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Wednesday, November 3, 1976
Kartika 12, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 3, 1976/Kartika
12, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI A. C.
GEORGE): I beg to lay on the
Table—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications under sub-section
(4) of the section 119 of the
Tamil Nadu Co-operative
Societies Act, 1961 read with
clause (c) (iv) of the Procla-
mation dated the 31st January,
1976 issued by the President in
relation to the State of Tamil
Nadu:—

(i) G.O. Ms. 79 published in
Tamil Nadu Government
Gazette, dated the 9th April,
1975 making certain amend-
ments to the Tamil Nadu
Co-operative Societies Rules,
1963.

(ii) G.O. Ms. 648 published in
Tamil Nadu Government
Gazette, dated the 13th Oc-
tober, 1976 making certain
amendments to the Tamil
Nadu Co-operative Societies
Rules, 1963.

(2) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) explaining rea-
sons for not laying Hindi ver-
sions of the above Notifications.

sons for not laying Hindi ver-
sions of the above Notifications.

(3) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing rea-
sons for delay in laying the
Notification mentioned at 1(i)
above.

Placed in Library. See No.
LT-11486/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ
KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications under sub-section
(4) of section 29 of the Tamil
Nadu Agricultural Produce
Markets Act, 1959 read with
clause (c) (iv) of the Procla-
mation, dated the 31st January,
1976 issued by the President
in relation to the State of
Tamil Nadu:—

(i) Memo No. 115882/AM. II/75-6
published in Tamil Nadu
Government Gazette, dated
the 28th April, 1976 making
certain amendments to the
Tamil Nadu Agricultural
Produce Markets Rules, 1962.

(ii) G.O. Ms. 760 published in
Tamil Nadu Government
Gazette, dated the 19th May,
1976.

(iii) Memo No. 96996(A)/A.M.
I/75-2 published in Tamil
Nadu Government Gazette,
dated the 26th May, 1976.

(iv) Memo No. 68969/AM I/75-6
published in Tamil Nadu

Government Gazette, dated the 14th July, 1976.

- (v) G.O. Ms. 1595-A published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 1st September, 1976.

- (vi) G.O. Ms. 1669 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 8th September, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Rules, 1962.

- (vii) G.O. Ms. 1732 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 22nd September, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Rules, 1962.

- (viii) G.O. Ms. 1780 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, dated the 29th September, 1976.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions)—

- (i) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications; and
- (ii) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (iv) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11487/76].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF COIR BOARD FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 1974-75 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17

of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11488/76].

INSURANCE (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Insurance (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1976 under sub-section (2) of section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-11489/76].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF I.I.T., MADRAS FOR 1975-76, I.I.T., DELHI FOR 1975-76, AND A STATEMENT, ANNUAL REPORTS OF I.I.T., KHARAGPUR, 1975-76 AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOUNDRY AND FORGE TECHNOLOGY, RANCHI FOR 1975-76, SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, HYDERABAD FOR 1975-76, INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1975-76, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF I.I.T., DELHI FOR 1974-75 AND A STATEMENT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA FOR 1975-76.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1975-76. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11490/76].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11491/76].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11492/76].

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11493/76].

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11494/76].

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11495/76].

- (7) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11496/76].

- (8) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11497/76].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE WITHDRAWAL OF FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE GRANTED TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The withdrawal of fifth instalment of Dearness Allowance resulting in growing discontentment amongst the Central Government and Public Undertaking employees throughout the country.”

✓ THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The pay structure recommended by the Third Pay Commission was linked to the All India Consumer Price Index level of 200 for Industrial workers (1960=100). The Commission also recommended a scheme for the grant of dearness allowance so as to compensate Central Government employees for the increase in prices when the price index went beyond the level of 200. This scheme was accepted by the Government with some improvement in the rates of dearness allowance. According to the scheme, the employees are to be compensated for every 8 points increase in the 12-monthly average of the index above 200.

In accordance with the above formula, 9 instalments of dearness allow-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ance were sanctioned to the Central Government employees with effect from 1.5.1973, 1.8.1973, 1.10.1973, 1.1.1974, 1.2.1974, 1.4.1974, 1.6.1974, 1.7.1974 and 1.9.1974, respectively to cover the price rise upto the average index level of 272. The Pay Commission had recommended that when the price level rose above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960=100) Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Accordingly, after the price index had crossed 272, Government discussed with the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) the question as to how any further rise in price index should be compensated in the case of the Central Government employees. After protracted negotiations with the Staff Side, it was decided to grant 5 additional instalments of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees at the rates recommended by the Third Pay Commission w.e.f. 1.10.1974, 1.11.1974, 1.12.1974, 1.2.1975 and 1.3.1975 respectively. This covered price rise upto the 12-monthly average index level of 312.

In April 1975, the 12-monthly index level crossed 320 points and during the discussions with the Staff Side for the five instalments, it was contended on behalf of the employees that the sixth additional instalment should be paid from 1.5.1975. However, because of financial constraints and the repercussions on state Governments, who were complaining of the Central Government's liberality, the Central Government did not find it possible to grant the sixth instalment of dearness allowance. Meanwhile at the end of January, 1976, the 12-monthly index average dropped below 320 and accordingly the sixth instalment of dearness was no longer payable as from 1.2.1976. When, however, persistent demands were made for the

payment of the 6th instalment of dearness allowance in the Parliament, the Houses were informed that the question of payment of the sixth instalment would be considered in the context of the continuous decline in the price trend and that before a final decision was taken in the matter, the Staff Side would be consulted.

The 12-monthly index average, however, dropped below 312 in April 1976 and below 304 points in June 1976, i.e. the levels at which the last two sanctioned instalments became admissible. Consequently, one instalment of dearness allowance already sanctioned (the 5th additional instalment) became due for withdrawal from 1-5-1976 and another instalment (the 4th additional instalment) from 1-7-1976. However, after discussing the matter with the Staff Side of the JCM, Government decided in October 1976 that the sixth instalment of additional dearness allowance need not be paid and keeping this and other relevant considerations in view, only one instalment of dearness allowance, viz., the fifth instalment need be withdrawn from 1-7-1976. Later, because of numerous representations received from the Staff Associations, M.Ps. and others, it was decided to waive the recovery of the excess payment of dearness allowance which had been made from 1-7-1976 to 30-9-1976 so as to minimise any hardship to the employees.

The withdrawal of the 5th instalment, which should have been made from 1-5-1976, was actually effected from 1-10-1976. Besides, the withdrawal of the 4th instalment of dearness allowance which should have been made from 1-7-1976, has not yet been effected. It will thus be seen that Government have shown utmost consideration in dealing with the dearness allowance payable to the Central Government employees.

✓ SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This matter was discussed with the officials of the JCM and fortunately, Shri

Subramaniam was also present who presided over it, in the month of September, 1976. The same argument as is contained in the statement, was advanced by the Finance Secretary who was present in the meeting and after hearing both the parties i.e. the staff side and the official side, the hon. Minister has stated and I am quoting from the minutes:

"After further discussion, the Finance Minister informed the staff side that the Government have noted the views expressed by the staff side and would consider them."

What were the views of the staff side? He said that the recommendation of the Pay Commission, as very correctly stated by the hon. Minister, was that as soon as the figure reached 272, Government should take a decision either to continue payment of dearness allowance under the present procedure or to revise the pay structure. We always wanted that the pay structure should be revised but that was not granted on account of economic conditions. The hon. Minister had stated that when the figure reached 320 the staff side were legitimately entitled to another slab of dearness allowance. When the question of the 6th instalment came up, the Government decided after discussion, that the 6th instalment of additional DA need not be paid. When we were told that the figures have gone down to 304, we said: "All right; let this be adjusted. Let the 6th instalment of DA which was due at 320 not be paid." We never could imagine that even after adjustment of the 6th instalment of the DA, Government would withdraw the 5th instalment of DA. The Pay Commission's recommendation was this. In Chapter 55, para 8 of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, they have said that the adjustment in the DA should be made when the 12-monthly average of the Index (1960=100) changed by 8 points. Dearness allowance for the Central Government employees has been requested on this basis.

But here in this case, Government did not wait even for six months. Prices were coming down. We are also aware. But can the hon. Minister deny to-day that the price level in March 1976 was 286; and in August 1976 it was 298? There had been a rise of 12 points—I am quoting from the Reserve Bank Bulletin and other documents—in these few months, viz. from March 1976 to August 1976. The figures for September-October 1976 are not yet available. I am sure that they have also shown an upward trend. So, this withdrawal of the 6th instalment of the DA was something which we never expected, because we had placed all our cards. We were reasonable enough, when the question of 3 instalments of DA came up, we had a discussion with Shri Jagjivan Ram. The hon. Finance Minister was not present. He was abroad. And we agreed that whatever may be the arrears, let them be deposited in the Provident Fund. When the question of 5 instalments of DA came, the hon. Minister was there and a settlement was effected; and I had to incur the displeasure of many employees. There was a calculated propaganda against us, because we had not signed any agreement. We agreed and said: "All right; you give us the five instalments of DA."

The Pay Commission's DA formula was modified. That formula said that the rate or quantum of DA would be 3 per cent and 2 per cent for Class III and IV employees. It was modified after a sustained campaign by us and after protracted negotiations. It was raised to 4 per cent and 3 per cent in the case of Class III and Class IV employees. Unfortunately this was also reduced to 3.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent and then the five instalments of DA were paid. Even then the Central Government employees did not agitate. The formula which was improved and modified after mutual negotiation, was again modified and brought to the level of the Pay Commission's recommendations, which we hated. And then we lost. It was

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

3½ per cent instead of 4 per cent and it was 2½ per cent instead of 3 per cent—for 5 instalments. We, the Central Government employees, waited for 2 years for the DA to be given, i.e. till the conditions improved. I don't blame the hon. Minister. The country was in a difficult position. There is no doubt it. Could we not wait for a few months and see whether the prices came down to 296? If the prices came down to 296, we would have had no case. But the whole difficulty was that it was 304; and it was deducted. Another reason why I am moving this is that there is another statement that it will not stop here; the 4th instalment of DA will also be deducted. You may take advantage of the Emergency, and do it. But let this matter be referred to arbitration. We are prepared to it. We do not want to fight during this Emergency. Let me make it clear that the government employees are not interested in getting dearness allowance. Let the wage structure be revised. Let the wages be revised. Let bi-partite agreement take place. Let bilateral negotiations take place; we are prepared. We are prepared for the revision of the wage structure. We are not interested in getting dearness allowance of five rupees this way or that way, but the present withdrawal of dearness allowance I say is wrong, irregular, illegal and a breach of faith. I say this on the basis of the figures available with me. We have quoted everything before the hon. Minister and before the Finance Secretary and I still say that the whole matter should be referred to arbitration. The hon. Minister says that the question of dearness allowance is arbitrable under the JCM scheme. So, unless the JCM is wound up, the matter is arbitrable. Let this be referred to arbitration, whether we are entitled to dearness allowance, whether the sixth instalment was due or not, whether the withdrawal of the fifth instalment is

legal or not. Let this be decided not by the hon. Minister, not by me, let it be decided by arbitration.

So, I would ask whether it is a fact that the employees reluctantly agreed that the sixth instalment need not be paid provided there was no withdrawal of dearness allowance. I am not an astrologer, but from what I could read from the face of the hon. Minister and his staff, I was under the impression that no deduction would be made, but without calling another meeting of the standing committee, of which I am also a member, the order was suddenly issued to withdraw dearness allowance.

Secondly, is it not a fact that five instalments of dearness allowance which were paid were on the basis of the scaled down formula, and if so, whether the hon. Minister will revise it now and restore the old formula, and pay on that basis what we are entitled to from 1-1-75?

Last, but not the least, let the whole matter be referred to arbitration. Let an impartial person judge whether the withdrawal of the dearness allowance was proper or not. We shall abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

I would like to get specific answers on all these points.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry the hon. Member is creating a problem when there is no problem at all. He talks about large discontent among the Government employees. On the other hand, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that when we granted the five additional instalments of dearness allowance, even though at that time we were still in the grip of inflation and were trying, to fight it, I postponed my journey, avoiding attendance of a very important conference, so that I could settle this matter, and then I did settle it, and we gave all five instalments, and

there was general satisfaction that this matter had been settled fairly well. No doubt there was the question of the sixth instalment because the monthly figure had reached more than 320, but that was all discussed. Why do you reopen a question on which settlement has been reached and on which there has been general satisfaction? You want to create dissatisfaction.

✓ SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has been created by the Finance Ministry. This is the statement of the Finance Secretary, I have got it.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, I do not want to reopen what has been discussed and settled and has given some satisfaction to the people. We are all interested either as politicians or trade union leaders that there should be something about which we should be fighting. To impress upon the people that we are the real champions of the employees and all the others are against us, this attitude you should give up. I tell you that I have the interests of the Government employees at heart much more than those who are supposed to fight for them. They are not really interested in fighting for their interests, but only in establishing their leadership. This is the only difficulty with which we are faced today. And this will have to be squarely faced one day or the other, and that is why I said in my Budget speech that more than landlordism, this labour-lordism should go.

Therefore, this sixth instalment became due when the prices were going down. We did not want to take a decision to further inject money into the system. In addition to that, all the State Governments were protesting—when we granted five instalments—that they should also be enabled to provide D.A. to their employees, because they were as good as, if not better than, the Central Government employees. Under that

pressure, I said, let us see how the prices were behaving. Fortunately, this figure of 320 remained only for some time. After that, it started coming down. Then I said, "Let us wait and see how the further trend goes."

In December 1975, the 12-monthly average, was 320.92; in January 1976, it came down to 318.58; in February 1976, it was 315.67; in March it was 312.75; in April, it was 309.92; in May it was 306.63; in June, it was 303.76; in July, it was 301.50; and in August 1976, it came down to 229.58. I can tell the hon. Members that the figures of September and October will be less than this figure.

Therefore, in this context, we tried to find out whether the instalments which had already been given should be withdrawn. For that purpose, I had to take into account the sixth instalment which was due which we had not paid. Therefore, the cut should not be made automatically; there should be some time lag so that they could be compensated for the non-payment of the sixth instalment.

The Finance Secretary had a discussion, as it was pointed out by the hon. Member and the question was whether there should be a cut of two instalments or one instalment. Then in a meeting, I said, "I take a neutral attitude." Then there was some discussion between the official side and the side of the representatives of the employees. The officials took an attitude that they were entitled to cut two instalment as from a particular date. Then I took a decision in favour of the employees to cut only one instalment and that too from 1-7-1976. That would mean that we had paid from 1-7-76 to 30-9-76 D.A. for three months. Therefore, this will have to be collected as arrears from the employees as overpayment to them. It was that decision which I gave. After that, there were representations from the Government employees that this overpayment during these three

[Shri C. Subramaniam] months should not be recovered. As a matter of fact, the suggestion was that it could be adjusted later on when they were repaying the second instalment of the impounded D.A. I took a more generous view and said that let us not postpone it. We should give it up once for all. Therefore, it will come into effect from only 1-10-76 and this has given general satisfaction to the Government employees. I wanted to do it expeditiously because there were some complaints that the representatives had not been consulted, when I gave this relief. This is the real difficulty. What is important is not the relief, but somebody should show that he was responsible to get the relief. That is much more important.

✓SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We never said.

✓SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not talking about you. Do not put a cap on yourself, which was intended for somebody else. Therefore, to say that we are not taking a liberal attitude with regard to Government employees and therefore, there is some discontentment is not correct. I am not suggesting that there should be some discontentment when there is not.

I would like to point out to the hon. Members that in view of the fact that we have cut only one instalment instead of two and we have allowed the other to continue beyond 1-11-76, whatever was payable by way of the sixth instalment for a particular period, because that was payable only for a particular period. This has been more than compensated from 1-11-76. As long as we do not cut the second instalment, this would be an over-payment also. I am not just taking a legalistic attitude, because I know that the prices are behaving in a little erratic way. Therefore, I have not taken a decision yet to cut the second instalment also. So, under the circumstances; as far as the re-

presentation that there is some sort of discontent growing and therefore we should look into it is concerned, I have looked into it and I have taken a most liberal and favourable attitude as far as the employees are concerned and I would like to give an assurance to the House that I will continue to take the same liberal and generous attitude as far as our employees are concerned.

✓SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I appreciate very much the Minister's sympathy towards the Central Government employees and I also appreciate his statement that he will continue to consider the matter sympathetically. But what I would like to point out is that this issue of payment of dearness allowance he said it had to be taken into account bearing in mind the steps taken in order to check inflationary pressure—is now coming up for two other reasons also. It is not only a question of whether this instalment or that instalment is due and why it is being held back or not being paid, but there is also a growing feeling in all sections of the employees that today there is something seriously wrong with the CPI (I mean the consumer price index) itself.

The point is that the figures that have been quoted, particularly today which regard to period from June to September, are totally notional as far as we are concerned. The reality of the situation is something quite different. Scarcity and the retail prices that are there are something that are hitting quite hard and are the general talk amongst citizens as a whole. So it is not only a question of the Central Government employees. Therefore, I would have appreciated it if the Minister could also have indicated what is being done about it. This is not something new, we have had price index frauds in the past where there were investigations into the whole thing—in Bombay in Ahmedabad and in West Bengal also

lately—where arrears had to be paid because it was found that the figures had been manipulated.

Therefore, apart from this question of DA which my colleague, Mr. Banerjee, has already dealt with, I would like to know from the Minister what is to be done about this notional consumer price index I would request the Minister to let us know whether it would be possible for him and if so whether he will take up this question of dearness allowance being sent to arbitration—which is something which was discussed and decided upon in principle quite some time back. Whatever reflection is there, it is not that it is being manipulated—I think the Minister should be a little more graceful than that—but it is a reflection on reality.

It is better to face reality—because, on the one hand you say that dearness allowance being paid to the Central Government employees means more money going into the market and it means going back on the steps taken to check inflationary pressures and, on the other hand, bonus shares are being given. Is that money not being pumped into the market and, that too, liberally? Therefore, you have to take into account the over-all situation. And this is where the question comes that if the people have to tighten their belts, why should it be only one section of the people who would have to tighten their belts?

Therefore, I would request the Minister to let us know—all this time that I was speaking, he might have given second thoughts to the question of arbitration—whether he will consider referring this matter to arbitration so that the matter can be sorted out once for all by the process of arbitration; and secondly, whether he could give us an assurance that the whole question of the manner in which the consumer price index is being worked out will be fully investigated by a Committee to be set up, con-

sisting of Members of Parliament who are knowledgeable in this matter. so that the people's fears are allayed and the consumer price index has more connection with reality and the market outside, instead of its being a notional figure.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad that the hon. lady Member tried to be more persuasive instead of being aggressive as Shri Banerjee has been.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Let us see, how you respond.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The general theme of Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan was that the consumer price index, not the Communist Party of India, needs a second look into it and that we should look into, how it is being done. Rightly or wrongly, all the increases in the dearness allowance that were given were in this basis. At that time, nobody complained, and we also did not say that this was something notional. Therefore, having had all the advantages on the basis of the consumer price index, I do not think, anybody should have any grievance, when it is coming down and say that there is something wrong. We are taking decisions on the same consumer price index.

I myself am not satisfied with regard to the way in which this consumer price index is being calculated. Not only now, but for sometime, I have felt that this requires some improvement with regard to working out this index. I think, the Labour Ministry is at it and they are trying to evolve a formula which would be justifiable under the circumstances existing today, but I do not want to anticipate what it is going to be, because to change a thing is much more difficult and it is easier to go in the same old way rather than make even good changes, as we find always. Even when we make a good change in the Constitution, it will be opposed.

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because it is a change. Therefore, it will have to be a cautious approach. But the Labour Ministry is at it and I hope, something will come out.

As far as the other arguments are concerned, it is a question of stating all the arguments of Shri Banerjee in a more pleasant manner. I want to assure the hon. Member that there is no question of going to arbitration. I would like them to give up that attitude, because we are settling things most amicably, and, therefore, let us not get into an attitude that some third party is required to settle our dispute. I hope, they will give up that attitude.

✓ SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is not that when the consumer price index goes up, we were happy. When we say that it should be investigated, equally there is the risk of its coming down. We are basing ourselves on the realities outside.

✓ DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr Speaker, Sir, after making a long and hard-hitting speech, the hon. Minister, when he was replying to the hon. lady Member, made a very pleasant speech. In spite of that, the point remains that there is a lot of confusion about this consumer price index. It is an undoubted fact that there have been many challenges to the actual method of computation of the consumer price index and it is known to the Minister. On the last occasion also, this point was raised here. In spite of going to the whole question of consumer price index, have the Government thought over two things, namely, one, as is suggested by the Pay Commission itself, as far as I remember, that there should be a thorough wage revision after it reaches a certain point, 272 probably? This is my suggestion. Is the Government prepared to consider this point so that all these quarrels over computation of consumer price index,

and whether the workers are hard-hit or not, are done away with to some extent?

No. 2—At the same time, has not the Government claimed—and to a certain extent, it is also a justified claim—that the economy has reached a certain point which is not very bad, though not very good according to us, and there is an abundance of consumer goods? So, my second point is: whether the government is prepared to consider setting up of cheap shops to supply essential commodities to government employees, extending it to the employees of public sector undertakings and ultimately to all workers and wage-earners. I want to know whether government is prepared to consider this question in view of so much of foodgrains in our stocks, so much of groundnut being produced by this country and there being so much of oil seeds.

These are the two points to which I would like the Minister to reply.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The first point made by the hon. Member is to have a general wage revision. I do not know whether this is an appropriate time to launch upon a wage revision which will have wide-ranging repercussions not only on the central government employees but naturally immediately it will have its repercussions on the state government employees and local board employees and it would not stop there and it will have repercussions in the industrial sector also. We are just now trying to stabilise our economy and to have stabilised prices and, therefore, at this stage to go and launch upon a wage revision, in my view, will be a foolish venture. Anyhow I do not think the time has come to think in terms of a general wage revision. But when the appropriate time comes—it is not as if we are wedded to this once for all—and when there is a better stability in the economy, certainly this matter can be looked into and at that time, the much-talked off

national wage policy can be kept in mind because it is not merely deciding what a government employee should get as there are distortions even within the government economy itself, between the public sector undertakings and the central government employees and then there is the difference between the state government employees and the central government employees. All that will be a very comprehensive exercise which, I submit with all humility, this is not the time to undertake.

With regard to the consumer goods, he made a very relevant point. What is important is that the prices of consumer goods should be contained and stabilised. This is the policy which we are adopting to-day. Not merely the central government employees—we seem to think that the central government employees only live in this country and nobody else—(Interruptions) but it is a question of all consumers, particularly, the poorer sections, the lower middle class, etc. Therefore, we are trying to evolve a policy. While it is necessary to contain the prices, there is a case for giving more importance to holding the price line of consumer goods. It is here that we have taken into account the most essential commodities like cereals, then, to a certain extent, pulses, edible oils, sugar, domestic fuel and the common man's consumer cloth, what is called, the standard cloth. In this we are drawing up a plan. After all why does the price increase? Whenever there is a psychology of scarcity, even though there is no real scarcity, immediately the prices go up, particularly, in these articles. That is why we are trying to draw up a plan so much with regard to these 5 or 6 commodities and we hope to balance the demand and supply mostly from indigenous production but if indigenous production is not adequate, to have adequate imports also. Fortunately, our foreign exchange position is a little bit satisfactory. Therefore, we can afford to import some of these consumer goods

also. So, a plan is being drawn up and, as a matter of fact, for the last three days, we had detailed discussions in various forums for this purpose and I think what we are now planning will bring about a certain stability with regard to consumer goods. I would request the hon. Members to wait and see how this plan works. But I have some confidence that we are moving in the right direction and we are likely to stabilise the prices of consumer goods.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let me also try to be non-aggressive....

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad there is a general response.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not think my colleague Dr. Ranen Sen was suggesting that only Central Government employees live in this country. But, of course, the hon. Minister has to pay DA only to the central government employees and not to others. That is the whole point. Therefore, his suggestion is that if a scheme of subsidised foodgrains or supply of essential commodities at fixed price made to the Central Government employees, it would be of advantage to the hon. Minister because the dearness allowance commitment that he has would go down. That is the whole point. What is the use of making a joke like that, 'that he thinks that only Central Government employees are living in the country. There are other people also.' You are not paying dearness allowance to other people. You are paying it only to the Central Government employees.

The whole idea behind this dearness allowance is that if it is not upto 100 per cent, but at least upto a varying degree, according to different wage and salary slabs the rise in the cost of living should be neutralised from 75 per cent, in some cases upto 90 or 95 per cent by giving them additional dearness allowance above a certain point in the cost of living

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index, the idea being, that if that is not done, the real wage of the employee actually goes down.

During the prolonged period when 5 slabs of dearness allowance had become due but were withheld before the matter was settled, the real wages of these employees had considerably deteriorated. They suffered because of that and it must be remembered also that when additional dearness allowance was sanctioned, five or six slabs or whatever it was, half of that was being impounded already. The workers are not getting it in cash. It is being impounded and deposited in the compulsory deposit account. To that extent from the actual amount of purchasing capacity in cash which is accruing to the worker, the individual employee, the amount has been reduced, considerably.

The hon. Minister has told us many a time that the whole philosophy behind this is to restrict the injection of money supply into the economy because that is the basic motivation for inflation. Shrimati Krishnan made this point just now. That is the only one question I would like to ask.

A whole package of measures was introduced by the Government, not so long ago, to curb unnecessary expansion of money supply. One of those was the compulsory deposit scheme. Government, from time to time, takes these *ad hoc* measures—to withhold certain instalments or to pay them partly or to persuade the employees to deposit in the provident fund account—so that cash money supply should not increase. By and large the employees are co-operating. The working class as a whole is co-operating. The scheme has been extended for another year. It has already been provided that next year when the time comes for repayment, the repayment will not be in cash. It will be deposited in the provident

fund account. Nobody can blame the workers, or the Central Government employees on this account. I do not want to make a counter give like that. But what about other places from which money supply is increasing and which will ultimately and inevitably generate inflation and again put the cost of living index up and again give rise to payment of additional slabs of D.A. and again there will have to be some kind of confrontation or meeting or something like that? Is it desirable?

One of the items in the package was 'restriction of dividends of companies'. That was removed later. Another item was restriction on the unlimited issue of bonus shares. That was withdrawn later. Certainly, if in place of one share I get two shares if I am a shareholder, when the dividend becomes payable, naturally more money will be given to me in cash by the company as dividend. That restriction was withdrawn. Thirdly, there is a credit squeeze so-called with the Reserve Bank and the national banks-supposed to be the sentinals of it.

I may just quote one thing which has appeared in the press two days ago:

"There had been a spectacular rise in bank credit to the commercial sector between the end of March and October 1, 1976 by Rs. 1062 crores which was more than three times the rise of Rs. 313 crores in the corresponding period last year.

Till recently the monetary authorities could claim that the rise in bank credit had been largely on account of advances to finance food procurement. However, in the last two weeks of September bank credit for purposes other than food procurement rose by Rs. 119 crores while food procurement credit declined by Rs. 20 crores.

Even taking the financial year till October 1, the expansion in non-food bank credit had been Rs. 471 crores which is nearly 80 per cent higher than the expansion of Rs. 262 crores in the corresponding period of the 1975-76 financial year."

It is obvious that these people grabbed a substantial amount of credit which they could not have done without the collusion of Reserve Bank and nationalised banking authorities. These are the fountainheads of inflation, whereby money supply is being pumped into the economy and inflation is taking place. Only the question of restricting wages and impounding the DA is being given lot of publicity and we are being accused of being labourlords and all sorts of things, but what is it that is going on here? Hon. Members on both sides of the House have suggested that there should be a full-dress discussion on the rising trend in prices. But Government is reluctant to discuss that. We can't have this discussion and this full-dress debate in relation to the DA question which in turn depends upon the cost of living index. If you want to restrict money supply, do it at all places, do it all round, why should the employees and workers alone be made to suffer this cut and impounding whereas the commercial sector people, the merchants and industrialists are being allowed unlimited credit in this way which goes on increasing by leaps and bounds? We are losing one of the most important gains of the early period of emergency for which even countries abroad have praised India for its performance. If this trend is allowed to continue it would be a dangerous situation for the country. Therefore I would request him to clarify this question.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As a matter of fact the discussion has gone much beyond what has been said in the Calling Attention Notice, but it is

a very important matter which has been raised and I do not want to shirk the responsibility of answering the points which have been raised by the hon. Member. First of all I would like to echo his sentiments with regard to the cooperation of the working class which we have been getting. This cooperation had been excellent and continues to be excellent. My only anxiety is, while it continues to be excellent, there are some people who are aggrieved about this, and we should not allow any scope for the mischievous elements to play politics with regard to this question of the employees and industrial workers. That is our anxiety today. And I am sure in this respect we will have the full cooperation of hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta and his group. This would be my first observation regarding the point made about the cooperation of the working class.

Regarding impounding of DA, it is not being taken away by the Government. We give the attractive rate of interest of 12-1/2 per cent on the impounded D.A. The question is whether our employees and workers should go on spending as much as they earn or whether they should have some sort of saving habit. It has become a national philosophy that we shall not be consuming more than what we are producing. On the other hand, we shall have to consume less. This is the most important thing and this has become our national philosophy.

That is why my last budget was saving oriented rather than tax-oriented. This will have to be stretched further. If it is impounded it is to his own benefit that it will accumulate and will be available to him and, particularly, if it goes to the Provident Fund then he can draw the same at the time of emergency. Therefore, this should be encouraged rather than something considered to be imposed on him. This should be realised by those who speak on behalf of the

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workers and the government employees.

Sir, the next point made by the hon. Member was that the Government has responsibility to pay dearness allowance to government employees. I agree. But, Sir, all of us have a joint responsibility for the people as a whole. Who pays dearness allowance to the agricultural labourers who are getting only Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per day? Who pays the dearness allowance to the unemployed. We will have to look into the whole picture rather than just say you are responsible to pay to your employees dearness allowance. Our responsibility extends to the entire people. I have to take a decision in the context of the national situation rather than a particular section of the people. This is what the Prime Minister has been emphasising. Let us not take sectoral view but a national view.

Sir, the other point raised by the hon. Member is very pertinent. It is with regard to credit discipline. The hon. Member quoted some figures. They are very alarming figures but they are real figures. We are very much concerned about the same. We are meeting soon after this to discuss this question. It is not as if we are discussing it for the first time. I take meetings every two to three months with regard to the money supply. In spite of that I do agree that something has gone wrong. We shall identify as to where and how it has gone wrong and who is responsible for the same. I want to assure the House that we will take adequate measures for the purpose of seeing that the overall money supply is contained within certain limits because it is the overall money supply and availability which determines the demand and supply position either for price increase or for price decrease.

With regard to the question of bonus share, Sir, the whole implication is not being understood. We have removed the dividend restriction mainly because we want equity formation which was being impeded earlier. It is for the purpose of equity formation and for the purpose of new investment—we may be wrong in our judgement—that we removed the dividend restriction. Once we remove the dividend restriction what does the bonus share mean? It means that out of the profits they have to pay whether they pay one bonus share or two bonus shares. When there is no restriction on dividend and when you make it a bonus share what is kept as a general reserve you convert it into equity. So, the equity base of that concern gets strengthened. Simply issuing bonus shares does not increase the profit as whatever they are paid they are taxed on that. It is not as if they pay corporate tax on the profit earned by the Corporation. When it goes as dividend to the individual that is added to this income and on that he is called upon to pay income tax. If it has to be further looked into certainly the Budget is coming and we shall make a further exercise and find out as to whether there are any loopholes or not.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are your bank executives doing?

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Of course, there is something wrong. We are looking into it.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Since you said that just after this you are going to consider the question of increased money supply, instead of a periodical consideration, quarterly or half yearly, when the thing has gone wrong, would you have a quicker, monthly, review of this. So that the situation is kept under control constantly?

✓ **SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Thank you. I shall try to continuously monitor and see that these distortions do not take place.

✓ **श्री रामावतार साहस्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार का दावा है कि 12 महीनों में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक 312 से 364 हो गया है, यानी 8 पॉइंट की कमी हो गई। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को जो अतिरिक्त 5 वां महंगाई भत्ता मिलता था उसे यह नहीं देना चाहते हैं। सवाल इतना ही है, और इस का कहना स्पष्ट रूप से है कि चीजों की कीमत में कमी आयी है। हम कह रहे हैं कि चीजों की कीमत में काफ़ी वृद्धि हुई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मंत्री जी की श्रीमती जी बाजार में सनान खरीदने जाती हैं कि नहीं, मेरी श्रीमती तो जाती हैं, इसलिये मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे घर की हालत क्या है। आपके घर में कोई न कोई तो सामान खरीदने जाता होगा क्या कभी उससे पूछा कि चीजों की क्या कीमत है, या केवल शिमला ब्यूरो का जो सूचकांक है उसी की माला आप जप रहे हैं? हर घर में लोग जानते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। कोई भी हमारे देश का शहर, देहात ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ बढ़ी हुई कीमत का असर नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने सूत्र की बात बताता हूँ, 5 जुलाई के "इंडियन नेशन" में एक लम्बा चौड़ा डिस्पैच निकला। उन के संवाददाता ने पटना शहर की मंडियों में घूम कर के लिखा जिस की मैं तीन लाइनें पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बहुत लम्बा डिस्पैच है :

"There has been a steep rise in the prices of almost all foodgrains including vegetable oil during the past two weeks in the capital's wholesale as well as retail markets".

और उन्होंने ने दूर चीज की कीमत कैसे बढ़ी उसका भी व्योरा दिया है। उस समय हजारीबाग, नालंदा जिले में कीमतें बढ़ गईं और अब तो तमाम जिलों में कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। नहीं तो सरकार बतावे कि कौन जिला है जहाँ कीमत नहीं बढ़ी? तो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और आपका शिमला ब्यूरो कहता है कि कीमतें घट रही हैं। तो आखिर कोई एजेंसी तो होगी जो ठीक से पता लगाये। मुझे तो शक हो रहा है कि इन का शिमला ब्यूरो मजदूर और जनता विरोधी है और लगता है कि उस में मुनाफ़ाबोरों के लोग घुसे हैं जो गलत आंकड़े बना कर देते हैं। तमाम जगह कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। अगर आपका कहना है कि नहीं बढ़ रही हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका पता लगाने के लिये आप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे? हमें खुद अपनी सर्विसेज औफ़र करते हैं चलिए दिल्ली के बाजार में और देखिये कि किसी भी चीज की कीमत पहले जैसी है या नहीं, या बढ़ी है, इस की जाँच कर लीजिये। मैं चुनौती देता हूँ आप अपने किसी आदमी को भेजें, आपके स्वयं मजदूर संघ, आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के लोग काम करते हैं क्या उन का यह कहना नहीं है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं? तो कीमतें सब जगह बढ़ रही हैं। अध्यक्ष जी आप के यहाँ भी सामान आता होगा।

✓ **श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :** किसान की पैदा की हुई चीजों के दाम गिर गये हैं, जैसे मक्का, जौ, धान आदि के दाम गिर गये हैं, यह सही है या गलत है? किसान बेचारा मर रहा है लेकिन उसकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। अभी वह सवाल नहीं है। यह सही है कि उनकी भी सही कीमत मिले और उनके उत्पादन के लिये जिन-जिस चीज की जरूरत है वह सब उनको मस्ती मिले, हम सब भी यही कहते हैं लेकिन वह बहुत अभी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

जैरे-गौर नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ये लोग सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बातें ही करते हैं, देहातों की गरीबों की बात नहीं करते हैं। हम उनकी भी बातें करते हैं, 20 सालों के अधिक से आप गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उनके लिये क्या किया :

12 hrs.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों में क्या बेकार लोग नहीं है ! उनको जो पैसे देते हैं, वह उनसे छीन लेने का सरकार को कोई हक नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे बाजार में चलकर कीमतों का पता लगाने को तैयार है ! दूसरे, वह कहते हैं कि दाम गिर रहे हैं, हम और सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, तो क्या फिर वे कर्मचारियों के साथ बैठकर इस सिलसिले में राय-मशविरा करने को तैयार हैं। तीसरे, आप राज्य सरकारों की बात झट से पेश कर देते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें जो बातें कहती हैं क्या वह सारी बातें सही रहती हैं। इसका पता लगाने की आपने कोशिश की है या नहीं ? हर राज्य में कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और वहाँ के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी उन्हें मंहगाई भत्ता देना पड़ेगा, मुकरने से काम नहीं होगा। आप इस बात का पता लगाइये कि कहाँ-कहाँ लूटहोल है, कौन खा रहा है। जब आपने संविधान में समाजवाद का सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया है तो फिर पूँजीवाद की बात क्यों होती है ? मंत्री महोदय कृपया बतायें कि कीमतों का ठीक से पता

लगाने के लिये क्या वह कोई एजेन्सी मुकर्रर करना चाहते हैं, या सरकारी कर्मचारियों से वार्ता करने को तैयार हैं या नहीं या सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कन्फ्रंटेशन में जाना होंगा ! मंत्री महोदय यह न समझें कि एमरजेंसी लगी हुई है, कर्मचारी लड़ेंगे नहीं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो कर्मचारी मजबूती से आपसे लड़ेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उनके साथ बैठकर समस्याओं कीजिये।

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As usual, the hon. member has emitted more heat than any fresh light on the issue. The only thing is, he has spoken in Hindi and unfortunately I cannot speak in the same language. The only new point he emphasised was—not that it was not made by others—he quoted some article that prices of foodgrains had gone up during the last two weeks. I do not know which last two weeks he was referring to.

✓ SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: This is about July.

✓ SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now the kharif season has begun and as a matter of fact, prices have started falling down. It is the anxiety of the kisan to see that he gets a fair price for his foodgrains, which is a very legitimate claim. There also the government is intervening by way of support price operation. As far as foodgrains are concerned, apart from the general market, there are fairprice shops where the quota has been increased from 8 kg per person to 10 kg. In addition, they are entitled to get 2 kg more till we countermand this order. That means, 12 kg per person are made available in all the cities and industrial areas particularly. Therefore, whatever might be the market conditions, wherever we operate these fairprice shops, there is no question of foodgrain prices going up. If he imagines that foodgrain prices are on the increase, he is very much mistaken about it.

that there were some sort of distortions with regard to the edible oil and that also, we are trying to regulate now. Fortunately again, the groundnut have started arriving in most parts of the country and, therefore, oil prices have stabilised. But it is not the question of seasonal stabilisation but it is the question of stabilisation throughout the year. For this we are having a plan of building up buffer stock by indigenous procurement and also by imports so that it will be possible for us to intervene in the market when the prices show an upward trend.

So far as sugar prices are concerned, they are controlled now. The market prices were increased to 335 and we have fixed that rate as the market rate and we have immediately brought down the excise duty so that the prices at which the factories have agreed to sell would not go up. Therefore, to say that the Government is not conscious of these factors is, I am afraid, shutting one's eyes to the realities and to various actions which Government are taking and are planning to take. This is one of the crucial strategies for our future. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we would like to consolidate the success that we have already achieved on the price front. There is no question of going back from this. In this matter, we have enough co-operation from the workers, but I would like to have the cooperation of the hon. Members also.

12.07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIRST AND
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH
REPORTS

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI (Calcutta—South): I beg to

2102 LS—2

present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Two Hundred and thirty-first report on paragraph 11 of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Procurement of Oil
- (2) Two hundred and thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendation contained in their Two Hundred and eleventh Report on 'Estate Duty' relating to the Department of Revenue and Banking.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): I beg to present the Fifty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Irwin Hospital and Department of Family Planning and Health Services, Delhi Administration.

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

TWENTIETH REPORT

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHI (Sangli): I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

✓ 12.10 hrs.

✓ **HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (EXTENSION OF DURATION) AMENDMENT BILL***✓ **THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):** I beg to move:

✓ "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the further extension of the duration of the present House of the People".

✓ **SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill to extend the life of the House of the People. The basis for the functioning of the Parliamentary democracy is that the Members of the ruling party as well as other Members of the House should go before the people once within a limited period to take their verdict on their past performance and the future programmes. Without such verdict of the people, this becomes, whatever name that is given, despotism. Without the consent of the people, without responding to the people's wishes, if we allow ourselves to go on prolonging the life of the House of the People every time, it becomes the very negation of the Constitution and of all that this Parliament has been created for. They have been saying that Parliament is supreme but the Parliament is not supreme enough to make membership a permanent thing. We have been calling ourselves Members of Parliament but probably, in course of time, we may be called, "Members permanent" just like the life peers in the UK, we will become life members. We will go up to the ridiculous end, if we allow the present bill to be passed, and give

ourselves an unlimited number of extensions, an unlimited period for our memberships here.

There are two checks that we can think of in a parliamentary democracy viz. the popular will and the verdict of the judiciary. The present Emergency provisions have been so amended that you take away the purview of the courts. At least why don't you subject yourself to the purview of the people; and go to the people for a verdict on your past performance and your future programmes? To postpone the elections is to deny the people of the only opportunity to have a check on this government. When you remove the checks and balances, either from the people or from any other sources, there is nothing to deter this government and this Parliament to perpetuate themselves for all time to come. When you claim supremacy of Parliament, I take it that you claim it to do some good to the people, not to perpetuate yourselves, and to make this House a permanent jeopardy to the functioning of Parliament any democracy.

I feel that in a parliamentary democracy, the Government should function under restraints exercised by the people. The Government should be responsible and responsive to the people. The people's wishes, expressed either in public forums or in the Press or in the public polls—whatever that may be—should be available to the representatives of the government, to correct themselves whenever there is an aberration. When that channel is closed, the only channel available is to go back to the people and ask for their verdict and opinion. For this purpose, the only method available is election. That itself is sought to be postponed. I do not know for how

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-11-1976.

many years they are going to postpone it. Next year they can come again. It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in a cryptic way:

"... and the fact that the conditions which led to the extension of the duration of the present House of the People by one year also continue to prevail...."

The same dictum can be put again and again; and they can present a carbon copy of this included in the future legislations; and thus negate the very essence of democracy. Unless we are free to criticise without fear and to change the government without violence, no parliamentary democracy can function. In regard to the first part, you have been completely successful in nullifying it. In regard to the second, you are trying to seek to achieve it by postponing the elections. On this basis, therefore, I feel that this bill will go down as a black bill on the functioning of parliamentary democracy in the country. On the merits of the bill, I am totally opposed to it. It is a negation. The idea is not to see who wins. Probably you may continue to win and I may lose. Who wins is not the criterion. The point is whether people will have an opportunity to decide one way or the other. Otherwise no parliamentary democracy can function. You can give it any other name, but not parliamentary democracy.

Regarding the constitutionality, this bill has not been drafted as per the provisions of the Constitution. Of course there is a provision in the Constitution for the extension of the life of Parliament in times of Emergency. Article 83 (2) reads thus:

"The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House;

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate."

The main core of this is: "not exceeding one year at a time". This was done when they brought in the original bill in February 1976. Under it they took extension by one year. What are they doing now? They are not bringing another Bill. This is not a second Bill, but a Bill amending the earlier Act in which they want to change the words "one year" into "two years", which is against the express provision of the Constitution viz., article 83(2) which says:

"Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by law for a period not exceeding one year...."

Therefore, the way in which they are trying to do this is not only improper and immoral, but also illegal if they put it in the present form.

Basu's Commentary on article 83 at page 505 of Vol. II says the same thing:

- "(1) In normal times Parliament shall have no power to extend its own life,
- (2) Each Act of extension shall not provide for more than one year of extension."

So, instead of amending the earlier Act, if they want, they can bring another Bill which will be in consonance with article 83(2). My wish is that you allow the people to decide, but if you are going to insist on your immoral act, then at least be constitutional! You can bring a second Bill of extension, but not amend the earlier Act.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Then, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"The duration of the present House of the People which was extended for a period of one year by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976, is due to expire on the 18th March, 1977."

I do not know from where they got this date 18th March, because that is not correct. Article 83(2) says: "five years from the date appointed for its first meeting". The first meeting is not the date on which Members assemble to take oath, but the date on which the President addresses the two Houses of Parliament. In 1971, the Members met on 19th March, 1971 but for fixing the date, we have to see article 87(1) which says:

"At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both House of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons."

Therefore, Parliament really commences only when the President addresses it, not on the date when Members take oath. I can quote Basu's Commentary on this also.

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): What difference does it make if it is two days more or less?

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: That is the way in which Government is functioning. They do not know the provisions of the Constitution.

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: They are not functioning.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: On page 505, it says:

"The first meeting of the House takes place on the day on which the opening address under Article 86(a)

is delivered and not on any earlier day on which Members were summoned to take their oath for the session is not open and no public business can be transacted in the House until the opening address is made."

Then there is a footnote also referring to a judgment of Orissa High Court in Saradhkar Suparkar vs. Speaker of Orissa Legislative Assembly (AIR 1952, Orissa 234).

You are trying in a hurry to bring this kind of Bill. You are more keen to amend the Constitution, but you are not reading the provisions of the Constitution and digesting them. History is being made in a very wrong way by introducing half-baked and improper legislations. This is the most improper Bill that can be passed by this Parliament. We are extending its life through extraordinary measures. The extraordinary powers available should have been used for a better purpose and for a better occasion.

✓ SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I stand to oppose this Bill because the apprehension has come true. There is a talk that the House will be extended for another one year. There were also talks that it may be extended up to 9 years or 10 years. Now the people have started joking why it should not be for life-long and why the Members should not be given the right even to nominate their inheritors. So, a great vested interest has developed. We have already assured the ex-M.Ps. that they will enjoy their pension while they are alive.

Now, the present Members, after their retirement, are guaranteed pension. So, there is no need of thinking of the people outside. It is a total violation of the principle of democracy. When the situation is changing rapidly, there is an urgency to consult the people, to seek their opinion and verdict. Democracy means that the people

should be the real sovereign to decide the character of the Government and the basic policies of the country. But here in the name of sovereignty of the Parliament, the party in majority, though representing the minority of the voters, try to stabilise their privileged position by taking advantage of the emergency. Why is it necessary to consult the people? Why is there the principle of voting after 4 or 5 years in all the democracies? It is due to the fact that the people have got the right to judge their performance during the period for which they got mandate of the people.

Now, this Parliament which has already lost the mandate, is using their authority to extend the term of the House by one year and to stabilise their position. This is total violation of the principle of democracy and subversion of the right of the sovereignty of the people. The statement of Objects and Reasons says that having regard to the continued operation of the two proclamations of emergency and the fact that the conditions which led to the extension of the duration of the present House of the people by one year also continue to prevail, it is felt that it will not be in the larger interests of the country to have general elections to the House before its present term expires. That means that not only are you extending the life of the House, but you are refusing to go to the people—because, in the meantime, the people have had experience of your promises and your performance for six years. You are afraid to go to them to seek their verdict. It is quite clear from the Objects and Reasons that you are not prepared to revoke the emergency and you want to stabilise it. You have created a situation in the country wherein emergency becomes the normal functioning of life and where extraordinary powers are given under MISA and DIR etc., where the authority of the court is subverted and where the Executive and the Bureaucracy is strengthened to the

utmost point. This is what has become the 'normal condition' in the country.

Just now, during the Calling Attention motion Shri Ramavtar Shastri told the Finance Minister 'you will have to face confrontation because discontent is growing among the employees'. And what is Mr. Subramaniam's reply? He refused to face these employees and asked the Labour Leaders to convince the employees so that they extend their support to the Government. So, you fear facing the employees. During the emergency, what is happening in the industrial belt? Factory after factory is being closed and there have been lay-offs, lock-outs and heavy work-loads, and repression is going on in the industrial belt.

There is impounding of wages...

✓ MR. SPEAKER: I don't think you need go into all that.

✓ SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I was just explaining how the emergency is being used. Now, I want a reply from the Government to this question. Do you think that the thousands of workers who are without jobs are going to vote in favour of the ruling party?

✓ MR. SPEAKER: What you are saying may be important or urgent, but the scope of this is limited.

✓ SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: All right, it can be dealt with tomorrow.

Now, I have only one more thing to say. A news item appeared in the month of August that Mr. K. K. Birla who returned from Europe met the Press and made a remark that the multi-national corporations which are being invited to invest in India are convinced that the climate in India today is most favourable for the investment of big business money because the trade-union movement has been

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

completely crushed and the entire opposition in Parliament has been suppressed. So, they will get profits unhindered as this Government is giving concession after concession to the monopolists. That is why Mr. Birla has said that the emergency has created this situation:

"In a get-together of business luminaries Shri Krishna Kumar Birla waxed eloquent about the gains of emergency. He has invited the British big business to come and see for themselves so that the misconceptions existing in certain circles are removed."

So, it is quite clear at whose behest this emergency is being maintained and being stabilised. So, by this Bill the monopolies are being strengthened and democracy is butchered at the altar of the interests of big monopolists. That is why the suppression of common man is absolutely essential and that is why the life of this Parliament is being extended and I fear it will be extended in future also...

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Let us hope so.

✓ SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: So, in the interests of democracy I request this government not to introduce this Bill and withdraw it and go and face the masses. Have courage, go and face the masses and seek their verdict. I read the Prime Minister saying publicly that if they go to the electorate, they will have a sweeping victory. The other day Mr. Gokhale also said that they will have a sweeping victory. Then why are you afraid to go and get the mandate and come here with a much bigger majority? Then, only you can claim that you believe in democracy. Otherwise, this is sheer hypocrisy and a mockery and butchery of democracy.

✓ THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I have had occasion to speak about this, though briefly, when I made a statement in this House

last week, speaking about the business of the Government, to bring a Bill for the extension of the period of the House in this session of Parliament. As you have rightly pointed out just now, it is better to be within limits permissible so far as the present stage of introduction is concerned. But even then excepting some so-called constitutional points to which my friend, Mr. Sezhiyan, referred, no constitutional point was made by anyone else. But I cannot help being amused and I am sure the whole country will be amused when these advocates of democracy who have shown their complete contempt for democracy whenever they had all the freedoms seek to champion the cause of democracy. Sometimes we are reminded that this is somewhat similar to as they say, 'Satan quoting the Bible.' I am not saying anything about my friend. It is a way of putting it. He is a very good man. What I am saying is that when people who have demonstrated by their actions that they have had no faith in democracy and every opportunity that came their way was used by them to finish democracy in this country, are to-day talking so loudly about democracy and telling us what democracy should be. In a way, of course, it is part of the freedom of this country that they should be allowed to say so and they are being allowed to say so. But these are matters about which I am quite sure many others will speak as indeed Mr. Indrajit Gupta spoke the other day as he was entitled to and he will speak tomorrow also. So I will reserve this question for a fuller and appropriate answer when that stage comes.

Therefore, please permit me to come to the real point which can be raised at this stage and that is about the constitutional invalidity as alleged of this Bill. But my friend very conveniently ignored to refer to the earlier part of clause 2 of the Bill itself, while he read all the remaining clauses—which says that the duration of the present House of the people which was extended for a period of one year by the House of the People (Extension of

Duration) Act, 1976, is hereby extended for a further period of one year. Then in view of the fact that there is in force an existing Act passed last year and in view of the present Bill which is an extension of that Act, that Act has to remain until a new Act takes its place. All that you do is, by legislative device, not in substance extending the period at a time for more than one year; and it is made clear that it is at a time only for a period of one year. He was right in pointing out in the proviso such a limitation that Parliament cannot extend it for more than one year at a time. That is exactly what is being done so far as the present Bill is concerned. So, I submit that there is no question of any Constitutional invalidity on that ground.

I was trying to understand his second point. I think he meant—why 18th March? He referred to Article 87. Article 87 is not relevant for this purpose at all. The relevant Article is 83(2). It is stated therein:

"The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House."

Therefore, it is really the date of the first meeting from which the period of five years is to be extended. That is why I mentioned 18th March.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

It is true there is another obligation that at the commencement of each Session the President shall address the House.

Therefore, there is nothing wrong in the provision in the Bill. It is in terms of 83(2) and also in terms of the proviso which enables Parliament to extend the period.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

✓ "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the further extension of the duration of the present House of the People."

✓ The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I introduce the Bill.

12.37 hrs.

✓ SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND* FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS) 1976-77 AND DEMANDS* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1974-75 ✓

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1976-77.

The House will also take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1974-75.

The time allotted is 2 hours.

Motion moved:

✓

[Mr. Speaker]

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding rupees one thousand be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

*Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways),
1976-77*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of House
		Rs.
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	1,000

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 8 and 15."

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1974-75

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
		Rs.
1	Railway Board	5,58,431
3	Payments to Worked Lines and others	52,265
8	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	1,11,15,907
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	16,78,53,181

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to raise a point of order. Shall I raise it now? My point is that these demands which are being put now cannot be considered by the House.

It will depend upon the decision of the Chair whether they are in proper form.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise point of order at any time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The demands as presented in the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1976-77 are not in Order. In the introductory remarks it has been rightly said that Supplementary Demands have been necessitated

for recoupment of the advances from the contingency fund. You are aware that the contingency fund is there to meet any unforeseen or new expenses that have not been contemplated in the Budget Demands when they were presented.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Are you citing any rule?

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: I shall come to the rule.

Whenever any amount is taken from the contingency fund, two specific things are there which should be borne in mind. There is a set of rules and procedure which should be followed for the withdrawal from the contingency fund. I am quoting from the General Financial Rules which give Contingency Fund Rules. If any amount is taken from the contingency fund it should be recouped at the immediately following session. Rule 8 says that "supplementary estimates for all expenditure so financed by taking advance from the contingency fund shall be presented to the Parliament at the first session meeting immediately after the advance is sanctioned." As soon as Parliament has authorised the additional expenditure it has to be recouped. There is a certain date when the advance is made from the contingency fund. Immediately, at the next session, that should be presented and Appropriation Bill passed and the amount should be recouped to the contingency fund.

Take Demand No. 14. It is stated that "the increase of Rs. 2.4 lakhs in charged expenditure is for payment in satisfaction of certain court decrees. The amount was advanced in August 1976 from the contingency fund of India." Yesterday I wrote a letter asking them to give all the dates on which the decreetal orders were passed and advances were taken. Sir, I don't blame them; I had not received a reply. Only yesterday I wrote it. Anyway I go on the facts given. They say, these advances were made in August. Either the advances were made during the

period from 1st August to 9th August or from 10th August to 31st August. If it was from 1st August to 9th August, then, the advance was taken prior to the last session. That means, if there are items for which advance was taken from 1st to 9th August they should have come before the House as per rule 8 of the contingency fund rules. It says that supplementary estimates for all expenditure shall be presented at the next session of the Parliament. Suppose they have taken during the period from 10th August to 31st August in which case it attracts another restriction. No amount can be withdrawn from the contingency fund as per a decision given by the Speaker. In December, 1974, we raised certain issues on the withdrawal from the contingency fund and recoupments. There was a long correspondence from the Speaker to the Finance Ministry. Then on 19th February 1975 the Speaker said in reply to the Finance Ministry.

I am of opinion that when Lok Sabha is in session any Demand for new service should be brought before the House and not met from the contingency fund.'

That means, there is a clear decision. This is known to the Finance Ministry. It is not as if the Railway Ministry alone is doing it because as per this contingency rules any amount withdrawn from the contingency fund goes through the Secretary of Finance or Financial Commissioner. As per Rule No. 4 of the Rules of Contingency Fund it is stated that "subject to the provisions of Rule 5 below all applications for advance from the fund shall be made to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs." Rule 5 is to the effect that application for advances required for the Railways should be made to the Financial Commissioner in the manner provided for in rule 4. Therefore, they should all be aware of the decisions given in February 1975. Afterwards, I think

[Shri Sezhiyan]

on 1st April, 1976, they took some amount from the Contingency Fund. This was then informed to the House. It came before the Committee on Papers laid on the Table. The Finance representative came there. We pointed out this to him. He said, 'No, no. This is a letter written by the Speaker to the Ministry'. Then we quoted an earlier ruling saying that whenever the Speaker gives a decision, whether in the House or on file, it becomes the decision of the House. This decision was given by Speaker Shri Ayyanger. It said:

"Lest it be misunderstood in future...I may say so far as the procedure is concerned as to what ought to be done here; whether inside the Chamber or outside the Chamber on any matter that arises, if I give my decision, it is as good as a ruling in the House".

Therefore, even if it is in a letter written by the Speaker, it is a decision of the House. Then he accepted the position and apologised. This happened on 11 May 1976 when he appeared before the Committee. When the Secretary of the Finance Ministry comes there, I take it Government is aware of the decision. They should not have done this.

✓ SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): If at all it is a lapse, such lapses had been condoned in the past.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: That is for the House to decide. He is raising it.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: Therefore, the amount advanced under Demand No. 14 is not being regularised in the proper manner. I am not questioning the wisdom of the expenditure. They might have some exigencies. But why did they not abide by the rules or the decision given by the Speaker? If they had done it before 9th, they should have come before the previous session as per the mandatory rule I quoted. If they had done it after the 9th, it

goes against the ruling of the Chair. In both cases, it cuts. I am sorry to say that it is not being regularised in the proper way. Therefore, Demand No. 14 cannot be taken up in this background unless we refer the matter to the PAC and they go into it. The House is not competent at this stage to discuss it. If it goes against the rules, amend the rules. You have amended the Constitution. I will be one with you there. Or you withdraw the ruling of the Chair. Then also it will be in order.

As regards Supplementary Demand No. 15...

✓ MR. SPEAKER: You are raising only one point.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is another one.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: You can raise only one point in a point of order. You must follow the rules. Unless you say that it forms part of the same point of order, you cannot raise it now. If it is a different point of order, you should raise it separately, not at this time.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is financial impropriety, financial disorder, I would say.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Raise it separately.

✓ THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The hon. member is not right. The whole paragraph of the PAC Report is clear. The Committee recommended that normally no amount should be drawn from the Contingency Fund to meet expenditure on a new service. This is not a new service. This is charged expenditure. That is the difference. This is in continuation of what we are already doing. It is not a new service at all. The direction given by the Lok Sabha was that in regard to expenditure on a new service, normally no amount should be drawn from the Contingency Fund to meet it; while the Lok

Sabha is in session, every attempt should be made to get prior approval of the Lok Sabha by including the amount in the annual financial statement or the supplementary demands for grants pertaining to that year. However, in exceptional cases when withdrawal of advance from the Contingency Fund becomes inevitable owing to some procedural difficulties like the one that money drawn on a vote on account cannot be used for expenditure on a new service, Government should first circulate the statement giving details and so on and so forth. This is not a new service. This is already charged expenditure. So the argument which the hon. member has raised does not apply to this case.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The rule does not speak of a new service. It says withdrawal from the Contingency Fund should be put up immediately in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have the rule just now with me. Are you quoting the PAC recommendation on this?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It says:

"The committee recommends that normally no amount should be drawn from the contingency fund to meet expenditure on a new service while Lok Sabha is in session."

The same direction was given by the Speaker. He is confused and he is confusing the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He cannot say such harsh words. He should withdraw them. I am only trying to help the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is rule 8 of the Contingency Fund of India Rules. This is Government's own rules?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Your own rule does not speak of new service.

MR. MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The PAC report says:

"This recommendation before finalisation was placed before the Speaker and approved by him."

For new service only it was given. It is not a new service.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the PAC Chairman throw some light?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Off hand I cannot throw much light, our report related to new services, but from what I heard from Mr. Sezhiyan...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, you are referring to the report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, not PAC.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My point was, the Speaker had approved it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I was saying that from what I heard from Mr. Sezhiyan, it seems any outgo from the Contingency Fund has to observe certain rules. Under the government's own rules in regard to this kind of expenditure, certain procedures are laid down. He quoted the rule and he quoted also the Speaker's direction. If monies are wanted by the government, they should have to be asked for in a particular way. This sum of money should have been asked for in the August-September session of Parliament. Government did not take any steps in this regard. This kind of default cannot be covered over. This is not purely a technical fault. It also suggests a habit of disregarding Parliament and its guardianship of the finances. Whenever there is an outgo from the consolidated fund, Parliament has to give its sanction. There is a procedure laid down. They had to come before Parliament in August-September. They let go that whole session and woke up very much later.

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

I do not know how the minister is trying to take shelter behind some permission you are supposed to have given. I do not think you have ruled on the permissibility of this item being taken up by this House before you have heard the House. They have already taken out of the Contingency Fund some money which should have been reported to us in the last session of Parliament, which they did not do.

✓ SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Any such recommendation cannot overrule the contingency rules which are placed on the rules book for directing any financial transaction. I am sorry, I cannot approve of this.

✓ SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I would like to take some time because we must see the recommendations.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Let the discussion continue. We will come to this later on.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: What about the second point?

✓ MR. SPEAKER: When you speak you can raise it.

✓ SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Without giving your ruling, how the discussion can start?

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Obviously any ruling or anything cannot prevent the House from discussing this.

✓ SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Since you have given your order, we have no objection to that. Under the orders which he has quoted, a discussion cannot go on. But, perhaps, it is you who can condone this or some way must be found out.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: There is no rule which says that the House cannot take up any discussion or this cannot be taken up.

✓ SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No question of House rule. The simple point is that when the contingency

rules have been quoted, violating the financial transactions, you cannot take further discussion when it is pointed out. Since you have allowed the discussion, some way must be found out. (Interruptions)

✓ SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): If the point of order is not disallowed and at the same time, if you allow the discussion, then it will become infructuous (Interruptions)

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand the position. The rule, as it is, says that any such demand or any expenditure must be reported to the House at the earliest. If the House is in session, it should be done immediately or in the first session immediately. According to the facts produced, it seems that it has not been done. There has been a lapse unless the Minister comes out with some lapse in non-observance of this some lapse in nonobservance of this procedure according to Rule 8. If it is so—I am saying this conditional because the Minister wants to make a submission that they have not violated the rules—the House can always take notice of it and gives a warning that it should not be done in future and can proceed with the discussion. There is no such procedure which prohibits further discussion on this. There is no such rule at all. I am proceeding with this discussion with the assumption that if the Minister who has been given benefit of time, has certain facts, he can produce them and then we will decide about it.

Meanwhile, the discussion can continue.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: About Demand No. (Interruptions)

✓ MR. SPEAKER: You can pinpoint it when you speak.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: Out of the three demands, I feel two are irregular.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: You can reject that.

13 hrs.

At the end of page 5 also it is said:

How can you prevent the House from discussing it; I am only saying: let us discuss it. If you say that it is irregular, you can point it out. There will be some procedure, according to the rules, by which we can do it; some rules of the House.

"2. The excess works out to 4.3 per cent of the Final Grant of Rs. 8 thousands for Charged Expenditure. The excess was due to more payments in satisfaction of court decrees."

✓
SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):
The Minister should make his submission for the House to regularize this procedure. Then the House can continue, the discussion.

Again in the Supplementary Demands for Grants also it is stated in page 1:

✓
SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
Sir, you have already said that it should be discussed later on. We wanted an opportunity to be given. I want to know from the hon. Member whether under the rule which he has quoted, for the withdrawals from the Contingency Fund we should come to the Parliament immediately, i.e. in the same session or in the next session.

"3. The increase of Rs. 1.21 lakhs in Charged expenditure is for payments in satisfaction of a court decree. This amount was advanced in September 1976...."

✓
MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking him questions

The Railway Administration have made these payments in cases where the court decrees have gone against them. There have been a large number of cases involving dismissal and removal of employees, where the employees have gone to the court, and the court has given judgement in favour of the employees, striking down the order for removal or dismissal on the ground that the Railway Administration did not follow the procedure laid down in the Constitution under Art. 311(2).

✓
SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
I am doing it because he has quoted some rules.

✓
MR. SPEAKER: These are government rules, your own rules. You should read them. Now Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

13.02 hrs.

✓
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

✓
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am opposing these Demands for Excess Grants, as also the other Demands. I will speak only on one aspect. At the end of page 3 it is said:

"2. The excess works out to 10.9 per cent of the final grant of Rs. 2.20 lakhs for Charged Expenditure. The excess was due to more payments in satisfaction of court decrees."

Just now a point of order was raised. The Railway Administration did not care for the rules and even the courts have struck down their actions. So, the employees had gone to the courts under Article 311(2) or Article 226 dealing with writ petitions. And in a number of cases the employees have got favourable judgements; of course the Railway Administration had to pay extra money to the employees because they dismissed them without adopting proper procedures; and the courts have said that those removal orders were *ultra vires* and void. So, they were given re-appointment; but in

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

many cases the employees were simultaneously suspended. Suspension means that at least 50 per cent of the wages have to be paid. That involved the payment of extra money. But the most unfortunate part of the thing is that the railway administration, without giving due respect to the judgments of the courts in most of the cases and taking an attitude of vindictiveness, have decided to go in appeal. This again involves the Government in extra expenditure. This point I have raised several times, and I am raising it again now, taking advantage of these Supplementary Demands where they are asking for extra money from the House in order to meet the charges arising from the judgments which have gone against them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are not asking for extra money. They are asking for regularisation of the expenditure.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That money they have already spent. In future also they will have to come again because they have decided to go in appeal against various other High Court judgments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you want to give them this money or not?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I oppose this because it is against the employees and against the judgment of the courts. That is why in principle I am opposed to it. My appeal to the railway administration is to change their attitude and not to go in for such appeals when the judgments are in favour of the employees. There are a large number of such cases, I do not want to go into details though I have got the records and files with me, but I do not want the railway administration to take up this attitude. That is why I am opposed to this.

I have nothing to say on the other Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Irregularity appears to be infectious today. I discover that there is one cut motion which was given notice of by Mr. P. K. Deo. He should have moved it before. It is not his fault. We were in a little hurry today. He can move it now.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I have already moved it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have moved it by writing in a slip. This is a new procedure of moving by sending a slip to the Chair. I am not aware of it. Anyway, you can formally move it now.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of open line works-capital, depreciation reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

["Desirability of placing order for P.C.C. railway sleepers with small scale industries instead of monopoly houses," (1)]

सन्तार स्वर्ण सिंह मोखी (जमशेदपुर):
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, ये जो रेलवेज के लिए सप्लायमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स ली गई हैं, इन में जो दो डिमान्ड्स हैं, एक्सेस डिमान्ड्स और 1975-76 की डिमान्ड्स की, उन दोनों के बारे में बारी-बारी में कुछ कहूंगा और रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे इसको क्लेरीफाई करें कि इनका रेलवे बोर्ड क्या कर रहा है।

ये जो 1976-77 की डिमान्ड्स फ़ार ग्रान्ड्स हैं इसमें 3.61 लाख रुपया कोर्टे डिक्ती के लिए रखा गया है और 1,000 रुपया टोकन के तौर पर "वक्स" के लिए रखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कोर्टेस की डिक्तीया क्या हैं? क्या ये कोर्टेस की डिक्तीया कांस्ट्रक्शन् के बारे में हैं या लेबर के बारे में हैं या पिलफ़ेज के बारे में हैं? ये किस वजह से हुई हैं, किन-किन कारणों से हुई हैं और इनके लिए स्टाफ़ कहां तक जिम्मेदार है, इसका जवाब चाहिए।

इसके अलावा यह जो आप का रेलवे बोर्ड है, उसके बारे में इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"The Public Accounts Committee in their Eleventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) recommended that the Ministry of Railways should be given the power to re-appropriate funds available within the sanctioned Grants for meeting the expenditure on 'New Works' costing below Rs. 25 lakhs....".

जहां जहां इस रेलवे बोर्ड को पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी से फ़ायदा मिलता है, वहां वहां वह उसको कोट करते हैं और उसके मुताबिक एक्शन भी लेते हैं। मैं 1975-76 की पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से जोकि 31 मार्च, 1976 को यहां रखी गयी है, उसके सेक्टर दो को कोट करता हूँ। उसमें जो रिकमेंडेशन्स की गयी हैं, उनमें कहा गया है—1974-75 के बारे में कहा गया है—यह पहले पैराग्राफ़ में है—

There is a PAC Report (1975-76) of 31st March, 1976. On page 22, it says:

"The Committee note that as per calculations made by the Railway Board the losses borne by the Railways in 1974-75 because of their special obligations have been estimated at about Rs. 203.91 crores. Out of this amount, Rs. 45.61 crores are attributed to the loss suffered by the Railways annually for the carriage of principal low-rated commodities such as foodgrains, oily seeds, sugarcane and ores etc."

There is another paragraphs also. It says:

"The Committee would however like to stress that the Railways should not be required to carry any item other than Government owned cereals, pulses and Government relief materials especially for public distribution system at reasonably concessional rates. All other items should be carried at the cost plus rates basis; otherwise the losses will have to be borne by the weaker section of the society even those who hardly get any benefit out of it through direct and indirect taxation."

चीज यह है कि डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और दूसरे रेलवे आफ़िसर्स क्या करते हैं, इसका मुझे पता है। उनको अगर रेलवे बोर्ड का हुक्म न हो तो वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जितने भी फ़ैक्टरीज के मालिक हैं, उनका माल ओवरलोडिंग करके भेजा जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking on which demand?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Both are taken together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't see how what you speak, is in relation to this.

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** I want to say that whenever this Report suits them, they agree with this. Otherwise, they say that they have not taken note of it. Wherever it suits them, they say, "Yes, we agree with the recommendations of the PAC." Where it does not suit them, they say, "We do not agree with it."

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I am asking you whether it is your contention that when it suits them they are taking a stand according to the PAC's Report and that is why, they have quoted the Report of the PAC. Is that the basis on which you are opposing these demands or supporting these demands?

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** I am just mentioning it. I will come to that later on. I am not opposing the Bill. I say that when it suits them, they agree to it.

I would now come to Demand No. 74. I want to know what is the reason for the delay? Why have they delayed it? Somebody has objected to it. Now I will come to the general point. I would suggest that wherever the court decrees are paid by the Railway Department, the money should be recovered from the railway offices from their property.

Another thing that I want to mention in a general way is that nothing has been done yet to the over-bridge in my area . . .

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please don't bring in extraneous matters. This is not a general debate on the working of the Railways; it is only in regard to the Demands which have been itemised here that you may speak. It should be with reference to the Demands; otherwise we would be enlarging the scope and it becomes a general discussion. (*Interruptions*)

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Now, this is with regard to dacoity. Two months ago, dacoity took place in the Tata-Amritsar train. I wrote

to the Minister about it, but nothing has been done yet. So, the law and order situation in the trains should be attended to by the anti-corruption officers.

Then, I would say that the regional

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let me read out the rule relating to the Supplementary Demands. It says that the debate on the Supplementary Grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion will be raised on the original demands nor on the policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion. That is the scope of the Supplementary Demands and you are raising so many other things which have no relation to the Demands.

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Now, I have mentioned about the P.A.C. Report for 1974-75 and that they have recommended therein, and the answer given is what they have noted the observations of the Committee.

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You may confine yourself to these Demands.

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Well, I would like to know the reason for bringing these Demands only for three decrees . . .

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think you have exhausted whatever you wanted to say. Kindly sit down.

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Again, I would like to repeat that whatever court fees have been paid should be recovered from the officers.

✓ **DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat):** I have to make only two points. The first point is about the excess grant and this excess is reported to be due to more payment under court decrees. I recall that last year, in the Labour

Consultative Committee, the question of the Railway authorities going in appeal against the decision of the High Court in Calcutta and in Andhra, where they were reportedly in favour of the workers, came up and the Labour Consultative Committee unanimously came to the conclusion and also advised the Labour Minister of the common feeling of the Labour Consultative Committee Members that the Railways should not go against the interests of the workers by appealing against the decision of the High Court. Mr. Samar Mukherjee also pointed out that some of the excess grants are due to this fact and in spite of the Labour Ministry advising the Railway Administration not to do that, it has been done.

The second point that I want to raise, though small, is very important. Under Supplementary Demand No. 14, Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund, I find that certain construction works are going on. It is very important, and nobody has any objection. There is a particular thing, which is 'Restoration of rail link between India and Pakistan on Amritsar-Lahore section'. It is very commendable but that reminded me of another part of India, which is near Bangladesh, namely the railway line going from Sealdah to Bongaon, which is the next station to Bangladesh. For the last few years, many of the Members of this House and of Rajya Sabha have been praying for the construction of double line between Dum Dum junction and Barasat. This has been going on for the last few years. When this talk was there, it was pointed out that, sooner or later, we will have better relations with Bangladesh and there would be a straight railway line between Bangladesh and India.

I have been pursuing the matter for a very long time and at a certain point of time, the late lamented Shri Lalit Narain Misra assured me in his letter dated 16th September, 1974 and I quote:

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"I may, however, assure you that the Railways are seized of the importance of this scheme and every effort will be made to take up the work expeditiously."

After his death, I pursued the matter with Shri Mohd. Shafi Quereshi and he knows the whole matter. After having a little discussion with me, he wrote to me on 9th December, 1975:

"We are fully alive to the needs of the commuters of the area, but you will appreciate that it will be possible to take up the project only after the financial arrangements for it are finalised."

In the Consultative Committee meeting, when Shri Kamalapati Tripathi was also present, this question was raised by almost all the members from West Bengal, including a Member from Rajya Sabha, Shri Kali Mukherjee. That shows that it cuts across all political and party affiliations. Shri Kali Mukherjee has also written that this double line should immediately be taken up. I also pressed that point. Pandit Ji was sitting in the chair and he nodded, but I do not know, whether he nodded for approval or for what reasons.

Then, on behalf of the Railway Administration, Shri Buta Singh wrote to me on July 13, 1976:

"The Railways are fully alive to the needs of the commuters of the area, but you will appreciate that it will be possible to take up the project only after the financial arrangements are finalised. I may assure you that the Railways will take immediate steps as soon as this is settled and the availability of funds improves."

In spite of the fact that the Railway authorities, including Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, have, in principle, accepted this, somehow the things are not proceeding. It is a small stretch of land, just 6-7 miles, from Dum Dum junction to Garasat; it is a small area.

[Dr. Rajen Sen]

Crores of rupees are not needed; so much money is not required. This work can be taken in hand and a few lakhs of rupees can be invested there initially. I would like to draw the attention of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi to this; Shri Mohd. Shafi Quereshi, of course, knows about it. For the information of the hon. Minister, I can tell that from Dum Dum junction to Dum Dum Cantonment, there is already land, which is available, where double line can be laid and as I said, it will require a few lakhs of rupees for being invested in the beginning. Let us start it. I do not know, why the Railway Ministry is taking so much time.

I conclude with these two points that I have raised.

✓ श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। यद्यपि जो इन्होंने अभी रूल कोट किया, माननीय सेझियान ने, लेकिन साथ साथ इसी में लिखा हुआ है अन्त में :

"The Public Accounts Committee, after examining the excesses, have recommended their regularisation, in para 2.49 of their Two hundred and twentyseventh Report on excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations....".

The Public Accounts Committee has recommended their regularisation and had this been told to us beforehand, I would have requested Mr. Sezhiyan to just allow it to go and do that.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: These are Excess Grants and they are Supplementary Grants.

✓ SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: When I thought, the excesses were rather worse than the supplementary, I felt that for excesses without permission, they can come for permission not for the supplementary—in

case it has already been scrutinised and I am told. ठीक भी था, सो मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और श्री सेझियान को खुश करने के लिये मैं कुरेशी साहब से कहूंगा कि भविष्य में वह भी इसके लिये ख्याल रखें कि एक कानून की पाबन्दी को मानना चाहिये। लेकिन अब इस प्वाइन्ट के साथ इसका समर्थन करना चाहिये।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि रेलवे ने इन सम्प्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स लाने के पहले और अब अच्छे काम किये हैं। मैंने अभी परसों के हिन्दुस्तान अखबार में पढ़ा था कि कुरेशी साहब की सेयरमैनशिप में एक इन्वैटरी कमेटी बनी थी और उसने 156 करोड़ का सेविज रेलवे को दिया है। मुझे इसकी प्रसन्नता है और मैं रेल मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

साथ ही अखबार में यह भी पढ़ा कि कुरेशी साहब ने बड़े जोर-शोर से परिवार नियोजन को लिया है। मेरा ख्याल है कि प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने अपने से ही किया होगा वह इस काम को जोर शोर से करें। अगर हिन्दुस्तान को बचाना और बढ़ाना है तो अगले 20 बरस के लिये पूरा जोरो साथ होना चाहिये। उसके लिये यह कंपलसरी होना चाहिये। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि रेलवे ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है।

मुझे इस बात पर प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने सम्पूर्ण मंत्रालयों में सबसे अधिक हिन्दी के प्रसार के लिये काम किया है। इस देश में 2 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हैं जो या तो मंत्री हैं, या अफसर हैं या बड़े-बड़े स्थानों पर हैं, जिनको हिन्दी नहीं आती है वह इस रास्ते को रोके हुए हैं। इसलिये अगर

रेलवे मंत्रालय यह सरहानाई कार्य कर रहा है, तो इस सब के लिये कुरेशी साहब धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं, यद्यपि वह हिन्दी भाषी नहीं हैं, काश्मीरी भाषा जानते हैं।

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the rules very well.

✓ श्री पी. के. डेब : माननीय सदस्य नेयरमैन की पैनल में हैं।

✓ श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको तो नहीं, लेकिन मैं इन सज्जन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत पीछे लोक-सभा में आये हैं। रूल तो है, मगर मैं 1952 से पार्लियामेंट में हूँ और हर बजट में 'स्प्लीमेंटरी' बजट में भी, सदन का कन्वेंशन हो गया है, माननीय सदस्यों को अधिकार हो गया है कि वह अपनी बात कहें। मैंने कन्वेंशन का उदाहरण लिया है। ये अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वे अपने कान खोलें और मुँह बन्द करें।

मेरा कहना यह है कि नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जा रही है। अगर कोई ट्रेन दिल्ली से गोहाटी जाती है, लम्बी चौड़ी ट्रेन है, उसके लिये दिल्ली से लेकर मुगलसराय तक, पटना और कयूल तक डबल लाइन है और आगे बहरवा से गोहाटी तक डबल लाइन है तो इसका क्या औचित्य है कि बीच में सिर्फ कुछ माइल का टुकड़ा भागलपुर में, जहाँ कि मैं भी रहता हूँ, वहाँ डबल लाइन नहीं की जाये? अगर आपने एक्सेस ग्रान्ट लिया है तो उस पर क्यों नहीं लिया। वह स्वीकार कर लेते। एक्सेस ग्रान्ट अगर होनी चाहिये तो इस पवित्र कार्य पर भी कीजिये। आपने कहा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं मानता है कि बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र में जब तक ट्रैफिक नहीं आवे नये प्रोजेक्ट नहीं लिए जायें। मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा कि यह नियम है और उस

सम्बन्ध में पत्र भी लिखा लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड से फिर वही जवाब आ गया। मैं फिर पत्र लिख रहा हूँ। रेलवे मंत्रालय को टिनसुखिया मेल चलायी पड़ी और जो स्टेशन तथा जो ठहराव मैंने मांगे, वे देने पड़े। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वह कयूल से भागलपुर तक की डबल लाइन के मेरे एक-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को मान लें, तभी रेलवे की एक्सेस डिमांड्स और स्प्लोमेंटरी डिमांड्स जस्टिफ़ाइड होंगी। मुझे आशा है कि रेलवेज के अगले बजट में इस को स्वीकृति मिल जायेगी। अगर उस को स्वीकृति नहीं मिलेगी, तो मैं लोक सभा के सामने रेलवेज के ऐसे सौ उदाहरण पेश करूँगा, जिन से पता चलेगा कि रेलवेज ने इमरजेन्सी के दौरान किस तरह जुल्म, अत्याचार और अनियमितता की है। मैं जानता हूँ कि लायल वर्कज के बच्चों को नौकरी देने के नाम पर कितनी एडवांस्ड एपॉयंटमेंट्स की गई हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में लायल वर्कज के साथ किस तरह अन्याय किया गया है। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि नयी रेलवे लाइन्स कहाँ बनाई जाती हैं।

इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं पुनः अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कयूल-भागलपुर डबल लाइन को स्वीकृति दी जाये।

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down Mr. Sokhi. I know you will say this.

✓ SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He has spoken this thing.

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I stopped him.

The man sitting in the Chair can run the business of the House only with the co-operation of the Members. if they do not co-operate, then it becomes difficult.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

(Interruption)

In a subject, like the Railways, everybody has a little demand of his own and he wants to seize an opportunity to highlight those demands. It is irregular. But still that is how it is. Convention cannot over-ride the rules. If, however, the convention is to over-ride the rules, then take away those rules.

✓ **SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** They are un-written part of the rules. They are being followed for the last 25 years.

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, please. Let me finish. If the House so decides that they can take this opportunity and highlight other local problems, you can do that. To that extent I turn a blind eye to the rules. My idea of the convention is that a convention is developed when there is no specific rule. But where specific rules are there, we try to abide by those rules. Then only we can transact the business of this House. I would really request the hon. members to keep this in mind. Otherwise it is not possible to run the business.

✓ **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** (Coimbatore): Are we going to follow the rules or the conventions?

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** As far as I am here, I will follow the rules.

It becomes difficult for me to fight with the Members. It gives me no pleasure. It gives me pleasure if Members are satisfied. It is my duty to point out these things and to bring about certain limitations.

✓ **SHRI C. M. STEPHEN** (Muvattu-puzha): You can be a little flexible.

✓ **SHRI P. K. DEO** (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to point out that because of lack of timber in this country the Railways have to go in for cement sleepers and efforts have been made in this regard. So far as the technology of pre-stressed cement concrete products are concerned sufficient progress has

been made in this country. Many small scale industries are scattered all over the country who manufacture these pre-stressed cement concrete products like transmission lines for the State Electricity Boards or pre-stressed Hume Pipes and things like that. Now, because of lack of sufficient demand they have been lying idle. It is our misfortune that though in this House we are very vociferous that they patronise monopoly houses, it is only very few monopoly houses who get order for supply of pre-stressed cement concrete sleepers. I submit this to the Railway Minister through the House. Instead of patronising a few monopoly houses the order should be divided between various small scale industries. Even though it is a specialised job they should be patronised and it is to be done in various States. Otherwise the employees would be out of employment in those industries and remain idle. The orders for the requirements of the Railway board so far as these pre-stressed cement concrete sleepers are concerned should be split. They should be distributed to various small scale industries and these people will be immensely benefited by this step. We give various impetus to small scale industries in regard to price, in regard to various other incentives, and they produce goods as per the ISI specifications, and they fulfil the requirements. I hope the Railway Minister will consider this and that he will patronise them.

✓ **MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Sezhiyan wants to raise another point of order. I thought the first point of order should have been disposed of before the second point of order is raised. It has not been done. He has written saying that he wants to raise another point of order.

✓ **SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Discussion has already started. How can he stop that? Discussion has already started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Point of order can be raised at any time. As you know, during the debate at any time, a point of order can be raised. You are very well aware of that. If any Member wants to raise a point of order I cannot stop him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, it is not my intention to obstruct nor even to confuse the treasury benches. He knows me very well. In committees and other places I always try to help. I always try to help in having clear rules and once there is a rule we should follow it. That is what I always do. It is not as if I raised this point at the spur of the moment. I wrote a letter yesterday to the secretary General asking for certain particulars. I said in my letter:

"In Supplementary Demand No. 14 for Rs. 2,40,000 it has been stated that this increase is 'for payment in satisfaction of certain court decrees'. The particulars regarding the dates of these court decrees and also the dates of the payments arising from these court decrees may be furnished. If dates had been supplied I think our discussion would have been more fruitful."

Regarding Supplementary Demand No. 15 I also wanted to know the total amount spent so far for the construction of the bridge. Those particulars are awaited. I don't blame them. I wrote yesterday. If they had given the date, it would have been helpful, because the date is very crucial to satisfy the rules which have been enunciated in the Contingency Fund of India rules.

Sir, I now come to Demand No. 15. Under this demand they are requiring a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,000 and the explanation given on page 4 is:

"A token Supplementary Grant under Voted of rupees one thousands is required for recoupment of an advance of an equal amount obtained in October, 1976 from the

Contingency Fund of India for the reconstruction of Bridge".

Again date is not given. It would have been helpful if date had been given. It has been reported that a certain bridge, probably an important bridge, across, Damanganga river between Karambele and Vapi stations on Bombay-Delhi Trunk route was washed away on 31st July, 1976 and they had immediately to go and regulate this one. I would say that the Railways did a good job and I must pay tributes to the railways on this account. They say "they had to undertake re-construction of the bridge immediately" and for that purpose probably Rs. 2.50 crores are required. Sir, I am not here to disapprove of what they have done. They have done an excellent job as far as this matter is concerned. I am only drawing the attention of the House to the financial irregularity or procedural irregularity followed in this respect.

Sir, if you go through the explanation given at page 4 you will find that it is abundantly clear that the bridge was washed away on 31st July, 1976. In the explanation they have said:

"As such, reconstruction of the bridge which is regarded as a New Service/New Instrument of Service requiring Parliament's approval had to be undertaken immediately."

This they will not rebut now. After 31-7-1976 the work had to be done immediately and that it is a New Service. That means re-construction has already started. In this very explanation at page 4 at the end they say:

"Reconstruction of the bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 2.50 crores, and the expenditure during the current financial year on this account is estimated at Rs. 1.25 crores. Additional funds required during the current year are proposed to be met at this stage from the funds already voted by the Parliament under this grant.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Now, out of this Rs. 1.50 crores how much has been spent till today. They might have some savings in the grants already given. It is all very good. But my point is that to take a token sum of Rs. 1,000 from the Contingency Fund does not solve the problem unless the expenditure is confined to Rs. 1,000 only. No amount should have been taken for a new service from the already voted amount which is said to be available out of the savings. That is not the correct procedure. You yourself concede this is a new service, a new instrument of service, to which an amount already voted cannot be diverted. I invite your attention to page 13 of the Second Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (Excluding Railways) where a similar situation has come, and how they have dealt with it. It is about the formation of three companies.

"As announced in Parliament in May 1976, three Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, viz. Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant will be formed into three independent companies as fully owned subsidiaries of the Steel Authority of India...."

"To meet the expenditure on registration and other preliminary formalities connected with the formation of the new companies, which constitutes a 'new service' an advance of Rs. 1 crore was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India on the 11th October, 1976. However, as it would be possible to meet this additional expenditure from savings in the Grant, a token supplementary grant of Rs. 1000 is sought".

About a crore of rupees was required for the formation of these three companies. They had some savings. Instead of diverting that to this, they took the entire amount from the Contingency Fund. Now they are moving this House for a token grant of Rs. 1000. Once the grant is given, it is a green

signal for the entire scheme. Then the saving can be diverted and the Contingency Fund recouped. That should have been the procedure which should have been adopted here also. If the Railways required Rs. 1 or Rs. 1-1/2 crores, they might have drawn it from the Contingency Fund, because it is a new service....

✓ SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Does it apply to the Railways?

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: I am quoting from the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). One branch of Government has done it correctly. They required a crore of rupees for a certain thing. Even though they had savings, they did not divert it to form the three companies. They took it from the Contingency Fund. Then they take a token grant of Rs. 1000. Once the grant is sanctioned, there is green signal for the scheme. Now they are going to divert the savings and recoup the Contingency Fund to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. Here also they should have taken the whole amount from the Contingency Fund instead of Rs. 1000. Instead of taking Rs. 1000....

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They should have taken the whole amount.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: Whatever is required, because it is a new service. Otherwise, what happens is that you are diverting certain funds not allotted for this, because this is a new service. Work has already started. Where did the funds come from? Unless you had taken it from somewhere else, where was the money from? You yourself concede it is a new service. Therefore, this is highly irregular.

We are trying to regularise two irregularities. The first one is against the rules. If they give the dates, it will be all right. The second thing is about the supplementary grants I have just now mentioned. This is not in order, because they should have taken the entire amount from the Contingency

Fund. But they have spent the amount from some other head for this one which is against the very basis of the sanction of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you anything to say on this?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Not at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you have understood the issue. He says you should have taken the whole amount and come to this House for a grant, instead of taking a token grant from the Contingency Fund. He is pointing out that irregularity. He is not objecting to the whole thing. But a token grant can be given only by this House. It cannot be presumed. Anyway, you will have to meet both the points later.

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह (सिधौ) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब मैंने सोचा कि मैं यहां पर बोलूंगा तो इन मांगों का समर्थन करने के साथ साथ कुछ क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं के बारे में बोलने का मेरा विचार था। लेकिन आपने पहले ही एक ऐसा नियम बतला दिया है कि मैं आप से सब से पहले स्वीकृति चाहूंगा कि इस संसद का बहुत ही कम समय लेते हुए मैं अपनी बात यहां पर रख सकूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I deny it when Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and others have done it? I can only request you to be very brief, because the law of impartiality operates now.

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही मुझे हादिक प्रसन्नता है कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों की हादिक बधाई अपने रेल मंत्रीजी के पास पहुंचा रहा हूँ क्योंकि पहली बार इतिहास में

उन्होंने हमें रेल सेवा दी। हमारे यहां के जो आदिवासी हैं वे सिवाय पैदल चलने के और नदियों में तैर कर दूसरी जगह पहुंचने के, कोई और दूसरे माध्यम से चल नहीं पाते थे। अब वहां पर रेल सेवा चल रही है परन्तु इस के साथ साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दो बातों की तरफ इसी रेल के सम्बन्ध में आकृष्ट करूंगा और वह यह है कि यह रेल सेवा जो चल रही है, यह ऐसे इलाके में चल रही है जहां पर कोई भी दूसरी यातायात की सवारियां नहीं थीं। केवल एक ही सड़क यहां पर थी और उस सड़क को यह रेल सेवा पार करती है। जहां पर यह रेल सेवा उस सड़क को पार करती है, वहां बरिगमा गांव है। वह एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हो चला है परन्तु वहां पर अभी तक स्टेशन की सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। इसलिए वहां पर एक स्टेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस जो चोपन में जा कर खत्म हो जाती है, अगर उस को मोरवा तक चला दिया जाए, तो 12 घंटे का समय जो बेकार चला जाता है, वह बच जाएगा और लोगों को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सतना से भोपाल जाने वालों के लिए एक बोगी की आवश्यकता है। मंत्री जी कृपा कर के इन चीजों को अगर हटो दें तो मैं उन का बहुत आभारी हूंगा। मैं आप का भी आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Taking the cue that members can highlight their local needs, I am being inundated by slips and names. If members knew that they would have to talk only on supplementary demands, they would

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

not be sending their names. Out of 2 hours allotted, almost an hour has gone. About an hour and a few minutes remain and the Minister has to reply. If each member takes 2 minutes, I can accommodate some more.

श्री नरल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर)
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में देश की रेल की सेवाओं में इस ने बहुत ही सुन्दर सुधार किया है और वह सुधार जारी है।

मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन इन कारणों से करता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं उन कार्यों को हमेशा किया जाता रहेगा।

मुझे पता चला है कि जो एक राष्ट्रीय अभियान परिवार नियोजन का चल रहा है, उस में रेलवे ने आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लेने का फैसला किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी देख रहा हूँ कि पैसेन्जर्स की सुविधाओं में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है और रेलवे को मुनाफा भी काफी हुआ है। मैं इसलिए भी इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और शायद मंत्री जी बताना चाहेंगे कि क्या क्या सुधार उन्होंने किया है और क्या क्या करने वाले हैं।

मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर सुधार करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन से गांव की गरीब जनता को सुविधा मिलती है। मैं इसलिए भी इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ और जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आगे वे क्या करना चाहते हैं। बाराबंकी से सोनपुर का जो लाइन का कन्वर्शन किया जा रहा है,

वह भी एक बहुत आवश्यक और सुन्दर कार्य हो रहा है। उस के लिए भी मैं रेल मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि रेल मंत्रालय इस कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करेगा। क्षेत्रीय विकास प्राधिकार के क्षेत्रों में नई लाइनें बिछाने का विचार भी इन लोगों का है। मैं इसलिए भी इनकी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाए। सहकारी समितियों को दुकानें देना इन की नीति है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस नीति पर वे दृढ़तापूर्वक चलेंगे।

आखिरी बात यह है कि मैं ने सुना है कि बिहार के जो पुराने नेता बाबू सिद्धा राम सिंह थे, उन के नाम पर महिसी या अकबरनगर स्टेशन को सिया राम नगर स्टेशन नामकरण करने जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य को वे शीघ्र करें।

श्री बी० बी० नायक (कनारा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि जब वे 15-16 अक्टूबर को कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में बंगलोर गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हुगली और कारवाड़ का जो रेल लिंक है, जो कि पोर्ट वनरह के भी काम में आता है जहां से कि आयरन और इम्पोर्ट कर सकते हैं, उसका techno-economic feasibility survey करवायेंगे। इसके लिए मैं अपने रेल मंत्री जी को, मुख्यतः पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी को बहुत ही धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मंत्री जी से मेरा आग्रह है, रिकवेस्ट है कि हमने थोड़े दिनों पहले नेशनल इन्ट्रेशन की बात जो अपने प्रिपोजल में कही है तो उसके लिए देश के कोने-कोने में हमें रेल लाइन देनी

होगी। हमारी हुगली-कारवाड़ की जो रेल लाइन है उसे आप मंजूर करें इसके साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ :

"The Committee are strongly of the view that for the opening up of areas in hilly, backward and undeveloped regions the provision of transportation infrastructure, in the form of railway lines must be made a high priority basis as they have no doubt that the development of these areas will automatically follow once the transportation infrastructure is developed."

हिन्दुस्तान के सब राज्यों में आपने कुछ-कुछ पैसा खर्च किया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आप पूरे आंकड़े उठा कर देख लीजिए, राजस्थान में रेलवे लाइन के मामले में, मेरे ख्याल से दो प्रसेंट अमाऊंट भी खर्च नहीं किया गया। राजस्थान के अन्दर कभी नयी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछी। मैंने एक बात की मांग की थी कि अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक की लाइन को आप ब्राइगेज कर दीजिए। मैंने दो बात की मांग आपसे बराबर की है। मैं आपसे फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी पालिसी अण्डर डेवलप एरियाज को डेवलप करने की है। इसके लिए आपको उन इलाकों में रेलवे लाइन बिछानी होगी। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक ब्राइगेज लाइन होनी चाहिए।

इन डिमांड्स के बारे में आदरणीय विराठी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ और उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोर्ट के अन्दर जो केसिज होते हैं उन पर हर साल रेलवे विभाग को 14-15 करोड़ रुपये डिस्की के रूप में देने पड़ते हैं। आपका रेलवे एक्ट पुराना एक्ट

है। इसके सेक्शन 78 के नीचे नोटिस देने के बाद; सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड के सेक्शन 80 के नीचे नोटिस देने के बाद रेलवे कभी उन नोटिसीज की परवाह नहीं करती। उनका सैटिलमेंट नहीं करती। इसके कारण केस को मैं जानते हूँ। इस पर आपको 14-15 करोड़ रुपये की डिस्की होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसे कदम उठाएं जिनसे इन सेक्शन के मातहत आपकी डिस्की न हो।

✓ SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. While doing so, I congratulate the hon. Minister for Railways for doing good work and for toning up the administration.

I want to highlight only one or two points. When I saw the list of new lines, I was under the impression that the hon. Minister of Railways would come up for more money. I was disappointed to see that forenly pilysum has been allotted for the Bibinagar-Karikuda railway line. I wanted its early completion. That sum will not be able to take us anywhere; and it will take at least 20 to 25 years to complete that railway line. I would request the hon. Minister to see that more funds are allotted; if he comes forward seeking more supplementary funds for this purpose, I would have been very happy and would have congratulated him.

14 hrs.

While supporting what Mr. Daga and others have said, viz., that there has been a long-standing demand for new lines in backward areas, I would say that for to the Rayalaseema area, I have been requesting the hon. Minister to order for at least a survey. It has become a vicious circle. They say: "There is no traffic coming forward." How can you foresee traffic? After all, the new area has to be opened up; and as my friend Mr. Ranabhadur Singh has been telling, the hon. Minister has

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

been kind enough to lay down a new line in the tribal areas. I have been saying for the last 20 years that Nandyal-Katpadi line via Cuddapah should be taken up. A survey was made in this section in 1908, during the period of the East India Company and they said that it was not economical. Every time I raise this question, I get the same stock reply. I request the hon. Minister at least to have a survey made there again, because that area is a backward one. It will create confidence in the minds of the people there.

✓SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): While referring to the Demands for Excess Grants, I would like to draw attention to one or two points. Firstly, why are not economics being practised in Railways, where they should be? A lot of economy is possible; For example, in the Central India Coalfields area, you can use the 40-steam locomotives which are lying idle and you can use your diesel engines at distant places for which you will otherwise where you have to transport coal located far away.

We expected that you would come up with a surplus, but you are asking for Excess Grants. You are doing it for passenger amenities. There are two things which I would like to point out in this connection. You are taking away First Class coach attendants from a large number of coaches; this leads to insecurity in a number of cases, because of passengers getting in and out. Mr. Azad actually agrees with me. (Interruptions) Secondly, there are many quotas in Class IV posts for leave reserves and reservations in the various stations or divisions. Are those quotas being filled, or not? If you don't do it, you have to pay overtime, or leave the coaches unattended. Recently I travelled by the Tatanagar Express. There was no attendant in the coach, with the result that the people got their dinner late. Doors were banged and passengers woken up at 11-30 p.m. for dinner, because there was no attendant to see

that dinner was served. Is it for this purpose that people are being asked to give more money? There is something really wrong. Economy is being effected in a totally wrong manner. As a result, both passengers and staff suffer, and only the Minister is quite happy.

Then I come to the Demands for Grants. We are asked to vote this symbolic amount of Rs. 1000, to which Mr. Sezhiyan referred, for the bridge across the Damanganga. In this connection, I would like to point out that there is an increasing number of accidents, small ones. Sometimes they do not come in the press because of the emergency, press censorship and so on. Something has got to be done about this. There is something seriously wrong with maintenance. It has got to be looked into properly. In the spirit of the emergency and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is now going to the other House, we should see that the workers are involved both in policy planning and work planning, because it is they who know where exactly the trouble lies. Therefore, they have to be drawn into the democratic functioning of the railways. However efficient the railway engineers and officers and the Members of the Railway Board may be—I do not want to cast any aspersion on their capacity—they have also got to realise that they are living in a democratic India which has now got in the Preamble of its Constitution the aim of socialism, and the essence of socialism is involvement of people in all sections in carrying out the tasks that are before them. In this case, the task of seeing that the maintenance and operational efficiency of the railways are kept at the highest levels. For this it is extremely necessary that the hon. Minister should also speed up implementation of the Railway Board directive on the Petitions Committee recommendation that the workers who were victimised and dismissed from service during the 1975 strike and who are not guilty of charges of Sabotage and violence should be taken back. I

welcome that directive, but it is not being implemented. The progress is extremely slow.

Lastly, the railways have come to us asking for money to be sanctioned for court decrees. The railways do not apply the Gratuity Act to the vast lakhs of employees who are casual and temporary and who have nothing to fall back upon when they retire from service after serving the railways faithfully for 30 years and more. Now, the railways are in the Madras High Court contesting the application of the Gratuity Act. I am sure the High Court will be fair to the workers. In any case, sooner or later the railways will be called upon to pay that amount. I would request them to withdraw that case and see that the Gratuity Act is applied to the workers on the railways.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की झूठपूरक मांगों के तमर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। रेलवे ने आपात स्थिति काल में प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाया है चाहे वह सविन्य हो, पंचकुल्लिटी हो चाहे रक्षाई । इस सब के लिये माननीय रेल मंत्री जी और उन का कुशल प्रशासन धन्यवाद का पात्र है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ भारतीय रेलवे के 18,000 गार्ड्स की ओर से जिन के साथ वास्तव में आप ने न्याय किया है। तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने उन के साथ नाइंसाफी की थी जिस को ऐनीमली कमेटी ने दूर किया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गार्ड्स ग्रेड के प्रस्ताव और जितनी कैटेगरीज थी उन का वेतन 330 रु० से शुरू किया गया लेकिन इन का 290 रु० पर ही रखा गया है। इस ओर मंत्री महोदय कृपया ध्यान दें।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की दो लाइनों के बारे में निवेदन कर दूँ। एक लाइन है दोरन जंक्शन से बिहेबर जिस का ऐंटी.मेट बन गया है और आप के पास पड़ा हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस लाइन को बनाया

जाय। दूसरी लाइन बिहारीगंज से सिमरी बख्तियारपुर की है, उस का भी सर्वे हो गया है। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि वह काफी बैकवर्ड एरिया है, अतः उस की ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

जयन्ती जाता ऐक्सप्रेस भारतीय रेलवे की एक महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ी है और इस के साथ सेंट्रीमेंट्स जुड़े हुए हैं। कुछ दिन पहले हमें पता चला कि जो डिब्बे इस के रिपेयर होने के लिये जाते हैं वह लीट कर इस में नहीं लगते हैं। 18 बोगीज की जगह 13, 14 बोगीज ही लगती हैं। इसलिये जिस समय तक डिब्बे रिपेयर में हों तब तक दूसरी गाड़ियों के डिब्बे इस में लगें ताकि 18 डिब्बे इस गाड़ी में रहें, और ज्यों ही डिब्बे रिपेयर हो कर आये वह इसी गाड़ी में लगें, और गाड़ियों में न लगें। अभी हम ने देखा है कि उस के डिब्बे श्रीनगर ऐक्सप्रेस आदि गाड़ियों में लगा दिये जाते हैं।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में कनवर्जन का जो प्रश्न है, बरीली जंक्शन से कटिहार तक का, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है उस को तुरन्त टेक-अप किया जाय।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Coach-Bihar): I must acknowledge the fact that the railways have improved their services in all respects at least in the last 2½ years. I must also say that there are certain areas where more improvement is required. There are certain uneconomically backward lines or otherwise what is known as uneconomic branch lines in different sections, in different zones in this country.

On an estimation, it has been found that roughly Rs. 80 crores are supposed to be the losses on account of uneconomic lines. I would like to give a suggestion for his consideration. A small uneconomic line can easily be converted into a diesel rail car. There is one branch line in my

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

constituency also which starts from Alipur junction and goes upto the border of the Bangla Desh. It has been estimated that if this diesel rail car system can be introduced, then in the course of 1½ years, the entire engine cost and the new arrangement cost will be met out of the profit. What is the loss now? The loss was Rs. 25 lakhs. Now, it has been reduced to Rs. 18 lakhs per annum. It means that there is an improvement of Rs. 7 lakhs. I would request the hon. Minister to try this system on one or two sections. Let us manufacture this rail diesel car and attach 3-4 bogies with the result that the shuttle train can be run on the small branch line. I can assure the hon. Minister that if this can be tried properly, then the entire losses on the uneconomic branch line will be wiped out and they will run into a profit.

In regard to the construction of new lines, one of the most backward districts is the Cooch-Bihar. We have been requesting the Railway Ministry to consider for a new line because there is a great potential.

The Railway Minister was pleased to sanction for the survey and other things. Now the survey has been completed. I would request the hon. Minister to consider about it. In this backward area, there is a potential of transportation of the goods. The goods are being produced in that particular locality.

There is a catering system which also comes within the purview of this demand for grant. This is not working at all satisfactorily. I think the Railway Ministry should have a new look at the catering system.

(Interruptions)

With these words, I support this budget. I again appreciate the measures taken by the Railway Ministry for improvement and hope that under

the able guidance of the Railway Minister, the railways will try to improve more and more.

✓ श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो काम करने वाले होते हैं, उनको बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये। इस समय रेलवे की पूरक मांग पर बहस चल रही है, कितने ही माननीय सदस्यों को उसकी टैक्नीकैलिटीज पर एतराज है लेकिन जब मैं पूर्व की स्थिति को देखता हूँ कि रेलवेज की क्या स्थिति थी आजादी के पहले, जिसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय पं० नेहरू ने भी 1952 में कहा था—

"In fact, it was a painful experience not only to travel but to see other people travelling."

यह है पूर्व की स्थिति, जब आजादी नहीं मिली थी। अब आजादी मिली है, उसके बाद रेलवे में आमूल परिवर्तन हुआ है, सुधार के अनेक काम हुए हैं, जैसे यर्ड क्लास आज सैक्रिड क्लास में परिणित हो गया है। उसमें मुसाफिरों की सुविधा का पूरा ख्याल रखा गया है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनता एक्सप्रेस, सैक्रिड क्लास में मुसाफिरों के लिये स्लीपिंग कोच, डीलक्स ट्रेन, ताज एक्सप्रेस, राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और अत्यन्ती जनता आदि गाड़ियां चलाकर बहुत सुविधा प्रदान की गई है। अब पंडित जी के कार्यकाल में वातावरण में अमूलपूर्व परिवर्तन आया है। रेलवेज में पहले हंगामे का राज्य था, लेकिन अब वहां शांति और श्रुणासन स्थापित हो गया है। यह सब मंत्री महोदय के व्यक्तित्व का प्रतिफल है। ये बड़े सूक्ष्म और चुस्त प्रशासक हैं। रेलवेज में जो सुधार और प्रगति हुई है, उस को देखते हुए सदन को इन मांगों की स्वीकार करने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

सरूरी से हसनपुर तक रेलवे लाइन का बनना तय हो गया है। मगर रेलवे प्रशासन की तरफ से कहा गया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जमीन की व्यवस्था करे और मिट्टी का काम करवाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट से आते हैं। आप सोच सकते हैं कि क्या एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट पर इस प्रकार का बोझ डालना उचित है। मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे प्रशासन को इस लाइन के काम को शीघ्र ही हाथ में लेना चाहिए और भूमि अर्जन एवं मिट्टी भरवाने की शर्त को उठा लेना चाहिए।

चिकना पलंग स्टेशन को क्रासिंग स्टेशन में परिवर्तित करने के काम को भी शुरू करना चाहिए। उस से उस क्षेत्र के विकास में सहायता मिलेगी।

ललित बाबू द्वारा शुरू किये गये समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा रेलवे लाइन के बड़ी लाइन में कनवर्गन के काम को शीघ्र पूरा करना चाहिए।

निर्मली से भरायगढ़ रेलवे लाइन के बन जाने से आसाम, विहार और यू० पी० कनेक्ट हो जायेंगे और लोगों को बहुत सुविधा होगी। रेलवे प्रशासन को इस बारे में गम्भीर विचार करना चाहिए। अब मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करते हुए मैं पंडित जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पन्थकी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो काम इन मांगों में रखे जाने से छूट गये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन को अगले बजट में सम्मिलित कर लेंगे।

मुख्य रूप से मैं उन बातों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों, और विशेषकर पहाड़ी इलाकों, से सम्बन्धित हैं। प्राक्कलन समिति ने एक से अधिक बार अपने प्रतिवेदनो में कहा है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के विकास के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय को वहाँ रेलवे लाइनें बिछानी चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री, श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने मेरे एक पत्र के उत्तर में बताया कि घनाभाव के कारण इस समय यह सम्भव नहीं है; यह बाद में किया जायेगा।

रेलवे मंत्रालय का दूसरा तर्क यह है कि वहाँ पर एसेसमेंट किया गया है और उस के अनुसार रेलवेज को काफी आभूतनी नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सब से पहले रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई गई थीं, तो रेलवे प्रशासन के पास कौनसा पैमाना था, जिस के आधार पर रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई गई थीं।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्स की रेल कहीं भी छूती तक नहीं है। अधिकेश तब रेलवे लाइन है। उस से चार किलोमीटर आगे मुनी की रेली है। अगर श्री त्रिपाठी वहाँ पर एक बार पधारे, तो उन को मालूम होगा कि पहाड़ी इलाकों से सेब, वनस्पति, लकड़ी और अन्य चीजें ट्रकों से मैदान तक आती हैं। अगर रेलवे लाइन वहाँ तक ले जाई जायेंगी तो, उस सारे इलाके को लाभ हो सकेगा।

एक दूसरी लाइन देहरादून से डाकपत्थर तक है, जिस का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है। वहाँ पर जमुना परियोजना और दूसरी बड़ी योजनाओं का काम हो रहा है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन दो लाइनों की ओर विशेष ध्यान रूप से ध्यान देंगे।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं एक पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र से आते हैं और माइनारिटी को बिलांग करते

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हैं। इस लिए पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की क्या परेशानियाँ हैं, वे आप को मालूम हैं। पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में नई लाइनें बिछाने के लिए ये अनुपूरक मांगें लाई गई हैं। इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, उस का नम्बर कब आयेगा ? यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र की क्या परिभाषा है।

श्री कुरेशी जाकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को देख चुके हैं और पंडित जी तो वहाँ के रहने वाले ही हैं। इस स्थिति में यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि अभी तक उस का नम्बर नहीं आया है।

उदाहरण के लिए जहाँ तक मड़वाड़ी से भटनी तक रेलवे लाइन को मीटरगेज से ब्राडगेज में बदलने का प्रश्न है, वह लाइन प्राकृत देने वाली है और कामगंली जस्टिफ़ाइड है। लेकिन उस का नम्बर नहीं आ रहा है। प्लानिंग कमिशन कहता है कि पैसा नहीं है।

बक्सर से बलिया और बेलहरा रोड से बलिया, इन दो रेलवे लाइनों का मांग में मैं दस बरसों से कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। एक तो बैंकवर्ड का परिभाषा होना चाहिए, और दूसरे, बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में भी प्रायर्टी निश्चित की जानी चाहिए। सब बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में काम होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह प्रायर्टी के अनुसार होना चाहिए।

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें नहीं हैं, बड़ी लाइन में कनवर्शन नहीं हो रहा है, जिस के कारण वहाँ उद्योग नहीं होंगे। इस के अतिरिक्त सर्वािस्ज में हभारी संख्या बिल्कुल नगण्य है। रेल मंत्री ने इस तरफ़ ध्यान दिया था, लेकिन सभ में नहीं आ रहा

है कि अब उस काम को क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत अन्याय है। मंत्री महोदय को इस दिशा में पग उठाने चाहिए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to support the Supplementary Demands for Grant of the Railways. The hon. Minister deserves all congratulations for the improvements that he has made in all sections of the Railways.

I find that the Demand for Excess Grant for the Railway Board is about five lakhs. The Railway Board should set an example for its various institutions and all of them should restrict their expenditure. Even they should have some saving. I am not ready to accept the explanation given by them. I hope, they will improve in future and save more money and would not come to this House hereafter with demands for excess grant.

It is seen that there is a provision of ten lakhs for payment of compensation. I would like to know, how this has happened. The compensation is mainly on account of the mishandling of the goods in the railway goods shed or here and there. Even the payment of compensation depends upon the bribe. A small scale industry in Quilon has to be paid a compensation of one lakh of rupees, because their goods were mishandled in Cochin goods shed. The money has not been paid so far and they have been paying interest to the bank. As the poor fellow could not bribe the officers in Madras, the payment has not yet been made. The officer concerned said: let the Minister settle it. I would request the hon. Minister to exercise his right and see that the poor small scale industrialist is paid whatever is due to him.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan mentioned about the amenities in the railway compartments. I would like

to mention particularly about Jayanti Janta Express train, which runs from Ernakulam to Delhi. There is no attendant in the compartments. When we are sleeping, people come and take away things. There is no security there. That requires to be looked into.

Lastly, I would mention about the need to have a new railway line from Alleppey to Ernakulam. Pandit Ji had promised about this during his recent visit to Kerala. You can finish that within six months because everything is there.

With these words, I congratulate the Minister and the Railway Ministry for their excellent performance.

श्री को० राम कृष्ण रेड्डी (नलगोंडा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि इधर उन के कार्यकाल में बहुत सी नई रेलें खुली है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस, कृष्णा एक्सप्रेस, गोदावरी एक्सप्रेस, वेंकटादि एक्सप्रेस और ए पी एक्सप्रेस चार पांच गाड़ियां हो गई हैं। इस के पहले हम हमेशा राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के लिए कोशिश करते थे लेकिन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस नहीं चलाई जा सकी। उस के बजाय आन्ध्र प्रदेश एक्सप्रेस चलती है लेकिन वह बाई-वोकली चल रही है, हमारी यह मांग है कि उस को डेली बनाना चाहिए।

एक दूसरी लाइन बी बी नगर से नाईकुडा बहुत अरसे से मंजूर हुई पड़ी है। उस का एस्टीमेट 25 करोड़ से ज्यादा का है। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उस लाइन का इनामरेशन किया था और श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने इनामरेशन फंक्शन में बोलते हुए यह वायदा किया था कि चार साल में इसका काम खत्म हो जायगा। मैं त्रिपाठी जी का ध्यान इस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस लाइन के ऊपर 25 करोड़ से ज्यादा खर्च होने वाला है लेकिन अफसोस

की बात यह है कि सिर्फ पचास लाख रुपये इस के लिए एलाट किए गए हैं। अगर इसी तरीके से यह काम होता है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि 50 वर्ष में भी यह खत्म होगा या नहीं होगा। मैंने खत भी लिखा था जिस का जवाब यह आया कि प्लानिंग कमिशन फंड एलाट करेगा तो हम इस के लिए दे देंगे। मगर अभी तक यह चीज होते दिखाई नहीं पड़ती। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने जो वायदा किया था कि चार साल के अन्दर उस को खत्म करेंगे उस के लिहाज से उस के लिए फंड्स का एलाटमेंट करेंगे। यह दो ही हमारी मांग है। एक तो जो ए पी एक्सप्रेस बाई-वोकली चल रही है उस को डेली चलाया जाय और दूसरे इस लाइन को जल्दी बनाया जाय।

✓ SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I wish to limit myself to only one Supplementary Demand No. 15—Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.

While I support my esteemed friend, Mr. Sezhiyan, when he contended about the procedure, I do not want to speak on that aspect of the matter. All that I wish to say is this fact that the railways deserve to be congratulated very warmly by the whole country both for the speed with which and the manner in which they completed the bridge, temporary though it is, on the river Damanganga, in a record time of, I believe, less than two months. I know from what I gathered from the press reports and also from others telling me, that round the clock throughout those two months or so, the workers and engineers worked tirelessly and did a very good job.

Now, my point is that the Railway Minister has himself suggested that this is only a temporary

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

diversion and bridge, and that they want to have a permanent bridge for which they have made an estimate of Rs. 2.50 crores, built before the onset of the next monsoon so that the present one which, in the nature of things, is temporary, may not be washed away again and we have to face the same difficulty. I would like to ask whether the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board have gone into the question of surveying similar bridges of longer duration. I understand the Damanganga bridge was 100 years old. Similar bridges of longer duration of 50 years and above are there; I want to know whether a survey of them has been taken in view of what has happened to Damanganga bridge so that we do not have to wait for the bridges to be completely washed away and then we go about spending much more money on their reconstruction. Let us work economically and wisely and spend necessary money on the proper maintenance of these bridges and let us have a survey of all the old bridges. Because, you now, Sir, there are a large number of small and big bridges in South Gujarat.

We are told, moreover, that this is on the trunk route between Bombay and Delhi. It is true, but it is also a trunk route between Bombay and Ahmedabad, and the entire Bombay-Ahmedabad railway route was practically disrupted because of this bridge being suddenly out of use. God forbid, but this may possibly become true of many other bridges in that area. There are reports that there are a number of bridges which are facing a similar threat in the next monsoon. That is why I wanted to mention this point and prevail upon the railway Minister not to neglect this aspect of maintenance, especially because not only passenger traffic but goods traffic between Bombay and Ahmedabad and between Bombay and Delhi is also going through this line.

One final word and I have done. It is this. When the Railway Ministry, talking about this particular demand of new lines, I want also to request the Minister that he will kindly go into the question of accelerating the pace of the survey work etc. for the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur new railway line. It also covers that area of South Gujarat and if that is done, we can expect immediate start of the construction of that line. Otherwise as every year passes, the cost of constructing a new line already approved in principle becomes greater and greater.

✓ श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरक मांग की संख्या 14 और एक्सेस मांग की संख्या 3 के सिलसिले में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि बिहार में माटिन लाइट रेलवे का फतुहा-इस्लामपुर रेलवे बहुत दिनों से चल रही है और इनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। अभी हाल की बाढ़ में फतुहा-इस्लामपुर रेलवे बिल्कुल उखड़ गई, वह बज्र में नहीं है, बाढ़ का पानी उसको बहाकर ले गया। वहाँ के मजदूर बेकार हैं। उसी तरीके से जो आरा सहसराम लाइट रेलवे है वह समय पर चलती नहीं है। सरकार ने तीन साल के लिए कम्पनी के साथ समझौता किया। समझौते के मुताबिक अभी तक साढ़े चौदह लाख से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जा चुका है, इस नाम पर कि उसमें सुधार किया जायेगा लेकिन सुधार के बजाये उसमें और खराबी आती जा रही है। मजदूरों को तीन चार महीने तक तन्ख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है और उस इलाके के लोगों को यात्रा करने में परेशानी होती है। इस लिये इन बातों को देखते हुए वहाँ के लोगों ने भी मांग की है, माटिन लाइट रेलवे मजदूर कांग्रेस का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भी अभी हाल में राज्य मंत्री, श्री कुरेशी से मिला था और उन्होंने उन के सामने मांग

रखी कि जनता चाहती है कि इस कम्पनी को पैसा देना बेकार है, ये लोग उस पैसे का दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर रहे हैं, कोई जहाजी कम्पनी बनाने में उस पैसे को लगा रहा है। इस लिये मेहरबानी कर के इस को अपने हाथ में ले लीजिये और अगर आप इस को बड़ी लाइन में तबदील कर देंगे तो यह लाइन मुनाफे में चलेगी—यह बात मैं पूरी जबाबदेही के साथ आप के सामने कह रहा हूँ।

पटना-गया लाइन हमारे यहां बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है, रांची जाने के लिये एक मात्र वही लाइन है, हमारी मांग है कि मेहरबानी कर के उस को डबल कर दीजिये—इस से बहुत सुविधा होगी।

तीसरी बात—मुगलसराय से कलकत्ता तक विद्युत्तीकरण की योजना आप ने बनाई है—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस को जल्द से जल्द कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

आखिरी बात—मैं माननीय पंडितजी कुरैशी साहब और रेलवे बोर्ड के चलाने वाले जो प्रशासक हैं, उन से कहना चाहता हूँ। हड़ताल हुए दो साल से ज्यादा हो चुके हैं, अभी भी आप के मुताबिक 735 कर्मचारी बाहर हैं, 180 को आप ने डिमिस कर दिया है, उन की अपीलों को नामन्जूर कर दिया गया है। आज बदली हुई परिस्थिति में वे लोग सहयोग कर रहे हैं, इसी लिये गाड़ियां समय पर चल रही हैं। मेरा निवेदन है, बल्कि करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि उन तमाम लोगों को काम पर ले लिया जाए। तीन आदमी जो उस से पहले के बाकी हैं—1973 में जो लोको मर्केनिकल स्टाफ का आन्दोलन चला था, उस से प्रभावित हुए थे, उन को भी काम में लिया जाय।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की तरफ

दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले लगभग दो वर्षों से, जब से श्री त्रिपाठी जी ने रेलवे मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला है और खास तौर से एमरजेंसी के बाद रेलवे में जिस तरह का सुधार आया है, उस की यह सदन ही नहीं, बाहर भी आम जनता भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा कर रही है, चाहे रेलों के ठीक समय पर चलने की बात हो या सफाई की बात हो या कर्मचारियों के मुस्तैदी से काम करने की बात हो, हर दृष्टि से इस में सुधार हुआ है, और इतना अच्छा सुधार हुआ है, कि दूसरे विभागों के लिये आदर्श बन गया है, लेकिन अभी भी कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो यदाकदा अपनी कार्यवाहियों को पूर्ववत् बनाये रखना चाहते हैं, उन के ऊपर कड़ी निगरानी रखनी चाहिये।

मंत्री जी के कार्यकाल में एक सब से अच्छी बात यह हुई है कि छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बहुत तेजी से परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है। जहां पर छोटी लाइनें थीं, जिन के कारण विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही थी, उनको जब बड़ी लाइनों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायगा—इस से उन क्षेत्रों का विकास बहुत तेजी से होगा। ऐसी ही एक लाइन की तरफ मैं भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—बनारस इलाहाबाद छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की मांग बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। उस का सर्वे भी हो चुका है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उस के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही आदेश दिये जायेंगे ताकि वह कार्य पूरा हो सके।

जहां तक खान पान की समस्या है, विभिन्न रेलवे लाइनों में देखा गया है कि चार्ज तो करीब करीब एक तरह का ही होता है लेकिन भिन्न-भिन्न रेलवे लाइनों में भोजन भिन्न-भिन्न तरह का होता है, कहीं पर अच्छा होता है और कहीं पर बहुत खराब होता है, इन में एक रूपता लाने की कोशिश की जाय

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

और जहाँ तक हो रेल विभाग इन का अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाये, क्योंकि ठेकेदारों का रबैया सुधारने में नहीं आ रहा है।

तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भरती के सिलसिले में माननीय त्रिपाठी जी ने कुछ ऐसा तरीका अपनाया था जिस से सर्व-साधारण का मालूम हो जाता था कि रेलवे में अब तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भरती हो रही है। पहले रेलवे के नीचे के अधिकारी कुछ ऐसे तरीके अपनाते थे जिस से मालूम नहीं होता था कि रेलवे में इन कर्मचारियों की भरती हो रही है। इस से बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार फैलता था, लेकिन पिछले दिनों मंत्री जी के प्रयास से इस में काफी सुधार हुआ। लेकिन अब मैंने फिर सुना है कि उस में कुछ रुकावट आने लगी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी पद्धति को फिर से चालू किया जाना चाहिये ताकि ग्राम जनता उस का लाभ उठा सके। धन्यवाद।

✓ श्री मुहम्मद जमीर रहमान (किशनगंज):

डॉटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं मोहतरिम बजीर साहब और उन के साथियों को मुकाबराब बाद देना चाहूँगा—एक ऐसे नाजुक मोके पर बड़ी खूबी से उन्होंने इस बिल को यहाँ पर पेश किया। मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। सिर्फ़ तीन बातें ही एक एक कर के कहूँगा और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उन को कबूल करमायेंगे।

पहली बात तो यह है कि रेलवे एकट जो है वह बहुत खराब पुराना हो गया है। जैसे कि ऊड़ी रेलवे चला करती थी उसी तरह की इस की चाल है और वक्त के मुताबिक अब यह एकट नहीं रह गया है। जब हम कांस्टीट्यूशन को जरूरतों के मुताबिक बदल सकते हैं, उस को एमेंड कर सकते हैं, उसी तरह से अब इस बात की जरूरत है और वक्त आ गया है कि इस पुराने रेलवे एकट को एमेंड कर के नये सिरे से एक नये समाज के अनुसार इस को बनायें।

दूसरी बात मैं नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की करता हूँ। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक केरल का आदमी नेपाल जाना चाहता है या वह आसाम देखने के लिए जाना चाहता है, तो उस को उस के लिये सुविधा हो और मक्सीमम पासिविल सुविधा उस को मिले। इस के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जोगबनी से कटिहार तक ब्रिडगेज का कन्वर्शन होना नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन के लिए बड़ा जरूरी है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्लास 4 के जो एपाइंटमेंट्स होते हैं उन में लोकल आदमियों को लिया जाना चाहिए, उन को ही तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा न होने से वहाँ के लोगों को परेशानी होती है। इस के अलावा मैं यह कहूँगा कि क्लास 4 के एम्प्लायमेंट में अकलियत को तरजीह देनी चाहिए।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

(کشن گنج) : تہیتی سپیکر صاحب

میں محترم وزیر صاحب اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو مبارکباد دینا چاہوں گا۔

ایک ایسے نازک موقع پر بڑی خوبی سے انہوں نے اس بل کو یہاں پر پیش کیا۔ میں اس بل کا پورا

سہم کرنا ہوں۔ صرف تین باتیں ہی ایک ایک کر کے کہوں گا۔ اور میں امید کرنا ہوں کہ ملتوی جی لن کو قبول فرمائیں گے۔

پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ ریلوے ایکٹ جو ہے۔ وہ بہت پرانا ہو گیا ہے۔ جیسا کہ اوٹی دیاوے چل کرتی تھی۔ اس طرح کی اس

کی چال ہے اور وقت کے مطابق آپ یہ ایکٹ نہیں دے سکتے تھے۔ جب ہم کانستبلشن کو ضرورت کے مطابق بدل سکتے تھے۔ اس کو اسلٹ کر سکتے تھے۔ اسی طرح سے اب اس بات کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور وقت آ گیا ہے۔ کہ اس پرانے ریلوے ایکٹ کو اسلٹ کر کے نئے سرے سے ایک نئے سٹیج کے انوسار اس کو بدلائیں۔

دوسری بات میں نیشنل انٹیکریشن کی کوتاہیوں - اس لئے میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کہ اگر ایک کپریل کا آدمی نہ پال جانا چاہتا ہے یا وہ آسام دیکھنے کے لئے جانا چاہتا ہے - تو اس کو اس کے لئے سویدھا ہو - اور مکسیم پرسیبل سویدھا اس کو ملے - اس کے لئے مہرا یہ کہنا ہے - کہ جو کہ بنی سے کٹی ہار تک ہر ایک گھج کا کمورشن ہیٹا نیشنل انٹیکریشن کے لئے بڑا ضروری ہے -

تیسری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کہ کلاس-4 کے ایمپلائمنٹس جو ہوتے ہیں - ان میں لوکل آدمیوں کو لیا جانا چاہئے۔ ان کو ہی ترجیح دی جانی چاہئے۔ کیونکہ ایسا نہ ہونے سے وہاں کے لوگوں کو پریشانی ہوتی ہے - اس کے علاوہ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ کلاس ۴ کے ایمپلائمنٹ میں اقلیت کو ترجیح دی جانی چاہئے [

✓ **آئی رام رتن شرم (باؤدا) :** اسی وقت جی، ریلوے کی انوپرک مانگوں کا میں سامان کرتا ہوں۔

باؤدا میں اس آفاتکالین سٹیٹ میں اس میں دوسرے ویاہاریوں میں جو کام ہوتا ہے اس سے کھلیں آچھا کاری ریلوے میں ہوتا ہے۔ ڈیڑ سال پہلے آس طور سے مہری کانسٹیٹوینسی میں یہ سٹیٹ تھی کی لوگ رات میں گاڑی میں سفر کرنا آچھا نہیں سمجھتے تھے۔ باؤدا، ہمایرپور، آسائی اور آالین پیڈی ہوا جلی ہیں اور وہاں پر ریلو میں اس طرح سے ڈکرتیاں، لٹ اور دوسرے آڈم ہوتے تھے کی لوگوں کی جان اور مال کی سروس کا کوئی ساموچت اسی نہیں تھا، لیکن میں اس سائنس ہے کی آج وہ سٹیٹ آتم ہو گئی ہے اور آج لوگ سائنس آسٹریک ریلوں میں سفر کرتے ہیں اور اس سٹیٹ پر پڑے گئے ہیں کی ان کو کوئی آتار ماس نہیں ہوتا۔

آرمین اس کے آسای ہی میں منتری مہادیس سے کو آ نیادن کرنا آاؤگا۔ پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کی باؤدا ریلوے سٹیشن پر پانی کا جو پانی ملتا ہے وہ شڈ اور آس کر کے نہیں دیا آاتا ہے۔ یہ آک آوٹی سی بات ہے اور میں نے اس کے لیے منتری مہادیس کو آڈٹی بھی لی آی تھی پر آتو سمبوت: ان کو وہ ملی نہیں ورنہ آے اس کا آتار دتے آئے کی مہری آڈٹی کا آتار ملا ہے۔ آر سات کا جو پانی آوتا ہے اس کو آئی آاکیوں کو پانی کے لیے دیا آے آاتا ہے۔ اس سے آیماریاں آئلنے کا آر ہے۔ میں منتری مہادیس سے نیادن کرؤگا کی آے اس اور آیان آے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کی آاسی سے لیکر ایلآہآاد اور آنارس تک آک آکسپریس گاڑی آلانے کے لیے وہاں کی آناتا نے آتو پہلے سے آاں کی ہے اور آئے آاد ہے کی اس سمبوت میں ڈا۰ ریکاریا آور آوامی آہیانند آی نے بھی اس آدن میں آھا تھا۔ میں آئی آار آھا ہے لیکن منتری مہادیس نے

[श्री राम रत्न शर्मा]

स्वीकार नहीं किया है। हम लोगों ने उन्हें चिट्ठी भी लिखा है और यह कहा गया था कि यह गाड़ी इलाहाबाद तक चलेगी। हम यह सुनते थे कि यह 15 अगस्त को चलने वाली है, लेकिन वह नहीं चली। फिर मुना कि 2 अक्टूबर को चलेगी लेकिन फिर भी नहीं चली और फिर मुना कि 1 नवम्बर से चलेगी लेकिन वह नहीं चली। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि नवम्बर महीने के अन्त होने से पहले ही उसको चला दें। इस के अलावा चित्रकूट से चित्रकूट ग्राम तक भी रेल चलाने की मांग की गई है। अगर मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

✓ श्री कमला मिश्र 'भूषकर' (बेसरिया) : मंत्री महोदय का मेरे प्रति बहुत स्नेह रहा है। उसी स्नेह के कारण स्वयं कुरैशी साहब ने मेरे इलाके की बात प्राइवेट टाक में कबूल की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुजफ्फरपुर से बड़ी लाइन रखील तक होनी चाहिये जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभदायक रहेगी और सुविधाजनक भी बहुत होगी। इस की बराबर मांग की जाती रही है। मैं फिर अपील करता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय।

एक ब्रांच लाइन हाजीपुर से खोली जाए जो हाजीपुर, लालगंज, वैशाली, साहबगंज, बेसरिया, अरौराज होते हुए मुगौली में जा कर मिले। आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह लाइन लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी। यह गंडक का कमांड एरिया है। यह लाइन आपके लिये काफी मुनाफे की लाइन होगी। इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

पता नहीं टाइम टेबल किस तरह से और कौन बनाता है। हमारी यहां मुजफ्फरपुर से नहकटियागंज तक जितनी गाड़ियां दौड़ रही हैं, उन में चार एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां हैं। लेकिन लोगों को सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। मैं वहां पर अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों से मिला हूँ। उन्होंने मुझे कहा है कि इतनी गाड़ियों की

आवश्यकता नहीं है। दो ही एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां काफी हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस और भी ध्यान दें।

छत्तीनी का पुल जो बन रहा है वह उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर बिहार को जोड़ने वाला है। इसके काम में ढिलाई नहीं आनी चाहिये।

आपने एक बड़ी लाइन मुजफ्फरपुर से सोनपुर बना दी है। लेकिन सोनपुर से पलियाघात तक बड़ी लाइन नहीं बनी है। इससे सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन और सारन के लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है आने जाने में। उनको छः बार उतरना पड़ता है। यह जो कठिनाई है इसको भी आप दूर करें और सोनपुर से पलियाघात तक बड़ी लाइन बना दें।

आपने मीर्य एक्सप्रेस चलाई है जिसे उत्तर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला दिया है। इससे दिल्ली आने में हमारे दो घंटे बच जाते हैं। यह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय काम आपने किया है।

✓ श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे की अनुपूरक मांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। रेलवे में जो बात असम्भव मालूम पड़ती थी उसको मंत्री महोदय ने सम्भव कर दिखाया है। उन्होंने काम में बहुत कुशलता ला कर दिखा दी है। पिछले दिनों बहुत से जिलों से जो चोरियां हुई थीं उन चोरियों के सामान का जो रेलवे पुलिस ने पकड़ा दिल्ली में प्रदर्शन भी किया गया। अब रेल की यात्रा बहुत सुरक्षित हो गई है। कुशलता रेल विभाग में लाने में मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत चतुराई और क्षमता का परिचय दिया है। रेल गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर चलने लग गई हैं, तेज चलने लग गई हैं। इससे आने जाने में सहूलियत हुई है। इस बात के लिए मैं दोनों मंत्रियों को बधाई देता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तित्व की छाप छोड़ी है। काम में बहुत अधिक मुश्रा किया

है। इस सब के लिए वह बधाई और प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। कुरैशी साहब स्वयं गए हैं और उन्होंने टिकटलैस ट्रेवलर्स को पकड़ा है। लखनऊ आदि बहुत सी जगहों पर उन्होंने अचानक छापे मारे और मौके पर जा कर लोगों को पकड़ा है। यह जो चुस्ती उन्होंने दिखाई है और कार्य कुशलता रेल विभाग में आई है इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

दिल्ली के करीब ही बुलन्दशहर है। वहां तीस डाउन में एक कोच लगती थी फास्ट क्लास की जिस का रिजर्वेशन बुलन्दशहर से होता था। बजाय इसके कि वह कोई नई रेल गाड़ी देते यह सुविधा ही उन्होंने वापिस ले ली है, यह कोच ही गायब हो गई है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि लखनऊ पहुंचने में जहां सात बजे पहुंचा जा सकता था 30 डाउन में अब वहां हम लोग ग्यारह बजे पहुंचते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि 30 डाउन में फिर से उस कोच को लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। गाजियाबाद के पुल की मैं मांग करना चाहता हूं। वहां नार्दन और पूर्वी हिस्सों से गाड़ियां आती जाती हैं।

वहां पर मुसाफिर हैल्ड अप हो जाते हैं। रेल गाड़ियां वहां से दिल्ली के लिए बहुत आती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां इस पुल की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

बुलन्दशहर से हजारों को तादाद में लोग दफ्तरों आदि में काम करने के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं। उनके लिए सीधी रेल गाड़ी बुलन्दशहर से दिल्ली के लिए होनी चाहिए ताकि उनको आने जाने में सहूलियत हो सके।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिश्वागिया (झांसी) : इन अनुरोध मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं पंडित कमला पति त्रिपाठी और श्री कुरैशी को जो प्रशंसनीय कार्य उन्होंने किए हैं उनके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने रेलवे प्रशासन में अनुशासन की भावना पदा की है, काय-कुशलता को बढ़ाया है। ऐसा करके उन्होंने

एक उदाहरण सारे केन्द्र के और केन्द्र के अन्य विभागों के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। देश में रेलों का समय पर आना, उस के वर्कशाप्स और कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ना यह सब इस बात का सबूत है कि रेलवे में सब से अधिक और अच्छा काम हुआ है। यात्रियों के लिये नई गाड़ियां देश में चली हैं, और जो पुरानी गाड़ियां चल रही थीं उन के समय में भी कटौती करके शीघ्र उन को पहुंचाया जा रहा है।

जैसा श्री बांदा के माननीय शर्मा जी ने कहा था कि एक नई गाड़ी झांसी से मुगलसराय तक शीघ्र ही चलने वाली है। मुझे आशा है कि नवम्बर के अन्त तक यह गाड़ी निश्चित तौर से चल रही जायगी।

इसी के साथ यह भी निवेदन करना है कि मंत्री जी ने तमिलनाडु को एक बहुत अच्छी गाड़ी चलायी है जो श्री सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलती है। मेरी मांग है कि उस को आप प्रति दिन चलायें जिस से यात्रियों को सुविधा हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पंडित जी को फिर बधाई देता हूं और उन की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोझित (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो मांगें रेल विभाग ने रखी हैं और यह स्वीकार करते हुये कि वह विभाग जो ऐरावत कहलाता था उसको गंगा की तरह से उपयोगी बनाने का, भारत के नव-निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर देने का जो काम रेल ने किया है वह केवल पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी के नेतृत्व में ही सम्भव था। लेकिन मांग इस के साथ मेरी यह है कि गंगमती नदी के उत्तर में सीतापुर ही एक ऐसा स्थान है, मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां तक बड़ी लाइन पहुंचती है, और उत्तर प्रदेश के मध्य भाग का वह उत्तरीय अंचल जो गोमती के उत्तर

[श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित]

में हैं और जहाँ नैमवारण्य है, किसी कारण वह आकर्षण न पा सका और वहाँ का उद्योग और वाणिज्य वह सहायता न पा सका अब तक जो कि और क्षेत्र पा चुके हैं। जो कुछ हुआ वह ऐतिहासिक है, उसके लिये बधाई देते हुये, मांगों का समर्थन करते हुये, मैं अपनी मांग को दोहराता हूँ, और आशा करता हूँ कि उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपके द्वारा पंडित जी तक पहुँच कर मेरी यह मांग पूरी हों।

✓ श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जो, मांगें पेश की गई हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी के सामने अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ बातें इसलिए रखना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें गतिशीलता लाने की जरूरत है। अगर बारा-बंकी गोरखपुर और बरौनी की लाइन पर जहाँ पर कि अब पुल बनाने की जरूरत राप्ती और घाघरा पर नहीं रह गई है, अगर उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी थोड़ा और अपने विभाग को स्पीड अप करें तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वह काम 6 महीने या साल भर के अन्दर पूरा हो सकता है क्योंकि केवल रेल विछानी है, मिट्टी पड़ चुकी है।

एक इमप्रोवाइटी की तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अभी जो कुछ बातें विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने कही हैं उनमें कुछ वास्तविकता है या नहीं यह बात तो जांचने की है और उसका मंत्री जी उत्तर भी देंगे, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन हो तो उस सेशन में अगर कोई आपकी या कुरेशी साहब की अध्यक्षता में कोई कमेटी बने और उस कमेटी के कार्यान्वयन के बाद अगर सवा सी या डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये का रेलवे को मुनाफा होता है तो यह बात एक पोलिसी स्टेटमेंट को हो जाती है और प्रेस में देने से पहले पार्लियामेंट को उसकी जानकारी

होनी चाहिये। यह एक इमप्रोवाइटी हो गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आइन्दा इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाएगा कि ऐसी बातें ब्रखबार में, जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन हो, पहले नहीं जानी चाहियें, क्योंकि इन बातों का विरोधी दलों के लोग अनुचित लाभ ले कर आपकी नुकताचीनी करते हैं जिससे आपको बड़ी कठिनाई का अनुभव करना पड़ता है। इस और आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

— इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पंडित जी को, श्री कुरेशी साहब को, बधाई देता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से रेल विभाग का कार्य चला रहे हैं। जो अनुशासन आज इमरजेंसी के दौरान रेलवे में आया है वह किसी अन्य विभाग में नहीं आया है। अन्त में मैं अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

✓ THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MHOD. SHAFI QURESHI): Excepting a few procedural matters raised by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan for whom I have great respect, others have praised the functioning of railways. I never meant any disrespect to Mr. Sezhiyan, I only wanted to get certain clarifications from him. All other members had nothing but a word of praise for the railways. In all humility, I would say that all this improvement would not have been possible but for the unstained cooperation of our large number of employees from one corner of the country to the other. It is because of their devotion, dedication and discipline that we have been able to achieve all the results about which so many people have said good words.

The supplementary demands have been necessitated for recoupment of the advance obtained from the Contingency Fund of India in August-October 76 amounting to Rs. 3.62 lakhs, consisting of one voted grant (Rupees one thousand only) and two charged appropriations (Rs. 3.61 lakhs). The withdrawal from the Contingency Fund in all the three cases was necessitated during the

period when Parliament was not in session. The extent rules of the Contingency Fund provide that advances obtained from Contingency Fund should be recouped through presentation of Supplementary Demands, in the first session of Parliament after the advance has been sanctioned. The Supplementary Demands have been presented to satisfy this requirement.

This is nothing new. Even during 1975-76, when Supplementary Demands were presented, there was one item where a similar situation had arisen and we had taken a token grant for a work described as new work. It was Demand No. 15. It was said there:

"Under Voted Rupees three thousand are required for recoupment of 'token' advance of an equivalent amount obtained in November/December 1975 from the Contingency Fund of India, for the three items mentioned below (Rupees one thousand for each item) when the Parliament was not in session and the works/investment could not be foreseen and provided for at the time of presentation of Demands for Grants for 1975-76. These works/investments had to be undertaken immediately and were regarded as New Service/New Instrument of Service requiring Parliament's approval."

The demand of rupees one thousand under voted expenditure has been necessitated for urgently taking up reconstruction of the bridge across Damanganga river between Karambele and Vapi sections on Bombay-Delhi trunk route of Western Railway. I happened to go to the site when the bridge was washed away. Mr. Mavalankar has said that we must have some deeper investigation into what happened. The floods were really unprecedented. I was informed by the local people that the water level had gone up to about 12' over the bridge. There is a road bridge near about. Because of the heavy rain for the first time, the bridge was completely washed away from one corner to another, thus dislocating the entire traffic from Bombay towards Delhi. These are

very vital links for our transportation system. So, we had to go in for immediate repairs.

As members may be aware, the existing bridge was suddenly washed away on 31-7-1976 due to unprecedented floods in the river Damanganga. As such, this work of re-construction of the bridge could not be foreseen and provided for in the budget. This bridge is on the vital Bombay-Delhi trunk route and since traffic cannot be allowed to remain suspended, action has already been taken to provide a temporary diversion until the permanent bridge is re-constructed. The construction of the bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 2.50 crores and expenditure during the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 1.25 crores. At this stage, I have only proposed a token provision of Rs. 1000 for the current year and might have to come up before the House at a later stage for additional funds to the extent we are not able to meet the requirements during the current year from the funds already sanctioned by Parliament. The details of the two charged appropriations amounting to Rs. 3.61 lakhs have been given in the book of Supplementary Demands already presented. Withdrawal from the Contingency Fund was necessitated as payments had to be made immediately in satisfaction of court decrees. Mr. Samar Mukherjee has raised this point and that is why, I am clarifying this.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: Have you covered my two points?

✓ SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have covered one.

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a slight irregularity in the whole thing because I feel that when a point of order was raised, it should have been disposed of at that time. Now, we have adopted a procedure that when a point of order is raised, it is kept pending; we start discussion and the Minister replies. When the Minister replies, then, of course, we cannot obstruct him; he has to complete his reply. After

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

that, we will dispose of this point. That is the best we can do under the present circumstances. Let us hear him out.

✓ SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There were two cases. One was about the land acquisition. The total requirement in one was 5.40 lakhs and the Budget available was 3 lakhs. The second was a fatal accident case under the Fatal Accidents Act, where we had to pay the decretal amount of Rs. 1.2 lakhs.

I now come to the Excess Grants for 1974-75. During the year 1974-75 the actual expenditure exceeded the sanctioned allotments by Rs. 17.96 crores. There were four cases of actual expenditure exceeding the final grants and two cases in which the expenditure exceeded the final charged appropriations.

The excess of Rs. 17.96 crores was mainly under two grants viz., Grant No. 3-Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel (Rs. 1.11 crores) and Grant No. 15-Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund (Rs. 16.79 crores). The excess under Grant No. 3 of Rs. 1.11 crores was only 1.5 per cent of the final Grant of Rs. 72.78 crores and occurred mainly because of increase in prices, more payment of electricity charges due to revision of tariff and more payment of compensation claims. The excess under Grant No. 15 of Rs. 16.79 crores was only 2 per cent of the final grant of Rs. 835.55 crores, and was on account of increased expenditure on acquisition of rolling stock and Plant and Machinery as also under manufacturing suspense.

The excess under charged appropriations relating to two grants was mainly on account of more payment in satisfaction of court decrees.

While recommending the regularisation of these excesses, the Public Accounts Committee have observed that concerted efforts should be made to

minimise excess over authorised expenditure and the reasons for sudden deterioration in this regard in 1974-75 with reference to the position in 1973-74 should be investigated with a view to adopting appropriate remedial measures. A number of steps have been taken to enforce more effective expenditure control so that excess over the sanctioned grants are avoided or restricted to the barest minimum. Some of the measures in this behalf are:

(a) Exchequer control mechanism by which cash element of each budget grant is subjected to a continuous and concurrent review.

(b) Effective control on rolling stock manufacture by correlating physical and financial targets of the various manufacturing units, including the wagon building industry.

(c) Continuous review of inventories by special cells established on each railway with a view to restricting commitments and the levels of inventory as envisaged in the Budget.

15 hrs.

The Budget for 1976-77 envisages the year closing with a modest surplus of Rs. 8.98 crores. Railway operations have shown sustained improvement and a continuous review is being undertaken at the highest level to contain working expenses within the budget grants. From the trend of operating performance in the first six months of the current year, the Railways hope to achieve the budgeted anticipations.

Some points were made with regard to lines in the backward areas and to New lines. This point has been raised so many times in the House, in the Committees of Parliament and outside as well. I quite agree. The whole reason is the constraint of funds. We are not closing our eyes to the realities. As the Railway Minister has stated so

many times, he is very anxious to see that backward areas are opened up for ensuring their economic emancipation. We realize that the basic infrastructure for the development of an area is the railways. The only question is that we have to get funds from the Planning Commission. I am not blaming the Planning Commission; but the overall financial situation in the country was such that we could not be given more money; and the Railways were also not making some headway in their financial situation. Now that the situation has started improving, I can assure the hon. Members that we shall endeavour and strive to see that backward areas are opened up for economic development; and that the large number of demands which have been presented by the hon. Members for opening up new lines will be certainly taken up on priority basis. I cannot give any assurance beyond that, on any matter which involves more money. But we shall try, as I said, to take up certain projects which are very essential.

Some Members spoke about amenities to the passengers. They said that we have withdrawn coach attendants from the I Class coaches. We have not withdrawn any coach attendant. Wherever they have been withdrawn, I can assure the House that those posts will be restored.

The Railways are now doing more in order to provide greater facilities. We are removing the distinction in the use of the waiting room facilities. There will be no separate first class or second class waiting rooms. Waiting room facilities will be provided to all the passengers; first class as well as 2nd class passengers, who are travelling in 2-tier or 3-tier coaches. We are spending about Rs. 3 crores on amenities; and it will be our effort to see that these are provided at places where they are lacking.

One hon. Member mentioned about the revision of the Railways Act. It is true that the Railway Act is a

hundred years old. If we look at the facts, as some of the hon. Members know, more attention was given earlier to goods, cattle and animals; and less attention to passenger traffic. Possibly, the thinking was that because goods were giving more money, more attention should be paid to them. It is our experience that ultimately, it is the people who speak about good or bad service by the Indian Railways. Goods do not speak. When you start speaking, our image improves. The whole Act has been revised. Part of it has been sent to the Law Ministry. Only a small part remains. The Railway Act, when amended, will meet the present requirements of the public and of the goods traffic as well. (Interruptions) Mr. Mavalankar also said that there might be many other bridges which are over hundred years old. It is true that there are bridges which are old; but a regular watch is being kept. They are being inspected regularly by our Bridge Inspectors and the Chief Engineer of Bridges. Wherever we find that the bridge is unsafe for traffic, immediate steps are taken either to reconstruct the bridge or to re-strengthen the pillars or to take whatever action is necessary so that the traffic hazards are removed.

✓ SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would like to know whether, especially in vulnerable areas where heavy floods repeatedly, almost every year, have damaged bridges, if not washed them away, any special effort is being made to look into the matter.

✓ SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: After these unprecedented floods, a thorough check of all the bridges is being made, and I can assure the hon. Member that a regular watch will be kept on them.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, as usual, after praising the railways, tried to find some faults here and there. She talked about the number of accidents increasing, but I can assure her—I can give the figures also—that over the last three years the

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]
number of accidents on the Indian railways has gone down considerably. We hope to maintain this and even improve upon it. We are sure that with the new atmosphere in the country and with the new sense of dedication and discipline among our people, we will be able to further reduce the number of accidents.

✓ SHRI B. V. NAIK: Towards the close of the last session, the hon. Speaker suggested that a meeting of Members of Parliament from backward areas might be held. May I know whether these people who have been demanding railway lines times without number will be called some time at least during this intersession period as per the advice of the hon. Speaker?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We have one main Parliamentary Consultative Committee and 9 committees are for each Railway zone which meet thrice a year and once a year, respectively. All the Members are represented in these committees, and the backward areas people take up these matters every now and then.

✓ SOME HON. MEMBERS rise—

✓ MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to draw attention again and again that we are discussing the Supplementary Demands, but we try to convert it into a general discussion on the railways. If I allow this, then I will have to allow all questions. It will start all over again. Not please. We have already exceeded the time allotted.

✓ SHRI SEZHIYAN: I raised two points of order for which I think the reply has not been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the best thing for me now is to dispose of the points of order. You have stated your points of order and he has stated his point of view. There can be only one way out, and that is for the Chair to dispose of the points of order before proceeding to voting on the Demands. I think it is incumbent on

the Chair to dispose of these points of order.

Firstly I would like to say that from what all the hon. Members have said—and I went out of my way and allowed a large number of Members, and it is a feat that almost 30 Members were able to participate in the discussion, and everybody is satisfied—I think that the feeling of all the Members is one of appreciation for the performance of the railways. I am just repeating what they have said, and I think it is not even the intention of Mr. Sezhiyan to obstruct the making of these grants. He is only performing the duty of a Member of this House of being a watch dog on the procedures of the House, on the finances which this House has granted to the Government.

Now, in the context of what the Members have said, even if I think the Speaker used the word "lapse" before he left this Chair, I do not know whether it is a lapse or not. Even if there were slight irregularities I would describe them as peccadillos and we can overlook them of course, this is not to belittle the fact that Government Departments must try to be as regular as possible to adhere to their own rules and also to the directions of this House. This is the business of this House.

As far as I understand, there are two or three questions that were raised by Mr. Sezhiyan. (1) The Minister has said that this withdrawal of certain money from the contingency fund which is quite permissible was done when the Parliament was not in session,—I think that is what you say. Now, Mr. Sezhiyan's point is, if this was done before the 9th of August, then why this was not brought immediately to the attention of the House in the very next session, which is enjoined by your own financial rules. This is the point. It may be an oversight. We have so many things to do. The House can overlook that, but it is necessary to mention this that

this is not keeping with these rules. But, of course, the House can condone this. It is a small little peccadillo. I won't even go to call it a lapse.

Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House.

✓ Cut Motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

The second point which he has raised is, as far as I understand, that this money of Rs. 1000 that you want to take from the Consolidated Fund now relates to Demand No. 15 to recoup to the contingency fund. He says that this is regular because nothing prevents you from taking any amount from the contingency fund to meet an unanticipated situation, which means a new service or whatever it is. He could have done that and come to this House and that would have been regularised. But instead of doing that, you resort to a novel method of taking a token grant from the contingency fund. A token grant can only be given by this House. You cannot take a token grant from the contingency fund and seek to recoup it. That is what he is pointing out. Well, if this is an irregularity, then it is not quite in keeping with practice. I think that is what you mean, Mr. Sezhiyan. I think there is no need standing on prestige on these things. It is good that Mr. Sezhiyan has done his job in pointing out these things to the House and the Minister has also made his reply, whatever it is. I personally feel that we take note of these things. If there have been these irregularities, they should not be repeated. The Minister can be a little more careful about this. Beyond that, I think we drop the matter here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 1 moved by

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

✓ "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding rupees one thousand be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of "Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund."

✓ The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

✓ "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

✓ Demands Nos. 1, 3, 8 and 15."

✓ The motion was adopted.

15.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 4 BILL*, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the course of payment during the year services of the financial year 1976-77 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

services of the financial year 1976-77 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 5 BILL*, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 3-11-1976.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move‡:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1975 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day

of March, 1975, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
Fund of India to defray the charges
that will come in course of payment
during the year ending the 31st day
of March, 1977 in respect of the fol-

lowing Demands entered in the
second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 41, 48, 61, 72, 83,
93, 94, and 96".

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION		
2.	Agriculture	3,75,00,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING		
41	Department of Revenue and Banking	6,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING		
48	Family Planning	48,00,00,000	
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
61	Industries		5,00,000
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM		
72	Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries.		55,15,51,000
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
83	Department of Steel,	1,000
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
93	Ministry of Works and Housing	43,12,000	..
94	Public Works	27,25,000	..
96	Housing and Urban Development	2,11,000	..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There
are some cut motions, and hon. Mem-
bers who want to move them may do
so.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharaj-
ganj): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supple-
mentary grant of a sum not exceed-
ing Rs. 48,00,00,000 in respect of

'Family Planning' be reduced by
Rs. 100."

[Anti-national population policy and
large scale forcible sterilisations
and tubectomies all over the coun-
try and stoppage of monthly sala-
ries and other benefits to Govern-
ment employees, teachers and
others for months. (1)]

✓ **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** (Telli-cherry): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,00,000 in respect of 'Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against officials responsible for harassment and compulsion in matter of sterilisation operations who have acted contrary to policy enunciated by Prime Minister of persuasion and motivation. (2)]

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,00,000 in respect of 'Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps to ensure hygienic and effective methods for sterilisation operations resulting in deaths and permanent disability. (3)]

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 48, 00, 00, 000 in respect of 'Family Planning' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take steps against those officials and personnel responsible for sub-standard conditions for performing sterilisation operations. (4)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over closed units in engineering in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. (5)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Department of Steel' be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to entrust the contract for loading steel at Kakinada Port to labour Co-operative societies. (6)]

✓ **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore): Sir, I do not oppose this demand for supplementary grants. That is my introductory remark, but I am astonished to find that out of Rs. 193.99 crores, Rs. 48 crores have been demanded for family planning. There has been enough discussion in this House regarding this subject and, every time, we were assured by the Government that there will be no forced sterilization or that no forcible methods will be adopted in this matter.

During this period, not only in a particular place but throughout the country, people, in general, have got the impression that force is being applied for this purpose and in some cases it has even exceeded the limit. In the last session, in this House, some of the hon. Members referred to a circular issued by the Delhi Administration, wherein so many measures were prescribed even for a temporary appointment. A poor worker had to produce a certificate of sterilization, otherwise he would not get any employment either on a temporary basis or on a permanent basis.

Irwin Hospital is run by Delhi Administration. If a person is a victim of any accident and requires immediate treatment and hospitalization, he will not be attended to there, unless he produces a certificate of sterilization. A number of cases have been brought to the notice of the Health Minister and the Home Minister, but they always take the plea that these orders have been issued by the Delhi Administration, not the Government of India.

This is not happening only in Delhi, but in other places like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc. There is a fear psychosis in the ordinary people. The rickshaw-pullers, tongawalas, and ordinary workers are afraid that they will be caught hold of and taken to the hospitals or some other place for steriliza-

[Shri Denen Bhattacharyya]

tion. They sometimes leave their place of residence. This is happening in Delhi even.

I am dealing with this aspect because of the reason that the Government have always been advocating that they have brought discipline in the country. This is how the poor people are being forced to undergo this stringent measure, which cannot be supported in any respect.

Very recently something happened in Muzaffarnagar, a place in UP where it was reported, some massacre took place. Some MPs wanted to visit that place but they were not allowed and prohibitory orders were issued. They were not allowed by the District Magistrate to visit that place and these seven MPs were asked to leave the place instantly. I do not know why. Had they been there, at least they could have witnessed the incident about which there was a great rumour. Somebody was saying that several hundreds were killed. Actually according to sources close to the government also, at least sixty persons were killed there by the police because the people there refused to succumb or surrender to the forces that were applied against the people in general there.

You will be astonished that teachers are given a quota that they have to bring 2-3 cases. If they fail, they will not get their salary. It has been reported in the consultative Committee meeting of the Health Ministry that hundreds of teachers did not attend the schools and colleges and schools and colleges could not function in so many places. One hon. Member from UP, Shri B. R. Shukla who is also a member of the governing body of an institution was attending the Consultative Committee and on the face of the Minister he told him that it is a fact that the teachers are afraid to attend to their duties or report for duty in schools and colleges because forces are being applied on them not only for their personal and

individual sterilisation but they have to bring some people and if they fail, they will be penalised. That is why they refuse to attend the classes and the colleges and schools could not function.

Even some ruling Party Members, some MPs and Metropolitan Council Members have given representation to the government here in Delhi as to how the situation in Delhi is going out of control. The ordinary shopkeepers and ordinary people are being asked to donate a large amount of money for conducting these Family Planning camps, which were organised in so many places. My point is very clear that this type of forcible sterilization and vasectomy is a criminal offence on the part of the Government. The Government must be in a position to explain their conduct to the people. Nobody is against family planning or that there should be small families. Why has force been applied in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal? West Bengal has exceeded their quota in sterilization given to them by the Central Government. Out of the persons sterilized 80 per cent have two issues. Those who have got two issues and have got themselves sterilized will get Rs. 105/- each. This is absurd. The figure of such persons has been given as six lakhs. Not only, in this way, force is applied but money is also being looted. There is corruption in many places. Such a state of affairs exists in almost all the places. I am against it.

Some money has been asked for Burn, Standard Wagon Co. and Braithwaites. They were taken over in 1971. In August 1976 they have been nationalised.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN in the Chair]

Howrah Burns manufacture wagons. Railways are the main customer. If the prices of the wagons are not revised, this Company will not come

to a viable position. You cannot fulfil your ideas, which you have not been able to do during the last four or five years, until and unless you revise the rate of the main product.

Production has gone up. But the employees have not been given bonus this year. Braithwaite's representatives have come to present their Memorandum to the Minister for Industries. I appeal to the hon. lady Minister here at least to see that where the production has gone up, where the workers have done their duty, the workers should get their bonus, their bonus should not be denied. That is my point. After all, you are not increasing their wages. This is my point which should be taken note of. There are many other points which I had in mind, but because of lack of time, I could not deal with them.

श्रीमती मृणाल बनर्जी (नई दिल्ली) :
सभापति महोदय, समझ में नहीं आता है कि श्री दीनेश भट्टाचार्य इन डिमांड्स में परिवार नियोजन के लिये 48 करोड़ रुपये रखे जाने का क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं। क्या उनको यह बात मालूम नहीं है कि परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम की सफलता के बिना हमारा देश बच नहीं सकता है? ये लोग चीन की ओर देखते हैं, और उसको अपना लीडर कहते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब दक्षिणी चीन में दुर्भिक्ष पड़ता था, तो भूख से पीड़ित होने के कारण एक स्त्री ने दूसरी स्त्री से कहा कि मैं अपना बच्चा तो खा नहीं सकती हूँ, इसलिये मेरा बच्चा तुम खा लो और तुम्हारा बच्चा मैं खा लेती हूँ, और इस प्रकार हम दोनों भूख-निवारण कर लेंगी। दो साल पहले जब उड़ीसा में सूखी पड़ा था, तो कई मां-बाप ने अपने बच्चों को छोड़ दिया था।

कोई व्यक्ति कह सकता है कि मेरे पास पैसा है, इसलिये अगर मेरे ज्यादा बच्चे हों, तो कोई हानि नहीं है। उस व्यक्ति के पास

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पैसा हो सकता है, मगर उसके बच्चों का खाना तो देश का खाना है, कपड़े तो देश के पहनने हैं। अगर हमारे देश में खाने और कपड़े का उत्पादन 40 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाये, मगर जनसंख्या 80 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाये, तो देश कैसे प्रगति कर सकता है ?

माननीय सदस्य ने दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और इविन अस्पताल के बारे में कहा है। मेरी बहन एक टीचर है। वह एक बेडी को आपरेशन के लिए ले गई। अस्पताल के डाक्टर ने कहा कि उसके पेट में दर्द है; इसलिये उसका आपरेशन नहीं हो सकता है और उस बेडी को वापिस भेज दिया।

यह कहना गलत है कि जबर्दस्ती हो रही है। कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं हो रही है; वो चार जगह जो ऐसी बटनायें हुई हैं, वे जनसंघ, आर० एस०एस० आदि के लोगों के कारण हो रही हैं, जो पहले से सरकार में चुसे हुये हैं। वे लोग यह चार-सौ-बीसी कर रहे हैं। वे लोग जबर्दस्ती करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सर्कुलर की बात कही है। डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन ने ऐसा कोई सर्कुलर नहीं भेजा है। किसी दूसरे अफसर ने इन लोगों से पैसा खा कर लोगों को बहकाने लिये ऐसा सर्कुलर भेजा होगा।

एक आपोजीशन के लीडर ने मझ बताया था कि मुजफ्फर नगर में 40 आदमी मर गये। आज कहा जा रहा है कि 60 आदमी मारे गये। कल उनकी संख्या 6,000 और परसों 6,00,000 हो जाएगी। इस तरह की बातों को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर बताया जाता है। जो लोग सरकार के खिलाफ हैं, फेमिली प्लानिंग के खिलाफ हैं और देश के दुश्मन हैं, वही इस प्रकार का प्रचार कर रहे हैं।

[श्रीकती मुकुल बनर्जी]

परिवार नियोजन का काम बहुत पहले से किया जा रहा है। हमारे नवयुवक नेता के आने के बाद उसका काम ज्यादा जोर-शोर से शुरू कर दिया गया है : एक दूसरे प्राविस के एक डी० सी० ने मुझे बताया कि महिलायें उनको धन्यवाद देती हैं और कहती हैं कि अच्छा हुआ कि उनके पतियों ने वैसकटोमी करवाया है।

यह जो मुसलमान के बारे में बोलते हैं, मुस्लिम लीडर्स ने सबने यह कह दिया है कि कुरान में यह बात नहीं है। मगर जो यह दंगे फिसाद कराना चाहते हैं, जो फिरका-परस्ती कराना चाहते हैं, जो देश के दुश्मन हैं, वे ऐसा कर रहे हैं। बाहर से सबने देख लिया कि हमारा देश हार नहीं सकता है, हमारा देश जीतता है, आगे जाता है तो उन लोगों ने भीतर से कोशिश करना शुरू कर दिया। और यह परिवार नियोजन जो बुनियादी चीज है उसके खिलाफ बोल कर ये लोग देश के साथ दुश्मनी कर रहे हैं। यह तो खाने का सवाल है। आज नहीं साठ साल बाद इस रफ्तार से बच्चे बढ़ते रहे तो किसी के लिये पूरा खाना नहीं रहेगा और उस वक्त एक दूसरे को काट कर खाने के अलावा कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं रहेगा। इसलिये हम लोग जो देश के बनाने वाले हैं, हम लोगों की दूर दृष्टि होनी चाहिये देश की भलाई के लिये। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि 48 करोड़ रुपया इसके लिये रखा जा रहा है। मैं इसको बहुत सपोर्ट करती हूँ, और भी ज्यादा होता तो अच्छा था। लेकिन फिर भी इतना जो दिया है इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

डा० रघु प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : समापति महोदय, आपका मैं हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि जो आपने मुझको 1976-77 के अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। मैं इसका

समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बूँकि समय कम है इस कारण मैं अपने विचार केवल परिवार नियोजन तक ही सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि हमारे देश की समस्त समस्याओं में से परिवार नियोजन की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है और जब सब से गम्भीर समस्या है तो उस समस्या का निराकरण भी हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक निकालना होगा। परिवार नियोजन के लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश में आज उसके लिये एक वातावरण बने। माननीय सदन को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारे युवा नेता श्री संजय-गांधी के नेतृत्व में युवा कांग्रेस परिवार नियोजन के पक्ष में देश भर में वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र की क्षेत्र समितियों में जा कर परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में 20 सभायें कीं और उसमें जो हमें अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ उस में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में तीन प्रकार के प्रश्न उठते हैं— एक आर्थिक, दूसरा शारीरिक पक्ष और तीसरा है धार्मिक पक्ष। जहाँ तक आर्थिक पक्ष का प्रश्न है उसके सम्बन्ध में जिनके पास सम्पत्ति है वे ऐसा सोचते हैं कि जब हमारे पास में पर्याप्त सम्पत्ति है तो हमें नसबन्दी कराने की आवश्यकता क्या है? जो मजदूर हैं वह भी समझते हैं कि जितने घर में उनके मजदूर होंगे उतनी उनकी आय अधिक होगी। मैंने उन दोनों को बताया कि जिनके पास में सम्पत्ति होगी अगर उनके दो बच्चे होंगे तो वे उस सम्पत्ति का अधिक भोग कर सकेंगे और जो मजदूर हैं उनको मैंने बताया कि मजदूरों की संख्या अगर देश में बढ़ गई तो

अर्थ शास्त्र की मांग और पूर्ति का सिद्धान्त लागू होगा। उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि अग्रर पूर्ति अधिक हो गई मजदूरों की तो उनकी मांग गिर जाएगी। और अग्रर मांग गिर जाएगी तो उनकी दरें गिर जाएंगी। इस बात का उन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और मजदूरों ने इस बात को समझा है कि अग्रर देश में मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी तो उनकी मजदूरी गिर जाएगी। यह अर्थ-शास्त्र का सिद्धान्त है। भारत की महान जनता इस बात को समझ रही है।

जहां तक शारीरिक पक्ष की बात है, मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों को बताया कि मैंने अपनी स्वयं की नसबन्दी 31 अगस्त, 1967 की करवाई है। मैंने लोगों को बताया कि नसबन्दी कराने का कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव किसी प्रकार का उस व्यक्ति के पक्ष पर नहीं पड़ता है। इतना ही नहीं, इसका दूसरा पक्ष यह भी है कि योग और भाग दोनों साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं, नसबन्दी करवाने के पश्चात् वास्तव में ऐसे संयम की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है और दांपत्य जीवन का जो सुख है वह नसबन्दी के पश्चात् जितना प्राप्त होता है, नसबन्दी के पूर्व कदापि प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता।

जहां तक धार्मिक पक्ष की बात है, मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों से कहा कि जब हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख तथा सभी धर्मों के लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि संसार में जो कुछ भी होता है वह ईश्वर की इच्छा से होता है तो वे इस बात को भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो नसबन्दी आज भारत तथा दुनिया के अन्य तमाम देशों में हो रही है वह भी ईश्वर की इच्छा से ही हो रही है। इस बात को भी सभी लोगों ने स्वीकार किया।

श्रीमन्, हमारे देश की जो जनता है उसकी अशिक्षा, उसके अज्ञान, उसके अभाव का, इस देश में यथास्थितिवादी, प्रतिक्रियावादी तथा साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों ने अनुचित लाभ

उठाने की चेष्टा की है। इस प्रश्न को भी वे इस प्रकार का रंग देने की कोशिश कर रही हैं लेकिन भारत की महान जनता को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में अटूट विश्वास है। देश में नसबन्दी और परिवार नियोजन के पक्ष में जो वातावरण बन रहा है उसको प्रतिक्रियावादी और दक्षिणपंथी शक्तियां अपने निहित स्वार्थ के लिए नष्ट करना चाहती हैं। मैं अन्त में एक शेर पढ़कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं :

काम करते हैं जो दुनिया में सियाह,
उनको रहती है अंधेरी जिन्दगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं परिवार नियोजन के अनुदान की मांगों का और पूरे बजट की जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

✓ **श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले मांग नं० २ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जिसमें 5 करोड़ की मांग की गई है। यह धन उन किसानों को देने के लिए है जिनमें जमीन का बटवारा हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि 26 लाख एकड़ जमीन कुल मिली है जिसमें 18 लाख एकड़ जमीन बांट दी गई है। मैं समझता हूं यह बात सत्य नहीं है। बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं, वहां पर सारा बटवारा कागज पर हुआ है। वास्तव में लोगों को जमीन नहीं मिली है। आज भी बहुत सारे लोग गांवों में उन जमीनो पर कब्जा किए हुए हैं। उन गरीबों को, जिनके नाम पट्टे किए गए हैं, आज तक पट्टे नहीं मिले हैं। मेरी मांग है कि इसके लिए कोई जांच कमेटी बनाई जाये क्योंकि यह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का मुख्य आधार है। मैं समझता हूं यह सामन्तवाद पर बड़ा कड़ा प्रहार है। इस बात की इन्कवायरी की जानी चाहिए कि जो जमीनों का बटवारा हुआ है वह वास्तव में ठीक हुआ है या नहीं। इस बात का इन्की-

[श्री सरजू गांडे]

शिएटिव केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से होना चाहिए ताकि सत्यता का पता चल सके । मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि बहुत सारे झूठे बटवारे किए गए हैं ।

फ्रमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी का धाषण मैं ने सुना । वह कुछ उखड़ी हुई गुस्से में बोल रही थीं । हम लोग कोई भी नसबन्दी के खिलाफ नहीं हैं और न परिवार नियोजन के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जो सत्यता है उसको कैसे आप तक पहुंचाया जाये । इस तरह के आप-रेशनों में ऐसे डाक्टर इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं जो बगैर इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल किए कि आपसी आपरेशन होने लायक है या नहीं, डायबेटिक पेशेन्ट है या क्या है, आपरेशन कर देते हैं । मैं एक मास्टर की घटना जानता हूँ जो बेचारा आपरेशन टेबल पर ही मर गया क्योंकि वह फ्राइलेरिया का पेशेन्ट था । अफी बस्ती में, सुल्तानपुर और मुजफ्फरनगर की घटना आपने सुनी कि रिक्के बालो को आपरेशन के लिए सज्बूर किया गया । जब उन्होंने आपरेशन कराया तो उनसे दो दो सौ रुपए की मांग की गई और कहा गया कि नहीं दोगे तो रिक्का नहीं चलने दिया जायेगा । जब उन्होंने इस बात का विरोध किया तो गोली चलाई गई । इर तरह से हम देखते हैं कि देश में जो एक अच्छा वातावरण बना था उसका विपरीत प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ रहा है । मुझे मालूम नहीं माननीय सदस्य कहां रहते हैं और क्या सोचते हैं । आजकल गांधी में और सड़को पर यही चर्चा है । स्कूलों में फंड काटा जाता है । हरिजन छात्रों पर फीस लगाई जा रही है । स्कूल की अध्यापिकाओं से कहा जाता है कि आपरेशन के केसेज लाओ, वरना तुम्हारा तेबादला कर दिया जायेगा । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या हो रहा है अगच्छ ऐसी बात है तो आप कानून बना दोजिये

कि तीस बच्चों बाद हर आपसी को लाजमी आपरेशन कराना होगा, तब इस में कोई संशय नहीं होगा । आज तो आदमियों को आपरेशन कराने के लिए खरीद कर लाया जा रहा है । आप इस के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करें और पार्टी के लेवल से उठ कर देश के जनमानस को जितने की कोशिश करें ।

दूसरी बात—मुझे यह कहनी है—आप ने बर्न, स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी और बंधवेट एण्ड कम्पनी को ले लिया, यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों का भी इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय । इस सदन के 200 सदस्यों ने दस्तखत कर के आप को एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया, जिस में आप से अनुरोध किया गया कि अब वह मौका आ गया है जब कि इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के काश्तकारों के साथ न्याय करने के लिये इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये ।

आप ने हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि० और एस्सो को लिया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । आप चूँकि एस्सो को एक भारी एमाउन्ट मुआवजे की शर्त में देने जा रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि इन्होंने पहले ही इतना रुपया कमा लिया है कि इन को किसी तरह का मुआवजा देने की जरूरत ही नहीं है ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि नसबन्दी के मामले में सरकार तुरन्त विचार करे, जबरदस्ती का रास्ता छोड़े और बीस प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम के अन्दर किसानों को जमीन दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर सीरियली काम करें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र कोई मशीनरी बनाये जिससे किसानों को जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है उस का सही इस्तेमाल हो सके ।

सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर):

चेन्नई में साहब, जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स हाउस के सामने लाई गई है, मैं उन का स्वागत करता हूँ। ये बहुत अच्छी डिमाण्ड्स है, खास कर मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 48 का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो फैमिली-प्लानिंग के बारे में है। इस काम के लिये आप चाहे जितना रुपया लें, लेकिन शर्त यह है कि रुपये का सही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मुझे पता है, इस रुपये का मिसयूज होता है, कई तरह की बातें हमारे सामने आ रही है, इस लिये इस पर निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है। हमारे बिहार में—सिंहभूम जिले में क्या होता है—बड़े भ्रामिनीयों को ले जाकर नसबन्दी करा देते हैं, उस के बाद उन की 20 रुपया पकड़ा देते हैं, जब कि उन की ज्यादा रुपया दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है। उन के साथ जिस तरह का हैरेसमेंट होता है, उसके लिये सरकार बदनाम होती है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह बहुत अच्छा काम है, हमारे छोटानागपुर जिले में तो यह काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से चला है—आप हमारे रिकार्ड की देख लीजिये।

डिमाण्ड नं० 61 भी बहुत अच्छी डिमाण्ड है। आप ने बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कम्पनी और ब्रिक्वेट कम्पनी को ले लिया है—इन के लिये आप पांच लाख रुपये मांग रहे हैं, जरूर लीजिये, मेरे ज्वाला से तो यह रुपया कम है, और ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इन का मीनेजमेंट ठीक नहीं है। मैंने अपने पिछले भाषण में भी कहा था कि वहाँ पर जो रुपया खर्च होता है, वह वेस्ट होता है, पुराना मीनेजमेंट है, पुराने लीणी को ही कस्टोडियन बना दिया गया है। अभी भी वहाँ के कस्टोडियन आर्डर देने में फेवरेटिज्म करते हैं, मेरे पास इस के सबूत हैं, अगर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहें तो इस बारे में मुझ से बात कर सकते हैं। जो अफसर बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें काम करने में इन्टरेस्ट नहीं है, मेरी

समझ में नहीं आ रहा है है उन को रखने की कोशिश क्यों की जा रही है? मेहरबानी कर के इस की जांच पड़ताल कीजिये और नये भ्रामिनीयों को कस्टोडियन की शकल में लाइये।

जहाँ तक रिटायरमेंट और सुपरनुएशन का सवाल है—मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जिन भ्रामिनीयों की रिटायरमेंट की एज हो गई है उन को रिटायर कीजिये, उन की लाखों रुपया क्यों दिया जा रहा है। आप की जितना रुपया चाहिये, लीजिये, लेकिन उस रुपये को वेस्ट न कीजिये, हम पांच लाख ही नहीं, 10-20 लाख रुपये भी देने को तैयार हैं। पर रुपये का जो वेस्टेज होता है वह न हो। मौर्य जी से भी इस का सम्बन्ध है, वे भी इस चीज की देखें कि रुपये का वेस्टेज न हो और जो आफिसर्स ऐसा करते हैं उन के कान खींचिये और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टाइट कीजिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुराने कस्टोडियन हैं इन को आप बदल दीजिए। कहीं पर आप मे मेजर कस्टोडियन रख दिये हैं और कहीं कर्नल कस्टोडियन रख दिये हैं। इन को आप बदलिये। क्यों आप को इस काम के लिए पब्लिक के भ्रामिनी नहीं मिलते हैं?

इस के साथ ही स्टील माइंस की डिमाण्ड नं० 83 है। उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने दुर्गापुर एलाय स्टील प्लान्ट को विजिट किया है और वहाँ पर मैं ने देखा है कि हजारों टन एलाय एक्सिसल्स और व्हील्स पड़े हुए हैं। एक हजार टन स्टील का दाम 35 हजार रुपया होता है और इतना स्टील वहाँ पर पड़ा हुआ है जबकि आप बाहर से स्टेनलेस स्टील इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात में बोकारो के मेनेजमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ का मेनेजमेंट बिल्कुल रद्दी है। वहाँ पर एक कन्वर्टर

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोबी]

मैं एक महीना पहले आग लग गई थी। उसमें लोहा पिघलाया जाता था। वह ठीक नहीं हुआ है। वहां का जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर है, वह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप वहां के मैनेजमेंट को ठीक कीजिये।

इन बातों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

✓ श्री मूल चन्द्र बाणा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, देश के लिए यह बहुत ही बात होगी अगर पालियामेंट के सदस्य परिवार नियोजन के खिलाफ अगर कुछ बातें होती हैं, उन को हाईलाइट देश के लिए न करें। यह बहुत बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी अगर संसद सदस्य इन बातों को हाईलाइट करेंगे और मैं ऐसा ही समझता हूं कि ऐसा कर के वे देश सेवा नहीं करेंगे। यह सभी जानते हैं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है जिस को मजबूती के साथ गवर्नमेंट ने किया है और मैं गौरव के साथ कहता हूं कि राजस्थान ने इस बारे में अब से बड़ा एचीवमेंट किया है। राजस्थान ने 85,022 स्टैरेलाइजेशन के केसेज किये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राज्यों में वह सब से आगे है और उस ने इस मामले में सब से बड़ा कदम उठाया है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अब तक 18,29,02,698 केसेज स्टैरेलाइजेशन, और दूसरी चीजों के हो चुके हैं और स्टैरेलाइजेशन के सारे राज्यों के फीर्स जो दिये गए हैं, उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि जो टारगेट रखा गया था, उस का 87 परसेंट पूरा कर लिया गया है और हर राज्य ने इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव यह भी देना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को इस बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फिल्में दिखाई जाएं क्योंकि हमारा जो देश है वह रूढ़िवादी देश है और

इस में लोग अंधविश्वासों में पड़े हैं, उन को फिल्में दिखाने से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है अगर परिवार नियोजन नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश के लिए पापूलेशन बढ़ने से एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस परिवार नियोजन के मामले में आदमियों को ज्यादा बोलने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए और औरतों को ही, जिन को इस से तकलीफ होती है, बोलने दिया जाना चाहिए। लोगों पर इस के लिए रोक लगा दी जाए। हमारे इसहाक सम्मली जी को न बोलने दिया जाए बल्कि इन की जो धर्मपत्नी हैं, उन को बोलने देना चाहिए। इन को बोलने का हक नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह मजल्ला सारे हिन्दुस्तान के रहनेवालों का है। परिवार नियोजन के बारे में श्री संजय गांधी ने जो काम किया है और इस काम को बढ़ा आगे बढ़ाया है, उस के लिए मैं उन का आभार मानता हूं। उन्होंने देश के लिए यह बहुत बड़ा काम किया है।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसा आदमी है जिस का नाम एम० सुन्दरम सेठी है, जो विजय बैंक का मालिक बन बैठा है और उस ने 10 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी उन लोगों को दे रखी है, जो कि खर्च हो गए हैं और अब उन से वह पैसा मिलना मुश्किल है। वे बैंक की हर ब्रांच पर अपना फोर्ते लगवाते हैं और आर० एस० एस० के लोगों को उन्होंने रखा हुआ है और उन को बढ़ावा दे रखा है। वे बैंक के लोगों से अपनी गुलामी करवाना चाहते हैं और या तो बेंगलूर में बैठे रहते हैं या फिर बाहर घूमते रहते हैं। लाखों करोड़ों रुपया बरबाद हो गया है। शेयरहोल्डर्स ने लिख कर दिया हुआ है। रिजर्व बैंक से जांच हो गई है। सब चीजें आउट हो गई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि

डिटो मिनिस्टर साहिबा जब जवाब दें तो इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें। इस आदमी की जांच होगी ?

16.00 hrs

MR. CHAIRMAN: On which Grant are you speaking, Mr Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am speaking about the Department of Revenue and Banking. I know that you are in the Chair; and that you will not allow anybody to speak against the rules. So, I do not go against the rules. आपने 75 करोड़ रुपया गरीब लोगों के लिए दिया था। बड़ी खुशी की बात है। दरपल भूमि छोटे छोटे किसानों को, भूमिहीन लोगों को आपने दी है। आपने लोग भी दिया है ताकि वे उस भूमि का विकास कर सकें। ग्रामीण बैंक भी आपने खोले। गरीबों के पास दौलत पहुंची है। उन्होंने उसको खेती के काम में लगाया है। लेकिन राजस्थान में जागीरदारों से ले कर जो भूमि उनको दी गई है वह किसी काम की नहीं, बंजर है, बेकार है। उस भूमि का विकास करने के लिए जो आप धनराशि दे रहे हैं थोड़ी सी उसमें उस भूमि का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन-को ज्यादा लोन आप दें ताकि वे उस भूमि का विकास कर सकें।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन के खिलाफ कोई आदमी बोले तो उसको बोलने न दिया जाए। सुमद्रा जोशी जी बोल सकती हैं लेकिन कोई आदमी बोले तो उसको आप बोलने न दें।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): After the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bill, I feel that it is my duty to say that the Ministry of Finance has to change its attitude towards certain problems in the country and also towards the implementation of the economic programmes. Mr

Daga has made a vigorous speech. I also know that certain private banks are operating with the aim of defeating the programmes of the country. Crores of rupees have been swindled. Favouritism, nepotism and fake-notes circulation are going on, on a large scale. Those people are not interested in pushing through the country's economic programmes, but only in patronizing their own kith and kin and in giving employment to them and in making the banking system a private affair. The Department of Banking can also investigate into the working of the private banks.

Mr. Daga has already mentioned that serious allegations have been made, but that no enquiry has been done. I do not know what the Reserve Bank is doing and why action has not been taken against Mr Sundaram Shetty, the chairman of the Vijaya Bank. We have made it clear and we have submitted a memorandum. Not only the Members of Parliament but people outside are also agitated. Employees have been thrown out. That gentleman is using his office for patronizing anti-national activity.

MR CHAIRMAN: Order please. I will be failing in my duty, if I fail to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that there are certain constraints under which we speak here. Specific references to persons who are not in the House and making incriminatory remarks about them are specifically barred, under the rules. The subject that we are discussing relates to some additional grants for the Department of Banking dealing with taxation. Merely because it comes under that Department, Members should not refer to everything coming under it. Members will kindly confine themselves to the specific matter under discussion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The banks are not expected to have a political game out of it, they are not expected to defeat the economic programme launched by our Prime Minister. I think it is very relevant. I do not know how you

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

said that it is not relevant. Should not action be taken in that direction? Let the Reserve Bank make a thorough enquiry, a top-level enquiry and remove those people who are supporting the movements of RSS and the anti-national activities of such organisations.

We are interested in implementing the economic programme in the various districts. That is not possible unless the nationalised banks come in a big way to help the backward areas. The hon. Minister was saying that hon. Members would be associated with the economic programmes in the district. That is not possible unless Members are associated with the working of banks at the district level. Now some of the nationalised banks are giving patronage only to big business and blackmarketeers. Then, how is it possible to have sufficient finance for land reforms? The Mysore Bank in Karnataka is not functioning properly, even though it is a Government bank. It is thereby defeating the very purpose of the 20-Point Programme. So, MPS should be associated with all the banks at the district level.

The drought situation in my State is very acute. There is no fodder for animals and no drinking water for human beings. People are going away in search of food. Therefore, the Ministry should come in a big way to help the drought-stricken people of Karnataka. I hope the hon. Minister will in his reply mention the relief measures that will be taken in that State.

✓ SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants put forward by the Finance Ministry. I would like to say a few words, particularly on Demand No.44, relating to Family Planning, because that is the greatest problem that we face today. It is the root cause of the poverty in this country. Whatever progress we made during the last 20 years in the economic field has been wiped out by the so-called population explosion. Since the attainment of freedom the

increase in our population is equal to the total population of Russia, which occupies one-sixth of the habitable area of the world. Our population today is more than the total population of America and Russia put together. It is increasing at the rate of 13 million every year. Sometime ago I happened to travel to Bombay with an engineer from East Germany. While discussing the socio-economic problems of his country, I asked him about the population of his country. He said "it is as much as the addition you make in your country every year."

During the last 15 years our Government have done a lot of work in this field. Yet, only 20 per cent of the couples of the reproductive age are covered by family planning at present. Our immediate objective is to reduce the birth rate from the present 35 to 25. It is estimated that we cannot do this unless the number of couples who practise family planning increase from the present 20 million to 50 million or 60 million at the end of ten years. To do this is a gigantic effort. We find that in spite of our efforts to persuade and motivate people, we are up against an almost unsealable wall of resistance due to ignorance, poverty and superstition. The time has come, therefore, when compulsion has become necessary. In Maharashtra we want to make it compulsory. Let everybody know that two or three children is the limit for any family. Unless it is done, no Government in this country, whatever its complexion, can possibly succeed in raising the standard of living of the people to tolerable levels.

I am surprised to have Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya saying that some people were being forced in West Bengal. How many? Eighty persons. Out of how many? West Bengal has done exceptionally well in the whole of India. In the first three months of this financial year, West Bengal has carried out 2,19,356 sterilisations, which is more than any other State in the whole country. It is a thing to be proud of. But, instead of praising the Government, he is coming here and saying that 80

people were forced. I know that many with only one child have gone in for sterilisation. A person who had only one child came in for sterilisation in our State, and the Minister asked him why. He said: "I know what happens when there are many children. I am proud that I have only one child, and I will rear that child so well that she will be as good as the Prime Minister, Indiraji herself." This ambition has gripped the people of this country, and no amount of baseless criticism can come in the way of the progress of our people.

I support the Demands, and I hope that we will ultimately aim at a zero rate of growth of population.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति जी, आज जो सर्वांमें री ग्रान्ट्स पेश की गई है, उसका अनुमोदन करने के लिये मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ और खासकर मन्त्री महोदया का ध्यान फेमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। मैं सब से पहले यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसके तरीके के बारे में अगर कोई कुछ कहे, तो इससे यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिये कि वह फेमिली प्लानिंग के खिलाफ हैं। मुझको याद है कि आज से 10, 20 बरस पहले मैं पंजाब के एक देहात में गई थी, जहाँ कि कोई जाने ही नहीं थे। वहाँ की स्त्रियों ने मुझ से कहा कि आप बहुत कुछ तो करती हैं, पर इस बारे में भी कुछ करिये कि जिससे बच्चे कम हों। फेमिली प्लानिंग पर बहस की बात नहीं है। इस बारे में हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री ने, स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने और मैं समझती हूँ कि आज हमारी अर्थ-मन्त्री महोदया भी यही कहने वाली है कि इस आन्दोलन में कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये।

भारतीय में प्रत्येक फेमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में जब बिल का ड्राफ्ट हुआ था, तो मुझे देखने का मौका मिला, उसमें यह बताया गया कि किन लोगों का स्टैरलाइजेशन होना चाहिये, कितने बच्चे होने चाहियें, क्या उम्मीदें होनी चाहिये, क्या उम्मीदें होनी चाहियें, कौन किस सुझाव, कौन करेगा और अन्त में क्या

जायेगा। जहाँ यह कहा गया है कि जबरदस्ती नहीं होती है, वहाँ जो तरीका अख्तियार किया गया है उसके बारे में मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहती हूँ मन्त्री महोदया से कि यह अनुदान तो आप मांगते हैं, पोलिसी आप बतलाते हैं पर काम बिल्कुल अफसरों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाता है।

सभापति जी, सभी जानते हैं कि अफसर-साही में कुछ लोग अच्छे भी होते हैं, पर ज्यादातर अफसरों ने कांग्रेस की और सरकार की पालिसी को माना नहीं है। एन-रजेंसी लागू करने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में सारा काम अफसरशाही पर छोड़ दिया गया है। जिन बातों पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है, उन जमातों के लोगों ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों में इन्फिल्ट्रेशन कर रखा है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फेमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में कोई गाइडेंस नहीं दी गई है।

फेमिली प्लानिंग का मतलब सिर्फ स्टैरलाइजेशन नहीं है, बल्कि उसका उद्देश्य फेमिली को छोटा करना है। इस बारे में कोई गाइडेंस नहीं दी गई है कि किसका स्टैरलाइजेशन करना है, उसकी उम्र क्या होनी चाहिये, वह शादीशुदा हो या नहीं, वह बूढ़ा हो या जवान, वगैरह वगैरह। तब तो तादाद मकरंद कर दी गई है कि हर एक छोटा बड़ा अफसर इतने केस लाये। टीएच, डाक्टर, पुलिस, रेवेन्यू और डी०डी०ए० वालों सब को सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि इतने केस लाओ। आखिर पुलिस के पास कौन सा क्रोरम है, जहाँ वे लोग फेमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में व्याख्यान देंगे? इसमें उन लोगों का कसूर नहीं है। जब उनको कहा जाये कि इतने केस लाओ, तो वे अपनी अपनी अक्ल और ताकत के मुताबिक कई तरीके ढूँढकर करते हैं और केस लाते हैं। जिसको कोई केस नहीं मिलता है, वह घूम घूम कर, हाथ जोड़ कर कहता है कि मुझ से सो, दो सो कम्मा लो सो, मगर ईश्वर

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

के लिए एक केत मेरे नाम लिख दो कहा जाता है कि आज दिल्ली में अपने नाम एक केस लिखवाने के लिए लोग 500 रुपये तक देने के लिए तैयार हैं, मगर डाक्टर कहता है कि मैं यह कैसे कर सकता हूँ, मुझे तो खुद इतने केसेब करके देने हैं।

जहाँ तक टिन्ली का सम्बन्ध है, जो डायरेक्टली केन्द्रीय सरकार के कंट्रोल में है, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि किसी मंत्री या किसी अफसर को मुकर्रर कर दिया जाये, जिसके पास लोग जा सकें और पता लगा सकें कि क्या उनका स्टर्लाइजेशन होना चाहिये या नहीं। आज जिस तरीके से काम हो रहा है, उसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सब से आवश्यक इस प्रोग्राम का सत्यानाश किया जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो लोग हमेशा से इसके हक में रहे हैं, सरकार ने उनको उसका समर्थन करने की पोखीशन में नहीं रखा है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस प्रोग्राम को चलाने के लिये कोई ट्रेनिंग, माइडेंट या साइडलाइन्स दी जायें। जिस ढंग से आज यह काम किया जा रहा है, उसकी वजह से कुछ गलत तरीके भी अपना लिये जाते हैं। एक स्कूल के बच्चों को कहा कि वे अपने मां-बाप को लायें। मां-बाप नहीं आये। तब मास्टर्स ने छुट्टी के बाद बच्चों को स्कूल में रोक लिया कि मां-बाप अपने आप दूँते दूँते आयेंगे। मां-बाप जब वहाँ पहुँचे, तो वे इतने नाराज हुए कि उन्होंने डंडों से मास्टर्स को मारा और स्कूल का सारा सामान तोड़ दिया।

इस तरह की कार्यवाहियाँ प्रधान मन्त्री की नीति के खिलाफ हैं, हमारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के खिलाफ है, हमारे स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने जिस पालिसी की घोषणा की है, उसके खिलाफ है। अगर 60, 70 साल के बूढ़े आदमियों का आपरेशन कर भी दिया जाये, तो उससे पापूलेशन में कमी कैसे होने वाली है? ऐसे लोगों से तादाद को बढ़ा कर फैमिली प्लानिंग

का काम नहीं होगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मैं यह साबित कर सकती हूँ कि कोई दूसरा आदमी अपना आपरेशन करवा कर मेरे नाम से सर्टिफिकेट ले सकता है और जहाँ जरूरत हो, मैं उसको प्रोड्यूस कर सकती हूँ।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि इतने अच्छे कार्यक्रम को देखने के लिये कोई मंत्री मुकर्रर कर दिया जाये, जिसके पास जनता अपनी शिकायत वगैरा कर सके। ऐसा करने से यह कार्यक्रम अच्छी तरह चल सकेगा। लोकसभा को इसके लिये रुपया देने में कोई एतराज नहीं है। सरकार चाहे, तो इतने दुगना रुपया ले ले लेकिन वह रुपया गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी को चलाने के लिये इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये, न कि उसको सैबोटेज करने के लिये। मुझे शुबह होता है कि शायद कोई ऐसा षड्यन्त्र रचा जा रहा है कि सरकार की पालिसी को सैबोटेज किया जाये और उसको जनता से दूर किया जाये। सरकार को इसकी रोकथाम करनी चाहिए।

श्री हाइ हेचाड/ (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, अनुदानों की अनुपूर्वक मांगों का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे यहाँ कृषि के लिए जो भी राशि निश्चित की गई है उससे भी यदि अधिक राशि निश्चित की जाती तो ठीक होता। क्यों कि 20 वाईट प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत अभी जो अधिक भूमि वालों से भूमि ली गई है उस भूमि का जो भूमिहीनों में वटवारा हुआ है वटवारे के बाद उस भूमि के सघार और उससे अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन निकालने का कार्य करना है। इसलिए इसके लिए अधिक राशि की जरूरत है। हम देखते हैं कि कृषि में मिर्चाई का बहुत महत्व है। परंतु पानी की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है। कई जगहों में नदियों और नालों का पानी बह जाता है और फिर सूखे की अवस्था निर्माण हो जाती है। मैं सरकार को इसकी बात करता हूँ। यह एक जाबल ठगाने वाला महत्व का इलाका

है। लेकिन वहां की स्थिति ऐसी है कि नहर कुछ जगह है, जैसे रामरेक की एक प्रसिद्ध नहर है, लेकिन वहां उसका पानी समय पर कृषकों को नहीं दिया जाता। जब बारिश नहीं आती और फसल सूखने लगती है उस वक्त पानी देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए लेकिन फसल सूख जाने के बाद पानी देने की व्यवस्था होती है और उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं होता। प्रशासन में जो यह खामी है अफसर लोग इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देते और शासनकार, छोटा आदमी चिन्ताता रहता है उसको पानी नहीं मिलता, उसकी फसल सूख जाती है। यह स्थिति इस साल मंडारा जिले में हुई है। लाखों टन अनाज जो बढ़ सकता था वह घट गया है। फसल इस साल कम हुई है बारिश कम होने के कारण।

दूसरी बात खाद या उर्वरक के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि खाद का दाम इतना बढ़ गया है कि कृषकों को आज खेती में खाद डालना नहीं पुरता। बहुत से शासक्यों ने खेती में उर्वरक डालना बन्द कर दिया है। इसका कारण यह है, एक एकड़ भूमि का हिसाब मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा, विदर्भ में जहां पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है जहां ऊपरी पानी से फल निकलती है वहां एक एकड़ ज्वार या कपास बोना है तो कम से कम एक बोरा भी रासायनिक उर्वरक डालें तो 100 रुपये उसको उसके देने पड़ते हैं। उसके बाद कम से कम 100 रुपये और एक एकड़ के ऊपर खर्चा आ जाता है मजदूरी वगैरह सब मिला कर। इस तरह पूरा उसका खर्चा उर्वरक और मजदूरी वगैरह सब को लेकर 250 रुपये तक आ जाता है और एक एकड़ की जो फसल होती है, आज का जो दाम है उसके हिसाब से वह फसल ढाई सौ या 300 रुपये की हो जाती है। तो एक एकड़ में मेहनत करने के बाद एक साल के पश्चात् पचास या 25 रुपये उसको खेती से मिलते हैं तो वह कृषक कैसे उससे जी सकता है। दस या 15 एकड़ भूमि वाला शासकार भी आज उससे जी नहीं सकता है। परिणाम

यह हो गया है कि कई लोगों ने खेती की उपेक्षा करना शुरू कर दिया है। वे मजदूरी के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन खेती नहीं करते हैं। अगर खेती करते हैं तो उर्वरक नहीं डालते। इसकी ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। नहीं तो हम इस अनाज बढ़ाओ की योजना बना रहे हैं और उधर उसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। अका परिणाम बहुत भयानक हो सकता है।

कृषकों को सबसिडी देना आज बहुतों जरूरी है। वह पैसे के रूप में न दी जाय तो बीज उर्वरक और बिजली के रूप में उसको दी जाय और इसके साथ साथ बगीर सूद का ऋण निमान को दिया जाय। जो ऋण वे उस पर सूद न लिया जाय और इस तरह उसको एक प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय।

इसके साथ साथ मैं कहूंगा कि परिवार नियोजन का जो कार्यक्रम हमने चलाया है वह बड़ा अच्छा कार्यक्रम है—इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। यदि हमारे देश में इसी प्रकार से न्याय बढ़ती गई तो आगे चल कर प्रव्यवस्था का निर्माण हो जायेगा। लेकिन जित प्रकार से आप परिवार नियोजन को चला रहे हैं उसका कृषि उत्पादन पर बड़ा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। कई बार जो काम करने वाले किसान और मजदूर होते हैं उनको पकड़ कर लाया जाता है और अवैध तरीके से आपरेशन किया जाता है तथा आपरेशन के बाद उसकी उचित देखभाल की जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए वह व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। परिणाम यह होता है कि वे खेत में जाकर काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस प्रकार उनकी खेती भी पड़ी रहती है और भय भी बना रहता है। देहातों में खेती पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर हुआ है। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। वैसे यह कार्यक्रम बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन जो इसमें खामियां हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। परिवार नियोजन के लिए ऐसा वातावरण बने कि जनता स्वयं उसके लिए आगे बढ़े। आज तो जनता में भय का निर्माण हो रहा है जिससे

[श्री राम हेड़ा]

इस कार्यक्रम की बदनामी हो रही है—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के बेहूदा ढंग से काम करने के कारण परिवार नियोजन के काम में सम्बन्ध में लोगों में डर और असन्तोष की भावना फैल रही है। इस प्रकार की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि नरबन्दी का कोटा पूरा करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है उसको रोकना चाहे वरना बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी बाधा आयेगी और इतना बड़ा जो परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम है उसकी भी बदनामी होगी। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस कार्यक्रम की बदनामी हो। सरकार इस पर पूरा ध्यान दे और समुचित उपाय करे।

✓ SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants.

Some hon. Members on the other side have criticised the family planning campaign which is going on in this country. They know very well that this House discussed the population policy two months ago. The United Nations organized a population conference in Budapest where the general consensus was that the population policy might vary from country to country. It is also generally accepted that the indiscriminate growth of population has to be controlled for creating a better economic order of the world. The family planning programme is being politicalised today by the forces of reaction and darkness. We know that, in the last few years, we had been fighting these forces of reaction and darkness and, possibly, defeated them on all fronts. Now they are trying to raise their head again through rumour-mongering and opposing family planning which has a very important content and aspect of the socio-economic transformation in this country. I wish my friends on the

other side understand the socio-economic content and the importance of family planning and fight the forces, which are indulging in rumour-mongering and are trying to create a difficult situation in this country and defeat them again.

Here the Demands for Grants have come in respect of Petroleum Ministry. I want the Hindustan Petroleum to flourish because they have just taken over from ESSO, but they should not behave as they are doing in the Cochin Refinery today. I have no criticism to make about the Cochin Refinery as such. They have 342 employees in that Refinery, and for this small number of employees, they have imported a Personnel Managers with high salaries from the Railways. There is already a very good Personnel Department in the Cochin Refinery itself; I know that because I was the President of the Union there. This kind of importing high-salaried people from other departments creates discontentment among the workers. Those people do not know anything about the Cochin Refinery and also about personnel management. I strongly oppose this kind of importing people to a concern like the Cochin Refinery which was doing very well.

I had raised this question about Hindustan Photo Films earlier also. The Industries Minister is here. He knows very well about it. I am very sorry to point out that they are projecting a picture of profit whereas the actual accounts show that they are running in heavy losses, because, there is a heavy drainage of management. There is no Managing Director or Manager there because the Chairman is misbehaving in a very bad manner. I hope, the Minister will look into it.

Lastly, I would refer to the banking institutions. I want that the Government, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Banking and Revenue, should have a direct look at this. No bank is expected to play politics

using the bank authority. Forming a trade union is not a crime. I know, Mr. Chairman, you are leader of the INTUC in the country and you will agree with me that forming a union and affiliating it to INTUC is not a crime. This bank authorities have been transferring persons from one place to another; they will transfer one person to Delhi and the very next moment he will be transferred to Calcutta. I know, thirty officers have been transferred three times within four months. The reason for all this is that these officers were members of the union affiliated to the INTUC, and they opposed R.S.S. I have with me written documents to show all this. This Bank has been supporting RSS and paying money to them. I would submit that these banks are for the benefit of the people and the commercial institutions, but this bank has appointed agents for giving loan and I can give you a few examples. One foreign automobile tyre company needed one crore rupees of loan. They approached the agent and entered into an agreement with agent. It is written in the agreement that half percent commission will be given to the agent, and that would come to rupees two lakhs and fifty thousands. Rs. fifty thousands have already been paid to the agent, but this company has refused to pay the rest of the amount to the agent. The agent has sent a registered notice to the company for this. I have with me the documents in this connection.

Then, there is another firm, perhaps, called Mehta Brothers. They are also the agents of this bank. They have been taking loan from the bank at 16 per cent interest and are giving the same to different firms and charging 30 per cent interest. This is against the 20-Point programme. This is the highest kind of exploitation of the people.

The recruitment in the bank is that of the relatives and relations of the Chairman. I have with me all re-

cords to show how they are indulging in corrupt practices.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what action the Government is taking against persons who are hoarding black-money and for circulating counterfeit notes. Complaints have been given that this Bank has circulated forty lakhs of rupees of counterfeit notes. What action have you taken against Vijaya Bank for going this? The Chairman is completely misusing his authority and is shielding the R.S.S. What action have you taken against him?

✓ SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even detenu under MISA has been financed by them.

✓ SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have with me all the documents and I am prepared to submit.

Now, Sir, so much panic is being created on account of family planning. I would request the reactionary forces not to make a political issue of it; it will not pay any dividend to them. The family planning programme was started in Kerala some two-three years ago. There is a family planning camp in Ernakulam, where one lakh persons have been sterilised with persuasion. There has been no complaint of any coercion. This programme was started in a State where Shri Achuta Menon is the Chief Minister, Kerala. People came forward to get themselves sterilised, but organisations like R.S.S. were making a hue and cry at that time. Even before emergency, Kerala has given a lead in this family planning programme. Then the collector of Ernakulam, Shri Krishan Kumar, gave a lead in this programme. The R.S.S. led a big campaign against him. I would urge the people who are opposing this programme to understand its need to bring about a socio-economic improvement in the country, which is very much needed in our present conditions.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

With these words, I conclude my speech.

✓ MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will be called at 5.00 p.m.

✓ श्री बल्लिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय समापति जी, अनुपूरक अनुदान की जो मांगें इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्रादादी को कम करने के लिए, जनसंख्या को कम करने के लिए परिवार नियोजन से बढ़िया कोई बतारा रास्ता नहीं था, इसका हम लोग स्वागत करते हैं, समर्थन करते हैं । फैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए इस में जितना रुपया मांगा गया है, वह बहुत कम है, मेरी दृष्टि में इससे अधिक पैसा इसमें दिया जाना चाहिए । हमारे गरीब, ग्रामीण मजदूर अपना काम छोड़ कर आपरेशन कराने के लिए आते हैं, 7-8 दिन उनका जखम भरने में लग जाते हैं, इसलिये उनको अधिक पैसा दिये जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आर० ए० एस० और दूसरी विरोधी पार्टियाँ, जो इसको विरोध कर रही हैं, उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारी नौकरशाही ने गलत ढंग से हमारी इस योजना को पूरा करने का काम किया है । हमारे यहां बलिया के जो जिलाधीश हैं और दूसरे अधिकारी हैं, वे एक एक दिन मे सी सी और डेढ़ डेढ़ सी आपरेशनस लोगों का जबरदस्ती करवा देते हैं और इससे लोगों में पैनिक फैल जाती है । इस तरह से हमारे यहां नौकरशाही के खिलाफ वातावरण बना हुआ है कि वे हमारी इस योजना को फेल करना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज की जांच होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों ने गलती की है उन पर कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ग्रामीण मजदूरों और दूसरे लोगों के लिए जो बीस-सूती कार्यक्रम है और पांच सूती कार्यक्रम है, जो कि राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम हैं, उन को भी फेल करने की कोशिश इस नौकरशाही ने की है । हमारे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में जहां पर यह बीस सूती कार्यक्रम था, वह सब कागजों में ही यह रह गया है और जिन लोगों को जमीन दी जानी थी, वह नहीं दी गई है । मेरा कहना है कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि हम लोग, जो जनसंघर्ष निधि हैं और जिनको इस कार्यक्रम के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए मीटिंग में बुलाना चाहिए, मीटिंगों में नहीं बुलाया गया है और इस बात का मौका नहीं दिया गया है कि हम इस कार्यक्रम के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में सहायक हों । यहां पर जो फीगर्स दी जाती हैं वे गलत दी जाती हैं । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन की जो फीगर्स आई हैं और विशेषकर हमारे जिले की जो फीगर्स हैं, उनको वहां के जिलाधीश ने बड़ा चढ़ाकर दिया है ताकि वे तरक्की पा सकें । इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि और जिलों से और प्रान्तों से भी वहां के अधिकारियों ने फीगर्स को दिया होगा । इसकी छानबीन होनी बहुत आवश्यक है ।

मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र बिहार और यू० पी० दोनों के बार्डर पर है और दोनों स्टेट्स में गंगा और घाघरा रीवर्स हैं । वहां पर अन्तर्राज्य परिवहन की और इन रीवर्स के उपयोग की जैसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं हो रही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन अनुपूरक अनुदानों में उनके लिए कुछ पैसा देने की व्यवस्था आप करें ।

इनके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा कमिशन जो पटना में बना हुआ है; उसका काम फ्लड्स और डाटर लोगिंग के बारे में और इरिगेशन के बारे में टेक्निकल एडवाइसों देना है । वे अपने ही जिलों में घूम कर राय दे देते हैं और जो टेक्निकल

एडवाइस स्टेट को मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलती है। इन अनुपूरक मांगों में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि सब स्टेट्स को टेक्निकल एडवाइस मिले और उनके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी विशेष ध्यान दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

प्रो० ए० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज):
सभापति जी, मेरे हाथ में एक किताब है जिसका नाम है "बर्थ कंट्रोल बाई सेल्फ कंट्रोल"। महात्मा गांधी ने सन 1928 में इसको लिखा था और इसको पढ़ने के बाद मेरे ऊपर बड़ा असर पड़ा था और उस वक़्त मैंने कसम खाई थी कि मैं शादी नहीं करूँगा। इसके दो पैसे ही मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है:

"The only method of birth control handed down from ages past is self-control or Brahmacharya. It is an infallible sovereign remedy doing good to those who practise it."

Then again he says:

"Moral indiscipline at once dries up the fountains of the race, and hastens the wear and tear of the adults whom it debilitates both morally and physically."

Sir, this is what Gandhiji said 50 years ago but we have all forgotten it. That is why I have given my cut motion to discuss the anti-national population policy and large scale forcible sterilisations and tubectomies all over the country and stoppage of monthly salaries and other benefits to Government employees, teachers and others for months.

Here I would like to read a letter from the Directorate of Family Planning, Delhi Administration giving information about the performance of the family planning programme during

the period January to June 1976. These are the number of sterilisations done during the period, religionwise:

Hindus	...	41,128	...	91.6 %
Muslims	...	2,046	...	4.5 %
Sikhs		1,381	...	3.08%
Christians		357	...	0.8 %

I warn the Government that this will create communal problem.

मैं अपने क्षेत्र में परेशान हूँ। मैं जहाँ भी जाता हूँ लोग मुझे घेर लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह क्या हो रहा है, जबर्दस्ती क्यों हो रही है। लोगों में भय छाया हुआ है। वे रात में घरों पर सोते नहीं हैं। घरों से दूर रहते हैं। डरते हैं कि पुलिस न आ जाए और उनको पकड़ कर न ले जाएँ। गरीब लोगों को, रिश्ता वालोंको पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं उनको स्टिरलाइज कर देते हैं। अजीब वातावरण; फैला हुआ है। लोग आज परेशान हैं। मैंने इस सवाल को इसलिए उठाया है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बार बार कहा है कि वह नहीं चाहती है कि किसी के साथ जबर्दस्ती हो। लेकिन हो रही है। बहुत गलत तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं। इससे आपके विभाग की बदनामी हो रही है। आप सभी राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें कि किसी भी प्रकार की—जोर जबर्दस्ती इस मामले में न की जाए और अगर की जाती है कि सख्त कार्रवाई दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ करें। मैं दो कालेजों का मनेजर हूँ। मेरे पास भी स्कूल आया था कि हर एक डिग्री कालेज के टीचर्स का अगर स्टिरलाइजेशन नहीं कर दिया जाता है तो उसको तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाए। यह काम अक्टूबर के महीने में हो जाना चाहिए। यह काम से कम दो तीन लाख आदमियों का सवाल था। क्या इतना ज्यादा काम एक महीने में किया जा सकता है, क्या यह सम्भव है। सब लोग इस तरह से मर जाएंगे। दवा दारू का इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाएगा। यह जो बदनामी का काम किया

[प्रि० एस० एस० सपतेना]

जा रहा है इसको आप न करें। मैंने तो कह दिया था कि मेरे यहाँ कोई नहीं करवाएगा। ये जो आपरेशांज किए जा रहे हैं इनसे कई लोगों की मौतें तक हो गई है। बांस गांव में, नवगांव में, सुलतानपुर में, मुजफ्फरनगर में फायरिंग इस चीज को लेकर हुई है। मुझे मालूम है कि जो लोग कुआरे थे उन तक को स्टैरिलाइज कर दिया गया था जिससे गुस्से की लहर दौड़ गई और पुलिस और जनता में उपद्रव हो गया जिसकी वजह से पुलिस ने गोली चलाई। इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

यह कहना कि छोटी फैमिली होगी तो लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा हो जाएगा गलत है। आप लोगों को काम दें। रूस में क्या होता है? वहाँ जो माता पिता ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा करते हैं उनको हीरोइन और हीरो का खिताब दिया जाता है। यहाँ पर हालत यह है कि आप जबर्दस्ती करते हैं। हमारा मुक्त पाकुलेशन के हिसाब से सेकिंड बिनेस्टेड युनिट में देश है। यहाँ पर इस मामले में जबर्दस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिए। लोग ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करें यह लोगों को सिखाया जाए। लोग खुद भी फैमिली प्लानिंग करना चाहते हैं और लिख कर भी देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनके साथ जबर्दस्ती की जाती है। यह नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर लोग ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करेंगे तो लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती बढ़ेगी। कंट्रैक्टिबल का इस्तेमाल और लोगों के साथ जबर्दस्ती करना गलत काम है। मैं चाहता हूँ यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिये।

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : 144 करोड़ की सप्पीमेटरी डिमांड जो दस विभागों से सम्बन्धित है उनको यहाँ रखा गया है और उन पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ। देश की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर गई है, बहुत अच्छी हो गई है। अल्प बचत योजनाओं में ज्यादा धन एकत्र किया गया है।

कासे धन को निकाला गया है। तस्करों को पकड़ा गया है। मुद्रा स्थीति पर अंशुष लगाया गया है। इस सब का नतीजा यह निकला है कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर चुकी है। देश का धन-बोझ बढ़ा है। हर क्षेत्र में हमने इकोनोमी करके दिखाई है। अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाई है। आज देश का खजाना बड़ा भरा हुआ है। विदेशों का जो हम पर कर्ज है विदेशी मुद्रा कमा करके हम ने उसको भी काफी हद तक अपने सिर से उतारा है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो नीतियाँ अपनाई गई हैं उन्हीं का यह फल है, उन्हीं का यह नतीजा है कि भारत आर्थिक तौर पर अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हुआ है और वह दिन दूर नहीं जब भारत दूसरे देशों से आर्थिक सहायता के लिए कभी अपने हाथ नहीं पसारेगा। यह एक शुभ लक्षण है।

जहाँ तक परिवार नियोजन का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आबादी पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा गया तो जो बेसिक नीट्स हम लोगों की पूरी करना चाहते हैं, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, शिक्षा आदि की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, आर्थिक स्तर लोगों का सुधारना चाहते हैं वह कैसे होगा। आखिर कोई न कोई तरीका अपना कर आबादी तो रोकनी ही होगी। अगर इन्सान आबादी नहीं रोकेगा तो कुदरत उसको रोकेगी। इन्सान तरीके के साथ परिवार नियोजन कर सकता है, और अगर प्रकृति के हाथ में छोड़ दिया गया तो देश में कभी न कभी प्रलय होगी और कुदरत आबादी को चैक कर देगी। परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को देश ने अपना लिया है, थोड़ी बहुत शिकायतें होती हैं, लेकिन धीरे धीरे यह हमारे जीवन का अंग बन जाएगा।

इसमें खेती के लिए जो फर्टिलाइजर पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च होने का प्रश्न है उसके लिये भी रुपया मांगा गया है। आज

देश के अन्न-खाद की कमी भली है। खाद बनाने के लिये और आखाने बला जा रहे हैं और अभी तक खाद के लिये जो हम दूसरे देशों पर मुनहतिर रहते थे वह स्थिति अब समाप्त हो गई है। खाद के नानाले में हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं। थोड़े दिनों में देश के किसान को हर तरह का फटिलाइजर मिलेगा और बाहर से हमें अन्न नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। यदि देश के हर किसान को खाद और पानी मिलता रहे तो देश का पश्चिमी हिस्सा पूरे देश की अन्न की समस्या को हल कर सकता है।

कुछ रुपया बन और कैशवेट उद्योगों के लिए भी मांगा गया है जिनको हमने अभी हाल ही में नेशनलाइज किया है। इन कारखानों में सुधार करने के लिये रुपया मांगा गया है जिसका मैं सन्वयन करता हूँ।

जिन हरिजनों और भूमिहीनों को भूमि दी गई है उनके इनपुट्स के लिये भी रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इन सब बातों के लिये मैं प्रस्तुत मांगों का सन्वयन करता हूँ।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मु.प.क.पु.)
सनापति जी, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का सन्वयन करता हूँ। परिवार नियोजन की जो आलोचनाएँ हुई हैं उन्हें भी मैंने ध्यान से सुना है। यह हमारे देश के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक आन्दोलन और कार्यक्रम है और जो इसकी आलोचना करते हैं उनसे मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि आलोचना करने के बदले क्रियात्मक रूप से उसमें सहयोग दें। जैसा वह कहते हैं अगर सचमुच इसका सभ्यन करते हैं और विरोधी नहीं हैं, तो उनके सहयोग करने से इसमें जो सक्ती है और क्रियान्वयन में जो बुराइयाँ हैं यह कम हो सकती है। लेकिन किसी भी तरह से यह हमारे देश के लिये आज जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है इसलिये इसका विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये।

माननीय उध-मंत्री महोदय जिस परिश्रम और निष्ठा के साथ अपने विभाग का काम सम्हालती हैं, जिसको हम सदन में देखते हैं, उनका ध्यान मैं एक बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह है अल्प अवधि ऋण, जिसका प्रावधान खास तौर पर नई जमीन पाने वाले छोटे किसानों के लिये इन भागों में किया गया है। इस अल्प अवधि ऋण का जो महत्व है उसका वर्णन करना व्यर्थ है क्योंकि हम सब उसको जानते हैं। मैं निरुपेक्ष एक पैरा डा० हजारों की स्पीच से पढ़ा चाहता हूँ जो जुलाई भूहीने की रिजर्व बैंक की बुलेटिन में निकला है। वे कहते हैं :

"One of the greatest lacunae in the working of the cooperative movement..."

..... और अधिकतर को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के द्वारा ही अल्प अवधि ऋण का वितरण होता है।

".....apart from the fact that sometimes it has been more of a philosophy than a way of doing business, in so far as agriculture is concerned, is that the long term wing and the short term wing have very little to do with each other. This has very often meant that long term finance has been given but it has not been accompanied by short term finance, with the same consequences as happen in industry, when you finance the fixed capital, but don't provide the working capital."

सनापति महोदय, अगर आप बैंकिंग कमिशन की सिफारिश संख्या 58 और 72 को देखेंगे, मैं उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, तो उसमें भी इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि अल्पवधि के ऋणों के लिए जो सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से वितरित होते हैं, अधिक ढिलाई होनी चाहिए, उसमें फर्क-

[श्री नवल किशोर मिश्र]

सीबिलिटी होनी चाहिये और उसके लिये बड़े पैमाने पर व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। हमारे किसान इस प्रयत्न में हैं कि देश में कृषि के उत्पादन को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाया जाय और वह जोरों से इस पर लग गये हैं। 1975-76 के लिये लक्ष्यांक 11 करोड़ 40 लाख टन का था और उम्मीद थी कि 11 करोड़ 60 लाख टन पैदा होगा लेकिन वह 11 करोड़ 80 लाख टन हुआ है। यह कृषि विकास के सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश के किसानों की उपलब्धि है।

जहां तक अल्पावधि ऋण का सवाल है उसके बारे में मैं रिजर्व बैंक की एनुअल रिपोर्ट से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। 1974-75 में जहां 489 करोड़ का प्रावधान था वहां 1975-76 में वह 611 करोड़ का प्रावधान रहा अर्थात् 122 करोड़ ज्यादा का प्रावधान था। उसी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि वह केवल उत्तरप्रदेश के गन्ने के लिये गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अल्पावधि ऋणों में हम अधिक रैसे का प्रावधान नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े अकसोस की बात है, खासकर तब जब कि हम भूमिहीनों और छोटे किसानों की बात सोचते हैं।

जहां तक सहकारी समितियों का सवाल है, उसी रिजर्व बैंक के बुलेटिन से मालूम होता है कि इस साल उनकी वसूली भी अच्छी हुई है। 1975-76 में 212 करोड़ रुपये का बकाया था जो कि अब 146 करोड़ का रह गया है।

जहां तक बाढ़ और सूखा होता है, यह हमारे देश के किसी न किसी भाग में होता रहता है, वहां इस अल्पावधि ऋण से मध्यावधि ऋण में कन्वर्ट करते हैं। इसके साथ ही रिजर्व बैंक का कहना है कि अन्नावारी सर्टिफिकेट देने में क्लैकटर देर कर देते हैं।

अगर यह सर्टिफिकेट उचित समय पर मिल जाए तो कन्वर्शन हो जाय और अल्पावधि ऋण का वितरण अच्छी तरह से समय पर हो सकता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां अल्पावधि का ऋण मिलता भी है वहां वह रासायनिक उर्वरक के रूप में मिलता है। चाहे क्षेत्र सिंचित हो या गैर सिंचित हो वह 60 परसेंट रासायनिक खाद और 40 परसेंट नकद के रूप में मिलता है। जो गैर सिंचित क्षेत्र हैं वहां ज्यादातर किसान रासायनिक उर्वरक का उपयोग नहीं करते हैं। अगर गैर सिंचित क्षेत्र में भी हम किसान को मजबूर करेंगे कि वह 60 परसेंट रासायनिक खाद के रूप में ले तो इससे अल्पावधि ऋण में जो किसान को लाभ होना चाहिये वह उसे नहीं मिल सकता है।

अन्त में इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

✓ SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the supplementary demands for grants in respect of Central Government, I would like to say that wonderful work is being done by this Department of Revenue and Banking after its separation from the general Finance. Tax collection machinery has been streamlined and effective steps have been taken to plug leakage in the Revenue to some extent. This Department has also brought the tax offenders in its net. Several raids have been conducted and hidden wealth worth crores of rupees has been unearthed. The Minister incharge of this Department deserves hearty congratulations.

Sir, I want to make one suggestion. At present the Department of Revenue is only publishing the names of the persons 'who caught' but not the names of those 'who were caught'.

The public should know who are caught. Instead of giving the names of the officers who caught—we are not concerned with their names—we should know the names of the people who were caught.

In this connection, I have a small suggestion to make for the consideration of the Minister of Revenue and Banking. There is a lot of controversy going on in the country today regarding the so-called godmen. Challenges and counter-challenges are being made as regards the supernatural powers of these godmen. It is worth noting that some of these godmen have refused to submit themselves to any sort of scientific investigation and declare their assets according to law. There are allegations that these so-called saints and babas have amassed huge wealth and acquired properties worth several crores of rupees. Most of them lead a luxurious life. Recently, the income-tax authorities have unearthed wealth to the extent to Rs. 74 lakhs from the Ahmedabad premises of one Gosaiji Maharaj. Here I quote what has appeared in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* of 31 October 1976:

"The Income-tax Department discovered wealth not accounted for—jewellery, cash, gold coins and antiquities worth Rs. 74 lakhs—in the Ahmedabad premises of Gosaiji Maharaj (also known as "Vrajraji Maharaj), head of the Vallabhacharya Vaishnav sect and trustee of the Natwarlal Shamlal Temple..."

All these things have to be investigated.

There is also another godman in our State of Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to name him. He is producing contraband articles. He is not manufacturing them. I do not know how he gets them. Many of these things like watches are marked 'Made in Japan', 'Made in Bombay', but not made in his own place. The Government should look into this also.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It is claimed that by miraculous powers these are made. This should be verified.

✓ SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I am not concerned about that. I am concerned about the revenue. Why are you allowing all these things? If he wants to manufacture watches in India, he must take out a licence for it. Otherwise, the reputation of our goods will be damaged.

✓ DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Bangalore University has appointed a Commission to go into this.

✓ SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I am not concerned with what the scientists outside do. I am concerned as a member of Parliament which is responsible to the people. I do not know how much is due to Government from these people, what taxes are due, what taxes have been paid. I would suggest to the Minister of Revenue and Banking to take effective action against all these babas and maharajs, bring out their hidden wealth and enrich the exchequer. There is no scope for sentiment in these matters. The law should apply equally to all citizens, whether they are ordinary mortals or the so-called gods or agents of God.

There is one instance. This was about 40 or 45 years ago in my State. You will be surprised to hear about this. He was called Sadhu Bendapudi of Andhra Pradesh. He managed to get married to 8 Kshatriya girls in two districts, West Godavari and East Godavari. He produced children. He promised people that his son would rule the country as Kaliyuga Maharaj. That man died and the victims are in the streets.

These babas and saints also appoint their agents. They trick people and collect money. Scientists, capitalists and others have been duped. I do not know whether income-tax officers are also victims. Some politicians also

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

have been duped. I am concerned as a Member of Parliament with tax evasion. As a public man, I am concerned about this. Things cannot be produced with tricks. I want these things to be investigated from the point of view of safeguarding the interest of review. There is no need for an inquiry committee or a scientific committee. If they want it, that is their lookout.

✓ SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, most of the amount—Rs. 49 crores—in these supplementary demands are meant for family planning. It is not that we are opposed to the family planning programme, but the way it has been done in our country is alarming. It creates an explosive situation in our country where the forces of reaction would make use of it for achieving their own end. There is a very interesting article on family planning in Puerto Rico written by a US journalist. He says:

"More than 35 per cent of Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age have been sterilised—the highest rate of female sterilisation in the world."

Even after sterilisation to that great extent, that country remains poor and backward:

In 1974, while speaking at the World Population Conference at Bucharest, Dr. Karan Singh struck a note of warning on this question of sterilisation and the attitude which was adopted by Puerto Rico. He said:

"The path of family planning in every country lies through the eradication of poverty, which in fact has historically been the main cause of over-population. The need is to adopt an integrated approach encompassing the entire eco system

and covering the main-environment relationship in such a way that every human being born on this planet is assured of the material, intellectual and spiritual inputs necessary for the full flowering of the human personality.... It will be difficult for many countries to accept family limitation as a goal in itself unless it is clearly linked to a more equitable distribution of World resources."

So, he has adopted a correct approach and attitude towards family planning and sterilisation in that conference in 1974. I quoted this only to bring to the notice of the minister one fact. Today after one year of emergency and declaration of the 20 point programme, that has been overshadowed by the so-called 5-point programme and that has been reduced to one point programme of sterilisation. With that, you will not be able to achieve anything. If you want to achieve something and win the confidence of the people, you should eradicate poverty and implement the 20-point programme with a sense of dedication, not just this one-point programme of sterilisation.

There is a demand for the ONGC. In this context, I would like the minister to tell the concerned ministry that the oil prospecting programme in the west coast near Kerala should be given due consideration and priority when you are taking this into consideration.

✓ SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, I am glad the family planning programme has been given great impetus. When some people talk about family planning, I have a doubt whether it is politically motivated. Family planning has become a great success and unless we adhere to it, the country is not going to prosper. As a matter of fact, we have even frozen the delimitation of constituencies till 2001 so as to make family planning a national objective. I know in my constituency or elsewhere there is no compulsion in family planning. Let us not give a political colour to all these

things. We should pursue this programme of family planning, in the national interest.

It has been said that out of 28 million acres, 1.8 million acres have been allotted to the landless poor. Regarding the short term loan, the need for it is estimated to be Rs. 75 crores. In this connection, I would say that because of the moratorium announced by several State governments, private money-lending has completely dried up; and small farmers have to depend entirely on commercial banks and cooperative credit societies. Unless a large provision is made for consumption loans and more amounts pumped into the cooperative credit societies, there will be a great disaster in the country-side. Poor, small and marginal farmers are not getting money from the moneylenders. Nor are the societies able to give credit to them. This situation will have an adverse effect. The Centre should take steps to strengthen the rural credit sector and see that the required amounts are given to them. The quantum of the short-term loan should also be increased. There is a proposal to merge both short-term and long-term loans. This would work against the interests of the farmer and the weaker sections of the people. Let not the Central Government fall a prey to the recommendations of some of the committees of the Reserve Bank. Let both these types of loans be there; and let us provide more funds under both these heads.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि वीत सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन हरिजनों एवम् आदिवासियों को जमीनें मिली हैं उनको बैंकों से कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है जिससे कि वे खेती के लिये बैल तथा दूसरी आवश्यकतमों की खरीद कर सकें। वे बैंकों में जाते हैं लेकिन बैंक इस मामले में उदासीन हैं वहां से उनको ईको जवाब नहीं मिलता है। इसलिय मैं

आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों को ऐसे आदेश दिये जायें कि जो गरीब किसान हैं, छोटे दूकानदार हैं उनको अपना धंधा चलाने के लिये बैंकों से कर्जा दिया जाय ताकि हमारा वीत सूत्री कार्यक्रम सफल हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि परिवार नियोजन के बारे में काफी आलोचना की गई है। यह बात सही भी है कि कहीं कहीं ज्यादाती हुई है। जहां तक मेरे अपने क्षेत्र की बात है मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों में भाग लिया और तमाम लोगों से बातचीत की। कहां जो लोग आए उन को सरकार की ओर से जो पैसा दिया वह तो भ्रम है किन्तु नौ गांव (छतरपुर) कैम्प में ऐसे आदमी तैयार हुए जिनमें से एक व्यक्ति ने प्रत्येक आपरेशन कराने वाले को ग्यारह रुपये दिये। एक आदमी ने डबल रोटी दी और एक फन वाले ने एक दर्जन केले दिये। इस तरह से वहां पर परिवार नियोजन का अच्छा प्रचार हुआ। टोकमगढ़ जिले के निवाड़ी तथा तरीचरकड़ा शिविर पर तो लोग सी सी आदमियों के झुंड में बैँड बजाते हुये नसबन्दी कराने गए। लेकिन हमारे पड़ोस में, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ ज्यादाती हुई है जिस का हमारे यहां भी असर पड़ा है। अब वहां के लोग भी तैयार नहीं होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ अगर सरकारी मशीनरी ठीक काम करे तो यह प्रोग्राम अधिक सफल हो सकता है। अगर सरकारी मशीनरी ठीक से काम नहीं करती है तो जितने भी प्रोग्राम हैं वे सफल नहीं होंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ० कलाल (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि चूंकि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री स्वयं में नहीं हैं और सारे ही हमारे सभासद परिवार नियोजन पर बोल रहे

[डा० कलाश]

हैं तो वित्त मंत्री जो कुछ भी यहाँ पर कहना चाहें उसको कृपा कर के वे उन तक पहुँचा दें।

यह प्रधान मंत्री का 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम नहीं है वह तो-21 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है। 21 वां कार्यक्रम यह है कि सरकारी खर्चों में फिजूल-खर्ची बिलकुल नहीं होनी चाहिए। फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के लिए टारगेट रखना और संख्या निर्धारित करना बड़ा आवश्यक है। पर श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी जी ने कहा टारगेट नहीं रखना चाहिए। पर साथ साथ अधिकारियों द्वारा यह कहना कि यह पूरा नहीं हुआ तो तुम्हें तनछाड़ नहीं मिलेगी या प्रमोशन नहीं मिलेगी यह नहीं होना चाहिए। शायद कहीं कहीं ऐसा हो रहा होगा सारे देश में ऐसा नहीं है। फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम तो बहुत आवश्यक है। इस लिये टारगेट रखना बड़ा जरूरी है। लेकिन 143.99 करोड़ पयों की मांग की गई है। पर मैं ऐसा जानता हूँ कि शायद इस में से 43 या 44 करोड़ रुपया फिजूल खर्च हो रहे हैं। इस कार्यक्रम में ऐसे लोग आ गये हैं जो बिना कार्य किये पैसा ले जाते हैं और वही लोग इस कार्यक्रम को बदनाम कर रहे हैं। वे लोग ही ऐसी हरकतें करते हैं कि अन-मैरिड को ले आते हैं बूढ़ों को ले आते हैं। जिस से कि यह कार्यक्रम की बदनामी हो रही है। उन्हे रोकना तथा फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना बड़ा ही आवश्यक है। फटिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में जो डिमाण्ड रखी गई है, वह ठीक है। हमें अपने फटिलाइजर के कारखानों की संख्या ज्यादा बढ़ानी है, उन के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि हम ने कारखानों को शुरू करने के लिये जो टारगेट्स रखे हैं उन तारीखों पर प्रोडक्शन अवस्था शुरू हो जाना चाहिये—इस पर हम को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

यदि हम कृषि और जनसंख्या के टारगेट्स का पूरा ध्यान रखें, फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने की चप्टा करें तो देश में खुशहाली आयीगी। मैं इन पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय मैं इन अनुपूरक अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। परिवार नियोजन के खिलाफ जो बातें यहाँ पर कही गई हैं, मैं समझता हूँ राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर ऐसी भावनाओं को प्रकट किया गया है। परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम में सहयोग देने के बजाय उस को पीछे खींचने की चेष्टा की जा रही है, यह देश के लिये घातक है। यदि परिवार नियोजन सफल नहीं होगा, तो देश की सारी योजनायें विफल हो जायेंगी। हम कृषि या किसी भी चीज में उत्पादन बढ़ायें, उस का लाभ जनता तक नहीं पहुँच सकता जब तक जनसंख्या पर रोक न लगाई जाय। परिवार को घटायें बिना देश को समृद्धशाली बनाना असम्भव है। इस लिये मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ—जहाँ कहीं भी गड़बड़ी की सूचना मिलती है, आप स्वयं वहाँ जा कर देखें। मैंने जब भी कभी ऐसी सूचना मिली, वहाँ स्वयं जा कर देखा और पाया कि 100 में से एक या दो शिकायतें सही होती थीं, बाकी शिकायतें केवल प्रचार करने के लिये की गई थीं। यदि हम भी इस तरह के प्रचार में शामिल हो जायेंगे तो परिवार नियोजन विफल हो जायगा, राजनीति से प्रेरित हो कर परिवार नियोजन के विरुद्ध प्रचार करना इस देश के लिये नितान्त घातक है। मैं उन सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि आप शिकायतें करने के बजाय, फ़ील्ड में जाकर इस कार्य को बढ़ाने की चेष्टा करें।

एक निवेदन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूँ—आप ने अल्पकालीन ध्यान का जो प्रबन्ध किया है, वह बहुत कम है। सहकारी

संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जो व्यवस्था की गई है, इससे वे सहकारी संस्थायें सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकेंगी। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के द्वारा जो ऋण किसानों को मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल रहा है, वह ऋण उनको शीघ्र मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिये।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): So far as family planning is concerned, since we had time to look into it in depth at the village level, I can say that in the area I come from, namely, the State of Karnataka and in my constituency of Karwar it has been going on smoothly. It has been well-organised in those areas where there is response, particularly from the minority community.

Since it is not fair to impose our will in a compulsory way, it would be best that the family planning programme takes up a very simple truism that we preach what we already practice. I am not saying that we practise what we preach, but we preach what we are already practising. These are sophisticated methods of family planning, which we can spread among the conservative and minority sections. After all, sterilization and irreversible operations in persons of the reproductive age are not the only methods of family planning. I am saying this in all humility and in all sincerity at my command. Since the Ministers of our country are the leaders of public opinion, they are the leaders of the society as well, it is necessary for the

17.16 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair]

Ministers at the Centre and in the States, for each one of these leaders of the public, to come forward not only to get sterilised,— everybody will say that he is sterilised— but to make a declaration that he is practising family planning adopting such and such a method. Because the Ministers have a tremendous amount of appeal to the masses, I would suggest in all humility

and earnestness that they must make such a public statement, and it must be made a mandatory duty for them, because we cannot lead people in a direction in which we ourselves do not believe.

I welcome the Demands.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR 1 (Ahmednagar): I shall confine myself to Demand Nos. 48 and 72.

I have been hearing all sorts of arguments for and against family planning, mostly for, because I do not think anybody in his senses will say that India must go on increasing its population. As a matter of fact, our population increase every year is equal to the entire population of Australia. So, it is a tremendous problem, and we have to face it boldly, and squarely. The whole point, however, is whether we should go about doing it by perverting the whole idea instead of using the methods of education and persuasion. My fear is that we are going more in the direction of perversion, contrary to the culture and traditions of our soil. The common men, the farmers the landless workers, etc., many of whom are illiterate, will, I am sure, shall be amenable to persuasion and reason if you explain to them the importance of a programme. Therefore, let not this programme become a matter of terror, something which is creating a fright; rather, it should provide an opportunity to people who want to practise family planning for the betterment of the country.

I find there is a mention about the ONGC being given Rs. 73.29 crores. The whole area of Bombay High is full of potentialities in terms of oil and gas, but unless we have a properly co-ordinated plan with a view to having an industrial complex well laid out, we shall not be able to utilise these resources to the advantage of the entire nation.

The ONGC works in Gujarat, Assam and Kerala. I can understand our going in for merit at the higher levels, and I am not a person who ever thinks

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

in terms of this or that State, but I think at the lower levels enough employment opportunities should be provided by ONGC to the local population as well.

✓ श्री बलरामलाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो अनुपूरक माँग रखी है, उन वा में समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में आप ने जो प्रावधान किया है धन का, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि कम है। इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि यदि समुचित व्यवस्था हो तो कोई शुबाह नहीं है कि इसी धन से हमारी व्यवस्था ठीक बने रहेगी।

मैं सुझाव दे कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में धन का अभाव नहीं है। हमें बेशक दिखाई पड़ता हो कि है लेकिन वास्तव में नहीं। हमारी जो वितरण प्रणाली है वही खराब है, उसी में दोष है। इसी की वजह से हमें जो खराबियाँ हैं वे दिखाई पड़ती हैं। चाहे कोई तनख्वाह पाता है और चाहे किसी का धन उद्योग धंधे में लगा हुआ है अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह काम में आए और उसका अनाप शनाप खर्च न हो और वह पैसा सर्कुलेशन में आए तो आपको जो धन छिना कर रख लिया जाता है, जो धन बैंकों और पोस्ट ऑफिस में इस वास्ते जमा नहीं करवाया जा सकता है क्योंकि उसकी सुविधा पास में नहीं है, उसकी आपकी व्यवस्था करनी होगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम छः सात मील के एरिया में एक बैंक की शाखा एक पोस्ट ऑफिस की अवस्थ स्थापना होना चाहिये ताकि लोगों का ध्यान इन बैंकों की तरफ जाए और उनको पता लगे कि इन में पैसा रखने से लाभ होता है और लोग अपने बैंक की डिपॉजिट के तौर पर बैंकों और पोस्ट ऑफिस में रखें। अगर सभी ट्रांजैक्शन्स बैंकों के द्वारा होंगे, बैंक का इस्तेमाल उनके

द्वारा होगा तो जो गोलमाल होता है, जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होता है, ब्लैकमेलिंग होता है वह नहीं होगा। आप ने ऐसा किया तो आज जो रुपये बैंक के बाहर में स्थिति है उस में सुधार होगा और देश का कल्याण होगा।

✓ वित्त मंत्रालय में उ.मं.त्री (श्रीमती सुनीता रोहतगी) : आपकी आज्ञा से मान्यवर एक अंशेजी की लाइन कोट करना चाहती हूँ। दो घंटे के दौरान 24 माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण हुए हैं जोकि बहुत ही ऊँचे स्तर के थे। लेकिन मुझे एक पीड़ा हुई। आपकी आज्ञा से मैं एक लाइन कोट कर दूँ :

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean; Tears which from the depth of some divine despair Rise from the heart and brim to the eyes."

एक से एक अच्छे भाषण हुए हैं लेकिन बच्चे की पीड़ा क्या होती है इसको वही जानता है जिसकी कोख से बच्चा निवसता है, बच्चे की क्या आशाएँ होती हैं, बच्चे को कैसे पाला जाता है यह हम ही जानती हैं। लैक्चर से पेट नहीं भर सकता है और न बच्चे का अविष्य बनाया जा सकता है। मैं किसी खास माननीय सदस्य से यह बात नहीं कह रही हूँ। इस मामले में हम सब मौलाना इत्यादि सब की एक राय है। बड़े-बड़े यहाँ सिद्धान्तवादी भाषण हुए हैं। महात्मा गांधी के दर्शन की बड़े-बड़े लोगों के दर्शन की यहाँ चर्चा की गई है। आगे अधिकार होता है, अधिकार होती है, बीमारी होती है बच्चे के लिए तो उसकी फ्रिक माता को होती है। भूख से बच्चे को तड़पते हुए माँ देखती है तो अगर वह एक दुकान के एक से या एक पाव रोटी उठा कर उसको अपने हाथ से देती है तो कोई पाप नहीं करती है। अपने बच्चे के जीवन को बनाने के लिए वह हर प्रकार की कुरानी करती है। फ्रैमिली प्लानिंग पर उच्च स्तर के भाषण हुए हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोगो ने उसको ऐन्डमिक बन

करहरख दिया है। मैं बताता चाहती हूँ कि हर इयूमन परस बीट में तीन बच्चे संसार में जन्म लेते हैं। पता नहीं उन में से कितने स्वर्गवासी हो जाते हैं। भारत में हर तरह के प्रयास हो रहे हैं। केवल कैमिली प्लानिंग पर ही हमारा जोर नहीं है। न्यूट्रिशन, शिक्षा, बेल्कैयर राज्य, अच्छा जीवन स्तर, डैय रेट कम करने पर भी जोर है और उस प्रयास में हम लगे हुए हैं, ब्यामिनिटी बढ़ाने पर लगे हुए हैं। बच्चों को जिन्दा ही नहीं रखना है। आदमी बेवेल रॉटी पर जिन्दा नहीं रहता है। आदमी और जानवर के बीच में अन्तर बेवेल खाने का ही अन्तर नहीं है। आदमी जैसे-जैसे बड़ा होगा उसको अपने जीवन के लिए मॅटीरियलिस्टिक चरुतों को ही पूरा करना नहीं होता है उसके अलावा भी करने के लिए उसको नौकरी आदि चाहिये होती है, उन की नौकरी उसको करनी होती है, आस पास के लोगों, अपने परिवार के लोगों अलावा जिस समाज में वह रहता है उसके वातावरण को भी उसको स्वस्थ रखना होता है, अच्छी परम्परायें बनानी होती हैं।

सभापतिजी, जो डिस्क्शन हुआ है मुझे क्षमा आप करें आप अगर एक माँ के नाते मैं यह कहूँ कि देश में पचास प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं, उनके कुछ अधिकार हैं और बीच में यह कह देना कि कौन बैचलर हैं, किस के कुछ नहीं है, यह छोटी चीज है और माँ के नाते मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत को जीवित रहना है, कुछ करके दिखाना है तो परिवार नियोजन पर उसको जोर देना ही होगा। कोई बात छिपी हुई नहीं है। जो कुछ हमने करके दिखाया है वह संसार में स्वर्णशिर, अक्षरों में अंकित होगा। बड़ी-बड़ी कॉन्फेंस में हम लोग जाते हैं और जो कुछ हमने कर दिखाया है उसकी चर्चा होती है। जैसा इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने दिया है, कांग्रेस ने दिया है, जो जो काम किए हैं उसमें अगर जनता की सामूहिक मदद न होती, पार्टी के लोगों ने जो पाकर शहरों के कोने-कोने में, नुकड़-नुकड़ में, ब्लाक में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में,

हर जगह कांग्रेस की आइडियोलोजी को ग्राम से जाने में सहयोग न दिया होता तो यह काम इतनी तेजी से ग्राम नहीं बढ़ सकता था। मैं नहीं कहती हूँ कि शत प्रतिशत काम अच्छा हुआ है या जितना होना चाहिये था हो गया है। लेकिन अगर हमें कूदना है जीवन में, रण क्षेत्र में ग्राम है तो जो चुनौती है उसको हमें स्वीकार करना ही पड़ेगा। जहाँ कहीं अगर कोई गलती हुई है तो उस गलती को पकड़ना होगा और दूर करना होगा और जो कदम ग्राम बढ़ा दिया है उस को पीछे नहीं लाना है। ग्राम जो नेशनल पीलिसी मानी गई है इस में काफी सफलता हुई है। हो सकता है कि कहीं कमियाँ रह गई हों, लेकिन उन कमियों की वजह से हमें उस पीलिसी को छोड़ना नहीं है, बल्कि उन कमियों को पकड़ कर दूर करना है। अगर हम इस में राजनीति और धर्म का विवाद लायेंगे तो वह देश, बच्चों और भविष्य में होने वाले बच्चों के हितों के खिलाफ होगा। आंकड़े तो मैं बहुत सारे दे सकती हूँ, लेकिन उन के लिये काफ़ी समय चाहिये। स्टैलाइजेशन को ही अगर ले लिया जाए तो जितना लक्ष्य रखा गया था उस का साठे पाँच गुना हो चुका है। उस लक्ष्य से हम वहाँ आगे बढ़ जायेंगे। लेकिन उस लक्ष्य के साथ शिक्षा का भी लक्ष्य है। अभी किसी भाई ने कहा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पिछड़ गया है, और पाँच सूत्री कार्यक्रम केवल एक सूत्री कार्यक्रम रह गया है। मेरा कहना है कि यह उन की गलतफ़हमी है। ग्राम हमारी आत्मा की जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही है उस को रोकना आवश्यक है, वरना हमारे सभी प्रगति के कार्य पीछे रह जायेंगे।

5 सूत्री कार्यक्रम आखिर क्या है। हरियाली लाना, सफ़ाई लाना, हमारे युवा नेता श्री संजय गांधी कानपुर आये थे, आप आ कर देखिये कि वहाँ कितना परिवर्तन लाना है। कानपुर में किस तरह से लोच स्लम में रहते हैं उस का वर्णन करना कठिन

[श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी]

है। अगर श्री संजय गांधी ने कहा कि स्लम हटा दिये जायेंगे और नई चीजें वहां पर बनेंगी तो उस में क्या गलत बात है।

श्री शिव्बन लाल सक्सेना, महात्मा गांधी जी की बात कह रहे थे। हम में से हर एक तो महात्मा गांधी नहीं बन सकता है, हम लोग तो सीधे सादे गृहस्थ इन्सान है, हम में कमियां हैं और उन कमियों को दूर करने में क्या लगता है। लेकिन क्या तब तक हम बच सकते हैं। आज भारत में सारे संसार की 15 फीसदी आबादी है, 15 प्रतिशत हमारे पास जमीन है और 86 प्रतिशत हमारी पर कैंपिता इन्कम है। इन तीनों में कैसे सामन्जस्य लाया जायगा और कैसे हमारे आवश्यक काम पूरे होंगे, यह हमारे लिये एक चुनौती बन कर खड़ा है। पार्लियामेंट के सभी सदस्यों ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पोपुलेशन कंट्रोल को स्वीकार किया है इसलिये परिवार नियोजन को एक राष्ट्रीय पर्व मान कर के हम सब को अपना योगदान देना चाहिये और इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाना चाहिये।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I think the Minister is fighting with shadows. Nobody objected to sterilisations; the objection was to the use of force in the name of sterilisation.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया सिवाय माननीय शिव्बन लाल सक्सेना के। सवाल उस को झमल में लाने का है (श्वेवधान)

भा.ग.स. महोदय : आप सब एक साथ क्यों बोल रहे हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। मन्त्री महोदय स्वयं सशक्त हैं और वह उत्तर दे लेंगे।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : इस फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग पर भी शिव्बन लाल सक्सेना ने विरोध किया था और किसी ने नहीं। प्रधान मन्त्री और स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने समय समय पर यह चीज बिलकुल साफ़ कर दी है कि कोई कम्प्लेन और प्रेशर का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये।

मान्यवर, अगर कभी कोई ऐसी घटनाएं सामने आई हैं, तो उनको राज्य सरकारों को भेजा गया है कि देखो कहां तक सत्य हैं और कहां तक असत्य हैं। अगर उनमें जरा भी सचाई है तो उसको देखना चाहिये सम्भालना चाहिये और मध्य में ऐसी चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें। शायद ही वहां कुछ ऐसा हो। मेरा ख्याल है कि सिद्धान्ततः इस पर दो राय नहीं होनी चाहियें।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो गाइडलाइन्स इश्यू की गयी हैं, मैं चाहूंगी कि वह स्पष्ट रूप से रख दी जायें। वह यह है कि पुरुष की उम्र 50 साल से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये और 25 साल से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह गाइड लाइन्स हर राज्य को इश्यू की गई हैं। उसमें यह भी है कि बाइक की उम्र 44 साल से ज्यादा और 20 साल से कम नहीं होनी चाहियें और केवल कम-से-कम 1 बच्चे होने चाहियें और छोटे बच्चे की उम्र कम-से-कम 2 साल से छोटी नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस तरह की सारी चीजें रखी गई हैं। अभी किसी प्रकार का कुअर्रजन नहीं हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपनी ओर से, अपनी विजडम से इस बारे में लैजिस्लेशन किया है। उसमें भी प्रैजिडेंट का विचार हो रहा है कि क्या करें। इस तरह पर सरकार की तरफ से किसी तरह के प्रेशर का सवाल नहीं उठता है। ज्यादातर राज्यों ने इसकी कोशिश की है, कहां क्या क्या प्रैक्टिस हुई है यह देखना है।

सके अतिरिक्त सभे 5 और भी कार्यक्रम हैं। सभे चाहे सभाई की बात हो, चाहे

बृक्षारोपण हो, दहेज के खिलाफ हो, शिक्षा बढ़ाने के लिये हो इन सारे कार्यक्रमों और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अन्ततोगत्वा एक ही चीज है और वह यह है कि हमें रहने के साधन उपलब्ध हों, हमारा जीवन-स्तर ऊपर उठे, जीवन में सुख आये, परिश्रम के बाद जीवन ज्यादा सुखी हो सके और अपनी संस्कृति, कल्चर व मर्यादाओं के अनुसार हम अपने जीवन का सुधार कर सकें। यहाँ आज ज्यादा से ज्यादा समय क्योंकि परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में लगाया गया, इसलिये मैंने भी इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अपना ध्यान और चीजों पर भी लगाना चाहती हूँ। ओ० एन० जी० सी० के बारे में भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है। अगर हम पीछे के इतिहास में जायें तो देखेंगे कि आज क्या स्थिति है। आर्थिक स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है, देश में कितना एक्सपेंशन हो रहा है। हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज को एक के बाद एक सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं। जो इंडस्ट्रीज ठीक नहीं चल रही हैं, उनके मैनेजमेंट की पहले अपने हाथ में लेकर, नई कम्पनीज इन्फार्पोरेट कर के जिससे कि हमारे श्रमिकों को भी नुकसान न हो और हमारे उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो, इन सारी चीजों के लिये सरकार लगी हुई है।

हमारे श्री सोखी जी ने जिक्र किया था कि बर्न कम्पनी में काम करने वालों में कुछ लोगों की उम्र 60 से ऊपर हो गई है, वह बूढ़े हो गये हैं, उनको क्यों रखा जा रहा है। मैंने इस बारे में पता लगाने का प्रयास किया तो पता लगा कि वे लोग अभी 58 वर्ष से नीचे हैं। तो जो पैमाना उन्होंने लगाया था इस सम्बन्ध में, वह सही नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे कृषक के लिए जो शार्ट-टर्म इम्पुल्स के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपये

रखे गये हैं या फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिये रखे गये हैं, तो यह खुशी की बात है कि फर्टिलाइजर का दाम कम हुआ है, हमारे राज्यों ने अपना ग्राफ टेक अधिक बढ़ाया है, फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता काफी बढ़ी है, काफी जमीन सिंचित क्षेत्र में आई है और इसे बराबर बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मेरा ख्याल है, जैसा हमारे श्री इस्हाक संभली ने कहा कि अब लोगों को इसके बाद आपात्ति नहीं है।

लोक-सभा चाहे कल तक या परसों तक बैठे, मैं सदन के सदस्यों से हाथ जोड़ कर यही निवेदन करूंगी कि अगर हम लोग अपने अपने क्षेत्र में जहाँ से चुन कर आते हैं, वहाँ जाते हैं तो हमारे सदस्यों को जनता के बीच में अलग-अलग मोटियों कर कर परिवार नियोजन की जरूरत के सम्बन्ध में लोगों को बताना चाहिये। खासकर जो महिला सदस्याएं बैठी हैं, उन्हें अपने क्षेत्र की महिलाओं को इस बारे में बताना चाहिये। इसके पीछे जो हमारा दर्शन है जो फिलासफी है कि हम अपने देश की गरीबी को कैसे हटा सकेंगे, इस पर हम लोगों को अपने क्षेत्र में ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि इस तरह से सरकार के जितने आर्थिक कार्यक्रम हैं उनमें देश की प्रगति में हम ज्यादा सफल होंगे।

✓ श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : काफी सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है कि विजय बैंक में आर० एस० एस० के ज्यादा से ज्यादा कार्यकर्ता रखे जा रहे हैं, जो कि एक बैंड आर्गनाइजेशन है। क्या मन्त्री महोदया इस गति का आश्वासन देंगी कि क्या उसकी इन्वायरी की जायेगी ?

✓ श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सूचना दी है, वह सम्बन्धित विभाग को अवश्य पहुंचा दी जायेगी।

सभापति महोदय : मैं कट मोशन संख्या 1 को सदन के मत के लिए रखता हूँ।

Cut Motion No. 1 was put and negatived

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं कट मोशन संख्या 2, 3, 4, 5, और 6 को सदन के मत के लिए रखता हूँ।

Cut Motions Nos. 2 to 6 were put and negatived

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों को सदन के मत के लिए रखता हूँ। समा कीजिए, मेरे पास हिन्दी रुपान्तर नहीं है।

प्रश्न यह है:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1977 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 41, 48, 61, 72, 83, 93, 94 and 96."

The motion was adopted.

17.37 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 7) BILL,* 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move

for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77"

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I introduce† the Bill. I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration"

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं कलाजिज को सदन के मत के लिए रखता हूँ। प्रश्न यह है:

"कि कलाज 2 और 3, सिद्दूलकलाज 1, एनेकिटिंग कार्मुला और टाइल विधेयक का अंग बनें।"

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 3-11-1976.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है :
"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।"

The motion was adopted.

17.40 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS/ FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for

Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Gujarat for the year 1976-77.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against:—

Demands Nos. 3, 9, 12, 16, 26, 28, 30, 35, 39, 49, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 73, 74 and 76."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat), 1976-77

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Gr- submitted to the vote the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3	Elections	21,00,000	..
9	Tax Collection Charges (Finance Department) . .	18,91,000	..
12	Other Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department .	6,15,000	..
16	Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department .	1,04,000	..
26	Agriculture	1,000	1,00,00,000
28	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	3,09,000	..
30	Forests		26,09,000
35	Education		12,03,000
39	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	1,000	..
49	Industries		6,39,48,000
55	Medical	2,000	..

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
57	Public Health	6,00,000 ..
58	Urban Development	1,02,000 60,00,000
60	Other Expenditure pertaining to panchayats and Health Department	2,00,00,000 ..
63	Non- Residential Buildings	5,06,700 ..
65	Irrigation and Soil Conservation 10,51,000
73	District Administration	43,73,000 ..
74	Relief on account of Natural Calamities 4,00,00,000
76	Commissions and Assignments 19,03,000

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the supplementary demands for the State of Gujarat which has been presented by the Finance Minister in this House. You are aware of the fact that during March 1976 through the mechanism of defection and with the aid of Ayarams and Gayarams the Congress Government in the Centre had brought about a down fall of the Ministry in Gujarat and the President's Rule was introduced in the State. At that time it was also said that the Centre had taken this step in order to bring about stability in the State of Gujarat so that a more lasting and a democratic Government could be installed there. However, perhaps as a corollary to the above, the Central Government did not dissolve the Assembly but chose to keep it under suspended animation. But since then much water has flown under the bridge and the so called stable Government which the Centre wanted to introduce in Gujarat is no where in sight. Sir, the situation becomes all the more amusing when we find that out of the 182 elected legislators 5 seats are vacant and now out of 177 members the Congress claims the support of 106 legislators and yet they have not been

able to install a stable Government in Gujarat even though nearly 8 months have since elapsed. It is very well known to us all in this House and also outside that the one single factor which has presented the Congress to form a Government is the factional fight which is prevailing there in Gujarat. Despite the claims of Hitendra Desai, the Congress have as yet failed to form a responsible Government in Gujarat. There is utter lack of discipline within this party but what do we see at the national level? We find that the emergency has been clamped and people are being urged to behave in a more disciplined way but I think the Congress party is perhaps the worst defaulter in following this advice in Gujarat because every Congress man in Gujarat is aspiring to become a Minister and the talk of discipline is being openly mocked at by the Congress men themselves. When such is the state of affair within their own party I think the Congress has no justification to preach the gospel of discipline to others. Why should the budget be presented in Lok Sabha when the State has already elected its representatives? Why should the Assembly be prevented

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

from functioning? The conditions in Gujarat have in no way improved during the President's rule rather they have deteriorated. During the last 10 days there was a mock show of a democratic discussion in this House on the Constitution Amendment Bill. Our party had not taken part in the discussion because it was not a simple amendment of the Constitution but it was a package deal where many articles of the Constitution were sought to be amended which had far reaching consequences but unfortunately the people had not been consulted for such an important measure. This was precisely the reason for our opposition to the discussion. The slogan today is to talk less and work more. But the opportunity of even talking less has not been given to the opposition leaders and their supporters. The Opposition leaders have been sent to jail. Their voice has been gagged and the publicity media controlled by Government is totally hostile to them. All the speaking is now being done by the Prime Minister and her son and only very occasionally very brief speeches of Ministers appear in the press here and there. This is the true situation prevailing in the country and we are tom toming as champions of democracy in the country.

Sir, I do not really appreciate, in the circumstances mentioned above, the presentation of the supplementary budget in this House because there is no justification for it and even if the Central Government felt that there was no other way out they should have atleast circulated a copy of the report of the Governor of Gujarat which he must have sent to the Central Government, stating why a democratic Government could not be installed in Gujarat and why it was necessary for Lok Sabha to act on behalf of the State Assembly. This note could have clarified many of our doubts but nothing of the sort has been done.

Sir, I had stated earlier and I would like to take this opportunity to

reiterate that enough has not been done to ameliorate the difficulties of the people of Gujarat who were rendered homeless as a result of cyclone and flood. I would once again urge Sir, that there should be a better central supervision and more funds should be allocated for this purpose.

During the President's rule, the people of Gujarat have suffered more than being benefited. In March last when the Assembly was suspended, ground nut was selling for Rs. 4.70 per kilo whereas during all these months the prices kept increasing and today it is selling for Rs. 5.70 per kilo, that is, an increase of one rupee per kilo. Similarly the cost of other consumer goods in the state has also gone up which has greatly aggravated the difficulties of the common man there. A little while ago we were discussing the question of family planning in this House. In Gujarat, much against what the Deputy Finance Minister said about non-observance of force in this regard, the primary school teachers have been asked through an official circular to procure three cases of sterilisation as otherwise their increments will be stopped. While we have no disagreement with the government on need for planned parenthood in the country we are against the prevailing atmosphere of threat and force which is being applied to achieve this objective. We feel that the objective can be achieved through persuasion. We all know that on this question of family planning in Muzaffarnagar the police had to open fire and many people were killed. In Alimudding Road of Calcutta, police had to open fire and here also some people are reported to have been killed. All these news do not appear in newspapers but we are aware of them. There is another aspect of the matter. In order to show that a lot of progress has been achieved the Government is publishing figures which are in many cases inflated and do not give the correct picture. A lot of corruption has come into play and

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

the objective of planned family is being frustrated to a great extent. There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. In Gujarat, English has been introduced in Class VIII. The people wanted that Gujarati or Hindi should be the medium of instruction from class VIII onwards but with the introduction of English there is an apprehension that it may eventually be made the medium of instruction. I would like to oppose it, Sir, because the bureaucracy has no right to go against the wishes of the people particularly with regard to a sensitive issue like the medium of instruction.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): My friend is slightly wrong on facts. English is being sought to be introduced as a compulsory language from sixth standard but not as a medium of instruction.

For the last so many years English was taught from the eighth standard. But now in the present administration, the Governor of Gujarat has come out with the policy statement that from June, 1977, English will be taught as a compulsory subject from sixth standard.

SHRI K. C. HALDER: I am glad that Shri Mavalankar has given the correct position. As I was saying Sir there is a perceptible fall in the standard of education in Gujarat during all these months.

The law and order situation is no better only the news is not allowed to be published in the newspapers. In Valsad district two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were shot dead because they demanded the minimum wage of 5.50 per day as fixed by Govt. as against Rs.3 prevailing in the State. In Amreli 6 persons were burnt alive in a moving bus because they were demanding better wages and better treatment. Many petrol pumps have been raided by the hooligans and all these things are happening when the State of Guj-

arat is under the President's rule and the responsibility of the Centre is direct and indivisible.

Despite much being said about the 20-Point Programme, the working class is the worst sufferer in the country. Thousands of textile workers have been retrenched and laid off. It has been accepted by Shri Reddy, the Labour Minister, that during emergency the number of lay-offs and lock outs have increased and there does not appear any sign of it being checked even now. As a result the poor workers are the worst sufferers. In the totality of the circumstances I find that the workers, the scheduled caste members and the weaker sections of the society have in no way benefited under the President's rule in Gujarat and I find no justification for extending my support to this demand.

श्री इस्माक सम्भरी (अमरोहा) :
चेयरमैन साहब, मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 19-फूड के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।
चेयरमैन साहब यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि गुजरात में सेठों और पूँजीपतियों को इतनी ज्यादा छूट इस वक़्त भी दी जा रही है कि जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इन लोगों का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ही नहीं, पोलिटिकल इन पार्टी पावर में भी बहुत ज्यादा असर और रसुख है कि जिस का नतीजा सुनकर आप को ताज्जुब होगा। पिछली करार सरकार के ज़माने में जो भाव थे, चीजों के जो निरर्थक थे, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है, प्रेजिडेंट रूल के ज़माने में वे उन से भी ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं। मूँगफ़नी के तेल का स्पेण्डल आप ने सुना होगा इस साल गुजरात में मूँगफ़नी की रिकार्ड पैदावार हुई है, लेकिन जब तक वह मूँगफ़नी किसानों के पास नहीं रही, उस का दाम बहुत कम रहा, लेकिन जैसे ही वह पूँजीपतियों के पास पहुँच गई, उन पूँजीपतियों ने उस का तेल बना कर वहाँ आर्टिफिशियल शॉर्टेज पैदा करने की कोशिश

की। वहां के सरमायेदारों ने सरकार पर असर डाल कर यूथ फंड की तेल गुजरात से बाहर भेजने पर मुमानियत करा दी है, नतीजा यह हुआ है कि तेल का स्मॉलिंग हो रहा है ज्यादा दामों पर बिक रहा है, इस का ज्यादा सरमायेदार उठा रहा है। सरमायेदार बहुत बड़ी तादाद में तेल का स्टाक कर रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर करें।

चेअरमैन साहब मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि सरकार ने यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया कि वहां पर डिफेक्ट्स को सरकार बनाने का मौका नहीं दिया। हालांकि यह भी एक गलत चीज है कि कांग्रेस में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में डिफेक्ट्स घुस रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो हम एन-डिफेक्शन बिल पर मिलेट कमेटी में गौर कर रहे हैं और उम्मीद है कि यह बिल बहुत जल्दी पास हो जाएगा, नकिन दूसरी तरफ डिफेक्ट्स में सिर्फ कांग्रेस में घुस रहे हैं बल्कि सरकार बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वाकई आप ने यह अच्छा काम किया है कि आपने पब्लिक की आवाज पर ध्यान दिया और डिफेक्ट्स का सरकार नहीं बनाने दिया।

पिछली करार सरकार ने बदले की भावना से जिन कांग्रेस वर्कर्स को, सी० पी० आई० वर्कर्स को, माइनोरिटी कम्यूनिटी के लोगों को डी० आई० आर० और सीमा में बन्द किया था, हम देखते हैं कि प्रेजिडेंट रूल के जमाने में उन में से बहुत से लोगों को अभी तक रिहा नहीं किया गया है। इस का एक कारण है- जिन अफसरों के हस्ताक्षर लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए थे, आज भी वही अफसर वहां बैठे हुए हैं, जो उन को रिहा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये वही अफसर हैं जिन को पिछली सरकार ने रविशंकर महाराज की रिकमेंडेशन पर अन-ड्यू 2102 LS-7

प्रमोशन देकर ऊंची-ऊंची कुर्सियों पर बिठाया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस चीज पर गौर करे। सी० पी० आई० के बहुत अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं, कांग्रेस के बहुत अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं, माइनोरिटी कम्यूनिटी के बहुत अच्छे वर्कर्स हैं- जिन्होंने एन ग्लाक कांग्रेस को बोट दिया था, उन का सिर्फ इतना ही कसूर था, जिस की वजह से उस मोर्चे ने उन को जेलों में बन्द कर दिया था, लेकिन उनकी तरफ से हमारी यह सरकार अभी तक आखें बन्द कि हुए बैठी है- यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। मेहरबानी करके स तरफ फ्रीरन कार्रवाही कीजिए।

गुजरात में अज भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों की तादाद में मजदूर मइकों पर मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। जो कारखाने बन्द हैं, सरकार क्यों नहीं उनका टेक-ओवर करती है, उन को अपने कब्जे में ले कर वह क्यों नहीं चलाती है और क्यों नहीं मजदूरों से उन को चलावाती है जबकि मजदूर इग्रे के लिए तैयार हैं। आज के दिन जबकि हिन्दुस्तान को हर हिस्से में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है, कारखानों का बन्द होना कहाँ तक जस्टिफाइड है?

एक अजीब बात आप सुनेंगे। इस में ग्रान्ट नं० 58 अर्बन डेवलपमेंट को आरक्षित है। आप चाहते हैं कि सीलिंग लाज लागू हों लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? वहां पर कुछ बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैमिलीज हैं, बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदार हैं- जैसे कि कस्तूरभाई लालभाई, मफूजलाल गगल और अम्बर लाल साराभाई, जोकि वहां की पालिटिक्स पर छाए हुए हैं। इस का नतीजा क्या हुआ है? इन बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों की वजह से गुजरात में अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट बिल्कुल बेकार हो गया है क्योंकि कोई डेट फिक्स्ड

[श्री इमहाक सम्बली]

न होने के कारण वहां पर जो अनकवर्ड लैंड थी, उसको थोड़ा सा कवर्ड कर दिया गया है। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में अनकवर्ड लैंड को सामूली सा खंड डालकर कवर्ड कर दिया गया है ताकि वे अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट से बच सकें। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में मेहरबानी करके सरकार पता लगाए और एक डेट फ्रिक्स करें कि जिस किसी ने उस तारीख के बाद अगर लैंड को कवर्ड भी कर लिया है, तो भी वह लैंड अर्बन लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट में ले ली जाएगी।

चैयरमेन साहब, मैं सिर्फ एक बात और मजारिश करूंगा कि चीजों के भाव बढ़ना कोई सामूली बात नहीं है। आप गौर करमाइए कि मृगफली का तेल बाहर न जाने की वजह से मृगफली के तेल के दाम अहमदाबाद में ही नहीं बल्कि बम्बई और दूसरे शहरों में भी बहुत बढ़ गए हैं और आज पूरा हिन्दुस्तान इसमें मुबतला है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसके बारे में गौर करेंगे और इस का जवाब देंगे।

[श्री अस्तुति सल्लेली (असुवे)]

चेयरमैन صاحب-मैंने तैमान्डे नम्बर 19 फोर्क के बारे में عرض करना चाहता हूँ - चेयरमैन صاحب यह बड़े शर्म की बात है - कि कचरत में सहेमों और पुन्ये पत्तों को अली-यिादे चोथो बी दी जा रही है कि जिस का कुली हसब नहें है - अ लोकोन का अये मेलिस्ट्रेशन में ही

नहें मालुमकल मारती अ पार ममं
भी बेत जहादे अत्र लोर सुमो है कि
जस का नुमजे सन गुर अप को बी
तमजब हू - प्येहली कुरित सरकर के
जमाने में जो कचरतों के जो नुम
तमे - मजमे ये केते हुये दके हुना
है प्रियेडिपलिट रोल के जमाने में
अन से भी जियादे बोहे कुंते हू -
मोनग पेली के तेल का सकलल अप ने
सना हू - अ स साल कचरत ममं
मोनग पेली की रिकरते पुदलोल हुनी
है - लकिन जब ये मोनग पेली
कसानों के पास रही अस का दाम बेत
कम रहा - लकिन जैसे ही ये पुन्ये
पत्तों तक पेलज कुली अन पुन्ये
पत्तों ने अस का तेल नकल लहा वहां
आर्तमिशल शुरुतेज पुदा करने की
कुशें की - वहां के शरमाये दारों
ने वहां की सरकर पर अत्र डाल कर
मोनग पेली का तेल कचरत से बाहर
बेहिजे की मालुमदी कुरा दी है -
नुमजे ये हू के तेल का सकलल
हू रहा है - जियादे दामों पर बक रहा
है - अस का फाउन्डे शरमाये दार अत्हा रहे
हैं - शरमाये दार बेत बी तैदान
में तेल का सताक कर रहा है - में
नचाहों का के मेलिस्टर साहब अस पर
गुर करी -

चेयरमैन साहब मजमे ये केते
हुये खुशी हुती है - के सरकर ने
ये बेत अजहा काम कहा वहां पर तैमिकेकुर

کو سرکار بلانے کا موقع نہیں دیا۔
حالانکہ یہ بھی ایک غلط چوڑ ہے۔
کہ کانگریس میں بہت زیادہ تعداد
میں قیامگیز گھس رہے ہیں۔ ایک
طرف تو ہم اہل قومی قیامگیز بل پر
سیلکٹ کھیتی میں غور کر رہے ہیں۔
اور میں اس حد گونا گوں کہ وہ بل بہت
جلدی پاس ہو جائیگا۔ لیکن دوسری
طرف قیامگیز نا صرف کانگریس میں
گھس رہے ہیں۔ بلکہ سرکار بلانے کی
کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ واقعی آپ نے
یہ اچھا کام کیا ہے کہ آپ نے پبلک
کی آواز پر دھیان دیا ہے۔ اور قیامگیز
کو سرکار نہیں بلانے دی۔

پچھلی کرپٹ سرکار نے بظلمے کی
بھاننا ہے جن کانگریس ورکرز کو - سی -
پی - آئی ورکرز کو مانیورٹری کمیونٹی
کے لوگوں کو دی - آئی - آر اور مہسا
میں بلند کیا تھا - ہم دیکھتے ہیں
کہ پریزیڈنٹ رول کے زمانے میں ان
میں سے بہت سے لوگ ابھی تک رہا
نہیں کئے گئے ہیں - اس کا ایک
کارن ہے - جن افسروں کے ہاتھ وہ
لوگ گرفتار کئے گئے تھے - آج بھی
وہی افسر وہیں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں -
جو ان کو رہا نہیں کرنا چاہتے ہیں -
یہ وہی افسر ہیں جن کو پچھلی
سرکار نے نروہی شکر مہاراج کی
ریگمنٹیشن پر انڈر پروسوشن دے
کر اونچی اونچی کرسموں پر بٹھایا

تھا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس
چوڑ پر غور کرے - سی - پی - آئی کے
بہت اچھے ورکرز ہیں - کانگریس کے
بہت اچھے ورکرز ہیں - مانیورٹری
کمیونٹی کے بہت اچھے ورکرز ہیں -
جنہوں نے این بلاک کانگریس کو روک
دیا تھا - اس کا صرف انشا ہی تصور
تھا جس کی وجہ سے سرکار نے ان کو
جیلوں میں بند کر دیا - لیکن ان
کی طرف سے ہماری یہ سرکار ابھی تک
آنکھوں بند کئے ہوئے بیٹھی ہے - یہ
بڑے تعجب کی بات ہے - مہربانی
کر کے اس طرف فوراً کارروائی کھیلے -

گجرات میں آج بھی بہت
بڑی تعداد میں کارخانے بند پڑے
ہیں - سیلکٹوں میں ہزاروں کی
تعداد میں مزدور سڑکوں پر مارے
مارے گھوم رہے ہیں - جو کارخانے
بند ہیں سرکار کہوں نہیں ان کا
ٹھوک اور کراتی ہے - ان کو اچھے
قبضے میں لے کر کہوں نہیں چلاتی
ہے - اور کہوں نہیں مزدوروں سے
ان کو چلواتی ہے - جبکہ مزدور
اس کے لئے تیار ہیں - آج کے دن
جبکہ ہندوستان کے ہر حصہ میں
پروڈکشن بڑھانے کی کوشش ہو رہی
ہے - کارخانوں کا بند ہونا کہاں
تک جسٹیفائیڈ ہے -

ایک عجیب بات آپ سنائیے
اس میں گرانٹ نمبر ۵۸ انڈین

[شری اسحاق سمبھلی]

قہریلہ پنشن کی آپ دیکھیں - آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ سہا یگ لاز لگو ہوں۔ لیکن ہو کیا رہا ہے - وہاں پر کچھ بڑی بڑی فیملیز ہیں - بڑے بڑے سرمایہ دار ہیں جیسا کہ کستور بھائی لال بھائی - مفت لال لگل اور اسکا لال سارا بھائی - جو کہ وہاں کی پالیٹیکس پر چھائے ہوئے ہیں - اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا ہے - ان بڑے بڑے سرمایہ داروں کی وجہ سے گجرات میں آرین لینڈ سہلگ ایکٹ بالکل بھکا ہو گیا ہے - کونکہ کوئی قیامت فیکس نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہاں پر جو ان کورڈ لینڈ تھی اس کو تھوڑا سا کور کر دیا گیا ہے - میں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے نہ بمبئی اور احمد آباد میں ان کورڈ لینڈ کو معمولی سا شیڈ قال کر کور کر دیا گیا ہے - تاکہ وہ آرین لینڈ سہلگ ایکٹ سے بچ سکیں - اس لئے میں درخواست کروں گا کہ لینڈ سہلگ کے بارے میں ممبرانی کر کے سرکار پتہ لگائے اور ایک قیامت فیکس کرے کہ جس کسی نے اس تاریخ کے بعد اگر لینڈ کو کور بھی کر لیا ہے - تو بھی وہ لینڈ آرین لینڈ سہلگ ایکٹ میں لے لی جائیگی -

چھترمیں صاحب میں صرف ایک بات اور گزارش کروں گا - کہ

چیزوں کے بھاؤ بڑھنا کوئی معمولی بات نہیں ہے - آپ غیر فرمائے کہ موٹنگ پہلی کا تہل باہر نہ جانے کی وجہ سے موٹنگ پہلی کے تہل کے دام احمد آباد میں ہی نہیں بلکہ بمبئی اور دوسرے شہروں میں بھی بہت بڑھ گئے ہیں - اور آج پورا ہندوستان اس میں مبتلا ہے - میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ملستھر صاحب اس کے بارے میں غور کریں گے - اور اس کا جواب دیں گے -

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Government I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for having taken a line when she thought that unless a stable Government was established it would not be proper and it would not serve the purpose of the country to have a State like Gujarat managed in an improper manner. Though we have a very fine record of unity, discipline, etc. Yet during the last few years certain weaknesses had crept into our public life which resulted in certain misfortunes with which the country is well acquainted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while commenting on the points raised by the Opposition members I would say briefly that the Government has been trying its utmost not to withhold or keep anyone under MISA, DIR or COFEPOSA if it is established that the person is innocent. It is true that the scrutiny does take a little time and to that extent certain amount of difficulty might have been experienced.

Coming to our demands and grants which are of a constructive nature, I would briefly say that one of our greatest problems has been the con-

tinuous drought and floods the cycle of which has resulted in deficiency of our finances. The Fifth Five Year Plan of our State, as has been put forward, has been reduced from its original size and it is now even smaller than our earlier Plan, that is, Fourth Plan. Our Fourth Plan had more physical content than the Fifth Plan. This is on account of availability of lesser finance. In other words, the finance which was available has gone in meeting certain deficiencies arising out of cyclone, drought, floods and other natural calamities. The Central Government is familiar with it and, as such I do not propose to dilate upon the same. But all I can say is this that these things are going to create further problems. For example, one of our friends just mentioned about groundnut oil prices. The groundnut production this year may be around 14 lakh-15 lakh tonnes, whereas we had expected at least 22 lakh tonnes. Similarly cotton production suffered last year. We have seen that the important crops which had suffered, suffered essentially on account of inability to provide finance to the farmers who were impoverished due to repeated natural calamities.

One of the things which Government might consider is the establishment of a Price Stabilisation Board. This is very vital, because two of our more sensitive commodities, cotton and groundnut—there are other sensitive commodities also—upset the

economy occasionally and create financial and foreign exchange problems. They are thus act as a certain drag on our economy, producing certain imbalances for our economy, creating a certain amount of discontent, as is known particularly in the case of vanaspathi which industry is dependent on groundnut oil.

I would say this much: Gujarat has great potential. It has been given a good return. It has been giving the country groundnut oil, mineral oil and cash crops like cotton, tobacco; it has also been producing a large quantity of spices. All these things are excellent export commodities. If the country has been able to do wonderful work on the export front, some credit, some part of the credit, should go to Gujarat which has been able to provide all these items at very low prices.

It must also be realised that the farmer who is expected to produce these things must have a remunerative price which is equal to input cost plus the money equivalent of his own labour plus a reasonable surplus...

✓ MR. CHAIRMAN: If he wishes to continue, he can do so tomorrow.

✓ SHRI D. D. DESAI: I would like to continue tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, November 4, 1976/Kartika 13, 1898 (Saka).