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Thursday, March 23, 1967
Chaitra 2, 1888 (Saka)

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(First Session)



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CONTENTS

[Fourth Series, Vol. I—First Session, 1967]

No. 6.—Thursday, March 23, 1967/Chaitra 2, 1889 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 40, 41, 43 to 48. 675-708

Short Notice Question No. 1. 708-12

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 49 to 55. 712-18

Unstarred Questions Nos. 23 to 34. 718-26

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Escape of Mizo Rebels from prison 727-38

Re. Point of Privilege 738-41

Papers Laid on the Table 741-51

Allocation of Seats 751-52

Re. Writ Petition against Speaker and Members of Committee of Privileges 752-62

Lunch Break in Lok Sabha 762-63

Election to Committee—

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. 763

General Budget—General Discussion 763-805, 806-64

Shri P. K. Deo 763-72

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha 772-83

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 783-98

Shri K. R. Ganesh 798-804

Shri S. Kundu 804, 806-12

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi 813-19

Shri Tenneti Viswanathan 819-31

Shri Liladhar Kotoki 834-38

Shri S. Kandappan 838-46

Shri Bibhuti Mishra 846-56

Shri Yogendra Sharma 856-63

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday March 23, 1967/Chaitra 2,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Computers in LIC

*40. Shri George Fernandes. Will
the Minister of Finance be pleased
to state

(a) the number of computers installed at the Offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and their cost

(b) the names of their manufacturers, and how much foreign exchange was spent in buying, hiring or in installing these computers,

(c) whether any study has been made of the money saved through administrative economy as a result of the installation of these computers, and

(d) the number of employees office-wise division-wise who have lost their jobs as a result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant) (a) One computer system has been installed at Bombay. Another has been contracted for and is expected to be installed at Calcutta during this year. The purchase price of the computer system installed at Bombay was about Rs 42 lakhs (excluding importation charges and sales tax). For the computer system expected to be installed at Calcutta the purchase price is about Rs 40 lakhs (excluding importation charges and sales tax).

(b) The manufacturers of the computer system installed at Bombay are M/s International Business Machines Corporation of USA. The manufacturers of the computer system proposed to be installed at Calcutta are M/s International Computers and Tabulators Ltd of UK. Payment for the computer at Bombay has been made under a 'blocked rupee' arrangement. Similarly in sanctioning any arrangement for the other computer, the foreign exchange aspect will receive consideration.

(c) As the computer at Bombay has so far made only trial runs it is premature to make any such study.

(d) None.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : क्या यह सच है कि इन दोनों कंप्यूटरों को अभी तक काम में नहीं लाया गया है और इन दोनों में कुछ ऐसी तांत्रिक गड़बड़ें दिखाई दे रही हैं, जिस की वजह से इन को काम में लाना असम्भव हो चुका है ?

श्री के. सी. पन्त : जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, बलकट्टे वाला कंप्यूटर अभी नहीं लगा है। बम्बई में एक कंप्यूटर लग चुका है और महीनों से उस की ट्रायल रन्ज चल रही है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : विदेशों में-अमरीका जैसे देश में भी-जब कंप्यूटर को लगाने का काम होता है, तब उस के जो नतीजे खास तौर पर उस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर होते हैं, उन के बारे में कर्मचारियों और उन के संगठनों से विचार-विमर्श कर के बाद ही ऐसे यंत्रीकरण का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। जब हिन्दुस्तान जैसे

देश में, जहाँ चौबीस घण्टे की योजना में भी पचास लाख और बेकारों को बढ़ाने का बादा हमारी सरकार कर चुकी है, सरकार ने लाखों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके कम्प्यूटर लगा कर और कर्मचारियों को बेकार बनाने की योजना बनाई है, तब क्या उसने इस बारे में सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों, उस के संगठनों और अन्य लोगों से सलाह-मशविरा करने का प्रयास किया था ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : श्रीमन् इस में दो सवाल आते हैं। एक तो कहा गया है कि लाखों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई है। जैसा कि मैं ने अपने जवाब में कहा है, इस में विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं लगी है—इस में रुपी पेमेंट हुआ है। जहाँ तक छंटनी का सवाल है, हम दूसरों देशों के अनुभव पर न जायें, बल्कि देखें कि यहाँ बम्बई में जो कम्प्यूटर लगा है, उस के आधार पर छंटनी नहीं हुई है। यह आश्वासन पहले भी दिया जा चुका है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, previously also, this question was discussed in this House. There is a growing discontent among 40,000 life insurance employees throughout the country on the consequent retrenchment arising from the installation of these computers. The previous Finance Minister promised to discuss this question with the representatives of the All-India Insurance Employees Association. Since he is not here, I would like to know whether the new Finance Minister is prepared to discuss this question *de novo* with the All India Insurance Employees' Association or other allied organisations to see that a mutual agreement is reached before any computer is used.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that I have gone into this question and I see no reason to reconsider it. The question is not for me to consider; the question is for the LIC to consider. The LIC is an auto-

nomous body and the Finance Minister does not interfere with its day-to-day working. Therefore, if any discussion is to be made by the Union or by the employees, it should be done by them with the Chairman of the LIC.

Shri S. M. Bannerji: Sir, my question has been misunderstood.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri S. M. Bannerji: On a point of clarification. The Finance Minister said in this House that he would go to Bombay personally and see the working of the electronic computer. He promised to go to Bombay and see the working for himself. I know that the LIC is autonomous body. I want to know whether this matter has been discussed with the LIC Chairman and no compromise has been reached.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is going to be no retrenchment on this account.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Minister said that there would be no retrenchment just now because of the installation of computers. I want to know whether the employment potential of the LIC will not be affected adversely by the installation of these computers and if so, will it be a wise policy?

Shri Morarji Desai: It will be an unwise policy if we do not do this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Madhok's question wanted to elicit an answer to a very important doubt in the minds of the people, namely, that while Government says that at the present moment there is perhaps no danger of retrenchment, potentially the question of retrenchment and unemployment is looming large and he says that Government have done a wise thing. Let him tell us what is the factual position, whether potentially, the employment potential is not going to be endangered by the introduction of this electronic device.

Shri Morarji Desai: The employment potential will increase by the more efficient working of the LIC because then, its work will go on advancing and developing and more people will be employed as a result thereof. If this is not done, less people will be employed.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन चार मर्तबा खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस के बारे में श्रीर पूरक प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दीजिए। कई माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to the next Question. Mr. Sezhiyan.

Fourth Five Year Plan

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*41. **Shri Sezhiyan:**

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Shri S. Supakar:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:

Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to finalise the Plan and lay it on the Table?

The Minister of Planning Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is being reviewed in the light of latest Economic trends. After this review, the Fourth Plan

proposals will be discussed by the National Development Council and thereafter placed before the Parliament.

Shri Era Sezhiyan: One year of the Fourth Plan has already elapsed. I want to know how much more time will be taken to finalise the Fourth Plan. India is now without a Plan and I want to know whether the Planning Commission will be able to draft the Fourth Plan at least before the Fourth Plan period is over. I want to know the exact date when this will be done.

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, we had reached agreement and conclusion with 16 out of the 17 States before the elections. But I believe it is necessary for us to hold fresh discussions with the new governments that have been formed. That is the reason why as far as the State sector is concerned we have got to give them an opportunity to bring up whatever they have to say; we do not want to take anything fixed and final. As far as the Plan of the Union Government is concerned, that also has to be gone into because the economic situation has not picked up as we had hoped it would pick up. We are looking into it, and I believe the National Development Council would like to have a look at all these calculations after we have had an opportunity of discussing it with the Chief Ministers.

Shri Sezhiyan: It has been openly expressed by many Members including those who have been in the Planning Commission till recently that the Planning Commission has to be reorganised and reoriented, which is but a reflection on the working of the Plan itself. I want to know what the Planning Minister has to say about the reorientation and reorganisation of the Planning Commission and the Plan.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That does not arise out of the main question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since our Plan outlay would be largely conditioned by our export performance, which on account of devaluation, has become very dismal, may I know whether Government have any idea in regard to re-examining the entire position which has arisen after the introduction of devaluation into our economy?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The export programme is being gone into and steps are being taken to improve our export performance. I do not accept the suggestion that exports have suffered because of devaluation. The exports would have suffered much more if there had been no devaluation.

Shri C. C. Desai: I was going to address my question to the Prime Minister, but since she is not here in the House, may I address it to the Deputy Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: The question is being answered by the Planning Minister now.

Shri C. C. Desai: My question is this. What are the plans of Government about the reconstitution of the Planning Commission? And will Government give an undertaking to this House that no defeated or unwanted Congressman will be given a berth on the reorganised or reconstituted Planning Commission? This question can be answered by the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister only.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That does not arise out of the main question. Such a distinguished Member as Shri C. C. Desai should know what can arise out of the question and what cannot arise.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक इस सदन का यह दस्तूर रहा है कि जो प्रश्न रहता है उस से संबंधित उप-प्रश्न पूछे जा सकते हैं। यह प्रश्न सेक्षियान साहब द्वारा भी पूछा गया और सी० सी० देसाई के द्वारा भी। यह जुड़ा हुआ है बीपी योजना

के साथ। मैं चाहता हूँ इसका उत्तर आता चाहिए और आप उत्तर दिलावाइए।

Mr. Speaker: The appointment of the members of the Planning Commission cannot be discussed on this question. The hon. Member can discuss that question later on.

श्री मधु लिखये : योजना मंत्री कहते कि श्री देसाई और श्री सेक्षियान के उप-प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से नहीं निकलते हैं तो फिर सप्ली-मेंट्री का मतलब क्या है? यही वजह है कि योजना मंत्रालय ने कोई इस में अपनी नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है, इसीलिए विलम्ब हो रहा है।

Shri Sezhayan: Planning itself depends on the Planning Commission, and, therefore, I had asked about the reorientation or reconstitution of the Planning Commission

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : जब कोई सप्ली-मेंट्री क्वेश्चन आप ऐडमिट कर लेते हैं तो मिनिस्टर को उस का जवाब देना चाहिए यह तय करना आप का काम है कि सवाल उठता है या नहीं?

Mr. Speaker: But if the Minister is not prepared to answer this question without notice, what can be done?

श्री मधु लिखये : तो आप दिलवाइये, इस का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: It is for you to decide whether it should be answered or not. So, why should he say that he cannot answer? You should force him to answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: When some questions are so wide and so on, it will be difficult to answer them now. The appointment of the members of the Planning Commission is not done by the Planning Minister alone.

श्री मधु लिमये : अप्वाइंटमेंट के बारे में नहीं पूछा, पुनर्रचना के बारे में पूछा है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : आप जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । जब किसी क्वेश्चन को आप तय कर लेते हैं कि ठीक है, सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ सकते हैं तो अपने आप मिनिस्टर को यह कहना कि यह क्वेश्चन इस में से एराइज नहीं होता ठीक नहीं है । यह काम स्पीकर का है । मिनिस्टर के पास अगर उत्तर नहीं है तो वह यह कह सकता है मेरे पास उत्तर नहीं है लेकिन उनका यह कहना कि यह इस से उठता नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है ।

This is not proper.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so, but the result is the same that it cannot be answered now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्नों के उत्तर के बारे में हमारे नियम बिलकुल साफ हैं । तीन कार्यों को लेकर ही मंत्री इनकार कर सकते हैं : (1) कि इसका उत्तर देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है, (2) उन के पास इस की जानकारी नहीं है और (3) आपने इजाजत नहीं दी है । तो तीन में से कौन कारण हैं ? यह इसमें से निकलता है या नहीं इस का फैसला तो आप को करना है । आप ने प्रश्न की इजाजत दी है तो अब जवाब आना चाहिए ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would beg of you to look at the question and tell me now the question of reorganisation of the Planning Commission arises out of this question.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He has repeated the same answer. I protest against this. When you have asked him to answer, let him say 'I have no answer'.

Dr. Karni Singh: May I know if as a future policy greater emphasis will be laid on the implementation of the plans rather than just paper work because the increase in population and all the other problems that

the country faces are defeating all that we are trying to do?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as planning is concerned, not only in India but all over the world, the planning body's work is to prepare the plan. Implementation is the work of the administrative ministries, and in the light of the work done from year to year, the plans are reviewed. You know in England the plan that was drawn up had to be revised, in China the plan that was drawn up had to be revised and in the Soviet Union the plans drawn up were revised. This is not something peculiar to India, and no Planning Commission can be saddled with the responsibility of implementing the plan.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Seeing that scarcity of foodgrains has become a matter of existence and survival rather than of welfare in some States, would Government consider the advisability of giving top priority to irrigation schemes and supply of cheap and sufficient water supply to farmers to encourage food production and to postpone social welfare schemes to that extent in the next Plan?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am sure the hon. Member is aware that we have given the highest priority to agriculture and irrigation, particularly to those schemes already under construction, provision of power for energising our wells and so on.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether there will be revision of targets or revision of policies adopted so far?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Under the direction of the National Development Council, whatever we are asked to do will be done. No particular thing is barred.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 43.

Shri Nath Pai: You do not seem to attach sufficient importance to planning. We wanted to put more questions on this.

Mr. Speaker: You can have a discussion also later on.

An hon. Member: What about question No. 42?

Mr. Speaker: It is transferred to another day.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

*43. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the neglect of indigenous systems of medicine which are being replaced by the Allopathic system even in the rural areas;

(b) the broad details of the schemes, if any, formulated by Government to encourage the indigenous systems; and

(c) the amount ear-marked for this purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan as against the Allopathic system of Medicine?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The Indigenous Systems of Medicine viz. Ayurveda, including Siddha Unani and Yoga are being progressively developed along with the Modern System of Medicine.

(b) The Government of India is mainly concerned with the development of Research and Post-Graduate Education in these systems. Proposals have been included in the successive Plans for establishing Post-Graduate and Research Institutes, Drug Standardization Laboratories, Medicinal Herb Gardens and Survey Units and compilation of the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Pharmacopoeia.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 5 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 5 crores in the State Sector has tentatively been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine. The Plan allocation for the Allopathic system is Rs. 482 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that both Committees, one for the indigenous system and the other for

homoeopathy recommended the establishment of a medical institute in the country? Has this recommendation been taken up and is it being followed?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: If by 'medical institute', the hon. Member means a medical college to be run on the principles of ayurveda and the systems included in it, it is being examined and will be implemented very soon by Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the certificates issued by Ayurvedic doctors are given the same honour and prestige as the certificates issued by doctors of modern systems of medicine?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: I would like to tell the hon. Member that a committee on organisation on the lines of the Indian Medical Council, for the purpose of recognising Ayurvedic practitioners, is being contemplated by the Government, and legislation will be brought forward as soon as it is feasible.

Shri Baburao Patel: May I know what amount is being allotted in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of Homoeopathy which is the cheapest system of medicine for treating poor people in this country?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: For the indigenous systems of medicine including homoeopathy, unani and nature cure, in the first plan we gave Rs. 0.4 crores; in the second plan Rs. 4.0 crores; in the third plan Rs. 9.8 crores; and in the fourth plan it is contemplated to spend Rs. 10 crores.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a recent criticism about the hybrid, i.e. the mixing of allopathy with indigenous systems of medicine—I do not think homoeopathy is an indigenous system, whatever that might be—mixture of allopathy with Ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine? May I know whether Government are trying to maintain and retain the purity of the indigenous system by not allowing them to get

mixed up with the so-called modern system of medicine known as allopathy?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: This is an important question, and I would like to tell the hon. Member that there are three proposals. One, we have institutions where pure or suddha Ayurveda and indigenous systems of medicine are adopted; second, where we have what you may call non-siddha, not a suddha is an integrated system where both allopathy

Shri Hem Barua: As non-moral is not immoral, do I understand that non-suddha is not asuddha?

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: As I said, it is non-suddha, not asuddha, i.e. integrated systems are also being followed, depending upon the individual's choice, where they can go and get help.

Devaluation and Foreign Exchange Resources

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*44. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Dr. Karni Singh:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri C. C. Desai:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any depletion in India's foreign exchange resources after devaluation on account of increased expenditure of foreign exchange for all our imports particularly food and defence hardware; and

(b) whether devaluation has succeeded to gain the objectives envisaged and if so, in what manner?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is as yet early for the success in achieving the objectives of devaluation to be assessed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a Devaluation Committee has been set up by any ministry about the working of the devaluation in the country?

Shri Morarji Desai: No committee is necessary for it. The Finance Ministry is looking after it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know whether any ministry has done anything in the matter, whether the Ministry of Transport has gone into the matter and submitted to the Government its recommendations?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no knowledge of it.

Dr. Karni Singh: With no perceptible increase in our exports and foreign exchange earnings ever since devaluation, are Government prepared to consider that recourse to devaluation was a hasty and ill-advised step, as has been proved by results so far during the last nine months?

Shri Nath Pal: You mean absence of results.

Shri Morarji Desai: No amount of opinion given now is going to change the fact of devaluation.

Dr. Karni Singh: The hon. Minister has not enlightened us whether this was a retrograde step or a step in the right direction.

Shri Morarji Desai: Everybody is free to have whatever opinion he wants.

Shri Balraj Madhok: We want to know the opinion of the Government.

Shri Nath Pal: Would you have done it if you were the Finance Minister?

Shri Hem Barua: What is the opinion of the Government?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Deputy Prime Minister said that it was a matter of opinion. A Member of this House, on behalf of the whole House, wanted to know the factual position in regard to the Government view in regard to devaluation, objectively speaking. Let him give the Government's view, and not leave it in mid air.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can only say that devaluation has not done the good that it was supposed to do.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Government please say what the present value of the rupee is in the free market, whether it is a fact that the rupee is quoted at 11 per dollar and 31 per £ sterling, and do the Government feel that a third devaluation would become necessary?

Shri Morarji Desai: As long as it lies in my power, there will be no further devaluation.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भवमूल्यन के बाद सरकार ने कार्यक्रम बनाया था निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मुद्रा के भवमूल्यन के बाद सरकार ने जो निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आकड़े निर्धारित किये थे, अपेक्षित मात्रा में सरकार को उतनी सफलता मिली ? यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण रहे और भविष्य में उसको सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : निर्यात को सुधारने के लिये कुछ कदम तो उठाये थे, मगर उस में सफलता नहीं मिली वह बात ठीक है, क्योंकि निर्यात करने के लिये हमारे पास इतना ज्यादा समान नहीं है।

Shri Nath Pal: Three times during the last budget session, the question of devaluation was raised in this House and on one occasion the present Planning Minister categorically assured that Government did not contemplate devaluation. I had raised this issue on three different occasions and this thunder bolt was delivered to an unsuspecting nation when Parliament was not in session. In the official communique issued on devaluation it was stated that all future prospects of aid hinged on devaluation that was the word used in the communique by your worthy predecessor. Has this expectation at least been fulfilled? What is the Bell Commission's recommendation with regard to the

Fourth Plan? I have these two simple questions.

Shri Morarji Desai: The questions may be very simple but the replies cannot be simple. The Bell Commission's recommendations are confidential and cannot be given out. That is the arrangement between the world Bank and the Government and therefore, I cannot make a breach of that arrangement.

Shri Nath Pal: My second question remains. It was claimed that devaluation was not resorted to under pressure or arm-twisting but that an advice was given and that the benefits to follow were so huge as to out-balance any likely disadvantages. One of these was increased aid. What happened to that?

Shri Morarji Desai: The aid which had become stagnant had again begun to move. That is all that I can say.

Shri Swell: In answer to another question, the Minister of Planning just now said that but for devaluation the position about our foreign trade would have been much worse, and then the Finance Minister here was pleased to say that devaluation has not done the good that it was expected to do, which only shows that the two Ministers do not agree in their views about devaluation. Which view would they like to share with this House?

Shri Morarji Desai: There are bound to be different views about this matter.

Dr Karni Singh: He says that the decision about devaluation cannot be changed. Cannot, the Government take a decision to revalue the currency? (Interruptions)

An hon Member: We shall restore the rupee one day.

श्री प्रबुल शर्मा शर्मा : क्या बखीर खजाना साहब यह यह फरमायेंगे कि जब उन्होंने यह फरमाया कि डिबैलूएशन करने से हमारी सबको के मुताबिक नतायज नहीं निकले और उससे अपने देश की सारी दुनिया में

को हुआ है और हिमालय का तो क्या सरकार रुपये को रिवल्यू करने का विचार करेगी ताकि देश की इज्जत बरकरार हो सके ?

[شری عبدالغنی ہار - کہا وزیر خزانہ صاحب یہ فرمائیں گے کہ جب انہوں نے یہ فرمایا کہ ڈیولپمنٹ کرنے سے ہماری توقع کے مطابق نتائج نہیں نکلے اور اس سے اچھی دیکھ کی ساری دنیا میں جو ہائی ہوئی اور ڈیولپمنٹ ہو تو کہا سرکار روئے کو ڈیولپمنٹ کرنے کا وچار کریگی تاکہ دیکھ کی عزت برقرار ہو سکے -]

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसे रिवल्यूएशन करने का इलाज एक ही है और वह यह कि अपनी एकोनामी को मजबूत किया जाय और इस लिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि उसके लिए हम क्या करना चाहिए और वह हम करेंगे।

Shri K. Manoharan: After having been admitted by the Finance Minister that devaluation was a failure

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not said so

Shri K. Manoharan: What he had said amounts to failure. I want to know whether the Finance Minister is contemplating to rectify the foolishness or mistakes committed by this Government

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not agree with the implications which the hon Member has raised. But I would certainly say that whatever is necessary to improve the economic condition will be done.

Shri K. Manoharan: The present Finance Minister had said one day that it not only amounted to devaluation of the Indian rupee but it has devalued the country also. Therefore, I think . . .

Mr. Speaker: Has he said that?

Shri K. Manoharan: Yes. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We were told during the past that there were certain purposes for which devaluation was done. Our information is it was done under the pressure of the World Bank. So, I would like to know, since it has defeated the purpose and it has not even boosted up our exports, whether the hon Minister will kindly reconsider the whole matter and see that this national humiliation is done away with.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon Member understands this question of devaluation in all its implications, he will realise that devaluation once made cannot be reversed. What can be done now is to strengthen the economy in such a manner that the rupee gets strengthened, which will then help boost up the exports

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि रुपये का मूल्य घटाने से देश में कुछ लाभ नहीं हुआ उस से हानि हुई है तो यह जो हानि हुई है उस के लिए सरकार ने कौन सा नया तरीका निकाला है, या कौन से क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने वाली है इस क्षेत्र में जिससे जो हमारी हानि हुई है उस की पूर्ति हो सके और व्यापार में जिस ढंग से हमें लाभ होना चाहिए और वह लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा तो वह लाभ पुन होने लग जाये ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य भगला बजट पेश होने तक इंतजार करें।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that, according to Government's own sources, the fall in the exports due to devaluation has been of the order of 130 million dollars and whether this figure compares very unfavourably with the earlier export earnings which amounted to 24.3 million dollars? How does

the Government propose to make up for this loss in the future exports?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not true that exports have fallen because of devaluation. The exports have fallen because of conditions in the market and the availability here and demand elsewhere and the prices. Therefore, that is not a question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the reason for the fall in exports after June and an increase before June?

Shri Morarji Desai: There are seasonal increases and seasonal decreases. The hon Member who asked this question has experience of this and ought to know it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbanah: May I know whether the impact of devaluation on the existing projects and their completion has been assessed and, if that is so, whether and to what extent the expenditure has gone up so far as our major projects in the country are concerned, by way of foreign exchange?

Shri Morarji Desai: The rupee expenditure on the import content of all these projects has certainly increased by the amount of the increased rate.

Shri Deokinandan Patodia: Do the Government admit that in the matter of exports the policies adopted after devaluation acted rather as a hindrance than as promotion of exports? Do they further admit that the purpose for which devaluation was introduced was not served and in effect, it was a failure?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have already replied to that.

Mr. Speaker: It is a general question. It has been already answered.

श्री जयु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने अभी फरमाया कि प्रचलित होने से जो मतीजे निकलने की आशा थी जैसे निर्यात बढ़ेगी, विदेशी सहायता ज्यादा

मिलेगी और जब आवश्यकता की स्थिति मजबूत हो जायेगी यह सारे अनुमान गलत साबित हो गये तो प्रचलित करने में जिन लोगों की प्रयत्नशक्ती थी क्या श्री प्रबोक्त मेहता, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, श्री शशीकांत चौधरी तो बेचारे हार गये लेकिन क्या वह दोनों सही नीति की प्रयत्नशक्ती को लेकर अपना इस्तीफा सदन के सामने रखने वाले हैं ?

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of Government to a newspaper report which says

"India's trade with East-European countries which has been steadily rising for well over a decade has received a severe set-back in the post-devaluation period"

I know Mr Morarji Desai, if he were the Finance Minister, then, would not have introduced devaluation. When devaluation was introduced, our Ministers went on the air and made so many promises that devaluation will bring so many benefits to our economy. Increase in exports was one of them and getting foreign aid was another. In the context of all these may I know what steps Government propose to take or are contemplating to take to bring about the benefits of devaluation to this country which they promised to do?

Shri Morarji Desai: The question is self-contradictory. The hon member has assumed that devaluation has not done good and will not do good. Now he wants me to make an exercise whereby it can make it good. I do not know how these two contradictions can be reconciled.

Shri Hem Barua: He has misunderstood me completely. I asked a specific question to which he has not replied.

Shri Nambiar: Coming specifically to this point that as a result of

devaluation, our interest charges and debts to foreign countries have increased exorbitantly, what remedial measures are being taken to take away the bad effect of devaluation so far as our foreign-exchange position is concerned?

Shri Morarji Desai: Let him wait for the budget

Prof. R. K. Amin: Now that he has agreed that devaluation has failed is it because the devaluation was not enough or the post operative treatment was not given quite well? What is the reason?

Mr Speaker: Again it is a general question

Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister kindly let us know to what extent devaluation has added to the price level and the inflationary spiral?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not possible for me to assess it

Shri S. S. Kothari: But does he agree that it has added substantially to the price level?

Shri Morarji Desai: Prices have increased for what reasons I cannot say

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a section of economic and financial opinion in this country who are canvassing for a further dose of devaluation based on the fact that the international value of the rupee has further gone down? Have the Government taken account of these views and have they any proposal under consideration for a further dose of devaluation?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is absolutely no proposal for further devaluation before the Government

गंडक बांध योजना

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* 45. श्री विमलित मिश्र :

क० ना० तिवारी :

डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गंडक बांध योजना को पूरा करने तथा जून, 1967 तक सिंचाई के लिए किसानों को पानी उपलब्ध कराने का कार्यक्रम निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार चल रहा है,

(ख) इस बांध के पूर्ण रूप से तैयार हो जाने पर कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो सकेगी, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ब) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr K. L. Rao): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Work is in steady progress on the Gandak Project. Although efforts were made to complete the construction of the barrage by June, 1967, it is now expected to be completed only by June 1968 and release water for irrigation purpose from the kharif season of 1968

(b) 36 lakh acres

(c) Unexpected early floods in 1966 damaged the Cofferdam and a violent gale in May, 1966 uprooted the construction colony and electrical installations

श्री विमलित मिश्र : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है गंडक के बारे में कि

"Work is in steady progress on the Gandak Project"

इस बैराज के बनाने का काम इस साल 30 जून तक होना था फिर इसको 30 जून 1968 तक टाला गया। इसके अलावा इसके 109 पुल बनाने हैं जिन में से तीन पिछले साल सम्पलीट हुए और छः पुलों पर काम लगा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गंडक बैराज और गंडक का और सारा काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा। स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है कि स्टेडी प्रोग्रेस हो रही है जो कि मालूम नहीं होती है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true, last year we expected the barrage to be completed by June, 1967. But, unfortunately, there were some early floods—I have given the reasons in reply to part (c) of the question—and violent gale which disrupted the whole work so that we could not start the work earlier as we programmed. Therefore, there has been a setback and we expect the barrage to be completed by June, 1968.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 150 करोड़ रुपये इरिगेशन के लिये दिये हैं। इस में और बहुत सी स्कीमों भी हैं। तेनुघाट है सोन बैराज है कोसी की योजना भी है। केवल गंडक का खर्चा है 125 करोड़ रुपया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का काम किस तरह से चलेगा? अभी इस प्रश्न के पहले डिबैलुएशन की चर्चा होती रही। गंडक बैराज पर पिछले साल तक बल्कि ग्राज तक 25 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो पाया है। तब फिर 100 करोड़ कितने दिनों में खर्च होगा और हमारी सरकार गंडक बैराज को कितने दिनों में पूरा करेगी जब कि गंडक नदी के मुहाने पर 49 मील पथरीली जमीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका काम ढीला क्यों चल रहा है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The full amount required for completion of the Gandak Barrage during the Fourth Plan has been provided for tentatively in the

Fourth Plan. Therefore, we expect the work to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan—the Gandak Barrage, the canals and all that complete in all respects.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether the Ministry has knowledge of this fact that there was a breach in the Chittauni Bund in Uttar Pradesh and if the retard bund is not completed there is likelihood of the entire work done so far on this canal being affected?

Dr. K. L. Rao: What the hon. Member has said is quite true, that on account of the breach in the Chittauni Bund there is danger for the Gandak Canal. Therefore, the Centre has been pressing on the State to see that sufficient precaution is taken for construction of the bund.

श्री मणिमोहन जै० पटेल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम उन्होंने कब से अपने हाथ में लिया है और कितने शीघ्र वह इसको पूरा कर सकेंगे। इसमें इतनी देरी लगने का क्या कारण है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Gandak Barrage was started in 1963. There has been delay essentially due to want of finance—our finance position is rather tight and therefore there has been trouble. So far, out of 36 days we have completed 20 and we expect to complete another ten before the monsoons. We expect to complete the rest, as I said already, by June 1968.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि गंडक बैराज से उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Uttar Pradesh 6.5 lakh acres will be irrigated on account of the Gandak Barrage.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब श्री फस्टरीन अहमद साहब सिंचाई मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने घाघे बंटे की चर्चा में इस सदन को विश्वास

दिलवाया था कि इस काम को केन्द्रीय सरकार लेने का रही है क्योंकि बिहार सरकार की श्रोकता नहीं है कि इस पर पैसा खर्च करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री फखरुद्दीन ग्रहमद के कमिटेय के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या किया है क्या वह उस को निभायेंगे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Unfortunately, it has not been possible so far to take up the project under the Central Government. Nevertheless, as I submitted, since the full amount required for this project has been provided in the Fourth Plan there will be no difficulty for the completion of the project.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : श्री फखरुद्दीन ग्रहमद ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस स्कीम को ले कर चलायेगी। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इसका जवाब दे। वह उम समय भी तो मंत्री थे।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that my predecessor has said that the project will be taken up in the Central sector. But that has not happened. Except the Rajasthan Canal project, no other project has been taken up so far in the Central sector.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह गडक बन्ध योजना पिछले तीन चार सालों में उलझी हुई है और इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया कि वह जल्दी इसे पूरा करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय यह योजना बनाई गई थी उस समय इसके लिए कितना पैसा तय किया गया था। उतने पैसे में यह योजना नहीं बन सकी यह स्पष्ट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कितना और पैसा लगेगा और इस योजना को पूरा करने में और कितना समय लगेगा और इससे कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that this is a very big project with an irrigation potential of 36 lakhs acres. So, Government is anxious to complete

this project as early as possible. Unfortunately, there were some difficulties. Now that we have provided all the amount required for the project in the Fourth Plan, we expect this to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि इस के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा साल लगेगा दो साल लगेगें...

अ.य.ल. महोदय : उन्होंने बतला दिया।

Dr. K. L. Rao: The total cost of the project is Rs 121 crores. We have so far spent Rs 35 crores and we are providing Rs 86 crores in the Fourth Plan.

Financial Assistance to Uttar Pradesh

*46. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently demanded some financial aid from the Centre to increase the Dearness Allowance of its employees;

(b) if so, the amount demanded; and

(c) the amount sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No formal demand has been received during the last several months.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that when the strike by the UP State Government employees was going on the ex-Chief Minister of UP was assured of a sum of Rs. 3½ crores by the ex-Finance Minister. Since parity in the matter of payment of dearness allowance between Central Government and State Government employees has been accepted in principle by all the State Governments, including UP, and since it cannot be implemented without help from the Centre, may I know whether the

money which was promised by the ex-Finance Minister to the ex-Chief Minister holds good still and whether the present Finance Minister will give that money to the present Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri K. C. Pant: In July 1966 the UP Government sought some extra assistance from the Centre to help it to pay dearness allowance to its employees. This request was not entertained. The quest made to the Centre during the strike was also not entertained.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since most of the State Governments, including the Government of Uttar Pradesh, have accepted in principle that there should be no disparity between the State Government and Central Government employees in the matter of dearness allowance, may I know whether adequate financial aid will be given to the State Governments to meet this commitment?

Mr. Speaker: It is repetition of the same question. What more information could he give?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly follow my question.

Mr. Speaker: He has understood it. You need not repeat it.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The responsibility for the payment of salary and allowances to the State Government employees is that of the State Government. It cannot be the responsibility of the Centre.

Financial assistance for Bombay Water Supply Scheme

*47. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have asked for Central financial assistance with a view to ensuring adequate water supply for

Bombay or whether any scheme has been submitted to the Government of India in this regard; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not received any specific request for financial assistance for augmenting the water supply of Bombay City. However, the Government of India have technically approved the Bhatsai Water Supply Scheme which is expected to give an additional supply of 250 million gallons per day of water to the City. An allocation of Rs. 35.20 crores has been made in the State's Fourth Plan for the scheme and it will be entitled to the normal pattern of Central assistance for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban phase), viz. 100 per cent loan.

Shri Nath Pai: I would like Shri Chavan to take note of the first part of the reply as to how his colleagues in the State discharge their duty.... (Interruption). I respect Shri Hanumanthaiya, a senior Member, but he should respect what I have said; it is a very serious matter.

I would like to ask of the Minister whether he is aware that this financial capital of India, whose population has increased four times during the past 20 years, is in the agony of shortage of water for the greater part once the monsoons are over. The Corporation has been preparing schemes and the Government claims paucity of funds. The availability of funds provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan is totally inadequate, if we are to give the most elementary necessity, that is, water, to this financial capital of India.

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: If the hon. Member considers what he said as a question, which does not appear to be a question, I will give him some facts.

Shri Nath Pai: This is my agony, as a man from Bombay, not my question.

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar: Then it is all right. The population of Bombay City has increased from 15 lakhs in 1941 to 51 lakhs in 1966. We have done a projection for the population of Bombay City on current trends of fertility and mortality and on that basis by 1981 we expect the city to have 75 lakhs of people. Therefore by 1971 the population of the city would require 418 million gallons per day and in 1981 560 million gallons per day. It is supposed to be a city venture but, unfortunately, the financial limitations are there. Therefore, the Bhatsai Water Supply Scheme will have to be assisted by the World Bank. Negotiations are afoot and Mr. Krombeck of the World Bank has already visited and had consultations with the Corporation and the State Government. Two sets of studies are in progress; firstly, the pre-appraisal study of the scheme and, secondly, the feasibility studies of the Bhatsai River Water Supply Project. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 68.47 crores is involved and we hope and trust that the Corporation, the Maharashtra State and the World Bank will come to some kind of an agreement so that adequate water supply can be assured to the growing population of Bombay City.

Shri Nath Pai: Whereas the Maharashtra Government, the Corporation and the World Bank will be able perhaps to discharge their duties, which have been neglected in the past lamentably, may I know whether the Centre will be making available adequate support, both financial and technical, to the Corporation and the Government of Maharashtra? I want an assurance from the Finance Minister in this regard. Whereas the Bombay Corporation and the Government of Maharashtra, in collaboration with the World Bank, should play their due role in solving this problem, knowing the paucity of resources available to the Govern-

ment of Maharashtra and the Corporation, may I know whether the Government of India will play its role in helping the Corporation? Shri Morarjibhai should know this, since he is still half a resident of Bombay.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am a resident of the whole of India.

The resources of the Centre are no better than the resources of Maharashtra State; perhaps, the Maharashtra State's are even better.

Shri Nath Pai: Am I to understand that no help will be given?

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 48. Shri D. C. Sharma:

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर एक-दो प्रश्न और पूछने दीजिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय । बम्बई के माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं । उनका एक दो पूछ लेने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: He cannot answer offhand anything more than that.

Power Production for Fourth Five Year Plan ..

***48. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether an outline of power production for the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed for first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir. Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) However, during the Fourth Plan it is tentatively envisaged to achieve an additional installed capacity of 10 million kilowatts and cons-

trust new transmission lines etc. incurring an outlay of Rs. 2160 crores.

(c) No target was fixed for the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in the Fourth Five Year Plan any allocation will be made for agricultural purposes, for industrial purposes and for domestic consumption? Unless it is done, I think, the whole Plan will not succeed in achieving the objectives set. I want to know whether a certain percentage has been fixed for agricultural purposes, a certain percentage for industrial development and a certain percentage for domestic consumption. Has the Government got any idea about these things or not?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the rural electrification programme, Rs. 305 crores have been provided under this and we expect to supply electricity for about 7 lakh wells in the Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What would be the break-up of figures between the State and the Centre? Will the Centre foot the entire bill or will it be divided between the States and the Centre?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the power sector, practically, the whole amount is provided by the Centre as a loan and out of Rs. 2,160 crores, Rs. 1900 crores go to the State.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know what effective steps the Government has taken to correct the imbalance of the per capita power consumption and production in various States and what are the details thereof?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that there is regional imbalance in the country and it is very necessary to correct the imbalance. But it is not possible to do so in one Plan. It has to be done very gradually. We are doing some load-survey in each State and it is hoped that we will be able to provide electricity as per the load survey.

श्री प्रकाशचरित शर्मा: चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली के उत्पादनों के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते समय क्या लिखाई गयी है इस बात की भी जानकारी की है कि सब से कम बिजुत उत्पादन जिन राज्यों में है उन में क्या उत्तर प्रदेश भी एक नहीं है? यदि है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजुत उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ाया जा सके, इसके लिए क्या कुछ विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं, यदि किये गये हैं तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

Mr. Speaker: If we take up the question of each and every State, then there will be no end to it. This is a general question about the Plan.

Dr. K. L. Rao: For Uttar Pradesh, we are providing the whole amount required

Mr. Speaker: We need not take up individual cases, State by State.

Shri Baburao Patel: What sort of planning is this? We have a Five Year Plan and for two years we do not get into the Plan. Why not have annual plans?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are going ahead with the projects in the power sector. There is a fairly good progress in the power sector.

श्री प्र० सि० सहस्रन: चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये जो टारगेट फिक्स किये गये हैं उन में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हसदो प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कितना पैसा रखा गया है?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is one of the fortunate States for which all the amount is provided....

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow questions for each and every State. This is a general question about the Plan.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the first part of the Iddiki scheme under the Canadian co-operation is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan? In view of the fact

that three generators to be imported have not been agreed upon by some officers of the Ministry, may I know whether....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It does not arise here. This is a general question.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I want to know whether under the Agreement which has been signed, the first part of the Iddiki scheme is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Mr. Speaker: If individual cases are taken, then hundreds will come up. This is a general question about the Fourth Plan.

हुकम चंद कछवाय : अभी आप चुनावों के अन्दर हमारे बहुत से कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवारों के द्वारा कई देहातों में बिजली के खम्भे डाले गये थे बिजली लगाने के लिए। लेकिन जब चुनावों में उनकी हार हो गई तो खम्भे उठा लिये गये.....

Mr Speaker: Order, order. This has nothing to do with this. This does not arise at all. This is about the power scheme for the Fourth Plan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देहात देहात में बिजली के खम्भे डाले गये थे वोट बटोरने के लिए लेकिन जब उनकी हार हो गई तो उन खम्भों को उठा लिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन देहातों में बिजली पहुँचाई जायेगी या नहीं पहुँचाई जायेगी ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the Third Plan the electricity produced was given to the peasants at a much higher rate than that at which it was given for industrial uses. I would like to know whether effective steps will be taken to see that electricity is given at the cheapest rate to the peasants during the Fourth Plan.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Every effort will be made to achieve economy, to

replace diesel sets by thermal or hydro power and to have the grid formation. These will be reducing the cost of electricity.

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question. Mr. Kachhavaia.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): Before you take up the next business.

Mr. Speaker: We are taking up a Short Notice Question. Mr. Kachhavaia.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

नेशनल स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

S.N.Q. 1. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के दस कर्मचारियों ने भूख हड़ताल आरम्भ कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारियों ने इससे पूर्व प्रदर्शन भी किया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा कच्ची कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालुप्रकाश सिंह) :

(क) से (घ) एक विवरण तथा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण :

(क) जी, हाँ। नेशनल स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के 10 कर्मचारियों के एक दल ने 16 मार्च, 1967 के प्रातःकाल से भूख हड़ताल आरम्भ कर दी है और

कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न दल भी इसके बाद से भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) लंच के अवकाश में भूख हड़ताल करने से पहले प्रदर्शन किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) मांगें इस प्रकार हैं : —

- (1) एक सहायक को दिल्ली से कलकत्ता स्थानान्तरित किये जाने से सम्बन्धित आदेशों का रद्द किया जाना ;
- (2) भारत-जर्मन प्रोटो-टाइप उत्पादन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र ओखला के अनुसूचिवीय कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटों में कमी करना जिससे उनके काम के घंटे मुख्य कार्यालय के वही काम करने वाले लोगों के समान हो सकें ;
- (3) दो मेहतरों और एक टेलीफोन अपरेटर को फिर से नौकरी में लेना जिनकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थीं ; और
- (4) एन० एस० आई० सी०—पी० टी० सी० कर्मचारियों की यूनियन को मान्यता देना ।

(घ) नेशनल स्माल इन्डस्ट्रीज़ कार्पोरेशन के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा समझौते और नियमों के अधीन स्वीकार की जाने योग्य उनकी मांगें यथासम्भव स्वीकार करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है जिससे पुनः सामान्य स्थिति लाई जा सके और आन्दोलन समाप्त किया जा सके। सरकार इस स्थिति के बारे में पूरी तरह से सजग है और वह जैसी भी आवश्यकता हुई, कार्रवाई करेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन कर्मचारियों द्वारा यह आन्दोलन किया जा रहा है, क्या उन्होंने सरकार को एक शिकायतपत्र भी दिया था ; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उनकी

शिकायतों पर किस ढंग से विचार किया और उन्हें किस प्रकार का आश्वसासन दिया ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है, वर्कर्स की तरफ से चार डिमांड्स रखी गई थीं । उन में से एक डिमांड का ताल्लुक एक एसिस्टेंट की दिल्ली से कलकत्ता को ट्रांसफ़र से था । इसकी बाबत उनसे बात की गई और उनको बताया गया कि यह ट्रांसफ़र पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में है और साथ ही उस एसिस्टेंट के इन्ट्रेस्ट में है । उनको यहां से कलकत्ता ट्रांसफ़र किया गया था । जब उन्होंने अपनी इनकन्विनियंस की बाबत जिक्र किया, तो हमने उनको इलाहाबाद ट्रांसफ़र करने का इरादा किया, ताकि वह अपने घर से करीब रहें ।

उनकी दूसरी डिमांड यह थी कि काम का वक्त आध घंटा कम कर दिया जाये । इसकी बाबत भी बातचीत हुई थी और यह फ़ैसला हुआ कि चूकि प्राइक्शन का काम एसिस्टेंट से ताल्लुक रखता है, इसलिए अगर एसिस्टेंट के काम का वक्त आध घंटा कम किया जायगा, तो प्राइक्शन के काम में नुक्सान होगा और दिक्कतें होंगी, जिसकी वजह से यह वक्त कम नहीं किया जा सकता है । कन्डीशन्स आफ़ सर्विस में भी उन लोगों ने मान लिया है कि वे साढ़े चालीस घंटे काम करेंगे । यह सवाल भी नहीं उठता है ।

तीसरा मामला यह था कि वहां के मेहतरों को डिसमिस किया गया था । उनको सिर्फ़ एक वर्ष के लिये नौकरी दी गई थी । जब उन्होंने रिप्रेजेंटेशन दी कि उनको दिक्कत होगी, तो उनको दूसरे काम में लगाने का इरादा किया गया । उनकी वह मांग भी मान ली गई थी ।

एक अपरेटर की डिसमिसल का सवाल भी आया था । उन्होंने टाइपिस्ट का इम्तहान पास नहीं किया था । उनको नोटिस दिया गया था । इसकी बाबत हमारे लोगों ने कहा

किं इस बात पर भी बौद किया जा सकता है और इस पर फैसला हो सकता है।

उन की चार डिमांड में से तीनों पर और करने का हमने वादा कर लिया था, लेकिन जहाँ तक ट्रांसफर का ताल्लुक है, वह पब्लिक इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में है और उस आफिसर के इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में भी है। इसलिये उम माग को नहीं माना जा सकता है। इसकी वजह से यह सब स्ट्राइक हो रही है।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाय : मंत्री महोदय के पास जो जानकारी है, वह सरकार के आफिसर द्वारा उनको भेजी गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह प्रयत्न किया है कि उन वर्कर्स से बातचीत कर के इस मसले को सुलझाया जाये ? ट्रांसफर की वजह से काफी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं, क्योंकि रहने के लिए मकान जल्दी नहीं मिलता है। उन लोगों के काम का वक्त आध घंटा कम करने की माग की थी, क्योंकि उसमें उनको काफी अड़चनो का सामना करना पड़ता है। क्या सरकार उन लोगों से मिल कर और उनसे सीधी बातचीत करके इस मसले को हल करने की सोच रही है ?

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा अहमद : अगर वे मुझ से मिलना चाहेंगे तो मुझे उन लोगों से मिलने में बिल्कुल इन्कार नहीं होगा। अगर उनकी कोई तकलीफ होगी, तो हम उन पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाय : यह रिपोर्ट सरकार के आफिसर की तरफ से भेजी गई है। जो उन्होंने सूचना दी है, वह मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर दे दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय न उन कर्मचारियों से मिलने की कोशिश की, ताकि वह बातचीत से इस मामले को तय कर सकें।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा अहमद : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, उन लोगों ने मुझे मिलने के लिए कोई दरखास्त नहीं दी और न मिलने की कोशिश की। अगर वे मुझे मिलना चाहते हैं

तो उन्हें उठकर मिलना और उनकी शिकायतों को सुनना।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजस्वान के श्री छगनलाल गोदावत के पास से सोना पकड़ा जाना

* 49. श्री नथु लिवरे : क्या बिस्व मंत्री राजस्वान के श्री छगनलाल गोदावत के पास से सोना पकड़े जाने की घटना के बारे में 10 नवम्बर, 1966 को दिये गये वक्तव्य के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने छोटी सदरी के श्री छगनलाल गोदावत के पास से पकड़े गये 153 किलोग्राम सोने के मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ,

(ख) क्या पुलिस द्वारा अपने पचाना में दर्ज किया गया सोना सरकार को मिल चुका है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने वह सोना बसूल कर लिया है, जिसकी रसीद चित्तौड़गढ़ के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने दी थी , और

(घ) यदि नहीं , तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द फत्त) : (क) सूचना मिलने पर मध्य प्रदेश में बगाना में और राजस्वान में छोटी सादरी में श्री छगन लाल गोदावत के स्थानों की तलाशी एक बार 1965 में जून के शुरू में और दूसरी बार उसी साल जुलाई अन्त और अगस्त में ली गयी थी। श्री छगन लाल गोदावत से सोने की बरामदगी उक्त दोनों स्थानों पर ली गयी तलाशियों के फलस्वरूप हुई थी, बरामद किये और पकड़े गये सोने का वजन 244 061 किलोग्राम था (न कि 153 किलोग्राम)। यह सोना जब्त कर लिया गया है। 153 किलोग्राम सोने के विषय में माननीय सदस्य की धारणा सन् 1966 10-11-1966 को सदन में दिये गये

वक्तव्य में आवे उस अफ़सस को लेकर है जो श्री छगन लाल गोदावत के पुत्र श्री गुणवन्त लाल द्वारा दायर की गयी प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित सोने के बजन के बारे में था। इस रिपोर्ट में गुणवन्त लाल ने आरोप लगाया था कि उसने सोने की तीन तीन सेर बजन की 51 डलियाँ गणपतलाल को सौंपी थी जिनमें से गणपतलाल ने 7 डलियाँ तो वापस कर दी थी और शेष 44 डलियाँ गणपतलाल ने गबन कर ली हैं।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सूचित किये गये अनुसार वही सोना, जिसका कि पचनाने में उल्लेख किया गया है, बाव में चित्तौड़गढ़ खजाने में जमा किया गया और इसकी रसीद जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दी गयी। यह सोना अभी राज्य सरकार के कब्जे में है।

(घ) राजस्थान पुलिस द्वारा बरामद किये गये उक्त सोने की सीमा शुल्क/स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही के लिए सौंप देने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य के अधिकारियों को लिख दिया गया है। सोना अभी तक नहीं लिया जा सका है, क्योंकि यह सोना उस मुकदमे से सम्बन्धित माल है जो श्री छगन लाल गोदावत के पुत्र श्री गुणवन्त लाल द्वारा दायर की गयी शिकायत पर राज्य पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा राजस्थान की एक अदालत में श्री गणपतलाल के विरुद्ध 19-9-1966 को दायर किये गये चालान के आधार पर न्याय-विचाराधीन है।

Increase in Pension

*50. Shri George Fernandes: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any petition or representations from organisations of pensioners who are receiving pensions from the Government of India requesting that in view of the high cost of living, the quantum of pension should be increased.

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant an increase in the quantum of pensions now paid to its retired employees; and

(c) the steps Government have taken during the past five years to ameliorate the conditions of its pensioners?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present

(c) Ad hoc increase in pension ranging between Rs 5/- and Rs 10/- per month were given with effect from 1st October, 1963, for pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 200/- p.m. These were allowed in addition to temporary increases given in 1958, which range from Rs 10 to Rs 12.50 in respect of pensions upto Rs 100.

The above benefits have also been extended to displaced pensioners of the Central Government and of the undivided Provincial Governments of Pakistan who are residing in India and whose pensionary liability is that of the Government of Pakistan

Medical facilities under the Central Government Health Scheme have also been extended to pensioners residing in Delhi/New Delhi

Family Planning Programme

*51. Dr Karni Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri S. Supakar:

Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) the progress made during the last twelve months in the implementation of the Family Planning Programme,

(b) whether there is any noticeable lowering of birth rate in the country as a result thereof, and

(c) whether there are any plans afoot to set up a factory to manufacture birth control pills?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a)
The following are the achievement for the year 1998:—

1. Number of Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres established		367
2. Number of Rural F.W.P. Sub-Centres established		1330
3. Number of Urban F.W.P. Centres established		203
4. Number of IUCD Units established	(a) Static	1587
	(b) Mobile	92
	TOTAL	1679
5. Number of Sterilization Units established	(a) Static	1666
	(b) Mobile	96
	TOTAL	1762
6. Number of IUCD insertions		862446
7. Number of Sterilization Operations performed		691020

(b) It is difficult to make a positive statement about lowering of birth rate in the country due to the implementation of the Family Planning Programme during the last 12 months, because of inadequacy of data on the subject. However in areas where intensive Family Planning work has been done, and necessary data available there is definite evidence of a decline in birth rate.

(c) Not so far.

Searches made by Enforcement Directorate

*52. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of searches in several cities that have been made by the Enforcement Directorate during this year so far; and

(b) the results of the searches made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) During the period from the 1st January 1997 to the 28th February 1997 the Enforcement Directorate conducted 193 searches all over India.

(b) As a result of these searches Indian currency amounting to about Rs. 2 lakhs, foreign exchange equivalent to about Rs. 41,000 and certain incriminating documents were seized. Investigations in these cases are in progress.

D.A. Commission Report

*53. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dearness Allowance Commission has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Of the two issues referred to it, the D.A. Commission has already reported on the question of adequacy of dearness allowance granted to Central Government servants drawing pay below Rs. 400 p.m. from 1-12-1965 and its recommendations have been implemented in toto. On the general issue

relating to the principles which should govern the grant of dearness allowance to Central Govt. servants in future, the Commission has not yet submitted its report.

(b) The Commission is likely to make its report on the general issue by the end of May, 1967.

Bell Mission Report

*54. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bell Mission engaged in the appraisal of foreign exchange requirements of the Fourth Five Year Plan has submitted its report to the World Bank;

(b) whether the Government of India have received the said report; and

(c) if so, the principal features thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The report has been made by the World Bank Mission to the President of the World Bank and not to the Government of India. Since the report is treated by the Bank as a restricted document of the Bank and consequently its contents cannot be published, I regret I am unable to answer questions on the contents of the report.

Construction of Lift Channel on Rajasthan Canal

*55. **Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposals for the construction of a lift channel on the Rajasthan Canal to serve the brackish water belt areas like Lunkaransar stand;

(b) whether final proposals have been received from the Rajasthan Government regarding the inclusion of Churu District for the benefit of the scheme; and

(c) when the actual work is likely to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The proposal for the construction of a Lift Channel off the Rajasthan Canal to provide irrigation facilities in Lunkaransar and other areas is at present under examination of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of Direction for the Rajasthan Project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Scheme will be taken soon after the proposals are received and approval accorded to the scheme.

Devaluation and Planning

23. **Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment with regard to the effect of devaluation of the rupee on the progress of our planning has been made; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The change in the par value of the rupee had been taken into account in determining the resources and outlays of the Fourth Five Year Plan, as put forward in the Draft Outline of the Plan.

Government Hotels and Hostels

24. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hotels and Hostels run by Government are running at profit and how many of them are running at loss;

(b) the steps taken to remove the defects in Government running;

(c) whether some of them are being transferred to private management; and

(d) if so, which of them and since when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) There are 4 Hotels under the administrative control of Government in Delhi, viz., the Ashoka, the Janpath, the Ranjit and the Lodhi Hotel. The Ashoka and the Janpath hotels are running at profit. The Ranjit and the Lodhi Hotels, which started functioning during the latter part of 1965, have had their teething troubles, and showed losses for the period of their existence in 1965-66. However, 1966-67 will be the first complete financial year of their business and the financial results for this year will be known only at the close of the year.

Government is running the following Hostels:

1. Western Court, New Delhi.
2. Working Girls' Hostel, New Delhi.
3. State Guest House, Patna House, New Delhi.
4. Sudershan Hostel, Calcutta
5. Rest House, Napean Sea Road, Bombay.
6. Holiday Home, Grand Hotel, Simla.

These Hostels are run on non-commercial lines and no question of running at a profit or loss arises in their case.

(b) The running of the hotels is constantly under review with a view to increase the profitability while at the same time ensuring greater convenience and better service for the clients.

(c) and (d). Part of the Grand Hotel, Simla comprising 5- rooms with kitchen, dining halls, etc. which were previously run as a hostel was leased out to a private hotelier with effect from the 15th April, 1965 for a period

of 3 years. There is no other proposal for the transfer of any other hotel or hostel to private management.

Accident at Nagarjunasagar Dam

25. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in January, 1967 ten persons were killed and 79 persons were injured in an accident at Nagarjunasagar Dam 100 miles away from Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the assistance given to the injured persons and the families of the deceased ones?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 10 persons were killed and 53 were injured in the accident.

(b) According to the report received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the accident took place on account of the collapse of the scaffolding at Block No 43 of the spillway portion of the dam. The scaffolding was still under erection and not ready for use. A number of labourers unauthorisedly used it on the 16th January, 1967 for performing Puja, leading to a sudden concentration of labour on the scaffolding and resulting in its collapse.

(c) The State Government have reported that out of 10 labourers who were killed, 6 were the employees of the contractor and that action is being taken by him to pay compensation to their families. 47 out of the 53 injured, were also the employees of contractor and they are being paid maintenance wages by him. The question of payment of compensation/maintenance wages in respect of the remaining persons is under investigation.

M/s Oriental Timber Trading Corporation, (P) Ltd. Bombay.

26. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2284 on the 24th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Income-Tax authorities have investigated into the transaction re: the supply of particular brand of paper by M/s Oriental Timber Trading Corporation (Pvt) Ltd., Bombay;

(b) if so, the findings thereof together with the amount borrowed from the Central Bank of India by selling paper to their own firm at Rs 3 per kilo; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which no action has been taken by Government in this connection so far?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Investigations are in progress.

(c) Does not arise

Illegal sale of foreign exchange in Delhi

27. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang indulging in the illegal sale of foreign exchange has been detected in the Capital in December, 1966 by the Enforcement Directorate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a traveller's cheque of eighty one thousand rupees has been recovered from them; and

(c) if so, the number of persons against whom action has been taken by Government together with the nature thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

Desai): (a) and (b). There was no seizure of travellers' cheque of the value of Rs. 81,000 in December, 1966 by the Enforcement Directorate, but on the 2nd December 1966 the officers of that Directorate apprehended in New Delhi three persons who were bargaining over the sale and purchase of three bank drafts drawn on a London Bank aggregating £3,880 (i.e. Rs. 81,480). The bank drafts in question were seized.

(c) These three persons were arrested in this connection by the Enforcement Directorate but were released later on bail. On verification all the three drafts seized were found to be forged. The case was handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The CBI investigations disclosed that there were six persons involved including the three persons arrested by the Enforcement Directorate. Two more persons surrendered in court and were released on bail. The sixth person has yet to be secured. Further investigations are in progress.

Customs Raids in Calcutta

28. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities conducted raids in the first week of December, 1966 and recovered cloth worth Rs 60,000 from Burra Bazar in Calcutta and 170 totals of gold from General Post Office, Calcutta, and

(b) if so, the number of persons against whom action has been taken?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No such raids were conducted during the first week of December, 1966. However, on the 29th November, 1966 Customs Officers searched eleven shops in Burra Bazar, Calcutta, and seized nylon fabrics and brocades valued at Rs. 28,150 at the local market price.

On the same day i.e. 29-11-1966 two insured post parcels despatched from Bombay and containing 2021.900 grammes of gold in the form of crude and unfinished ornaments valued at about Rs. 17,065 at the international rate were seized from the addressee of the parcels who is a licenced gold dealer.

(b) In the case of seizure of nylon fabrics and brocades, out of 11 parties involved, the goods relating to 7 parties have been confiscated with option to pay in lieu of confiscation fines totalling Rs. 3,365. Two parties have been given the benefit of doubt and the goods seized from them have been released. The remaining two cases are pending adjudication.

The case relating to the seizure of gold is still under investigation.

Contraband Gold seized at Gwalior Railway Station

29. Shri Hukam Chand Kaohhavaia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2325 on the 24th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigations in regard to the 1300 tolas of contraband gold seized at Gwalior Railway Station have since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations have revealed that the person concerned has contravened the provisions of the Defence of India Rules relating to Gold Control. A complaint has been filed in a Court of Law.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Colleges to be opened during Fourth Plan

30. Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Medical Colleges proposed to be opened in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether each State will have its due share in the location of the new Medical Colleges?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) It is proposed to start 25 new Medical Colleges during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes.

Income-tax of Firms etc. Written off.

31. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of persons, firms, Hindu undivided families and companies whose income-tax demands of rupees one lac or more have been written off during the last 5 years;

(b) the names and addresses of persons of such firms and the Directors of such companies;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that persons against whom income-tax demands of less than Rs. 500 were pending, were imprisoned; and

(e) if so, the number of persons who have been imprisoned in the last 5 years for non-payment?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Rehabilitation of Cyclone-affected People of Konkan in Maharashtra

32. Shri Nath Pal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Central Government for assistance for rehabilitating the cyclone affected people of Konkan in Maharashtra during the last cyclone;

(b) if so, the nature of the help given by the Centre to the State Government; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made of the loss to life and property?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An ad-hoc loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State Government towards expenditure on relief measures.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the report available with the Government of India, 28 human lives and 868 cattle were lost. Value of the property damaged has been estimated to be about Rs. 6.16 crores.

Fourth Five Year Plan

33. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount earmarked for the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Statewise and Union Territory-wise, and how much has been spent so far?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Attention is invited to pages 11-20 of the published document on "Annual Plan, 1966-67—March, 1966", a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House. Information regarding revised estimates of expenditure on 1966-67 Annual Plan has not yet been received from the Government of States and Territories.

Family Planning Programme

34. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Family Planning Programme succeeded during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent thereon during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) The success of the Family Planning Programme during the Third Five Year Plan has been reasonably satisfactory. A statement indicating, broadly the achievements during that Plan in the implementation of the Programme is attached.

STATEMENT

The following are the achievements regarding Family Planning Programme during the Third Five Year Plan:

Items	Achievements
1. Establishments of State Family Planning Bureau	17
2. Establishment of District F.P. Bureau.	190
3. Establishment of Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.	1370
4. Establishment of Rural F.W.P. Centres (Main).	3890
5. Establishment of Rural F.W. P. Centres (Sub-Centres)	4979
6. Establishment of Training Centres.	28
7. IUCD Insertions	809,130 (Only during 1965-66 when the Programme was started)
8. Sterilisations.	12,48,734

(b) Rs. 24.86 crores.

(c) Upto Rs. 229.31 crores could be available, depending upon the progress of the schemes.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ESCAPE OF MIZO REBELS FROM PRISON

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The escape of about 20 Mizo rebels from prison in Mizo District, escape of Shri Laldenga, leader of Mizo National Front and death of a Mizo rebel in an encounter with a patrol party near Aijal".

We had tabled three calling-attention-notice, but all of them have been combined together. So, you may kindly give us opportunity to put a long question at least. Otherwise, it would be of no use.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y B. Chavan): Sir, the matter of urgent public importance mentioned in the Calling Attention Notice is really composed of three distinct subjects relating to Mizo Hills district. I shall deal with each of them separately.

About the escape of Mizo rebels from a prison in Mizo Hills district, the State Government have reported that on the night of 6/7th March 1967, twenty-two prisoners escaped from the Jail at Aijal by scaling the wall with the help of cloth strung together. Due to the operations by the Security Forces, large numbers of Mizo rebels were being captured and the jail was at that time over-crowded. A detailed investigation has been ordered by the State Government and meanwhile security measures have been tightened. Steps are also being taken to transfer the prisoners to jails outside the Mizo Hills district.

As regards the escape of Laldenga, Mizo National Front leader, according

to our information, Laldenga had gone into Pakistan sometime during the last week of December, 1966. Since then, we have had no information indicating his return to India. According to reports in the press, Laldenga has reached the United Kingdom. We are verifying these reports.

Lastly, about the death of a Mizo rebel in an encounter with a patrol party near Aijal on the 11th March 1967, the facts are that on 11th March, 1967, our patrol in an area to the south-west of Aijal was fired upon by approximately 10 hostiles with automatic weapons. Our patrol returned the fire. The exchange of fire lasted for 20 minutes after which the hostiles withdrew. There was no casualty on our side. One hostile was killed and one double-barrel muzzle loading gun and a "Mizoram" seal were recovered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that we have Central Intelligence and Military Intelligence etc. without common intelligence.

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirappalli): Without commonsense.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is not the first time that this kind of thing has happened. Phizo had also crossed over to Pakistan earlier in this manner. When he was going to Pakistan, my hon friend Shri Hem Barua had raised this question here so many times and pointed out that he was going to Pakistan before going to England, and Phizo is in England today. Now, we find that these people have escaped from jail despite all the security measures and a strong Home Minister in the country, and Shri Laldenga has also crossed over to Pakistan. It was within the knowledge of this House and the hon. Minister that he was going to Pakistan to train his army men to fight against the Indians here. Despite all the security arrangements, he has gone to England. I would like to know what

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

positive steps have been taken to bring back these rebels from the United Kingdom. An atmosphere has been created there already by Rev. Michael Scott, and Phizo is also there already. Between the Naga hostiles and the Mizo rebels there was a constant ring of which Rev. Michael Scott was the creator here. I would like to know what positive steps have been taken to tighten the security further and to bring back the rebel leaders from the United Kingdom.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: First of all, the hon. Member must realise the type of rebellious conditions that exist there in the Mizo district. Really speaking, in many areas, a large number of ambushes has taken place, and on many occasions open fight between the Mizo rebels and our security forces also has taken place. The very fact that the jail in question was overcrowded shows that a large number of rebels were being captured. As a matter of fact, the jail in Aijal is very small, and on that very day it happened to be very much overcrowded, because the normal capacity of the jail was about 36-40, but on that very night there happened to be 200 captured persons. When it is overcrowded, a large number of people is sent outside the Mizo district or some other accommodation is found for them. That only goes to show that certainly there was some difficulty of accommodation, and this overcrowding contributed to the escape of these people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Pakistan is helping them. Why don't they take up the matter with Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no doubt—and we have ourselves accepted the position—that Pakistan is helping these people. That is also a fact, and we have always taken up the matter with Pakistan. On many occasions, this has been done. But Pakistan has refused to take cognisance of this; it has refused to accept

its relationship with these rebels. That is a fact of political life which we have to accept as it is.

This particular person, Laldenga, did not go to UK or any other place from India. He had left for Pakistan; in the month of December 1966, he was in Pakistan. If he has reached UK, he has reached there from Pakistan. That is an obvious fact.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He must have been granted a passport by the Pakistan Government. This is a most unfriendly act on the part of Pakistan.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I entirely agree. It is certainly an unfriendly act on the part of Pakistan. There is no doubt about it.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंगेर) अपनी प्रयोग्यता को तो स्वीकार कीजिये।
(अध्यक्ष) आप तो छात्रों पर गोली और डंडा चलाते हैं लेकिन जो हथियार उठाते हैं उन के सामने आपकी कोई बात नहीं चलती।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Government's handling of these rebellions in Nagaland and Mizoland is, to put it very mildly, lamentably.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): On a point of clarification

Shri Nath Pal: It is only out of gallantry that I am sitting down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Generally the practice so far followed with regard to call attention notice is to call those who are signatories to it first. Have you departed from that?

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree. Shri Nath Pal's name is not there. But he had given notice of a short notice question which I had disallowed. So I am giving him a chance to put questions now. There is nothing more to it.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):
My name is second in the list.

Mr. Speaker: I will call the others.
They need not be in a hurry.

Shri Nath Pal: Government's handling of this Mizoland and also Nagaland rebellion is lamentably and deplorably poor and incompetent. I know Shri Chavan does not like to hear this, but we have to state the truth. It is more than 16 months since the rebellion broke out. The whole apparatus of security and India's reputation are being torn to pieces by what is happening; police station after police station is overrun, the election could not take place as scheduled and now Mr. Laldenga has been able to obtain sanctuary in UK which is supposed to be the head of the Commonwealth of which we are a member! Apart from the Government's general incompetence to deal with such problems effectively wherever people are rebellious—this Government has a very poor record in dealing with people who take to arms; it is only against those who resist in the peaceful and non-violent tradition of Gandhiji that it will show its prowess....

Mr. Speaker: Let the question be put.

Shri Nath Pal: This is the whole essence of it. Shri Chavan is quite competent to deal with my question.

It is very distressing to know that 16 months after the breakout of the rebellion, the rebellion, far from being pacified, is gathering strength. Is it not a fact that three foreign powers are directly involved in this, assisting the Mizos—apart from the Government's failure—namely, China, Pakistan and to a certain extent UK which has played a mischievous role in providing sanctuary, assistance and encouragement to the Mizos? May we know when Mr. Chavan expects—I know he cannot do anything with Peking, Pindi or London—when he thinks he can give an assurance that within such a time this kind of rebellion will be pacified?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I explain the position? I think it is necessary that we also change our views, and not look at this problem from the point of view merely of criticising the Government, or trying to find fault with the Government. Certainly I am prepared to accept any defect wherever it is found, and wherever it is due to the deficiency of the administration. I am not looking at it from this point of view.

In the type of rebellions that we are facing in Nagaland and Mizo Hills we have to accept one thing, that we have to deal with our own people here, and it is not a question of looking at it merely from the military point of view or the police point of view or the repression point of view. We have always to take a balanced view in this matter, that while we deal with these people firmly, we do not lose the sympathy of the people, we do not lose the loyalty of the people. Therefore, it is a question of taking a basic attitude about it.

First of all the hon. Member started with a charge of incompetence and inefficiency of the administration.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think you should answer that.

Shri Nath Pal: It is an established fact.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is much better we explain Government's attitude in this matter.

In the next place he says that there are some foreign persons interested in supporting these rebellions.

Shri Nath Pal: Contributory factor.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They are not merely contributory factors, sometimes they are the basic causes. In our frontier areas, where there are the hilly areas and tribal areas, naturally the neighbouring countries are taking a hostile interest in this matter, and therefore this matter becomes more complicated. I would

(Shri Y. B. Chavan)

certainly request the hon. Members not merely to look at it and take the occasion to prove that this administration is inefficient or is unworthy of this or unworthy of that. These are very delicate, complex matters. We will have to deal with these matters with patience and sympathy.

श्री बलवंत सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि जो देश हमारे विद्रोहियों को पनाह दे रहे हैं वह हमारे मित्र देश नहीं हो सकते और जो हमारे साथ घमिलाता का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ उन्होंने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We certainly take up these matters with them, we certainly protest or send our protest to them, but naturally you cannot take this stray incidents and take the maximum action that any Government can take in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): In violation of the illusory agreement called the Tashkent Declaration, Pakistan has been offering facilities to this Mizo rebels and Naga rebels by offering them arms and ammunitions and by training them in guerilla warfare in their own country. Now, Pakistan has offered a passport to Lal Denga, the rebel Mizo leader, to reach England, and the report is that, after reaching England, he has become the guest of Rev. Michael Scott of notorious reputation in this country. In the context of all this, may I know whether Government have approached the Pakistan authorities and questioned them about their involvement in the subversion of our sovereignty?

Secondly, when Lal Denga reached U.K.,—it has been reported that the Commonwealth Relations Office in London does not know anything about it—may I know whether our Government have tried to contact the U.K. authorities and ask for the extradi-

tion of Mr. Lal Denga from that country immediately and deal with him properly as a rebel should be dealt with?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our High Commission in London is in touch with the authorities there, and they are trying to get information about it. First of all, we will have to get confirmation of certain facts. When these facts are established, naturally we will have to proceed on that basis further. That is why the whole thing is in the process of verification.

Shri Nath Pal: See how this contrasts with your fear of inviting Ghaffar Khan.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question. He has replied to the second part only about contacting the U.K. authorities about the sanctuary given to Lal Denga. He has not replied to the first part, about the action of Pakistan in offering all sorts of facilities to the Mizo and Naga rebels, and offering a passport to Mr. Lal Denga.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: First of all we will have to see if Lal Denga is in the United Kingdom and if he has received passport from the United Kingdom. Certainly we are taking up this matter. That is the second part of your question which I have answered; that answers by implication the first part also.

Shri Chintamani Panigahi: Besides military measures what political or economic measures are being taken to win over the Mizo population?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: A large number of development programmes are undertaken and they are in the process of implementation for the last few years; it is not that they are being done only now.

Shri Bal Raj Madhak (South Delhi): The hon. Minister said that they were our own people and we have to deal with them sympathetically. Does he not know that on the borders of any country these rebels should not be allowed to have their way and if the rebellion is not put down with a strong hand, they will tend to spread to the whole country? Is it not a fact that because of the failure of the Government to deal with the Naga hostiles effectively Mizo and other rebels are encouraged to follow their example and if they are not dealt with effectively even now, it will spread further to other areas? Secondly, when it is admitted that the Pakistan Government had given them support, why should we continue our negotiations with Pakistan? After all, friendship between two countries cannot be unilateral and if their attitude in regard to matters of security and integrity of our country is unhelpful, how can we go on talking with them in regard to other matters? Is the Minister prepared to declare on the floor of the House specifically that we will have no negotiation with Pakistan on other matters so long as they help these rebels?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As for the first part, I would again repeat what I have said before that it is not merely because of what is happening in the Mizo hills. I remember that this House discussed about our approach and attitude towards the Naga rebels and the House had approved by an overwhelming majority the Government's approach towards the Naga problem. The Mizo problem has no relationship about these matters. There is no question of not discussing with Pakistan other matters. Our efforts should be to discuss matters with Pakistan.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): In view of the political impact that the Lal Denga episode has on the Mizo hills and other areas, may I know whether the Government is going to give fresh thought to the question of re-organisation of Assam and if so will

the hon. Minister please give some idea about it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it has anything to do with the reorganisation of Assam. That matter will be considered on its own merits.

Shri B. N. Shastri (Lakhimpur): In view of the fact that Pakistan is giving all kinds of facilities to the Mizo rebels, will our Government tell Pakistan in clear and plain terms that their action is not only a breach of the Tashkent agreement but is clear and open hostility to India?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have taken up this question with Pakistan and as I mentioned before, Pakistan has categorically refused having done anything about this matter. It is not merely a question of taking this up with Pakistan, that is a different question and if it is necessary it can be done. But the question here is of establishing our own rapport with our own people; that is an important question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister said that one of the reasons for their running away was that it was a very small prison and attempts to stop them were frustrated. Has the machinery since been strengthened so that these incidents do not recur? How many people have been caught for helping the rebels to escape from the prisons?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The most important step taken towards security in this area was the regrouping of the villages. It started sometime in December and completed in the last week of February. This regrouping process has to be consolidated further and then it will be of great help. But at the same time, a number of people surrendered and a large number of people were captured. A large quantity of ammunition was also captured. If, really speaking, it is a fact that Laldenga has left Pakistan and gone to the United Kingdom, if it is

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

true—I do not yet confirm that it is true or not....

Shri Hem Barua: That is true.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I am making a statement on behalf of Government, I must be hundred per cent certain about it. I have equally seen the reports. If it is confirmed, that only means that they are also changing the tactics about the matter. Possibly their efforts must be to internationalise the issue as they tried in the cases of Nagas; and it also means that they are now finding themselves somewhat weak in their stand on the Mizo district as well.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): The Home Minister has been pleased to refer to the regrouping of villages in the Mizo district. May I know from him if it is not a fact as a result of this measure, which has uprooted a large number of people from their hearths and homes and caused them immense human suffering, the rank and file of the Mizo people have become more embittered and that in the wake of this there has been more fighting and regrouping, arms from West Germany and Turkey have passed into the Mizo hills through Burma, and that the last agreement arrived at between the Government of India and Burma was a measure to neutralise the adverse effect to the country arising from the situation in the Mizo hills?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member starts imagining things. I do not think there are any arms coming through Burma. Burma has been very helpful in these matters, and our relations with Burma....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
पिछली बार सदन में कुबूल किया है कि हथियार बर्मा से आये थे।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : क्या कुबूल किया क्या कुबूल नहीं किया आप रिकार्ड देखिये।

But in this particular matter, Burma has been very helpful and nothing should be stated or even suggested that there is something coming through Burma in this matter.

About regrouping, the hon. Member Shri Swell has mentioned about certain discontent in that area. Well, there are feelings in the mind of some people because this was also a step which one has to take with careful consideration, and this is one of the strong steps that we had to take. There is certainly some suffering involved but in the process of resettlement we will see that these people do not suffer.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed to the next item.

12.29 hrs.

RE. POINT OF PRIVILEGE

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस कार्यसूची के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर ऐसी परम्परा रही है...

Mr. Speaker: About what? He cannot raise any point which was not brought to my notice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कार्यसूची के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो हमें मिली है। सदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि जब सप्ताह का अन्तिम दिन होता है उस दिन संसद् कार्य मंत्री अगले सप्ताह में जो कार्यक्रम आने वाला होता है उसका उल्लेख करते हैं परन्तु इस में इस का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है कि वे कोई वक्तव्य इस सम्बन्ध में दे रहे हैं।

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : वह परसों दे दिया गया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता):
अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा भी बयान के खिलाफ
एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है। श्री बयान
से।

Mr. Speaker: How can you? You
have not given any notice.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मैंने
दिया है। उन्होंने उस दिन मुझे झूठा बताया
या यं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly allow
me to say something? You did write
to me and I did not give my permis-
sion to raise it as a privilege motion
here and there is no point in raising
it again and speaking about it here.
First, you can discuss it with me in
the Chamber and convince me that
there is a question of privilege, and I
will certainly allow you to make it, or
you will be convinced that it is not
a question of privilege. But when a
motion was not allowed or permitted
by the Chair, if it is raised here, the
purpose of disallowing it will be void.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया . मैं व्यवस्था
उठाकर आप से कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।
मेरी व्यवस्था यह है कि विशेषाधिकार का
प्रश्न उठाते वक्त तीन बातें होनी चाहियें
अर्थात् उस प्रस्ताव के तीन गुण हो। एक तो
यह कि जिसके खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार उठाया
गया, वह पूरा झूठ बोला हो, मिसाल के
तौर पर जैसे आप यहां बैठे हुए हैं और कोई
कहे कि वह यहां नहीं बैठे हुए हैं—यह
बीजा झूठ हो गया—एक यह गुण होना
चाहिये, या इस के अलावा दूसरा गुण होना
चाहिये कि कोई मंत्री पूरी बात न कहे,
उस में से बोड़ी बात कहे और बोड़ी छिपा ले,
कब उस के छिपा लेने पर भी विशेषाधिकार
हो जमा करता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मंत्री जी ने जो
कुछ कहा हो वह केवल सली की बजह से
न कह दिया हो, बल गये हों, बावदास्त

कराव हो या बिल्कुल जानबूझ कर झूठ
बोले हों। यह तीन गुण होने चाहिए।
या तो वह सीधे झूठ बोले हो, या उन्होंने
कोई चीज छिपाई है और जो कुछ किया हो
वह जानबूझ कर किया हो। मुझे आप से
निवेदन करना है कि श्री बयान इन तीनों
गुणों के अन्तर का जाते हैं और इसलिए
मुझे आप उन के बयान से खुद साबित करने
दीजिये कि किस तरीके से उन्होंने बातों को
छिपा करके, दबा करके या सीधे असत्य
बोल कर विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को उठ
दिया है क्योंकि यह मामला मामूली नहीं है।
आप ऐसा मत समझिये कि मुझे किसी
व्यक्ति से द्वेष है, मुझे व्यक्ति से कोई द्वेष
नहीं रहा चाहे वह कोई क्यों न हो। मुझे
अपने देश में इस वक्त एक बात दिखाई पड़ती
है कि सारे देश की राष्ट्र की साल भर की
ग्रामदानी जो इस समय मेरे हिसाब से डेढ़ अरब
रुपया है सरकार के हिसाब से 1 अरब और
80 अरब रुपया है उस में से एक प्रतिशत
जनता यानी 50 लाख ग्रामदानी 75 अरब
रुपया हजम कर जाया करते हैं। 75 अरब
रुपया और जब तक . . . (व्यवधान)
देखिये जब यह झूठ इस तरह से बोलने
लगता है तब आप मुझे बोलते हैं तो यह तो
ठीक नहीं है। आप मेरी बात सुनिये क्योंकि
बयान साहब ने मेरे खिलाफ यह बात कही है
जैसे कि मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत सवाल उठाता हूँ
लेकिन मुझे व्यक्तिगत बात से कोई मतलब
नहीं। महात्मा गांधी के बाद से
(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य उन्होंने भाषण
देना शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री जयु लिये (मुनेर) वैसे तो
कहे नहीं हुए हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय की
अनुमति से व्यवस्था के सवाल पर कहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: If something was not
allowed by the Speaker and if you
raise it here, what is the point of my

[Mr. Speaker]

looking into it in the chamber? You should attempt to convince me and if I am convinced that there is some point, I can get information from the Minister. Then, if I am convinced, I would allow you to raise it as a privilege issue here. If an issue is raised that something which was said was false, on what ground can I say whether it was false or true? I should get information on this issue—the statement made by the Home Minister. You have not given any material. If you say that it is a general question and facts were not placed before the House, on what basis can I allow the privilege motion? It is impossible I would request you to tell me the details which would convince me first, so that I can allow the privilege issue to be raised later on if I am convinced. As it stands, it cannot be raised in this fashion. You should permit me to go to the next item

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ठीक है मैं आप का हुकम मानता हूँ केवल एक बात के बारे में मुझे कह लेने दिया जाय। चन्हाण साहब ने मुझ को अपना नेता माना था। अब उनकी नजरों में मैं गिर गया हूँ ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था तो मुझे इस समय चन्हाण साहब के पास नौ कुछ कह लेने दिया जाय। उन्होंने कहा था

Mr. Speaker: Again you are going into the merits. You convince me first.

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955—

(1) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Eighth Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3986 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-89/67].

(2) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 77 in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-90/67]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN REFINERIES AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Asoka Mehta, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ernakulam, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 19A of the Companies Act, 1956

(2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-39/67].

EMERGENCY RISKS INSURANCE (FOURTH AMENDMENT) SCHEMES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT AND INCOME-TAX ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme,

1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3907 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

- (2) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3908 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, see No LT-88/67].

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No G S R 1873 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No LT-71/67].
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and ninth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G S R. 1874 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966 [Placed in Library See No LT-27/67].
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G S R. 1963 in Gazette of India

dated the 24th December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-81/67].

- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and tenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No G S R 1964, in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No LT-80/67].
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and eleventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No G S R. 1965 in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966. [Placed in Library See No LT-79/67].
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G S R. 2000 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No LT-75/67].
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No G S R 2001 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No LT-74/67].
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General), One hundred and fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No G S R. 2002 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-82/67].

[Shri K. C. Pant]

- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) First Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 79 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-45/67]
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 80 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-46/67]
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 107 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-50/67]
- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 108 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-51/67]
- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No LT-52/67]
- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-53/67].
- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 170 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-57/67].
- (xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 171 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-58/67]
- (xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 234 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-65/67]
- (xviii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 293 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No LT-68/67]
- (xix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 294 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-66/67].

- (xx) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 295 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-67/67]
- (xxi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 306 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-41/67]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 1842 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-70/67]
- (ii) G.S.R. 1872 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-77/67]
- (iii) G.S.R. 1897 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-76/67]
- (iv) G.S.R. 1966 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-78/67]
- (v) G.S.R. 1985 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1966 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-79/67].
- (vi) G.S.R. 2003 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-73/67].
- (vii) G.S.R. 2039 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-85/67].
- (viii) G.S.R. 2040 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-83/67]
- (ix) G.S.R. 2041 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-84/67]
- (ix) G.S.R. 2041 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-43/67].
- (xi) G.S.R. 1 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-86/67]
- (xii) G.S.R. 81 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-47/67]
- (xiii) G.S.R. 82 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-48/67]
- (xiv) G.S.R. 98 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-44/67]
- (xv) G.S.R. 154 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-54/67].

(Shri K. C. Pant)

(xvi) G.S.R. 172 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/67].

(xvii) G.S.R. 190 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-60/67].

(xviii) G.S.R. 193 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-61/67].

(xix) G.S.R. 228 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-63/67].

(xx) G.S.R. 235 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-64/67].

(xxi) G.S.R. 305 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-45/67].

(xxii) S.O. 873 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-55/67].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75 in Gazette of

India dated the 21st January, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-49/67].

(ii) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 298 in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-69/67].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 280W of the Income-Tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Annuity Deposit Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2033 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-42/67].

(ii) Notification No. S.O. 514 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1967, making certain amendments to the Annuity Deposit Scheme, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-56/67].

(7) A copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 593 in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1967, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-62/67].

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Regarding item 7, it seems the Government have decided to end the emergency. Now it is not proper to come up here again and again and to take action under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962 and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. These Acts concerning the Emergency should be repealed. Otherwise, it is not proper to bring them up here every now and then.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Nambiar: The emergency has ended.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be debated separately, not now.

Shri Nambiar: Let us know what the hon. Minister has to say about this

12.36 hrs

ALLOCATION OF SEATS

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप की सेवा में कुछ निवेदन करना है। आप जैसे न्यायमूर्ति स्पीकर के रहते हुए मेरे साथ बेइसाफी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं पिछले पांच सालों में इस हाउस से एक मिनट के लिए भी गैरराजिस्टर नहीं हुआ हूँ और जब से बैठक शुरू होती है तब से लेकर सदा अंत तक यही मौजूद रहता हूँ। हजारों वक्ते मैं ने भाषण किये हैं, प्रस्ताव आदि पेश किये हैं और प्रश्न किये हैं। जिस तरीके से एक पुजारी मंदिर में जाया करता है उसी श्रद्धा और निष्ठा के साथ मैं यहाँ सदन में आता हूँ। मैं पहले दूसरी कतार में बैठता था लेकिन अब मुझे पांचवी कतार में स्थान दिया गया है। इस से ज्यादा बेइसाफी मेरे साथ और कोई नहीं हो सकती। जेलखाने तक मेरे हार्ड वर्क का क्रेडिट मिलता था लेकिन यहाँ पर मुझे हार्ड वर्क का क्रेडिट नहीं मिल रहा है। मुझे इसाफ दिया जाय और मैं जो दूसरी कतार में बैठ करता था उसे कायम रखा जाय या फट रो में मुझे रखा जाय लेकिन मुझे

पांचवी रो में जगह दी ग. है। मुझे आशा है कि आप के स्पीकर रहते हुए मेरे साथ ऐसी बेइसाफी नहीं हो सकती। अगर दल की कोई बात हो तो मैं कांग्रेस के सिवाय हर एक दल में बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा मुझे या तो पहले जैसे दूसरी कतार में बैठाया जाय या फट कतार में जगह दी जाय और यदि कांग्रेस के अलावा किसी दूसरे दल में इसके लिए जाना पड़ता है तो आप मुझे सजेश्ट कीजियेगा।

12.37 hrs

RE WRIT PETITION AGAINST SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Mr Speaker: During the last Lok Sabha, on the 12th August, 1966, Sarvashri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Madhu Limaye, Members of Parliament, had raised a question of privilege, alleging, inter alia, that on the 9th August, 1966, when they reached Patna Air Port, the Bihar Police served an externment order on them under the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949, directing them to leave the State of Bihar within one and half hours, but kept them in virtual arrest and detention in the V I P Room Patna Air Port, without any criminal charge and prevented their free movement during the said one and half hours period although they were free to move about in Bihar without any restraint for that period in terms of the externment order served on them.

On the 18th August, 1966, the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

The Committee of Privileges, before arriving at their conclusions, decided to examine among others, Shri B.N.P. Kumar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patna who had served the externment orders on Sarvashri Tridib

[Mr. Speaker]

Kumar Chaudhuri and Madhu Limaye at the Patna Air Port on the 9th August, 1966. He was, accordingly, called by a telegram and letter, dated the 25th November, 1966, to appear before the Committee of Privileges on the 3rd December, 1966 to give evidence on the matter. Shri B. N. P. Kumar, in pursuance of the communication from the Committee, appeared before the Committee on the 3rd December, 1966 and gave evidence as desired by them. Two other witnesses, namely, Aerodrome Officer, Patna and Traffic Officer, I. A. C., Patna, were also examined by the Committee on the same day.

Subsequently, on the 8th December, 1966, after the Lok Sabha had adjourned *sine die*, notice was received from the Supreme Court stating that a Writ Petition under Article 32 of the Constitution, filed by Shri B. N. P. Kumar, with the Speaker and Members of the Committee of Privileges of Lok Sabha as Respondents, had come up for preliminary hearing before the Supreme Court on the 2nd December, 1966, and asking the Respondents to show cause why a Rule Nisi should not be issued in the said Writ Petition.

In his Writ Petition, Shri B. N. P. Kumar had prayed to the Supreme Court to:

"(a) declare that the notice dated 25-11-1966 is void ab initio for being founded on a non-existent privilege;

(b) declare that proceedings for breach of privilege founded on the allegations contained in the complaints of Shri Madhu Limaye and Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri are without jurisdiction since they are not founded on a privilege in existence in England or recognised in the Constitution of India; and

(c) quash the notice dated 25-11-1966 and during the pen-

dency of the proceedings in the above Writ Petition stay the further proceedings of the Committee of Privileges founded in the complaint of Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri."

A reply was thereupon sent to the Supreme Court on the 11th January, 1967, stating that the notice would be placed by the Speaker before the Lok Sabha for consideration at their next session in March, 1967.

Thereafter, the Writ Petition of Shri B. N. P. Kumar came up for preliminary hearing before the Supreme Court on the 16th January, 1967. The Supreme Court while adjourning the hearing of the Writ Petition, granted an interim stay restraining the Committee of Privileges from proceeding with the enquiry till the Writ Petition was disposed of. The Supreme Court posted the Writ Petition for hearing after a month.

Thereafter, the Writ Petition of Shri B. N. P. Kumar came up for hearing before the Supreme Court on the 23rd February, 1967. The Court issued a Rule Nisi to the Respondents to show cause why the Court should not grant the prayers made in the Writ Petition. The Court fixed 10th April, 1967, as the date for hearing and final disposal of the Writ Petition and 3rd April, 1967, as the date for filing affidavit by the Respondents in opposition to the Writ Petition.

Consequent upon the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha on the 3rd March, 1967, all proceedings pending before the Committee of Privileges of that House in respect of the question of privilege raised by Sarvashri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Madhu Limaye have lapsed. It is, therefore, not necessary for this House to take any further action in the matter. The Attorney-General to whom a notice has been sent by the Supreme Court may be instructed by this House to apprise the Court accordingly.

I think that the House agrees with me.

Shri Madhu Limaye rose—

Mr. Speaker: Should it be discussed now?

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Not discussion; but brief remarks will be very justified and I hope you will permit us.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह मामला मेरे सम्बन्ध में है, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में मेरी बातों को सुनें। सब से पहले तो यह कि अगर हम लोग पहले ही प्राविधिकता के या संविधानिक तथा कानूनी आधार पर इस मामले को खत्म करेंगे कि तीसरी लोक सभा अब बरखान्त हो गई और मारे विशेषाधिकार के हमारे मामले समाप्त हो गये और अभी कोई कारण नहीं रहा है सुप्रीम कोर्ट को इस के बारे में कोई फैसला देने का, तो उसका क्या नतीजा होगा ? इस प्रस्ताव को लेकर जो मामले हम लोगों ने उठाये और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो नॉटिस ग्रान्ट के ऊपर जारी की उस में मे जो मामले उठते हैं, कभी न कभी तो हम को उन का हल निकालना चाहिये। इस लिये मेरी यह राय है कि जो नई विशेषाधिकार समिति बनेगी उस के मामले इस मामले को रखा जाये। उस के पहले हम लोग अपना दिमाग न बनाये। उस में मे तीन चार बातें निकलती है। मेरी अपनी राय है कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मामले कोई मामला आ जाता है तो उस में हमें भाग नहीं जाना चाहिये इस बात का सिद्धान्त करते हुए कि संविधान का अर्थ क्या है, यह तय करने का अधिकार हमारे संविधान में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का है। इस का अर्थ है कि हम सार्वभौम नहीं हैं। हम सब संविधान के मातहत हैं, लोक-सभा भी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी है और यह कार्यकारी भी। इस लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधिकारों पर हमें आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहिये। लेकिन इस का फैसला जरूर होना चाहिये कि लोक-सभा के विशेषाधिकार क्या हैं ?

क्या सत्रकाल में गिरफ्तारियां हो सकती हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि आप क्या 105 देख लीजिये। उस में यह कहा गया है कि हम अपने विशेषाधिकार तय कर सकते हैं। यह कितने बर्षों की बात है कि संविधान लागू हुए 17 साल हो गये। वह 26 जनवरी, 1950 को लागू हुआ था लेकिन अब कोई विशेषाधिकार का मामला उत्पन्न होता है तो हमेशा हम को जो हाउस आफ कामन्स की कार्रवाई है उस को निकालना पड़ता है, मेज पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रैक्टिस को देखना पड़ता है। क्या बजह है कि यह लोक सभा हमारे विशेषाधिकार क्या है, इसकी व्याख्या नहीं करती है, कानून नहीं बनाती है ? मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूँ कि हम इन सारी बातों पर विचार करें। अभी हम फैसला कुछ न करें। हम केवल यह तय करें कि 30 अप्रैल तक एक विशेषाधिकार समिति बने और सब से पहले वह विशेषाधिकारों को एक सूची कायम करे।

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great respect, I support your suggestion that we recommend instructing the Attorney General in the way you have suggested and that this particular incident should be allowed to be closed. But I think there is point in what my hon. colleague has said just now, and that is, that the issues that underlie this particular case have not died with the lapse of the Lok Sabha. I think it will be good if the new Privileges Committee, when constituted, could be asked to look into those issues, apart from this particular incident, so that what Shri Madhu Limaye has in mind can be discussed and we could arrive at our own conclusions. I think this would solve the problem in a way which would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Shri Nath Pal: Whatever may be the procedure that you may set we are prepared to accept your guidance in the matter. The fundamental issue in-

[Shri Nath Pai]

involved here is the immunity of Members of Parliament. Time and again we have said that the Government should take the initiative in this matter. The arrest of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shri Madhu Limaye raises the basic issue of what is the immunity which a Member of the supreme legislature of this country enjoys.

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question.

Shri Nath Pai: Let that privilege matter lapse, but I have some concrete suggestion to make because the Prime Minister, her colleague and the Law Minister are here.

We shall not be able to deal with it adequately in the Privileges Committee. We shall be getting instances of casual supercilious manner of dealing with MPs and clamping them behind the bars in this way. Therefore, like in other civilized and democratic countries, we should try to give an immunity to a Member as I have suggested an amendment to article 105 of the Constitution guaranteeing an immunity or freedom from arrest to a Member of Parliament unless sanctioned by a standing committee of Parliament—that is the practice in many Parliaments—presided by you or unless an MP is arrested in the actual commissioning of a cognisable offence. If this is done we will not again get into the mortifying condition of MPs being huddled together like cattle and taken to police stations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I support the idea that the issue raised by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri should not be allowed just to waste away on account of certain technical difficulties. But apart from that, I am worried about another aspect of the matter. I am not interested in the House having a certain discussion where all kinds of observations come to be made in regard to the Supreme Court, but what I feel is that recently things are happening which go to the root of the

functioning of Parliament. Legal notices are being served on the Speaker of this House and on the Chairman of the Committee and all kinds of very peculiar circumstances are made to arise on account of there being no clarification in regard to the position of the judiciary and of the legislature in our country at this present moment. This is connected also with certain recent pronouncements of the Supreme Court in regard to amendments of the Constitution.

What I would like you to do is to convene a meeting of Members of Parliament according to your selection and also of such people as can give adequate legal and juristic advice in regard to this matter so that we can evolve certain formulae and without entering into any conflict between the Supreme Court and ourselves we settle certain matters.

But in the mean time things are happening which go against the grain of parliamentary functioning and that is why we cannot let matters rest at that. I do not like the idea, for instance, of you instructing the Attorney General to go and make certain submissions in regard to something having been sent to you from the Supreme Court or any other court. Before this is done I personally would very much like to be entirely satisfied about the parliamentary position. At the present moment we have no means of having that satisfaction. I do not wish to create some controversial position by not instructing the Attorney General as you have decided to, but some kind of a conference has got to take place.

Shri Nath Pai: What does the Law Minister have to say about this?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Without going into the procedural side, I would submit, as Shri Nath Pai has ably put it, one thing. It had been the practice that Members were arrested while the session was on, not only once but twice.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into a different question; now we are on the Supreme Court issuing notices to Members, Chairman of the Committee etc. No doubt what you say is an important question, but that should be discussed separately as it is a different question. Please do not bring in that now.

Shri Nambiar: It is connected with the privileges and rights of Members.

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Nambiar: The collective rights and privileges of Members are your rights, if we do not have a right, you also do not have a right. Then, the Supreme Court issuing a writ or order on you practically is not different. The Supreme Court must have its own limitations in issuing orders *ex parte* or order arrest when the session is on. That is my humble submission.

डा. राज मनोहर मोहिया (कन्नौज)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और सोप-सभा का मिल करवा जा एक अच्छा संगीत हो सकता था वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। कुछ स्वर अलग अलग हो जाया करते हैं और बेसुरा राग कई दफा हो जाता है। उसका विशेष कारण है। संविधान की धारा 139 और धारा 140 आप देखिये। यह बहुत संगीत बिगड़ गया है। भारतीय संगीत एक स्वर का ही होता है और यूरोपीय संगीत कई स्वरों को मिला करने होता है। कई स्वर इस में मिला दिये गये हैं नकल करके लेकिन स्वर एक ही रख दिया गया है इसलिए यह सब गड़बड़ हो जाया करती है। कई स्वर वाला संगीत चाहिये।

आप देखें कि धारा 138 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र के बारे में बात कही गई है। फिर 139 है। मेरी बड़ी मजबूरी है कि यह संविधान मेरे पास अंग्रेजी से है और अंग्रेजी में इसको पढ़ते हुए मुझे शर्म लगती है। मैं तत्काल इसका जो अनुवाद कर सकता

हूँ करके बता देता हूँ। संसद् कानून बना करके सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को अधिकार दे सकती है कि वह निदेश निकाले, हुकम निकाले, रिट्स निकाले, याचिकायें निकाले, हेबियस कार्पस यानी लोगों को सशरीर उठा कर खाने वाली याचिकायें, वगैरह वगैरह सिवाय दो नम्बर धारा 32वीं धारा के। यह तो 139 में है।

140 में उसी तरह से संसद् को कहा गया है कि वह कानून बना कर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को ऐसे पूरक अधिकार दे सकती है जो इस संविधान के विपरीत न हो और जो जरूरी हो, उचित हो, इसलिए कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अपने काम को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से और सुचारु रूप से कर सके।

इस संविधान को बने हुए पन्द्रह बीस बरस हो चले हैं। पन्द्रह बरस से ये दोनों धारायें पड़ी हुई हैं, 139 और 140। लोक सभा ने सैंकड़ों हज़ारों कानून बनाये लेकिन कभी भी कोई कानून नहीं बनाई जिससे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया जाए, उसको ऐसे अधिकार दिये जायें कि जिन से वह अपने कार्य को सुचारु रूप से चला सके। अगर यह कहा जाए कि ये संविधान की धारायें बिल्कुल निष्प्रयोजनीय हैं, उनका कोई औचित्य नहीं है तो फिर इनको रखा नहीं जाना चाहिये था। ये रखी गई इसके मानी थे, इसका तात्पर्य था, संविधान बनाने वालों का मशा था कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को अधिकार दिया जाए, उसका क्षेत्र विस्तृत किया जाए और यह बिल्कुल साफ है अनुच्छेदों से ही नहीं बल्कि शब्दों से भी और मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों प्रकार के अधिकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को दिये जाने चाहियें। यह संविधान 1950 में लागू हुआ। आप जानते ही हैं कि इस संविधान में बहुत कुछ नगरपालिका जैसे कानून हैं, जैसे राजाघो और रानियों के बारे में है जो उनको खानपान दिया जाता है। यह मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही बाह्यात चीज है। लेकिन उसको आप छोड़ दीजिये। यह संवि-

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मान विस्तृत साफ बताता है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की अधिकार सीमा को बढ़ाना चाहिये और उसके लिए लोक सभा को कानून बनाना चाहिये। सतरह बरस ही बने, कभी भी इस कार्यकारिणी ने — एक क्षण के लिए नहीं सोचा कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की अधिकार सीमा को बढ़ाया जाए। इसका साफ मतलब होता है कि या तो कार्यकारिणी अपने में मस्त रहती है, दुनिया की और देश की इसको कुछ फिक नहीं है, बाली अपने अधिकार सीमाओं के बारे में इसको चिन्ता रहती है और या यह कि जो इधर-उधर के कुछ मामले हैं उनमें यह फंसी रहती है। इसका क्या मतलब है सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से? इसको तो अपने बरौदे, इधर-उधर के छोटे छोटे झगड़ों में से मतलब है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कि आप देश का ध्यान, लोक-सभा का ध्यान इन दोनों धाराओं की तरफ खींचे और कार्यकारिणी को आदेश दें कि वह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ऐसे कानून वहाँ पर लायें जिससे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया जा सके। मैं जानता हूँ कि कई दफा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ठीक फैसले नहीं करती है। उसके सभी फैसलों को मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ। कई दफा वह बड़ा गलत फैसला दे दिया करता है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र को इसलिए बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त हम की सब स्वरों को मिला कर के संगीत चलाना है न कि एक सुरा संगीत बनाना है।

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two questions arose from the statement made by you from the Chair and the discussion which followed.

One is whether the case pending before the Supreme Court should be prosecuted further. On that the opinion appears to be unanimous that it has become infructuous and that we should not proceed further on that matter.

Then, questions were raised whether we should not have legislation, defining the extent, the quantum, etc. of the privileges of this House including immunity from arrest, as suggested by Mr. Nath Pai. On that matter, I should think, the law, as it is contained in article 105 of the Constitution, is rather indefinite. We have had always to refer to the nature of the privileges which existed in England at the time the Constitution was enacted in 1950. If the view of the House is that we should have legislation either by way of amendment of the Constitution or otherwise, defining the privileges of the Members of Parliament. I shall be happy to take steps in that direction.

Shri Nath Pai: An amendment has already been moved.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 139 धारा जो मैंने इतनी मेहनत करके निकाली उसके बारे में भी कुछ जवाब दिला दीजिये।

Shri Govinda Menon: Regarding the matter whether the powers and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be extended or reduced, I do not think it arises on this occasion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप सन्तुष्ट हैं इस जवाब से?

12.56 hrs.

LUNCH BREAK IN LOK SABHA

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that at a meeting which I held with Leaders of opposition Groups and the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs on the 21st March, 1967, it was the unanimous desire of all that the House should have a lunch break from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. every day and that consequently the revised hours of sittings should be from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Further, on days when

there are half-an-hour discussions, they should start at 5.30 P.M. If the House agrees, this arrangement may take effect from Monday, the 27th March, 1967.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I have one small observation to make regarding this lunch interval. I was not very much in favour of it but since the House has agreed, I am also agreeable. It is no use providing an interval for lunch if we are to be condemned to consume the things which are dished here by some caterers under the euphemism called 'food'. Sir, a systematic consumption of this food is bound to destroy the strongest constitution of even Shri Morarji Desai. Unless adequate arrangements are made for what can be called wholesome food, it is of no use.

Mr. Speaker: We will discuss that separately...

श्री नाथ पाल : ठीक है मैं आपकी आज्ञा मान लेता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Chandrasekhar.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले साल भी यह प्रोपोजल आया था कि लंच आवर होना चाहिये। जिन माननीय सदस्यों के पास मोटर कारें हैं वही लंच करने जा सकते हैं। हम लोग ग्यारह बजे खा कर यहाँ आते हैं और पांच बजे तक बिना लंच आवर के रह सकते हैं...

Mr. Speaker: I have called Dr. Chandrasekhar. He cannot go back now.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मेरी बात तो आप सुन लें। हम लोग लंच खा कर आते हैं और पांच बजे तक बैठ सकते हैं। पहले जब यह प्रोपोजल आया था तो यहाँ रिजैस्ट कर दिया गया था। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस को अभी न लाया जाए।

12.58 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as the members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for a term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh, for a term of five years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.59 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, before we take up the general discussion on the Budget. I would like to make a submission regarding the time allotted for the discussion. May I submit that the time should be extended even though it is merely a Vote on Account? This is the first Budget

[Shri P. K. Deo]

after the General Elections. This is not a lame duck session. We are getting the first opportunity here to have a discussion on the economic affairs of the country.

Mr. Speaker: My hon. friend will realise that this was discussed threadbare by the leaders of all the parties. If, after all this, it is raised by every Member in the House, it will lead us nowhere.

13 hrs.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is the consensus of the House.

Mr. Speaker: No. That means that there is no need, in future, for any leadership at all.

Shri P. K. Deo: That has to be ratified by this House. Whatever is uttered in the chamber has to be ratified here.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up General Discussion on the General Budget for 1967-68.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): We have to move the Cut Motions first. According to the agenda paper, the following three items are to be taken up together, namely, General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1967-68, Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68, and Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67. We have to move the Cut Motions

Mr. Speaker: Now now; that stage will come later. Now only General Discussion is being taken up.

Shri Nambiar: I have no objection to that, but it is said in the order paper that all the three items will be taken up together. If they are to be taken up together, then we have to move the Cut Motions now.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The hon. Member is right. They could be moved now.

Mr. Speaker: We take item 11 of the agenda separately.

Shri Nambiar: Then 1½ hours will be given for that and Cut Motions will be moved then.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the General Discussion Mr. P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: Though this is an interim budget and seeks a Vote on Account for a period of four months, it reveals a picture of gloom. The Finance Minister has completely failed to take lessons from the rejection of the Congress Party at the polls where the people have registered their vote of complete disapproval of the wrong economic policies persistently pursued since the last twenty years, which have brought incalculable misery and hardship to the people and have taken this country to the abyss of economic collapse.

The revised estimate shows a deficit of Rs 350 crores and it has to be viewed with the still larger deficit financing of the previous years. In this regard I beg to submit that there should be a pragmatic approach to this subject. But I am very sorry that no indication has been given to revive the economic health of the nation and to check the soaring prices which have broken all previous records. It has completely crushed the backbone of the masses. The interim budget does not provide for anything to check the every-rising spiralling of prices. According to the confession made by the Finance Minister, the index figures have risen by 17% since last year. There has been completely no indication of any recovery of the lost ground in the field of export. Instead of a prudent financial management, the Finance Minister has proceeded in the same old rut which has brought this

country to a terrible mess. The Government has brought the nation to an irretrievable bankruptcy which it has proclaimed in a public confession by devaluing the rupee on 6th June, 1966. It is four sixes. The four sixes or over-boundaries that the Government have scored in the field of economy, namely, extravagance, insolvency, rising prices, and incapacity to keep the house in order, have exceeded all their previous boundaries. The Government had been playing with a cross bat, exposing the country's national and economic wicket to a very great peril. The promised benefit of devaluation is not in sight. On the other hand, some of the apprehensions seem to have materialised. Exports have not moved up; rather, they have declined. Our export earning in American dollars, which was to a tune of 1,690 million dollars in the fiscal year preceding devaluation, has come down to 1,460 million dollars. The balance of payment difficulty and the foreign-exchange crisis still continue. In the last eight months following devaluation, the wholesale prices have risen by 9.2 per cent, i.e., an annual rise of 13.8%, and the working cost of living rose by an annual rise of 14.4%. Both in the public and the private sectors, the firms have received a very bad jolt. That is because of the deferred payment liability in foreign exchange which has been enhanced by devaluation and secondly, the import content of production has considerably increased by devaluation. We should have stepped up our export to relieve the strain on foreign exchange, but nothing has been done in this regard.

This devaluation has been the result of continued inflation, a phenomenon of the Second World War, which has been continued till today on some pretext or the other. The same tendency is continued and the present official rate is much below the equilibrium rate. In the free market at Zurich, a dollar is equal to Rs. 10.48 and a pound is equal to Rs. 29.26. This is much higher than the official rate of 3773 (A1) LSD-4.

exchange which over values rupee. Another devaluation seems inevitable.

As a result of these inflationary conditions, prices in India have gone up much higher than those prevailing in the other countries. In this regard I would like to point out this. If you compare the prices prevailing before the Second World War, the rise in India is higher by 7 times whereas in U.K. the prices have risen by four times and in USA by 2½ times. If you compare the price rise with the prices prevailing in 1954-55, the Indian prices have risen by 90% while in U.K. they rose by 34% and in Japan 8%.

The rising prices follow the rising cost of production and vice versa, and they go round and round in a vicious circle. Our goods with increased cost of production cannot compete with others. That is why our manufacturers have switched on their attention to domestic market instead of to the overseas market. During the decade ending 1964-65, even though the industrial production has risen by 206%, the output of tea which is the biggest foreign-exchange earner has risen only by 24%, whereas the world output of tea has risen by 41%. Ceylon has stolen a march over us, with 47% and South Africa with 67%. Similarly in the case of jute which is another big foreign-exchange earner for us, even though the world demand has increased by 78%, our increase in output is only 35%. On the other hand, Pakistan has increased it by 530%. India's export ratio to the national production has declined from 61% in 1955-56 to 4.1% in 1964-65.

13.05 hrs.

[Dr. D. S. RAJU in the Chair]

The honest rupee which has stood firm all these years and has stood the test of time, has gone down in value. In spite of inflation in the Second World War it had built up a handsome sterling balance of 1,547 crores in 1947. That is finished and we have incurred a foreign loan of Rs. 4,000 crores.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

This is due to indiscriminate deficit financing, excessive taxation, adoption of giant plans with long gestation periods and seeking to invest non-existent resources in wrong priorities, in favour of slow and low-returning public sector undertakings whose average return is 0.6%. It is most distressing that this public sector is being utilised as a dumping ground for defeated Congressmen. No indication has been given to plug the various loopholes of wasteful and unproductive expenditure. Even in spite of our professing for austerity, we do not find any indication of it in the Cabinet itself. We have the luxury of a Minister of Cabinet rank as Minister without Portfolio. A Department like the Department of Parliamentary Affairs has four Ministers—one Cabinet Minister, one Minister of State and two Deputy Ministers. In this regard, I would like to point out that no attempt has been made to prune our expenditure. The Prime Minister has rightly stated in her speech that

"We will have to set a better example of financial discipline if it is to enlist the co-operation of the States in ensuring the maintenance of sound fiscal and budgetary policy."

So far, the example set by the Centre has not been encouraging. They have been able to show a saving of only Rs. 91 crores in administrative expenditure. On the other hand, the total budgeted expenditure figure for 1967-68 has risen by Rs. 292 crores as against the budget estimates of last year. Even the revised estimate has increased by Rs. 133 crores. So, how far the real position is different from the utterances of the Finance Minister could very well be imagined.

I fully appreciate the anxiety shown by the Finance Minister for greater financial discipline. He had sounded a note of caution in regard to the overdrafts by the States. I would submit that this should not be view-

ed from a purely banking or accounting angle but it should be viewed in relation to the reality. As you know, in many States, non-Congress Governments have taken the administration on their shoulders and they have inherited the legacy of the former Congress Governments which had overburdened the States with various overdrafts and loans by their extravagance, and they should, therefore, be given some time to keep their house in order. I was surprised to read a news item this morning in *The Statesman* that the Chief Minister of Orissa has stated that the Reserve Bank has given notice to him to clear Rs. 8 crores within three days or else they would be stopping payments. I submit that this is ridiculous. The present Ministry should not be penalised for the misdeeds of the former Congress Ministers. I would submit that the overdraft should be written off or there should be a more realistic and liberal distribution of the resources between the States and the Centre. You cannot expect Shri R. N. Singh Deo to produce Rs. 8 crores within three days from his hat.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Is that his personal opinion or is it on behalf of his party?

Shri P. K. Deo: This is purely my personal opinion. You cannot expect Shri R. N. S. Deo to produce Rs. 8 crores within three days. He cannot take recourse to printing currency notes at the Nasik Press.

Shri Suraj Bhan (Ambala): May I point out that the quorum is not complete?

Mr. Chairman: Shri P. K. Deo may resume his seat. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri P. K. Deo may now resume his speech.

Shri P. K. Das: I beg to submit that the budget has made no proposal to create incentive for investment or for saving which provides equally capital for various investments. It is because the rupee has been losing value every day. The capital market is practically dead to day. The tempo of industrial and commercial activity is at a low ebb because of the suffocating controls, licences and permits and quota system which have created all sorts of impediments in the way of industrial, commercial and agricultural growth. It has opened the flood-gates for political patronage and the beneficiaries are Congressmen.

The fiscal policy is defective India is the most heavily taxed country in the world. The Finance Minister has cast his net on all conceivable items so far as indirect taxation is concerned, and all consumer goods are being taxed, and this has added further fuel to the fire of inflation.

So far as the rate of taxation on individual income is concerned, on earned incomes it is 82 per cent and on unearned incomes it is 89 per cent. Coming to the corporate tax, it varies in this country from 66 to 74 per cent. The highest known in any country is only 55 per cent. This high rate of taxation exceeds the assessee's income and eats away his capital, and this naturally leads to tax evasion and black money. We do not like to be dishonest and to rob the State of its reasonable share in our incomes but we are constrained to do it. Every transaction that is being made is always made in black and black money is created, and it is Government that has been creating the circumstances for this. As a result of this high taxation, diminishing return has begun to set in, and the higher the tax the less the return. During 1966-67, the corporate tax collection is estimated to be only Rs. 345 crores as against the budget estimate of Rs. 372 crores. The income-tax collection also has come down from Rs. 292 crores to Rs. 280 crores. In the case of wealth-tax, the

figure has come down from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 12.25 crores and in the case of estate duty from Rs. 8.10 crores to Rs. 6.75 crores. These figures will convince you that the higher the tax the less is the return.

In the case of agriculture, there has been a complete failure, rather criminal neglect, on the part of Government during all these years. Now the Finance Minister blames the providence. Irrigation which is the most important thing has been neglected, and 2 million acres of irrigation potential still remain to be utilised and the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution which was rejected by the Supreme Court as an encroachment on our Fundamental Rights is still hanging like the sword of Damocles on the heads of the agriculturists. In the face of this, what incentives can there be for them for greater production?

My last point relates to prohibition. In his treasure-hunt, the Finance Minister has completely lost sight of the question of scrapping prohibition. Shri Morarji Desai and the scrapping of prohibition are poles apart. But I would request him to have a dispassionate approach to the subject and to see that illicit distillation does not become a cottage industry and thereby we lose a good amount of revenue. I would, therefore, submit that he should scrap prohibition forthwith.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (काठ)

सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने लोकमभा के पटल पर जो बजट पेश किया, उनको देखने से एक चिन्ता होती है। यह बात गृही कि उनका बजट ही इस बात का साहना है, कि देश की वार्षिक स्थिति कितनी बिगड़ हो गई है। देश के रहने वाले और खाम कर संभर्त्तक सदस्यगण इस बात से जागृत हैं कि देश की वार्षिक स्थिति आज बहुत बिगड़ गई है और इस बिगड़ परिस्थिति का सामना करना—यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। यह

[श्री.म.जी. सारकोवरी मिन्हा]

बड़ा कटिल प्रम वित्त मन्त्री के सामने और सरकार के सामने आ गया है, पर राष्ट्रपति के सम्भाषण से इस हद तक बात का अहसास नहीं होता या कि देश की आर्थिक हालत इतनी शोचनीय हो गई है। माननीय वित्त मन्त्री ने हमारे सामने बजट लेखानुदान के रूप में नहीं, एक चेतावनी के रूप में पेश किया है। आगे आने वाले दिनों की चेतावनी है कि अगर हम न सम्भले तो हमारा हृथ भविष्य में बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा, हमारा भविष्य कुछ भयंकर मालूम होने लगा है। उन्होंने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया है कि मूल्यों की दर में कीमतें करीब करीब 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई हैं और अगर यही हालत रही, अगर कीमतों के बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ तो मेरा ऐसा क्या है कि एक-डेढ़ साल में मूल्यों के दर 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ जायेंगे और बढ़ने की सम्भावना है।

सम्भाषित महोदय यहां जितने अर्थशास्त्र के विद्यार्थी हैं, संसद् में हो या बाहर हों, करीब करीब सब लोगों की यह राय है, और जिन लोगों ने इस बात की जानकारी करने की कोशिश की है कि देश की आर्थिक अवस्था कैसी है और क्या है, जिन लोगों ने आकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं, उन्हीं के मुंह से यह सुना है और सरकार की रिपोर्टों में भी उसका खण्डन नहीं है कि आज मुद्रास्फीति की जो हालत है, महंगाई जिस तरह से बढ़ती जा रही है, अगर हम ने कुछ नहीं किया तो इस बात की सम्भावना है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कीमतों की दर, जिस को हम "होलसेल प्राइस इण्डेक्स" कहते हैं, 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है। इसके अलावा इस से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना के अनुपात में इस बात का बहुत अधिक संकेत देती है कि इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा, मुद्रा-बाहुल्य से भरपूर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आयेगी। इस

बात की सम्भावना हर एक भारतवासी के हृदय में, जो जानकारी रखता है, उसके हृदय में है। इसका क्या निदान होगा, इसका संकेत वित्त मन्त्री महोदय के भाषण में थोड़ा मिलता है, परन्तु बहुत सन्तोषप्रद नहीं मिलता। इसका कारण भी है—हमने बहुत जल्दबाजी की है लेम-डक सेशन को खत्म कर देने में। विरोधी दल के कुछ सदस्यों की तरफ से मांग हुई कि लेम-डक सेशन खत्म कर दिया जाय, वह खत्म कर दिया गया और अब नई संसद् में इस पर बहस हो रही है और इस प्रकार कितनी मुश्किलें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। अभी तक संसद् के सदस्यों के पते नहीं मालूम हैं, अभी तक संसद् के सदस्यों का वह रजिस्टर नहीं बन पाया है कि कौन कहाँ रहता है। उन से कोई बात करनी हो तो दूढ़ना पड़ता है नोटिस आफिस में जाकर कि वे कहाँ रहते हैं।

अभी जो बजट आपके सामने आया है, उसमें वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि यह कोई लेखानुदान, कोई पूरक लेखानुदान नहीं है। यह बजट पिछले कुछ हफ्तों, चन्द महीनों के लिये आया है। अगर लेम-डक सेशन होता तो वित्त मन्त्री महोदय को अवकाश मिलता कि वह बजट को पेश करते समय पूर्ण जानकारी कर लेते और जो उपाय ऐसी परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये हो सकते थे, उनके सोचने की उनको महानियत मिलती। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय जो बजट लेकर आये हैं, उसको बनाने, उसको बिगाड़ने और उसका बोझा उठाने के लिये एक तरह से उनके कंधे तैयार नहीं थे। उन्होंने एक तरह से दूसरे के बोझ को लाकर सामने रख दिया है और इसमें हमें इस बात की शलक मिलती है कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय व्यक्तित्व तरीके से इसमें जो करना चाहते थे, वे नहीं कर सके हैं। इस लिये ऐसी परिस्थिति में यदि हम वित्त मन्त्री महोदय की आलोचना करें, जैसी माननीय सदस्य श्री देव ने की है, तो मैं समझती

हूँ कि यह एक असंगत बात मामूज पड़ती है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि वह लेम-डक सेशन को हटाने की इतनी जल्दबाजी न करते...

श्री पी० के० बेष : फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर अगर हार न जाते, तो आप राजी न होते।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : क्या होता, क्या न होता, वह हमें आप से पूछ कर करने की जरूरत न पड़ती। मैंने कभी अपना विचार आपके साथ गिरवी नहीं रखा है।

इन लोगों के अनुरोध पर लेम-डक सेशन नहीं हुआ और जो बजट लेम-डक सेशन में पेश होना चाहिये था, वह वित्त मंत्री महोदय को आज पेश करना पड़ा है। इसका खाका, उसका ढांचा, जो इन्ट्रिम बजट लेम-डक सेशन में पेश किया जाता है, उससे दूसरा नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने किसी बात को छिपाने की कोशिश नहीं की है, उन्होंने इस बात को साफ़ कह दिया है कि हमारे आगे आने वाले दिन बहुत विषम हैं। सभापति महोदय, अगर विरोधी दल के लोग इस बात को कहते हैं कि नीतियां कुछ गलत रही हैं, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानती, हमारी नीतियां गलत नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इन नीतियों के प्रतिपादन में गलतियां हुई हैं और इसी का यह नतीजा है। अन्यथा नीतियों में कोई गलती नहीं है, नीतियां जो बनी हैं देश की आवश्यकताओं को काफ़ी सोच-समझ कर बनाई गई हैं, परन्तु नीतियों का प्रतिपादन ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ, जिस तरह से कि होना चाहिये था और इसी की वजह से अधिक विषमता बढ़ती गई।

कुछ भांके हमारे पास हैं, जिन से मालूम होता है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो टैक्स लगाया गया, जो अनुपात टैक्स का रखा गया था, उससे कहीं ज्यादा उसकी अनुभूति हुई, कहीं ज्यादा टैक्स हासिल किया गया। मैं कुछ भांके आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का वित्तीय रकबा, जिसको फाइनेन्सल आउट ने कहते हैं, करीब करीब 863८ करोड़ रुपये था, उसमें 113७ करोड़ रुपया अधिक हासिल हुआ, उसका जो मुख्य खाका था जिसको प्रोरिजनल ग्राविजन कहते हैं, उसके अनुसार 1130 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा हासिल हुआ। उसमें हमने देखा कि जो टैक्स केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वसूल किया, जितना उसका अनुपात रखा गया था, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसके हिसाब से करीब करोड़ दुगना टैक्स वसूल हुआ और इस के साथ साथ अगर आप राज्यों के बारे में यह कहें कि राज्यों ने इतना अच्छा टैक्स वसूल नहीं किया, कुछ कम किया, परन्तु इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता—जो भांके कहते हैं—कि राज्यों ने 610 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स वसूल किया। इतनी बड़ी रकम, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ—गई कहाँ? आखिर जिस अनुपात से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई गई, जो रकबा तैयार किया गया योजना का, उसमें जो सोचा था इन रास्तों से, इन गलतियों से हम इतना रुपया लायेंगे, इतनी धरोहर आयेगी इस माध्यम के द्वारा, चाहे वह कर्ज के रूप में हो या बचत के रूप में हो, या टैक्स लगाने के रूप में हो या मद्रा-बाहुत्य के रूप में हो, जब आपने कहा कि हम इतना कुछ करेंगे, मैं देखती हूँ कि जितना टैक्स आप वसूल करना चाहते थे, उससे दुगनी रकम आप को मिली, परन्तु उस का फायदा हम को जिस तरह से होना चाहिये था, उस तरह से नहीं हुआ। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को पूरा करने के लिये महंगाई बढ़ती रही, जो कुछ टैक्स से वसूल हुआ, महंगाई को पूरा करने में चला गया। साथ साथ चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती गई और हमें जो सरकारी बेतन-भोक्ता लोग हैं, उनके बेतन को, उनकी मजदूरी को बढ़ाना पड़ा। यह सारा का सारा रुपया जो अधिक टैक्स की शक्ति में वसूल हुआ था, वह बेतन भोक्ताओं के खर्च को चलाने में चला गया, उससे किसी भी अनुपात में अधिक समृद्धि में वृद्धि नहीं हुई।

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

यदि दूसरे आंकड़े भी आपकी वू तो आप को मालूम होगा कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से 5 प्रतिशत तक हमने राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन यदि आंकड़े देखें तो ऐसा मालूम होगा कि 3 2 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय दरअसल में नहीं बढ़ी। कागज में बढ़ी होगी, लोगो की जवान से सभी गई होगी परन्तु जीवन के स्तर को अगर हम नापे और ताले हम देखेंगे कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं बढ़ी है। उसमें यह कहा जा सकता है यह मझ से भी कहा जा सकता है कि 1965-66 का जो साल गुजरा वह बड़ा विषम साल था। बड़ी भयंकर यहा अकाल की हाजत थी। यह परिस्थिति पैदा हुई और साथ साथ हमें पाकिस्तानी चढाई का मुकाबला करना पडा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इन दो घटनाओं की वजह से हमारी आय में बहुत कमी हो गई परन्तु मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहती हू कि 1964-65 में जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय 7 6 प्रतिशत बढ़ गयी तो क्या वह इस बात का संकेत नहीं करती कि वह बहुत अच्छा साल गुजरा। बहुत ही अच्छा साल जो गुजरा वह इसलिए गुजरा कि कुछ देवी हमारे ऊपर क्रुपा हुई। 65-66 व एक बरा साल मान कर चलते हैं तो हम का उसमें सन्तुलन लाने के लिए 64-65 जिसमें, जिसमें साढ़े सात प्रतिशत की राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई हम को इस को भी जोड़ करके चलना पड़ेगा। अनुपात में अगर हम सभी वर्षों में देखें तो हम को ऐसा लगता है कि साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई। इस राष्ट्रीय आय की वृद्धि के ढांचे को अगर हम अपने सामने रखें तो मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि योजना कमिशन ने जो हमारे सामने योजना रखी है और जो हमारे उपप्रधान मंत्री महोदय और वित्त मंत्री महोदय जिम्मा अपने ऊपर लेंगे और सरकार अपने ऊपर जिम्मा लेगी, उसका क्या ढांचा होगा। आखिर क्यों इस तरीके से बढ़ी योजना रखी गई है आज अभी सबेरे

के अखबार में मैंने यह खबर पढ़ी। मुझे पता नहीं है कि उसमें कितनी सम्झाई है लेकिन आज सबेरे अखबार में यह खबर पढ़ी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय से, योजना मंत्री महोदय की कुछ बातचीत हुई है और उस बातचीत से यह आभास मिला, जो अखबार में निकला है। मैं नहीं जानती कि योजना मंत्री जी ने क्या बात रखी लेकिन अखबार की खबर से इस बात का आभास मिलता है कि बढ़ कहते हैं कि प्लान के रकबे को, योजना के रकबे को कम न किया जाय। मैं समझती हू कि यह बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी। पहली भूल हमने डिवलूएशन करके अपने रुपये का अवमूल्यन करके की। अवमूल्यन करके जो बोझ हमने इस देश के ऊपर लादा है अभी बहुत जमाना लगेगा उम बोझ को उतारने में।

आज सबेरे हाउस में क्वेश्चन औरर में अवमूल्यन सम्बन्धी एक प्रश्न आया था और वित्त मंत्री महोदय को पूछे जाने वाले अनकों प्रश्नों का जवाब देना पड़ रहा था। हम लोगो ने पूछा कि निर्यात गिरा है वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात में इकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अवमूल्यन की वजह से निर्यात नहीं गिरा है। खुद हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जा सोलह सूत्र दिये आल इंडिया कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के सामने रखे थे उम में स्वयं वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि यह गलत रास्ता अपनाया गया अवमूल्यन का। जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा भी कि उस भूत का लौटाया नहीं जा सकता। मही बात है क्योंकि जो बात मुह से निकल जाती है वह फिर लौटती नहीं है। एक कदम गलत उठ जाता है तो वह नहीं लौटता। जो बात मुह से निकल गई वह फिर नहीं लौटती है मैं आप के सामने सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि कदम उठाने के पहले सोच समझ लेना चाहिए और सोच समझ कर ही कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर कही गलत कदम उठ गया तो फिर मजिल ठीक नहीं मिलेगी। जो शेर मैं अभी कहने जा रही हू वह अवमूल्यन

के बारे में बिलकुल सामू होता है और वह यह है :

“सिर्फ एक कदम उठा था शलत राहें शौक में,
मंजिल तमाश उध मुझे डूबती रही”

हम सरकार के जीवन तक अवमूल्यन करने के बाद जिस मंजिल को पाना चाहते हैं पहली से तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में वह मंजिल मिल सकेगी या नहीं इस में मुझे शक होने लगा है। दूसरी गलती हम करेंगे कि हम प्लान के दायरे को, चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दायरे को बड़ा रखेंगे। 23-24 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना रखना यह हमारी दूसरी गलती होगी। पहली गलती करने के बाद पनाह मिलने में इतनी दिक्कत हो रही है यदि दूसरी गलती हम करेंगे तो शायद अब पनाह नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसलिए मैं आप से यह दरखास्त करूंगी कि और वित्त मंत्री से भी दरखास्त करूंगी कि योजना को पूरा रूप देने के पहले हम बान को अच्छे तरीके से सोच बिचार लें कि हम योजना में जिन बात का उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि हम योजना में वह चीज नहीं आने देंगे जो कि इन्फ्लेशन को ढाये और जो कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि करे और साथ साथ हमारी आर्थिक विषमताओं को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे उन बानों को योजना में वे नहीं लाना चाहते।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का एक खाका हमारे सामने छोटा सा रखा है और उन्होंने हमारे वर्ष के लिए जो रकम निर्धारित की है अपने बजट में, 1 हजार 711 करोड़ रुपये की रकम है। वह इस बात का संकेत दिलाती है कि रास्ते पर चलने के पहले हम लोगों ने सोचना शुरू किया है कि वह कदम हम कैसे बालें। अगर यूही रहा तो मुझे विश्वास

है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चाहे विरोधी दल के लोग कुछ भी कहते रहें, अपने कदम में मजबूती लायेगी और आर्थिक समस्याओं का समाधान करेगी। इसमें घबड़ाने की कोई बात नहीं है। कोई भी चुनौती हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा कोई भी चुनौती इस बात की कसौटी भी है कि आदमी की शक्ति क्या है और सरकार की शक्ति क्या है और साथ साथ एक सम्मिलित शक्ति से क्या कुछ हो सकता है। उस के लिए मैं यह समझती हूँ कि दो, तीन बातें जो उनके बजट में मुख्य हैं मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करना चाहती हूँ। एक तो यह कि 405 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान उन्होंने खेती के लिए किया है। मैं उसकी दाद देती हूँ। पहले पहल यह खेती के ऊपर बड़ी मुस्वैदी से एक कदम लिया गया है। यह अगर हम कह दें कि हम बेघासग हैं, बगैर किसी की रोटी दिये खा नहीं सकते, हर चौबी रोटी हमरीका की हमारे गले के नीचे उतरेगी तो यह हम अपने प्रति विश्वासघात कर रहे हैं और अपने को हम कमजोर साबित कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यह समझती हूँ कि आज इस बात का हमें फैसला करना होगा कि चाहे कुछ भी क्यों न हो जाय हम अपनी खेती को इस लायक बनायेगे कि अपनी खेती से हम अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। योजना कमीशन के अनुसार जो आकड़े आते हैं बराबर उस के अनुसार यह कहा गया कि शुरू में 10 से लेकर 8-10-12 प्रतिशत कमी हमारे अन्न की उपज में हुई अगर इतनी कमी है तो मैं कहती हूँ कि जितनी खेती है अगर आप उसमें अच्छे तरीके से पानी पहुंचा दें तो बिना बीज और बिना खाद के उतनी खेती हो सकती है। इतनी जो कमी है, 8 प्रतिशत या 10 प्रतिशत की कमी है वह पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं इसे जानती हूँ देहात का मेरा खेद है, खुद भी मैं खेती करती हूँ और हकीकत यह है कि आज अगर हमें पानी मिल जाय तो एक के बदले दो फसलें उसी खेत में पैदा कर

[बीमती तारके बरी सिन्हा]

सकती हूँ। बीज के लिए हमें योजना कमीशन के पास आकर दरखास्त देने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर अच्छी खेती होगी और किसानों को उनकी उपज की अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी तो दो, चार आपस में जो पड़ोसी भोग हैं वह इस बात का फैसला कर लेंगे कि आज जो आदमी नगीना धान या तायचून धान वाली फसल लगायेगा उस से और लोग बीजका बटवारा कर लेंगे। वह इजाजत नहीं मांगते सरकार से बटवारा करने की। उस को यदि उसके उचित दाम मिल जाते हैं तो वह स्वयं ही उस का बटवारा कर लेते हैं। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने 405 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान खेती के लिए रखा है। इस के अलावा 105 करोड़ रुपया खाद के लिए कर्ज देने के लिए क्रेडिट के रूप में देने के लिए सोचा है परन्तु मैं सिर्फ एक बात यह कह देना चाहती हूँ कि खाद के लिए जो भी क्रेडिट मिले उस का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। कितना दुरुपयोग होता है इसे मैं बखूबी जानती हूँ और अगर वित्त मंत्री जी चाहें तो मैं नाम ले सकती हूँ। मैं ऐसे लोगों के नाम जानती हूँ जिनके पास एक बीघा जमीन नहीं है परन्तु उन्होंने पाच पाच बोरे खाद के लिए लिए हैं। उस के बाद वे लोग उस खाद को ब्लैंक में तिगुने या चौगुने दाम देहात में बेचते हैं। यह ब्लैंक खूब चल रहा है देहातों से इस बात की रोक थाम करने की आप को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार में आज इतना बड़ा भूकाल पड़ा। पम्पिंग सैट हमें दिये गये। आप के सरकार में उस स्तर पर जितनी बेईमानी है उस के बारे में मैं यहाँ पर कुछ कह नहीं सकती? श्री मधु सिमये इस बात के गवाह हैं। मैं इस बीज को छिपाना नहीं चाहती क्योंकि हम लोगों ने मीटिंग में मुना, मीटिंग में यह प्रकाशित किया गया। एक, एक

ट्यूबवेल के लिए जो कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से मिलते हैं उनकी बहुत कीमत देनी पड़ती है। उस में छोटे छोटे अधिकारी हर ट्यूबवेल के लिए प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल के 200 रुपया मांगते थे परमिशन देने के लिए....

एक माननीय सदस्य : डाई सी मांगते हैं ?

बीमती तारकेबारी सिन्हा : आप के यहाँ डाई सी होता होगा हमारे यहाँ 200 है। पहले परमिशन देने के लिए आफिस में 100 रुपया दीजिये तो परमिशन मिलेगी और आप को ट्यूबवेल मिलेगा। उस के बाद 200 रुपया दीजिये तो वह आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि वह लग जायगा, तब वहाँ पर खम्भा लगेगा, बिजली का इंजाम होगा। मैं एक गांव में गई तो लोगों ने मुझ से मिल कर मीटिंग में कहा कि 24 ट्यूबवेल की परमिशन मिली हुई है विभाग से। अब हम से वे कहते हैं कि 4800 रुपया दीजिये दफ्तर को तब जाकर यह 24 ट्यूबवैल्स लगेगे। श्री मधु सिमये मेरी तरफ इस तरह से धूर, धूर कर क्यों देख रहे हैं? मैं उन को बतलाना चाहूंगी कि यह बीज सिर्फ सरकार तक ही सीमित नहीं है। यह बात सिर्फ सरकार तक ही नहीं रह जाती है। हम ने यह भी देखा कि चन्द जो बड़े बड़े चालाक लोग थे उन्होंने क्या किया? वे सरकारी दफ्तर में गये पम्पिंग सैट लिया। पम्पिंग सैट की कीमत 4000 रुपया है, 2000 रुपया उस में सरकार ने सबसिडी दी और 2000 रुपया अपने पास से लगा कर ले लिया। इस तरह से ऐसे चालाक आदमियों ने उन पम्पिंग सैटों को ले लिया जिन आदमियों को पम्पिंग सैट की जरूरत भी नहीं थी और दूसरे ही दिन उस को 2500 रुपये में बेच दिया। 2500 रु० में उसको बेच दिया और 1500 रु० मुनाफा उस को हो गया एक 4000 रु० के पम्पिंग सैट के ऊपर। क्या श्री मधु सिमये के पास उस आदमी का कोई इलाज है जो सरकारी अनुदान को इस तरह से बेईमानी से हस्तेमाल करता है?

श्री जयु लिंगम (मुनेर) : समय पर बतलाया जायेगा ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन सारी बातों के लिये सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं होनी चाहिये, विरोधी दल की भी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये कि हर स्तर पर किस तरह से सोच ईमानदार रह सकें । अगर किसी खेती बाड़ी करने वाले को केवल 4000 रु० का पम्पिंग सेट मिल जाता तो उसे जीवन मिल जाता लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि दूसरे ही आदमी ने उस के ऊपर 1500 रु० का मुनाफा कमा लिया । क्या कोई भी ऐसा व्यापार हो सकता है जिस में कोई पम्पिंग सेट की तरह की कोई चीज बेच दे और दूसरे ही दिन 1500 रु० का मुनाफा कमा ले । अगर इस की रोक थाम नहीं होगी तो जो 105 करोड़ रु० वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने खाद्य के लिये दिये हैं सब बेकार चला जायेगा और उसका सदुपयोग जिस तरह से होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो सकेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, परसों श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा था कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर सभी पार्टियों के लोग शामिल हैं । मैं सोच रहा था कि उन में जन संघ के लोग कौन हैं । पर श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने जो भाषण दिया है उसे सुन कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह जन संघ की मेम्बर बनने लायक हैं ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं ने उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : आदरणीय वित्त

मंत्री में सदन के सामने जो बजट पेश किया, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि वह केवल एक रिज़ीट्स एंड डिस्बर्समेंट का स्टेटमेंट है । वास्तव में श्री मोरारजी देसाई से हम एक शायनमिक चीज की आशा करते थे । हम यह आशा करते थे कि वह इस देश की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कोई इंडिकेशन देंगे । हम आशा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति जो बिगड़ती जा रही है उस में सुधार करने के लिये हमें क्या करना चाहिये, वह यह बतलायेंगे । वह तो ठीक है कि उन्होंने जो तस्वीर खींची है वह देश की स्थिति को दर्शाती है । उन्होंने बतलाया कि इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया, उन्होंने बतलाया कि खेती की पैदावार कम हो गई और कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन यदि देश की तस्वीर को सही मानों में देखा जाय तो जो तस्वीर उन्होंने खींची है वह पूरी तस्वीर का केवल एक हिस्सा है । सारी तस्वीर को देखा जाय तो वह बहुत ही भयानक है । वह इतनी भयानक है कि मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि मैं श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा से सहमत हूँ इस बारे में कि अगर उस में थोड़ा बहुत ही ऐडजस्टमेंट किया गया या थोड़ी सी बिगो ड्रेसिंग कर दी गई तो उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । जब तक इन्फ्लैटिफ स्टैप्स नहीं उठाये जाते हैं, जब तक रिफॉर्मिंग या फेज यिकिंग इस बारे में नहीं होगी तब तक देश की हालत में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है । अगर इसी प्रकार से यह चीज चलती गई, तो मैं अपनी बहुत श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार शायद दो वर्ष भी नहीं चल पायेगी, और सरकार नहीं, कोई भी सरकार जो यहां आयेंगी वह स्थिति को ठीक नहीं कर पायेगी । ठीक है, शायद वित्त मंत्री महोदय पूरे तरीके से यह बात नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन मैं यह आशा जरूर करता था कि वह इस तरह इशारा जरूर करेंगे, देश को कुछ गाइडेंस जरूर देंगे कि वह किस लाइन पर सोच रहे हैं ।

[श्री कंशर लाल गुप्त]

आदरणीय फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग की कुछ बात कही। पहले 32 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट था, और 91 करोड़ रु० बचा लेने के बाद भी आज 350 करोड़ रु० का डेफिसिट है। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर 91 करोड़ की एकानमी न होती, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि 91 करोड़ रु० की इकानमी हुई है या नहीं, लेकिन अगर मान लिया जाये कि हुई है, तो 409 करोड़ रु० अधिक खर्च किया गया जो कि बजट के हिसाब से नहीं करना चाहिये था। इस का जवाब दिया है फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कि कुछ भनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा और कुछ जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ओवर ड्राफ्ट था वह दिया गया। जवाब तो वह हमेशा दे सकते हैं। जब भी डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग होती है तो कारण चाहे कोई भी हो, स्टोन जवाब दे दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन वह प्लैनिंग किस काम की अगर वह पहले से नहीं देख सकती कि कितना इम्पोर्ट होगा, देश के भन्वर क्या स्थिति है और उस के हिसाब से कितना पैसा खर्च होगा। अगर स्टेट्स ओवर ड्राफ्ट कर रही हैं तो इस का मतलब यह है कि बजट से बहुत ज्यादा धर उधर हुआ है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये। लगभग 409 करोड़ रु० बजट के परे खर्च हो जाय इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

यह पहली बार नहीं है जब कि डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग हुई है। आप पिछले पांच सालों के आंकड़े उठा कर देखिये। आप पायेंगे कि हर साल ही डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग हुई है और सन् 1962-63 से ले कर 1966-67 तक 1317 करोड़ रु० की डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग रही है। इस का मतलब यह है कि हर साल का ऐवरेज डेफिसिट लगभग 263 करोड़ रु० आता है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो यह डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग है वह बहुत जल्दी ही खत्म हो जायेगी। मैं

इस का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग की पालिसी जैसी कोई दूसरी चीज देश की पुश्तमान नहीं हो सकती। यह देश डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग की एक दिन के लिये भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन केवल पायस प्रामिजेज या डिक्लेरेशन्स से ही अब काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

मैं आप के जरिये से बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि आज से ठीक पांच वर्ष पहले यह बाबा किया गया था कि डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग नहीं होगी। आप की इजाजत से मैं वह सेन्टेन्स पढ़ना चाहूँगा जो हमारे उस समय के वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था। जो उन की 19 मार्च, 1962 की तकरीर है, मैं उस को कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"At this stage, I would only emphasise how concerned I am over the fact that we are ending the current financial year despite buoyancy of the revenues with a bigger overall deficit than we had envisaged when the budget for the year was introduced. We shall therefore need to do everything possible to enlarge our budgetary resources so as to ensure stability in the economy."

मैं समझता हूँ कि उस समय के फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर भी श्री मोरारजी देसाई थे और आज भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर श्री मोरारजी देसाई हैं। उन्होंने पांच साल पहले यह कहा था कि डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जायेगा, लेकिन 1962 से लेकर आज तक कोई साल ऐसा नहीं हुआ जब कि डेफिसिट फ्राइनेन्सिंग नहीं हुई है। इसलिये मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई से कहना चाहता हूँ जिन की मैं बहुत कद्र करता हूँ, कि अगर इस देश को जिन्दा रखना है तो भगवान के लिये वह इस किस्से को खत्म करें, नहीं तो देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि डिफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग का सब से बड़ा कारण यह रहा है कि बाहर से भनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है। अगले साल के लिये जो कुछ ऐग्रिकल्चर के लिये प्राविजन किया गया है मैन्योर आदि का वह ठीक ही किया गया है और मैं उन का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन पहले की जो गलत नीतियाँ रही हैं जिनसे ऐग्रिकल्चर की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया उन को बदलना पड़ेगा। जो पैसा भी खर्च किया गया इस के ऊपर, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि नीचे तक अर्थात् किसानों तक उस का आधा पैसा भी नहीं पहुँचा है। वह ऊपर के अफमरो और उस की जो सारी मशीनरी है वहाँ पर ही खप गया। आज जरूरत इस चीज की है कि जो भी योजनाये चलानी हो वह ऐसी होनी चाहियें जिन के जल्दी नतीजे निकलने वाले हों। ट्यूब वेल खुदवाइये, कुएँ खुदवाइये, लेकिन मैं ने कल श्री जगजीवन राम से कहा था कि उन्होंने जो कुएँ खुदवाये बिहार के अन्दर उन में पानी नहीं था। हमारी उन से शिकायत है कि देश भर के लोगो ने उन से पैसे तो ले लिये कुएँ खोदने के लिये लेकिन उन्होंने कुएँ नहीं खोदे हैं, गढ़े खोदे हैं। इस तरह का एक उदाहरण नहीं कितने ही उदाहरण हैं। पैसा तो हम देना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुँचता और साथ ही ज़िम काम के लिए दिया जाता है उस काम में खर्च नहीं होता है।

इसी तरह से फूड का मामला है। इस मामले में भी बहुत बड़ी बंगलिंग हुई है और इसकी भी एक बहुत बड़ी कहानी है। सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जोनल सिस्टम है इसको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। क्या वजह है कि इतना ज्यादा फूड का इम्पोर्ट करने के बाद भी फूड की प्राइसिस को सरकार स्टेबलाइज नहीं कर पाई है? इसका मुख्य कारण है ये फूड जो सरकार ने बना रखे हैं। उससे कोई कंट्रोल नहीं हो पाता है। स्टेट्स कुछ करती हैं और सेंटर कुछ और

करता है। जहाँ तक फूड कारपोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है वह तीसरी ही बात करता है। नतीजा यह है कि इन सब में कोई तालमेल नहीं रह पाता है और प्राइसिस स्टेबलाइज नहीं हो पाती है। फूड जोज के अन्दर भी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह फूड के जाने पर रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगी हुई है। मैं कहूँगा कि आप इसके बारे में विचार करें और कोई अच्छी और माउंड पालिसी देश के सामने रखें।

अगर हम चाहते हैं कि डिफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग को रोका जाये तो हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम ओवर एम्प्लिश प्लानिंग में इंडन्ज न करें। चौथी योजना का जो डाफ्ट पेश किया गया है उस में 23,500 करोड़ रुपये का आउटले दिखाया गया है। अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूँ तो पिछली तीन योजनाओं में लगभग 28,000 करोड़ रुपया ही था, इतने रुपये का ही आउटले दिखाया गया था। अब 23,500 करोड़ रुपया आप कहां से लायेंगे। इंटरनल रिसोमिस आपके कितने हैं? बाहर से कहां से पैसा आयेगा? फिर बाहर से जो पैसा आयेगा उसका ब्याज भी तो देना पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब होगा कि आप फिर नासिक प्रिटिंग प्रेम की शरण में जायेंगे, फिर नोट आप छापना चाहते हैं, फिर डिफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग में जाना चाहते हैं। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो मैं आज आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हानत बहुत बिगड़ जायेगी और तब यह हो सकता है कि हम और आप दोनों मिल कर भी अगर देश को उठाना चाहेंगे तो नहीं उठा सकेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि कीमतें बहुत अधिक आगे तब तक चली गई होंगी, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आउटले को आप छोटा बनाइये जितना जब में पैसा है, उसको देख कर बनाइये। श्री मोरारजी देसाई रोजाना सूत कातते हैं, वह उनका नियम है, इसको वह एक धार्मिक नियम मानते हैं क्योंकि वह खदूर पहनते हैं। जिस तरह से उन्होंने यह एक नियम बना रखा है उसी

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह यह नियम भी बना लें कि देश में डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं होगा। हमारा जो बजट है वह सरपलस होना चाहिये। जब तक सरपलस बजट हम नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक हमारी जो कीमतें हैं वे कभी भी नीचे नहीं आ सकेंगी।

क्रास्टिक कट की बात की जाती है। यह कहा जाता है कि इकोनोमी होनी चाहिये। मैं आपके सामने एक जबर्दस्त स्कैंडल रखना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर एक फूड कारपोरेशन है जिसका दफ्तर दिल्ली में है। पिछले महीने उसने अपना दफ्तर किराये पर लिया। उस जगह के लिए उसने 46,000 रुपया महीना किराया देना तय किया है। कहां उसने यह जगह खी है? डा० सेन का जो नर्सिंग होम है उसका कुछ हिस्सा उसने लिया है। डा० सेन के नर्सिंग होम में एक एक कमरे के भरीजों से पचास पचास रुपये रोज चार्ज किये जाते हैं। दस बाई दस के कमरे के इतने रुपये चार्ज किये जाते हैं। डा० सेन ने उसका एक हिस्सा खाली करके फूड कारपोरेशन को दिया है 46,000 रुपये महीने के किराये पर। सुना है कि जो फूड कारपोरेशन के मैनेजर हैं या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हैं, सेन साहब उनके कोई रिश्तेदार है।

इतना ही नहीं दो लाख रुपया उसके फर्निशिंग के लिए भी खर्च किया गया है। 46,000 रुपये में जहां तक उस जगह को सेने का सम्बन्ध है, वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने उस के बारे में अभी तक नो आब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट इसू नहीं किया है। एक महीने का किराया भी दे दिया गया है। फर्निशिंग किसी ठेकेदार से उसका करवाया गया है और कोई टैंडर नहीं मंगाये गये हैं। दो चार प्रादमियों को पकड़कर कम्पीटीटिव रेट बना कर उस ठेकेदार को यह काम सौंप दिया गया।

इस कारपोरेशन ने बीस करोड़ रुपया दो साल में खर्च किया जिसमें से चार करोड़

रुपया इसकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च हुआ; नतीजा क्या है? स्टेट्स उसको कोई सहयोग नहीं दे रही है। आप फूड बजट बना रहे हैं या दूसरी योजनायें बना रहे हैं। बीस करोड़ का बीस करोड़ रुपया करीब करीब खत्म है। आज वह फूड को इकट्ठा नहीं करती है। उसने क्या काम करना शुरू किया है। उसने मिर्च और मसाले खरीदने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। फूड का काम छोड़ कर के जाल मिर्च, धनिया आदि वह खरीद रही है। इस चीज की इन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इकोनोमी हो तो सही मानों में आपको इकोनोमी करके दिखानी चाहिये। इकोनोमी यहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर से शुरू होनी चाहिये, जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं उन से शुरू होनी चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी वह नीचे तक आ सकती है। अगर एक आर्मी आफ मिनिस्टर्स आप खड़ी करते हैं, 52 मिनिस्टर्स जहां रहते हैं, स्टेट्स में बहुत मारे मिनिस्टर्स रखते हैं... मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि इसमें केवल कांग्रेस जिम्मेदार है और हम लोगों की भी इसी तरह आर्मी खड़ी हो जाती है मिनिस्टर्स की... तो हम लोग देश के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं उनका समाधान नहीं ढूँढ सकते हैं, उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। तब हम लोगों के सामने अपना मुंह दिखाने के काबिल नहीं हो सकते हैं। और हम देश में इकोनोमी नहीं करते हैं, देश को अपने ही पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं करते हैं तो हम लोगों को मुंह दिखाने के काबिल नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह जो इकोनोमी है यह हम से शुरू होनी चाहिये, हमारा अपना आचरण इस तरह का होना चाहिये कि हम इकोनोमी करके दिखा सकें। अपने आपको गद्दी पर बनाये रखने के लिए अगर कोई दो तीन मिनिस्टर्स और बना लेता है तो यह बिल्कुल अनुचित काम है। यह जो पोलिटिकल सेबल पर इस तरह से पैसा बहाया जाता है इसको पहले बन्द किया

जाना चाहिये। उसके बाद जो सेक्रेटरीज है उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इस तरह से नीचे की ओर आपको चलते जाना चाहिये और इकोनोमी करने जाना चाहिये।

इस बजट में साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये का डिफिसिट दिखाया गया है। अगर सही मानों में रिसोर्सिस का युटिलाइजेशन होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि चार सौ करोड़ रुपये न बच सकता था और हम एक बेलेंस बजट पेश कर सकते थे, इसमें डिफिसिट दिखाने की हमको जरूरत नहीं पड़ सकती थी। आप कहेंगे कि बड़ी फैंटेस्टिक यह फिगर है, यह कैसे हो सकता था, साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये कैसे कट हो सकता था? हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े जो फाइनेंसिंग के ज्ञाता हैं उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि लगभग तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये का कट इसके अन्दर होना चाहिये और वह ज्ञाता हैं हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री मोरारजी देसाई। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि श्री सोलह प्वाइंट उन्होंने रखा है, दस परसेंट जो कट होना चाहिये और चार महीने में होना चाहिये, अगर वह हो जाए तो इतनी बचत हो सकती है। हमें इससे मतलब नहीं है कि कौन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर है। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं। लेकिन सरकार से मैं जवाब चाहता हूँ कि वह बतायें कि यह जो साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये आपने बरबाद किया है और जिसकी वजह से कीमतें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं, इसका उसके पास क्या जवाब है? इसका सरकार को जवाब देना होगा। श्री मोरारजी देसाई साहब बैठने हैं या शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब या कोई और इससे हमारा कोई कनसर्न नहीं है, श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा का कनसर्न होगा, लेकिन हमारी निगाह में सब एक हैं।

प्राइसिस दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही हैं, करेंसी का फैलाव भी बढ़ रहा है। 1961-62 में 3045 करोड़ रुपये की करेंसी थी और 1966-67 के अन्दर वह बढ़ कर 4,664

करोड़ रुपये की हो गई। इसका मतलब यह है कि पांच साल के अन्दर 1619 करोड़ रुपये की करेंसी ज्यादा हो गई। इसका मतलब यही हो सकता है कि प्राइसिस और बढ़ेंगी और जो मार्च 1960 में होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स था, वह 108.7 था और फरवरी 1967 में वह बढ़ कर 202.4 हो गया। इस तरह से कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, लोग नंगे हैं, उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। आप उनको देश भक्ति के सरमंज दें, आप उनको बतायें कि बाहर से आक्रमण होने वाला है, तो यह कहां तक उचित है, न्यायसंगत है? मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूखा और नंगा हिन्दुस्तान बाहरी आक्रमण का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेगा। जो लोग भूखे हैं वे रोटी मांगते हैं। उनको आप देश भक्ति का सबक सिखायें तो उसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। उसके सामने भगवान और धर्म की बात आप करेंगे तो उसका कोई असर नहीं होगा। खाली पेट के लिए कोई भगवान नहीं होता। इसलिए इस सरकार को एक चीज की कम से गारंटी तो उसको देनी चाहिये कि उसको रोटी मिलेगी, कपड़ा मिलेगा, रहने के लिए मकान मिलेगा। बीस साल लगातार राज्य करने के बाद भी अगर दस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी प्रायः केवल पांच घाने, चार घाने रोज है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है कि आप सामने वाली कुसियों पर बैठे रहें, आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि आप वहां बैठे रहें। कांग्रेस की हार का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह रहा है कि वह लोगों को भूखों मार रही है। आज लोगों को कांग्रेस से कोई आशा नहीं रह गई है कि आप प्राइसिस को नीचे लायेंगे...

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वेनिया) आप भी कई जगह पावर में आ गए हैं। आप प्राइसिस को नीचे लायें। देखते हैं आप क्या करते हैं।

श्री कंवरलाल मुत्स : आप घर से भी हटें तो और जल्दी नीचे आ जायेंगे।

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता]

जब तक वह गारण्टी नहीं होती है तब तक हालत नहीं सुधरेगी। कुर्सी पर हम लोग बैठे या सामने के सदस्य बैठे, इस से कोई बहुत फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। अगर हम लोभी थे भी लोगो के लिए कुछ नहीं किया, तो पोलिटिकल लोगो पर से उन का विश्वास उठ जायेगा और वैधानिक तरीके से बदल होने के स्थान पर देश में बगावत फैलेगी, जो कि देश के लिए बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। देश में ऐसे भी एलिमेंट हैं, जो इस गड़बड़ को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं।

14 hrs.

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रणधीरसिंह, ने उस दिन जनसभ के बारे में कहा था कि ये लोग कुर्सी के भूखे हैं। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हा, यह ठीक है कि हम कुर्सी पर बैठना चाहते हैं, यह भी ठीक है कि हम उन को कुर्सी में उतार कर उन की जगह कुर्सी पर बैठना चाहते हैं लेकिन केवल वैधानिक तरीके से किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ कर के नहीं। अगर हम कुर्सी पर बैठने के बाद लोगो की सेवा नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो हम उसका छोड़ देगे सामने के सदस्यो की तरह कुर्सी से चिपटे नहीं रहेगे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : दिल्ली में क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : माननीय सदस्य हमारे मेहमान हैं। वह आये और देखें। हम कुर्सीयो के लिए वायलेस नहीं करेगे। हम कुर्सीयो पर बैठे या न बैठें हमें बोट्स मिले या न मिले लेकिन हम विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ भी हम करेगे वैधानिक तरीके से करेगे। कुर्सी मिले या न मिले भारतीय जनसभ कभी कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करेगा जिस से भारत माता के माथे पर कलक का टीका लगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सामने बैठने वाले सदस्य भी इसी के अनुसार काम करे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम तो पहले ही इसी के अनुसार काम करते हैं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : मुझे मालूम है कि इन लोगो ने बस्तर से क्या किया, काश्मीर में क्या किया जब डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी का खून कर दिया। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि काश्मीर में चुनावो के सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है। मैं इस कहानी को नहीं छेड़ना चाहता हूँ। अच्छा है कि माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में चुप ही रहे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : पानीपत में इन लोगो ने क्या किया ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : आज देश में जो कानून ट्रेडन ब्राफ बिल्ड हो रहा है उस को भी बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार की तरफ से पेपर पर और मुँह में सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाया जाता है लेकिन पीछे से जबे कुछ खाम लोगो की भरी जाती है। इस पर कुछ कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। कम से कम इतना तो होना चाहिए कि हर एक आदमी को खाने को मिले। इस समय इंडस्ट्रीज पर जो कंट्रोल है, उन को खत्म करना चाहिए। हा, उन का सुपरविजन होना चाहिए और उन को रेगुलेट अवश्य करना चाहिए। केवल पुराने लोगो को ही प्रोत्साहन देने के बजाय नई इंडस्ट्रीज और अउटलेटिंग को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, ताकि नई इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन मिले और वे आगे बढ़े।

स्टेट्स का जो 113 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर ड्राफ्ट हुआ है, जिस की वजह से डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग हुआ है, उसके बारे में सरकार को कोई न कोई पालिसी बनानी पड़ेगी। मैं श्री देव की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि पिछली मिनिस्ट्रीज के पापो की सजा नये लोगो को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। बिना भत्ती को राष्ट्रीय के फिनांस मिनिस्ट्रीज की एक कॉफिस बुलानी चाहिए ताकि मालूम हो कि किस

स्टेट में क्या विकसित है वहां पर कितना डेफिसिट है, कितना ओवरड्राफ्ट है आदि। इस सम्बन्ध में एक फ़ार्मूला बनाना चाहिए और उसके बाद किसी भी स्टेट को ओवरड्राफ्ट की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। सेंटर और स्टेट्स दोनों जगह फ़िनांशल डिसिप्लिन लागू करना पड़ेगा। उसके बग़ैर ओवरड्राफ्ट पर कण्ट्रोल नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक फ़ारेन एंड का सम्बन्ध है आज हमें लगभग 4800 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज विदेशों को देना है और यह कर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री बेशक कहें कि हम बग़ैर किसी के अग्रसर में आए, बग़ैर किसी की परवाह किये कर्ज लेते हैं और उस कर्ज के साथ कोई स्ट्रिग्ज नहीं होते, कोई दबाव नहीं होता। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। अगर दबाव नहीं होता तो डीवैल्युएशन नहीं होता, काश्मीर के बारे में पाकिस्तान के साथ बार-बार बातचीत नहीं होती और तांशकद एग्रीमेंट न होता। आज हम अपने सारे प्लान को चलाने के लिए और अनाज के विषय में अमरीका पर निर्भर हैं। हम आजाद होंगे लेकिन वास्तव में हम टेक्निकली आजाद हैं और हमारी नुकेल वाशिंगटन न्यूयार्क में हैं या मास्को में हैं। जब भी हम पर दबाव डाला जाता है तो हम उस का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर से यह आशा करता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करेंगे क्योंकि जब तक देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं होगा तब तक वह सच्चे मानों में स्वाधीन नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है मुझे आशा थी कि फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब दिल्ली कारपोरेशन और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को पर्याप्त पैसा देंगे। दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में जो आज हमारे पास धाई हैं साढ़े छः करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है और वहां पर स्थिति यह है अगले अग्रेल महीने की तनख़्वाह देने के लिए उस के पास पैसा नहीं है। लेकिन फ़िनांस

मिनिस्टर ने छत्त को पहले से भी कम पैसा दिया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब दिल्ली कारपोरेशन की आर्थिक स्थिति की जांच करें और उस के डेफिसिट को पूरा करें और साथ ही उसकी आईन्दा आवश्यकताओं को देख कर उस की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करें। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एजुकेशन के लिए नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेट्री को 75 परसेंट पैसा देती है जब कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को केवल पचास परसेंट। इस तरह का सोतेली मां का बर्ताव नहीं होना चाहिए।

फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर ने दिल्ली के मकानों के बारे में थोड़ा सा पैसा दिया है। दिल्ली में सब से बड़ी समस्या मकानों की है। आज दिल्ली में एक लाख परिवार झुगियों में रहते हैं और दिल्ली की आधी आबादी स्लम्ज में रहती है। जिस क्षेत्र को आप सिविल लाइन्ज कहते हैं, अगर आप को उस की काम्पोजीशन मालूम हो, तो आप आश्चर्य करेंगे। वहां पर चालीस हजार बोटर हैं और उन में से बतीस हजार झुगियों में रहते हैं। आज से बारह तेरह बरस पहले दुनिया का एक बहुत बड़ा आदमी दिल्ली की स्लम्ज और झुगियां आदि देखने के लिए गया था। उन को देखने के बाद उसने कहा कि मुझे आश्चर्य है कि यहां पर लोग रहते हैं, यहां तो इन्सान क्या, हैवान भी नहीं रह सकते मुझे ताज्जुब है कि ये लोग हुकूमत के खिलाफ बगावत क्यों नहीं करते। क्या आप को मालूम है कि वह सज्जन कौन थे? वह हमारे देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे, जिन्होंने यह बात कही थी तेरह साल के बाद आज दिल्ली की हालत और भी बिगड़ती जा रही है। मास्टर प्लान में कहा गया है कि 1980 में दिल्ली एक माडल सिटी होगा और देश को देखने के लिए एक खिड़की बनेगा। लेकिन अगर वर्तमान हाखल में सुधार करने की कोशिश न की गई, तो दिल्ली दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा गांव

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता]

होगा, जहाँ सड़कों पर बुगियाँ मिलेंगी मैं चाहता हूँ कि फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब इस और विशेष ध्यान दें और इस काम को अपने हाथ में लें, क्योंकि केन्द्र की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह दिल्ली कांफ़रेंस और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दे।

देश के कोने-कोने से कपड़े के व्यापारियों की तरफ से यह मांग की जा रही है कि कपड़े पर से सेल्ज टैक्स को हटा दिया जाये और उस की जगह एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी जाये। जहाँ कपड़ा पैदा होता है, वहीं पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दी जाये। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि हर जगह लोग बेईमानी करते हैं। दूकानदार भी बेईमानी करते हैं। रिश्तत बनती है। इतनी गड़बड़ी वहाँ पर चल रही है कि न दूकानदार काम करने पाता है न काम ठीक तरह हो पाता है। अफसर भी गड़बड़ी करते हैं। चारों तरफ एक सारा देश का देश बेईमान होता जा रहा है। कपड़े में जो कुछ आप को मिला वह कम नहीं मिला। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर विचार करें। हो सकता है कि इस बात की इसमें विस्कत आये कि स्टेट्स का डिबीजन पैसे का कैसे हो? उस के लिए पांच साल के आंकड़े ले लीजिए। उस में जो फारमूला बनता हो वह डिवाइज करके दीजिए...

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : नहीं बनता।

I had asked them, but they are not willing.

श्री Kanwarlal Gupta: You force them to do it. I think the non-Congress governments will agree.

आप अपना जो है वह तैयार कर लीजिए। मैं समझता हूँ इससे व्यापारियों को भी बहुत राहत मिलेगी और जनता को भी बहुत राहत मिलेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इतना समय दिया। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे भादवणीय मोरारजी भाई इस मुद्दा पर विचार करेंगे।

Shri K. B. Ganesh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I bring to this hon. House a new territory, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Situated on the trade routes of India, Burma and the Far East, lying only 75 miles from Sumatra and situated only about 80 miles from the southern most extremity of Burma, this territory is the defence arch of India, and we are very proud that the Government of India has given us a chance to elect our own representative to this Parliament of India. For the last fifteen years we have had a system of nomination and this is the first time that the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given the right of free vote.

Sir, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a developing territory, and as the territory develops the problems of that territory are also becoming more and more complicated. The Government of India has a big plan for an integrated development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and as the population increases, as more and more people are being settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it is becoming absolutely necessary that the administrative system that existed in the islands must be transformed and further democratic reforms introduced in the islands: because on the one side we have the tribal people and on the other we have a multilingual population representing all parts of our country and the integration of the tribal people and these multi-lingual population is a matter which unless

attended to immediately will bring about such conflicts as will place our entire defence in jeopardy because the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a very vulnerable area.

Coming to the problem we are discussing today, from the trend of discussions one thing has emerged, that is, that taking advantage of the difficulties that our economy is facing today, taking advantage of the economic stagnation that we have got in our country today, voices have been raised here on the floor of this House, from this side as well as from the side of the Opposition, that we must curtail the Fourth Five Year Plan, that we must reorganise and restrict the Planning Commission and that we must have a Plan to suit our immediate needs. Sir, I am a new Member to this House, but I want to bring to the notice of this august body that if we want to have a war on Indian poverty, if we want to have a war on Indian illiteracy and Indian ignorance, we cannot but have a bigger Plan, because what we are discussing today is the difficulties of a section of the people who are better placed, who today want better amenities, but they are not starving, they are not the starving millions of this country. If we want to take the country from the morass in which it is, if we want to eliminate and liquidate Indian poverty, there is no other way except to have a bigger Plan, there is no other way except the way that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has taught us

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Is it on emotional basis or rational basis?

An hon. Member: Rational basis.

Shri K. R. Ganesh: I have got political experience probably more than many other Members in this House. It is fortunate or unfortunate that I have come to this House after 15 years
2773 (Ai) LSD-5.

because the administration of our Islands did not think me fit to be nominated. I have faced the electorate and come to this House. But I want to raise my small voice that if we take the experience of any country in the world and if we take into account that we have adopted a democratic path, we have adopted adult franchise, we have adopted supremacy of the judiciary, then there is no other way possible for us except to have a big Plan. We know the difficulties that have come in our way. These difficulties are administrative difficulties. These difficulties are there because we have inherited an administrative system which is incapable of bringing about a social change in this country, which is incapable of bringing about a social re-construction in this country, which is incapable of being an instrument of social change in this country. Therefore, whether you have a smaller Plan or you have a bigger Plan, unless we change the administrative framework of this country and make it an instrument of social change we will be facing the same problems which hon. Members from this side have pointed out, that there is no responsiveness, that there is corruption, that there is nepotism, that pumping sets are sold and so on. These are problems inherited from the old administrative system, and whatever may be the economic policy that we pursue we will have to change this administrative system

We have been hearing from the other side of the House about stagnation in agriculture. We are told we must have more fertilisers, we are told we must have more pumping sets, we are told we must have more water. I say that Indian agriculture cannot be taken from the stagnation in which we have fallen unless we have complete land reforms in this country. I say that the Indian food problem cannot be solved unless we have procurement, unless we have equitable distribution, unless we have austerity. All these things we have to do by taking the people into confidence, by

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

taking the people with us I submit that you cannot stop speculation in foodgrains unless you nationalise the banks in this country. It may be that I do not express the views that some hon. Members on this side of the House may be having. The discussions that we had today, the points that have been made by hon. Members on both sides of the House, have convinced us that there is an insidious attempt, that there is a conspiracy, to change the path of this country, to change the process of development which our greatest leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru taught us. He had taught us that in a poverty-stricken country like India, in a country which has been for the last 200 years bled by a foreign imperialism, in a country in which there is poverty, there is no other way except dominance and primacy of the public sector, there is no other way except social control of the institutions of banking, there is no other way except complete land reforms, there is no other way except a chain of co-operative institutions, to give credit to the cultivators, there is no other way except State trading in foodgrains, here is no other way except procurement, there is no other way except equitable distribution of whatever resources we have got.

It has been stated that when the opposition governments came to power in many States the price of rice went down. In today's paper itself it has been revealed that in Madras, where the price of rice was Rs. 1.60 when the DMK Government came to power, that rice is being sold at Rs. 2.30. It was a freak reduction in the price which took place and it would take place when governments change, when some other incidents happen. But it was not due to any basic economic fact. We are also told that dehoarding of foodgrains is going on in many States where opposition parties have come into power. But we know that the dehoarding that was done even by the Punjab Government under the Gov-

ernor was an attempt which was much more widespread than what is being done in many States where opposition parties have come into power.

The opposition parties may unite to take power, but when it comes to economic matters, when it comes to matters of our economic development, they speak with divergent voices. The voice that we hear of the Jan Sangh representative here pathetically appealing to the Finance Minister is not the voice, will not be the voice, which Shri Hiren Mukerjee or my hon. friend, Shri Ramamurthi, for whom I have great respect, will use, because the basic contradiction is here in the pattern of economic development, in the policies to be followed in the matter of economic development. The Jan Sangh representative and the Swatantra representative have suggested in this hon. House that we must not have any controls, we must have a free economy, we must not have any State trading in foodgrains, we must not have any social control on the institutions which control the economic life of this country. The path that was shown to us by Jawaharlal Nehru, the path of mixed economy with primacy of the public sector, the path of complete land reforms which, I must confess, that we on this side of the House have completely failed to implement, the path of ready help to the farmers and cultivators, with path can only be followed by having a chain or string of co-operative institutions. If this Government or any government follows this path, our friends in the Jan Sangh and our friends in the Swatantra Party will say that this is the path of the Soviet Union, this is the path of a regimented government.

It is true that our economy is passing through difficult times, but it is also true that many countries of the world have gone through this transitional period. That when the Industrial Revolution took place in the western

democracies it took them nearly 100 or 150 years. Even in the Soviet Union with a very regimented party, with a very disciplined and centralised government, it took them 40 years to come to the stage in which they are. We are following the path of democratic liberties and adult vote and it is but natural that these difficulties which have arisen in our economy will arise.

In the Andaman and Nicobar islands the Government of India has a big programme of integrated development of the territory. The forest wealth of Andaman and Nicobar islands is the basic wealth. But I want to point out in this hon. House that the Andaman administration and the Agriculture Ministry entered into a contract with a private company known as M/s P. C. Ray & Company and gave them 30 years lease of North Andaman forests. Now timber, which is the basic wealth of Andaman and Nicobar islands, timber which can earn foreign exchange and strengthen the depleted foreign exchange earnings of our country, timber which has a good market in London, a good market in many other parts of the world that timber is not fully exploited. That timber is not fully exploited because the entire North Andaman forest lease was given to a private company and that private company has come to a stage of liquidation. So, thousands and thousands of tons of timber are lying and rotting. We cannot remove them and we cannot exploit the North Andaman forests, we cannot build a plywood factory, we cannot build a chip-board factory because we have entered into an anti-national deal with this firm, and now for the last eight years litigation is going on. We have brought this matter to the notice of the highest quarters but they say that nothing can be done with this P. C. Ray & Company. I ask this Government, when the Defence of India Rules are there, when they could be used in other matters, why cannot we use the Defence of India Rules against this firm and stop the drain on the national economy in Andamans? I say that the amount of

timber that is rotting, the entire forest economy which is at the point of being spoiled, that must be stopped.

May I humbly submit to the Government of this country that the Andamans is a very vulnerable area, which, if proper attention is not given at this very moment, will become a complicated area, will become an area in which we will have problems which it will be very difficult to master in another five years' time.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mohan Swaruo.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): I am not prepared. If you will allow me, I will speak later on.

Shri S Kundu (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry. I am speaking in a language which is not yours not even mine.

After 20 years of Congress rule, when I come here for the first time to speak on the Budget, I must confess that I see today in the country a sense of despair and frustration arising out of this creeping economy, corruption in political institutions, rise in prices and the influence of the business organisations on the entire economy of the country which has penetrated to the political institution which has been in power for the last 20 years. For a young man of today, I am constrained to say, the future presents little hope. Unless we make a break from what has happened in the last 20 years. I am sure, those who take oath in the name of democracy or those who say big words for the country's past culture, civilisation and traditions or those who...

Mr. Chairman: Will he kindly resume his seat for a minute?

The House will now take up Private Members' business.

As hon. Member: What about the debate?

Mr. Chairman: It will be continued after this

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat). On a point of order This item is not on the Order Paper.

Mr. Chairman: It is there

14 32 hrs

CATTLE SLAUGHTER PROHIBITION BILL*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड)
सभापति महोदय, मैं डोर वध के निषेध के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की प्रार्थना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of slaughter of cattle"

The motion was adopted

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

14 32½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam) Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.35 hrs.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 120)

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir, I introduce the Bill

12 35½ hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd

Mr. Chairman: Now Shri Kundu may resume his speech

Shri S. Kundu. Sir, I was on the point that after 20 years of Congress rule if we do not draw a line between the past and do not chalk out a programme for the future, I am sure—and I will be extremely sorry—that this democracy will be a shortlived one. Therefore, the compelling circumstances of today should drive the people who prepare the Budget to prepare it so as to reflect a positive attitude of the teeming millions of this country. I must, therefore, confess that when I glance through this Budget I do not find that this Budget expresses or reflects a positive attitude a definite purpose, which the people of this country want or which the Government wishes to achieve during their tenure of the coming five years

It would be a mistake, a gross mistake if I may say so, to draw up a Budget in a mechanical way, leaving it to the officers to prepare it in a line as has been the trend for the last few years. The Budget must express the hopes and the aspirations of the people of the country. Large number of the people of this country have no food to eat, no house to stay in, no clothes to wear; most of them are denied education and the basic necessities of life; when they are sick, no medicine or treatment is available.

Look at this Budget. If this Budget is examined in detail, it will show that it has added to the burden of the poor man. While I say this, I have look at the different taxes which the Government has imposed or propose to impose in the coming years and find that indirect taxes are—I should say, about 70 per cent more than the direct taxes imposed in this Budget.

This Budget cannot stop inflation. A promise has been made in this House that while drawing up the Budget for the coming five years, all care would be taken to check inflation. But, Sir, to check inflation, is a question of attitude and policy; it cannot be done with mere pious wishes.

It has been said that the utmost economy is to be practised, but it is a contradiction in terms when we see that in this interim Budget a sum of Rs. 10 crores extra is going to be spent for the huge administration. The bureaucracy, which has grown bigger and bigger in size from day to day, and this huge bureaucracy which blocks the aspirations of and all avenues of advantage to the common man, the poor man, is being fed with more and more money. This trend is not checked. Unless this bureaucracy is crushed and utmost economy in actual terms is practised, there is no hope for the future of democracy in this country. No positive step has been indicated how less expenditure will be incurred on this administration. I know the amenities which are provided to big

officers. I know their callous attitude towards the poor man. I know the training which they get. A friend of mine told me that in the I.A.S. and the I.F.S. training schools, when they are sent there, they learn how to open a soda bottle without a bottle opener. And are there the officers who are meant to serve the poor people as Block Development Officers? According to the political situation, the economic situation, of our country, unless we completely reorient the training aspect of our bureaucracy, unless we know what sort of officers will rid the people from the age-long slumber, age-long poverty and age-long illiteracy and all that, then, I am sure, the most part of the tax-payers' money which comes to the Exchequer of the Central Government in crores of rupees, will not reach back the common and the poor man. Therefore, I would have been glad if some positive steps had been taken to control the economy and some sign of that must have been shown in the Budget.

I will go to the extent to say that if we can reduce about one-fourth of this huge bureaucratic machinery, if we can make some sort of a revolutionary attempt to have only three or four cadres, we will be able to reduce the burden on the poor, the common man. We should not only preach but we must also practise economy. To start with the galaxy of Ministers who are here, 52 in number and down to the officers is quite a big burden on the poor man. If they live an austere life, we can save a lot of money. But, on the contrary, there has been a disappointing feature in this Budget which increases expenditure in administration and the Budget is merely a routine work.

In the last 20 years, in the name of development, in the name of reconstruction, when the Government wanted money, we have run to the Nasik Press to print notes. During the Third Plan period, we have printed notes worth about Rs. 1150 crores. There has been a promise given that

[Shri S. Kundu]

no more inflationary budget will be presented in May, 1967. At the same time, in para 27 of his written speech this is what has been said by the Hon'ble Finance Minister:

"Government expects to review the position shortly and bring forward such proposals for incurring additional expenditure and raising resources for the purpose as may be necessary and feasible in the present circumstances."

I look at this observation with great disappointment. If we do not fix the limit, the expenditure will go up. The demands of the bureaucracy and of the Ministers will increase and the Government will increase the budget and our objective will be lost. Therefore, Sir, unless we put a stop to this additional expenditure, to this vague expenditure, and if the Finance Minister does not find other ways of finding money, they will run to the Nasik Press to print notes.

I would like to give some caution, a little warning, here. We have seen the horrible picture of inflationary trends in Indonesia, in China before the Communists came, and in Germany after the Second World War. If we are to save democracy and if we are to establish socialism here, I must say that the first attempt we should make is to stop these inflationary trends and this sort of Budgeting. This cannot be done only with pious promises. Definite attempts should be made. As I said in the beginning, and I repeat, in this Budget or the one which is going to be presented, there is no such indication that Government are taking a positive step. A deficit budget of Rs. 350 crores has been presented. Nowhere it has been indicated how the Government is going to bridge this gap. It has been left in vacuum. Well, there are various ways to bridge the gap, the deficit. There is hoarded wealth worth crores of rupees. There is black money in the country. There

are hoarders and profiteers. There are ornaments, jewels and jewellery in the country. No indication has been given that this deficit or the future finances of the country will be raised from such sources. It has been said that black money worth Rs. 3000 crores is circulating in this country. I would be very happy if the Hon'ble Finance Minister makes a promise in this House that he will, to start with, catch about Rs. 500 crores of black money. But there is no such hope. I would have been very glad if the Finance Minister had said that the hoarded wealth which lies with kings and queens, with *rajās* and *ranis*, with capitalists like Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias, would be unearthed and accounted for in the budget. I would have been happy to see that at least after 20 years there is a break-through and that we are in for brighter days.

As I said in the beginning, unless we take a positive and progressive attitude, at least after these 20 years, we will not be able to maintain democracy. If we do not shape our economy on equality basis, I am sure, we are not going to maintain democracy. Democracy is vitally connected with economic conditions of our country. It is unthinkable today, after 20 years of *swaraj*, to find that 10 per cent of the rural population in the country have only 0.7 per cent of the total income of the country and 10 per cent of the top people enjoy an income of 55 per cent of the total income in the country. We have to do something about it. This time, in the General Elections, the people have shown their strength. Through democratic and peaceful movement, they can put pressure on the Government to force it to draw a realistic budget, to have a realistic programme, based on equality and will not rest content merely on platitudes.

The picture today is very disappointing. It is a picture of frustration and gloom. I am glad that the Finance Minister has admitted that

there is a stagnant economy. But he has not given the reasons why after 20 years of the Congress *raj* this picture of stagnant economy has been given on a plate to us. Who is responsible for this stagnant economy? Who is responsible in this country for allowing 75 big business houses to which the Monopolies Commission has referred to have the monopoly? Who is responsible for allowing *raj*as and *maharaj*as to have large amounts of wealth? This picture is of your creation. Unless you change your vision and unless the people here in Delhi, in such cosy and nice surroundings, who make laws and discuss and debate for hours and hours, take into consideration what is happening in small villages in the rural areas of our country, the future of democracy will be at peril. Therefore, something vigorous, something dynamic, some progressive stand should have been taken in this budget, but I do not find it here. Therefore, I am indeed disappointed. The poor man, for the last twenty years, has been giving his money to the Central exchequer, but in return, what has he got? He has not got anything substantial. Day by day his indebtedness has grown. If you calculate, at the end of the budget for 1967-68,—the figures are given—you will find that every baby born today will be left with a loan of Rs. 243 per year. During the last twenty years, this Government has done only this good to the country; it has put on the head of every newborn baby a loan of Rs. 243 per year. This is really a shocking and staggering picture. This has to be changed completely.

We have increased our expenditure on Defence. I know that Chinese and Pakistanis are there at the border, but sometimes I fail to understand why, after the last year's budget and during the few months of presentation of the interim budget, there should have been an increase of about Rs. 128 crores in Defence expenditure. We do not get a picture that utmost economy was practised in Defence, cor-

ruptions were checked and useless expenditure was stopped in Defence. I know and my Party realises—that we have to defend our country, we have to safeguard our interest, because foreign enemies are there on our border. But at the same time we must also know that every pie that is paid—every tax-payer pays one-third of his money for Defence—is spent properly. We go on raising the provision for Defence, but we do not get a picture that utmost economy was practised, and corruptions at various levels which have been alleged from time to time have been checked.

Members have spoken about banks. I would not like to repeat it, but one good thing could have been done; while presenting the budget, at least a hope could have been indicated that in future this Government is going to nationalise all the banks in India which are in private hands and which are controlling the major part of the economy of the country and this would have provided some solace to us. About Rs. 1,600 crores are in their hands; they start spurious trusts; they start companies and they favour certain groups of business houses by giving them a lot of money as loan; they are controlling, to a large extent, the political power in this country. There has been a demand all along in the country that these banks should be nationalised and the money in them should be put into our Central budget, the shortfall must be met from it, but I am sorry to say that we do not find in this budget also a picture of assurance or some sort of a hope that this will be done in due course.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I am sorry, Sir, I was absent when my name was called. Today is a day for Private Members' business, but since only introduction of bills was there,

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

the Government business has been taken up. So far as I remember, on days meant for Private Members' business the Bills that were not introduced before were allowed to be introduced later in between the business. So, you have the power and I request that I may be allowed to introduce the Bill now.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, the rules do not permit this. The hon. Member has to wait for the next day when Private Members' Bills will be taken up.

Mr. Bibhuti Mishra. He is not here

Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): The Finance Minister, in his speech, has placed before the country the difficult situations that the country is facing today in the economic sphere. They are the deterioration in exports, the rising debt service payments, slow rate of industrial output, less agricultural production, less railway earnings and price rise. But in a developing economy, there will be temporary setbacks to economic developments. The setbacks which have been narrated in the budget speech are no doubt quite disquieting, but every cloud has a silver lining. There is nothing to be despaired. It was pointed out that India has gone bankrupt, but I beg to differ from that. During the last twenty years, the path that we have taken is towards the socialist transformation of this country and in the long twenty years, if we look to the economic growth, we will find that in this process of socialist transformation of the country within the framework of democracy, we have created a strong industrial base, a strong industrial base in an economy which was primarily agricultural; huge industrial plants to our assets have been built up in this country; the great rivers have been

tamed and they are the assets of this country; nearly 60 new universities have been opened and nearly 80 million boys and girls have been sent to schools; more than 50,000 villages have been brought under electrification; more than 12 million acres of land have been provided to the landless. The Finance Minister has been bold enough to place before us whatever temporary setbacks we are facing today, though it is to the disadvantage of the Government. He has put before us whatever difficulties the country is facing today because the setbacks are challenging and he has put before the people, this country and the House so that we squarely face the challenge.

If we look to the production of steel in this country, in 1951-52 it was 2.5 million tonnes and in 1964-65, it was 10.8 million tonnes. In the case of cement, it has gone up from 2.73 million tonnes to 10.8 million tonnes, and in the case of petroleum it has gone up from 0.2 million tonnes to 9.4 million tonnes. Oil production is making good progress in this country. When we are facing difficulties so far as foreign exchange is concerned, all efforts must be made so that we can reach our target of 20 million tonnes by 1970-71 and make the country self-sufficient in respect of petroleum products.

15 hrs.

So far as foodgrains are concerned, we have been importing about 6 million tonnes of foodgrains every year. We are importing nearly Rs. 60 crores worth of cotton for superfine and fine fabrics. Machinery and components worth about Rs. 300 crores are being imported still. Nitrogenous fertilisers are being imported to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores. We are even importing sulphur whereas we can substitute it

with pyrites. The import of sulphur is of the order of about Rs. 18 crores. In view of the difficulties that we are facing we should go in for import-substitution more and more so that we could save all this expenditure by way of foreign exchange.

When I was listening to the speech of the spokesman of the Swatantra Party I was reminded of a story. He was saying that there should be a moratorium on political strife between the political parties in the Opposition. The second point that he made was that they should enter into a democratic dialogue with the Congress so that they could convert Congress to their points of view. I hope that both these hopes would be belied. When I was listening to his speech, a story came to my mind. Two birds were sitting on a tree and the gunman was aiming at the birds. One bird said to the other, 'See, the gunman is weeping'. The other bird, however, replied, 'Do not look at his eyes, but look at his hands'. So, we could see the way the Swatantra and Jan Sangh parties are driving. This has become more explicit in the words of great Messiah of the Swatantra Party, namely Shri Rajagopalachari. He has said that with the selfless workers of the Jan Sangh and with the economic understanding of the Swatantra Party they will form a united front and they will mount pressure on Government so that government gives up its policies one by one. But I am sure Government have heard voices from this side that we want a bigger plan, because the plan is an instrument of social reconstruction. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the great leaders like Shri Morarji Desai or Shri Y. B. Chavan Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri all have thought of this plan in the same way. Planning was not something mechanical for them but it was meant to drag this country out of the morass of two hundred years of British rule, so that we could

change the countryside, so that we could give food to the people, give schools to the students, provide doctors in this country side and undertake all types of welfare measures in the villages which have been lying neglected during all these years. Therefore, planning is an act of faith. I feel that under no pressure should this faith in planning and this faith in socialist transformation of this country be undermined.

Some hon. Members have repeated in their arguments that the people have voted against the policies of the Congress during the last elections. I have also made an analysis of the election results. May I in all humility bring to your kind notice the fact that 90 per cent of the voters of India have voted for planned development in the country, for peace, for socialism, and for social transformation of the country and not for free enterprise? I hope this is also an analysis of the election results of this country. Therefore, when a case is made out by the Swatantra and Jan Sangh spokesmen that the people have voted against the policies of the Congress and against the policy of socialist reconstruction and transformation, they are wrong. The people have voted against the Congress because of the anti-Congress feeling, because the Congress could not keep up to the promises and the Congress was not able to implement all the declarations of the policy that they had made. It is because of these reasons that the people have in many places voted against the Congress, but they have not voted against the progressive policies of the Congress. Therefore, if my hon. friends opposite want the Members on this side of the House to learn the lessons of history or the lessons of the elections, I hope they will also try to learn the lessons which I have pointed out. The people are watching them also. You will be surprised to know, and the House as a whole will be surprised to know that the first shot by the Swatantra Ministry

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

in Orissa has been fired at the peaceful workers of the Rajgangpur cement factory. Therefore, the people will judge them not by their professions but by their actions, and their first shot has been fired at the cement factory workers at Rajgangpur. The people will surely judge them.

Now, the time has come when the blind anti-Congress hysteria may be analysed a little more by the Opposition Parties. I am quite happy that *The New Age* has made an analysis in its issue of February 26 and you know to whom this magazine or journal belongs. *The New Age* says:

"There is a yawning gap between the anti-Congress popular upsurge of the organised Left and democratic movement. This chasm, in fact, has enabled the forces of Right and communal reaction like the Jan Sangh and Swatantra to ride on the crest of people's just anger against the Congress. The pressure of Right reaction will now immensely mount".

I hope the Opposition Parties will now think between themselves whether they would break their pre-election honeymooning now and come to grips with the realities of the post-election period.

I would bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the slow rate of economic growth in our country. I was studying the figures in this regard during the period 1960-63 in respect of several countries, namely Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan, Mainland China and so on. In the case of Burma, the rate of economic growth was 4.00, in Ceylon it was 3.9, in India it was 3.1, and in Pakistan it was 5.2. Similarly we find that in the case of Mainland China, the rate of economic growth was 15.4. Therefore, we must take steps to see that the rate of economic growth is speeded up in our country.

Attempts are now being made to curtail the Plan. The resources position has also got to be looked into. There is no doubt about it. But the Finance Minister has made it very clear that the aspirations of the people for accelerated development should also be kept in view. I would submit that there should not be any 'ifs' and 'buts'. If there is any suggestion that the size of the Plan should be reduced to Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 12,000 crores, then I would submit that we shall not be able to fulfil the rising expectations of the young men and women of this country by doing so. The Plan will fail and we will not be able to fulfil the demands of the new generation.

Therefore, as planning is an instrument for social change, whenever pressure is brought to revise the plan, we must consider whether we are going against the aspirations of the people of India. There are many programmes before us. If we do not fulfil them now, if we do not fight on the principles, we will go down and we cannot recover ourselves.

Therefore, I submit that all efforts should be made to mobilise the resources, all efforts should be made to stop wasteful expenditure, all efforts should be made at economy. When every State is laying its claim on food from the Centre in more and more quantities, the question arises from where will the Centre give it. Therefore, there should be conferences between the Chief Ministers—one is going to be held soon—to thrash out the relations between the Centre and the States. The problems that the Finance Minister has posed must be squarely met. There is nothing to despair. We can go ahead with new hopes so that we can build the India of our dreams, fulfil the aspirations of our people and forge along the path that has been charted for us by one of the greatest modern socialist thinkers, Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru, I mean the path of socialist transformation. There is no going back. As Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had said, there is no going back from the socialist path of reconstruction to which the country and its people are pledged.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Mr Chairman, my hon. friend opposite who preceded me was talking about the socialistic pattern and the way which the Government have been following. I shall tell you one thing about the socialistic pattern followed by this Government. There was a gentleman who at the time of income-tax investigation made an admission under the voluntary disclosure scheme that he had evaded Rs 35 or Rs 50 lakhs tax. It was compounded to Rs. 5 lakhs. A few years later, I found his name in the list of Padma Vibhushans in this country!

It is easy to talk of socialism and praise it, but it is very difficult to practise it. When Gandhiji blew the horn inviting everybody to join the movement for independence, we had certain dreams of our own. The first time I came into contact with him was in 1916. Actually it was in 1918 when the passive resistance movement was started that I as a student then began to follow him. All of us who talk about Gandhiji must realise what dreams he had, whether we knew it or not, he knew his mind. All through he had one ideal. But at the end of 1947, he said: 'I am sure of one thing, that the Congress of today cannot build the India of my dreams'. It is recorded in his biography.

Now why did we join in the swaraj movement? The fight for freedom was not merely to change the white ruler and instal a brown one, as he used to say. We had hopes that after freedom, food will be available to all, shelter would be provided to all and that the inequalities which we saw in

those days would be removed. But the inequalities of those days were practically nothing compared to the inequalities that have developed at present as a result of the economic administration by this Government during the last three plan periods.

Gandhiji was always saying that there must be a society where one section does not impose its own weight upon the other sections. He said, 'If you drop a small piece of stone on a placid pool, there will be several circles formed; one circle does not press its weight on the other'. Indian society must develop in that fashion, not in the present pattern where every section presses its weight upon the section below. As our friends have pointed out, there are the topmost people, about 75 houses who enjoy, but people below, your voters and my voters, live in slums, in tattered houses, on the sides of gutters. The weight of every section of society is upon them. Perhaps you know that 60 per cent of the people live practically in slums. I know in my part of the country that is so. I believe it is so in almost every part of the country excepting in some portions of these newly-built cities.

Gandhiji always thought, and we also thought, that after swaraj, we would all lead a simple life. Only the reverse of it is observable wherever we go, whether it is Delhi, Hyderabad or any other capital city or metropolis of any other State in the country. In fact, who have been carefully and studiously moving farther and farther away from Gandhiji. There would have been nothing very much wrong if we moved farther and farther away from Gandhiji provided we had stuck upon some other plan whereby we could become prosperous and spread prosperity among all those who live in this country. We did not do that either.

In my election campaign—I do not know about other parts of the coun-

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

try—I found the name of the Congress candidate on the one side and at one corner there was a huge portrait of Gandhiji printed. Canvassing was done on that basis. I thought whatever might have happened in these three plan periods, these gentlemen who canvassed votes with the help of Gandhiji's portrait, might turn a new leaf. May I expect it? I hope that this new Government will have some thought about it. I thought some indication of it would be given in the Finance Minister's speech. But it followed the same tenor as that of his predecessors, and I see no indication whatsoever that we are going that way.

We may say that this is perfectly logical and so on. But what has been the result? During question hour today, a Member from this side asked, 'Are you watching whether your plans are being implemented?'. The Planning Minister categorically said, 'My duty is only to plan. I have nothing to do with implementation'. This Government is divided. Planning has no concern with implementation. Planning is made in the cool chambers of the newly-built building of the Planning Commission. It has nothing to do with implementation. What is the use of talking in high flown language when implementation is divorced totally from planning? If the results of implementation are not to guide your planning, what is all that for?

This morning, again, there was a difference of opinion. I am not here now to expatiate on the differences of opinion between Minister and Minister, but there was certainly a marked difference of opinion between the outlook of the Finance Minister and the outlook of the Planning Minister, the two Ministers who really matter to this country at present, barring the Defence Minister. I think this country has got to deal with only the Finance Minister and the Planning

Minister, and they differed from each other. I do hope that by the time this session ends the differences will be composed.

Shri Morarji Desai: In what respect, I do not know.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): There is no difference.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am very sorry I have been misunderstood. If our friends had been here this morning, they would have understood. From the language spoken by the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister when answering questions about devaluation, everybody understood it, and even the question was raised whether there was any difference of opinion, whether there was a clash of opinion. It was there. What is the use of my friends denying it? As the Government is the ruling party, as we want some stability in this country, we want the Ministers to have one mind as long as they are on one side. If they want to change to this side, it is another matter, but when they are there, they must have one opinion. We want to know to whom to speak. Shall I speak to the Finance Minister, or shall I speak to the Planning Minister? Let not my friends be upset so soon. I am not thinking of any internecine warfare between Minister and Minister at a personal level. I did not mean that.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know where he finds internecine warfare? I do not find any.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I also did not say so, I only said there was difference of opinion between the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no difference of opinion. Where is the difference of opinion, I want to know.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Now at present there does not seem to be, but during the Question Hour there was certainly difference of opinion.

Shri Umanatha (Pudukkottai): Difference on post-devaluation consequences.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: There was some difference of opinion, it was quite clear to us. If now both have agreed or the same thing, it is so good of you. I will certainly accept whatever the Finance Minister says.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): They do not realise their own differences. That is unfortunate for the country.

Shri Morarji Desai: I was only talking of this matter, that there can be difference of opinion between two men of intelligence, there will be, but the question is whether there is any difference in action or in the decision taken, that is all that should be seen.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: There will be time for us to go in more detail into all those things, but at present ..

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): This morning the Planning Minister stated that he had nothing to do with implementation, he is concerned only with planning. That is the point of Mr. Viswanatham

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has clarified the point

Shri Morarji Desai: The Planning Minister referred to the Planning Commission's job. He did not say he was not concerned with it.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Then we stand corrected, only I suppose the answer also in the record would be corrected.

I come from a State which is backward, I come from Andhra Pradesh.

Shri K. N. Tiwari: How is it backward?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Industrially and economically it is a backward State.

Shri Randhir Singh: If you want to see a backward State, kindly see Haryana.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I will see every State if you have got patience, you see my State in the first instance.

The per capita income in Andhra Pradesh is lower than the all-India average. Is it not a sufficient indicator that we are backward?

Out of the 24 or 25 hundred crores of rupees spent during the last three plan periods, only about Rs. 48 crores was invested in the Central sector projects in that part of the country. Is that not a sufficient indicator?

If you take the availability of electricity, you will find that the neighbouring State of Madras, which is much smaller than Andhra Pradesh has four times larger supply than Andhra Pradesh. Is this not a sufficient indicator that we are backward?

Then you say that we produce a lot of grains. On what basis are we producing the surplus? During the freedom fight when we were in jails, we were getting 20 oz. of rice per head. Now we are given 6 oz. in Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad, and I believe in Kerala it will be 8 oz. or even less. This is the progress which we have made. Therefore, the point that we are backward is absolutely clear from these facts.

[Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham]

The Third Plan said that it would be one of the aims of the plan to remove regional imbalances, but what has the Government done? What are the proposals of this Government to remove regional imbalances?

A steel plant was promised for us in 1963. It was said that on the advice of foreign experts, and in accordance with modern trends, the Government had decided to locate the fifth steel plant at Visakhapatnam. That was the statement made by the Minister in those days. Then there was some difference of opinion, and a consortium was appointed as an expert body, and that body again said that Visakhapatnam was the best place for the fifth steel plant. Neither the Minister who in 1963 said that the steel plant would be at Visakhapatnam, nor the consortium had any linguistic bias, nor any State bias; they only looked at it from the larger point of view then they said that in accordance with foreign expert opinion and modern trends in the steel industry, Visakhapatnam was the proper place. Then it even went to the Cabinet about September, 1965, and the Cabinet generally accepted it. Then Pakistan's invasion intervened, and then, all of a sudden, the whole thing evaporated. They said 'no plant' 'no money', and the promise was broken.

Not only that a false piece of news, I do not know who supplied it, appeared in all the newspapers when the agitation was very strong for the steel plant, when the tide was at the highest; the report said that the Government of India had agreed that the fifth steel plant would be located at Visakhapatnam, whereupon the agitation subsided. The next day or the day after that the Prime Minister made a statement that there was no such thing as a steel plant at all, there was no money at all, that when there was money and when they thought of an extra steel plant,

they would think about Visakhapatnam along with other names that might come up then. This is how that part of the country, which is known as Andhra Pradesh, is treated.

Then they said that steel was not so important, agriculture was important, irrigation was important. What is the treatment given to us in respect of irrigation? In 1951 in an inter-State conference on the division of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari were allocated in a particular way. The Ministers were present, the engineers of all the States were present. It was not the Ministers at the political level who made the allocation, but it was the various engineers who were asked by the conference to sit together and make a proper allocation. They made the allocation, they prepared a memorandum, and that memorandum was read sentence by sentence at the joint inter-State conference and it was accepted by everybody. The Planning Commission wrote letters to all concerned Government that this award might be also ratified by them. Every Government ratified it, although later the Mysore Government said it did not. As a matter of fact, if you refer to the Planning Commission's records, you will find that the Mysore Government also accepted the allocation categorically not once, but twice or thrice. There were letters from the Mysore Government on this question and I pointed this out in a memorandum to the Minister of Irrigation last year when he came to Hyderabad. But what happened in 1960? They said: no. In 1951, under the aegis of the Planning Commission water is allocated; in 1960, they say: no. That is the treatment given to irrigation and to an agricultural State. If only water had been allowed to come in, if only money was given to the Nagarjuna-sagar project adequately and in time

we would have made up by now the entire rice deficit in the country. Again, they allowed the Government to spend 2 crores on Pochampad project and now they say stop it. Is this financial discipline? The Finance Minister said that we must have financial discipline. Is this the way in which the rice deficit in the country could be covered? Similarly, 50 lakhs was provided for a dry dock at Vizag and 15 lakhs were actually spent, officers were appointed and certain buildings were put up. But immediately before the elections they were told to stop it. The Finance Minister must know what is happening asking people to spend a sizable amount and then asking them to stop further work for political reasons! Where did the balance of 35 lakhs go? Ha dia was important to some minister and it went away there. I do not know how it is done in respect of other States but this is the way things are done in the case of Andhra Pradesh. I am not saying these things merely for picking up quarrels but to make the Finance Minister know that projects are stopped midway like this. The lower Sileru project was sanctioned because Andhra Pradesh was lagging much behind in electricity generation, suddenly you ask that to be stopped. Similarly, Srisailem project is stopped after some crores are spent on it. Is this the way of dealing with backward States like Andhra Pradesh and of removing regional imbalances? I should not be mistaken to be speaking only from the narrow point of view of my State. If a Member is not able to put up the case of his own State, how can he put up the case of India? India lives in States. If I cannot love the State in which I am born it is idle to say that I love India just as Jesus Christ said if you cannot love your neighbour whom you can see how can you love God whom you cannot see? So let not the Ministers be mistaken in speaking for a State, I am speaking for the whole country.

When we got independence, over-

night, we became a deficit country. The First Plan itself should have taken care to see that we became self-sufficient. I remember that Pandit Nehru replying to questions in a television interview in 1953 whether India could become self-sufficient, said yes, we would become self-sufficient not today but in a year or two. Are we self-sufficient today? We are in 1967. I was getting 20 ounces per day before independence, today I am getting only six ounces. This is the kind of self-sufficiency which we have attained.

Shri K. N. Tiwary. What was the population then and what is it now?

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham. It has increased by 18 per cent. Our statistics—I am speaking from the production statistics given by the Government show that we have increased production by 40 per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai. Sixty per cent.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham. Surely population has not grown by sixty per cent. What is the mistake? My complaint is that we are not allowed to produce sufficiently and cut off imports. I understand that we pay about a thousand rupees per ton of rice imported from America and we pay about twenty per cent more as freight to foreign steamers whereas the best rice produced in India would not cost more than Rs 700 or Rs 750 per ton. Our first priority after independence should have been given to food production. Unless there is adequate food production, the industry suffers. Foodgrains should be produced extensively and cheaply and made available freely without difficulty. Otherwise the cost of projects, wages and everything else would increase. We will have to borrow more and tax more and pay more interest.

I would now refer to the Nagarjuna-sagar project and I would re-

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

request the Finance Minister to correct me if I am wrong. It is a multi-purpose project and was scheduled to be completed in ten years. The foundation-stone was laid in 1955. We were told that thirty lakh acres would come under irrigation by 1965. But in 1960, ten lakh acres were cut off and only 20 lakhs were retained. But even with this reduced acreage, the project was not completed by 1965 because the planners had been allotting Rs. 10 crores a year, not realising that as the work progressed the tempo of work would increase needing more funds. Every year about December the available funds are exhausted because of the increased tempo and the staff remain idle; that means the overheads are increasing. The officials and Ministers from Andhra Pradesh come here asking for some more money to be allotted; sometimes they do not get the money asked for. Last year and this year, the working group recommended an allotment of Rs. 16 crores but only Rs. 10 crores had been provided. It is a pity that the Planning Commission does not realise that with the tempo increasing, more money should be allotted. But right from 1955 till now, every year Rs. 10 crores are given. On top of all this, they say that Nagarjunasagar is costing more when Andhra Pradesh asks for more money in a year because the funds had been spent completely and overhead charges are increasing.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I tell the hon. Member that Nagarjunasagar was conceived over a long number of years? After taking it up like that, they are pressing for more money.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: It was a Rs. 90 crores scheme started in 1955. It was given 10 crores a year. It would not take us beyond 1965; it was not conceived to be longer; any scheme which is conceived to take more than ten years will be of no use because it will add to the cost. That is not the

way in which planning should be made. Even ten years is too long a period of a Rs. 90 crores scheme. Even this year the budget provides only for Rs. 10 crores while the working group has asked for Rs. 16 crores. Where is imagination or foresight? After some time again, when these funds are spent and when Andhra Pradesh asks for more funds, you will say, Andhra Pradesh always comes begging. That is not the way in which you should treat one of your own States. He said that some states were having large amounts of overdrafts. Are they Indian States or foreigners?

Shri Morarji Desai: Andhra has the largest.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Andhra will be larger than the largest if this is the kind of treatment meted out to it. Does India live without the States? From whom are you taking excise duties? Are not the people of the States giving these duties? Are not they the citizens of the country? Why differentiate as if the Central Government is the money lender and the States are mere debtors? This is not the way in which it should be done.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nobody has such an attitude.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: You should not treat these States as mere debtors and beggars.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree entirely.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I thank you very much. But it must be implemented; your officers must implement it. There was a Finance Minister who when the Public Works Minister came here in order to request him some more money because the overheads were increasing and there was no work and the allotment had already been finished by November or so of that year, the Finance Minister refused to see the Public Works Minister.

ter on the ground that he could not see anybody less than the Chief Minister of the State. That is not the way in which the Centre should treat the States. This attitude must change. I hope that the present Finance Minister, a true follower of Gandhiji, will hereafter see that such an attitude is not shown. The Finance Minister must change this kind of attitude.

Shri Morarji Desai: I never have shown this kind of attitude. I have seen everybody very readily; whoever wants to see me, even the man-in-the-street.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: He did not follow what I said. I said, a previous Finance Minister. Therefore, this treatment must go. Not only must that go, but this approach that the State is a debtor which is asking for doles from the Centre must entirely be wiped out. There is no use saying "We cannot give overdrafts." The States are India and India is made up of the States. The Centre also is responsible.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: With that appeal to you, I want you to change your approach to the States. By helping Andhra Pradesh you will be helping India. If you help Andhra Pradesh, you will be helping an important limb of the country. You will be helping to wipe out country's deficit in rice. There, we have water, there we have the men; there, we have got everything ready. Why don't you allow us to grow more and wipe out the deficit? That is my appeal to you.

Mr. Chairman: There is an announcement to be made. The hon. Minister of Labour will make a statement at 4.50 p.m. regarding the strike in the *Times of India* and allied publications, and at 5 p.m. some of the private Members who could not

introduce their Bills may introduce the Bills then, at 5 p.m.

Shri Umanath: I had submitted a Short Notice Question on the *Times of India* strike some days back. No decision has been given. While that Short Notice Question is pending, what is the idea of the Minister coming here and making a statement? What happens to the Short Question?

So also, a Calling Attention Notice has been given. When both the Calling Attention Notice and the Short Notice Question are there the Minister must make a statement either in reply to the Short Notice Question or the Calling Attention Notice. But he is just by-passing both these things. What is the procedure, Sir? He is by-passing both these two things; the Calling Attention notice and the Short Notice Question. The Minister must make a statement on them, and now we are deprived of an opportunity of putting questions on them.

Mr. Chairman: This is an opportunity given, to ask questions.

Shri Umanath: On the point raised I want a decision. What happens to the Calling Attention Notice?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have a submission to make, before you give your ruling. We have been informed today that the Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Chairman: He may take this opportunity of asking questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is kind of you, Sir. Now, the Minister wants to make a statement. But then, I have come to know that the hon. Minister has made a statement already in the other House at 12 or 12.30. I do not know. Why this House is treated with contempt. After all, this House is not a House of post-mortem. We have elected represen-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

tatives here, and the Minister should have enough courtesy to make his statement here first. We gave a Calling Attention Notice right in the beginning. The Minister should be pulled up and asked not to repeat such a thing in future.

Mr. Chairman: The Minister will make a statement; you can put questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee. Why ignore this House?

Shri Umanath: We want to know from the Secretariat also about the Calling Attention Notice. What has happened to the Calling Attention Notice and the Short Notice Question?

Mr. Chairman: They were referred to the Minister.

Shri Umanath: Well, then, it is all the more wrong on the part of the Minister, when the matter has been referred to the Minister, not to reply to it. Just ignoring the Calling Attention Notice and the Short Notice Question, and coming here to make a statement is all the more wrong, when the matter has been referred to him already.

An hon. Member: He may ask a supplementary.

Shri Umanath: That is another matter. I am now asking about the procedure.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): As the House knows, we answered only one Calling Attention Notice the other day and today there was a Calling Attention Notice by about half a dozen Members headed by Shri S. M. Banerjee, and therefore, the Minister will be making a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is again wrong. Being the Minister of Parlia-

mentary Affairs, he should know the rules. We have followed a procedure in the past; when Sardar Hukam Singh was the Speaker, this question came up before the House; we have on behalf of all the parties readily agreed that if the question of Adjournment Motion does not come every day, at least there should be some forum for us to put the questions. He agreed that if Calling Attention Notices were very important, then one will be put up on the Order Paper for the day in the morning and if another one is very important, it can be replied to at 5 p.m. Let not the hon. Minister say that because a Calling Attention Notice has been answered in the morning another cannot be put up in the evening. We have followed a procedure; let him go and look into the records. There is a Calling Attention Notice to which we are all signatories.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: A new procedure has been introduced; perhaps the hon. Member was not here when the Speaker said that only one Calling Attention would be taken up every day. Therefore, the procedure mentioned by the hon. Member is no more in existence; that was the old practice, not the new one (*Interruption*).

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented before the House by the hon. Finance Minister. We all know that this is an interim budget, and the Finance Minister has promised before the House that he would be coming with the final budget with new proposals and a reorientation of the entire economic policy. Therefore, I do not propose to take much time of the House in dealing with the interim budget itself, but, on the other hand, I would venture to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Members of the House to some of the distressing features of our economy today, and request the hon. Finance Minister to

take these suggestions into consideration when he takes up the finalisation of the budget.

The President, in his Address to the joint session of Parliament, referred to some of these features and he also assured Parliament that the Government would be taking adequate measures to eradicate those problems. The main problem before the country today is the failure of the agricultural sector. Since the beginning of Planning we have seen that the programmes in the agricultural production sector have not kept up with the target, and that has been the main reason, at the root, for the stage of economy in which we are today. It has gone so far as to devalue our rupee; we have been still dependent on foreign imports of foodgrains and today the situation has become acute in this matter. I am glad that the President has indicated that the Government have decided to take up the question of food on an emergency basis. This is exactly what we have been telling in this House all along—that the Government should take up the question of making the country self-sufficient in food within a specified period. We have gone through the first Plan, the second Plan and the third Plan, and we are now in the second year of the fourth Plan, and yet we have not been able to tackle this one single problem. Therefore, we want the Government to spell out as to what they mean by taking the food problem as an emergency and how they propose to implement the programmes.

I am sorry that it has not been possible for Government to finalise the fourth Plan as yet for the first two years of the fourth Plan, we have had annual plans. I am only hoping that Government will give a final shape to the fourth plan soon so that Parliament can approve of it.

The budget cannot be taken in an isolated manner. It is not that we consider the budget for the year only. It has the legacy of the past year and the perspective of the next year and subsequent years. The major part of

the budget is linked with the Plan. So, unless the Plan is finalised, it is very difficult for us to consider the annual budget.

In the matter of self-sufficiency of foodgrains, various suggestions have been made and various steps have been taken regarding fertilisers, improved seeds, etc. On basic factor that is needed to put our agriculture in proper shape is this two-fold proposition: to prevent damage to crops by floods and to provide sufficient irrigation facilities, so that more than one crop be raised. We have not been able to tackle this factor during the last three Plans. I am not quite sure whether fourth Plan as drafted and as is going to be finalised will take adequate steps to provide irrigation to all the fields in this country. During the discussion on the President's Address, this same point was emphasised by various sections of the House. We should mobilise all our available resources of men and material so that we can provide irrigation facilities to the cultivators and take up other inputs that are necessary to increase our agricultural production more and more. We have to go on increasing our agricultural production more and more, because despite family planning, we are not going to have a static population figure in this country. The renowned population expert in this country, who is now in the Cabinet, has told us that population is going to increase in spite of whatever measures we take for family planning. So, the only solution is that we must concentrate on agricultural production and give priority to necessary inputs. Irrigation is obvious the most fundamental input for agricultural production.

The President has indicated and the hon. Finance Minister has also admitted that while our plans and programmes are more or less in the right direction to achieve the objective of a socialist society, the implementation of these programmes has not kept pace with the needs of the country. This aspect has to be given due attention. I

[Shri J. N. Dhar Kotaki]

am glad Government did realise the urgent need of reforming our administration to cope with the needs of the country and the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted an interim report. I would have wished that the final report also should have come by now, so that the main part of the administrative reforms would have been taken up in right earnest. I am, however, glad that the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission is now at the helm of the financial affairs of the country and another senior member of this House is the Chairman now. I hope that the recommendations that would be made in the final report would be given due importance and implemented with earnestness.

It is very distressing that the good results that we anticipated at the time of devaluation about which Government also assured this House have not materialised during the intervening period. Therefore, I would request the Government to take proper steps to examine this question in all its aspects and take earnest steps to examine this question in all its aspects and take earnest steps to remedy the shortcomings, so that our economy does not suffer a further setback and we may not have to take recourse to further devaluation. This involves further examination of our import policy and also taking various steps that are necessary to augment our exports.

In all these aspects, I entertain the hope that the Finance Minister in his final budget will bring forth such financial measures as would remedy these shortcomings and will put our economy on a sound basis, so that we may not have to suffer from distresses in the internal economy and may be safe from dependence on foreign countries for our basic needs of foodgrains and foreign aid.

With these observations, I support the budget.

Shri S. Kandappan: Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I make my observations on the interim budget presented by our Finance Minister cum Deputy

Prime Minister or by our Deputy Prime Minister in his capacity as Finance Minister—I do not know which is correct—

Some hon. Members: Both are correct.—

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to make a few observations for the serious consideration of this House. Only this morning, soon after the Question Hour, while referring to a particular clause in the Constitution, Dr. Lohia expressed a sense of shame that he has got to refer to the English Edition of the Constitution, as there is no original edition in Hindi. Fortunately for him, he was permitted to make a translation on the spur of the moment and he was happy over it. I do not know how far the Hindi people appreciate the feeling that we have over this issue in this House. It is not that we love English and so we are making our speeches in that language here. In fact, an hon. member from the PSP who preceded me was apologetic that he was making his speech in English. I am not going to be apologetic, but I charge this Government that it is this Government which forces us to speak in English. The House would have taken note of the fact that all the members from Tamil Nadu, to whichever party they belong, barring two members, took their seats in the House after taking oath or affirmation in Tamil which is our mother tongue. It is not that we lack in our love for our mother tongue, but it is the inevitable necessity of circumstances that compel us to use a foreign language. I would like to plead with the Government and the opposition that they should make an early and earnest attempt to change this procedure and members from Tamil Nadu must be allowed to make their speeches in Tamil. If there is provision in this House for simultaneous translation of Tamil speeches, I will be the first person to stop speaking here in English and to speak in Tamil.

There is a fantastic argument advanced by the protagonists of Hindi that it is a prestige question, that when we go to foreign countries we have to pose ourselves saying that it is our national language. I do not consider it a virtue to hide the fact that India is multi-lingual and tell to the outside world that we are unilingual. I fail to appreciate that point. It is a hard fact, whether we like it or not, that we are multi-lingual and it is good to say so. The Government should give the fullest scope and opportunity for all language groups to make their contribution effectively in this House. I hope the Government will consider this point and make necessary arrangements here for having dialogues in all the languages, at least the major languages.

Sir, with regard to this Budget, excepting one or two Members form the Congress side, almost all the hon. Members who spoke or took part in the discussion have prophesied a dismal future for the economy of our country. I think even the Finance Minister is very pessimistic over the financial affairs of our country

16 hrs.

An hon. Member: Realistic.

Shri S. Kandappan: He is very pessimistic, that is what appeared to me from the speech that he has made. But I am going to confine myself to the State-Centre relations only. Before I take up that point, I would like to make a few general observations. Some Members from the Congress side were very eloquent about the achievements of their party in solving the problems of this country. But even they were not able, on the face of hard facts, through they made tall claims, to

say that all is well with this country. So they did agree that the country's affairs are not being run smoothly and the country is really in a fix. But some of them put the blame on the administrative machinery and not on the Government. I do not know how they can make this division between the administrative machinery of a country and the Government of that country. We, on this side, can, for the sake of convenience, say something about the executive, the government or the administration. But I think the Government is virtually the head of the administration. Therefore, for a party which has been in power persistently for the last twenty years after the British left this country, to come and say in this House that it is the administration that has failed and not the Government is rather not tenable. It is the business of the Government to see that the administration is run on proper lines. If it is outmoded, if the bureaucratic administrative set-up of the British is not viable, is not flexible enough for the implementation of the socialist ideals that the Congress Government professes to have, I fail to appreciate why they have not thought it fit to change the administration in the early days and only now, after twenty years, wisdom dawns upon them and they come to the House saying that they are setting up an Administrative Reforms Committee and everything will be well after receipt of the report of that Committee. To accept or to confess that their administration has failed is tantamount to saying that they are not fit to rule this country and, therefore, they ought to leave. Unfortunately, they are clinging to power and they say that all will be well within a shortwhile.

Also, they have said and it is almost universally accepted now, that the people have not supported the Congress because they have failed to implement the policies, that nothing is wrong with the policies or ideals of

[Shri S. Kandappan]

the Congress but they have failed to implement their policy. It is not good for them to make this comment. I am sorry, I am constrained to say that policy or plans could be made today, I think, even by electronic computers. The success of the planning or the achievement or claim that a Government can make, depends on the performance that they will be able to show in the country. It is not only a question of mere planning on paper. That anybody can make. In the absence of another alternative planning in this country, there is no wonder that the Congress claim that their Plan is the right one, that their Plan is superb and God-given. Sir, in a kingdom where all are blind the one-eyed will be the king. So, when there are only these Congress bosses with spokesmen like Shri Kamaraj, who were the exponents of democratic socialism unfortunately in this country, when they are the men who are to preside over the destinies of this country, there is no wonder that the Congressmen think that their planning is superb and the fault lies in the failure of implementing the Plan. This kind of excuses leads us nowhere. There should be a realistic thinking and the Government should not hesitate to re-draft the Plan if it is not realistic and come forward in this House with an agreeable Plan so that the country may move forward. Actually, as far as we are concerned we do not quarrel with the concept of planning and, for that matter, I do not think any party here is not agreeable to the concept of planning. It is a question of how you plan, how you formulate your plan and how you implement it.

Then, about hoarding and other things certain general observations were made. Some hon. Members made some remarks about non-Congress Governments in Madras and other States. I do not know what is troubling them about the de-hoarding efforts made in Madras and other

States. One hon. Member said that the coming of D.M.K. into power in Madras is not the real cause for the prices coming down, there were some other economic causes. Whatever the economic causes, the fact remains that the prices have been brought down.

An Hon. Member: They have gone up again.

Shri S. Kandappan: For the good of the country we will bring them down again (*Interruption*). You cannot absolve the Government of their failure, that they have not produced enough in this country. If we want to tighten the procurement, there must be foodgrains enough to procure. Therefore, they cannot absolve themselves of their faults and failure. At least now we hope, after the results of the elections, they will wake up to the situation and make amends for their past mistakes and steer the country in the right direction.

On page 7 of the Finance Minister's speech there is a sentence about the overdraft by States. He says.

"The assistance of Rs. 113 crores to some of the States because of their overdraft from the Reserve Bank has merely had the effect of increasing the deficit at the Centre."

Among the so many excuses for this deficit Budget, this is one, that since the Government has got to meet the overdraft of some of the States the deficit has increased. The remedy suggested for this is, that they are going to put a ban and going to issue directive from the Reserve Bank that after a certain time they would not allow the States to avail of this facility any more. I do not think that would solve the problem. Actually, as Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham has very rightly pointed out, India lives in

the States. This posture that it is only the fault of the States has brought down the economy of this country to ruin is not at all correct. It is a very wrong picture. It is the inept handling of the finances at the Centre over the past 20 years, constitutionally and even by-passing the Constitution or by perverse attempts at misreading of certain articles of the Constitution that has brought about this situation. In 1964-65 when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister, while presenting the budget he made the following observation:

"The total amount due to the Centre by the States at the end of the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. In addition, the States' liability on account of market loans at present amounts to Rs. 656 crores. Both in terms of loans from the Centre and market borrowings the States have been receiving more than what was originally contemplated in the Plan. Their share of Central taxes and duties has also been increasing. Yet most of them are constantly facing ways and means difficulties of a disturbing nature. The whole position will require careful review in the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan."

But the draft Fourth Five Year Plan does not have the impact of this review and the person who promised this review is also not here. Perhaps that explains the absence of any impact of this kind of thinking in the Draft Plan.

We should remember one thing. Nation-building activities and social welfare work are placed mainly on the shoulders of the States and not of the Centre. But the finances that have been earmarked for the States in the Constitution are neither adequate nor flexible unlike the finances of the Centre. Even the Finance Commissions that were appointed periodically were of the view that a bigger share should have been given

to the States, and that too on an automatic basis and not *ad hoc* grants so that the States can go ahead with their plans. Yet, in actual practice, not enough funds are provided by the Centre for the plans of the States. Even in today's paper there is a news item that the Chief Minister of Madras has stated that the deficit of Rs. 7.60 crores in Madras could have been wiped out if the Centre had not reduced the State's share of income-tax and excise duties. I do not think this is the view of only one Chief Minister. I am sure that other States are also of the same view clamouring for more and more funds from the Centre.

Here I would like to give some figures from the reports of the Finance Commissions. The first Finance Commission increased the share of income-tax due to States from 50 to 55 per cent and recommended sharing excise duties to the tune of 40 per cent on three commodities alone. The second Finance Commission increased the share of income-tax of the States from 55 to 60 per cent. In the case of excise duties it added 8 more items to the pool of divisible excise duties but reduced the share falling on the States from 40 to 25. The Third Finance Commission recommended two-thirds of the income-tax as divisible to the States. With regard to excise duties it recommended duties on all commodities barring tax on motor spirit divisible to the States but reduced the quantum to 20 per cent. So, the Finance Commissions have gradually increased the share of the States. They have been of the unanimous view that more funds should be placed at the disposal of the State Governments.

As hon. Members are aware, the Constituent Assembly while framing the Constitution set up an experts committee on finance to go into the financial relations between the Centre and the States. That Committee has stated:

"The Committee affirmed that it would be impossible to avoid divi-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

ded heads of revenue and that the aim should be to have a few divided heads well-balanced and high-yielding and to arrange that the shares of the Centre and the Provinces in these heads are adjusted automatically, without friction or mutual interference."

Yet, we do not find enough funds provided to the States with the result that they are clamouring for more and more funds. It looks as if they are begging for funds and the Centre, which is the boss, is not willing to allocate enough funds to an erring State. This kind of psychology should go and the States should be treated as on par with the Centre. It is not as if the Union alone has superwisdom and it can rule the States or dictate to them. The States can well look after their own finances. In the Constitution there are built-in checks to ensure that the States manage their finances well. They cannot afford to be extravagant, mismanage or commit mistakes. There are enough of checks provided in the Constitution itself like audit. So, the Centre has got to take the State Chief Ministers and State Governments into confidence and allocate more money to them so that they can take the initiative in preparing their plans. Now, they are politically almost the agencies of the Centre and economically they have lost their initiative and become more and more dependent on the Centre. This attitude and set up should be radically changed.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention two points. Firstly, more allocation of funds should be made to the States and secondly that should be on an automatic basis; not *ad hoc* grants as they are making just now. Under the provisions of article 275, the Central Government should make grants to the State Governments as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission. But, instead of doing that, the Central Government is taking protection under article 282 and making more of *ad hoc* grants and

discretionary grants which give rise to grumbling on the part of the States and the charge of favouritism on the part of the Centre. In fact, the assistance given under article 282 comes to 48.7 per cent of the total assistance in 1952-53. Later, in 1961-62 budget it was of the order of 80.2 per cent. Such a large portion of the grants are allocated as discretionary grants to the States. In the context of non-Congress Governments in power in so many States I think it is time that there is re-thinking so far as allocation of funds to the States under the discretionary powers are concerned. Before proceeding with the plans, the Central Government should take into confidence the Chief Ministers, particularly those of non-Congress States. Then alone can the country move forward smoothly and then alone will we be in a position to set our house in order.

Finally, I would like to make one specific request with regard to the steel plant, because the hon. Member from Andhra was saying something about Visakhapatnam. We do not have any quarrel over the claims of Andhra in this matter. But I would like to submit, as we have submitted already in this House and outside, that instead of going in for the installation of mammoth unviable and unprofitable units, we can better go in for smaller units, as recommended by the Prime Minister herself some time back. We could as well start steel plants of medium or small size in Salem, Visakhapatnam and Hospet also. I would ask the Government to consider this and give satisfaction to the just claims of all sections in the various States. It will immensely help in improving our finances in the States.

With these words I conclude

श्री विनोद सिन्हा (मोतिहारी)
चेयरमैन साहब, यह इन्टरिम बजट जो
मोराजी बाई ने पेश किया है, इसके सिद्धे मैं

मोरारजी भाई को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि भगले सेशन में वे इसे बृहद रूप में हमारे सामने लायेंगे। इस बजट को पेश कर के उन्होंने हम लोगों को भागे के लिये हिदायत किया है कि हम लोगों सोचें कि इस देश में भागे काम कैसे चलेगा। इस बजट के आखिर में उन्होंने हम लोगों से समालोचना करने को भी कहा है। यह पहलो वक्ता है कि जब हमारी तादाद 376 से 280 पर आई तो हमारी सरकार को मुबुद्धि हुई कि हम लोगो से सरकार पूछ रही है कि भाई, आपको क्या कहना है। इस लिये मैं मोरारजी भाई को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण के 13 वें पृष्ठ पर हम लोगो से पूछा है कि हम को क्या कहना है।

हम को यह कहना है कि हमारा फेल्योर क्यों होता है? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारा जो प्लान है वह अन-प्रेक्टिकल है। क्यों है? प्लानिंग कमीशन के जो मेम्बर हैं उन से पूछता हूँ, यहा पर प्लानिंग कमीशन के मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं, उन से पूछता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो सिचाईवाली जमीन है, उस में क्लास 1, 2, 3, तथा 4 में फी एकड़ कितनी पैदावार है, इन के पास इस का कोई आकड़ा नहीं है। उमी तरह से नान इरिगेटेड लेण्ड में क्लास 1, 2, 3 तथा 4 में कौन सी जमीन कितनी आपके देश में है और फी एकड़ कितनी पैदावार है, आप बताइये, इन के पास कोई फिगर नहीं है। मिक्रॉ यही फिगर है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 32 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है जो जोत की जमीन है, इस में से बता देते हैं कि कि किसी साल 99 मिलियन टन हुआ, इस साल मोरारजी भाई का कहना है कि 76 मिलियन टन होगा। लेकिन यह पता नहीं है कि हमको किम जमीन से कितनी पैदावार हुई।

वेयरमैन साहब, आप भी खेती करते होंगे, आप भी देखते होंगे कि हम को कौनसी जमीन से पिछले साल कितना पैदा हुआ और

इस साल कौन सी जमीन से कितनी पैदावार हुई, लेकिन इस प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है, सिवाय इस के कि प्लानिंग कमीशन का एक भव्य भवन बना हुआ है, उस में कुशन के गद्दे बने हुए हैं, मिनिस्टर लोग उन में रहते हैं, जिनको दुनिया में कोई काम नहीं है। इसी वजह से हमारा प्लान फेल्योर हुआ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा कोई असली प्लान नहीं है, जिसे कि वह बनाना चाहते हैं। इन्होंने कहा कि हम ने प्लान बना दिया, प्लान इन्होंने बना दिया, लेकिन उस का पालन-पोषण कोई दूसरा करे। बच्चा हम पैदा करे और हमारे बच्चे का पालन-पोषण कोई दूसरा आदमी करे, क्या दुनिया में कहीं ऐसा होता है। हम बच्चा पैदा करे तो उसकी परवरिश का इन्तजाम भी हम को ही करना चाहिये, इस लिये जो हमारा प्लान है वह डिफेक्टिव प्लान है। मैं आप को एक बात बतलाता हूँ— गण्डक योजना पर 125 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, 125 करोड़ रुपया कितने दिनों में खर्च होगा, गण्डक की नहर कब तक चलेगी, कब तक पैदावार होगी, एक स्कीम को लिया नहीं, कितनी ही स्कीमों को ले लिया और कोई पूरी होती नहीं है, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग दुग्ग्न होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात, हमारे अपोजीशन के नेता कहते हैं कि टेलिन्टेड आदमी आने चाहिये। गांधी जी ने अच्छी अंग्रेजी लिखने वाले बहुत से टेलिन्टेड आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में थे, लेकिन किसी ने अंग्रेजों से लोहा नहीं लिया बहुत से आई० सी० एस० थे, लेकिन कोई भी सत्याग्रह की लड़ाई में नहीं गये। गांधी जी उन के मुकाबले कम टेलिन्टेड थे, लेकिन कर्मशील आदमी थे, उन्होंने दिखला दिया कि अंग्रेजों को हम हिन्दुस्तान से हटा सकते हैं। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हमारे यहां ब्यावहारिक आदमी हों, काम

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

करने वाले आदमी हों, जिनको सुन-बुझ हो, ऐसे आदमियों को काम देना चाहिये, वे टेलेन्टेड आदमी कोई काम नहीं करते हैं, केवल स्कीमे तैयार करते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यावहारिक, कर्मशील कार्यकुशल आदमी हों, उनको हमें रखना चाहिये और वे इस काम को करें।

बिहार में इस साल बहुत सूखा है, 476 ब्लाको में से 400 ब्लाक सूखाग्रस्त डिक्लेयर किये जा चुके हैं। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहूँगा—चुनाव के समय उन्होंने साउथ-बिहार का भ्रमण किया था, वह नार्थ-बिहार की हालत भी देख लें। वहाँ क्या हालत है, पानी नहीं मिलता है, सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। बिजली से भी जो थोड़ा बहुत सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध है उस में भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। कम से कम ऐसा इन्तजाम करें कि वहाँ पानी मिले, सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो। जब तक हम सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे बिहार में, खाद मगाना बेकार है। अगर पानी का इन्तजाम हो जाय तो किसान अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है। आपकी 12 मिलियन टन की शार्टेज है, 32 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन आपकी जोत में है, अगर हर एकड़ में 1 मन अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करें, तो 32 करोड़ मन हो गया। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वह करेगा कौन? यह प्लान बन कर ब्लाक में जायगा, लेकिन क्या किसी मिनिस्टर ने देखा कि बी० डी० प्रो० जीप गाड़ी लेकर क्या करते हैं? हम यहाँ बैठे रहते हैं, इसे स्टेट को दे देते हैं और स्टेट ब्लाक को भेज देते हैं, लेकिन क्या होता है यह कोई नहीं देखता है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने बेताबनी दे दी है, कुछ स्टेट्स तो हमारे हाथ से निकल गये हैं सिर्फ सेंटर बाकी है। हमारे बिरोधी लोग कहते हैं कि 25 का फर्क है, अगर 25 इधर-उधर हो जाय तो यह सरकार फेल हो जायगी, सारा प्लान बैसा ही पड़ा रह जायगा। हमारी एक विस्कत है कि जो

आज मिनिस्टर हो गये हैं, वे समझते हैं कि बृहस्पति और वाचस्पति हो गये हैं, सारे इन्तजाम करता हो गये हैं, लेकिन जब मिनिस्टर नहीं रहते तो हमारे-आपके जैसे पाब-प्यादे हो जाते हैं। आप को बेतना चाहिये, कांग्रेस की सरकार को, कांग्रेस-मैन को बेतना चाहिये, आज लोगो ने बोट देकर बता दिया है कि हम किस तरह से काम करें। लोगो की आस्था अभी भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में है, इसी लिये हम को उन्होंने लोक सभा में चुन कर भेजा है।

अभी 350 करोड़ का घाटा मोरारजी भाई ने बताया है। मैं मोरारजी भाई को बताना चाहता हूँ कि घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये अगले समय में आप टैक्स लगायेंगे, अभी से पूजीपति अन्दाज लगायेंगे कि मोरारजी भाई कौन-कौन सी चीज पर टैक्स लगायेंगे। मैं सजेशन देता हूँ कि यह जो धूम्रा करते हैं, सिगरेट बगैरह पर टैक्स लगाइये, षडी पर टैक्स लगाइये, मोटर कार पर टैक्स लगाइये, ऐसी ऐसी लक्जरी की जो चीजे हैं उन पर टैक्स लगाइये, न कि किसान के जीवन की उपयोगी चीजों पर टैक्स लगाइये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहाँ किसानों को उचित कीमत नहीं देते हैं। किसान को जो दुनिया की ज़रूरी चीजे हैं, उन को महंगे दामों पर खरीदना पड़ता है लेकिन किसान को हम उचित दाम नहीं देते हैं। इस लिये किसान को नुकसान होता है। एक बात मैं अपनी पार्टी वालों को बतलाता हूँ—आपको इस बार ज़रूरी से बोट नहीं मिला है, बड़े बड़े बाजारों से बोट नहीं मिला है, किसान ने आपको बोट दिया है, उस ने कांग्रेस को जिन्दा रखा है। हम को इस बात का अनुभव है कि किसान ने ही कांग्रेस को जिन्दा रखा है, इस लिये आप किसान का ध्यान रखिये किसान के हितों की रक्षा आपके द्वारा होनी चाहिये और गांधी जी भी किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करते थे।

350 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा मोरारजी भाई ने बताया है जो कि एक आदमी पर 7 ६० पड़ता है। एक बच्चा जो पैदा हुआ इन के बजट पेश करने के पहले, उसको 7 ६० देना पड़ेगा, जो मरने के किनारे है उसको भी सात रुपया देना पड़ेगा, हर आदमी पर सात रुपया घाटा है—तो अब वह घाटा कैसे पूरा होगा, इस के लिये हम लोगों को सुझाव देना है। इस के लिये मैं कहूंगा कि जितनी भी आराम की चीजें हैं, जैसे लैडर बैग है और इस तरह की चीजें हैं, इन के ऊपर मोरारजी भाई टैक्स लगाइये।

अब मैं बताना चाहता हूँ—सन् 1966-1967 में इन्होंने बताया कि 76 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ, 1964-65 में 79 मिलियन टन हुआ था, पिछले साल हुआ था 72.3 मिलियन टन, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि खेती ही एक ऐसी चीज है जो कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकती है। अगर खेती पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था खराब हो जायगी। जो अविकसित देश हैं, अण्डर डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज हैं, जब तक खेती पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तब तक उनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी। जब तक हम खर्च कम नहीं करेंगे—हमारे आदमी जब मिनिस्टर नहीं रहते हैं, मैनबर नहीं रहते हैं तो उनका दूसरा जीवन रहता है, जिस बक्त मिनिस्टर हो जाते हैं, मैनबर हो जाते हैं जीवन बदल जाता है। मोरारजी भाई को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ—अखबार में निकला है कि अपनी गाड़ी प्रयोग में लायेंगे, सरकार की गाड़ी नहीं लेंगे। लेकिन वही आदमी जब मिनिस्टर नहीं रहते हैं तो उनकी दूसरी हालत होती है। इस लिये यदि हम जन-जीवन से दूर हो जायेंगे, अगले चुनाव में जनता काट कर हम को कैंक देगी। अगले चुनाव में हमारे मंत्री और हमारी सरकार के लोग नहीं जीतेंगे यदि अपना जीवन जन-जीवन से दूर रखेंगे, 20 साल में कितनी स्टेट्स हमारे हाथ से निकल गईं, जिसमें मेरी भी स्टेट है जो हमारे हाथ से निकल गई। और सेंटर चीज़

बहुत है। अगर हम अपने जन-जीवन के मुकाबले अपने जीवन को नहीं रखेंगे तो हमारी हालत खराब हो जायगी। हमारे यहां कहते हैं, कुछ लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि श्रीरंगजेब एक खराब बाबशाह था लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता क्योंकि वह अपनी जीविका टोपियां बना कर चलाता था। हमारे कुछ राज्यों में मिनिस्टर्स लोग अपनी तनख्वाहों में कमी कर रहे हैं। मैं यहां केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोग भी अपनी तनख्वाहों को घटाइये। अगर आप अपनी तनख्वाह नहीं घटावेंगे तो हमारी आप की कुशल नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता हमारा साथ नहीं देगी . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य इधर आकर बोलें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं इधर से ही बोलता हूँ। मैं जनता के बीच में काम करता हूँ और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे खिलाफ वह हारे थे।

मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी प्लानिंग हो वह ऐक्टिव प्लानिंग हो। लेकिन हमारे यहां प्लान का पता ही नहीं है कि कितनी प्लानिंग हम कर रहे हैं, कितना पैसा लगेगा और वह पैसा कहां से आयेगा? प्लान हम ने बना दिया लेकिन कौते इसे इम्प्लीमेंट करेगा इस का पता नहीं। प्लान को सुधारने की हमें आवश्यकता है। अभी हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने बतलाया कि डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की मीटिंग होगी। अब दरअसल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की सिद्धान्तः संविधान में कोई जगह व आस्था नहीं है। अब एक पंडित जी ने बीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स को लेकर कौंसिल बना दी और वह प्लान वहां से बना कर ले आते हैं और चाहते हैं कि बस पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान यस कह दें। लेकिन डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की जिम्मेदारी

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

नहीं है, जिम्मेदारी है लोक सभा की जोकि सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न सदन है इसलिये इस लोक सभा की राय लेकर इसे बनाया जाय और तब उस के बाद कोई कार्यवाही की जाय।

अब ध्याये मुझे कहना है कि हमारे यह जूट होता है। अब कलकत्ते में जूट के दाम रखे जाते हैं 30 रुपये मन

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई 30 नहीं 55 रुपये मन है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप उस के लिए साधारण हो गये और 55 करने पड़े वैसे सरकार ने अपनी ओर से भाव 30 रुपये मन का ही रखा था। लेकिन जब आप के हाथ में से व्यापार निकलने लगा तो 55 साधारण होकर करना पड़ा और 55 ही नहीं 70 रुपये तक जूट बिका है।

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : यह झूठ ब गलत बात है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : 50-55 मिलता है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि बीजों की कीमत ठीक ढंग में फिक्स होनी चाहिए।

श्री मोरारजी भाई ने कहा है कि देश में फेमिली प्लानिंग होनी चाहिए। यह फेमिली प्लानिंग ठीक है लेकिन यह फेमिली प्लानिंग करने वाले कट्टा तक पहुँच पायेंगे ? कौन जानता है कि आज हम बच्चे पैदा करना बन्द कर दे लेकिन हो सकता है कि नहीं बन्द हो और उस में से गांधी जी जैसा तगड़ा लड़का निकल जाय। कोई गारन्टी नहीं है (व्यवधान) जी हाँ लड़की भी हो सकती है, आप काहे को घबड़ाते हैं, लड़की भी आप पैदा कीजिये। दरअसल बात यह है कि यह फेमिली प्लानिंग का काम वह लोग करना चाहते हैं जो चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में हम ही रहें लेकिन वह लोग

यह नहीं जानते कि प्रविश्य में कौन पैदा होगा, कैसा होगा इसलिए वह जान की हत्या क्यों करते हैं ? इसलिए मेरा भी मोरारजी बेसाई से फेमिली प्लानिंग के ऊपर मतभेद है और मैं इस फेमिली प्लानिंग के खिलाफ हूँ यह मैं साफ़ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब तक आप समाजवादी व्यवस्था क्रयम नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह देश चलने वाला नहीं है।

हमारे जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाई समझते हैं कि दो, एक चुनावों तक वे वोटर्स को भुलावे में रख कर उनसे मत प्राप्त कर के विजयी हो जायेंगे। हमारी अपनी पार्टी में भी वैसे लोग हैं जोकि 1, 2 चुनाव में वोटर्स को भुलावे में रख कर चुन कर आने की आशा रखते हैं लेकिन सब को याद रखना चाहिए कि देश में जब तक समाजवादी व्यवस्था नहीं कायम होगी तब तक जनता हमारा साथ नहीं देगी। इस चुनाव में हम लोगों ने इस चीज का सामना किया है और देखा है कि गरीबों की क्या हालत है ? गरीब पूछते हैं कि आप ने हमारे लिए क्या किया ? दरअसल हकीकत यह रही कि जितने भी प्लान हुए उन का लाभ गरीबों के स्तर तक नहीं पहुँचा और वह प्लान ऊपर ही रह गये। आप खरा इस बात की जाँच कर के देखिये कि इस अर्थ-व्यवस्था से स्वराज्य के दरमियान में धाम लोगों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कैसी बनी है। अब जहाँ तक टैक्स लगाने का सवाल है हम उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहेंगे क्योंकि गरीब चाहेगा नहीं। वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि टैक्सों का भार सभी को बहनु करना चाहिए लेकिन आज मैन आन दी स्ट्रीट्स की हालत बड़ी नाजुक है। गाँवों की गरीब जनता को अभी तक कोई भी लाभ नहीं पहुँच पाया है इसलिए उन पर टैक्सों का भार न लादा जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप की, कांग्रेस पार्टी और सब की भलाई इसी में है कि आप टैक्स लगाइये धनिकों पर जोकि वोटर्स पर चलते हैं। जब तक आप धनिकों

के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे यह ऐडस्ट कीर्षाज्ज जो हमारे प्रजातंत्र में चलती है हमें कोई उम्मीद नहीं है कि भागे हमें कोई बोट देगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो टैक्स लगे वह गरीबों पर न लगे अपितु धनिकों पर लगे और देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम हो।

लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस में भी कुछ लोग स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्रीर जनसंघ मिजाज के हैं। विरोधी पक्ष में तो है ही। मैं इसे मानता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी में भी उस तरीके के लोग हैं लेकिन चाहे उधर के लोग हो या फिर इधर के ही लोग क्यों न हो, थोड़े दिनों तक ही इकट्ठा हो कर राज्य चला सकते हैं लेकिन यह बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर राज्य होगा तो केवल गरीबों का ही होगा और वही यहाँ पर टिकेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी हम लोग चेत जायें और गरीबों के लिए कुछ करें।

प्रशासन में आमूल चूल सुधार होना प्रति आवश्यक है। श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने तो प्रशासन सुधार आयोग से भव इस्तीफा दे दिया है और श्री हनुमन्तया भव उस कमिशन के सभापति हो गये हैं। नौकरशाही का ढाँचा काफी पुराना और जर्जर हो चला है और वही घूसखोरी, ढिंढाई, डोलापन का पुराना सिलसिला पिछले 20 सालों से चला आ रहा है। सरकारी नौकरी की घूसखोरी, ढिंढाई आदि के कारण देश की आम जनता के दिल पर बड़ी चोट लगी है और यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि उनके प्रशासन में सुधार लाने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार अविलम्ब प्रारम्भ कर दे वरना हम लोगों का खात्मा हो जाने वाला है।

सैंटर में और राज्यों में सैक्रेड चैम्बर का रहना जरूरी नहीं है क्योंकि बीस साल का अनुभव बतला रहा है कि यह वास्तव में बेकार है और देश के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा

घारस्वरूप है और काफी पैसा इन पर व्यर्थ जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता के पैसे से जो यह राज्यों में और सैंटर में सैक्रेड हाउस रखा है उसको ऐबालिश करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि सैक्रेड हाउस ऐबालिश हो क्योंकि हम अपने लोगों को इस तरह से बैंकडोर से झन्डर लेने के आदी हो गये हैं। लेकिन यह बैंकडोर से आदमी लेने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। यह चुनाव मेरे जीवन का अन्तिम चुनाव है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बैंकडोर से लेने वाला काम न किया जाय। अगर बैंकडोर से लेने वाला यह सिलसिला हमारे द्वारा जारी रखा गया तो इस देश में शीघ्र कान्ति आने वाली है और उस को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा (बेगूसराय) सभापति महोदय, कबल इसके कि मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा पेश किये गये बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ अभी अभी हमारे डी० एम० के० के दोस्त और उसके पहले पी० एम० पी० के दोस्त ने अंग्रेजी भाषा में बोलने की जो विवशता प्रकट की है उस विवशता से हमें आशा है कि हम सभी बहुत दुखी होंगे।

17 साल के भारतीय जनतांत्रिक विकास की इस ससद् में हमारे सदस्या को ऐसी भाषा में बोलने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है जो इस देशवासियों की भाषा नहीं है। यह हमारे लिए दुख और शर्म की बात है। इसलिए इस सवाल पर अपनी पार्टी की निश्चिन्ता, भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की निश्चिन्ता राय जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं वही सुविधायें तामिल भाषा भाषियों को, बंगाल भाषा भाषियों को, तेलगू भाषा भाषियों को और भारत के अन्य भाषा भाषियों को प्राप्त हो। वह भारत के जनतांत्रिक विकास में व भारत की एकता में

[श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा]

बहुत बड़ा सोझन है और हम समझते हैं कि यही तरीका है जिसके जरिये से हम अंग्रेजी को इस देश से निकाल सकते हैं। जिस तरीके से बहु भाषा भाषियों ने मिल कर अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ इस देश में लोहा लिया था और अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को इस देश से निकाला था उसी तरीके से आज भारत के तमाम भाषा भाषियों की एकता की आवश्यकता है। समुक्त मोर्चे की आवश्यकता है। जिसके कि द्वारा भारतीय संस्कृति के विकास का रास्ता रोकने वाली, भारतीय जनतन्त्र का रास्ता रोकने वाली अंग्रेजी भाषा को हम अपने सांस्कृतिक और राजकीय जीवन से निकाल सकें।

महोदय जहाँ तक बजट का सवाल है वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह बजट अन्तरिम बजट है और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद जो वह वित्तीय नीति रखेंगे उसके सिलसिले में उन्होंने ने हम से रचनात्मक सुझावों की आशा की है। हमारे बुजुर्ग मिश्र जी अभी कह रहे थे कि यह पहला मौका है कि रचनात्मक सुझावों की आशा की जाती है। उन्होंने बहुत ही सही चीज पर उगली रखी। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ है कि अब सदन में शक्तियों का समन्वय बदल गया है। हम मिश्र जी को कहेंगे कि जिस दिन विरोधी दल का बहुमत इस सदन में हो जायेगा उस दिन उनकी ज्यादा पूछ होगी और हम उनसे ज्यादा रचनात्मक सुझाव चाहेंगे। उस दिन को लाने की कोशिश करते-करते फिर उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं होगी, कांग्रेस बेंचों पर पीछे बैठने वाले सदस्यों की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी, उस दिन उन की पूछ होगी और उन के सुझावों का आदर होगा।

इस अन्तरिम बजट में हमारे देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति का जो चित्र उपस्थित करने की कोशिश की गई है, हम समझते हैं कि वह चित्र भ्रष्टा है। हम समझते हैं कि आर्थिक परिस्थितियों की जो गम्भीरता है

हमारे देश में बढ़ते हुए आर्थिक संकट की जो यथार्थता है उसको बहुत ही कम कर के दिखाया गया है। इसीलिये बावजूद इसके कि वित्त मंत्री ने एक बहुत ही यथार्थवादी विश्लेषण की बात की है लेकिन अभी भी वह अपने वित्तीय भाषण में देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति की वास्तविकता से बहुत दूर है।

शायद उनको इस बात का ज्ञान हो कि इस रेशमी नगर दिल्ली में वे उस के दो चित्र देख सकते हैं। मैंने सुना है कि इस रेशमी नगर दिल्ली में एक सेवानगर है और दूसरा सुन्दर नगर है। वे दोनों इस रेशमी नगर दिल्ली की दो दुनियायें दो मानव समुदायों के चित्र हमारे सामने पेश करती हैं। नाम बड़ा अच्छा है : सेवानगर मगर उस सेवानगर में कौन लोग हैं ? चौथी ग्रेड के एम्प्लायीज। उनके लिये सेवानगर है और सुन्दरनगर देश के पूजीपतियों का भ्रष्टा है। यह हमारे देश की राजधानी रेशमी नगर दिल्ली का एक विषम चित्र है। सेवानगर एक तरफ और सुन्दरनगर दूसरी तरफ। उस सेवानगर में क्या हो रहा है ?

हो सकता है कि मैं एक ऐसे राज्य से आया हूँ जहाँ पर अभी अकाल और अभाव से जाहि जाहि मची हो, मगर हम समझते हैं कि यही हालत कमोबेश पूरे देश में है और बहुत ही संगीन है। अभाव ने, महंगी ने, अष्टाचार ने देश के आर्थिक जीवन को तहस नहस कर दिया है और हम महंगी से जाहि जाहि मची है।

अभी अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैं अपने एक दोस्त एम० पी० से मिलने रंजीत होटल में गया। वहाँ उन लोगों को, जो कि एम० पी० और दूसरे लोगों को खाना परोमते हैं, देखा कि वह जूठा खाना खाने के लिये मजबूर हैं। रंजीत होटल के मजदूर जूठा खाना खाने के लिये मजबूर हो रहे हैं। और हम कहते हैं कि हमारे

देश में विकास हो रहा है, हमारे देश में जनतांत्रिक विकास हो रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने अखबारों में खबर पढ़ी कि बिहार के गया शहर की गलियों में एक तीस वर्ष की उम्र की हमारी बहन मातृत्व की ममता के प्रांचल में, आँखों के आसू में, अपने दस दिन के पैदा हुए बच्चे को सपेट कर भीख भीख कर भीख माग रही थी कि कोई इस दस दिन के पैदा हुए बच्चे को खरीदे ताकि मुझे पैसे मिलें, मैं पेट की आग बुझा सकूँ और मेरे बच्चे की जिन्दगी बच सके। वह भी हमारे देश की एक लड़की है, हमारी बहन है, हमारी बेटी है। दूसरी तरफ हम देश में रानियों को भी देखते हैं, महारानियों को भी देखते हैं। वे भी इसी भारत माता की बेटी हैं, वे भी भारत माता की सन्तान हैं। एक ओर आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक जिन्दगी की कठोरता और जड़ता में एक देवी अपने दस दिन के बच्चे को बचने के लिए विवश होती है, दूसरी ओर रानियों के महल और उनकी रंगरलियाँ हैं। यह कैसी हमारे देश की एकता है? कैसे इस बढ़ती हुई विषमता की खाई में देश की एकता खूब रही है? यह जो हमारे लिये इतना बड़ा खतरा है, अगर इसकी ओर से आप अपनी आँखें मूँदेंगे तो आप अपने देश की एकता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। आज देश की एकता खतरे में इसलिये है कि आपने बीम साल तक देश में जो आर्थिक नीतियाँ अपनाई हैं उन्होंने विषमता को बढ़ाया है, और आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ते बढ़ते यहां तक पहुँच गई है कि आज 75 घराने देश की आर्थिक जिन्दगी को अपनी मुट्ठी में बाँधे हुए हैं। दूसरी तरफ लाखों करोड़ों इन्सान भुखमरी से लड़ रहे हैं। यह विषमता बढ़ती गई है बावजूद इसके कि हमारी सरकार समाजवाद की बात करती है। बावजूद इसके कि हमारे कांग्रेस के नेता और दूसरे लोग समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, पिछले बरों में हमारे देश में जो चीज पैदा हुई है वह है आर्थिक विषमता। एक तरफ पूँजीवाद का फैलाव और दूसरी तरफ मेहनत-

का जनता की गरीबी। जब हम इस विकास की वास्तविकता को देखते हैं तो जो हमारे कांग्रेस के दोस्त समाजवाद की बात करते हैं वह एक पाखण्ड हमको मालूम होता है। भाफ करें, यह पाखण्ड कांग्रेस राज्य की सब से बड़ी वास्तविकता है। वह बात करते हैं समाजवाद की और रचना करते हैं पूँजीवाद की। यह पाखण्ड कैसे इस देश की जनता को निर्माण के आन्दोलन में लगा सकता है। आज हम बात बड़ी अच्छी करते हैं...

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) माननीय सदस्य लोक सभा में बोल रहे हैं या कि स्टैंज पर बोल रहे हैं?

श्री रणधीर सिंह: यह स्पीच है या मदारी का तमाशा?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: आज जनता निराश है। वह निराश क्यों है? क्या हमारे देश की जनता देश की रचना नहीं करना चाहती? विकास नहीं करना चाहती? यह विकास करना चाहती है, लेकिन वह अपने सरकारी नेताओं की ओर देखती है तो निराश हो जाती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. I do not know the name of the hon. Member who was interrupting just now as the hon. Member who is on his legs was speaking.

An hon. Member: Shri Randhir Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Randhir Singh or Ranbir Singh?

He said:

आप मदारी है या स्पीकर?

'Madari' means juggler.

Shri Randhir Singh: I said: Is it a speech or Madari ka Tamasha

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी: मुझे आप हिन्दी न सिखाइये। मैं हिन्दी बहुत अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ।

I know Hindi. Kindly withdraw it.

धी रचबीर लिखते हैं कि यह स्पीच है या मदारी का समाप्ति।

If it is felt like that, I withdraw it

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) It is a very sad state of affairs in this country and on top of that this sort of remark should never be made on a speech made here

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी अगर मैं मदारी होता तो आप को जम्हरा बना दता।

Shri Randhur Singh. I withdraw it

Mr. Chairman Shri Sharma may continue

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा सभापति महोदय मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस वित्तीय बजट में जो हमारे देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति का चित्र पेश किया गया है वह सारा उगा नहीं है। हमारी हालत ज्यादा सगीन और ज्यादा खतरनाक है। मच तो यह है कि हम बड़े ही गहरे और भीषण आर्थिक सकट में आ गये हैं। क्यों आ गये? क्या कारण है? हम समझते हैं कि जहां तक आर्थिक सकट की हकीकत का सवाल है, शायद ही उस से कोई इन्कार करे। उस का कम कर के आप बतला सकते हैं लेकिन उस के अस्तित्व में इन्कार नहीं कर सकते, और विल मवी भी नहीं कर सकते। उन को उसे स्वीकार करना पड़ा आर्थिक सकट का स्वीकार करना पड़ा। लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि उन्होंने उस के विश्लेषण में उस का जो कारण बतलाया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है। उन्होंने कारण क्या बतलाया है? बतलाया कि सूखा पड़ गया और इसी लिये सारी गडबडियां हो गई। माफ करे, हम समझते हैं कि यह दिल बहलावे की बात है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सूखा न हमारी हालत को और भी सगीन बना दिया है, लेकिन एक चीज को आप न लें।

आप कीमत के सवाल को ले लें। पिछले साल 20 फीसदी मूल्यों में वृद्धि

हुई, लेकिन क्या आप अपने शासन-काल का एक साल भी ऐसा बतला सकते हैं, जब कि इस देश में मूल्यों में वृद्धि न हुई हो? दूसरी पचसाखा योजना के काल में 30 फीसदी वृद्धि मूल्यों में हुई, तीसरी पचसाखा योजना काल में 36.4 फीसदी वृद्धि हुई। जब हम मूल्यों की वृद्धि के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते थे और माग करते थे कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि पर रोक लगाइये, तो आप के प्रतिनिधि, आप की बेचा पर बैठन वाले लोग कहते थे कि चूंकि देश में विकास हो रहा है इस लिये मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है। विकास होगा तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि होगी। अब जब सूखा है, अकाल है, अविकास है तब भी मूल्यों में वृद्धि होती है। मखा हो अकाल हा ता उमसे मूल्य में वृद्धि और विकास हा ता भी मूल्य में वृद्धि, हर हालत मूल्य में वृद्धि। वह इस लिये कि आप न जा व्यवस्था अपनाई है आप न जो विकास का रास्ता अपनाया है, वह है पूंजीवादी रास्ता। आप इस लिये मूल्य बढ़ि को खामखाह कारगर इधियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं ताकि आप क पूंजीपतियों का मुनाफा बढ़े पूंजीपतियों का मुनाफा बढ़ाना ही आपका उद्देश्य रहा है। उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए आप साल-ब-साल कदम उठाते रहें हैं गार मूल्यों का आप बढ़ाने रहे हैं। एक भी साल आप बताये पहली योजना या दूसरी योजना का या तीसरी योजना का जिन साल आपने मूल्य न बढ़ायें हो और पूंजीपतियों का लाभ न पहुंचाया हो। जब हमारे देश में बड़ी अच्छी फसल हुई तब भी मूल्य बढ़। वह वृद्धि निरन्तर होती गई है। यहां के जा इजारेदार हैं टाटा ब्रिडला, गायनका अदि वे आपके दोस्त हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो ताकि उनका मुनाफा बढ़े और आप उनकी इस दृष्टि का पूरा करते गए हैं।

श्री अश्वि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) चीन न जोकि दोस्त है, उसने हमला भी तो किया था। उनको आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं?

श्री वीनेश शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहूँ कि वे जो उत्पटांग बातें करते हैं, इनको आप रोके।

मैं निवेदन यह कर रहा था कि यह जो अलगनोसिस है, यह जो विस्लेषण है मूलतः कि केवल सूखे वगैरह के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। यदि ऐसी बात होती तो उन वर्षों में क्यों मूल्य वृद्धि हुई जिन वर्षों में सूखा नहीं पड़ा था और हमारी फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई थी। आपने एक नीति के तौर पर मूल्य वृद्धि की है। बावजूद इस बात के कि अपने भाषणों में आप मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने की बात कहते रहे हैं, किताबों में इस बात को लिखते रहे हैं, योजनाओं के प्राहपो में कहते रहे हैं, आप जानबूझ कर मूल्य वृद्धि करते गए हैं। यह आप इसलिए करते गए हैं कि पूँजीपतियों का मुनाफा बढ़े और जो मेहनतकश है उनको जो मेहनताना मिलता है मूल्य बढ़ा कर उसका एक हिस्सा उन से छीन लिया जाए। जो नीति आपने अपनाई है उसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि आज चारों तरफ़ अन्धकार ही अन्धकार हमें नज़र आता है और पता नहीं चलता है कि हम किधर जायें। कुछ कहने हैं कि अमरीका की ओर जाओ, अमरीका की शरण में जाओ तो कुछ कहने हैं कि जहाँ के महा र्हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम उसी हालात में देश को बचा सकते हैं, देश की जनता की जिन्दगी को बचा सकते हैं, लोगों की जिन्दगी में बहार ला सकते हैं, देश की आजादी को मजबूत कर सकते हैं, देश को विकसित और उन्नत कर सकते हैं यदि हमने पिछले बीस सालों में पूँजीपतियों का विकास का जो रास्ता अपनाया है उसको त्याग दें। आज की दुनिया में जितने भी राष्ट्र स्वतन्त्र हुए हैं उन में से किसी ने भी इस रास्ते को अपना कर, पूँजीवादी रास्ते को अपना कर उन्नति नहीं की, वह भागे नहीं बढ़ा है, उसने देश की गरीबी दूर नहीं की है ..

Mr. Chairman: May I interrupt the hon. Member? He can continue his speech later.

2773 (A1) LSD—7.

Shri Morarji Deesai: He has taken more time.

Mr. Chairman: He has taken 15 minutes.

16.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. LOCKOUT IN TIMES OF INDIA

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): As the House is aware, the Wage Boards for working journalists and the Wage Board for non-journalists have given interim awards. The recommendations were notified by Government on 23-11-64 and 9-4-65 respectively. The management of the Times of India did not implement the recommendations. On the issue of implementation of recommendations for journalists, the management has filed a petition in the High Court at Bombay challenging the validity of the Government interim relief order for working journalists. So far as the recommendations for the non-journalists are concerned, they have taken various grounds for not implementing them.

The workers went on strike on 17-2-67 on the ground that the employer had not paid the interim relief granted by the two Wage Boards appointed by the Government of India.

The management declared lock-out on 27-2-67. The Maharashtra Government has taken up the matter in conciliation in Delhi, the question has been taken up by the Labour Commissioner of the Delhi Administration. The question, both for Bombay and Delhi, has however been taken up by the senior officers of the Labour Ministry with the management and the workers. For the last few days, negotiations are going on and I have appealed to both the parties that in the interest of cordial relations

[Shri Hathi]

between the workers and the management, they should come to an early settlement. I hope that they will do so.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon Members to confine themselves to one or two questions because a large number of Members have given their names

Shri S M Banerjee (Kanpur) I welcome the statement of the hon Minister, but I would like to know whether he is aware that it is more than 60 days that all those workers who are employed either in the Times of India, Delhi or Bombay, are practically facing starvation. I would like to know from him whether the hon Labour Minister has already moved effectively and immediately to settle this matter by avoiding any more litigation, either round the table or across the table, with the employers and employees, and arrive at a settlement to end this strike.

Shri Hathi: That was exactly the idea. Our officers had met the workers' representatives and also the management. I also met them and negotiations are going on. As Shri Banerjee wants, it is exactly to avoid lengthy litigation that this procedure had been adopted. Otherwise, it could have been referred to adjudication which would have meant two years and during that period the workers would not have got any benefit. Therefore, negotiations are going on and I hope it will be possible to settle it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Settle it before Holi.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai) Most of the major newspapers have implemented; this is a statutory recommendation. This is the only major newspaper which had defied the statutory recommendation for thirty months. They have also violated the code of discipline. He referred to the High

Court. There has been no stay from the High Court also. Over and above all that, without giving the required fifteen days' notice, they have enforced a lock-out in Delhi. What penal action have the Government taken against the management for these three violations, defiance of statutory recommendation, violation of the code of discipline and illegal lock-out?

Shri Hathi: It is true that this has been going on for the last 30 or 40 days. I do not want to blame the workers but if the workers had applied under section 17 of the Journalists Act, recovery could have been made according to land revenue recovery. That has not been done.

Shri Umanath. What did you do?

Shri Hathi: We cannot initiate action ourselves. There are two distinct wage boards: statutory and non-statutory. The non-statutory board is non-journalists' wage board. It is only by amicable settlement that results can be satisfactory. Therefore, we cannot do much except to bring the parties together and bring pressure on them and make them agree to implement the recommendations.

Shri Umanath: Unanimous recommendations.

Shri Hathi: Unanimous. Therefore, we expect them to respect it. If they do not respect it, the whole machinery of the wage board will be of no avail. Therefore, it is my anxiety that although this is a non-statutory wage board, the parties must abide by it and implement it. That is what I want.

Shri Umanath: Penal action under the I D Act?

Shri Hathi: Penal action could be taken if these negotiations fail.

Shri Umanath: The matter was pending for 30 months.

Shri Hathi: It did not come to us earlier.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
यह जो हड़ताल चल रही है इससे जो इन समाचारपत्रों को पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं उनके सामने घोर संकट खड़ा हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कर्मचारियों की मागों को ध्यान में रखते हुये ऐसे कौन से तरीके अपनाते जा रही है जिससे यह जो सारी समस्या है यह ठीक तरीके से सुलझ सके और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की हड़ताल फिर कभी न हो ?

Shri Hathi: I was not very much worried about the readers who may or may not be able to read; I am interested in seeing that the relations between the employees and the employers are restored to a cordial frame and the workers get their due wages.

17 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि . . .

Shri Hathi: As I said, we have started negotiations and brought the parties together, the workers and the management, and we hope that we will be able to settle it.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): As there has been a loss for the labour and the management is also suffering a loss, may I know from the Minister, first of all, what is the gulf of difference between the attitude of the management and the labour union, and secondly, whether a settlement has been tried without prejudice to the case of either party, so that at least the work may be proceeded forthwith and so that further hardship may completely be prevented and then negotiations can also be carried on as the management starts working, so that further hardship may be stopped?

Shri Hathi: So far as the difference between the workers' demands and what the management want to give is concerned, I would not like to disclose it at this stage; perhaps it may be too big or it may be too small. But I may say that the workers' attitude has been reasonable and I would also try for the same reasonableness on the part of the employers.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: The second part of my question has not been fully answered. It was this: If agreement could be reached, well and good; but, if it cannot be reached without prejudice to either party, labour or management, may I know whether work can start without prejudice to either party?

Shri Hathi: That will depend on the workers. After all, if the agreement is reached, I think there will be no difficulty. If the agreement is not reached, it will depend upon the workers. I think the workers also would like that the work should start; the employers also wish that the work should start.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Has some effort been taken in that direction?

Shri Hathi: Every effort has been made to bring the parties together and reach a settlement.

श्री जार्ज क्लर्क (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा है कि मजदूरों की तरफ से जो बर्ताव है, वह ठीक है, मगर मालिकों को कुछ ठीक तरीके से बर्ताव करना चाहिए, इस बारे में मुझे मंत्री महोदय से एक जानकारी लेनी है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, इस वक्त टाइटलज आक्र इंडिया के जो मालिक हैं, उसमें सरकार का भी बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। बेंनेट कोलमैन कम्पनी का चेयरमैन सरकार की ओर से नियुक्त किया गया व्यक्ति है. . . .

श्री कमलनयन बाजाज : जो कि आपो, जीवन में है।

श्री बार्ब कर्नेलीय : ... और दो व्यक्ति सरकार की ओर से डाइरेक्टर नियुक्त किये गए हैं। इस स्थिति में उन के वह कहने में कहां तक श्रुति है कि वह दोनों पक्षों को एक-साथ लायेंगे और उन को समझायेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यहां पर साफ़ और स्पष्ट तौर पर यह बतायें कि सरकार की ओर के उस के नुमायंदों को यह हुकम दिया जायेगा कि दृष्टिपूर्वक इंडिया के मजदूरों की न्याय्य और उचित मांगों को तत्काल मंजूर करने के मार्ग में अगर कोई भ्रष्टान निर्माण करने वाले व्यक्ति हों, तो उन को ठिकाने लगाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

Shri Hathi: What I said was the workers' stand is reasonable. And the management have their own view-point. I hope that they will also come and appreciate the workers' view-point. So far as the directors are concerned, there are certainly nominees of the Government but they are directors after all, and I do not think it would be proper for the Government to order that they should do like that. (Interruption).

Shri Umanath: There is a statutory recommendation. Where is any other question?

Shri Hathi: They are three; not the majority. Even then, it is not a question of issuing orders; it is a question of bringing them round, persuading them and trying to settle.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब सरकार ने यह मान लिया है कि मजदूरों की मांगें उचित हैं, तो उस का यह अर्थ है कि डाइरेक्टर्स द्वारा पक्षपात किया जा रहा है और उन की ओर से इन मांगों पर उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस स्थिति में सरकार इस संस्था को अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेती और इस के लिए पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी क्यों नहीं बनाती?

Shri Hathi: The attitude of the workers is reasonable. They do not say "we do not want to settle". They are prepared to settle. They are reasonable in their stand. But the management have their own view point. I do not want to disclose it, but as I said, the stand of the workers is reasonable.

श्री बंधु लिवचे (मुंगेर) : सरकार के द्वारा समझौता कराने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, उस का तो हम लोग स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन क्या हम सरकार से यह जान सकते हैं कि इस बड़ी संस्था के दृष्टिपूर्वक इंडिया के अखबार सोमवार को निकलेंगे। दूसरी वेतन समिति को जो गैर-पक्षकारों के लिए है कानून का आधार नहीं है। वह आधार प्रदान करने के लिए क्या सरकार शीघ्र ही—यदि इस सत्र में नहीं, तो कम से कम बजट सत्र में—विधेयक पेश करेगी?

श्री हाथी ममाधान के विषय में जितनी आशा थी मधु लिवचे रखते हैं, उतनी मैं भी रखता हूँ। आज सुबह कुछ बातचीत हुई है। मेरे तो कोशिश रहेगी कि समाधान हो जाये, लेकिन आज मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि ममाधान हो जायेगा या नहीं। मैं जरूर कोशिश करूंगा और जहां तक कानून की बात है, उस के बारे में हम सोचेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बना दीजिए। वे देख लेंगे कि मालिक क्या गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं और निपट लेंगे।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I know whether the Government cannot prosecute the company under the Working Journalists Act for non-payment of interim relief?

Shri Hathi: It is possible. But the point is, while these negotiations are going on, let us not go into that.

Shri Umanath: For 30 months, what did you do?

Shri Hathi: It was not with this Government; it was with the Maharashtra Government.

श्री हथि : इतना बसन्तोष फैल रहा है। मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट कहें कि मामला ठीक तरह से निपट जावेगा और आगे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी। वह मामला पिछले दो बरस से चल रहा है और पिछले साठ दिनों से हड़ताल चल रही है।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): The stand of the workers is reasonable and correct. If the management does not agree, what will the minister do?

Shri Hathi: There are legal remedies open for that. But that would mean delay. The matter can be referred to adjudication, but that will take time. Naturally the workers are not so keen to take the matter to adjudication. If it is done by settlement, it is desirable. The method of negotiation is quicker than the legal method.

Mr. Chairman: Those who were not able to introduce their Bills at 2.30 P.M. may do so now. **Shri Nath Pai—absent.** **Shri Limaye.**

17.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Insertion of new Articles 125A & 221A)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

17.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 37, 45 etc.)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

17.06 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of sections 107 and 109)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

17.06½ hrs.

**CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
(REPEAL) BILL***

श्री जयु लिवडे (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे वण्ड विधि संशोधन अधिनियम, 1932 का निरसन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932."

The motion was adopted.

श्री जयु लिवडे : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

17.07 hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 11, 23 etc)

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I am really thankful to you for kindly allowing me to introduce my Bills now. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.07½ hrs.

**NATIONAL RIFLE TRAINING
SCHEME BILL***

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce

a Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the ages of twenty and thirty years.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to able-bodied citizens between the ages of twenty and thirty years."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill

17.08 hrs.

**DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Amendment of the Third Schedule)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

17.08½ hrs.

**INDIAN ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL
(COMPULSORY INSURANCE) BILL***

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory insurance of the Armed Forces Personnel.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory insurance of the Armed Forces Personnel."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.09 hrs.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION BILL*

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.10 hrs.

†ACTIVITIES OF C.I.A.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before you proceed with this half-an-hour discussion, I have something to say. Shri Umanath and all of us want to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on 20th March, 1967 to Starred Question No. 1 regarding the activities of C.I.A. I submit that the activities of C.I.A. in the country can be only looked into or can be possibly checked by the apparatus which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This is a peculiar thing. Even on the first day when this question was being put it was replied to by the hon. Minister of External Affairs. Again, when the question of the kidnapping of Madam Svetlana came the hon. Minister of External Affairs gave the reply. I have a feeling that this discussion and the points which we would like to raise in this House will be left absolutely unanswered if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not here. I would only beg of you to see that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here when this discussion takes place. What does the hon. Minister of External Affairs know? He only knows that the CIA organisation, such an international organisation, is there. The nefarious activities of the CIA can only be known by those under whom there are agencies like the CBI, the Central Intelligence and so on. The hon. Minister of External Affairs does not know of any Intelligence Agency. Therefore, Sir, this would be a useless discussion if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not here to reply.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am never anxious to answer more question than is absolutely necessary. The question about CIA was addressed to me and therefore I answered it last time. This notice has also been given to me. If the House would rather hear the Home Minister, this discussion can be adjourned. There is a meeting of the Cabinet. To me this is extremely inconvenient. I should like to be there also. If some other day is fixed I would request my colleague the Home Minister to be present so that he can answer this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I never said that. I am not opposed to it. I am not imputing any motive. What I say is, many questions will be put on this about the intelligence work done by CIA agents. Being Minister of External Affairs you are not aware of these secret agencies, it is the Home Minister who will know about it.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 23-3-1967.

†Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Unfortunately, he cannot be here. He is in the Cabinet meeting. I should also have been there if the House had not asked me to be here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has got a Minister of State here. He could have come here. After all, Shri V. C. Shukla is not attending the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Shri Umanath

श्री पुदुक्कोट्टाय कल्याण (उज्जैन) :
इतने से किसी को बूलाइए। गृह मंत्री को
बूलाइए या राज्य मंत्री को बूलाइए। आप
आइए बीजिए, बुलावाइए तो। जिसका
विषय है वह कम से कम हमको बताए तो।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in dealing with this subject I would, first of all, like to dispel an impression that is sought to be created that this organisation, called C.I.A., is something different and independent of the United States Government. A sly attempt is being made to create that impression. Let me make it quite clear that the C.I.A. is created, directed, maintained and financed by the Government of the United States, of which Mr. Johnson is the President. As far as its aims are concerned, they are very simple including toppling of governments, influencing various elections in various countries, capturing trade union, peasant and various sectional organisations of the peoples in various countries, and capturing even key points in government machineries in various independent countries.

As far as political action by the C.I.A. is concerned, I would like to state that no major action is taken by the C.I.A. without the approval of the Government of United States. In this connection, I would like to submit to you a statement by Mr. Allan Dulles, former chief of the C.I.A. and Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State. They have stated:

"No C.I.A. operation of a political nature has ever been under-

taken without appropriate approval at a high political level in our Government outside the C.I.A."

This is a quotation from the New York Times. So, let us be quite clear about the position especially when an impression is sought to be created that it is something different from the United States Government. President Johnson of the United States Government has absolute control over the C.I.A., and whatever action is being taken by the C.I.A. in various countries, including our country has got the approval of the President of the United States Government. I would like to make this clear in the beginning itself.

Now, how does it operate? It operates through the Embassies in various countries, the diplomats that visit various countries (including our country), the peace corps which is in existence in various countries (including our country), the various research scholars that are going abroad from America, visiting students, professors and tourists and journalists and so many such categories of persons and through their counterparts in various countries, including our country.

Its budget for all these kinds of activities is about Rs. 3,000 crores a year. How do they funnel this money to the various countries? The News week as well as other American papers have given this information very vividly. They funnel the money directly to 17 major fronts. There are so many small organisations but the major fronts are 17. These 17 fronts pour the money into about 7 major foundations which are called conduits. These 7 conduits pour the money into 12 international organisations; I am giving the names of only major institutions. Some of these 12 international organisations are, American Council of the International Commission of Jurists, the Congress for Cultural Freedom, the World As-

sembly of Youth (of whose trust in India the President is Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister), the Institute of International Labour Research, the Institute of Education, the Institute of Public Administration, National Students Association and Operation and Policy Research Institute. I have given only some of the names.

Coming to the activities of the CIA in India, I would first of all like to say that the CIA Station Headquarters is housed in the American Embassy area and buildings themselves. I am making a positive statement. Of course, Shri S. M. Banerjee was correct when he said that the Home Minister also should have been here. I say that the CIA Station Headquarters is housed there. It is located on the first floor of a squat building in Nayaya Marg Chanakyapuri. The building is across the US Embassy but faces its back. On the roof of the building there is a whole network of antennas connected directly to their headquarters in America.

Here is a most shameful position in our country where the CIA is having all this equipment on the roof of a building in our own capital from where it is having direct connections with its headquarters in America. Is our country's soil to be made the operating base for an intelligence agency from America? This shameful position has been going on for long.

As far as the chief of the CIA in India is concerned, he is Mr. Leonard Weiss. This CIA Chief, Mr. Weiss, functions here under the cover of Minister-Counsellor for Political-Economic Affairs. This is how they run. So, it is very clear that the CIA is an integral part of the American Embassy organisation here and that is how it functions.

This information of mine tallies with what appeared in one book called *Invisible Government* written by Wise and Ross. I quote from that book. It is said there:—

"In United States embassies across the globe there is a res-

tricted floor or a section of the embassy that houses the CIA mission. Each mission is headed by a Station Chief with several intelligence officers reporting to him. These officers in turn recruit local agents to collect intelligence information."

The book also says:—

"The CIA Chief of the Station may be listed as a special assistant to the Ambassador or as the top political officer."

These definitions of that book tally hundred per cent with the designation given here to the chief officer, Mr Weiss. That is the position as far as the functioning of the CIA headquarters here is concerned.

Then, one of the organisations is said to be the Congress for Cultural Freedom which is CIA financed. Here in India we have got the so-called Congress for Cultural Freedom. It has got a paper called *Freedom First* and that is CIA financed. The editor is Shri V. B. Karnik—not an American but an Indian. That is again confirmed by what the *New York Times* says, namely:—

"The CIA has supported anti-Communist organisations of intellectuals, such as, the Congress for Cultural Freedom and some of their newspapers and magazines".

This information given by the *New York Times* is clearly confirmed by the fact that we have also got a similar organisation here, it has got a paper and that paper is being run by Shri V. B. Karnik, financed by the CIA.

Then comes the World Assembly of Youth. That also finds a place on the list of institutions financed by the CIA. It has got a trustee here. As far as the members of the Trust are concerned, I may give you a few names. Shri Morarji Desai is the Chairman. He admitted it the other day. Then, there are Shri Naval Tata,

[Shri Umanath]

Shri Godrej, Shri Charat Ram, Shri Ram Krishna Bajaj, Shri Ravindra Varma, who is an ex-MP and who used to champion the cause of American foreign policy and other things in the last House, Shri M. V. Rajasekharan, the son-in-law of the Chief Minister of Mysore State, Shri Nijalingappa, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who is also a Member here, and one Shri Krishnaswami.

It is very clear how the combination takes place. The CIA financed body is being protected by not only some of the important leaders of the Congress but also by some of the important big business houses in this country. This is what is happening so far as the World Assembly of Youth is concerned.

Then, many of our youth are being tempted by financing their going abroad. For example, there is the Asian Foundation. It is financed by the CIA. This Asian Foundation has financed certain honourable persons in this country, if they are honourable to attend the Sixth World Assembly Tokyo Meet. I am bringing this to your notice because when we of the trade union movement want to attend any world conference abroad, Government have been strictly telling us on the floor of the House as well as outside, "If you want to go abroad to attend trade union conferences, you must make provision for the money on your own. We do not want to take foreign money for your travel because we consider it to be a shame." What has happened? The Asian Foundation has financed these people, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Convener of the Youth Congress, Shri Ram Lal Parekh, ex-President of the Youth Congress and Shri Basu, Secretary, the Young Farmers Association. So many people with "young" names, the Young Farmers Association, the Youth Congress and all that have been financed with this money. I want to know from this Government, when they had prevented workers and peasants from meeting their brotherhood abroad say-

ing that you must go with your money, how is it that this Government tolerated these people to go abroad, not with Indian money but with American money? Perhaps, the Government thinks American dollar is the embodiment of their patriotism. We refuse to accept that. These things are happening.

Then, the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barli): May I interrupt the hon. Member? When he was talking about the Asian Foundation, he had omitted that the C.I.A. has not only touched the Congress Member but also the extreme leftists and the progressive ones. (Interruption).

Shri Umanath: I am prepared to accept the challenge of the hon. lady Member. I am prepared to face an enquiry. (Interruption). I refuse to give in. The Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies is again financed by the Asian Foundation. (Interruption) Then, the Gandhi Peace Foundation is also being dragged in. In a letter to the Editor, Patriot, it is written:

"The Associate Editor of 'Gandhi Marg', the mouthpiece of Gandhi Peace Foundation has been given a substantial grant and all his expenses for travel and stay in U.S.A. will be footed by the Society under a tall project of peace."

This is again financed by the C.I.A. (Interruption). Why are they so perturbed? This itself confirms that they have C.I.A. money. I do not understand it. I am talking about C.I.A. Why should they get perturbed? Are they here to defend the American Government?

The C.I.A. is interfering in our elections even. When the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee list was being taken up, Mr. Weiss flies to Bombay and remains there to do all the gobsal

with the list as to who should be put and who should not be put up. In Calcutta also, when the United Front Parties were in the crucial stage of negotiations, he flies there and remains there for three days to see whether the agreement there could not be broken and to do all sorts of things. So also the Ambassador, Mr. Bowles goes to Kerala on the eve of the election. The Second Secretary of American Embassy in India goes to Kashmir when the Kashmir list of the candidates is taken up. It was too hot for the Congress Chief there to tolerate such a thing. He had to come out with a statement in Kashmir. He said:

"This is being done in a deep-laid conspiracy. In this campaign, money from diverse sources is freely pouring in. This is a serious matter and cannot be overlooked by a sovereign independent people."

Then, the next day Mr. Shwafer rushed back to Delhi. So, this sort of interference is taking place

This endangers our own national security. I shall give an important fact. On 13-5-65, one Mr. Thomas F. Brady, in *New York Times*, gave details of Soviet military aid to India, the details which were not available to the Indian correspondents or the Soviet correspondents. How does it happen? Let me give you another important fact. On 7-12-66, one Mr. Arthur J. Donnan, in *Los Angeles Times*, gave details of reorganisation of Indian army from 1962 which information was not available to Indian correspondents or to any other correspondent.

Last but not least, even atomic secrets, the progress of atomic research made in our country, are going to America through the CIA channels. For this, I am giving you a quotation from the *New York Times*. It says:

"In recent years the CIA is generally belived to have been

extremely good in furnishing information about Soviet military capabilities and orders of battle, about the Chinese nuclear weapons progress and after constant goading from the White House, about the progress of India and other nations towards a capacity to build nuclear weapons."

This is what is happening in our country! So also it has got access to Army. That is why I am saying that this is dangerous to the country, to the national interest. Mr. Kaul has admitted in his book that the American Ambassador met him and discussed political and military questions with regard to the impending November-December Chinese attack and all those things. This was discussed by the American Ambassador directly with our military officer, Mr. Kaul. If that is the position, if American Ambassadors and CIA men have got access to our own military, to the important and strategically placed officers, then how can we say that they have no access to so many other people—officials and others?

Then comes the question of the role of P.L. 480 funds. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari had made this very clear: in 1960-65, Rs. 95 crores have been drawn from these funds, and he says that he was able to trace about Rs. 38 crores and as far as the balance of Rs. 57 crores is concerned, he says that he does not know, he is unable to find out how it has been spent. He says that at one time, at a certain moment, Rs. 30 crores were withdrawn. This is Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who found these facts as a Finance Minister and who knows the secrets and all those things, and he says that he does not know how these Rs. 50 and odd crores were spent. It is on elections and CIA activities that they have been spent. This is the position that we find here. So, I feel that the Government....

Mr. Chairman: This is going to be a two-hour discussion?

Shri Umamath: I am aware that this is a half-an-hour discussion. I am concluding now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We can make it two hours if the House so decides. Let us extend the time.

Shri Umamath: I am concluding now.

I say that as far as this Government is concerned, it has lost its capacity to assert against these American outrages. All these things are happening and yet, the other day, the External Affairs Minister said that he just then got information from the New York Times. What is our Central Intelligence Bureau doing here in India, I do not understand—the Bureau which could give information to order our arrest, non-existent information and that too carried from CIA. the Bureau, which could cause our arrests in 1948, 1962 and 1964. What was that Bureau doing when so many things were happening in our country? I say that this Government has lost its capacity for these reasons: number one is that the economic dependence on America is growing more and more and it has lost its capacity on this question of assertion of independence against America; secondly, our Central Intelligence Bureau is having collaboration—of course, with the knowledge of the Government—with the intelligence organisation of America and periodically they exchange information; our men are being sent from here to America for training under FBI and CIA; when this collaboration is there, naturally what would have happened? The CIB had been inactive on this question. The main reason must be that CIA must have found its own men in our own CIB; otherwise, why is there such a thing going on?

My demands are these. First of all, there must be a probe into the finances of the various organisations that are found on the list of New York Times, who have got their own branches here and those finances, the grants, must be immediately stopped. There must be a probe. Secondly,

about this American Embassy, I have given certain information; it must be gone into. There must be an independent investigation by the Government and not a statement of the American Government because the American Government will never concede that they have CIA men in their Embassy, and it should be seen that all the organisations of CIA inside the American Embassy are demolished. Thirdly, Mr. Rayle, the Second Secretary, Mr. Weiss, the Chief man here, and Mr. Schwafer—all these three persons—must be declared *persona non grata* and they must be recalled.

My fourth demand is that the trust of which Shri Morarji Desai is the chairman must be abolished. At the same time, we must also demand of the American Government to revise the present PL-480 agreement under which we do not have any right to check their expenditure inside India. We must revise or renounce this PL-480 agreement, and we must demand of the American Government that baring a small portion of the PL-funds for use for the Embassy, in regard to the entire balance, the Government of India must have the right to audit the accounts and find out how the money is being spent.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): I have only one question to ask. Is it true that *The Hindustan Standard*, a paper of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta has started an Overseas Weekly priced only in American currency and at 50 cents? Is it true that it got advance subscription for 5000 copies from one American agent? Is it true that it further got a business guarantee worth 10,000 dollars per month?

श्री जयन्तीजी (बम्बई—दक्षिण) :

सभापति महोदय, जब सी० आई० ए० सम्बन्धी सवाल इस सदन में उठाया गया था, तब वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि हमारे मूल में कई नागरिक और संस्थाएँ इससेट्डी सी० आई० ए० से पैसे लेती आई हैं। यहाँ पर यह भी बताया गया था

किं ही बड़े मंत्रियों, श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री विनय सिंह, का रिश्ता ऐसे संगठनों के साथ है, जिन को सी० आई० ए० के पैसा मिलता है। इस हालत में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार के इतने बड़े मंत्री, जिन में एक उप-प्रधान मंत्री हैं और दूसरे साबद उस जगह के अभिलाषी हैं, . . .

श्री मधु लिंगदे (मुंगेर) : वह भी उप-प्रधान मंत्री हैं—एक व्यवहार में उप-प्रधान मंत्री हैं और दूसरा कानून के अनुसार उप-प्रधान मंत्री हैं।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डेस : . . . जब इतने बड़े लोग, जो इस मुल्क की बागडोर को चला रहे हैं, इतने इन्फ़ोर्मेट बन सकते हैं कि वे सी० आई० ए० के जाल में फंस जायें, तब क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को अत्यन्त गम्भीरता के साथ सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं कि तत्काल एक जांच कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये, जो इन तमाम बातों की जानकारी प्राप्त कर के हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के सामने पेश करे कि सी० आई० ए० के रिश्ते हिन्दुस्तान में किन किन संस्थाओं और किन किन व्यक्तियों के साथ हैं और उन को किम किस्म का पैसा किस तरीके से दिया जाता है, आदि। दूसरी तरफ़ बैठने वाले सदस्य, अमरीका के साथ हम लोगों के रिश्ते कैसे रहेंगे, हमेशा इस बारे में बड़ी फ़िक्र रखते हैं। लेकिन इस वक्त अमरीका के अजबबारों में सी० आई० ए० के बारे में जो बातें प्रकट की जा रही हैं—यह कि वह अलग अलग मुल्कों में किस किस्म का गन्दा काम कर रहा है—, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी ओर से एक ऐसा जांच कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी और बिरोधी पार्टियों के नेताओं और उन पार्टियों की मदद करने वाली तमाम संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों की जांच कर के उन मासूमों को हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के सामने पेश करे, क्या मंत्री महोदय की ओर से यह एसान आज ही इस सदन में किया जायेगा ?

माननीय सदस्य, श्री उमानाथ, ने पी० एल० 480 के बारे में कहा है। पी० एल० 480 के हिसाब में से करोड़ों रुपया अमरीकी सरकार के हाथ में पड़ा रहता है, जिस के बर्च के बारे में उस को कोई भी जानकारी हमारी सरकार को देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक बात साफ़ है कि सी० आई० ए० के जरिये काफ़ी रकम ऐसे लोगों को दी जाती है, जो उस को मुल्क के हित के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। कभी उस रकम को चुनावों में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। बम्बई में चुनाव के सिलसिले में ऐसे कई संगठन एकाएक खड़े हो गये। कोई डेमोक्रेट्स फार पाटिज, कोई डेमोक्रेट्स फार कांग्रेस, कोई डेमोक्रेट्स और किसी के लिए और कई संगठनों के नाम जिन में रामकृष्ण बजाज जैसे लोगों का संबंध रहता है और बी० के० कणिक जैसे लोग जिन के नाम यहाँ लिये गये . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हा, तो यह प्रश्न ही है, यह बहुत अहम् प्रश्न है इस मुल्क का . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं सवाल ही तो पेश कर रहा हूँ लेकिन सवाल पेश करने में सब बातें बतानी पड़ती हैं पहले। तो पी० एल० 480 की रकम का इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान के चुनाव में किया जाता है, अलग अलग आर्गेनाइजेशन के जरिये, इन तमाम मसलों को इस जांच कमीशन के सामने रखने का काम हमारे वैदेशिक विभाग के मंत्री को करना चाहिए, यह मेरा सुझाव कहिये या प्रश्न कहिये, जो मैं पेश करता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (बारगोन) :
थान ए प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर . . .

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli):
Questions may be put now.

Mr. Chairman: It is a very long question that has been put by Shri George Fernandes. At this rate, we cannot conclude the discussion within the time.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Only those whose names are there on the list may be called.

श्री सति भूषण बाजपेयी : चेयरमैन साहब, वहाँ कुछ भाई प्रोपेसिब के नाम से बड़े पैट्रिआटिक बनते हैं . . . (अवधान) . . . उन के नाम बताये जाय . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : वह आप बताइएगा ।

श्री सति भूषण बाजपेयी : मैं बताता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब आप को मौका मिले तो बताइयेगा । मुझे बोलने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसी के काम के बारे में सारी दुनिया में आलोचना हो रही है लेकिन जहाँ मुझे हमारी सरकार की अयोग्यता पर ग्लानि है क्योंकि इसका भंडाफोड़ उन्होंने नहीं किया, अमेरिका के लोकतन्त्र ने, जागरूक लोकतन्त्र ने किया जिसकी मैं कद्र करता हूँ । अमेरिका के लोकतन्त्र में यह ताकत है कि इस का भंडाफोड़ उन्होंने किया है लेकिन आप की अयोग्यता पर मुझे बड़ी शर्म है क्योंकि यह काम आप नहीं कर सके ।

एक बात तो यह कि जनरल चौधरी ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि किसी एक अखबार के वह सवाददाता थे । इससे इस देश के आदमी के मन में सन्देह उत्पन्न होता है कि क्या हमारी सेना में ऐसे और भी सेनापति हैं जो विदेशी अखबारों के या हमारे देश में जो विदेशी अखबार हैं उन के सवाददाता हैं ? क्या उन में सी० आई० ए० के भी एजेंट हैं, क्या आप को जानकारी है ? कोई खोज की है आप ने ?

दूसरी चीज, भूतपूर्व राजदूत गालब्रेथ ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में सी० आई० ए० के बारे में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है क्योंकि सी० आई० ए० का काम हिन्दुस्तान में इस देश की सरकार के सहयोग से चल रहा है । उन की जानकारी में चल रहा है । उन्होंने यह अपने एक लेख में लिखा है . . . (अवधान) . . . गालब्रेथ जो अमेरिका के राजदूत थे उन्होंने अमेरिका में एक लेख में यह लिखा है कि सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस

एजेंसी का हिन्दुस्तान में जो काम चल रहा है, उसको लेकर कोई झगड़ा नहीं है क्योंकि यह काम भारत सरकार के सहयोग के और उनकी जानकारी में किया जा रहा है । यह अमेरिकी राजदूत का कहना है । . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : विरोधी दलों के भी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब गालब्रेथ साहब ने विरोधी दलों का तो नाम नहीं लिया ।

अभी कई सबूत दिए गए कि कैसे अमेरिका से पैसा आता है । कुछ लोग कहते हैं, चीन और रूस से भी पैसा आता है समय समय पर लोग इस तरह के आरोप करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ तत्त्वों को विदेशों से पैसा मिलता है, तो आज मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप एक कमीशन जारी करिए और हिन्दुस्तान के सार्वजनिक जीवन को कलंकित करने वाले जितने काम हैं उनकी इस कमीशन के मार्फत आप जांच करवाइए ताकि इसका पता चले कि विदेशी पैसा राजनीति में कैसे आ रहा है ?

. . . (अवधान) सभी देश का मामला साफ हो जाय । लेकिन अभी जो सबूत मिल रहा है वह अमेरिका वाला ही मिल रहा है । यह भी आप याद रखिए कि जब बैंक आफ चायना का सवाल आया तो आप ही नौगो के नाम निकले थे । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह का जांच कमीशन कायम करने के लिए तैयार हैं जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में जो विदेशी पैसा आता है, चाहे चुनाव में आये या दूसरे राजनीतिक कामों के लिये उसका भंडाफोड़ ठीक से हो जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Banerjee. Please confine yourself to one question

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only one sentence will be there, but it will be a compound sentence.

Apart from the organisations mentioned by my hon. friends Shri Umanath and Shri George Fernandes, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) of which the Indian National Trade Union Congress is a member, circulated a map of India showing Kashmir as a disputed territory. I want to know whether this particular organisation is getting money from the CIA and whether there is a proper enquiry whether that money is coming to the Indian National Trade Union Congress, whether he knows.....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): What about HMS?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: ... that Mr. Abid Ali, ex-Deputy Labour Minister is a member of the governing body of this IFTUC, and whether Government will appoint a commission.... (Interruptions)

I know how to reply to interruptions, let them not interrupt me, this is my eleventh year in Parliament.

Since the CIA has dabbled in our elections, I am sure you will see very soon that if they are allowed to function, they will liquidate the progressive Members and only keep the pro-American stooges in the country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You did not permit me at that time to interrupt him. So, with your permission, I would like to say something before I put my supplementary.

It is a fact that I myself and the whole country has taken the CIA interference in our national life very seriously. I am one with them that it has happened, but in all fairness to this House and the country, the hon. Member should not have forgotten to mention some other associations connected with some organisations which innocently have been getting money from CIA. He took the name of Shri-

matl Vijaylakhmi Pandit, Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Ravindra Varma, but let him know that a very well known leftist, anti-American person, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, is the sponsor of the International Law Institute, and this organisation has taken 10,000 dollars from the Asia Foundation, of which mention has been made in a section of the press. But if I know Mr. Krishna Menon, and he knows Mr. Krishna Menon as much as I do, Mr. Krishna Menon, Shrimati Vijaylakhmi Pandit and Shri Morarji Desai are not unpatriotic people. Because he has levelled a charge against the Congress Members, I would like to tell him that the clutches of the CIA have not spared the Congress, they have not spared the opposition, and I am sure in his own party also there might be a CIA agent, how can he know?

Shri Umanath: Appoint a commission, we are prepared.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We are prepared, too

Shri Banerjee has said that the ICFTU is giving funds to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. He has omitted very conveniently the HMS, which is a mazdoor organisation of the socialist party, the PSP. I think Mr. George Fernandes was also associated with it for some time, and I think he is still associated. Therefore ...

श्री मधु सिन्हा : गलत, गलत । हमारा हिन्द मजदूर पंचायत है ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेस : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह गलत कह रही हैं । मेरा एच० एम० ए० से कोई रिश्ता नहीं है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : पहले बा । जब से पी० एस० पी० से अलग हुए हैं तब से न होगा... (ब्यवधान)... तो हो सकता है कि उनको खबर मिल गई होगी तो अलग हो गए हों ।

Shri Umashah: Sir, on a point of order. Under the rules she can put a question to elicit information. But she is giving information. I object to this. She should realise the seriousness of the question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not detracting from the seriousness of the situation but this is a very inconvenient question for him. Let the House, let the Opposition understand that we are one in this demand that the activities of the CIA should be checked. But let the Opposition be fair. When they blackmail the Congress Members and blackist them before the country, I have to put these things before them. I do not think that the people who are speaking about this know, whether they are fair or unfair. I would therefore ask the hon. Minister whether he proposes to institute a high-level enquiry into the affairs of the CIA so that the innocent persons in the Congress Party could be cleared of this humiliation and loss of individual and national prestige .. (Interruptions)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Will the hon. Minister try to clear the names of those persons who have been mentioned in this debate? Very eminent persons have been mentioned. The first duty of the hon. Minister is to clear them of the charges. Shri Desai, Shri Krishna Menon, Raja Dinesh Singh and others I want to know whether the CIA was behind the agitations put out by some parties in India on behalf of the students and if it was behind the student organisations, how much money was spent by them on those organisations, and through what political parties—not the Congress Party of course—Opposition parties that money reached them from the CIA?

Shri Nambiar: With her experience, Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha should have known better; she made a speech which is wrong according to the rules. I shall not be like her; I

shall put only one question. In view of the fact that the ramifications of the CIA activities in India are widespread through privately financed foreign bodies but indirectly connected with high officials and even Ministers in India and considering the serious consequences thereof, may I know whether the Government would institute a thorough enquiry into the funds of CIA flowing into India through (1) all the U.S. foundations set up in India in the name of cultural, educational and other activities, (2) the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (3) the International Youth Centre, (4) The National Students Press Council of India, (5) The world Assembly of Youth, (6) the Asia Foundation, (7) The Press Institute of India, (8) The Institute of Mass Communication Research and such other shady bodies working in India along with the money spent by the US embassy through PL 480 funds allotted to it in India?

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Minister to reply? . . . (Interruptions)

श्री जशवि भूषण राजपेयी जहां इतनी सस्थाओं के नाम हमारे सामने आए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बलराज मधोक जी फार्मूमा किस संस्था के द्वारा गये थे ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल काउंसिल आफ यूनिवर्सिटी स्टूडेंट्स में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं वे विद्यार्थी परिषद् के लोग हैं या नहीं । और ० एस० एस० से गए हैं या नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हीं लोगों को इंडियन यूथ फेडरेशन में जो कम्युनिस्टों की आर्गनाइजेशन है वे अपने साथ फिनलैंड ले गए हैं या नहीं ले गए हैं और वहां से वेस्ट जर्मनी जाने की इजाजत दी गई या नहीं दी गई ? साथ ही . . . (ज्वलज्वल)

श्री हरदयाल बेबरन (पूर्वी दिल्ली) : मैं चार्ज लगाता हूँ कि वे और इसकी बीबी

दोनों सी०आई०ए० के एजेंट हैं और उस से इनकार करते हैं। मैं इसजाम लगाता हूँ कि इस संस्था से रुपया ले कर इन्होंने चुनाव नड़ा है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : इस में सभी पार्टियों के नाम आए हैं। इसलिए मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना है कि वह एक कमिन्सिब इनक्वायरी बिठाये ताकि पता चल सके कि कौन कौन सी पार्टी या इसोसिएशन सी० आई० ए० से डायरेक्टली या इनडाइरेक्टली मदद लेती रही है और इस में इनवाल्ड हैं। साथ ही रशिया और चीन की जो सीक्रेट एजेंसियां हैं और उन से भी क्या किसी संस्था को फोरेन एड मिली है या नहीं इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये। यह एड इलूशन में, लेबर के फील्ड में, पैम्फ्लेट्स के लिए, प्रोपेगंडा के लिए, अखबारों के लिए मिली है या नहीं इसकी भी कमिन्सिब जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह करवायेगी और जांच रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखेगी ताकि पता चल सके कि कौन कौन नंगा है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री शशि भूषण और इनकी बीबी दोनों उस से तनकाह लेते हैं क्या इसकी जांच आप करवायेंगे?

श्री हरबाल बेवगुण : क्या सरकार मालूम करेगी कि श्री बाजपेयी का पेशा क्या है। इन्होंने चुनाव कहां से पैसा ले कर नड़ा है। मैं इसजाम लगाता हूँ कि ये सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : दिल्ली में आई करोड़ रुपया कहां से इन्होंने खर्च किया?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हमें एक पैसा भीफारेन एड का भ्रामा हो तो हम सब हस्तीका देने को तैयार हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to find that this debate has shown one thing: that the whole House, whether hon. Members on that

side or hon. Members on this side, are agitated about one thing: that our political, cultural, educational institutions should not be subverted by injection of foreign money into our country.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is complete unanimity on that point. Government is most anxious that we should avoid such an event happening and we should take every step to see that proper precautions are taken on foreign money coming into this country.

May I make one or two points clear? The CIA activities are two or three-fold as pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Umanath. To the extent that it is carrying on purely intelligence work, international life being what it is, it is done all over the world. Intelligence work means getting intelligence. But when intelligence work degenerates into espionage, or it degenerates into subversion, then certainly that is not permissible either by international or diplomatic convention, or when the CIA activities degenerate into political interference. When Shri Umanath said that Mr. Dean Rusk and the President said that the political activities of the CIA were carried on with the knowledge of the United States Government, what he was referring to was a particular aspect of the CIA which may be objectionable. I assure this House that we resent, we will resent and will strongly object to either the CIA or any other foreign organisation taking any part in our political activities or influencing our political activities or trying to reduce our democracy into a farce. It is a very serious matter; we are proud of our democracy; we are proud of our parliamentary institutions. We do not want foreigners or foreign money to dictate to us how we should run our Government, what sort of parliamentary institutions we should have, what sort of parties we should have, what sort of people should be elected to our Parliament and so on. If we are satisfied that any foreign money has been

[Shri M. C. Chagla.]

used to influence the elections, we will take the strongest action.

18 hrs.

I want a misunderstanding to be cleared from the minds of the members. CIB is a body which investigates crimes. It is the Intelligence Bureau which tries to prevent this kind of work. We will take action through our own Intelligence Bureau to unearth any plot or activity which is objectionable and against national interests. I cannot say more than that

श्री मधु लिमये : उस ? क्या जाच कमीशन नहीं बनायेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not concerned with who is involved and which party or which country is involved in it. If any country has tried to send money into our country or use money in our country for political purposes for influencing elections or for financing members or their supporters, we will certainly take action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The names of some eminent persons have been mentioned—Shri Balraj Madhok, Shri Dinesh Singh and Shri Morarji Desai. What about them?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन में श्री शशिभूषण और उनकी पत्नी भी हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I myself gave the names of some organisations which were directly financed by CIA. I myself stated that as far as the organisations in India were concerned, we have made enquiries. They innocently received those moneys without knowing that they have come through what Mr. Umanath described as the conduit pipe which lead up to the CIA. Take any organisation. If it receives funds from a certain foundation of America, it does not know that the foundation is financed by the CIA. Regarding the two trusts with which Mr. Morarji

Desai and Shri Dinesh Singh are concerned, they have made statements here. Both these organisations and some other organisations which were mentioned, it is true, were receiving money from foundations which were financed by CIA. But the Indian organisations did not know this. Now their eyes are opened to this matter. Take the students' organisation of America, the largest organisation of America. Barring two high officials, nobody knew this. There was a hue and cry in America that the student body was being polluted and contaminated by the funds of CIA. It was kept secret; only 2 high officials knew it. If that was so in America itself, how can we expect the organisations here to know it?

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो का बरखास्त करो ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now that we know, I promise that we will endeavour to make a thorough enquiry into this. We have people being invited from this country to go to other countries and moneys are offered. Sometimes it is *bona fide*, sometimes it is not. I think a control should be kept on that also. When people go out of India on moneys being given by foundations or by institutions, we should carefully scrutinise what is behind it, whether it is purely cultural or educational or there is something political in it.

Let me sound a note of warning. India cannot isolate itself from the world. We have many cultural agreements with different countries. We have cultural exchanges not only with USA, but with USSR, UAR, European countries and South-East Asian countries. It cannot be said that no Indian should go out of India or people from other friendly countries should not come here. But what we should be very much on our guard about is to see that under the cloak of cultural exchanges, people

are not being inducted to propagate a political philosophy or a way of life which is contrary to what we stand for. I can again assure the House that we will try and see that proper vigilance is kept, proper enquiries are made and people are not allowed to accept invitations from foreign organisations without proper scrutiny.

श्री मधु लिये : क्या जांच कमीशन नियुक्त नहीं करेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नन्डीज : जांच कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: On behalf of Government I cannot make any commitment as to the nature of the enquiry. But I can give this assurance as a representative of the Government that after these revelations a thorough enquiry will be made and we will try to go to the root of the matter.

श्री मधु लिये : यह मामला मंत्रिमंडल के सामने रखिए । मंत्रिमंडल से मलहा मश्विरा कर के जांच कमीशन नियुक्त कीजिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर जांच कमीशन नियुक्त कर दें ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय कैबिनेट से सलाह-मश्विरा कर के हाउस को इन्फार्म करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कमीशन एपॉइंट कर रही है या नहीं ?

श्री म० क० चागला : मैं मश्विरा करूंगा और अगर जरूरत होगी तो पार्लियामेंट को भी खबर दूंगा कि क्या हुआ है और हम क्या कर रहे हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Sir, the demand from all sections of the House is that you should institute an enquiry committee to go into all matters.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know that this House feels agitated about this. But

you must give us some time to think about it as to what is the best way of enquiring into this matter.

I may say a word about PL. 480 funds. At least five questions have been tabled either before this House or the other House after Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made that statement. If the House now wants it I will repeat at least the essence of those answers. These are, as you know, counterpart funds. We buy wheat from America under PL. 480. Instead of paying in dollars we pay in rupees. A portion of these rupees is left to the discretion of the American Embassy for its use.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: By agreement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, by agreement. It would be absurd to suggest that the American Embassy should be accountable to us for the rupees which they have earned by selling their wheat to us.

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय श्री शांतिश्रवण
और उनकी पत्नी की भी एन्क्वायरी की जाये ।

Mr. M. C. Chagla: Suppose we had bought it with dollars and they wanted to bring dollars into India, could we have asked them to account for that. But even so, they have told us the broad heads on which these monies have been spent. If you like I will give the figures again. In all, the US Embassy had at its disposal funds of the order of Rs. 183 crores for its use. They actually spent up to 31st March 1963. Rs. 93 crores over roughly a nine-year period. Rs. 31 crores was in the form of aid to Nepal and Burma. This was with our concurrence, our knowledge and our acquiescence. A little over Rs. 7 crores was either converted into foreign currencies or used to meet US obligations against purchase of dollars. The remaining Rs. 55 crores expended over a nine-year period for an Embassy like the U.S. Embassy with its huge establishment is not proportionately large. In

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

fact, some part even of this, consisted of grants to Indian institutions for carrying out research. Quite a large part of expenditure was on US information Service. The expenditure on the main embassy was Rs. 35 crores. Rs. 7 crores was on educational programmes and Rs. 4 crores on agricultural programmes. The balance of Rs. 24 crores was for the requirements of other departments of the US Government such as Health, Library of Congress etc. Rs. 3 crores were spent on buildings.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I have not interfered with the debate so far. But may I know if Government have verified how Shri Krishnamachari made that statement about PL 480 funds after he left Government? Was it a correct figure?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We cannot ask the US Government or Embassy to produce vouchers.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the basis of the statement of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who was a Congress Finance Minister?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That statement was not made in a public meeting. It was made on the floor of the Congress party meeting in Bombay. Therefore, the statement becomes very serious.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is why we enquired into it. These figures were given to us by the US Embassy. But if I am asked: did they account for it in the same sense as I have to account to the Accountant-General or Parliament, the answer is 'No'. But if you ask me whether they told us of the purpose for which the money was spent, broadly they have told us the heads under which they have spent the money. Even there I wish to assure you that although the spending of the money is left to the discretion

of the US Embassy, it cannot be used for political subversion.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): What is the guarantee that it will not be used?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are purchasing wheat under the PL 480 agreement. After that purchase, we cannot ask the purchaser to produce vouchers or accounts or satisfy us as to how the money was spent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Change the agreement then.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have asked them how they spend the money and they have given the various heads under which the money was spent.

This is the first time I have heard the charges of the nature levelled by an hon. Member. I cannot say anything about them before making detailed enquiries... (Interruptions) have not got the names here. All these organisations admittedly received money from the foundations in the United States, without knowing that they were receiving money from CIA.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One hon. Member mentioned the name of Shri Krishna Menon and another that of Shri Balraj Madhok. Why should their names be mentioned in the House? Since their names are mentioned, you must give them a clean chit.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Till we know something further, I will not attach any blame to either Shri Madhok or any member on our side of the House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are innocent victims. They do not even know about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, let us have an innocent enquiry.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Most of these people accepted the invitations to visit those countries without knowing that those foundations are being financed by CIA. I am sure that if they had known about it they would not have accepted those invitations.

Shri Umanath: Without having an impartial inquiry how could you assert that they would not have acted like this had they known that these organisations were being financed by CIA?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Dinesh Singh have explained their position on Monday. All our enquiries show that all the organisations which are mentioned did not know that indirectly they were being financed by the CIA. Still, we will continue with our inquiry. We will go to the bottom, to the root of this. If we find they have knowingly done it,

we will take such action as is necessary.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): May I request that the Inquiry Commission be constituted during this session?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not promised any inquiry commission; I have said that I will consult with my colleagues: the Home Minister and other Ministers are involved. We will try and find out some way whereby a watch should be kept over this particular question and the induction of funds from foreign countries.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March, 27, 1967/Chaitra 8, 1889 (Saka)