के हृदय में भी मौजूद है । यदि यह न जाना तो स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी रामतीर्थ के मनुष्य महापुरुषों का बड़ा इम प्रकार में स्वागत न हुआ होता जैसा कि हुआ था ।

इस लिये मैं रोटी के प्रश्न को महत्व देते हुए भी उनको एक तरफ़ रख कर इस मदन में गत 44 वर्षों से कुछ ऐसे प्रश्नों पर ध्यान आकषित करता रहा हूँ, जो मरी दृष्टि में रोटी के प्रश्न से बड़े प्रश्न हैं और जो प्रश्न मानव को मानव रखते हैं । इन में एक सब में बड़ा प्रश्न भाषा का है, जिसका तरफ़ मैंने सदा इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित किया है । राष्ट्रपति के अभिवादन में यह कहा गया है कि—

“संघ सरकार संविधान के उपबन्धों-को अक्षरशः बिना किसी भेद भाव और सही माने में पालन करेगी तथा राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को सहयोग से हल करने की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयास करेगी ।”

मैं इस समय की सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक भाषा के सम्बन्ध में संविधान की धाराएँ हैं क्या उन पर अक्षर

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

किया गया है ? हमने निश्चय किया था संविधान सभा में और मैं भी उस संविधान सभा का एक सदस्य था कि 15 वर्षों के भीतर हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले लेगी। सन् 1965 की 26 जनवरी को यह बात हो जानी चाहिए थी।

उसके बाद सन् 1963 में हम ने एक और विधेयक स्वीकृत किया जिस विधेयक के अनुसार अंग्रेजी अनिश्चित काल तक हिन्दी के साथ चल सकती थी, केवल अंग्रेजी नहीं। 1965 की 26 जनवरी को अंग्रेजी का जो स्थान था वह तो हिन्दी को ले ही लेना चाहिए था और 1953 के विधेयक के बाद भी अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के साथ चल सकती थी। उस विधेयक के बाद भी यह बात नहीं हुई और अब राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में यह कहा गया है कि संघ की राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये प्राश्वासनों को सम्बन्धानिक स्वीकृति देने के लिए शीघ्र ही ससद् में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। मेरी मसज्ज में यह बात नहीं आती। सन् 1963 में जो विधेयक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की अन्तर्निः उपस्थित किया गया उसमें जितने प्राश्वासान दिये जाने चाहिए थे वे सब दे दिये गये अब नये प्राश्वासनों की क्या आवश्यकता है यह मेरी मसज्ज के बाहर है। इस प्रकार यदि कभी भी इस प्रकार के प्राश्वासनों का अन्त नहीं होगा और बराबर नये विधेयक भाषा के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित किये जायेंगे तो फिर इस प्रश्न का हल नहीं हो सकता।

हम हिन्दी भाषा भाषी कई बार गलत समझे जाते हैं। यह समझा जाता है कि हम हिन्दी के ही पक्षपाती हैं। इस प्रकार की भावना बहुत फैली हुई है। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। मेरी अति अल्प भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति भी उतनी ही है जितनी हिन्दी के प्रति है। जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी का सम्बन्ध है अंग्रेजी को भी कोई साहित्यकार कभी घृणा की दृष्टि से नहीं देखता। मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूँ, अंग्रेजी या किसी भी

विदेशी भाषा, संसार की किसी भी भाषा को मैं हय दृष्टि से नहीं देखता लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी स्थिति महात्मा गांधी के अनुसार है। महात्माजी हमेशा कहा करते थे कि अंग्रेजों से वे प्रेम करते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी राज जो अस्वाभाविक रूप से इस देश पर छाया हुआ है उसको वह बदल कर फेंकना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी से हमें प्रेम है, अंग्रेजी की हम इज्जत करते हैं, अंग्रेजी एक बहुत बड़ी भाषा है लेकिन उन प्रेम के रहते हुए भी अंग्रेजी जिस प्रकार इस देश को खा गई है उस से यह देश भारत नहीं रह गया है कुछ और हो गया है। उस अंग्रेजी का प्रभुत्व मैं नहीं चाहता। इसी प्रकार अन्य भाषाओं से भी मेरा बड़ा अनुराग है, बड़ी श्रद्धा है तमिल से, बंगला से और दूसरी जो भाषाएँ हैं उन से भी मेरा बड़ा अनुराग है। हम लोगों ने एक मांग की थी कुछ समय पहले कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम अंग्रेजी के साथ बैकल्पिक रूप से हिन्दी भी रहना चाहिए। उस के बाद यह मांग आई कि केवल हिन्दी नहीं, हमारी चौदहों भाषाएँ जो हमने संविधान में स्वीकृत की हैं उन सब को भी इन परीक्षाओं का बैकल्पिक माध्यम रखा जाय। हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से मैं ने तुरन्त कहा कि हमको यह भी स्वीकृत है कि चौदह की चौदहा भाषाओं को आप बराबर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का बैकल्पिक माध्यम रखा दीजिये। कल यहाँ भाषा को लेकर एक और प्रश्न उठा। बहुत महत्त्व का प्रश्न था कि ससद् के सदस्यों को अपनी अपनी भाषा में बोलने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैं उसका भी समर्थक हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की पूरी सुविधा देनी चाहिए कि जो जिन भाषा में बोलना चाहे वह उस भाषा में बोले।

कल यह भी कहा गया कि ऐसे सदस्य अपने भाषणों का अनुवाद स्वयं हैं। मैं इस के भी खिलाफ हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार को इसका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। ऐसे एक-दो

के अनुवाद की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए। यदि राष्ट्र संघ में, यू० एन० धरो० में बांध भाषाएं चल सकती हैं तो हमारा जो इतना बड़ा देश है उस में 14 भाषाएं यहाँ क्यों नहीं चल सकती ?

हृत्ती के साथ मैं तो धीरे धीरे बढ़ कर यह कहता हूँ कि ग्रहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों से पूछ लेना चाहिए, एक बैठक बुला कर कि वे अपनी भाषाओं के लिए धीरे क्या क्या चाहते हैं और जितनी उनकी मांगें हों, जितनी उनकी ऐसी मांगें हों जिनकी व्यवस्था हो सकती है, उन सब मांगों को हमें स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। मैं किसी भी भारतीय भाषा के विरुद्ध नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि अंग्रेजी का स्थान देवनागरी हिन्दी नहीं ले सकती, अंग्रेजी का स्थान हमारी चौदहों भाषाओं को मिल कर लेना पड़ेगा। एक सिन्धी और हमारी स्वीकृत भाषा हो रही है उसको भी मिल कर लेना पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जन भाषा में हम देश का प्रजातंत्र चल सकता है एक विदेशी भाषा में नहीं चल सकता। 175 वर्षों के अंग्रेजी राज्य के बाद भी जिस भाषा को 2 प्रतिशत लोग भी अच्छे तरीके से नहीं समझते उस भाषा में यदि आप इस देश का जनतंत्र आप इस देश का प्रजातंत्र चलाना चाहते हैं तो वह चलाना सम्भव नहीं है। इस देश का प्रजातंत्र तभी चल सकता है जबकि जनभाषाओं का यहाँ पर उचित स्थान होगा, वे जनभाषाएं चाहे हिन्दी हों, या अन्य भारतीय भाषाएं ही, इसलिए मैं जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, उन का, केवल संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के लिए नहीं, केवल यहाँ बोलने के लिए नहीं, लेकिन धीरे धीरे जो उन की उचित मांगें हैं उन का मैं स्वागत करना धीरे मैं चाहूँगा कि उन की उचित मांगें यहाँ पर स्वीकार की जायँ और तुरन्त स्वीकार की जायँ। हम को अंग्रेजी या किसी विदेशी भाषा से भी

दूरे नहीं है। लेकिन जैसे मैं ने आप से कहा इस देश को यदि भारत रखना है तो यह देश भारत तक तक नहीं रह सकता जब तक इस देश का काम भारतीय भाषाओं में नहीं होगा।

इस के बाद राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में आगे कहा गया है कि गोबध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति गठित की जायगी। मैं भारतीय भाषाओं का जिन प्रकार उपासक हूँ उसी प्रकार भारतीय संस्कृति की दूसरी भाषाओं का भी उपासक हूँ। इस देश में गोबध हो इस से अधिक खेद की धीरे कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। कितना बड़ा इस देश में इस सम्बन्ध में मत है किस प्रकार की भावनाएं हैं यह आप लोग जानते हैं? यह उच्चस्तरीय समिति जो बनने वाली है वह क्या करने वाली है मैं नहीं जानता? अंग्रेजी में जिसे टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस कहते हैं, इस समिति को क्या क्या सलाह विचार करने के लिए दिये जायेंगे, उस से इस समिति का कार्य निर्धारित होगा।

अभी कुछ फैसले इस विषय में हमारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के हुए हैं। एक फैसला यह भी हुआ है कि मौलिक अधिकार जो हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं उन में यदि कोई परिवर्तन करना हो तो उस के लिए फिर से एक कान्टीट्यूट असेम्बली, एक संविधान सभा बुलानी पड़ेगी। गोबध का प्रश्न ऐसा है कि केवल संविधान परिवर्तन करने का प्रश्न नहीं है परन्तु गोबध प्रश्न ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसमें हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों को हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स को भी बदलने की जरूरत होगी। उस के लिए फिर से संविधान सभा बुलाई जाय, कान्टीट्यूट असेम्बली बुलाई जाय उस के लिए तैयारी होगी चाहिए उस का भी निर्माण करना चाहिए जिससे गोबध का प्रश्न यहाँ पर सदा के लिए हल हो जाय।

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

मुझे बिहार के भूकम्प का स्मरण है । जब बिहार में भूकम्प हुआ उस समय महारत्ना गांधी ने कहा था कि यह भूकम्प हम ने जो सैकड़ों वर्ष तक अपने हरिजन भाइयों के अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार किया है उस का फल है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जिस प्रकार गुन्ना पड़ रहा है, अन्धान पड़ रहा है उग सब के कारण भी इस देश में जो गांधी का खून बह रहा है, गांधी जो मार्ग जा रही हैं यह उस पाप के कारण है ।

15 hrs.

मुझे महाभाग्न की एक कथा का स्मरण हो आता है । जिस समय पांडव विराट राजा के यहाँ रह रहे थे वेच बदले हुए थे उस समय काँवों ने उनकी गांधी का हरण किया । उन गांधी को वापिस लेने के लिए अर्जुन जो उस समय बृहन्नला के रूप में रहते थे उन के साथ विराट का पुत्र उत्तर गया और गांधी वापिस आ गई लेकिन जब यह बात बहा रखी गयी विराट की सभा में कि उत्तर गांधी को वापिस लाया है और उत्तर को जब उसका श्रेय दिया जाने लगा तब बहा पर वेच बदले हुए युधिष्ठिर बैठे हुए थे । युधिष्ठिर ने कहा कि इस का श्रेय उत्तर को नहीं है इस का श्रेय बृहन्नला को है । इस पर विराट राजा को इतना क्रोध आया कि जो चौपड़ बह बेल रहे थे उस का पासा उन्होंने उठा कर युधिष्ठिर की ओर फेंक कर मारा । वह चौपड़ का पासा लगा युधिष्ठिर के सिर में और वहाँ से खून बहने लगा । श्रोपदी, जो सैरग्री के रूप में बहा रह रही थी, उन ने तुरन्त युधिष्ठिर के सिर से बहने वाले खून को अपने हाथ में ले लिया । इस पर विराट बड़े अग्रमन्न हुए और नाराज हो कर कहा कि तू तो हमारी नौकरानी है, तू ने इन के रुधिर को इस प्रकार क्यों झोला ? तुझे इस प्रकार से युधिष्ठिर के खून को अपने हाथ में लेने का क्या अधिकार था ? विराट यह नहीं जानते थे कि वेच बदले हुए थे युधिष्ठिर हैं और सैरग्री श्रोपदी हैं ।

सैरग्री ने तुरन्त कहा कि मैंने उन का खून इसलिए अपने हाथ में ले लिया कि अगर इनके खून को बूँदें पृथ्वी पर गिर जातीं तो तुम्हारे समस्त राज्य में भीषण दुष्काल पड़ जाना । मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है । आप कहेंगे कि और देशों में भी गांधी का खून गिरना है । गिर रहा होगा, पर उनकी और हमारी संस्कृति एक नहीं है । लेकिन इस प्राचीन देश में, इस भारतीय संस्कृति वाले देश में जो गांधी का खून बह रहा है, इस से दुष्काल पड़ रहा है । इस प्रश्न को हम हल करना है और गांधी को कतई बन्द करना है । इस के बन्द करने के लिये यदि हम लोगों को अपने संविधान में परिवर्तन करना हो या उन को बन्द करने के लिये यदि हम को फिर से संविधान सभा बनानी हो तो वह भी हमें करना चाहिये और इस देश में गोवध को कतई बन्द करना चाहिये ।

यह दो तीन बातें मैं राष्ट्रपति के प्रापण के सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने रखना चाहता था । मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि उन पर हमारी सरकार गौर में विचार करेगी ।

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON AUTOMATION

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the private Members' resolutions. I would like to know how much time the House wants for the first resolution. I would like to take the sense of the House.

Shri Nambhar (Tiruchirappalli): Two hours for the first resolution and half an hour for the second one so that the next one could be carried over to the next session.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): The first resolution is a very important one because it is a question of employment, and therefore it should