But, at the same time, I would like to say this. If a Member just wants to make a statement of fact, that such and such allegations were there against a particular Chief Minister at one time, that there was a High Court reference or a Supreme Court order, the Chair cannot rule it out. Within this limit, the Member has to remain and proceed with his speech. (Inteiruptions.)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My point was only to show how political corruption can be shielded by the Prime Minister when specific charges are made against a Chief Minister. I would like to bring to your notice the facts of the case......

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has to conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Shukla a very reasonable man and I hope that he will accept all the amendments moved by me and my friends. I will just say how political corruption will happen, how the Prime Minister and also the President and also the Home Minister will shield the Chief Ministers regarding corruption-political corruption to manoeuvre and get a constituency to stand for election and subsequent grant of illegal favours to make up for personal obligation (Interruptions.) In 1962 the present Congress President was defeated. What happen was this. One MLC from Bagalkot was in the Mysore Legislative Council ......

MR. CHAIRMAN : You neet not go into the details.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: These are facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It may be a fact, but this Parliament cannot sit in judgment over such matters at this stage. That is the difficulty.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He wanted to become the Chief Minister of Mysore State and he get him resign and allowed......

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please conclude your speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, will you kindly bear with me for a minute? I want that the Prime Minister
also should be brought within the purview of this Bill. In the year 14-2-1963 the Prime Mınister......

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. I am sorry you are again going out of the scope of the discussion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister and the Chief Minister wanted to favour and also shield corrupt practices. They will have a 'Tulabaram' and immediately when the charge-sheet comes here, they will scuttle the whole charge-sheet. Therefore, I want the Chief Ministers and also the Prime Minister should be brought within the purview of this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up consideration of the Private Members' Business.

### 15.31 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## Fifty-Second Report

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI (Kaira) : I beg to move :
"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th August, 1969."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bllls and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th August, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

## RESOLUTION $K E$ : NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE, GENERAL INSURANCE, ETC.-(contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the speech of Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha is taken as concluded. She is not present in the House at present. There are some amendments to the resolution.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move :

That in the resolution,--
for "socialistic pattern of society which is the duclared policy of the Government, necessary steps such as (a) nationalisation of foreign trade, general insurance and steel industry ; (b) taking over of all investment in India; (c) fixing of ceiling on urban property ; and (d) eradication of black money through demonetisation of the currency be taken by the Government without any further delay".

## substitute-

"the goal of socialist society accepted by Parliament the Government should nationalise General Insurance and export-import trade with Nepal and Communist countries within six months and impose ceiling on personal consumption at Rs. 1500/per month and ceiling on urban property at Rs. 10 lakhs and nationalise rest of the exportimport trade with in one year from now.

This House further resolves that the Government should also formulate a phased, time-bond programme for implementing other socialist measures." (1)

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

That in the resolution,-
> add at the end-
> "provided, there is benefit to the common people, instead of higher prices and taxes. characteristic of current nationalisation." (3)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhipura) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution.-
for socialistic pattern of society which is the declared policy of the Government"

## substitute-

"soctalism" (4)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,-
for "socialistic pattern of society which is the declared policy of the Gcvernment, necessary steps such as (a) nationalisation of foreign trade, general insurance and steel industry ; (b) taking over of all foreign investment in India ; (c) fixing of ceiling on urban property; and (d) eradication of black money through demonetisation of the currency be taken by the Government without any further delay"
substitute-
"the goal of socialist society accepted by Parliament the Government should nationalise Ge.seral Insurance, foreign oil interests in India and export-import trade with Nepal and Communist countries within six months and impose ceiling on personal consumption at Rs. 1500/per month and ceiling or urban property at Rs. 10 lakhs and nationalise rest of the export-import trade within one year from now.
This House further resolves that the Government should also formulate a phased, time-bond programme for implementing other socialist measures." (5)

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH (Dchra Dun) :
I beg to move :
That in the resolution,-
(i) for "which is the declared policy of the Government, necessary steps"
substitute-
"a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to suggest measures", and
(ii) for "be taken by the Government without any further delay."

## substitute-

"etc. with instructions to report by the 2nd October, 1969."

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I beg to move :

That in the resolutipn, -
after "currency" insert-
"(e) bringing the disparity of highest and lowest income groups to the ratio of $1: 10$ nationalising all means of production"

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I beg to move :

> add at the end-
> "and for this purpose, Government may appoint a Committee consisting of foremost economists to thrash out all aspects in the light of our financial resources and report to Government before the next Budget Session." (9)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry the mover of the resolution is absent. She did not even intimate the Chair

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sine has already spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point is that she did not even conclude the speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : When she has not given any intimation to the Chair, we will have to take it that she has concluded her speech.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Sir, the Resolution of Shri Patodia was discussed in the House when he was not present.

भ्रो रवि राय (पुरी) : ह्म बहस को ननायें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I really do not understand under what circumstances we are operating today. Apparently, a great deal of the atmosphere from the Central Hall has poured into the House itself because I cannot conceive of having to speak on a subject in which the prime mover herself is absent. As if that was not bad enough, it goes further as she has not even concluded what she wanted to say. Am I then to take it that I am to spsak on a Resolution on which the Mover herself - although she certainly spent a great deal of her splew and perhaps did a great deal of justice to her sex, if not to perhaps to her intellect-bas disappeared?

I don't know, where or why or how she has disappeared-leaving behind a time-bomb in the Lok Sabha, hoping that in her absence it will explode in one form or the other.

Unfortunately, Sir, in spite of the charge or gun-powder with which she has loaded her Resolution, events outside have so overtaken this Resolution that I think that it is really redundant to discuss it at all.

The process of Nationalisation which seems to have attracted the lady's fancy is something that I have always contributed to. The Swatantra Party, for a great many years, has advocated Nationalisation, for instance, of the Communist Party : and we have always stood behind it firmly. But this reactionary Government has not thought it fit to follow over advice at all. Apparently, to some of our friends, at any rate, nationalisation has to be a one way traffic, a traffic which will put money from other penple's pockets into their own. But nationalisation which, as I said, we approve of, should not be stopped at some point or some level, where it is convenient either for the Government or those who are great advocates of it. Banks were nationalised ; but, unfortunately, only 14 banks were nationalised. So many banks were left out and who knows, how many of their relatives are involved in these banks. It has bien suggested that foreign banks should also be nationalised. But nobody has for a moment suggested that foreign accounts, particularly, the number of accounts of all my colleagues over here should also be nationalised.

I would advocate, Sir , that a thorough inquiry should be made not only about the banks, but also in the personal accounts of my fiiends over here who have amassod vast fortunes abro. d. What a shame that a good many such friends of mine are not present here, as I see the Treasury Benches are empty. But Sir, advocating nationalisation of foreign trade, advocating demonetisation of the currency, catching blackmarketeers and all that, must show somehow in the intentions of the Government. I am of the conclusion that there is no such intention on their part whatsoever; nor do I think there is any intention on the part of the lady who has moved the Resolution, because, if the Government were serious about catching people who have evaded taxes, about catching people who have black-

## [Shri Pilco Mody]

money, about trying to bring to book those people whs have made illegitimate profits, a great deal would have been done within the existing framework of society and within the laws with which this Government arms itself from time to time.

But this requires intention, and I charge that there is no intention on the part of this Covernment, or for that matter, on the part of those who have moved this Resolution or inspired it.

Herc I am reminded of the story of a little boy who never used to speak. His father and mother were rather worried abcut him. Finally, one day when he was 7 years old and was having breakfast, he turned round and said 'the cornflakes are cold'. His mother was surprised. She said 'You have not spoken for 7 years. How is it that all of a sudden you have realised that the cornflakes are not so hot?' He said, 'All these years, 1 had no reason to complain at all'. It is only today that I find that my cornflakes are cold.’ This is the condition of nationalised societies where there is a great deal of power in the hands of Government.

There is another story, this one about Stalin. Roosevelt and Churchill. After they had hed their historic meeting, they were travelling in a car. On the way, there was a cow standing in front of them. So Churchill in typical Btitish style went out of his car and waved his cigar at the cow and said 'Move on'. But the cow stood where it was. Then Roosevelt got out of the car, in spite of his constitutional difficulty, and waved his stick at the cow. But the cow would not listen-I would like to wave my stick at the lidy who has moved this Resolution, but she is not to be seen here.

Then it was the turn of Stalin. He came out of the car and whispered something into the ear of the cow and the cow scootod. Naturally his two colleagues were surprised at what was happening and asked him, 'What did you say to the cow?' He said 'I said to the cow that if she did not move, I would send her to a collective farm'.

We all know that Moses gave to this world Ten Commandments. Incidentally, one of them was quite intriguing. It says'Thou shall not cover thy neighbour's wife'. Rut the ten commandments with which this
lady has been inspired, which are the basis of this Resolution, which have been fabricated oi brought to light by the venerable club of this Parliament known as that 'Young Turks', have not taken a clue from this particular Commandment of Moses, left to us some thousands of years ago.

Finally, considering what is happening outside and taking into account the seriousness with which this Resolution has been brought before the House, I would like to obecre that 1 find a great deal of similarity between a bikini and Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government. Nobody knows what holds it up. But as $I$ reflect on it a little further and as I spend time drinking my coflee out in the Central Hall, I am beginning to understand some of the reasons why this Government is held up-even though what holds up the bikini still remains a puzalement to me - namely that there are people, both inside and outside this House who have over the las: 22 years acquired the facility to say one thing and do another.

We are in the midst of just such a crisis. I think that this debate, if nothing else, reflects that crisis.

## SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI

 (Bhubaneswar) : The nationalisation of maior banks in the country has started a process, I hope a process in the right directtion. It has also started a process of conflict between different interests. It is a bold and courageous move and after such a step, it is necessary that whatever other measures that this Resolution has thought of, should come about.When I was listening to the speech of Shri Mody, I was reminded of some writings about Sygman Rhee I had read in those days.

Mr. Mody and his masters are speaking the same language, the same things written years ago. Rhee of South Korea and Bao Dai of Viet-Nam were speaking the same language All those persons had been thrown into the dusibin of history. I am quite sure Mr. Mody and his tribe are only to count the days when they will also meet with the same fate.. (Interruptions.) This is a great measure and the process has started There is so much of conflict in the country. On the one side there is the group which uants monopoly capital and
concentration of wealth. There are others who are opposed to these principles. So when some persons tell us that nationalisation is something that is to be taunted at and laughed at... (Interruptions.) We have to say that it is an act of faith with us. We shall have to take many other follow-up measures. Nationalisation is not an end in itself : it is a means to an end. It strikes at the concentration of economic power. That step having been taken, vast amounts of deposits come in the hands of people. Those deposits should be gainfully employed. We shall have to think of other necessary follow-up measures. The prevailing mood of the country is for radical economic changes in society. Some persons allege that we want to establish a dictatorship in the country... (Interruptions.)

### 15.47 hrs.

## [Shri Gadilingana Gowd in the Chair]

If you read history, you will find what happened in many countries...(Interruptions.) some People in this country were gradually losing faith in the ability and efficacy of democratic Processes and democratic institutions and it is at this time that such a good measure has come. There was a feeling that democratic institutions were not in a position to remove the hardships and inequalities. Young men were thinking of violent means to remove disparities. This step restored confidence in the minds of millions of young men in the democratic institutions. Such a measure will enhance the prestige of the democratic forces in the country. In countries of Southeast Asia, the democratic institutions were once functioning and people had the right to vote. But a handful of persons took advantage of it and became dictators. We see what happened in Korea and Viet-Nam and other countries too. The democratic processes in those countries could not satisfy the hunger of the people for land, for employment. So, they had to give way to dictatorship. Fortunately this action in our country came at the right time to restore the confidence of people in democratic institutions and processes. I am quite sure that the proposal of having a ceiling on urban property is a good one, and I am quite sure that this is a good demand. I have been to some other places.

For instance, in Himachal Pradesh, what do you find? This black money of black marketeers...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Catch them and hang them. Nehru promised it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : They are having thousands of crores of money, and all these thousand crores of rupees are in the hands of the blackmarketeers. We shall have to take note of it. You will also find that the money of the blackmarketeers is now going to be used this way. They are now going in for purchasing new landed propertv and urban property in the cities. (Interruptions). What do you want to say, Mr. Mody? Please stand up and say.

SHRI PILOO MODY:I said catch them and hang them. It was promised by Nehru. You have had all the power in the world. Why have you not done it ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The people will hang them and you. Wait for that time, The time is coming. (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I offer myself for hanging, if it pleases him. But I thought he was referring to blackmarketeers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am afraid that in November or December many of these people will committ suicide, because these measures are against their interests, and because they have been exploiting the poor for the last 20 years in the name of freedom and in the name of democracy. The people of India have now realised the truth, and I hope they will achieve victory after victory.

I suggest to the Government that after this one measure that has come, namely, the nationalisation of major commercial banks. it has given courage and strength to the people, and the people will further help this process. Therefore, a ceiling on urban property should come next : the provision of employment to the unemployed people should also follow this. And foreign trade also should next be nationalised. I think these are the processes which should follow one after the other. There is nothing to bo afraid of. I am quite sure of this. I would
[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]
ask the hon. Minister to give out his mind and say that several other things are coming, 30 that the people of this country will be glad to know that the process has started and thus we can ensure that democracy will survive, that the people will survive, and that the five per cent people who are monopolists, who are concentrating the nation's wealth in their hands, will gn, and real democracy and freedom will flourish in this country.

शी फंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली मदर): म भापति री, इस प्रस्ताव में यद्र कहा गया है कि जनरल इन्इयोरेंस म्रोर स्टील को नेशनलाइज किया जाय, फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट को नेशनलाहज किया जाय घ्रोग श्ररक्न प्रापर्टी पर सीलिग तय करनी चाहिए । इमी नगह से करेंमी का होमौनेटाइजेशन होनी चाहिए । जो प्रस्तावक का उद्देछय है जहां तक में समभना हैं वहु यह है देश में जो काला धन है वह वापस ग्राना चरिए घ्रोर राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से मरकार के पास घन घ्रा जायगा, उम घन का उवयोग गरीब जक्ता के लिए किसा जा मकता है। जहां तक किं छद्देशय का सबाल है कि देशा कं घ्रन्दर से काला घन समाए हो श्रोग जो भूखी जनना है उस'को गोटी मिले, मैं समभना हूँ किसी को भी. हम से मतभेद नहीं हो सका़। यद हमारा परम कर्तंक्य है, चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, कांप्रेस की सरकार हो या घ्रोर किसी की सरकार हो. ग्र.मारा यह धर्म है कि हुम भूखे लोगों को रोटी दें, प्यासों को पानी दे प्रोर जिग के वास छत गहीं है उम को मकान दें। प्र:्यक्ष महोदय, यह्र बान सही है कि राष्ट्रीयकरगा करने से जो प्रस्तावक का उद्देक्य है वह यह् है कि कुछ़् हाथों में घन नहीं रहना चाfिए, वह बंटना चाfिए। जहां उक इस उद्देएय का सयाल है जैसा में नेकहा में ससे पूरी तरह से सहिमत है। लेकिन मैं एक सबाल पूघना चाहृता हू मन्त्री महोदय से fिक 20 साल से लगालार हुषू.मत हैं सरकार के पास है। शायद ही दुनिया में कोई एक देशा हो जिम में लगतनार 23 साम तक हक ही पार्टो बी हुकूम रही हो बिना किसी बाधा के 123

साल लगातार हुकूमत करने के बाद, तीन वंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने के बाद 32 हजार करोड़ कपया खर्च करने के बाद भ्राज फंसेंट्रेशन श्राफ वेल्ण क्या बंटी है या कुछ लोगों के हाय में है ग्रोर इस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है ? कोन कंट़ोल कर रहृा है देश की घ्राधिक नीfत को ? यह् मम।जवाद का थोथा नारा लगाने वानी सर कार जो ऊपर से गरीबों के लिए भांसू बहाती है, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें क.ग्ती है, एक हाथ मे किसान को छुरा मारकर खून निकालती है प्रोर उसको समाजवाद की थपकियां दे कर सुलाती है, जब वह्. सो जाता है तो हुरा मार कर उस का खून निऋालनी है ग्रोग दूसरे हाथ से उस खून को सःमायेदारों को सोंप देती है। यह ग्रभी तक $\because 0$ साल मे सरकार कर रही थी जिस के कारग्ग के कसेंट्रेशन घ्राफ बेल्थ कुछ लोगों के हाथों में चला गया श्रोर गरीब गरीब होता गया, श्रमीर-श्रमीर होता गया । जो कमीगन विठाए सरकार ने डस की रिपोर्ट की यदां चर्चा करने की श्रावरयकता नहीं, 75 परिवार तेमे हैं जिन के पास जितना भी प्राइवेट टेंड है, इंडस्ट्री है, उस का 40 प्रतिणन उन लोगों के पास है। दस से ज्यादा रामं को बात क्या हो मकती है । ग्रोर ग्राज हमारे ये दोसन ममाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं। प्रधान मन्र्रा महोदया कह रही थीं कल जंब बड़ं गुस्से में ग्राई थीं कि में तो 12 वर्ष की उम्र से समाजवाद में विशवास करती हू श्रोर यहीँ समाजव:द का भाषरा दे ग्ही थी। जो प्रधान मन्ड़ी 2 करोष्ट के महल में बंठने का हरादा रखसी हों घ्रोर जिस दे़ा के ग्रन्दर दस करोड़ डन्सान तेमे हों जिन को चार माने रोज भी ग्रामवनी न मिलनी हो, जिस प्रधान मंत्री की देख़ भाल के निए लाखों रुपये महीने खर्च होते हैं श्रमजन वह समाजबाद्ध का नारा लगाए श्रोर भापरा दे पा कस के बाहर वि 20 साल के बाद कोई चीज चलनी तो शुरू हुई है, छसका म्राष है है कि 20 साल लक चली नहीं थी। जो हन के वित्ता जी मे किया, वह कुछ नहीं किया:। जो"

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने किया वह कुछ नहीं किया ग्रोर जो खुद हन्होंने किया दो ढाई साल में वह कुछ नहीं किया । घ्रब चलनी हुरू हूई है। घोर किया क्या है ? केवल 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरणा जिस में 40 प्रतिशत डिपाजिए्स हैं। विदेशी बैंकों का नहीं किया। क्यों नहीं किया ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी बैंकों का रष्ट्रीयकरगा हो। क्यों नहीं किया क्यों कि ग्राप के पास दिम्मत नहीं है। ग्राप श्रमेरिका को, रूस को, इंग्नैंड को. जापान को नाराज नहीं कर सकते। ग्राप की किसमत उन के साश बंधी हृई है। घ्रगर वह कल को पैसा देना बन्द कर नें तो श्राप की पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं ठष्प हो जायं। ग्राप की सारी ग्रर्यव्यवस्या दूसरों के हाथ में है। यह नाम की श्राजादी है। वास्तव में नो नकेल या तो मासको में है या न्यूयाकं या वाईंशगटन में है । इस के fिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या यह सरका जिम्मेदार नह़ं है ? मैं जिम्मेदार हूं या यह् निटमेदार हैं ? कोई दसरी पार्टी इस के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है ।

प्रघयक्ष मेनोदय, में उन लोगों सं सहमत नहीं हूं जो राब्ट्रोयकरण की बात करें, धू कि राष्ट्रीयकरण है इसलिए श्रच्छा ही है, इस में गलत हो ही नहीं सकता है। कुछ लोग एसं हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरा है इसीलए खराब है, ऐसा समभते हैं। मैं इस में fवइवास नहीं करता। घ्रगर राष्ट्रीयकरएा लोगों की भलाई के लिए है में उस का समर्थन करूंगा मोर भगर भल।इ के लिए नहीं है तो हम उस का समर्थन नहीं करेंगे। यह कोई बहुत बड़े सिद्धात की बात नहीं है । हो सकता है कुछ लोगों का लिए सिद्धांत की बात हो। हमारी पार्टी ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरस कम जों विगोध किया वह कोई सिद्धात के आ्वाधार पर नही किया। हम यह पमभने हे कि पाज जो प्रवस्था है, जंसी परिहि्थित घाज है उसमे श्रगर बैंको का राट्ट्रोयके सा होगा तो सरकार क-एक गुट के हाथ में यह तएकत जायगी मोर उस ताकत का बहुत गलज छस्तमास होषा। मेरा षाज भी कहेना

है, ध्राज जो कानून है उस.. में सरकार कुछ लोगों के साथ पक्षपात न करे। कुछ लोगों के साथ जिन से इन्हें पैमा मिलता है मेशा तो फहना यह है कि इन की एक साजिघा है। कछ मनी वैंग्स की झ्रोर सरकार की, सरकार के कुछ मंत्रियों की साजिशा है। साजि़ा क्या है. कि यह समाजवाद के नाम पर कट्रोल करते हैं श्रोर कंट्रोल के नाम पर केवल कछ मनी बग्स को यह सपोर्ट करते हैं जो हन को पैसा देते हैं श्रोर जो उस पैसे के जरिये से चुनाब लड़ कर फिर जीत कर भाते हैं, इस तरह से यह चक्र 20 साल से चल रहा है। भौर यह है कि जो मनी बंग इनको समर्थन देते हैं वह ग्रोर मोटे होते जाते हैं घोर यह् भी यहां पर जमे हुए हैं। लेकिन ग्रगर ठीक तरहु से कानून लागू किया जाए तो भाज देश में ऐसे कानून मौजूद हैं जिनके जरिये से कन्सेन्ट्रेशन माफ वेल्ध को खत्म किगा जा सकता है। में उन बैंकंक कानूनों को यहां पर कोट नहीं करना चाहता, बेंपों से सम्बन्धित यहां पर ऐसे कानून हैं जिनके जरिए से यह सरकार तय कर सकती थी कि एग्रीकत्त्चर के निए कितनी क्रेष्टि फंसिनिटी होनी चानिए, ₹मान ₹केल हन्द्ट्रीज के निए कितनी होनी चाहिए श्रोर बड़ी डंब््ट्रोज के लित् कितनी होनी च।हिए। बया में मंनी महोदय से पूछ सकता हूं कि ग्रारका जो सोशल कन्ट्रोन है, आाप ने उसके अ्रन्नर्गत विछले दो मालों में बैंकों को कोई भी निद्देंश दिया कि. 30 प्रतिदात लोन एप्रीकल्चर के लिए जाजगा ? भ्रापने ऐसा नहीं किया। कानून होने के बाद भी ग्रापने ऐसा नहीं किया।
16.00 hrs .

हमी प्रकार से काले धन की बान है। पागखां की नरफ 10 या 15 लाख रुप्या सरकार का बाकी きे दुनिश के रिचेग्ट प्रादमियों में उसकी fिननी दोनी लेकन सरकार उनसं यह पैसा वसूल नही कर सकता
 हैं उनके पस भी लाखंं करोड़ां। रूया : :
[श्री कंवर लाल गुपत] का बाकी है लेकिन उनसे वसूली नहीं हो सकर्ती हैं-क्योंकि वसली होने की ज₹ गत ही नहीं है, एलेवशन के दिनों में मंत्रियों के घर थंलियों
 है । छसलिए जब तक यद्ध करप्ट सरकान नहीं हटाई जाती, नेशनलाहजेशान से काम नहीं जलेगा। मैं भ्रावके जरिये से छस देश की जनता को बनाना चाहता हू कि झ्रगर हस देश मे गरीबी को समाप्त करना है, कन्सेन्ट्रेशन प्रःफ वेलथ को समाप्त करना है तो उसकं लिए लोगों को एक ही काम करना पड़ेगा कि यह जो सामने बैटी हुई सरकार है छसको समाप्त करना पड़ेगा इसके सिवाय श्रोर कोई रासता ही नहीं है। श्राज हमारे देश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन किसी भी मिनिमम गारन्टो को देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। सरकार ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरा किया। मैं उसको स्वीकार कर लेना श्रगर प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया या सेठी साहब जोकि एक बड़े श्रच्छे मन्त्री हैं, वे यह गारन्टी देत कि एक साल के श्रन्दर या ज्यादा से ज्यादा 1971 तक, चुनाव से पहले पहले, लोगों घो खाने के लिए रोटी देंगे ।

भी यगबन्त नसह कुझानाह (भुष) : मै गुण्ता जी से कहना चाहद्धा हू कि वे काप्रेस की चिन्ता न करें, राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में कांग्रेस मपने भाप ही खंत्म हो रही है।

की कंबर लास गुप्त : में यह़ कह रहा था 6 क. मैं राष्ट्रीकरा का समर्थन करता पगर प्राप उसके साथ-माथ जनता को यह गारन्टी देने के लित तौयान हों कि ह्रम हरएक हाथ को काम देंगें, घगर यह भी देने के लिए तंयार नहीं हैं तो यह गारन्टी दी जाये कि फम से कम दोनों समय पेट भरने के लिए घ्रनाज मिलेगा, पगर यह भी नःी मिलता तो कम से कम घुद्ध जल की गारन्टी दे दी जाये, घौर घगर यह भी नही देते तो हस बात की ही गारन्टी दीजिए कि इस गाधी राताब्दी वर्ष में कम से कम जो

हरिजन भाई हैं उनके लिए मकान या प्लाट की उयबस्था की जायेगी। लेकिन यहा स? कार उस १ंसा का हस्ते माल गरीबों के लिए नहीं करेगी, यह तो उस पैमे को भ्रपनी ताकत भोर पोलिटिक्ल पावर को कन्तेन्ट्रेट-करने में लगयेयी।

एक बात घोर कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर भाप इस देश से ₹ व्युनिज्म को समाप्त करना चहते हैं तो उसका एक हो रास्ता है कि देश के जो करोड़ों लोग भूब्जों मर रहे हैं, दीवार पर जो लिखा हुम्रा है उसको पढ़ना चाहएए, हवा का रख क्या है उसको देखना चादिए, जब तक उन भूखे लोगों के पेट में दो समय रोटी नहीं जायेगी तबतक यहां से कम्युfनज्म समाप्त नहींीं किया जा सकता। उसके fलए हमें चाहे कुछ्ध भी करना पड़े, कानून सं करना पड़े या किसी दूसरी तरह से करना पड़े, मंरी पार्टी उस काम के लिए तैयार होगी-चाहे बुछ भी करना पड़े। जब चएभी में गन्दगी होगी तो मच्छर जहर पेंदा होंगे। घ्रगर भुपमरी है तो गन्दे मछ्छर जरूर पेंदा होगे प्रोर उनको श्राप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। हन मच्छरों को मारने का एक ही तरीका है-घर की सफाई होनी चाहिए, घर में गन्दगी नहीं द्रोनी चाहिए।

धो स० मो० बनर्जो (कानपुर) : इनको ऐन्टी मलेरिया में भर्ती कर दिया जाये।

भी कंबरलाल गुप्त : ऐन्टो मलेरिया एक ही हो मक्ता है कि गन्दगी में पनपने वाले जो मच्छर है बड़े बड़े, जो गरीबों को काटते हैं, गरीबों को काटकर जनर फंनते हैं पोर विदेशों से सदारा लेते हैं, उनको समाप्त करने का एक ही तरीका है कि प्राज प्रतिज्ञा करें, चाहे कानून से या बिना कानून से, कि हरएक धादमी को दो समय लने के लिए रोटी जरूर मिलेगी। इसके बगंर यह हो नहीं सकता है। हमारे भाइयों को समभ लेना चाहिए कि केवल घंख्ट्टी बालों के साथ बैठकर बात करने से काम नहीं मिलेगा। 80 प्रतिघात लोग जोकि

ग। वों में रहते है जबतक प्राप उनकी बात नहीं करेंगे, हिरिजनों की बत नहीं करेंगे, उनके लिए लड़ेंगे नहीं तबतक काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरी पार्टी ने इस बात का तहुया कर लिया है कि सरकार ने जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरा किया है हतेके बाद श्रब हम सरकार को मजबूर करेंगे $f$ कि वह गारन्टी दे कि जो तीन हजार रुपया भ्रायेगा वह गरीबों को कम से कम दो समय रोटी देने में लगेगा वरना ह्म हसके खिलाफ एजिटेशन करेंगे । उस पैसे को प्रघान मत्त्री के हाथों में दे दिया जाये जिससे वे श्रपनी सत्ता बनाये रखें, ऐसा हम नहीं होने देंगे $1 .$. (घघवधान) ...में एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

इस समय देश में जिस प्रकार की सरकार बल रही है वहु हिक्टेटरहिप की तरफ जा रही है, स्टेट-कंप्टेलिज्म की तरफ जा रही है। मुभे दुख्व है, जंसा की भ्राप भी देख रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति का जो चुनाव हो रहा है, क्या कभी भ्रपने ऐसा भी सुना है कि किसी पार्टी का प्रघान मंत्री श्रपनी पार्टी के भ्रह्यक्ष की भ्राज्ञा का उल्लंधन करे धोर मंत्री लोग लिस्टें लेकर घूम रहे हों कि छसपर दस्तraत करो कि हमें भाजादी चाहिए जिसको चाहें उसको बोट दें। फिर तो इस बिल के ऊपर भी श्राजादी चाहिए, हरएक बिल पर वोट की श्राजादी होनो चाहिए । घ्राखिर यह भाजादी किस लिए चाहिए ? इसलिए कि प्रषान मन्त्री की कुर्सी बनी रहे । भाज मै वानं करना चाहता हू कि घ्रगर इस प्रकार से ए़ जगह पर कन्सेन्ट्रंहान हो गया तो प्रधान मन्र्री की उषर तो मास्को के सायं के नीचे प्रोर कृष्णा मेनन की एठवाईम के नीचे, इस देश में एक दिक्टेटरीशाप पैदा हो जायेगी घोर फफर उस डिष्टेटरहिप को हटाना मुरिकल होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि दस देता के लोगों को जागना चाहिए। ये कम्युनिस्ट पहले क्या करते है कि किसी एक को पकड़ लेते उसके सहारे चढ़ते है घोर सास दो खाल के बाद उस सीढ़ी

को fगरा देते हैं । मैं इन्दिरा जी को वार्न करना चाहता हूं कि दो साल के बाद उनकी भी संर नहीं होगी। कम्युनिस्टों के साथ कनाइवेन्स करक, माहको के हाारे पर नाचने के लिए् बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया 19 तारीख को लेकिन 18 तारोख को ही पीस ऐन्ड प्रोप्रेस रेडियो ने एनाउन्स किया कि हिन्दुस्तान में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरएा होने वाला है। भ्रालिर उनकों केसे पता लगा ? यहां मोरारजी देसाई को पता नहीं, किसा दूसरे को पता नहों फिर माғको में कंसे पता लग गया ? यह एक साजिश है। लोगों को होशियार हो जाना चाहिए।

घ्रन्त में एक बात भोर कहना घाहना है कि घगर लोगों के हित के लिए, लोगों को दो समय रोटी देने के लिए हमें कुछ चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरा करना भी पड़े तो बह ठीक है, उसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन एक जगह पन सत्ता कन्सेट्रेट करके, चिक्टेटरशिव पैदा करके ठिमोक्र सी को समाप्त किया जाये, उसका हम विरोध करते हैं ।

धो राषीर नसह (रोहनक) : चेयरमिन साहब, तुभ को पराई क्या पड़ी, प्रनी नवेढ़ तू । गुप्ता जी को हमारी बड़ी फिक्र होती है, प्रधान मंत्री की बड़ी फिक्र होती है। प्ररे भाई घपना मकान साफ कर लो, दूसरों की पापको बया फिक्र है । प्रषान मंत्री के सामने कांप्रेस का घपना प्रोप्राम है—टेन प्वाइन्ट प्रोप्राम है। वह जनता के प्रोप्राम हैं, उनको बद्द चलायॅंी । भाप को फिक्र यह पढ़ती है कि प्रोय्राम की हम कर लें तो द्नन की दुकान खरम हो जायेगी। इनकी घपनी दुकान, हलवा मांते की फिक्र है। भाप फिकर न करें हम भ्रपना प्रोश्राम करेंगे ।

जहां तक इस रिजोल्यूघन का तास्लुक है, यहु एक बढ़ी गम्भोर बति है कि देशा को भाजाद हुए 20,22 साल हो गये लेकिन गरीष की हालत में कोई सुषार नहीं हुपा है पमीर घोर गरीब की माभःनी
[ध्रो राधीर ;संहृ]
का फके उढ़ता जा रहा है । इसको हमें तोड़ना है श्रोर उनकी रोटौं, कवड़ा, म कान दवादारू, तालिम श्रोर रोगगार कं मसले को हल करना है। आांत्रों में ख्वास तोर पर जो कमजोर तब्वका है श्रोर घहरों में जो मजदूर, बंकवर्ड या छ्छोटी ननख्वा वाने मुल! जिम हैं या छोटे दुकानदार हैं उनकी हालत ोो बेहतर घनाना है घ्रोर गाँव में जो गंधगी है. जढ़ां सड़कें नहीं हैं, पीने के पानी का छत्तजाम नहीं हे, बिघली नहीं, 币िघाई का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, हन सबका बन्दोषस्त करना है। जहां भ्रस्पताल नहीं हैं, हरिजन को रोटी देने का सवाल है 4. बहा हमको हर्नीज का पूग हन्तजाम करना होगा। प्रोर हन चीजों के लियं रुपया चाहिय, साषन चाहियें । वे साधन हैं कहां ?

जहां तक किसान का सवाल है उस पर बहृत टैंक्स है। शायद दुनिया के किसी तबके पर हतन। ड्वंक् न हो। जितना हरिजन गरीब है वह प्रोर टेक्स नहीं दे सकता। यहो हालत बैकवरं श्रोर भ्रदिवर्सियों की है। तो देश की 8590 फीसदी जनता टैक्स नहीं दे सकती है किर रुपा प्राग्या कहां में ? रुपया या तो भमरीका से लाया जाय घौर देश का गुलाम बना दें, जैसा कि ईस्, ईंदिया कम्पन्व। के जमान में हृपा था वह हम नहीं करेंगे । हमें किसी देष का साया नहीं घाहिये फिर सब ल उठता है कि रुपया धाये कहां सें। इस बारे में मेरो गुजारिक है कि जहां सं रिसोसेंज पेदा होंगे वे गोर्सेंज इस रिजोल्यूघन में है। जहां नक किसान की जमीन का सबाल है उस पर तो सीलिग होगी। इसय कालूू पगर जमीन को रिह्यूस करोगे तो इस रेशा में 40 फीसदी तोन एक़़ जमीन वाले है दोर 60 कीसदी एक एकड़ जमीन वाले है. घोर जढ़ां हतनी घोटी-छ्<ोटी होट्डिग पोर हतनी गरीबी है उनक ऊपर तो घाप कुष कर नहीं सकते। किसान का तो नेषानेलाइजेशान हो गता, उस पर तो भापने सीक्सग लगा दो। पष कु गंये सोंधी साहघ मोर इनके रियेदारार बन-

संघ वाले, fिन को पकड़ना होगा। शहर की घ्रर्कन प्रोपटीं के ऊपर घ्रापको सीललग लगानी हो $\uparrow$ ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): lt is a permissible interjection. Let him state his views on nationalisation just for the sake of clarity.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : When your Party Members spoke they heard them patiently. You should also have the same patience.

भी रसाषीर सिह़ : घ्रबंन प्रोपर्टी पर हमें सीलिग लगानी पड़ेगी। ${ }^{2} 0$ एकड़ जमीन की कीमत हमारे यहां 2,3 लरख रु० है । इससे ज्यादा जिम के पास शहर में जायदाद है उस₹ी सरल्लस जायदाद को लेना चाहिये। मेरा हिमाब है कि ग्रगर घहर पर पाबन्दी लगा दें, घ्रोर 2 , 3 लाख्ब रु० की जायदाद पर फेमली छोड़ कर मरकार सरललस जायदाद को ले ले जंसे किसान से जमीन को निया हैं, तो काकी रकम सरकार को मिल सकती ? घ्रोर उससे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के हिरिजनों, बैकवर्ड, आ्रादिवासियों के मषान पबके बन सकरे हें। 30,000 कराड़ रु० सरकार कढ़ां से लाय मकान बनाने के नित् जब कि हर छे में पांच मकान कच्च हैं घोर चार मकान प्राये साल बारिश में गिर जाते हैं। तां उन नोगों को जिन को दो वक्त बाना नहीं fिलना, उन लोगो को भी सरकार को देबना जाहिये। उनका भी पेट भरवा है. उनकां षवपड़ा मकान देना है, म्रोर यह घबंन प्रोपटं पर सीलिग लगा कर सकते हैं।

मुभे खुरी है कि सरकार उस तजवीज के ऊपर गोर कर रही है। हसलिये में चहीता कि हस रिजोल्पूथान में जो मीज है उसको किया जाय।

दूसरी बात् फोरन इन्वेस्टमेंट की है । करोड़ों, ตग्बों रुपां हमारे देधा में काया हुमा है जोर उसके करोटों रुपया घामदनी का काम कर बाहर ते जाती है । वह्ट मी बन्व किया बाना

चाहिये । हमारा रुपया मुनाफा कमा कर बाहर बेशों में जाये यह उवित नहीं है।

फारेन द्रेड के मुताल्लिक मुभे यह कहमा है कि किसान कमाता है घ्रोर उसको 40 रुपया मन बेचता है तो मिक्डिमैन उम में 30 रुपया कमाता है। हरियाणा में 100 रु० भात्र है तो बंगलोर में 175 रु० भाव है । तो यह जो बीच में ऐक्सप्लायटर्ज हैं उनको खर्म करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से जो तरह से जो विदेशों से घ्राड़त कग्ते हैं उनके मुनाफे का श्राप भ्रन्दाजा लगाएये । घ्रगर उनके ह्वाथों में जो रुपय जाता है उगईो मोबिलाईज किया जाय पोर वह रुपया मजदूर, मेहनतकश हरिजन को दिया जाय तो यह त्क श्रच्छो बान होरी। सरकार इस पर ह्यान करे ग्रोर फारेन द्रेड को नंशनलाहज करे ।

जनरल इः्योरेस को श्रभी छोड़े २खा है। दूमरे ईंबयोरेंस को ग्रापने नेशनेलाइज कर दिया। जनरल इंछयोरेंस से भी हतननी भामश्नी है जितनी दूमगो से है। घ्रगर घ्राप क्रोष इंइयांरेंस करेंगे कंटिल छन्इयोरेंस करेंगे घ्रोर उसके साथ माथ गगीब हीरिजन के मकान की इंघगोरेंम होगी तो सरकार बों खुया भंग मिलेगा घ्रोर यह गरीब लागों के fित ग्रच्छा होगा। जब श्राप कार, fि वशा, फं, वटरियों भोर सोंघी साहब के मकान का इंईयेंरेम करते है तो गरांब हीरजन के मनान का भं इूंइयोरेंस होन चानिए । छसीलयं छंव्वर्वलटी घ्राफ श्रपोचुं निटी होनी चारहटंये छनकी भी मोका मिलना चाहिय । भगर जनरल इरयोरेंस को श्राप नेछनेलाइज करेंग तो करोढ़ों रुपये साल की अ्रामदनी सरकार को होगी जिस को देंश के डेवलपमेंट के लंयं खर्च किया जा सकता है।

साल में दुनिया भर का रुया ये लोग खा जाते है। रा मंटीरियन नेते है, 80 फीमडी हलंक में बेंच देते हैं। टाटा प्रोन बिह़ला करोढ़ों रु० परमिट के नाम से वंसे ही खा जाते है धोर पूरे एडविनिस्ट्र जान कों कस्ष्ट चना रग्बा है।

भगर 1,000 रु० का मुनाफा होता है तो 500 छाये परमिट दिलाने वाले का जाते हैं। हैं। चाहैता हूँ कि जहीं करोड़ों घ्रोर परबों रपये का फायवा हो घोर नेशन के डेबलगमेंट के लिये इस्तेमाल में प्रा सकता ोो पोर जिससे ऐसे लोमों का खात्मा होता हो, ती वह् भी किया जाय ।

एक चीज के में खिलाफ है पोर वह है डीमోनेटाइजेरान वाली बान, द्योंकि उसके बारे में मैं प्रापना मन नहीं बना पाया हूँ मुभे डर है कि इससे कहीं गरीब किमान न मारा जाप ।
 प्रोपटीं पर सी़िग, फोरन द्रे $\mathbf{x}$ ने नेनेलाइजेशान, जनगल इंघयोरेंस घ्रोर स्टोल इंड्ट्ट्रो का नेशनेमाइजेगन उसकी में हि्मायत करता है प्रोर चाहृता हूं कि सरकार fरजाल्यूहन की. बानों का छयान में रखे, पोर वह् उसके ह्यान में :i है प्रोर सरकार धीरे-धीरे काम कक रही है।

> ' गया दोर सरमायेदारी गया, तमाशा दिखा कर मदारी गया"

छनके दिन खत्म हो गये हैं जनसंघ वालों के । घोर दूसरे लोग भी यहां बंठे हुता हैं । उन के दिन भी खंत्म हो गये। सग्मायेदारों के दिभ गत्म हो गये। घ्राई० सी० एस० वालंं ने द.रोड़ों रुपयों की जायदावें बना लीं. उनके दिन ख्रत्म हो गये । एक दिन घ्रायेगा जब छोटे iे घ्रोटे धोर बड़े-कह़े लोगों की तनहलाहों में 1 ग्रोर 10 का दि ाब होगा । प्रगर छोटे से छोटे को 200 रु० तो बड़े से बढ़े को 2,000 उ० मिलेगा। यह नहीं होगा कि निजाम को तो करोड़ों रुपये श्रोर प्क चपरणसी को 50 ऊ० श्रन मग्मायेदारी का दोर खद्म हो गद्रा है। जब कभी छन्कलाब होता है। तो पजिग होती है पोर पारियां मजवून बनती हैं। घगर भाप घन्दाजा लगायें तो श्राप देखेंगे कि देचा पागे बढ़ेगा, हमारा कदम घागे बढ़ेगा,
 जन हुप्रा वंसे हो हमार क.दम घ्रोर भागे बढ़ॅगे प्रोर सही मानों में प्राफताब हुद्र होता।
[भी रसधीर fमह]
गरीब की पूध होगी घ्रोर देश प्रास्पेरिटो की तरफ जायंगा।

में इस रेजोत्यूशन की ताईद करता हैं प्रोर गवर्नमंटं से चाहूगा कि वह् हसकी स्पिरिट को मंजूर करे घोर प्रपनी तरफ से कोई रेजोत्यूशन लाये ताकि गवन्नमेंट प्रोर पार्टी की इज्जन बढ़े प्रोर उसका उदय हो।

SHRI K. ANIR UDHAN (Chirayinkil) : I am glad to support the Resolution moved by a member of the Congress Party.

Some years ago before independence, the Congress passed a resolution at Karachi favouting nationalisation of banks, foreign trade and all major sectors of production and distribution. But even after 20 years of independence, those at the helm of affairs would not implement it. It was only very recently that Government has came out with a proposal to nationalise 14 major banks.

From Kanyakumari to Kashmir, from Dwaraka to Assam, if you talk to any person, everyone is dissatisfied with the existing system. If you talk to a student, he will be sentimental, at the same time he will be perverted; if you talk to an NGO, he will show his thorough disgust with the existing order of things. Talk to a senior government official and you will be disguested: talk to a medical officer and there will be confusion ; talk to a man at the helm, a politician, he is disguested with politics. Things have come to such a pass that the existing system has gone to dogs. So we should enunciate a new policy and radically change the existing system. I think the hon. lady has brought forward the correct Resolution at the correct time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But at the correct time, she has gone away.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : May be. But she has brought forward the correct resolution at the correct time.

I come from Kerala, the southernmost State. Some $50-60$ years ago, some Europeans came there and the Government was kind enough to provide them thousands of acres of land, all for a song. Now they are miatiag money, sending out lakhs and lakhs
in black money. Most of these plantations, specially, rubber, cardamom and tea, are owned by the Britishers, like K. D. Estate, Travancore Tea Estate etc. So also in Assam, most of the plantations are British. Even after 20 years of independence they are allowed to mint crores and get away with them. So the suggestion for nationalisation of these estates is welcome.

I mentioned about the prevailing discentent all round. Last year, when the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University addressed a m.eting of students, he said that the position of educated unemployment was worsening. Even engineering and medical graduates are without jobs, In my part of the countiy, I know that the number of ablebodied educated unemployed, who have passed matriculation, intermediate or BA, exceeds 13 lakhs. They are between the ages 18 and 25 . This is the outcome of the existing system which the Congress Government has been carrying on for the past 22 years.

Shri Gupta mentioned about the convenient atmosphere we had with an eminent leader for 14-16 years. In a convenient atmosphere in a democratic country the country continued to be ruled by convenient neople. The time has come for some radical changes. If you go to a town or village, you will find a number of persons taking shelter in the slums. In the context of our talk about socialist pattern, it is really a :ragedy. We should do something so that they could keen their body in some sthlter. More than fifty per cent of our people do not have two square meals a diy. Should we not find some methods to improve their situation? Our educated unemployed is increasing every year. The crisis in the Indian economy is deepening. We should find some method so that there can bu some radical change in the existing system. We should nationalise not only the major banks but other banks also : in addition we should take over foreign trade and other institutions to free the country from the stranglehold of big foreign business houses. I supoort the resclution and I hope that the hon. Member who is conspicuous by her absence will not withdraw this resolution at the last moment.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkotta) : On a point of order about the conduct of
the mover of the resolution which we are discussing. According to the procedures of this House, if a Minister moves a Bill on behalf of the Government, he has got to be present in the House. The hon. Speaker has held on several occasions that the absence of the concerned Minister amcunted to contempt of the House. He was sent for ; sometimes the proceedings of the House were stopped for a few minutes and the Minister came rushing in. If the Mover is not there, Members speak only in the air. He has also to take notes of the various points made during the course of the discussion and ultimately reply to them. When the time comes, he or she must also say whether the resolution is withdrawn or not.

In the present case the absence of Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha who is the mover amounts to a contempt of the House. She may have been motivated by factional considerations in moving this resolution; she is free to do anything. But she should not treat the House with utter contempt like this. In her absence the whole debate looks like a force.

Surely, it is the property of the House once it had been moved and we can discuss it. But the conduct of the Member is highly reprehensible. I request you to make some observations on this point and send for her even at this stage when we are about to conclude the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think it is contempt of the House The House is in possession of the resolution. Probably she does not like to press the resolution for a vote.

SHRI UMANATH : She must come and tell the House that she does not press this resolution to a vote. This is unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen to me. Her absence, of course, indicates the same.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have only one submission. You have already given your ruling. I bow to your ruling. But ono thing is definite. At the time of pressing the motion, if she does not come, then who should press? That is the main question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mandal.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): I am the next person to be called.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know, but he is going away. He wants only two or three minutes. Now, Mr. Mandal-absent.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the face of it. this resolution states all that can be expected at least in the immediate future from a Government which swears by socialist forces. So far as the socialist intentions are concerned, in the context of the present day India, certain measures have to be carried out. I do not understand the sophistication of some people who ra.her curiously abound in so many places, who would like to say that they would swear by socialism; they would like the unemployed to be siven employment : they would like jobs to be created; they would like the poor to be given more facilities ; they would like industrial development ; they would like the removal of corruption and all these things. But when it comes to certain concrete measures, these very people who would be walking with their heads in the clouds, would immediately start saying, unite with the conservatives. In Indian conservatism, we are not conservatives but reactionaries, because conservatism in western countries wants to preserve the free competition by which the prices are lowored to the rock bottom. Here, conservatism means preservation of profits which are made by selling goods at two or three times the world prices. So, I do not call them conservatives, but conservatists tend to become radicals, and they club together.

Once a concrete step is proposed, whether it is a subjective opposition or a straight opposition, the opposition is there, and even the intentions are not recognised or admitted. This type of opposition leads one to talk of irrelevancies : this style leads one to talk of generalities of Stare capitalism, as if the nationalisation of banks in a vast country like India, taking over the crodit institutions, eoes very far. First of all, it would be only investment that will be controlled. It would not be the ownership of the industrics that will come under this. How can there be State capitalism then? How can it be dictatorship? All types of absurd arguments were given. Ministers are caught up very easilylfit is sa:d that the representatives of the people, the MP's, and Ministers are paid

## [Shri Bedabrata Barua]

much better than the common people. But this cannot be an argument for supporting, if it is so, the vested intereets in the country. For instance, even Vinobha Bhave said that "When I take goat's milk, I know that I am taking away something from the common people." He was conscious of this fact. In facts, in society where there is difference of opinion, we do mean certain things. We bave got officers to control ; we have ourselves created the IAS: we have created public enterprises, ambassadors and governors. We know that that pattern has to be maintained, that system, the centralised administration, with vast industrial complexes will be there. The men who control them would not be beggars. There would have to be certain facilities and advantages: and we should relieve them from the drudgerics of ordinary life. They would have to have more leisure and more comforts. Possibly, in this culture that we have, in these matters, today, it would not be fair to make Ministers look very small before the persons whom you would control.

It is no good doing that. But it is not that these things are raised as one friend from the Jana Sangh raised this question. Curiourly I found recently the ideology of the Jana Sangh very, very interesting. They think, mosquitoes breed somewhere ..... (Interruption.)

श्री तुकम चग्ष कछ्धायाय (उजजन) : श्राप की समभ में नहीं घएएगी।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I would assure Shri Kachwai that it is very difficult to understand the ideology of the Jana Sangh. It is a difference of generations.

धी हुकम बम्ब कछ्धवाय : प्रापका दिमाग खाली है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is for the House to decide which head is empty.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Is he attacking the working class? Shri Kachwai belongs to the working class.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: When I am paid in some coin, I pay back in the
same coin...(Interruption.) A man may belong to the working class. I may belong to the working class or anybody else may belong to the working class. I am not concerned with that : I am concerned with ideas and on which side we stand.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant waters. When there is dynamism and change, in a flowing river or current there are no mosquitoes. These policies that have been pooposed do have a topicality : the only thing is that they cannot just be flaunted about. We must try to find out how exactly one lives up to these policies.

Nationalisation is a policy. There are many people who would say, "I am going to implement nationalisation; I also believe in nationalisation." That does not make him a believer in the welfare of the people. He can believe in the welfare of the people when he has an emotional attachment to the type of aims that nationalisation points at. Therefore, ' $t$ is not just a question of saying that these measures have to be taken.

I would disagree with those who would say that everyone of these measures have their pitfalls. When you have one type of economy, it has its dangers and when you have another type of economy that also has its dangers. When you nationalise banks, you will have to face new types of problems. But we will have to face them if a social change is to be brought about. If a social change is not to be brought about because problems will be created, one is nothing but a reactionary, a man who would like to put the clock back. There is ahsolutely no doubt about it.

As I said, I have found it difficult to understand the ideology of the Jana Sangh. They would ridicule the Ten Commandments. They say one thing and do another. Our economy is dominated by foreign capital. If is is so, the only solution lies in the implementation of exactly these policies. It is no use opposing policies that want to put the country on a sound basis, on a basis of selfsufficiency, which would develop the country and would take foreign trade from the hands of those people who are using it to their own advantage, which would make resources available. Nationalisation of foreign trade, it is estimated, would make hundreds of crores of rupees available. We have to take
every one of these measures, whether it is foreign trade or general insurance. The steel industry is already nationalised more or less. I do not know about foreign investment : that is a matter of policy. We certainly would need to take over foreign investments as and when necessary but then the matter has to be examined not only economically but also politically. We must take a very great leap forward and try to take over foreign investments that have been pressurising us, that have particularly been used against our country's interest, to subjugate us to their interest or to exploit our people in a particular way.

So far as ceiling on urban property is concerned, I do hope the Government will consider the matter and put a ceiling on urban property. This is insultingour people and this insult should not continue. Urban property should be so distributed that everyone feels at least that there is not that concentration of urban property which is the bane of our present cultural and social life.

So far as demonetisation is concerned, it is only a means. The point is to bring out black money. I think, the black money will come out. We have got certain controls. It is no use saying that the liberty of tho.e people who control our economy is the only type of liberty.

Our people would be frec if we get rid of those stagnating influences that retard the development of the country.

### 16.40 hrs.

## RE. ABSENCE OF DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am directed by the Speaker to read out a letter received by him from the Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha. It reads :
> "Dear Shri Dhillon,
> I was rather surprised to find that the question of my absence has been raised on the floor of the House yesterday. You might remember I have already informed you that for some days I would not be able to attend the House as I am under medical treatment and I bave been advised to avoid continuous physical and mental strain. I have also men-
tioned that I may have to run to Bombay as my brother is in a hospital undergoing treatment after a severe and sudden heart attack. In case any further enquiries are made, kindly inform the Members accordingly.

With regards,
Yours sincerely,
Sd/- R. K. Khadilkar"
SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Please convey to him our concern and our best wishes for his early recovery.

### 16.41 hrs.

## RESOLUTION RF, NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE. GENERAL INSURANCE, ETC.-Contd.

बी यक्षपाल fिंत् (वेछेचदूदून) : सभार्पति महोदय, कंग्रेस सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के एक मीन क्षेत्र में भी समाजबाद नहीं ला सकी है, जब कि बह नारा नगानी हे समाजबाः का। यह तो एक बोट कंनिता fि्याइस है। fिद्यले 22 मालों में देश में गीबी का हनना नांख्य नृत्य हुप्रा है कि बुद सरकार ₹वोकार करती है कि ईम देषा के 28 करोह़ हन्सानों की गोजाना घामदनी मात पाने से ज्यादा नहीं है। किर भी यढ़ सरकार सम!जबाष लानें 1 दावा करती है। देश खा वह़ कोन सा भाग है, जहां ममाजवाद ग्रा गया है ? पोर तो मोर, इस हाउस में भी ममाजबाद नहीं पाया है। तक तम० पी० की नन्सगाह 500 रवपे है. जब कि बजोरे प्राजम की तन्षबाह 5,000 रुपये है। यह सरकार नोगों को बहकाने के fिए समाजबाद का नारा लगाती है।

मह़ारमा गांधी त्कर प्रादघां के लिए ल़े़ ये। वह गीता माता के हस प्राधगं पर षलते ये: "भुं जने व्रघं भाтा, वे पन्न्र्याट्मकारगत्"। बाप ने fिम राष्ट का निर्माण करना चाओव घा, उम का निमाल नड़ीं दो गर्दा है। ममाजबए तो एक बोट मांगने का तरीका बना हुणा ?ै।

पमरीक मे जो कृने पाये है जो नातितों

