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Saturday, March 27, 1971

Chaitra 6, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**First Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 12)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, March 27, 1971/Chaitra
6, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa (Kota)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TWENTIETH REPORT OF U.P.S.C. AND STATEMENT RELATING TERE TO

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF STATE DEPTT. OF
ELECTRONICS, DEPTT. OF ATOMIC
ENERGY AND DEPTT. OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C.
PANT) : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas
Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970, under Article 323 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—24/71.]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No LT—25/71.]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (WEST BENGAL), 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to present a
statement showing Supplementary Demands
for Grants in respect of the State of West
Bengal for 1970-71.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (ORISSA), 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to present a
statement showing Supplementary Demands
for Grants in respect of the State of Orissa
for 1970-71.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiru-
chirapalli) : I had given a notice of a
motion of breach of privilege. Just now
somebody informed me that the Speaker
was pleased to reject it. I am not discussing
your rejection. But the rules are clear.
Even the rejection should be done on the
floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have not allowed
it. You may discuss it with me in my
chamber. Let us follow the convention.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will
you give me an opportunity to discuss it
with you in your chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

11.03 hours.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY SPEAKER

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Paigat) : I
beg to move :

"That Shri G. G. Swell, a member of

this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House."

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : I second the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of other motions, but as they are identical, may I put the first motion ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Each must be moved because that will show that the entire opposition supports the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : They were not moved in the previous case. They are on the Order Paper.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : At least you can read them.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. There are similar motions by Shri Indrajit Gupta seconded by Shri Kalyanasundaram, by Shri A. B. Vajpayee seconded by Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi by Shri Manoharan seconded by Shri Sezhian, by Shri P. K. Deo seconded by Shri Boksi Nayak and by Shri S. N. Mishra seconded by Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.

The first motion is moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan and seconded by Shri R. K. Sinha. There is only one name suggested in all the motions. The question is :

"That Shri G. G. Swell, a member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I declare that Shri G. G. Swell, a member of this House, has been unanimously elected as the Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Re-elected.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, re-elected. Now Shri Swell may come and occupy his seat, which is just to my left.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Shri G.G. Swell) then Occupied his Seat]

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF

ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr Speaker, may I in a very few words offer our hearty congratulations to Professor Swell on his re-election as Deputy-Speaker. We are specially glad that we find him restored to full health after a long illness and able to take up his normal schedule of work which, as you all know, is by no means a light load. A fine parliamentarian himself, he has made a mark as Deputy-Speaker in a comparatively short time through his earnestness, devotion and deep concern for upholding the privileges and responsibilities of individual members as well as of the House as a whole. He has proved to be a fine guardian of the parliamentary process and has been able to inspire wide-spread feeling of friendship and respect in the House. I assure him of the fullest co-operation from all members of this House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we congratulate Shri Swell on his election as Deputy-Speaker. His name was unanimously proposed by the opposition and supported by the Government. That itself shows as Deputy-Speaker he will have the support and good-wishes of all the sections of the people in this House. I do not want to say anything more because, as long as I sit near him, I will be able to say whatever I want to tell him when he is sitting near me. So, while congratulating him I will only remind him of the critical situation that is developing in this country as well as outside. As and when some problems arise in this country rather suddenly it will be his responsibility to see that they are solved, if necessary, even by not strictly adhering to the rules and procedure. I again congratulate him on behalf of my party.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Mr. Speaker, I think this is the first time that the Deputy-Speaker is being sponsored and proposed by the opposition and supported by the Government. That shows the gesture of goodwill on the part of Government in spite of its massive victory and majority in this House.

So far as Shri Swell is concerned, I need not say much about him. He had established

himself as a distinguished Deputy-Speaker in the last Parliament. I had occasion to be with him at Cairo while he was one of the members of the Drafting Committee when we were invited by the United Arab Republic Parliamentary Association. There he made a mark and brought credit to our country as well as to the parliamentary institution.

Sir, he is a very good helper to you and conducts the House in your absence. He has conducted the House very ably in a way which has earned very good friendship and reputation of all the sections of the House.

I congratulate him on his unanimous re-election as the Deputy Speaker. On behalf of my party, I extend my whole-hearted support to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the C.P.I Group in Parliament, hail the unanimous re-election of Shri Swell as the Deputy Speaker. We have had our experience of Shri Swell as the Deputy Speaker in the past and how patiently he has received the brickbats and bouquets in this House. Even after becoming the Deputy-Speaker last time, Shri Swell had no swollen head. He was quite balanced and he was an emblem of patience and impartiality in his approach.

I congratulate him on behalf of my party and myself and I assure him the fullest cooperation as in the past.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate you, in the first instance, on having a deputy like Mr. Swell to conduct the proceedings of the House in your absence. It is in the second instance that I would like to congratulate Mr. Swell for having renewed and unanimous confidence of this House in him. It should indeed be a matter of great pride and satisfaction for him to get the confidence of the House. So far as the new Members of this House are concerned, the confidence is based on hope and, so far as the old Members of the House are concerned, it is based on solid experience.

Sir, the new Parliament has elected the two old faces for two important posts, that is, of the first servant of the House and the second servant of the House. This has given an impression that this is a House which can be a more realistic matter-of-fact than a romantic or an adventurist House. It does seem to me that this House is prepared to suffer the monotony of old faces for solid and efficient work.

So far as I see, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Deputy-Speaker has to bear most of the time the burden of House. So far as you are concerned, if I do not lose the grace of language I might say that the Speaker is in that sense a beast of the selective burden. In that way he will have all the sympathy that he can have. Most of the time, he will be sharing the burden of the House. I would only say that while we might stridently protest against some of your rulings, so far as Mr. Swell is concerned, we will have him all the warmth and hearty co-operation that we can give.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रोफेसर जी जी स्वेल के फिर से सर्वमत से उपाध्यक्ष पद के लिये निर्वाचन पर मैं उनको हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पिछली और चौथी लोक सभा में कुछ काल के लिए वह उपाध्यक्ष पद के लिए निर्वाचित हो गये थे। कद में छोटे होने के बावजूद इस पद की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा को उन्होंने अपनी कार्यकुशलता से बहुत ऊँचा किया। बीच में उनका स्वास्थ्य ठीक न होने की वजह से हम सब को बड़ी चिन्ता हो गई थी, किन्तु परमेश्वर की असीम कृपा से वह आज बिल्कुल स्वस्थ हैं और मैं पूरी आशा करता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा उपाध्यक्ष पद के कर्तव्य सफलता से सम्पन्न होंगे।

मैं अपने दिल की ओर से उनको बधाई देता हूँ और पूरे सहयोग का आश्वासन देता हूँ।

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I say with pride that Mr. Swell has earned the good-will of the House in a manner that brought credit not merely

[Dr. Melkote]

to himself but to the whole House. The responsibility of a Deputy Speaker is a very arduous one and he has discharged it very ably. I congratulate him on his being elevated to this office and offer him our fullest co-operation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I am very happy at what has happened. Swell is really a swell guy and I appreciate the fact that he will be presiding over this House for at least half the time.

Knowing how he performed in the last Lok Sabha, I don't think he will have any difficulty in performing in this Lok Sabha at all. Therefore, while I congratulate him on his election, I offer him no co-operation whatsoever. I am sure he won't need it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Prof. Swell's re-election is a matter of special pleasure for me. You will recall that on the last occasion he was the nominee of the Independents Group and now I have the pleasure of escorting him to his chair.

Mr. Speaker, may I on this occasion very respectfully make a submission both to you and to Mr. Swell. I had the privilege of seeing this scene unfold in this House for the past 30 years—perhaps you may say too long, and even before Independence, and one thing I noticed was that in spite of the frustration of a colonial regime, parliamentary standards, even in pre-Independence days, were exemplary and those rather exemplary standards, Mr. Speaker, continued right down to 1967. And I say this with regret without pointing a finger, that from 1967 there was a landslide decline in parliamentary standards. You, Mr. Speaker, will have occasion to remember it. The image of Parliament was tarnished. The House and indeed the chair were held to ransom almost every day and you had to put up not only with the deliberate designs but often with deliberate insult. I think what has happened to-day has given us a chance to restore the effectiveness of parliamentary techniques and the image of Parliament. I know my friends here are particularly feeling a little sore on being numerically emasculated. But, Mr. Speaker, I think that you will now ensure that within the framework of these minimum standards of decorum, the

full effectiveness of the whole repertoire of the parliamentary techniques will be reasserted.

May I very respectfully make two suggestions? That is, that the old convention will restore itself to the Speaker's eye. Mr. Speaker, that is that the eye of the Speaker was exercised with considerable discretion. It fell on Members because of their capacity to make a contribution. There was no mechanical coming down the line to choose speakers and our time was not allotted in terms of split minutes. When I was a younger member often I was called upon to introduce some important debates. So also Mr. Hridaynath Kunzru. If that convention could be restored, I think, Mr. Speaker, there will be a tremendous refurbishing of the image of the House.

Once again I congratulate Prof. Swell and wish him well in this responsible office.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very happy to have Prof. Swell back as the Deputy Speaker in this House.

During the last session he discharged his responsibilities as Deputy Speaker very honourably, in upholding the rights and the privileges of the Members in this House. He was very considerate and sympathetic to the Opposition particularly. This time I will make a particular request to him, to show more sympathy and consideration to Opposition, in the face of the brute majority of the ruling party. Otherwise the activities in this House would become rather stale. I will again request him, indeed, to be a little bit more benevolently partial to the Opposition, to enliven the activities in this House.

I pray to God that he succeeds in upholding the dignity, honour and privilege of this House. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon Members, while joining you in felicitations, I have very great pleasure in extending my own congratulations to my old colleague Prof. Swell. His name is not new to us.

Before his election as Deputy Speaker of the Fourth Lok Sabha, he was a very prominent Parliamentarian, an excellent debator and essentially a man of scholarship.

and academic achievements. He is equally known for his achievements in public life.

Last time we elected him as a representative when he was representing Assam. This time he is representing a new State of Meghalaya.

We are very happy that the representative of the new State of Meghalaya has been elected as our Deputy Speaker, a very honoured position in this House.

As you all know, he did so much work for the uplift of the down-trodden hill people that he is held in so much of esteem and affection by all those people. He is very much known for his sobriety, gentlemanliness, uprightness and gentleness of manners.

I am very happy that after a brief illness he has come back to this House as hale and hearty, and much stronger in health. I can say, now when he is Member of this Fifth Lok Sabha.

He stood well along with me all the trials and tensions of the last Lok Sabha. We had to face those strains and stresses together.

Very often, when a Speaker or a Deputy Speaker is elected in the House of Commons I found, their wives are also congratulated along with them. I congratulate Mrs. Swell along with him. Luckily we have very good patient wives also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There was a lapse on our part; we failed to congratulate Mrs. Dhillon.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry; I am going to make up myself. After all the impatience and tensions and point-up anger in the House, the first person on whom you relieve everything is the wife. I am very happy that both these ladies are responsible for soothing us and looking after us. When you go back home she will refresh you over a cup of tea and you will again be fresh when you come back to the House next morning. So, those ladies are also to be thanked along with us.

Democracy and Parliamentary institutions are very much in trial. Mr. Miera

has been Professor too. In his very literary style he said, we have to be more revolving. That was referred to by Mr. Frank Anthony when he mentioned about the Speaker's eye. The eye is one and there are so many people to catch it; we normally keep it revolving, and sometimes deliberately avoiding also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But we do not have an one-eyed Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: But a gentleman of his volume makes four. I can assure hon. Members that while Mr. Swell was performing duties, I had not the least worry about anything going wrong in this House. By electing him we have not taken a risk.

Of course, as my hon. friend Shri S. N. Mishra has said, the monotony of faces will continue for five years. This monotony will be a little more for the old colleagues and a little less for the new Members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: She may want a change of faces.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot change my beard. Otherwise, I could have done it.

Parliament and democratic institutions are on a great trial, and they are in a great crisis. We cannot take Parliament and its deliberations and the participations made by the Members in the old conventional sense. The world is going too fast ahead of us, and we have to catch up with it. Great political, economic and social changes are going on. We shall have to see that Parliament adjusts itself to the rising aspirations of the people. The procedure and practices and conventions have also to be liberalised. We have to be a bit more generous in adapting the and also acting on them.

But, basically, I may bring it to the notice of hon. Members that no parliament can run unless the conventions and practices are kept up, unless the procedures and rules of business are followed, and unless the dignity and decorum of the House is maintained. I do hope that all hon. Members will co-operate with Mr. Swell and myself in this task.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Diamond Harbour) : In keeping with the aspirations of the people.

MR. SPEAKER : Aspirations are also very welcome, but not personal aspirations sometimes.

AN HON. MEMBER : But not perspiration.

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, perspiration we can avoid in this House.

It shall be our endeavour, I can safely say this on Prof. Swell's behalf also, to keep up a proper balance between the old and the new Members, between the young and the aged Members, between the handsome and the little uglier ones, and between the sexes also. We shall have to keep a very proper balance. We shall not try to a any hon. Members. At the same time, we do expect that they will also understand the difficulties and the awkward situations sometimes in which the presiding officers are put.

Unless hon. Members appreciate this, we cannot run the House. Respect for each other is very essential not only amongst the Members but between the presiding officers and the Members. We are simply the servants of the House to carry out its commands and to conduct this House with greater dignity and efficiency which I assure hon. Members that we would not be found lacking in.

As, I said last time, Prof. Swell and I have many things identical, and we have also many things which are far away. Both of us come from the minorities, and from the border States, but his community is not as aggressive as mine, and so, I have to be very careful about it.

I wish him a very very happy and peaceful time. I hope he will be very very cautious to give chances to the new members so that they may show themselves and develop their talents in debating ability.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Cautious or generous ?

MR. SPEAKER : We both have been journalists; we have been in the teaching line; we have lawyers. But I do not think he has been an army officer which I was at one time.

I again convey my heartiest congratulations to Prof. Swell and also extend my congratulations to the whole House, to the member who proposed and the member who seconded, on electing such a good and sober gentleman as their Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : May I say, Sir, that I am deeply grateful to the House for this renewed confidence in me ? I feel particularly gratified that the election has not only been unanimous but that my name has been sponsored and supported by every section of the House, and that it has fallen to my lot to provide one of the rare occasions when the Government Benches and the Opposition can co-operate unreservedly in keeping with the best traditions of parliamentary practice.

I feel overwhelmed and humbled, but encouraged too. All I can say in return is that I shall ever endeavour to prove myself ever worthier of the confidence that the House has reposed in me.

As you know, this is the new House that the nation has called into commission. It is new, not only in the sense that it has been newly elected ; it is also new complexion, in tone and in tone in tenor. Of the 515 members at present, as many as 291 are new members, most of them belonging to the ruling party. I am sure there will be many a hidden talent that has got to be uncovered, and also that there is many a human dynamo that has got to be handled with care and finesse. I am sure we will get to know each other better in course of time.

But, many of us here also have had the opportunity of being members of the last House and we know what a convulsive time we had to pass through. Caught in the storm that lashed the House almost day after day, many of us were anguished and filled with apprehension about the survival of parliamentary democracy in this country. In retrospect, however, all those fears have proved unfounded and I am sure there are not many of us among us

who will not look to those days with a certain amount of nostalgia. Those were the days when the House was not only the mirror of the nation, as indeed it is today, but also a sensitive barometer of its moods and tantrums at a period that may be considered as a 'watershed' in its history. Those were the days when we witnessed democracy breaking itself loose from the precincts and confines of the elite, percolating to the grassroots, and imbuing the common man of India with a new awareness of his strength and importance. In such a situation, clashes of issues and personalities were inevitable. A meeting often sparkled with brilliance of which any Parliament in the world could be proud. It went to the credit of the House that despite all those clashes, it never overstepped its limits, and it went to the credit of the common man of India that he also was never swept off his feet, and when he was called to renew his mandate to the House he did it with a maturity and poise that took every one of us by surprise. In the context of what is happening in the rest of the world today, especially in countries neighbouring on ours, this action of the voter of India is of extraordinary significance.

From those exciting days to the present is like a journey through choppy sea to placid shores. Many of us looked to this occasion with great eagerness, but now that we have arrived, I am some what afraid of the prospect. I am afraid of the going being too smooth and easy, lest we sink into a sort of happy insensibility, lest we fail to resist the temptation to forget the clear and massive mandate that the people of India have given to this House. For, if we do so, it will be a disaster, and nobody can predict the direction that the nation will take thereafter. I am sure you will agree with me that we cannot afford to have that, and it must be our endeavour as Presiding Officers, as well as the endeavour of every hon. Member of this House, to measure up to the expectations of our people.

In the past our task was mainly to keep the House on an even keel. Today our task appears to be to try to look out and uncover hidden talents in the House, to derive some benefit by which these hidden

talents will have ample scope, so that the decisions that may emerge out of the discussions will prove equal to the exigencies of the situation and provide the country with the required leadership.

What we shall lack in this House because of the absence of political clashes we shall have to make up by greater awareness, greater seriousness, greater depth and greater articulation.

May I, in conclusion, thank you and the Prime Minister and the leaders of the various parties and groups for the many kind things that they have said about me.

4.00 hrs

STATEMENT RE : RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Swaran Singh.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kampur) : I wish to rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order on what ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You are aware that under the rules the Minister has every right to make a statement *suo motu* on any important matter which he thinks fit. My point of order is this, that Calling Attention Notices were tabled by us ..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : In the morning there was a meeting of the Opposition leaders, and we all agreed that a statement should be made.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : It is an important matter, it is a delicate matter, I know it. But a discussion should be allowed otherwise it becomes a one-way traffic. Government makes a statement and we simply hear it. So, I would request you either to keep the Calling Attention Notices

[Shri S.M. Banerjee]

pending—we have not been informed of their disposal—or the Opposition Member who who have tabled the Calling Attention Notices should be allowed to say something on this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to make this submission. The Prime Minister, I should say, showed wisdom in inviting the leaders of the opposition parties and we had an hour's discussion in the morning. We all agreed that the statement should be made by the Minister of External Affairs. Even the leader of his party was there. This is a solemn occasion; it is an occasion for expression of our firm determination, support and sympathy to the people who are suffering and it is in that light that we should accept this statement.

MR. SPEAKER : According to the procedures laid down, all of you are aware that when a Minister makes a statement it cannot be followed by questions.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :...But by a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You are going to have a general discussion on the President's Address. Ample opportunities are available.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : There is a blood bath going on; massacre is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know how far it will be advisable.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I say that since this is a matter on which the whole House feels strongly, we might make an exception and allow the Members to express their opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite appreciate the suggestion made by the Prime Minister; I am prepared to make an exception. I hope you will not repeat it. This is an exceptional exception.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : The Government of India cannot but be gravely concerned at the events taking place so close to our borders. We can, therefore, understand the deep emotions which have been aroused in this House and in the entire country.

Honourable Members are, I am sure, fully aware of political developments in Pakistan since November 28, 1969 when the President of Pakistan announced his plan for evolving a democratic Constitution and for the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people.

The Government and people of India have always entertained the friendliest of feelings for the people of Pakistan. We had, therefore, hoped that a democratic evolution in Pakistan would follow its natural course and that the elected representatives would evolve a Constitution reflecting the urges of the vast majority of the people expressed through the elections held in December last year.

However, events have taken a different and tragic turn. Instead of peaceful evolution there is now a bloody conflict.

According to reports received, the Pakistan Army started taking action on the midnight of 25th and 26th March against units of the East Pakistan Rifles, the provincial police and the people. The reports are that casualties have been heavy. On the morning of March 26th, the Radio Station at Dacca was seized by the Army. Thereafter the Radio Station made an announcement of 15 new Martial Law Regulations banning, among other things, all political activities, processions, meetings, speeches and slogans. Complete censorship of all news, Radio and Television programme was imposed.

More than two regular Divisions of the Pakistan Army are deployed in suppressing the people of East Pakistan. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the people who are undergoing great suffering.

We naturally wish and hope that even at this late stage it would be possible to resume

democratic processes leading to the fulfilment of the aspirations of the vast majority of the people there. We cannot but take note of the fact that such a large segment of humanity is involved in a conflict and that many people are suffering in the process.

Recently, when natural disaster overtook East Pakistan, the Government and the people of India along with other members of the international community responded to bring relief to the sufferings of the people there.

We are prepared to make our contribution once again, in concert with the members of the International Community or International humanitarian organisations, concerned with bringing relief to innocent victims of conflict.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : What is happening in Bangla Desh, East Pakistan, is not a civil war in the real sense of a civil war. It is a war between military dictatorship on the one side and the democratic wishes and aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh on the other. In the election, the people of Bangla Desh voted for the Awami League and its leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and they fought the election on the basis of full autonomy, leaving one or two subjects—foreign affairs and defence—in charge of the Centre. Instead of accepting the result of the election and the wishes of the people, what Mr. Yahya Khan did was to suppress even the civil liberties of the people, and from the statement we understand that even the shouting of slogans is banned, and hundreds of people are shot dead.

They have also said that Sheikh-Mujibur Rahman has declared the independence of Bangla Desh and called the people to fight the occupation forces from West Pakistan.

There is another problem also which may face our country. That is, people may come from Bangla Desh—East Pakistan—and whether they are Hindus or Muslims, to give shelter to them is also a problem that will face us, and I hope an organisation has to be formed to see that all help is given to them.

We condemn the brutal onslaught and military massacre on the part of West Pakistan's military forces and wholeheartedly support this struggle of the people of Bangla Desh and call upon the people of India and the Indian Government to extend all support that should be rendered to the people of Bangla Desh.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has sought the help of Asia-African countries, in their struggle for independence, and if this continues, in course of time, we will have even to think whether we will have to support the independence of Bangla Desh and try to see that whatever help is possible is given.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is, as you said, an exceptional occasion when you will perhaps permit the expression of the emotion of our people in regard to something which has happened which goes against the grain of all human decency.

Bangla Desh, to which so many of us here in this House also belong, is bleeding in a thousand wounds because the people of East Bengal have risen in a kind of revolution almost without precedent in history and are now being sought to be punished by those who do not know anything but the law of the jungle.

Sir, in East Bengal, what had happened was of a great deal more significance than what the Government's statement seems to make out. In spite of the natural inhibition which must be in whatever Government is functioning in this country, I cannot understand why the wording of the statement is so lifeless and how even the evaluation of what has happened in East Bengal was so much against the true state of facts. What happened in East Bengal is something almost unprecedented in history. It was a revolution by consent. It was as a result of the ballot that a preponderant, overwhelming section of the population, in a measure which has never taken place in the history of elections, expressed themselves in favour of the autonomous rights of that province. There took place spectacles which at least a country which sweats by the name of

[Sh. H.N. Mukerjee]

Gandhi should salute in the manner that is called for at the present moment of time.

You know how when the *hartal* took place in Decca and the rest of East Bengal from the Chief Justice down to the Governor's cook, everybody stopped work. The person who was appointed Military Administrator or in some such comparable position was not given his oath of office, because the Chief Justice refused. We have never seen in history an example of a united people functioning in this manner, determined to go ahead in a peaceful and truly democratic spirit in order to bring about a change in their condition, the condition which they say is one of servitude to West Pakistan.

I am not entering into the merits of the matter, but we should all listen to the *cri de coeur* the cry from the heart which comes from East Bengal, the cry of agony. It is not the sort of agony which is weak and humiliating. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said, Bengalis know how to die like human beings. And, that is why they are fighting back. 70,000 troops are now engaged in the task of crushing the resistance of the people of East Bengal. In this posture of things, when in East Bengal a new precedent has taken place in the history of constitutional progress--You and the Deputy Speaker were talking about new parliamentary perspectives--I hope you and I learn a lesson from East Bengal, where a revolution by consent is sought to be brought about and that revolution by consent is thwarted by interests who are now at the beck and call of people whom we know very well. This sort of thing is happening. They want to make our country another battling ground for interests which want to fish in troubled waters. Here is East Bengal which wants autonomy. Here is East Bengal which wants an end to the oppression which has been exercised on it by certain interests in West Pakistan. Here is East Bengal which wanted autonomy for itself. It is being crushed. 70 million people are being sought to be crushed and we are here only talking about the embarrassment which might take place on account of something happening in a neighbouring country. There is not a word in the Government statement of genuine feeling in regard to people who

are our own people. I speak the same language as the language which is spoken in East Bengal, not me alone, but so many of us here. And, we are ashamed that the Government of this country makes a statement which makes no reference to the blood relationship which exists between our two countries. At this rate, this Government would go ahead in such a manner that in the north-eastern parts of our country--I include in it the area where Dr. Swell is resident--things might happen which might create a different sort of history than what is being looked forward to by certain people on the other side.

I wish, therefore, Government takes a more understanding view of the situation. I wish Government says, this kind of genocide against 70 million people will not be permitted. I wish Government to announce here that they would go to the United Nations or whatever other forum their Constitution might provide. Let them tell us that they are going to those forums in order to put up the case of the people of East Bengal, and we shall do so because they and we are one. We are one people. Mujibur Rahman has said so many grand things about the normalisation of relations and restoration of friendship between India and Pakistan. He did not want the demoralisation of Pakistan; he wanted only the trade and other friendly relations between our two countries should be resumed. The blackguards in that part of the country, the perfidious people who conduct negotiations in Dacca and then form the safety of Karachi declare martial law, those perfidious people are now going to do something which, as I said earlier, goes against the grain of all human decency.

I was not prepared that so soon after the election, which has given them so much of exuberance and exhilaration, they would forget even to express in a kind of humane manner, in a kind of reasonable democratic manner, the sympathy of this country for the people of East Bengal. I am very disappointed with the statement. I have no hesitation in saying I am very disappointed with the statement. If what Shri Swaran Singh has said is the last word on this subject this Government is making a terrible mistake. I hope the Prime Minister chooses—I do not know her choosing—I hope she chooses at the end of whatever discussion we

have had so far, to say something supplement the statement of Sardar Swaran Singh, and say something more concrete, say something about what India is doing or not doing in the international forum about the genocide and the bloody blackguardery which has been practised by the ruling junta in order to demolish democracy and everything that is human and decent in our country and in our sub-continent.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, this is the most serious moment in the history of India and Pakistan and in fact the whole of South Eastern region. From what has been reported in the newspapers and from the statement of the Foreign Minister we know the immense suffering of the people of Bangla Desh and we have to express the deep anguish in our hearts, in the heart of our Prime Minister, our government, all parties here and the whole people of this country. I think the Prime Minister should give a little expression to her anguish when she makes a statement to supplement what the Foreign Minister has stated so that the brave fighters of Bangla Desh, who are fighting against colonial domination, who are waging one of the biggest battles in Asia's history for upholding human rights and liberty would find a little solace from the anguished heart of our Prime Minister.

I would like to know from the Minister of External Affairs whether there has been any appeal from Mujibur Rahman and the brave fighters of Bangla Desh for any help from Asian countries, whether any such call has come to our government and whether their emissaries have reached our government. Secondly, is it not a fact that the Mujibur Rahman is exercising a moderating influence in Bangla Desh and if he is not helped in some way the extremist elements will take over, which would not be in the interests of India? I hope the hon. Minister will give a little clarification. Thirdly, will the Government see that no further arms go by Indian Ocean and the Indian Navy will take charge of it as our government have done in the case of over-flights of arms and ammunitions to Bangla Desh. Government should make their position clear on this. The people of India would like to know

whether in this moment of crisis the brave fighters of Bangla Desh have sought any assistance and whether this government is going to help them, at least by expressing our sympathy, so that they could carry on this unequal fight against the dictatorship of West Pakistan.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO (Belary): Sir, as a member of the ruling party, I rise to express my sense of great grief at the suppression of democracy which is going on in East Bengal today. Almost for the first time in Indian history, or the history of this sub-continent, a non-violent movement has succeeded beyond all expectations. I would even go to the length of saying it has succeeded beyond what it has in our own beloved country of India. The leader of that non-violent movement was carrying on peaceful negotiations; he was not demanding independence; he was demanding autonomy and the redress of long-standing grievances. That such a demand should have been met by the use of brutal force against an unarmed and wholly non-violent people is unimaginable. I do not think history has ever seen the Chief Justice of a part of a State refusing to administer the oath of allegiance to the martial law administrator. I do not think any radio station, of its own accord, has ever been taken charge of non-violently by the leaders of the people as in East Bengal. Such things did not happen in our own country during the height of the Gandhian movement. That such a wholly non-violent movement for the establishment of democratic rights of the people of East Bengal should have been suppressed by tanks and armed forces brought in within a period of seven days when negotiations were supposed to be going on is something which cannot be imagined.

12.00 hrs.

Whether it is our neighbour or not is not the point. East Bengal is a part of the world and we have proclaimed, as the President was himself pleased to say, that India's voice shall be raised wherever there is injustice, wherever there is oppression. I think, there can be no more outstanding example of injustice and oppression and

[Dr. V.K.R. Varadaraja Rao]

the use of violence than what we have seen taking place in East Bengal.

I would like to remind the hon. leader of my party that in 1947, when we had not yet formed a Government of this country and when her distinguished father was the leader of the so-called interim Government of India, he called an Asian People's Conference. I happened to be at that time. One of the 48 Members of the Indian delegation. That Asian People's Conference was called in order that the voice of India might be raised on behalf of those people of the world fighting against oppression and tyranny. There can be no better example of such a fight against oppression and tyranny than what is taking place across our frontiers of West Bengal. I know the leader of my party and the Prime Minister of India has got at least as much courage, if not more, as that of her father.

I must say, in this connection, that I am very much disappointed at the statement of my hon. ex-colleague, the Minister of External Affairs, in attempting to club India's offer of relief for cyclone victims with the relief for the people who are suffering in East Bengal from the armed attacks of tanks, etc. To give relief to whom? To the dead people in East Pakistan? I do not know. I would like to request the hon. leader of my party to take a leaf from her father's book and to convene an Asian People's Conference in order that the last vestiges of colonialism might be removed from the Asian continent and the people be permitted to live free and self-respecting lives and also be free to frame their future according to their own democratic rights.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we say in this House has a much vaster audience than I see in the House and the whole of the country. There should be no doubt in the minds of the people that we recognise what has happened in East Pakistan is a national revolution a national movement against colonial regime which has been going on for some years.

I do not want to take the little time that you will allow me in description. I

want to submit to the Government that we should make it very clear that we shall exercise our utmost obligation to provide the right of asylum to the oppressed people of East Bengal, whether you call them refugees or whatever it is. We should not be merely content with the denial of our air space arising from the skyjacking and the normal reprisal that follow. I hope, the Government will take immediate steps to invoke the Geneva Convention. This country will be responsible, in a large measure, in formulating a convention in view of things happening there.

So long as our diplomatic representatives remain in Islamabad, we should obtain correct information on which we will be able to argue the case in the United Nations.

It will be a great mistake at this time to be cynical and say, 'We can do nothing in the United Nations and Parliaments.' We have to use every forum of the world. When certainly a large volume of public opinion in this country is exercised about the repression and oppression that goes on in Mozambique and Angola or in other parts of Africa, when most of us are supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialism or of the Arab people against another kind of imperialism, how can we remain unconcerned about the people who are next door to us? I am not for a moment suggesting that we should in any way violate international laws so long as they exist and we should not promote this revolution. We should not follow the bad example of Pakistan and do what they are doing in Kashmir. This is a spontaneous movement on the part of the people sanctified by the result of the elections permitted by the ruling party itself. Therefore, while it is a revolution by consent in the classical sense, it is a revolution which has been sanctified by the vote of the people and there can be no two ways about this. And I do hope that the Prime Minister will find her way to enable organizations like the Indian Red Cross to move out, and if the authorities concerned refuse, then other steps should be taken.

Afro-Asian opinion which is exercised by colonial rule persisted in promoting

the movements inside international spheres to draw attention to the situation where it is not the opportunity to govern, it is not the desire for reform like separation of executive from judiciary but it is a revolution of the people, a revolution demanding independence. I hope the time will not be far off when this Government will recognise the new Government set up by the people and not make the mistake as in regard to North Vietnam and East Germany. (*Interruptions*) because delay in these matters makes it difficult. When a government is established, reasonably established, commands habitual obedience of the people and is able to perform its obligations, even under the American law, it ought to be recognized immediately. So, if an application or a request is made by the new Government of East Bengal—I do now call it Bangla Desh because there is another Bengal—whatever it is called, we should not tinker about it and take the risk of recognizing that Government.

Finally, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that we should do everything in our power to prevent imperialist intervention in these troubled waters. The British Government which quit from this part of the world, first from India and afterwards from Ceylon is providing a base for observation if the news is correct. Other Great Powers of the world are doing the same. Imperialism has got a habit of fishing in troubled waters and our timely intervention and protest goes a long way, because intervention so close to our borders spells nothing but disaster.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to say a few words.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, to-day I am one of the happiest men in this sub-continent because I had the privilege to work with Mujibur Rehman for five years in East Bengal and I was dubbed a mad man for, as far back as 1952, I wrote a book in which I said that independent East Bengal is bound to come due to the internal contradictions of the two wings of Pakistan. Thereafter, I wrote several articles and books and every time I was dubbed as nothing but a mad man. But, Sir, the dream of a mad man to-day is being fulfilled and that is why I feel very much happy to-day.

The declaration of independence by Bangla Desh is the greatest event after Partition of the Indian sub-continent. Perhaps it will give us a momentous occasion, a historic opportunity to undo the misery—I don't mean Partition, but, undo the misery of the Partition. Sir, it is an example of a total revolution by the total people of Bangla Desh against the colonial rule of West Pakistan over 75 million of that country.

Mujibur Rehman has shown one of the wonderful revolutionary leaderships the world has ever witnessed. We all know when Mr. Bhashani was the leader of the National Awami League he was creating all kinds of troubles with the help of the Chinese. But now all the parties; the National Awami League, the Convention Muslim League, the National League of Pakistan, the Council Muslim League and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, all the parties and organisations are completely unified under the leadership of Mujibur Rehman.

It is a matter of great gratification that now the total civil administration of East Bengal is under the total control of the Awami League and their Sangram Parishad. Only in the cantonment areas and in some other urban areas the 80,000 people of the army of Pakistan have some limited control. May be, with the help of the tanks, with the help of planes and machine guns they may cause butchery, they may cause massacre of thousands of those revolutionaries in East Bengal. But ultimately they will have to bow down and surrender to them. Because, these 80,000 people of the army will be squeezed by 7½ crores the people.

Those who have any elementary idea of the geographical situation of Bangla Desh know this. There are many rivers there. It is impossible even for logistic reasons to suppress the total revolution of the total population there.

I would remind the Prime Minister that such movements in the life of a nation, in the history of a nation, do not come always. It is a decisive time. It is time for decisive action by the leader of the Indian Government. I said on many occasions that real solution of Indo-Pakistan problems does not lie in

[Shri Samar Guba]

Kashmir but in the revolutionary movement in East Bengal and in its concept of 'Swadhin Bangla.' If the revolutionary movement in East Bengal succeeds, which it is bound to, then there will be revolutionary change and political correlation in the entire sub-continent, and in the entire relations between India and Pakistan also.

I do say that immediately the Government should give recognition to the independence Republic of Bangla Desh. We have to see what are the conditions that a nation and a people must fulfil to exercise their complete sovereignty and to proclaim their sovereignty. It is to be seen that the Awami League secured 162 Membership, more than the total majority of the membership that represents the Pakistan National Assembly.

Therefore, if the internationally accepted democratic principles have any meaning, those people of Bangla Desh have every right to declare and proclaim themselves as an independent and sovereign State.

They are in physical control of the land of Bangla Desh completely. They are in physical control of civil administration having total loyalty of the total population there. They have their own government and own flag. All the conditions fulfilling sovereignty are all present there. Therefore they have every right in the real democratic sense to declare themselves an independent country and India has also a right, according to the International principles to accept and accord recognition to that Independent State of Bangla Desh.

This is a delicate matter. I don't say India should jump on East Bengal with her military. Short of military intervention, short of going against international code and diplomatic relations, India should go all out to give all possible help to the people of East Bengal and the revolutionaries there.

I would suggest a few things. India should immediately mobilise world opinion. I would remind the Prime Minister about this. This is the first time the leaders

of Bangla Desh have requested India, Ceylon and other Asiatic and world countries to extend to them all kind of help. They have declared it openly. Therefore this is not something against the will of the people of Bangla Desh. The sovereignty of the Independent Govt. of Bangla Desh has got to be recognised,

I would also request the hon. Prime Minister to take the matter of the genocide of the civilian people and the massacre of thousands of innocent freedom-lovers of East Bengal to the UN Human Rights Commission immediately and without any further delay.

I would also request the hon. Prime Minister to request the Government of Ceylon as also the Government of Britain not to allow the Colombo port and the Maldiva islands to ferry arms and ammunition and the Military personnel of West Pakistan into East Pakistan. I would request Government to invite the attention of the other Government to the fact that the Pakistan Navy may not be allowed to operate in the Bay of Bengal and in the Indian Ocean to carry the murderers, the killers and the butchers from west Pakistan to East Bengal.

I would also make one other request. I know that thousands of Bengalis of Bangla Desh are terrorised, and those terrorised Bengalis have taken shelter near the Karachi airport. They do not know what will happen to them. They are also being butchered. Therefore, I would request Government to permit them a safe passage through India over-route either by train or otherwise and by giving them all sorts of facilities for going back to their homeland.

In conclusion, I would say that this is a momentous occasion. Let us not fail in this historic moment. Let the Prime Minister act as a courageous daughter of Mother India, raise the banner of defending revolution in Bangla Desh and act up to the dawn of a future India.

My salute to Bangla Desh? Jai Bangla: Jai Hindi? Mujibur Rahman *zindabad*; Netaji *zindabad*! Netaji is the inspiration of Mujibur Rahman. I personally know that.

SHRI A.K. SEN (Calcutta North West) ; This is not merely a grave moment but a very proud moment, and we are all happy to see, though very very anguished, that an entire nation has risen in revolution, and merely revolt, against the oppressors who have been exploiting them for years and decades. Many of the areas which are now crimson red with human blood are known to us personally. There were scenes in them in our struggle for freedom, where thousands of martyrs had shed their blood under the British bullets. Happily again, those are the scenes again where the bullets of West Pakistan have come to now down millions of innocent people who only want to live like decent citizens and want to cherish the great rights to which they are entitled. What have they done? They have merely voted their leader to power. They have voluntarily given all the authority to that leader. He did not wrest authority by military force like Ayub Khan or Yahya Khan. People gave all authority to him voluntarily, and the consent of the people was writ large every where. When these great leaders of the military were there in East Pakistan, they saw with their own eyes the flag of Bangla Desh flying aloft every house and every building, except the Government House and the military headquarters, and as a punishment, the military have unleashed the engines of war on an entirely innocent people who number about 70 million. Millions of women have come out into the streets, and we are all proud of them. They are the flesh of our flesh and the blood of our blood. They are people who still speak one of our languages. The songs that they have been singing on the radio have inspired our people for ages. And there are the people to lay who are going butchered by these brigades brought across the seas and armed with foreign arms for the purpose of killing these innocent individuals, men, women and children.

I recall those days when our Prime Minister's great father called the conscience of the world to unite against the Dutch who ferried across the sea their soldiers to suppress the freedom movement in Indonesia. That moment has again arrived. I would appeal to our Prime Minister to take the same leadership.

But this is not the voice of Bangla Desh alone. This is not the voice of West Bengal alone. It is not our individual voices, but the voice of Asia, the voice of the colonial world which is speaking out to the whole humanity for succour and help in their hour of distress and in their hour of enslavement.

Therefore the Prime Minister will be giving that leadership, which she has given to the country, to the whole of Asia if she takes courage in her hands and calls for a total human endeavour against this oppression and this conspiracy to enslave an entire people.

This is not a moment for India alone it is moment for the entire free world, and if we rise, then we shall always be remembered as a people who merely not shouted our help to the oppressed but have actually shown how that sentiment can be translated into action. Therefore, the time for action has come, not merely extending our sympathy to those related millions across our borders. They are closely related to us, they are friendly to us, they need our help, and if we deny that help to them today, we will not be forgotten by these free people in the future.

Let us organise ourselves and give all the help we can unofficially. Let Government as an institution rise up and stop all flow of arms into East Pakistan, blockade, if necessary, those ports and seize those ships which carry lethal weapons for the purpose of butchering an innocent people. That is a duty we owe by reason of our allegiance to the Charter of the UN, by virtue of our protestation in the past and by our being a signatory to the Genocide Convention. That enjoins on us to put a stop to genocide in any part of the world, particularly when it is practised on a people who are so near and dear to us.

The words of the External Affairs Minister, though very encouraging, though full of sympathy, have frankly disappointed many of us. I share the sentiments of Prof. Mukerjee when he said that a much stronger language is needed, a much more decisive voice was expected to meet a situation which is unparalleled in the history of the world.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

I remember when the French Revolution started and the shouts of the Paris mobs reached Versailles the king asked: 'Are the people in revolt?' His Minister said, 'No, sir; it is a revolution!' Prof. Mukerjee will remember that.

Therefore, this is not merely a groan and anguish of a people who have been exploited for years, this is the voice of revolution of an entire people which cries out for not merely succour and sympathetic words but positive action so that the conscience of the world awakes and frowns upon and destroys those very people who, armed with foreign arms have descended themselves upon innocent people to butcher them.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): The statement of the Minister of External Affairs is not only not convincing but, I am sorry to say, terribly disappointing. The concern and feeling of the House have already been manifested by so many speakers who have preceded me. Shri A. K. Sen who spoke just before me has said that strong language is required to be used. So far as I am concerned, what is required is not strong language, but strong action to be taken, whether it is visible or invisible.

The ballot which has given status, recognition, position and independence to the people of East Bengal has been snatched away and killed by the bullets that have been poured ceaselessly by Islamabad. What is going on in East Bengal is not just a fight between some people in East Bengal and the military regime; the entire people of East Bengal in a full, complete, total effort are waging a war against certain military goondas engineered by the President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan.

In this context, what action could the Government of India contemplate? This is the question which must receive the attention of the majority of members here. I want to stress one point very clearly. Already the Government of India has been accused of instigating the people of East Pakistan. By means of an open declaration that we are for the people of East Pakistan, I am sure we are spoiling and ruining the cause of the people of East Pakistan. But secretly or otherwise what action the Government

could think of taking, we must leave it to the Government of India. Let us not embarrass the Government in that particular position.

So far as political parties in this sub-continent are concerned, I think public opinion can be created against the genocide that is being unleashed in East Pakistan, for which each political party can contribute a lot. All party conventions or all-party meetings can be held and through them we can mobilise public opinion. We can focus the attention of the entire sub-continent people, and we can show our moral sympathy with the people of East Pakistan. As to whether something more than mere moral sympathy can be given, that has to be left to some secret agencies or international agencies.

That does not mean that the Government can keep quiet. It can diplomatically move the issue. Government can raise the issue in the United Nations in the Human Rights Commission or any other forum which is suitable for focussing attention on what is going on in East Pakistan.

We had a meeting in the morning with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is much concerned about it, and the External Affairs Minister is equally worried about it, but in spite of this, the statement has disappointed us terribly. So, I request the Government of India to pay some more consideration, and convey the sentiments expressed by the people and the Members of this entire august body to responsible bodies, especially the Asian-African countries and mobilise world opinion.

While I say this I am not asking the Government to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. Now it has ceased to be an internal affair of Pakistan because lakhs and lakhs of people are being machine-gunned, children have been massacred and ladies are being butchered and molested. We can take it up from the angle of human rights, and on that basis, I think the Government can do a lot for the people of East Pakistan. Let us create goodwill and thereby let us establish your contacts with East Pakistan and show our sympathy to the people of East Pakistan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No longer East Pakistan, but Bangla Desh.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Mr. Samar Guha has got his association with Rehman, and he has every right to say so. I have no objection to call it Bangla Desh or anything, but as it is today let us call it East Pakistan, and let us see that Bangla Desh also comes into being to the satisfaction of the entire people of the sub-continent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose...

MR. SPEAKER : Only a few Members sought Permission to ask questions or clarifications, but it has developed into a regular debate. That is the difficulty when you make an exception, that it develops into a debate.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It is an important event, and every party should be allowed.

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाल में पाकिस्तान में जो बट-नाए हुए हैं उनसे सभी को बड़ा गहरा घबका लगा है। पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान में जो हो रहा है, उसकी ओर से हम आखिरी ओझल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसका कारण यह भी है कि बंगाल के पश्चिम बंगाल में भी स्थिति कोई कम बिस्फोटक नहीं है। पाकिस्तान के जन्म काल से ही हम उम्मीद लगाए बैठे थे कि पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता के सम्बन्ध बनें। उस की दृष्टि से जो पहला काम हो सकता था वह यह था कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर प्रजातन्त्रीय ढंग का शासन चले। इसलिए हाल में पाकिस्तान के अन्दर चुनाव सम्पन्न हुए और उन चुनावों के नतीजे निकलने के बाद हम आशा कर रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान में संविधान सभा बैठेगी और प्रजातन्त्रीय ढंग का शासन वहाँ कायम होगा और सुचारु रूप से वहाँ का शासन चलेगा। किन्तु हाल की घटनाओं ने हमारी सारी उम्मीदों और आशाओं पर पानी फेर दिया है। दो दिन की जो खबरें आई हैं, उन से तो ऐसा लगता है कि केवल प्रजातन्त्र का ही जन्म नहीं होता जा रहा

है, बल्कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ नर-नेत्र चालू है, खुला हत्या-काण्ड चालू है और यह जो गृह-युद्ध का रूप उन्होंने अभी लिया नहीं है, किन्तु वह गृह-युद्ध का रूप ले और किसी बाहरी ताकत का हस्तक्षेप, प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से, उस में सम्मिलित हो कर हमारे लिये समस्या को ज्यादा जटिल बनाने के पहले ही हम को कामन-वेल्थ कन्ट्रीज या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आवाज संवर्धित करके, उस का दबाव डाल कर पाकिस्तान को इस से रोका जाय और पाकिस्तान की जनता जो खुले रूप से अपने प्रजातन्त्रीय अधिकारों के लिये संघर्ष कर रही है, उस के साथ केवल अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उन को यह अधिकार दिलवाने की दृष्टि से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव पाकिस्तान पर ला कर वह अधिकार मिले, ऐसा प्रयत्न सरकार करे—यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

DR. HARI PRASAD SHARMA (Alwar) : The response of this House has been little more acute. We had been a little more emotionally involved than some cold-seasoned diplomats in distant countries. I do not think we need a lot of explaining it. Our response has been so acute because of the attack on our fundamental values. Some of the basic things which we hold in esteem are being attacked. It is not only an attack by the Pakistan military junta against the other Part of the country but the values which we hold basic are also under attack. We have all along championed the cause of the freedom of people all over the world. We have also chosen one definite path of independence which we hold dear and still continue to cherish. The people of East Pakistan have been waging a non-violent disciplined struggle against the oppression by the other part of the country and I think the response which this country ought to hold to our neighbour should be a little more on the positive side.

There will be other problems coming up very soon. Events will be overtaking us if we do not make decisions at the right moment and if we postpone things. May I commend to the attention of the Govern-

[Shri Hari Parshad Sharma]

ment the proverb that justice delayed is justice denied; delay will be denying justice to the people of East Bengal and to their aspirations.

There would be another problem which would be coming up very soon--the question of the recognition of the *de facto* Government of East Bengal. I think the Government should be prepared. We do not want to go into the theoretical discussions on recognition and the requirement that a nation needs for recognition. It can easily be recognised that the four basic norms which are to be fulfilled for recognition are there. The people of East Pakistan have a territory; there is a definite population there; they have a definite ethnic identity and there is the *de facto* control by the Government, if I may say so of Mujibhur Rehman. Because of normal restraints on Governments if they feel that they should not say too much it is understandable but I should point out that if we do not take steps at the proper time, we shall be betraying not only the interests of our neighbour but we shall also be betraying our own basic, cherished precepts. This is not the first instance. When similar developments took place in Indonesia, we did take positive action. We did not have to send, nor did we in fact send, any armed forces. There is always another line of action. There was a conference of the international community which was convened in New Delhi. I think the least we can do is to take some steps in that direction. I should only suggest that whatever the Government does should be done recognising fully the feelings of the entire population of this country and should be such that we might not be ashamed of in years to come.

[SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bogusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the statement made by the Government is pale and anaemic. I would even say that it is lifeless and it is particularly amazing that it should be so from a Government which with all its talk of massive strength behind it.

I would also like to preface my remarks by a few words because here we have been erred lightly on the side of caution. We have never spoken ill of Pakistan. Even

today, if we offer any remarks it is only with a view to getting it out of the trouble in which it has deliberately landed itself. But, at the same time, we cannot behave like the French noblemen who, when he was informed that a revolution had broken out, said that he had decided to ignore it. We cannot shut our eyes, as it has been very emphatically pointed out by other hon. Members, to the genocide going on our borders. to the ruthless suppression of human liberties and democratic urges and aspirations of the people who were till the other day our kith and kin, the very members of our families.

We cannot also shut our eyes to the clear attempts to undo the democratic elections which had been held recently in that area and particularly to the serious developments into to which may have many dimensions on our borders. I do hope that the Government would be keeping a watchful eye not only on our eastern borders but also on our western borders, because it is not a moment only to think about certain developments that are taking place in a particular area but they have a tendency to proliferate and to spread in some other areas in other ramification.

I would also like to hope that the Government would take steps that the outside powers like the GENTO or the SEATO do not intervene in this matter in any way and create an excuse for being on the neighbouring soil to the menace of all of us. That is another thing which the Government will have to keep in mind.

Now, ever we might say either on this side of the house or on the other side of the house must be in such a way that they are not construed to be in anyway pronouncement of a nature which might help the enemies of some of the healthy trends that are under way in Pakistan before the people because we are always painted as a perpetual enemy of Pakistan. And if such things are said here which might be construed both to their advantage, that is, the advantage of the enemies of those healthy trends, then we would not be able to do a distinct service to those democratic urges and aspirations which are unfolding themselves in Pakistan.

Lastly, my party would feels satisfied-

even though the statement made by the Government is not satisfactory in any manner—and we will be satisfied if we have an inkling of the fact that the Government has a real understanding of the situation in Bengla Desh and it is in close touch with the fast developing situation there, because with their real understanding and very real alertness on the part of the Government we hope everything else would follow. We would not ask the Government to say more on this occasion.

Finally, we also cannot relent in our duty to project the fact before the international community that there is now a total ruthless suppression of human liberties and the appropriate manner in which it can be projected before them must be taken recourse to as soon as possible. The Government, I have no doubt, will not despair of the diplomatic moves that may be set in motion on this account, so that the situation there is brought under control and the democratic rights and aspirations of the people are brought to a consummation, as they were trying to do, through the results of the election, without much loss of human life. Let me convey on behalf of my party—now I find there is total solidarity in this House, not only this House but in the country outside too—that the people are suffering there for having waged a courageous, self-reliant and powerful movement for the expression of the sovereignty of the people. The movement seems to be so powerful and self-reliant that the Government of Pakistan can never have the excuse of saying that it is being backed by outside powers. Rather I am afraid the Government of Pakistan may arm itself with the support of the outside power to suppress them. The movement is bound to be self-propelling and self-reliant and ultimately it is my hope that the movement will succeed because of the moral strength that has been built in the people.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : Mr. Speaker, my heart bleeds for my brethren in East Pakistan and I share the agony and anxiety of this House with regard to the happenings in East Pakistan. But I must say that I am not carried away by emotion. In this great hour of crisis facing the millions of people in East Pakistan, we must not lose our head; we must not be carried away

by emotion. Every word uttered in this House should help to promote the freedom struggle of East Pakistanis, rather than give a handle to men like Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, that destroyer of our Fokker Friendship, that destroyer of Indo-Pak relationship and that destroyer of Pakistan ultimately, to label Mujibhur Rahman as an Indian agent. I was a witness to the revolution in Pakistan in 1969 when only one charge was levelled against Mujibhur Rahman in the Agartala conspiracy case that he is a spy, an agent of India. Our remarks here should not strengthen the hands of Bhutto. (Interruption). Let us not lose sight of the harsh realities. Let us not lose sight of the existing conditions in Pakistan. So far we have got only a part of the report; we have not got the fullest report you to what is happening in East Pakistan, whether that great freedom fighter Mujib is alive or not, whether he is in the hands of Pakistanies or not. Let us not rush with suggestions that we should recognise East Pakistan. I am giving expression to my views in this case..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yours is an isolated voice.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It may be a minority voice. Still, let it be registered. I have my democratic right to convey my voice of dissent. In the same way as you express your views, I have my basic right to express my view.

Suggestions have been made that the case should be referred to the United Nations. I, as a Kashmiri, know what the United Nations does in situations like this. They make a mess of the whole thing. What have they done in Kashmir? You went to the United Nations and you expected a solution in eight days. Now 24 years have passed and still you have not found any solution.

The people of East Pakistan are facing aggression. They are facing the imperialist intrigues. This is not the way to rush with suggestions "let us accept" or "let us not accept". At this stage our agony and anger should find restrained expression. I am in full agreement with the government and I appreciate the stand taken by the government. I would like to say to the Foreign Minister

[Shri S.A. Shamim]

that the restrained tone of the statement is the need of the time.

Mujibur Rahman, who has started the movement, needs the sympathy of all of us. He never started the movement on the understanding that Indian Parliament, Indian Government or the Indian people will rush to his aid with arms. He is a brave individual. From whatever little I know of him, he is brave enough to fight against Pakistani imperialism, to fight against Pakistani army. Our expression of sympathy is there and it is placed on record. I am sure he will draw sustenance from this that the Indian Parliament, the representatives of India have expressed their sympathy and their agony on what is happening in East Pakistan.

In this hour of crises let us not forget that we have situations in this country which can be exploited by those whom we are accusing today, in Bengal and in other parts of the country. Are you not aware of the implications of supporting the right of secession to one part of the country or the other? I do not support secession and I do not agree that it should be done.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Seven and a half crore of people are declaring their independence. You have no right to say what you have said.....(Interruptions).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : This Government has recognised the Yahya Government. This Government has not withdrawn its recognition of Yahya Government up to this day. I am speaking consciously and I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility. I for one would not support the right of secession. We have to study the implications, legal and political, of what you are saying. My heart goes to the people of Bengal and I am grieved by what is happening in East Pakistan. But our expression should be a dignified expression, our expression should be a restrained expression. I convey on my behalf that in this battle against Pakistan army, in this battle against Pakistani imperialism, the Indian people, the people of Kashmir in particular are with Mujibur

Rahman, that great hero, that great freedom fighter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : This cannot go on indefinitely.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I would like to place before the House the views of my party.

MR. SPEAKER : He forgets that I have allowed all the major parties and also a few important members.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Ours is a national party and we would like our views to be recorded here.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give two minutes to Dr. Melkote and Shri Deo. After that the Prime Minister will be called.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : We have to understand in the proper perspective what is occurring in East Pakistan. When we consider the developments in East Pakistan we have to remember our own past, when we were under colonial rule and the British dominated us and used such force against us as they deemed fit. At that time we expected the governments all over the world to come to our support and whenever we read in the papers that such support was forthcoming from some foreign governments in our travail in 1930 and 1942 we felt most happy. At this juncture we shall be failing in our duty if we do not express our feeling of sympathy and support to their cause. They have democratically shown that they have got a majority and they are fighting a battle in a non-violent manner. It will be a sorry day in India, to whom the whole world looks for guidance, fails to give encouragement and support to the people who are waging a non-violent struggle against a military dictatorship. That is the point that I would like to make before you. It is the duty of the people of India and the Government of India to help the oppressed people of East Bengal where the battle is going on. The Government has failed to express our sentiments adequately. This is an occasion when the support in every possible manner has got to be extended quickly to the people of East Bengal

who are raising a battle for independence in a very dignified and non-violent manner.

I support all the Members who have spoken of this. But I must say that the statement made by the External Affairs Minister is both insufficient and inadequate.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just received the news from the P.T.I., I think, it is coming from our own teleprinter. It says that the East Bengal leader Mujibur Rahman has been arrested. Radio Pakistan announced today... (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame !

MR. SPEAKER : The arrest was made after mid-night last night. Shri P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Swatantra Party, I associate myself with the spontaneous and popular upsurge of 75 million people of Bangla Desh and support their aspirations for autonomy for which they got a clear mandate in elections of December, 1970.

When I speak of Bangla Desh, I remember Pakistan which is a geographical absurdity and the partition of the country on the basis of religion which might have been accepted by the Congress to step into the shoes of the Government. But we who surrendered everything, whatever our forefathers built, at the feet of the mother-land for the integration of the country cannot reconcile ourselves to that situation.

In this grave moment, I remind the Government of India to take a lesson from the follies they have made on the illegal occupation of Tibet by China or on the rape of Hungary or on the aggression of Czechoslovakia, and not to toe the wrongful line that they have taken in the past. They should rise to the occasion and they should fully support the aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh.

At this moment, I request the Government on behalf of the Swatantra Party to take the earliest opportunity to raise this question in the Commission on Human Rights at the United Nations and in the Afro-Asian

Conference and in all other international forums, and at the same time to send all sorts of relief and medical aid to the people there.

Lastly, I salute those brave martyrs who are laying their lives for their motherland. I have full sympathy with them.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all if, I may say so, you have the House, some news we have received.....

MR. SPEAKER : I thought the office had sent it to me to announce it. I do not know.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The point is that this news has come through Radio Pakistan and, therefore, I cannot say whether it is true or not. We should not automatically take it as true because it could be just propaganda.

Sir, strength does not lie in words. If my colleague Sardar Sahib has not spoken with passion, it is not due to lack of feeling either on his part or on the part of the Government but because of the fact that we are deeply conscious of the historic importance of this movement and the seriousness of the situation.

Something new had happened in East Bengal—a democratic action where an entire people had spoken with almost one voice. We had welcomed this, not because we wanted to interfere in another country's affairs, but, because those were the values, as one of my hon friends pointed out, for which we have always stood and for which we have always spoken out. And we had hoped that this action would lead to a new situation in our neighbouring country which would help us to get closer, which would help us to serve our own people better and create an entirely new situation in this sub-continent. As our statement has said, this did not happen and a wonderful opportunity for even the strengthening of Pakistan has been lost and has been lost in a manner which is tragic, which is agonising and about which we cannot find strong enough words

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

to speak. This again is a new situation but in a different way. It is not merely the suppression of a movement, but it is meeting an unarmed people with tanks. We are in close touch, as close touch with the events as is possible in such a situation.

I am sure hon Members will understand that it is not possible for the Government to say very much more on this occasion. I would like to assure the hon Members who asked whether decisions would be taken on time, that obviously that is the most important thing to do. There is no point in taking a decision when the time for it is over. We are fully alive to the situation and we shall keep constantly in touch with what is happening and what we need to do. I agree with him also that we must not take merely a theoretical view. At the same time we have to follow proper international norms. Various other suggestions have been made about genocide and so on, about which we are fully conscious and which we have also discussed with the leaders of the Opposition. At this moment I can only say that we do fully share the agony, the emotions of the House and their deep concern over these developments. We have always believed that freedom is indivisible. We have always raised our voice for those who have suffered, but, in a serious situation like this, the less we, as a Government say, I think the better it is at this moment. I can assure the House that we shall keep in close touch with the situation and also we shall keep in close touch with the leaders of the Opposition so that they can continue to give us their suggestions and we can also give them whatever knowledge we are able to.

13.00 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING, AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 29th March, 1971, will consist of :—

(1) General discussion on the Orissa Budget for 1971-72.

(2) Discussion and voting on—

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Orissa) for 1971-72.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa) for 1970-71.

(3) General discussion on the West Bengal Budget for 1971-72.

(4) Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (West Bengal) 1971-72.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (West Bengal) 1971-72.

(4A) General discussion on Mysore Budget for 1971-72.

(4B) Discussion and Voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Mysore) for 1971-72.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mysore) for 1970-71.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from the Order Paper of 27th March, 1971.

(7) Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

(8) Consideration and passing of the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

13.01 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

RUBBER BOARD

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (b) of Section 4 of the Rubber

Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board for the term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board for the term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

13.02 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL)—1971-72—(contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : At 5 P.M. the discussion has to close ; demands will have to be guillotined because it has to go to Rajya Sabha immediately. There is very little time left. We have to pass and transmit it to Rajya Sabha today and I hope all of us will sit for some extra time to finish the whole business.

Mr. C.M. Stephen was on his legs. He has already taken 19 minutes. He has already taken enough time, but if he wants to continue, he may speak after lunch.

The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 P.M.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we take up further discussion of the Budget, there are a few more papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

PROCLAMATION ORDER AND REPORT IN RESPECT OF MYSORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English, versions dated the 27th March, 1971 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Mysore published in Notification No. G. S. R. 457 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 26/71].
- (2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 27th March, 1971, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 26/71].
- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Mysore dated the 26th March, 1971 to the President. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 27/71].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kamrup) : What about U.P. ?

14.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MISSING AIRCRAFT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : Sir, it is with deep sorrow that I have to inform the House that a Jamair Dakota, VT-ATT on a flight from Gauhati to Calcutta on 26 March 1971, has been missing since about 8 P.M. last evening. The aircraft left Gauhati for Calcutta at 7.52 P. M. and was in contact with the ground till 8 P. M. The aircraft was carrying 11 passengers and 4 crew members. It had sufficient fuel for five hours. The flight time from Gauhati to Calcutta for this aircraft would be approximately three hours.

An IAF aircraft and helicopter took off at 7 O'clock this morning to search for the missing plane. The aircraft returned after 1½ hours due to bad weather and the helicopter after ten minutes. The missing aircraft has not yet been located. Efforts to locate the missing plane are being continued.

I shall inform the House when further information is available.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : I would like to know how this private airlines plane was carrying passengers.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kampur) : The issue of the strike in the I A has become more and more important after such accidents. I pray to God that the passengers and crew will survive. But it is generally presumed that the missing plane has wrecked somewhere. It becomes all the more essential now to settle the Indian Airlines strike. How long are we to depend on Jamair to carry our passengers ? It is for the Minister to see that the strike is settled expeditiously.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to say a few words. we cannot be shut out. The entire air transport in the country has come to a stop due to the wrong policy adopted by the I A management and Government. The whole country has the facilities of air travel shut

out to it. Now they have allowed some private companies to use substandard planes to carry passengers resulting in death of people. How is it we are expected to keep quiet over this issue ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not keeping quiet. There was a discussion about it in the House.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : No. We had tabled a call attention motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not link the two. She has only given information in regard to a missing plane.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We resent these happenings. They are the outcome of the wrong policy of Government who are taking the whole country to a crash. What is happening ? We had given notice of a call attention on the I A lockout. Yesterday the Minister made a statement about the loss of two precious lives due to the bursting of a tyre of a Boeing. These people had been working round the clock. They were suffering from exhaustion and could not read the meter, with the result that the tyre was overinflated and it burst, killing these two precious lives. Today she comes forward on behalf of Government to tell us that 11 passengers and 4 crew are in a missing plane. It is a shameful thing. The entire responsibility has to be owned by Government which is at the root of all these troubles in this country.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I would like to clarify that this accident and the I A lockout are unconnected with each other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Of course, they are.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The Jamair company has been flying planes on behalf of I A since 1966.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why do you allow a private airline to fly substandard planes?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a wrong statement the Minister has made. There is no regular flight from Gauhati.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There could be other occasions when these matters can be raised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They have neglected Assam.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhanpur) : This is third accident during the last one year. What is the Government doing about this ?

14.09 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL) 1971-72—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Further discussion of the Budget (General) and further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for 1971-72, along with the cut motions thereon.

I would remind the House that the hon. Speaker had announced that we have to conclude this discussion and all other business relating to the Budget by 5 P. M. I am calling the Finance Minister at about 4.30 P. M. or earlier. So I would request members to be brief and to the point.

Shri Stephen may continue his Speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I want to speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Yesterday I was about to proceed to offer my comments on the provisions of the Budget, about what appeared to me to be suggestion for wage freeze. I am not very clear whether the proposal is for a wage freeze in the technical sense of term. If there is such a proposal, I would like to know whether the contemplation of the Government is that the wage freeze would be attempted by legislative measures.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHVANTRAO CHAVAN) : It is not a wage freeze.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Then, I leave it open. But I want to mention that it is

absolutely necessary that the wage level also has to be held to a certain extent, and unless that is done, this huge process cannot be successfully proceeded with. I am sure the Indian worker is patriotic and realistic enough to realise the necessity for this, but this has got to be undertaken by him as a matter of self-sacrifice and self-restraint. This self-restraint he will be prepared for only if the sacrifice is shared all round by every body. When the wages of the higher people are far higher and the Manager of the staff and the Chief Executives are getting runaway wages and salaries, when there is no restraint upon that, when the difference between the wage-earner and the highly placed people is too high, there will not be the psychological setting available whereunder they will feel induced to agree to that. My point is only this. Our approach to the whole question has to be political. It has not to be merely financial.

We are now, if I may say so, at the take off stage, taking off to a socialist transformation. For that the stage has got to be set, and the stage has got to be set with a full surcharge of psychological implications. The common Indian today is aware of his rights. He is no more in a mood of a supplicant asking for accommodation. He is in the mood of a person who is conscious of his rights, demanding his rights, not to be accommodated but to be provided his complete rights. He will not be tolerant to a situation in which persons who are not working, who do not deserve, are treated as a privileged people and are enjoying rights and privileges and conditions of living which are far above his reach. Therefore, Government has to address itself to this question also. Ostentatious spending has got to be curbed. Everybody must have the right to possess and enjoy what is absolutely necessary for normal living and, if I may say so, even for plentiful living, but anything more than that nobody is entitled to have as a matter of right. Anything more than that they may be allowed to possess for the time being as a matter of a concession, but not as a matter of right.

The question of resources also comes here. Of course, there will be mobilisation of resources when the regular Budget comes. The day after the Budget speech the papers

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

reflecting the views on the other side came out with undisguised glee that after all the Government was going to be caught, because they would be announcing certain proposals for mobilising resources. Let there be no mistake as far as this is concerned, let there be no illusion. The resources will not come like manna for Israel from the high skies. They will have to be mopped up mercilessly from wherever they are available, from wherever there is more than plenty. Otherwise, this huge venture will not go on.

I read a statement by the President of FICCI saying that the resources might be mopped up, but it should not be done so as to curb the galvanising of savings. I do not know what exactly he means by savings. Savings need not be by big magnates alone; they may also be by the millions of people in the country and also by the Government by mopping up resources which they can utilise for this great venture. Therefore, there need be no compunction about raising resources from whichever quarters they could be raised.

The Hon. Minister has announced a crash programme for solving unemployment at the national level. Could we not think of having such a crash programme at the regional level where the problem of uneducated unemployed is extremely acute and implement it in certain areas as an experiment? I am making this suggestion with reference to my State. Government should think of an intensive crash programme for such areas so that they can demonstrate to the rest of the nation the results that could be achieved.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): In the course of his reply to the debate on supplementary demands for Manipur for 1970-71 Mr. Shukla stated that the Government was preparing a Bill to give Statehood to Manipur and Tripura. I welcome that statement and I hope that this commitment will be implemented in the next Budget session itself.

Regarding the autonomous region in the tribal belt of Tripura, the Administrative Reforms Commission has stated that the pattern of administrative set up of Tripura

may be, *mutatis mutandis*, based on the pattern recommended for Manipur. The ARC headed by Mr. Hanumanthaiya recommended that the hill areas of Manipur may be constituted into two autonomous districts for the Cookis and the Nagas tribals and if necessary autonomous regions can be created for smaller tribal groups and necessary statutory provision might be made for this purpose in the Union Territories Act of 1960.

The recommendation of the ARC so far as it relates to the tribal belts of Tripura should be implemented without further delay and suitable legislation should be brought forward. I shall now put forth certain information to show how the people of our State are being politically victimised by this Government. The worst type of victimisation has taken place against workers, peasants, students etc. throughout Tripura on Political grounds. There is a tea garden namely Gulokpur and during the election period on 9th February our party convened an election meeting which was to be addressed by Comrade Promode. Das Gupta and myself. The manager of the tea garden tried to prevent the workers from attending that meeting. Defying his oral order the workers in an organised way attended that meeting and when they went home after the meeting, they found that some small huts were set on fire. On the plea that the CRP were posted in that tea garden area and on the 11th February the management declared a lockout of that tea garden. It is just to terrorise and oppress the voters not to support the candidates who do not subscribe to the ideology of the ruling party. This is how democratic sense is being bestowed in our State on the workers by the ruling party. But we are talking here of developing democracy. What is this type of democracy our people are receiving?

Secondly, I want to stress one thing. Just after the election in my constituency, one of our supporters by name Sual Chowdhury who was a small shopkeeper suffered much. Some goonda elements who are openly known as the workers of the Congress did participate during the election period in the Congress election campaign. These people raided his shop and damaged

all the properties there, and two persons received serious injuries, but then no one was arrested. On the other hand, our people were arrested and put inside the prison bar.

On the 27th February, when I was addressing an election meeting at Udaipur, some elements threw a bomb and some crackers which caused injury to 14 people and two people were seriously injured; some others suffered from serious wounds also there. I was addressing a meeting, and a bomb came from a corner where the police station is situated. Just at that moment, the light was put off and these crackers came and caused injury to 14 persons there. This is how things are going on there in our parts.

Just after the election, I saw another thing. A notorious thief.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What have these things to do with the budget? We are talking of the budget now.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : I am coming to that. This is the way democracy is being developed, because this is indiscriminate arrest of our people is taking place.

Another thing I want to stress is this. When the legislation for giving statehood to Tripura and Manipur is brought forward. I want the Government to see that regional autonomy for the tribal belt also finds a place in that legislation itself.

There is another point which I want to stress here. In our parts, there is a certain scheduled area for tribal people, but it was very badly done. Redemarcation of the scheduled areas should be made, because there are certain areas where the tribal people exist in very small numbers; that area is kept within the scheduled area, and the vast areas where there is a preponderance of tribal population is not included in the tribal belt. The trouble is this. Regarding the transfer of land, so many non-tribal people are also suffering. Our suggestion is that the demarcation should be made of the areas which are not prepon-

derant with tribal people and even if they are included in the scheduled areas they should be released, and areas where the tribal people are preponderant, even though they are not within the scheduled tribal area, should be included in the scheduled tribal area now.

I want to mention another thing. You know our State is a deficit State, and it is full of displaced persons. Now, things are taking place in East Pakistan, and many more refugees are expected, and lakhs of people may come. The Tripura Government cannot take the responsibility of feeding those people. I want the Centre to take full responsibility for giving shelter and make rehabilitation arrangements for those people if they come there. Therefore, when the next general budget is placed, I demand that more money for the rehabilitation of displaced persons must be allocated, so that these unfortunate people may not suffer.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) : Sir, the massive mandate given to Shrinati Indira Gandhi, our leader and Prime Minister, by the millions of our countrymen has underlined the need, as a corollary, of an equally massive effort by our Government planners, administrators, people's representatives and above all by the people themselves to ensure a peaceful change and to alter the picture of poverty, and to ensure growth with justice, which the Finance Minister has spoken of. In concrete terms the Finance Minister has spelt out an estimate of 6 per cent growth of Industry, 5.5 per cent growth in agriculture, with, of course, an increase of 3 to 4 per cent in price level in the year ahead. He has proposed one job per family, which should come to 110 million jobs. Making allowance for the jobs held by the members of some of the families, the objective cannot be less than 40 to 50 million jobs. It is a staggering figure by any reckoning. On the basis of past performance of our economy during the second and third plans, on the basis of so many imponderables intervening, on the basis of uncertainties which the interlude of Indo-Pakistan war and partial famine brought about, distorting the picture, it will require a major effort on any shewing by different sections of the people.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

The easiest way out during these situations had been excise duties, which inevitably tended to become regressive in nature and in the impact and incidence and the poorer sections of the people had to foot the bill. Now I have to draw attention to the paradox of the present situation an upsurge in agricultural production, combined with high prices, as also slowing down of industry and inflationary pressure. It is a paradox. How do we get out of it? We have done a lot of macro-planning. I come from a region where 20 years of planning have passed by without touching the fringe of the Problem or without becoming a part of the economic life of the region. On the other hand, after 20 years of macroplanning, 5000 of the existing jobs in Giridih Collieries are finished and people have been retrenched. One of the most labour-intensive industries the mica industry has been harassed and harassed, *inter alia* because of the imposition of export duty during the post-devaluation days. The result has been smuggling of mica on a large scale via Nepal and loss of revenue to the government on one hand and the concentration and monopolisation of the mica export industry by a handful of people on the other, who could indulge in and successfully do this sort of tricks.

The Finance Minister has kindly spoken about districtwise development. May I submit in all respect that the districts do not have the necessary data to launch that sort of development? It can only be on an *ad hoc* basis. I come from Bihar and the data available seem to stop in 1966. We have no district-wise data of development after that year. All we have is NSS figures, National Sample Survey figures, which cover round by round 48 families per district. That is a very thin ice to skate upon. So, I would humbly suggest to the Finance Minister that before we meet again energetic steps be taken to have a data bank so that we know in which way we are really going.

Unless we do that, I am afraid the so-called crash programme might intensify the regional imbalance, as the last twenty years of planning has done. Not only the rich have become richer and the poor poorer but the richer regions of India have

developed much faster than the poorer regions of which the eastern region forms part.

It is clear from the magnitude of tasks that under the canopy of macro planning we have to seriously tackle district-wise the issues of micro-planning. In Hazaribag district we could do a lot with citrus plantations, citrus fruits and jack fruits. The soil is absolutely suited for that. We could also have soyabean cultivation which would help our export.

But I come from one-crop area and it is definitely a very poor area. The problem has been further complicated by this retrenchment by owners of coal mines, by the troubles which the mica industry has been facing. The mica industry was giving employment to more than two lakhs of people. Even small people were doing this job. When the question of generating employment is our concern, we should have concrete schemes for self-employment for these people. Previously, small mica merchants used to have self-employment with a small capital of Rs. 500 to 1,000. They have been hit and most of them have been eliminated as a result of the operation of the monopolistic tendencies generated by the issues I have already placed before you. The small mica mining industry has been eliminated by the Mineral Concession Rules and the utterly impossible conditions of safety which the Mining Department is demanding.

In mica mines, for instance, for digging a well of 45 ft., you just employ some men and a well is dug. For a small mica man, if he wants to dig mica mine pit of 45 ft, he has to make a monthly expenditure of Rs 1200. All sorts of men have to be employed before a well of 45 ft. can be dug. Because of the structure of the soil, no extra problem of safety is involved. So, these issues have to be tackled and looked into at different levels if we have to give a chance to small men and help the people to employ themselves.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I would like to congratulate the Home Minister for having produced a Budget. I do not know how he did it.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Home Minister or the Finance Minister ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Home Minister, I said.

I should also congratulate Mr. Chavan for having made a Swatantra speech in presenting his Budget and I welcome its tone, temper and content. But for a few brags and boasts which he has introduced in his Budget Speech for which I suspect political motives it shows reasonable consideration of the issues on hand.

I give you an example. He says :

"The economic policies of the country in the recent past have already been given a new and bold orientation towards growth with social Justice."

It is a fine accumulation of words. I would like him to give me one example of this boldness. I do not expect that he will throw the nationalisation of banks at me.

He also mentions about giving a "sharp focus of effectiveness", "concrete programmes of action" and "implementation with speed and determination". When I read through the Budget estimates, I found that there were fields in which the Government had fallen flat on its face. There is a budgetary expenditure allotted under various projects. For instance, on various investment in various Government companies the budgeted expenditure could not be realised. When they cannot realise a budgeted expenditure, they call it a "saving".

So you can say that in the last year, the Government "saved" Rs. 50 crores in various Government companies, about Rs. 31 crores on Bokaro, Rs. 6 crores on the second stage expansion of Bokaro, Rs. 8 crores on fertilisers, Rs. 7 crores on Hindustan Copper Ltd., Rs. 5 crores on Bharat Aluminium Ltd. and, amongst other "savers" were the Petroleum Chemical Corporation, the National Mineral Development Corporation and even the Food Corporation of India.

I welcome for the first time the intention of the Government to tackle the unem-

ployment problem. We of the Swatantra Party in the last 12 years have been crying hoarse that Government thinks of planning but does not think of people. Unless you tackle the problem of unemployment, there is no chance of tackling any other problem. With a great deal of difficulty in the last Budget, they made a miserable allocation of Rs. 25 crores. I regret to mention that out of Rs. 25 crores to provide employment particularly through rural works, they managed to spend only Rs. 6 crores, "saving" as it were Rs. 19 crores for the Government of India. This year, he has been extravagant and bold. He has provided Rs. 50 crores. I do not think your Rs. 50 crores are going to solve the problem of unemployment. Neither is it going to make a dent into it nor am I completely satisfied about your capacity to spend it.

The Finance Minister take about "a countrywide programme of employment-oriented productive works" and refers to them as some new and significant initiative. No figures have been given about the number of jobs created in the last Budget nor have any figures been given about the number of jobs he expects to create as a result of the Budget. But, then of course, he has told us that he is thinking about all this very seriously and that by May he will have an answer.

The Government is patting its own back the national income has increased by 5.5% last year and is predicting a similar increase for 1970-71. I think in all fairness the Government should share the credit with God had a considerable amount to do with the good rains and the monsoons and the good crops that He has given us in these last two years.

It is significant to note that Mr Chavan has not dared to give figures pertaining to the average rate of growth of the economy or figures concerning the increase in the per capital income and I hope, Sir, he will be prepared by May to give us these figures as well.

The Finance Minister is naturally worried about the production of commercial

[Shri Piloo Mody]

crops, especially cotton and oil seeds. I welcome it when he says and promises support—"financial and otherwise"—"for the production of these commodities. I do not know how he is going to translate this support into actual fact.

I remember, Sir, last year in order to make up for the cotton shortage, the Government promised that they would import Rs. 90 crores worth of cotton. At that time, we suggested in the House and later I went and suggested to the Prime Minister that out of this Rs. 90 crores, why does not the Government set aside only Rs. 10 crores and instead of wasting precious foreign exchange, let them pick up a few selected, really backward, tribal districts and give the necessary inputs to those poor people in those districts and within a year will not only have recovered their Rs. 10 crores but also they would have got to the necessary quantity of cotton. Sir, I happen to be a cotton-grower and I happen to know something about cotton. Therefore, I took this initiative in informing the Prime Minister that this would be a good way not only of saving foreign exchange but also helping the weaker sections of society and at the same time, getting the necessary produce that we required. But, unfortunately, the Prime Minister was busy with other things.

A six per cent increase in industrial production has been spoken about in the Budget speech. I think this is just not enough. In the last 25 years we had several years in which we have done considerably better and I think it should be possible to increase the industrial development and production by at least double that amount. The industrial production in this country should be growing at a steady rate of something like 12 to 15 per cent.

The Finance Minister has bragged that more licences had been issued in 1970 than in the previous year. I think even he is embarrassed with the statement because we all know the reason why these licences were hurriedly issued all of a sudden at the end of last year so that the elections could be some what happier for a good many people.

I would like to take you to a statement that has been made in Mr. Chavan's speech which says, "The vast potential for further industrial growth which has been created by our efforts over the past two decades cannot be exploited fully." Sir, I would like to suggest a slight amendment to this sentence. It should read, 'The vast potential for further industrial growth which has been created in spite of our best efforts over the past two decades cannot be exploited fully without bringing in a larger number of smaller people within the network of initiative and enterprise.' It is a very laudable sentence. It is garbed with so many other things, because it mixes economic realism, with what is socially desirable. Take the next sentence. It says :

"When larger new investments or expansion of existing large units become necessary in the overall interest of the economy, it shall be our endeavour to reconcile growth with efficiency.

Sir, this is leaving in the hands of Government certain discretionary power which is very discriminatory, which is likely to be used to increase the areas of corruption. What we want is a policy. If anybody adheres to the policy, he can be given that licence ; if he does not adhere to the policy, he may not be given the licence. But we do not want these vast discriminatory powers to be put in the hands of the Government.

I would like to make an axiomatic statement, and I am prepared to read it at dictating speed, so that Mr. Chavan might consider it and realise how these economic problems might be tackled.

"Production is the key to the eradication of poverty and providing employment is the best method of distributing wealth". If only Mr. Chavan could realise the eternal verity this, we could make wonderful progress in this country.

In paragraphs 14 and 15 he displays a certain modicum of understanding of fiscal matters. But he does not give any indication of the methods to be employed to control prices. It requires some bold decisions, not only fiscal, monetary and

economic, but also political. You have to completely do away with deficit financing. This is first. Then you have to over-import raw materials which are in very great shortage. And then you have to restrict your greed on excise duties and other duties.

The problem of mobilisation of resources still remains. Here again the Finance Minister has demonstrated that he is a better Home Minister than perhaps a better Finance Minister. Every third paragraph of his speech contains a threat to wield the *danda*, instead of nosing round the areas where the resources can really be collected.

Unfortunately the social objectives of the Government and of the party in power are irreconcilable with its economic thinking. This has been so far the last 25 years. In the past 25 years Mrs. Gandhi and her predecessors have been insisting that their methods are right. After 25 years of ruling over this country, they say, they have to remove poverty—this is a blatant admission of their failure.

Mrs. Gandhi may find it difficult to believe that we of the Swatantra party fully share her social objectives. We are keen if not keener to remove poverty, to provide employment, and to bring down prices. But it is necessary to remember that they have tried certain methods? They have failed. So, we say: Why don't you try our methods? Poverty cannot be removed by proclaiming slogans, nor does it pay to buckle under the pronouncements of half-baked, half-educated Turks, young or old. Their theories are outmoded, out-dated theories.

Mr. Chavan will have to find a solution to India's problems in the economic field; he cannot find them in a book. In his head or in his heart he may find them.

It is important that resources have to be mobilised. There are vast areas where these resources could be mobilised. Unproductive Government expenditure and unrestrained increase in bureaucracy are two vast fields which have got to be tackled. Non-productive and sometimes counter-productive departments, commissions and corporations which you set up at the drop of a hat can very well be abolished and here is an area

where can mobilise resources. Take the public sector. On a conservative estimate, it should be yielding him anywhere from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 800 crores a year which he can plough back into the economy. Here is where he can collect resources. Then, in regard to collection of taxes, I would say that it is so woefully inadequate that he is losing hundreds of crores every year. There are large areas in which there are no taxes; there are large areas of industry, trade and commerce which entirely escape the banking system. Before any significant reform can be introduced.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is starting a new point now. He should conclude now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You had given me two minutes, and those two minutes are not over yet.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had given him only one minute.

SHRI PILOO MODY: you can see from this sheet that I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is long. Now, let us have his concluding sentence.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Show me a law in this country which protects an honest man. Find me a law that Government has made which punishes the guilty one. The entire tax structure is a penalty on the honest and a sanction for the dishonest, the corrupt, the tax evader and the blackmarketeer. Jawaharlal Nehru once promised that he would hang blackmarketeer from the nearest street pole. Have Government ever hanged a single one so far? Instead of that, they are dining with them, and they have wine with them and lived on their charity. Till the time they eliminate political corruption in this country, they will never eradicate poverty or unemployment, or bring about any change in the price structure.

I once told the Prime Minister, and I am telling the Finance Minister now, you cannot cry about the poor, you have to work for them, and if you want to work for them you have to know what to do; I submit that you do not.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Please tell me how many minutes were permitted to me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no time fixed; he has taken enough time already.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If there is no time fixed, then there has to be some discretion.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Order of what sort ? Why do you not maintain some order when I am speaking ? Will you tell me how many minutes I am permitted ? I cannot come here prepared to speak for an unlimited amount of time. I am just asking this by way of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has taken about 17 minutes whereas many bigger parties have taken only 10 minutes each.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you tell me how many minutes I am entitled to, then I could come prepared to speak for that much time. But I find that you go on ringing the bell, as if it is a toy in somebody's hands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey.

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं बिस्म मंत्री को संतुलित लेखानुदान प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं आप के समक्ष दो एक सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

वह देश बड़ा पुराना है और इस का इतिहास, इस की परम्परा और संस्कृति भी बड़ी पुरानी है। अब नई संस्कृति का सृजन हो रहा है और समस्याओं का समाधान भी उसी के अनुसार निकालना पड़ेगा। मैंने इस लेखानुदान की आशीर्षात देखा है और इस पर बहुत विचार किया है। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था मिश्रित है, परन्तु इस से हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान

नहीं निकल पाता है। समाजवाद की बड़ी चर्चा है और नये विचारों को बढ़ा बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। हम को यह स्पष्ट करना पड़ेगा कि समाजवाद की रूप-रेखा क्या है। बहुत दिनों तक इस बढ़ते हुए जन-समाज को गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता है। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समाज की पृष्ठभूमि क्या है, नवचेतना क्या है, देश को उसका स्पष्ट स्वरूप दिग्विशित किया जाये। वित्त मंत्री ने जो लेखानुदान प्रस्तुत किया है उस से वह स्पष्ट नहीं होता है। मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था हमारी गरीब और शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित युवकों की बेकारी आदि की समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर पाती है। इस लिए इस में कुछ परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा।

मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा है कि नई संस्कृति का सृजन हो रहा है। पुरातन का संहार किये बिना नई संस्कृति पनप नहीं सकती है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था में एक नया प्रयोग चल रहा है। हमें इस बात पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि क्या मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था से हम अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान निकाल सकते हैं। मेरा विचार है कि जब तक समाज उत्पत्ति के सभी स्तरों पर उत्पादन और वितरण पर अधिकार नहीं करेगा, तब तक हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं निकल पायेगा। इसी से नई संस्कृति का सृजन होगा नया कलेवर बदलेगा नया समाज बदलेगा। जिस अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भोज न हो, प्रेरणा न हो, जो समाज को आगे न बढ़ा सकती हो, जिसमें उत्तेजना, स्फूर्ति, प्रवाह और गति न हो, उस का मोह छोड़ना पड़ेगा। इस बारे में समाज को तैयार करना बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि अगर वह तैयार नहीं होगा, तो वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

स्वतन्त्रता के बाद देश जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ा है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। देश की सम्पत्ति भी बढ़ी है और देश की उन्नति भी हुई है। लेकिन जमा कीजिए, देश के बहुत से ऐसे जंचल हैं, प्रकांड हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए

हैं। इससे प्रकट होता है कि देश की तरक्की का उचित ढंग से बटवारा नहीं हुआ है। इससे लोगों के दृश्य में बड़ी कसब और पीड़ा है। मैं उसी को आप के समक्ष व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल का निवासी हूँ। वह अंचल जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा, उद्योग और विकास के प्रत्येक कार्य में पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसके उत्थान की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य की तरफ से नहीं दिया गया। पिछली सरकार ने उस तरफ ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन वह इतना कम और अपर्याप्त है कि उससे जनता की उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं बिन मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। भारत सरकार ने पिछड़े हुए जिलों की एक तालिका तैयार की है। यह कितनी बड़ी विडम्बना है कि जिस जिले के हम रहने वाले हैं, उस जिले में एक इंच जमीन पर भी 1857 में अंग्रेजी राज्य नहीं था और 1942 में भी अंग्रेजी राज्य नहीं था, 1857 में मंगल पांडे और 1944 में चित्तू पांडे के नेतृत्व में वह जिला इस देश का एक आदर्श जिला रहा, लेकिन आज वह जिला और उसके चारों तरफ के दस ग्यारह जिले भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई पिछड़े हुए जिलों की तालिका में सम्मिलित हैं। मैं बहुत जोर दे कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई प्लान तैयार किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे इस निरीह जनता का भी कुछ उद्धार हो सके।

हम पटेल प्रायोज की बड़ी चर्चा सुनते थे। हमें विश्वास था कि इस प्रायोज से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल का कुछ उद्धार होगा। लेकिन कोई उद्धार होते हुए हमने नहीं देखा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय की स्मृति को पुनः ताजा करना चाहता हूँ कि उस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल की तरफ से मन्त्री

महोदय को आमंत्रित करता हूँ कि वह ध्यान दें कि उस वीर भूमि के लोग कितनी तकलीफ और मुसीबत में हैं।

मैं इस भाषा के साथ इस लेखानुदान का समर्थन करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय, अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भारी क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने की चेष्टा करेंगे और मेरे सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे।

15.00 hrs.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : My State of Jammu and Kashmir is charged with two accusations generally, one that it is getting liberal aid and subsidy from the Centre and another that it enjoys a special status. I plead guilty to both the charges, but I would like to ask the Finance Minister in particular whether he has any idea of what is happening to the money which is being given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If you get the figures of aid, loans and subsidies which the State has been getting and then see the performance of the Governments in that State so far, the hon. Finance Minister and the Members of this august House will be convinced that most of this money is going down the drain.

One piece of evidence which I can place before the House is that when a Commission of Inquiry was appointed against one of the former Prime Ministers of the State, it held that this particular Prime Minister had made tons of money out of the money which was got from the Centre as aid loan. I would not like to name him here, Mr. Chavan knows him very well. This is exactly what is happening to the money. This has happened after the end before that.

You will get an idea of what is happening there from the fact that all the industrial estates which we had constructed there are being occupied now by the Central Reserve Police. By no stretch of the imagination can the Central Reserve Police be called an industry. The Prime Minister two years ago launched a very intensive campaign of industrialisation of Kashmir, but upto this day there is not even one employment oriented Central project that you can talk of in the State.

[Shri S.A. Shamim]

Another charge against the State is that it is enjoying a special status. It is enjoying a special status in the sense that the State has had no free elections during the last 24 years. Another special status is that the State Government has been empowered to pass Preventive Detention Acts and other Security Acts where by they can detain people for two years without any enquiry, without giving them grounds. Thirdly, when a Commission of inquiry declares a particular gentleman to be accused, to be charged with having misused funds, that particular gentleman becomes the congress candidate for that particular constituency. It is interesting to know that the former Chief Minister who is disqualified for standing to the Assembly election is qualified for standing for Parliamentary election and representing the Parliamentary constituency. I am one of those who supports special status for Kashmir, but not this special status which the Central Government has given.

I would request two probes to be made. First is about what has happened to the money which has been pumped into Kashmir even at the cost of the tax-payer in the rest of the country, whether this money has been properly utilised and whether it is not going to certain corporations. In Great Britain they have got the BBC—British Broadcasting Corporation. In our part of the country we have also a BBC—Bakshi Brothers Corporation. Let us see that, when this corporation has already misused so much of money, more money is not in any way given to another corporation, whether it is the Sadiq or the Kasim Corporation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may confine himself to the Budget.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : This is directly connected with the Budget because money is being provided in this Budget also. My apprehensions are that we will either create a BBC or create such services which ultimately hijack a plane to Pakistan. It is interesting to know that the persons who hijacked the plane to Pakistan was a regular employee of the Border Security Force. Therefore, this has to be looked

into as to what exactly we were doing in Kashmir. If we treat the BSF and the CRP as an industry, at least let us rationalise this industry. So, my request will be: special status, yes, but special status which can bring benefits to Kashmir. It should not be specialised by a few individuals who are darlings of some one or other.

The problem of educated unemployed in Kashmir is assuming dangerous proportions. The valley is isolated from the rest of the country. The result is that the educated youth do not find ways and means of getting out of the valley and the atmosphere in the country is not sufficiently conducive to encourage them to come out. Something has to be done. Some Central projects which are employment oriented should be started in Kashmir. We are starting television and other projects. Something which would give employment to the educated youth, to our technicians, to our engineers has to be started, but no such thing is being done. I would make a special request to the hon. Finance Minister that he looks into the matter. He should rise above party party or political consideration. He should give Kashmir a decent life, a clean administration and a cleaner political set-up.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंडि (सलीलबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस गरीब जिले से चुन कर आया हूँ जहाँ लाखों जनता बेकार पड़ी हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने जिले के उस पिछड़े क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहाँ देश के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद न तो एक औद्योगिक कारखाना लगा, न एक सड़क बनी, न पुल और पुलिया बनी। बड़े ही दुःख की बात है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में जो संविद की सरकार बनी है उस ने इस चुनाव के दौरान हमारे यहाँ की मित्रों को बन्द कराने की बात कही, किसानों में यह भावना फैलाई गई कि मित्रों को बन्द कर दिया जायगा अगर आप लोगों ने जनसंघ को या भारतीय क्रान्ति दल को बोट नहीं दिया। मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र

की और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। चुनाव के मध्य में हमने सुना है खलीलाबाद के बानेश्वर को लाइन हाजिर तक करा दिया गया और यह प्रचार कराया गया कि अगर भारतीय क्रान्ति दल को बोट नहीं दिया जायगा तो हर गरीब मजदूर को इसी तरह से तंग किया जायगा। मैं रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान खलीलाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। खलीलाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन दक्षिण तरफ है और कच्चा उत्तर तरफ है जिससे वहाँ रोड़वेज को अत्यन्त ही दुर्व्यवस्था का सामना करना पड़ता है।

सरयू का पुल बनने की बात 1952 से ही सुनी जाती रही है लेकिन यह बात ही बात रही। आज तक भी सरयू का पुल नहीं बना। अगर सरयू का पुल बन जाता है तो खलीलाबाद से इलाहाबाद तक लोग सीधे जा सकते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान देलाना चाहता हूँ खलीलाबाद में एक बैंक है जिसमें अपनी दुर्व्यवस्था है कि जो आदमी एक लाख रुपये का गबन किए है उसी के गड़के की 50 हजार रुपये मिल जाता है और उन गरीब मजदूरों को जो रिकशा खरीदना चाहते हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे टूटीर उद्योग चलाना चाहते हैं उनको एक नया षा भी ऋण के रूप में नहीं मिलता है। संचार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं इस ओर लेाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो टेलीफोन की लाइन है आपको यह जान कर दुःख होगा कि वामी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक ऐसा केन्द्र रा है जिसका इतिहासों में भी नाम है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ पर टेलीफोन की लाइन नहीं गई। खलीलाबाद में जो टेलीफोन लाइन की दुर्व्यवस्था है उसको देख कर अत्यन्त दुःख होता है। वहाँ से बस्ती तक ही टेलीफोन आप फर सकते हैं और वहाँ का जो मीटर बोर्ड है वह 50 का है। मैं संचार मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मीटर बोर्ड कम से कम 100 का लगाया जाय ताकि हर बात आसानी से हो सके।

खलीलाबाद हैंडलूम का इतना बड़ा केन्द्र है कि वहाँ पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के, बम्बई और कलकत्ते के लोग भी जा कर हैंडलूम का कपड़ा लाते हैं। लेकिन जो मेल ट्रेन दिन में जाती है वह वहाँ नहीं रुकती है और वहाँ के गरीब किसान मजदूरों की जो तकलीफ होती है उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खलीलाबाद में कोई औद्योगिक कारखाना खुलवाया जाय, जिससे हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की भलाई हो सके।

मान्यवर, बस्ती जिला नदियों का समुद्र कहा जा सकता है। वहाँ पर 10-20 ऐसी नदियाँ हैं—घाघरा, सरजू, रोहिणी, बवाने, रापती—ये ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जिनके कारण पूरा जिला समुद्र बन जाता है, लेकिन उस उस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए 23 वर्षों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं माननीय निर्माण मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उस बाढ़ को रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाय। वहाँ पर सड़कें बनवाई जायें, पुलिया और पुल बनवाये जायें।

हमारे क्षेत्र में पिछले चुनाव के दिनों में विसमनों और मजदूरों पर जो अत्याचार किया गया, उसको देख कर, उसको सुन कर, उसको जानकर अत्यन्त दुःख होता है। हमारे प्रचारकों को मारा गया। हमारे वहाँ के एक प्रचारक के घर पर डकैती तक पड़ी और हमारे एक कार्यकर्ता की, जो हमारे चुनाव एजेंट भी थे, हत्या भी कर दी गई। महाबल में हमारे जो मुसलमान भाई थे, उन्होंने रिपोर्ट भी दर्ज कराई, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं की। मोहम्म के दिनों में जो ताजिये निकले, हमारे जनसंघ के लोगों ने

[श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे]

उन्को फूँक दिया। ऐसी बातें बरदास्त के काबिल नहीं हैं, हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जिस तरह से हम लोगों को तंग किया है, वह किसी से छुपा नहीं है। रतनसेन कालिज के प्रधानाचार्य को वहां के जनसंघ के लोगों ने गोली तक मारने की धमकी दी और कहा—अगर प्रचार करते रहोगे तो गोली मार दी जायेगी—ऐसी-ऐसी बातें वहां पर जनसंघ के लोगों ने की, लेकिन बड़े ही गौरव और अभिमान के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 67 हजार वोट से वे हारे।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश आज कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है—इसको आप जानें और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के इस पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश में केवल गरीब और मजदूर ही बसते हैं, उन गरीबों और मजदूरों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने, जो इस समय हमारे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, जो बजट सदन के सामने पेश किया है, वह बड़े ही अच्छे ढंग से रखा है। मुझे तो पहले से ही जानते हैं, बड़े अच्छे प्रदेश के हैं। उनका प्रदेश बड़ा धनी है, इसलिये आपको इस दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास के विकास की जरूरत नहीं है, वहां तो सब साधन पहले से ही मौजूद हैं। हमारी देहात की जनता सोच रही थी कि हमको भी स्वराज्य मिलेगा, लेकिन पिछले 24 सालों में हमारी जनता को कोई स्वराज्य नहीं मिला। आप दिन-प्रति-दिन शहरों का ही विकास करते जा रहे हैं, वहीं पर सब धन्ये कुलते हैं, देहात की तरफ आपका कोई कदम नहीं उठता है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से धार्ष्ट्य करती हूँ कि आप देहात की तरफ स्वराज्य लाने की

चर्चा करें, वहां पर उद्योग धन्ये खोलें। जैसे मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सागर क्षेत्र से आती हूँ जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। जब पहले अंग्रेजों का शासन था, वहां की रानी—लक्ष्मी बाई ने उनका मुकाबला बड़ी बहादुरी से किया था, जिसकी वजह से उन्होंने उस प्रदेश को कभी धाये बढने नहीं दिया। लेकिन स्वराज्य आने के बाद भी वहां की स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। वह प्रदेश पहले बिच प्रदेश से लगा हुआ था—वहां न कोई रोजगार है, न कोई धन्य है, अगर कोई धन्य है तो डकैती का धन्य है, दिनों-दिन डकैतियाँ पडती हैं, जिसके कारण वहां की जनता बहुत परेशान है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप वहां पर कोई उद्योग-धन्य खोलिये, जिससे वहां की जनता को काम मिल सके। रेल गाड़ियों की लाइनें बिछाइये, जिससे वहां की जनता को राहत मिल सके और यह डकैतियों का धन्य बन्द हो। हमने, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह निश्चय किया है कि अब हम भी वहां पर बुन्देलखण्ड बनायेंगे जिस तरह से लोग तेल-गाना की मांग कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से वहां बुन्देलखण्ड बने, चाहे उस को उत्तर प्रदेश में रखा जाय या मध्य प्रदेश में रखा जाय, तब ही हमारी उन्नति हो सकती है। आज केन्द्र और प्रदेश में हमारी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है और न हम को कोई राहत मिलती है।

डकैतियों का एक मूल कारण यह भी है कि हमारे यहां जो पुलिस है, उस की तनख्वाह पर्याप्त नहीं है। एक पुलिस के कांस्टेबल को केवल डेढ़ रुपये रोज भत्ता मिलता है, जब कि वह चौबीसों घंटे जंगल में खड़ा रहता है। अगर कोई होटल में चाय पीने जाए तो दो कप चाय के दो रुपये लग जाते हैं, तो फिर डेढ़ रुपये भत्ते में यह कैसे गुजारा कर सकता है। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहां कांस्टेबल को धन्य से काम

चार वा पाँच रुपये रोज भत्ता मिलना चाहिए, जिससे उसका निर्वाह हो सके। मुक्त से कई पुलिस वालों में शिकायत की है माताजी जब वित्त मंत्रालय का बजट पेश हो तो वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करें कि हम लोगों का भत्ता बढ़ाया जाय, कम से कम पाँच रुपये दिया जाय। जब तक उन का पेट भरा हुआ नहीं होगा, इकतियों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। वे लोग गोलियों का सामना करते हैं और अगर मारे जाते हैं तो आप की तरफ से केवल 10 या 20 रुपये महीना उस की पत्नी को निर्वाह के लिये मिलता है। उस की पत्नी को वही तनखाह मिलनी चाहिए जो सिपाही की मिलती थी आज हो यह रहा है कि सिपाही गोली का सामना करता है, लेकिन इनाम थानेदार को मिलता है, मैं चाहती हूँ कि जिस ने काम किया है, उस को इनाम दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सागर जिले में कोई मेडिकल कालिज नहीं है, जिस की वहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। यहाँ पर डा० गौर की एक यूनिवर्सिटी है, लेकिन उस में भी मेडिकल कालिज नहीं है। जब इंदिरा जी वहाँ गई थी, वहाँ के लड़कों ने उनके सामने यह माग रही थी। लेकिन इन्दिरा जी ने कहा इस बक्त इलैक्शन का समय है, मैं कोई आश्वासन तो आप को इस समय नहीं दे सकती, लेकिन बाद में जो होगा, वह देखा जायगा। अब मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे इस के बारे में आगे कार्यवाही करें।

एक प्रार्थना मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह करना चाहती हूँ कि जब महिलाओं को मौका मिलना चाहिए, उन के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उनकी नौकरियों में स्थान मिलना चाहिए। इस संसद की बहुत सी महिलाएँ तो पिछले चुनाव के बाद गंगा

सफर पर चली गई हैं, थोड़ी बची हैं, जो उन की मांग को आप के सामने रख सकती हैं, लड़कियों के लिए मिथुन कालिज खोले जाय, नौकरियों में स्थान दिया जाय, अमरीका या दूसरे देशों में शिक्षा के लिए भेजा जाय, जहाँ भी वे पढ़ें उनको सब प्रकार की सुविधायें मिलें, होस्टलों में उन से कोई पैसा न लिया जाय क्योंकि महिलाओं के बिना अब यह देश नहीं चल सकता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा, जिस बक्त चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी लड़ाई हुई थी, हमारी महिलाओं ने देश की काफी मदद की थी, अपनी सौने की अंगूठियाँ और सब आभूषण उतार कर देश के लिए अर्पण कर दिए थे, जिससे देश की रक्षा हो सकी थी। उनके लिए न कोई उद्योग-धन्धा है, न कोई मशीनें हैं, न कल-कारखाने हैं, न कुटीर-उद्योग है।

हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई का कारखाना है, इन कारखानों में नौकरियाँ किस को दी जाती हैं। अगर मद्रास में कोई कारखाना खुलता है तो मद्रासियों को नौकरियाँ मिलती हैं, बंगाल में कोई कारखाना खुलता है तो बंगालियों को नौकरी मिलती है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो किसी को चपरासी की भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती, क्योंकि वह हिन्दी बोलता है, अंग्रेजी में बैक्यू बैरी-मच्छ कहने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दी वाले को तो वहाँ से निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि मद्रास वालों को मद्रास में जगह दीजिये, बंगाल वालों को बंगाल में जगह दीजिये, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को मध्य प्रदेश के कारखानों में जगह दीजिये। आज उस कारखाने में मद्रासियों या बंगालियों का राज है, वहाँ के बड़े बड़े मैनेजर मनमानों करते हैं, अंधाधुन चलता है और वहाँ की जनता परेशान है। हमारे यहाँ जो पढ़े-लिखे इन्जी-

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

मिथर हैं, उन को रोज़वार नहीं मिलता है। मेरे क्षेत्र के कई लोग मेरे पास आये, जो बेकार हैं। वे कहते हैं माताजी, हम को नौकरी दिलवाइये हम ने आप को बोट दिया है, मैं किस किस को नौकरी दिलवाऊं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इस के लिये कदम उठाये उस क्षेत्र के कैंडीडेट को अपने क्षेत्र में घूमना मुश्किल हो गया है। लोग कहते हैं, तुम ने हमको आश्वासन दिया है, बेकारी दूर करेगे गरीबी दूर करेंगे, आप को राहत मिलेगी, नौकरी मिलेगी, ज़मीन मिलेगी, बैंक खुलेंगे, बिजली आयेगी, सड़कें बनेंगी, एक सांस में मैं कितने नाम गिना गई हूँ इसके लिए अब कुछ न कुछ शीघ्र होना चाहिए।

राजाओं के प्रीवीपर्स के सवाल को हमने उठाया है, उसको हम समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। मैं राजाओं से प्रार्थना करती हूँ—पहले जमान में, द्वापर में, त्रेता में राजा हर्षिचन्द्र और राजा कर्ण जैसे दानी राजा हुए हैं जो मवा मन सोना रोज़ दान करते थे, उनको चाहिये कि अपने प्रीवीपर्स को स्वयं ही लीटा दें, अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो यह स्वर्णयुग में लिख जायगा। मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि आप तो राजे महाराजे हैं, आपके पास जो फालतू पैसा पड़ा है उसे गरीब जनता को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए दे दें। गरीब जनता की भी कुछ तरक्की हो सके। इसी प्रकार मुझे यह कहना है कि जो टाटा, बिड़ला है उनको 14-14 मंजिल की इमारतें बनाने की क्या ज़रूरत है। सरकार को चाहिए कि ऐसा बिल बनाये जिससे वह सारा पैसा वहाँ से निकल कर गरीबी और बेकारी दूर करने में लग सके। जब तक सरकार कोई ऐसा रास्ता नहीं निकालेगी तब तक जनता को कोई राहत पहुंचाने वाली नहीं है। तब तक गरीब जनता की उन्नति होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए आपको कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना ही पड़ेगा जिससे जनता में जो आँख नालि-नालि मची हुई है उसको दूर किया जा सके। जबकि

मैं बोल देता हूँ कि वहाँ पर सोना चाँदी बरा पड़ा है, कुबेर का घर वहाँ हर मौजूद है। आप उसको निकालिए। आप ऐसा कानून बनाए कि जो बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग है या बैंक्स हैं वहाँ से पैसा निकले और फिर उसको मध्य प्रदेश, बिन्ध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रान्तों में खर्च किया जाये। आपने कश्मीर में कितना पैसा लगा दिया है? अगर उतना पैसा दूसरे प्रदेशों में लगा होता तो आज इतनी भुखमरी नहीं फैलती। लेकिन फिर भी कहा जाना है कि कश्मीर में कुछ नहीं लगा। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि कश्मीर सोने की चिड़िया बन गया है। भारत में कश्मीर के विलीकरण के बाद आपने जितना पैसा कश्मीर को दिया है उतना दूसरे प्रदेशों में नहीं दिया है। फिर भी कह जाता है वहाँ लोग भूखे हैं। कैसे भूखे हैं?... (व्यवधान)

अन्त में मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ सिपाही को 12 घंटे के लिए कम से कम 4-5 रुपए मत्ता दिया जाये और जो सिपाही ड्यूटी पर रहते हुए मारे जायें उनकी विधवा को वही तनख्वाह दी जानी चाहिए जो कि सिपाही को मिलती थी। 10-20 रुपए देने से उनकी कोई सहायता नहीं हो सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में अभी सिचाई की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े बाँध बनवाकर सिचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये। वहाँ पर पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अधिक से अधिक उद्योग घंघो की स्थापना की जाये। इस प्रकार से हम जनता की वास्तविक रूप में कुछ सेवा कर सकते हैं जबकि उनकी बेकारी और बेरोजगारी दूर हो। वरना सन् 1972 के चुनाव में हमारे सामने महान आपत्ति की बात होगी और हम लोग उनको कोई उचित उत्तर नहीं दे पायेंगे। आप रुपए में तार घाने ही सही, कोई विकास के काम वहाँ पर आरम्भ कर लीजिए—जैसे बिजली के कच्चे

हाथों की बात है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था और उद्योग-व्यवसाय को स्थापित करने की बात है ताकि जनता को कुछ संतोष हो सके। हर एक प्रान्त में और हर एक जिले में कुछ न कुछ काम जरूर प्रारम्भ हो जाना चाहिए वरना ग्रामीण चुनाव में हमारे सामने बड़ी विपत्ती आयेगी।

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Sir, within the five or six minutes at my disposal I cannot make a full speech on the 1971-72 Interim Budget. So, within the limited time I would like to ask some questions and seek some clarifications so that the Finance Minister may categorically reply to those points.

The Finance Minister has sated in his budget speech that during this year there will be scarcity in cotton and oilseeds. I want to know what steps he proposes to take to meet this difficulty.

Secondly, he has stated that all the money should not be accumulated with one person. In this connection, I would like to ask him one question. Just before the election the Central Government issued a lot of licences to so many existing private companies. Will it not have the effect of concentration of money in a few hands? I hope he will clarify the position.

Every year, our Finance Minister says that he will reduce the price. For the last four years, I have heard the same thing from Finance Ministers. Now also the same thing has been told by the present Finance Minister. I wish to know that kind of attitude he is having to safeguard the prices from rising.

I wish to give one example. If we produce more, automatically, the price will not go up. For that reason, we must help the farmers by giving them 50 percent rebate on fertilisers, 50 percent rebate on electricity, which they use for farming purposes. This kind of help should be given to the farmers to produce more. If the Finance Minister is interested he can do it within his period of Finance Minister-ship.

I wish to know one thing from the hon. Finance Minister. He has said that there is a deficit to the tune of Rs. 230 crores in the interim vote on Account Budget. If that is so, in May, when he will present a full-fledged Budget, there will be nearly Rs. 800 crores deficit. I would like to know whether he is going to mint the money from the Nasik printing press or whether he is going to put burden of taxes on the common people, I put this questions to the hon. Finance Minister and I want him to reply to that.

In some statement, I have seen that about Rs. 400 crores of income-tax has been evaded. I want to know what kind of action the Finance Ministry has taken to stop this evasion and collect the money.

I wish to give another example. If we have local committees, consisting of local citizens in different regions, then they can help the Income-tax officers in telling that these people have looted money and that these people are corrupt. If the Finance Minister is very much interested in wiping out the deficit, he can have the zonal committees with ordinary citizens of the local area to find out who have become newly rich and the Income-Tax Officers can collect the money, the tax evaded by these rich men.

I wish to ask another thing from the Finance Minister. He has said that the State Government should not ask for overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. I wish to inform the Finance Minister that when the States are getting money from the Centre at the end of March, in the middle of the year they are unable to cope up with the estimated things. Due to that reason, they are asking the Reserve Bank to give overdrafts. If the Finance Minister is keen on that, he must distribute the amount due to them every three months. Then it will be easy for the State Governments and they will not go to the Reserve Bank seeking overdrafts from them.

I wish to inform the Finance Minister of another thing. We have nationalised the Banks. But who are the Custodians in the banks? The Custodians are anti-social elements. I know the Custodians are not helping the poor. They say "you bring some signature from such and such people or bring them here." They are not helping poor. For that reason, I would request the Finance Minister to consider immediately to clear

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

away the Custodians from the Banks and have some genuine persons to help the poor people, like farmers and the common people.

I say that the Centre-State relations should be like that of partners marching hand in hand. For that reason, the accumulated power in the Centre should be distributed to the States. I request the hon. Finance Minister to give, first as an example, the Central Sales Tax to the State Government. Sir, in the railways we are levying a travelling cess. That should be given to the State. Like that, if our Finance Minister is willing to help the States and removes the regional imbalances, he must come forward to allot the abovesaid taxes to the States to improve their finances.

Finally, I wish our Finance Minister should continue in that office for some more years and he should bring a very good budget for the people in the month of May as we have told in the just ended Elections that the D M K and the Indira Gandhi Congress would join together and said on the platforms in Tamil Nadu that we would do this and that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What a mistake you have made.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Certainly, we will help the Central Government even though they enjoy two-thirds majority in this House. They must come forward firmly with a Bill to amend the Constitution to remove obstructions that stand in the way of improving the lot of our poor people.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : While I put forward my comment on the Finance Minister's speech and on the Budget, I want to put before you the national picture that has emerged after 24 years of Independence. Sir, it is not enough to say that the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. I must say that the rich have grown enormously rich and the poor, poorer and the middle class people, the cream of the society and the intelligentsia have become destitute. Sir, this is the picture which has emerged after 24 years of freedom.

Why has it been so? How did the rich grow enormously rich within this short

period? Our taxation rates are very high. One cannot get enormously rich after paying the taxes if he pays them honestly. It is because they have evaded taxes. Not only they have evaded income tax, they have stolen sales tax which is not their property but the property of the Government. They have stolen excise duty which is payable to the Government. They collect it on behalf of the Government but steal it. That is how the black money has grown and now, I find, of course, there is a good intention in the President's speech as well as in the speech of the Finance Minister that we are going to eradicate unemployment and we are going to eradicate poverty and economic disparities between the poor and the rich. But we have to take very radical steps and see that these richer people who are much more cunning are not allowed to have their own way. They corrupt the officials. I am forced to say a few words unfortunately about our officials. These ICS officers were trained by the British. The Britishers trained them to serve their own interests. They were told, 'You are not to care for your own country!'. They were trained in that manner. That is why we find they have taken bribe from these capitalists. The capitalists could purchase them. They do not have any national spirit. If they had any national spirit, the capitalists could not have purchased them and grown richer day by day. Sir, I am glad that the intention of the Government is good, but we have to find out proper officials. We should try to entrust the responsibility of collection of taxes and implementation of the programmes to those officials who really believe in socialism. I can tell you that most of these officers are Swannites. You can see for yourselves that after retirement many of these officers go and join the Swatantra Party and other capitalist Parties.

How can we expect these people to establish socialism in this country? We should not depend upon officers for implementing our goal. We should try to find other people. We will have to put a check on their activities.

Some more taxes are coming forth in your May Budget. I request the Minister : You should not impose any further indirect taxes which will hit the common man. If at all it is to be increased, it should be on

the higher income group, on the luxury commodities ; not on the commodities which are consumed by the common man.

The minimum taxable limit on income should be raised to Rs. 7500 as has already been suggested by one of the experts 2 years back. Money value has come down ; a man getting Rs. 350 or 400 who was considered to be well to do some years ago, is in such a situation that we have to treat him as a poor man today, and he can't any longer be considered a well to do man. Therefore, the minimum taxable limit should be raised to Rs. 7500.

We should not give incentive for the ordinary people, for the professionals, for the small businessmen, to evade these taxes. Even a panwala earns Rs. 350 per month, you cannot tax him. It is very difficult for these people—small petty shopkeepers like panwalas to keep these accounts. It is useless to set this limit at Rs. 5000 per annum; this minimum taxable limit should be raised to Rs. 7500 per annum. I don't think the revenue will fall if we do this.

The fixed income group are the worst sufferers because they cannot hide their income. To be just and fair to them, this limit should be raised to Rs. 7500 per annum.

The high taxation limit of 93 per cent should also be lowered. This high rate of taxation kills the incentive. It is better that you lower the tax, but you should ensure proper collection. You try to stop tax evasion with lower rate of income-tax. By this I can say, your collection can be doubled,

I would suggest that the Estate Duty should be very high. We should make it in such a way that after the death of a person his heir should not get more than 5 lakhs or so. Above Rs. 5 lakhs, 99 per cent should go to the State. We can do that without any difficulty under our existing laws. To safeguard the properties being transferred before the death of a person, we should put proper checks on gifts. We should have duty on gifts,

We can have plenty of resources by

nationalising foreign trade. Import licence-holders are big zamindars ; they are minting money. Why can not the Government take that money ? I do not believe in controls, because you will find that imported items are sold ultimately in black-market. The Government may import those things and sell them at 400 per cent or 500 per cent profit as private importers are doing.

I am sure that at least Rs. 1000 crores could be earned by Government if they nationalise foreign trade and if the STC and the Government agencies which deal with the imported articles function in a business-like manner.

We should also try to unearth black money. We should not allow those people who have cheated the nation for so many years to get away with their booty. The hon. Minister of Finance is intelligent enough and I am sure he can easily find out ways and means to unearth this black money. With this black money we find that people have built big palatial buildings in cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. I am glad that in his Address, the President has referred to the proposal for putting a ceiling on urban property. But wherefrom will the compensation come ? We shall have to pay hundreds of crores as compensation to these people. I would suggest that we should amend the Constitution in such a manner as to enable the Government to take over the urban property valued above Rs. 5 lakhs without paying any compensation whatsoever. The people concerned have had their good time with this huge property and they have been enjoying it without doing any work. If we take over these properties without paying any compensation, then we shall be able to deal with the problem of black money which should not go to them legitimately. We find that the sons of the rich people do not put forth any work and they do not have to work at all, and without working they live like lords or zamindars or princes, while we find on the other hand that our educated young men who want to work and who want to earn a modest living by putting forth hard physical or mental work are denied of jobs. The country is not prepared to tolerate these things any longer. Therefore, we have to see the writing on the wall and we have to take steps to see that the resources are

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]:

mobilised and that the black money is taken out of these people and is utilised for eradicating poverty, for creating jobs for the educated unemployed and the middle class people. I am glad that Government have proposed to take up employment-oriented schemes.

I would suggest that if at all we want to give any tax concessions, we can give tax concessions for starting industries which are job-oriented. I would also suggest some reduction in taxes such as income-tax, sales tax, excise duty etc. for persons who start industries in backward areas and hilly areas where at present no industries exist.

श्री एस० बी० ठाकरे (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मे महाराष्ट्र के पिछड़े जिलों से यहाँ आया हूँ। जो बजट यहाँ पेश हुआ है उस के लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ क्योंकि उस में देश की गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये कदम उठाया गया है। लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं स्वयम् एक कान्तकार हूँ और खेती के बारे में कुछ जानता हूँ। गरीबी मिटाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े। ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये नये नये बीज दिये जाने चाहिये और उस पर सरकार को आवश्यक धन खर्च करना चाहिये। इसी ढंग से देश की तरक्की हो सकती है।

इस देश की ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता देहातों में रहती है। आप को इस का सर्वे करवाना चाहिये कि कितनी जमीन यहाँ पर इरिगेशन है और कितनी जमीन के लिये इरिगेशन की जरूरत है। जब तक आप इस का पता नहीं लगायेंगे आप उस और ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक इस देश की गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कुछ जमीन इरिगेशन है, बाकी जो अनरिगटेड जमीन है उस में कान्तकार को खेती करने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। इस साल महाराष्ट्र के 26 जिलों में से 21 जिलों में दुष्काल हो गया। हमारे यहाँ जमींदारों को को अपरेटिव बैंकों से

पैसा मिलता है। अगर एक साल के अन्दर वह पैसा वापस नहीं कर दिया जाता तब रुपया लेने वाला डिफाल्टर करार दे दिया जाता है। वहाँ से कान्तकारों को पैसा दिलाने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है।

आज अगर आप कान्तकारों की तरफ देखें, किसी भी देहात में जा कर आप उन को देखें, तो आप को यह नजर आयेगा कि कोई भी कान्तकार आज अपना घर भी नहीं बना सकता है। अगर घर की दीवार गिर जाये तो वह भी वह खड़ी नहीं कर सकया है। बालबच्चों की पढ़ाई और उन की देख भाल का सवाल तो हमेशा ही उन के सामने खड़ा रहता है। इस लिये अगर आप देहात की स्थिति को ठीक नहीं करते हैं देहातों को स्वावलम्बी नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक आप इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत नहीं बना सकते। आज करोड़ों लोग यहाँ पर खेती करते हैं। उनकी आपको हर प्रकार की सुविधा देनी चाहिये ताकि वह अपनी खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें। जिन लोगों के पास इरिगेशन की सुविधायें हैं उन के पास भी महाराष्ट्र में छोटी छोटी जमीनें हैं। वह पांच या दस एकड़ की खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उन लोगों को बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। उन को खेती की सुविधायें भी मिलनी चाहिये साथ ही उन को स्वावलम्बी भी बनाया जाना चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक देश के देहातों की स्थिति ठीक नहीं हो सकती है। जो करोड़ों की संख्या में देहात में लोग खेती करते हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा तभी देश प्रगति कर सकेगा।

आज खेतिहर मजदूरों को महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पैसा देने का प्रबन्ध किया है, लेकिन जो हालत आज है उस में वह खेती कैसे कर सकते हैं? जो भी पैसा उन को मिलता है वह एक साल के लिये मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी पैसा उन को दिया जाता है वह नये साल के

लिये दिया जाये तभी वह ठीक से खेती करने करने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। आप को इन करोड़ों काश्तकारों के लिये नई नई सुविधायें देने का उपाय करना चाहिये।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have had for the last 5-6 hours very useful and constructive speeches made on the budget speech I delivered here. Even from the unexpected corner of the Congress (O), their leader, Shri C. C. Desai, spoke not merely in a constructive language, but, I must say, in very admirable language, and very humble language paying tributes to the leader of our party, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That only shows that some sort of realism has dawned on all political parties after the elections. It is a good thing. Even the spokesman of the CPI (M), though calling it a capitalist budget, did actually concede some of the points made in it, though he did criticise some other aspects of it. The Swatantra member called it a swatantra budget and went on criticising as if it was a communist budget. So, it only showed that the approach indicates certain new commitments. As it is a vote on account, it continues practically the same provisions except for the arrangements that we have made for the States. For the next year we have added the Central assistance to the State Governments on the basis of the discussions that we had with them. Except that practically it is on the same basis and mostly the taxes are on the same basis. In the light of the new and fresh mandate of the people I have said in the Budget speech that we would like to reorient our approaches in certain directions, re-assess the situation and reformulate policies in certain respects. This is the basic thing, and in the light of this, the commitments and the mandate, we have given some sort of a review of the economic situation as it exists today. We have indicated the strength of the economy and also the weaknesses of the economy. We have not tried to conceal the weaknesses. Our efforts in the years to come will be to further strengthen the strong points and to remove the weaknesses in the economy. Therefore, we have mentioned problems of agriculture and industry particularly the problem of prices, the policies of the financial institutions etc.

You will see that we have indicated certain weaknesses also. We have not said that everything is well.

Particularly when discussing the question of agriculture, we have said that our basic weakness today is in the area of the commercial crops, particularly cotton and oilseeds. Some Member did ask me the question as to what exactly we propose to do about it. What we can do in this matter is to apply the results of the scientific research made in the agricultural research centres and introduce new varieties of cotton seeds and oilseeds. That is the most important thing that will have to be done. I can assure the hon. House that in order to make these new efforts in the scientific field and apply these scientific methods for increasing the productivity of cotton and oilseeds, no financial difficulty will be pleaded. I have no doubt in this matter because it is in the agricultural field that we have to achieve the most important breakthrough.

Discussing the question of prices, Shri Virendra Agarwal, who is a known writer on economic problems, said that I just tried to hide myself behind the explanation that the world prices were also rising. I did make mention about the trend of world prices, but it was not to defend the rise in prices in India. I merely indicated the fact of the inflationary trends that are asserting themselves in the world economy, and naturally those trends are affecting us also, we being a part of the world economy.

In order to stabilise the price, what has to be done? You cannot merely do one thing and say that you will stabilise the prices. We will have to make an effort on both the fronts of demand and supply. In order to make the effort on the front of supply, wherever there are shortages of important raw materials needed for industrial production, we have tried to increase imports, as for example in cotton.

In the case of cotton there were two reasons. One was that there was a shortfall in production, and because of the shortfall in production there was a very unprecedented rise in prices. One of the hon. Members from my own State, Shri

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Deshmukh, made a reference to the decline in cotton prices. But there was unprecedented rise in December, 1970, so much so that there was such a scare in the industry. We had to take certain steps, because an artificial scare was created that there was going to be a severe shortage of raw cotton and there was fear of closure of mills and so on. So there was rise in cotton prices and naturally Government had to step in with their fiscal and monetary to step up powers to see that the prices were controlled. What I am suggesting is that in dealing with the price front the efforts have to be manifold. We have to make efforts in the field of production. Unless we intensify efforts at production of commercial raw materials, I do not think we are going to find an answer to this question. At the same time we have to follow certain fiscal policies very vigilantly. There was larger credit supply during last one year and the Reserve Bank raised the rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent. Some persons referred to it as a political move. Later on it was found that it was having a healthy effect on the prices. We can see what effect production has on the level of prices. Take the typical examples of foodgrains. There has been a rise in the production of what in the country. Some people say that there was a revolution in the production of wheat. Some people refer to it as a green revolution; do not use that word; there has not yet been a green revolution; we are yet to have a breakthrough in many sectors of agriculture. In the case of wheat I concede that there has been some sort of a revolution and it has had its effect on the price level. I do not want to burden the House with the figures that I have. There is a general trend of fall in the price of wheat. The general index of overall food cereals has gone down as a result of the fall in the price of wheat.

Some Members raised the question of rice. In some States the price of rice is somewhat high but compared to last year it is not high. In some States it is lower than last year.

I agree that in certain States they are not lower than what they were last year. Even then rice is available in the market. Of course if there is shortage of rice in the

market in the coming months it will have to be supplemented by imports. Certainly it can be done. My main point is that if we want to attack the prices, the attack has to be many pronged.

I referred to this question in the last Lok Sabha and people may wonder whether it is not a hackneyed argument. I must say that we are taking necessary steps in this field and I have no doubt that these will have healthy impact on prices, so that if at all prices rise, they will be within accepted limits, that is, two or three per cent. Really speaking, you cannot say that there will be no rise in prices in a developing economy; prices cannot be frozen. It would mean that the economy also would remain frozen.

I was trying to see things in their perspective. What is the perspective? Some Members like Pilloo Mody say: you are talking in terms of abolishing poverty; what were you doing during the last 24 years? It is a very common place argument heard many times in the last general elections also. Really speaking, we were preparing for this war against poverty.

You cannot start a war against poverty without the necessary weapons for it. The necessary weapon for fighting the poverty is to create the necessary infra-structure in the country. That is exactly what we have done in the last 23 years. Our policy has not failed. Our policies have helped us to create the necessary infra-structure.

16.00 hrs.

Now, it is a fashion for some Members to go on criticising the public sector. There are certainly some weaknesses and limitations in the public sector. We own them. But I would like to say that we are going to be more active to see that these defects are removed, and removed very firmly and quickly. But there is no doubt that one of the new sources of strength in our economy is the very well-laid-out base for the public sector in the country. Whether they involve losses or profits to the country is different matter. There are a number of public sector enterprises which are earning profits. I admit there are certain important public sector units which are losing. But, at the same time, as far as foreign exchange earn-

ing is concerned, it is increasing from year to year though there may be certain losses. This is one of the most important weapons - I would call it a weapon-in the hands of the country, in the hands of the masses, in the hands of the common man, to fight the war against poverty. This is the most important thing that we have achieved. We have diversified the industries. We have created a new class of technicians in the country. The wider and deeper base of education; and the technical education, for example, has given a new strength. We have built up a new base of agriculture in the country. A country like India has had agriculture as the sheet anchor of its economy from immemorial times, but it is only within the last 25 years that we can say that we have built a modern base for the growth of industrial economy in this country.

These are three important weapons in the hands of any country which wants to fight the war against poverty. Now, with readiness, with three weapons, with the base of modern agriculture, with the base of public sector and a well-trained, technically oriented personnel, I think we are now ready, we are poised to fight the war against poverty.

I was answering the question of Shri Piloo Mody. He has come at the end of it. He was asking me what exactly we have done in the last 25 years. I say we have been preparing ourselves to fight the war against poverty. I have no doubt that we will succeed in this task. I do not take a cynical view that he took; he thinks everything is bad; everybody is bad; everything is going wrong.

SHRI S. M. KRISHANA (Mandya)
Except himself :

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes except himself; I am glad you have said it. That is the difficulty with some of these good people. They are good people, but they just do not see what exactly is wrong with them.

This is the perspective I am putting before the hon. Member. They say we have

to emphasise the growth of the economy. Certainly we do stand for the growth of the economy. Who says we do not stand for the growth of the economy? The growth of economy does not come out of prayer merely in order to have growth in the economy, we have to raise resources. You cannot say that you go on merely praying for the growth and "there will be growth." There was God who said "Let there be water," and there was water. I do not think there is any God to whom Shri Piloo Mody can pray, "Let there be growth" and who will see that there will be growth.

In order to have growth, we have to create resources, and certainly resources can be found out in different ways. Now, our problem certainly is that not only we want to have economic growth, we want to have growth so oriented that it can help us to attack the problem of unemployment which is our most important problem.

I quite agree that Government cannot give jobs to everybody. Government must create a dynamic economy so that jobs are created for the young, educated people. These are not controversial things. But for that matter, certain efforts will have to be made; certain priorities will have to be fixed; certain new approaches will have to be adopted. This is exactly what we propose to do.

Some hon. Members chose to attack the quantum of provision that we have indicated in my budget speech, viz. Rs. 50 crores for solving the problem of unemployment. It is not our claim that only by an investment of Rs. 50 crores we are going to remove unemployment. It will be very naive to say so. It is merely a beginning, some sort of a pilot scheme or experiment. We are trying to approach the problem by creating productive rural development work in some of the poverty pockets in different parts of the country and we are trying to see that we succeed in it. We will gain much experience out of it. Some Member said you are going to make a charity to somebody. No; it is not charity. Certainly those poverty pocket areas are untouched by developmental infrastructures that are necessary. Now we will provide those

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infrastructures there. For that certainly some educated people will be required.

Some hon. member said, we have tried to underplay the question of rural unemployment. It is quite the contrary. When we speak of the question of unemployment, really speaking in the major sector of our society, it is the young uneducated man who is before our eyes. This party is particularly grateful to the younger generation of this nation, because it is only with their support that we are here in this House in such numbers, and we shall not forget their problems. We shall always keep them in mind. Many efforts will have to be made and mind we have already made a beginning. We have introduced a certain new approach in that direction. Employment-oriented schemes have been introduced in certain educational institutions. Some engineers have been so trained that they can get immediate employment. Of course, we will have to re-examine the whole thing again after some time. Indeed, I was expecting certain specific suggestions in this regard. As far as the approach is concerned, we have a common approach, but I wanted certain specific suggestions. I would welcome such suggestions even now. Mr Mody has certainly got some experience. I have nothing to do with his politics. His politics is defeated politics and I am not worried about it. But I do care for his experience in industry. He has got very good experience in farming also. I am glad he chose to enter politics, as a result of which he has come into contact with farming and he has made some good experiments. I want certain useful suggestions from him.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has harvested his own party.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think you are right. Really speaking, we can look at the problem in a very constructive manner.

The question was raised about regional imbalances. It is a very important question. This has been recognised not only now. I think during the last two or three years, the Prime Minister himself has taken deep inter-

est in this matter. The Planning Commission also has tried to look at the question and in the plan itself this question has been dealt with. As a result of that, a new approach has been adopted in this matter. We have now certain criteria to decide which are the backward areas. Certain districts from each State have been selected and named as backward areas and special efforts have been made as far as industrialisation is concerned. Certain incentives have been indicated.

SHRI PILLOO MODY : It is not working properly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is going into the details. For that, we will have to seek the cooperation of the State Governments. I am talking about the new approach that has been adopted. In the case of certain financially needy States, some special arrangements have been made. I have mentioned certain figures in my speech. Nearly Rs 175 crores were provided. Actually more than that was spent as a result of floods, scarcity conditions, etc. We have continued a tapering provision for the next year also. It is not that backward States are forgotten.

I will mention another aspect of regional imbalances. The financial institutions themselves have taken a new attitude in this matter. They have decided that in the case of backward areas they will give certain incentives to those who want to go and establish industries in those areas. So, there is a new approach to the question of regional imbalance.

At the same time, the States concerned must also take care of those regions which are backward. For instance, there seems to be a misunderstanding. The hon. Lady Member said that I come from a rich State. In our State there is a rich city called Bombay but the State itself is not rich. There are large pockets of backward areas which are steeped in poverty. So the States concerned also have to look into this problem. I have no doubt that with this new approach the question of regional imbalance will naturally be solved.

But I do not say that it can be solved in a day or two. Some coordinated, continuous, intensive efforts will have to be made for a decade or so, so that we can say that we have made some impact.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about minor irrigation ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have no detailed figures. I can say from my personal experience that in recent years, in the last two or three years, greater emphasis has been laid on minor irrigation, because, major irrigation schemes take longer years for completion and they also get involved in tribunals. Shri C. C. Desai referred to the Narmada project. He made a grievance of having referred the dispute to the tribunal. Really speaking, for a decade or so the Government of India pursued a policy of not referring the matter to the tribunal for two reasons ; firstly, it is time-consuming and, secondly, it is not right that States should try to litigate against each other before a judicial forum. We certainly waited for a long time for the States themselves to come to an understanding. When that failed, we ultimately resorted to the tribunal so that we could at least get a solution. Shri Desai suggested that the issue should be withdrawn from the tribunal. I do appreciate and share his anxiety, the anxiety of Gujarat and also the anxiety of Madhya Pradesh.

AN HON. MEMBER : And also Maharashtra.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Maharashtra has only a marginal interest. I wish this dispute is settled as quickly as possible. But having referred the matter to a tribunal, it is not so simple a matter to withdraw the dispute from the tribunal ; unless the States concerned themselves come to a concrete understanding and then make an appeal to the tribunal or the government. Then the position would be different. My only point is that major irrigation schemes sometimes do create problems. Therefore, the State Governments, the Central Government and the Planning Commission have consistently laid emphasis on medium and minor irrigation schemes, more particularly minor irrigation schemes.

Pumping stations and tube-wells are some of the illustrations of minor irrigation. Huge amounts are invested on this particular programme in practically all the States. So, it is not correct to say that minor irrigation is neglected. At last, that is not the approach of the Central Government or the Planning Commission. If the hon. Member feels or faces any difficulty in any part of his constituency, he may let us know about it.

My hon. friend, Shri Stephen made a grievance about the fact that the word "socialism" was not mentioned in the budget. I can assure him that even though the word "socialism" was not there the content of socialism was there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You may tell him that you are using some modern language.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He is a valued colleague of mine and when he makes a point I should make a reference to it in my reply. I could see his point. The entire thrust of the budget speech is an attack on unemployment, attack on disparities in the society and prevention of concentration of economic wealth. I think that is socialism. Is it not ? What matters is not the word 'socialism' but the content. Certainly, if it is necessary, we can use it two dozen times but what is really more important is the content of socialism and as I was covering the entire economic field I did not use that word. There was no other intention or motive behind it. Labels are no doubt important because some of these are symbolic words which characterise our approach to the problem. Therefore, I do not not underestimate the importance of what he says I merely tried to explain what I had in my mind when the speech was made. I have tried to make a reference to some of the general problems that were mentioned.

Some hon. Member, perhaps, Mr. Stephen, made a reference to the Cochin shipyard. I have got certain facts. If he wants I can give details of it. But I do not want to take the time of the House. According to the present schedule of time, the contract which has been entered into with some firm will be completed within five years from December, 1970 onwards. I think, the programme is going according to schedule. So far, about

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Rs. 2 crores have been spent. Certain preliminary work has been done. He feels that nothing is being done. Certain things are essential to do the work. For example, you have to have the network of roads and for that you have to acquire land. You know how much time is taken in the land acquisition proceedings and all that. Those things are being done. I am glad he made a mention of it so that the Ministry concerned, the officers concerned, will be up on their toes to see that there is no relaxation in the work.

Some hon. Members mentioned specific problems about their States and some of the political aspects. I do not think I should take note of those political aspects. I can only assure the hon. Members that our commitments to the people are there and our determination to stand by our commitments is there. I know that the problems are complex and the solutions are not easy. But the only thing that we can say is that this Government will not spare any efforts to achieve those objectives. That is all I can say.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I had made a suggestion for widening the scope of the Cotton Corporation. What about that ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will explain it in a minute. As I said, there are many specific measures and one of them is the Cotton Corporation. The Cotton Corporation was established in the middle of 1970. It has already started its work. It has undertaken to import cotton. It has, at the same time, undertaken to purchase cotton for certain private enterprises also, about half a dozen of them. I think, it is essential that they get certain experience and develop confidence in this field. Then, as experience grows, the scope of it will grow. It has taken birth and it has now started growing well. Let it grow well and its scope will get widened.

SHRI K.G. DESHMUKH (Amravati) : About the Cotton Corporation, may I know whether it is possible for the Cotton Corporation to purchase indigenous cotton from next year ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If

you ask me whether it can or it would or it should, it is a question of administrative assessment and judgment. I cannot say categorically about it. If it is necessary and if it is decided to do that, certainly, it can.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I put all the cut motions moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column t hereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 142."

The Motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below Ed]

DEMAND NO. 1 : MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,60,000 be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Defence."

DEMAND NO. 2: DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE-ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,25,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Defence Services, Effective-Arms."

DEMAND NO. 3 : DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,76,33,000 be granted to the President, *on*

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

**DEMAND NO. 4 : DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,65,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

**DEMAND, NO 5 : DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON—EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,76,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Defence Services non-Effective'."

**DEMAN NO 6 : MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,66,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

DEMAND NO. 7 : EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,39,47,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 8 : ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,62,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 9 : SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President, *on*

account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

**DEMAND NO. 10 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

DEMAND NO. 11 : EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,38,08,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 12 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,32,72,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 13 : MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,29,08,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st, day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 14 : CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Custom'."

DEMAND NO. 15 : UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,30,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 16—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,70,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 17 : STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,55,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 18 : AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 19 : CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 20 : MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,02,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 21 : KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,89,000 be granted to the President, *on account*

for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Kolar Gold 'Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 22 : PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,63,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 23 : OPIUM FACTORIES AND ALKALOID WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,14,73,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works'."

DEMAND NO. 24 : OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,17,44,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 25 : GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,47,86,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Government'."

DEMAND NO. 26 : MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,35,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during

the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

**DEMAND NO. 27 : PRE-PARTITION
PAYMENTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payment'."

**DEMAND NO. 28 : MINISTRY OF
FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMU-
NITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 29 : AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,52,25,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 30 : PAYMENTS TO
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,27,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments of Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 31 : FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,06,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 32 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOP-
MENT AND COOPERATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,59,12,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 33 : MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN TRADE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,87,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 34 : FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,74,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 35 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN TRADE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,53,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 36 : MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 37 : MEDICAL AND
PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,04,03,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 38 : PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,19,69,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 39 : STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,28,72,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 40 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND
WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,90,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 41 : MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,02,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 42 : CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,22,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 43 : DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,94,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 44 : ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 45 : POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,48,52,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 46 : CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,84,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 47 : STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,80,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 48 : PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers."

DEMAND NO. 49 : TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,43,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 50 : DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,82,26,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 51 : CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,59,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 52 : ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,47,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 53 : TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,38,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 54 : DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,99,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 55 : LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,75,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 56 : OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 57 : MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 58 : INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,96,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 59 : SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,12,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 60 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNAL TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,82,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 61 : MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,79,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO 62 : BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,31,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,19,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64 : MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,38,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 65 : MULTIPURPOSE
RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 66 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,89,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO 67 : MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,21,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 68 : DIRECTOR GENERAL,
MINES SAFETY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,94,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

**DEMAND NO. 69 : LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,87,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 70 : EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,48,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Expenditure on displaced persons'."

**DEMAND NO. 71 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND RE-
HABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 72 : MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,17,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND NO. 73 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF LAW**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,18,06,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND NO. 74 : MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND
MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,24,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 75 : GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 76 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS
AND MINES AND METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,59,14,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 77 : MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,96,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 78 : ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,38,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 79 : MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,69,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 80 : LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,77,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 81 : OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,51,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 82 : MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,14,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 83 : OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,41,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. 84 : MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,46,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 85 : SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,38,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 86 : OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,50,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 87 : MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 88 : METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,55,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 89 : AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,06,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 90 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,35,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation."

**DEMAND NO. 91 : DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 92 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,85,70,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 93 : DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,38,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

**DEMAND NO. 94 : OVERSEAS COMMUNI-
CATIONS SERVICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,41,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**DEMAND NO. 95 : POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(WORKING EXPENSES)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,06,76,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

**DEMAND NO. 96 : POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES,
APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS AND
REPAYMENTS OF LOANS FROM GENERAL
REVENUES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,46,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues'."

**DEMAND NO. 97 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,57,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

**DEMAND NO. 98 : DEPARTMENT OF
COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,49,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 99 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMPANY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,08,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 100 : DEPARTMENT
OF ELECTRONICS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,94,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

**DEMAND NO. 101 : DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 102 : DEPARTMENT
OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL
RESEARCH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,58,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 103 : DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL WELFARE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

**DEMAND NO. 104 : OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL WELFARE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,39,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

**DEMAND NO. 105 : PLANNING
COMMISSION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,10,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 106 : LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,62,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 107 : RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,82,300 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

**DEMAND NO. 108 SECRETARIAT OF
THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

**DEMAND NO. 109 : DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,42,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 110 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND NO. 111 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

**DEMAND NO. 112 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,03,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

**DEMAND NO. 113 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,42,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

**DEMAND NO. 114 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MINTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,61,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

**DEMAND NO. 115 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON KOLAR GOLD MINES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,55,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

**DEMAND NO. 116 : COMMUTED VALUE
OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,73,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND NO. 117 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,97,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND NO. 118 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON GRANTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS
FOR DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,64,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 119 : LOANS AND
ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,71,04,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 120 : PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS AND FERTILIZERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,12,21,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

**DEMAND NO. 121 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,87,95,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 122 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,93,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 123 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 124 : DELHI CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,34,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 125 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
AND WORKS, HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,73,01,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 126 : CAPITAL OUT-
LAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND
TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,59,76,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Area'."

**DEMAND NO. 127 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 128 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL
TRADE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,70,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 129 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,80,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO. 130 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,88,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying

the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND NO. 131 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,07,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND NO. 132 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,53,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 133 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,02,71,000 be granted to the President, *on account for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND NO. 134 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ROADS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,55,72,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND NO. 135 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PORTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 136 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,51,64,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

**DEMAND NO. 137 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
HEAVY ENGINEERING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,15,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

**DEMAND NO. 138 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,76,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 139 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,27,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 140 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC
ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,71,71,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

**DEMAND NO. 141 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT
MET FOR REVENUE)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMAND NO. 142 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,27,00,000 be granted to the President *on account, for or towards* defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

16.20 hrs

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1971**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for services of a part of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3, 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 27.3.71.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

16.22 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1971

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move* :

“That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1971-72 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to special and regulatory duties of customs and excise and of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I do not want to take a longer time for it you see the Bill itself, the Statement of Objects explains some very small modifications that are introduced in the case of income tax which are of consequential nature because we are continuing most of the provisions of 1970-71.

As far as the provisions about non-direct taxes are concerned, they continue in the same form as they were in last year.

I, therefore, commend the Bill for acceptance by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1971-72 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to special and regulatory duties of customs and excise and of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, this Finance Bill is the reflection of the economic policy of the Government as the Budget is the reflection of the economic policy of the Government. The Finance Minister has claimed that a new orientation has been brought about towards socialist direction by the new Budget. He told that though the very word ‘socialism’ is not there, the content, is socialism. But, here, the real content of the Budget, if you see and analyse it, is 100% capitalist Budget and there is not an iota of socialism in it. Now-a-days everybody claims to be a socialist. Even big monopolists are claiming themselves to be socialists. This signifies that today when the crisis of capitalism accentuating when it is being exposed and discredited and rejected by the people, it cannot stand on its own name. That is why it is taking the cover of socialism.

16.24 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

So, the name of socialism used by the Finance Minister as the content of this Budget is a cover to defend and develop capitalism in India. Sir, the world over capitalism is facing a deepening crisis and one country after another is coming out of capitalism and are passing into a new system of socialism. Already the superiority of socialism has become established on an international scale. So, socialism has become the main attraction is to the common masses. This talk of socialism by Congress leaders is done to hoodwink the masses, to keep the influence of the ruling party and the ruling class over the masses who are definitely swinging towards socialism. So these leaders themselves are posing now as socialists.

The basic policy which is behind this budget is not changed ; it is the old policy which is still being pursued.

I am citing some of the very vital points that are mentioned in the Budget speech. Though I am speaking on the Finance Bill, because this Budget speech forms the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

background of this Finance Bill, I would like to refer to his Budget speech.

Please see page 9. It is stated there :

"But the fact remains that notwithstanding the rapid economic strides we have taken over the past two decades, the twin problems of mass poverty and unemployment remain as acute as ever."

Rapid strides of economy continues for two decades Result ? Mass poverty mass unemployment. And, what is the solution suggested in this Budget speech ? The next line suggests the solution : It says :

"There can be no question that poverty and unemployment cannot be eradicated without a sustained process of growth."

This growth has been continuing for two decades. The result is :

'Mass poverty and unemployment remain as acute as ever.'

Again the suggestion comes of the same type of continuous growth of economy. Then, this sort of continuous growth of economy means further increase in poverty, further increase in unemployment. This is bound to happen because the system which is run by the ruling classes in India for the last 24 years is inherited from the British Imperialists. In compromise with them and in collaboration with British as well as American imperialists they are developing Indian capitalism, also in compromise with feudal forces. That is why mass unemployment is bound to grow and bound to develop. It will further grow and further develop and time will come when these unemployed will rise in revolt. There is no other alternative for them but overthrowing this very system and establishing a new social system which will be socialism.

Socialism means fundamentally and basically, the social ownership of the entire means of production and distribution. It means the end of Capitalism.

But here, for the last 24 years what has happened ? Many Congress MPs have spoken on this very floor today that during

Congress regime the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer.

From public platforms the Congress leaders are raising the slogan--Garibi Hatao. They say, they are for abolishing poverty. They say, they are fighting against disparity. But what is it that they have developed for the last 24 years? Nothing but greater and greater disparity. This is the very logic of a Capitalist economy.

On the one hand there is concentration of wealth. On the other hand there is concentration of poverty. And, this economic polarisation is bound to have its reflection in the political polarisation. The toiling masses, when they become aware and conscious of the nature of this system and the nature of this exploitation, they will get organised and they will wage struggles. They do this through strikes, demonstrations and through mobilisations and then through revolt. See Bangla Desh. See what is happening in East Bengal. Hon. Members had spoken this morning about East Bengal. This is the logic of history. No forces can prevent that logic of history. That is why a serious re-thinking is essential and a reorientation is necessary and that requires a fundamental change in the basic economic policy and the entire outlook of the ruling Congress. But we know that no such change is possible by those who have served the capitalists, the Tatas and the Birlas and the big businessmen for the last twenty-four years and have helped them to grow into monopolists. On the contrary, we find that there are millions and millions of our people who die of starvation and who are being thrown out of jobs. This Government cannot bring about socialism in this country. That is why I submit that any talk of socialism by them is only to hoodwink the masses. This exposure is essential to get the masses out of the influence of the bourgeoisie and its philosophy. This very budget says that there has been no change in the policies.

We find from the budget itself that two decades of sustained and continuous growth of economy have resulted in mass poverty and unemployment. Still, we find that Government are pursuing the very same

policy. So, there is not an iota of socialism in this. It is pure and simple and hundred per cent capitalism in collaboration with foreign imperialism and in compromise with feudal forces. Unless these basic things are changed, unless feudalism is completely eliminated and the handless and the poor peasantry are given land, there is no question of India becoming free from the food crisis.

The grip of monopoly over food trade is so powerful that Government are pleading helplessness before them. When there is price rise, they fail to check it and they are pleading their helplessness. What are the devices to check prices, which have been suggested here? Nothing substantial has been done to check prices. You have to think in terms of developing the forces of production in agriculture. But that requires first and foremost a change in the relations of production in agriculture.

The peasantry, ground down by the oppression of the feudal forces, jotdars and big landlords are being thrown out of their land and ejected thus creating an army of unemployed. Millions and millions of poor people have become destitutes and are roaming about in the villages. There is nobody to look after them. On the other hand, the production from land is passing into the hands of the hoarders because they have links with the entire Government departments. That is why they are able to create artificial wants. Just now, the Finance Minister told us that such artificial want had been created. Who had created this artificial want in cotton and other raw material? It is these big monopoly traders who have created it and this Congress Government by their very policy have encouraged these monopoly-holders, because they themselves represent those very classes and are now in the position of administrators. Some hon. Members have said that officers have become corrupt. Yes, not only officers, but the entire administration from top to bottom has become corrupt. Even many political persons who are public figures are also not free from corruption. Why has the entire society been turned into a corrupt society? Is it an isolated incident? No, it is a logical result of the system which has been developed and nurtured by the Congress, which is a system based on exploitation and oppression.

Birlas are closing down their factories. What is the argument? "We have to reduce the cost of production because government policy is to encourage exports, and for that our prices have to be competitive in the world market." So cost is an important factor, but all the same, the big monopolists must maintain their profit undiminished; So the burden of reducing the cost of production falls on the workers. That is why the number of workers is being reduced and the workload on the remaining workers increased.

Not only that. Factories are closed on the plea of yield of insufficient profit. A society based on profit cannot develop all-round economic growth particularly for the common masses, for the workers, for the unemployed and the poor.

Our Constitution gives a fundamental guarantee to Birlas and Tatas and other big business houses. They have the right to close down their factories, throwing thousands of workers out of job, rendering them unemployed and leading them to sure death as they have no provision to maintain themselves. But whenever we demand that factories should be nationalised, there is provision in the Constitution for payment of full compensation to the owners. There is no provision in the Constitution for the workers thrown out of jobs; there is no provision for the protection of the peasants thrown out of lands. The Constitution is the defender of capitalists and vested interests.

We talk of parliamentary democracy. Friends say that it is the highest form of democracy in the world. But wherever there is Parliamentary democracy, capitalism has developed. In no country in the world under parliamentary democracy has there been socialism. In England, it is British imperialism. When we were under British domination, it was British parliamentary democracy operating. Under parliamentary democracy, American imperialism is now waging an aggressive war in Vietnam. It has developed the new form of aggressive imperialism.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar): What about Chinese imperialism?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In China, it is not imperialism, but people's democracy. You have no knowledge of socialism and no knowledge about China.

So if any orientation is to be introduced, basic changes must be made after thinking anew. In order to combat poverty and unemployment, the first essential is to give back to the poor peasants and landless labourers their land. There must be complete elimination of feudalism. Second, all foreign industries, banks, mines etc. should be nationalised. Without this, the state cannot play a dominating role in the economy. Leaving the main industries and Banks in the hands of monopolists, the State cannot intervene. There cannot be any planned economy when monopoly groups are left at liberty to exploit the people. So nationalisation is very essential if we are to fight poverty and unemployment.

The next thing is effective democratic control. Here the report the Finance Minister has stated that in the public sector things are not going well. That is because the whole management is in the hands of bureaucrats and officers. If the public sector industries and concerns are to run in an effective manner, there should be democratic control and the employees should be associated with the management. The scales of wages of the workers and employees should be substantially improved so that they can feel that they are participating in those concerns and industries, and that they are working for the whole country. Otherwise, they feel that they are working not for the country.

Vigorous measures must be taken to raise the wages and improve the living and working conditions of agricultural labourers, artisans and other sections of the rural population. There must be a special provision for that. Merely by allotting Rs. 30 crores not even the fringe of the unemployment problem can be touched. Your figures show that each year unemployment is rising very high, and so Rs. 30 crores cannot compete with the rate of growth of unemployment.

A total reversal of the procurement and

price policies is necessary in such a way as to benefit the poor and middle peasants on the one hand and the common consumers on the other.

There has been no change in the policy of taxation. Even in the memorandum on the Finance Bill it is stated that the existing tax structure for the coming financial year remains the same with only slight modifications. The policy of taxation has to be overhauled with a view to make the burden on the rich heavier while giving substantial relief to the poor. But all this requires a basic change in the Constitution which is very important, but I am not dilating on that now.

The States must be provided with a major portion of the central taxes because the States are burdened with the responsibility of solving the problem of unemployment and poverty, and more powers to the States is very essential. Otherwise, there cannot be growth of the economy in a healthy way.

For immediate resources I have some suggestions, though I know that the Government is not likely to implement them. You must improve relations with China and the neighbouring countries and reduce defence expenditure. Defence expenditure is rising very high and it is telling upon the economy seriously. That is why good neighbourly relations are essential. China is a socialist country and has no territorial ambition. About that you must be fully conscious, because a socialist country can have no territorial ambition.

There is a large amount of black money by evading taxes. According to the report of Professor Kaldor, nearly Rs. 4,000 crores of black money is there. You must close all the loopholes and take serious measures to get that money. That will develop your resources within a very short time.

The high monopoly concerns have big reserve funds. You must pass legislation to take over those reserve funds as compulsory loans and develop your resources. Those measures the Government can take immediately.

16. 45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Another suggestion is that you must defer repayment of foreign loan for several years. The Congress Government during the last 24 years has virtually mortgaged India to foreign imperialists. Already our foreign loan has risen to more than 7000 crores of rupees and the repayment of the debts amounts to nearly Rs. 450 crores a year. It is a colossal figure. For repayment of these debts further loans have become necessary. Gradually our country is being completely mortgaged to American imperialism. There must be a complete break from this. You should stop repayment for several years; by that you will get large amount of resources.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not moratorium ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Yes, but there is not that courage in this Congress Government.

You must impose heavy taxation on big monopolists. I think this Budget and the Finance Bill do not reflect really any change. There have been tall talks about reorientation, bold initiative, firm determination, etc. We are hearing this from the days of Jawahar Lal Nehru. From 1955 he started talking about Avadi socialist pattern and democratic socialism. Mere talk of socialism does not bring in socialism. You should remember that Hitler established Fascism under cover of national socialism. Real socialism comes only when the State power comes into the hands of the proletariat and not under the leadership of the bourgeoisie. In no country has socialism come under bourgeois leadership. In India socialism will come, not under your leadership, but under the leadership of the proletariat; That day is sure to come.

श्री एन० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री चट्टोपाय्य के भाषण को गौर से सुनने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कहा कि नीजवानों ने उन्हें अबद की इस चुनाव में और

नीजवान जो आज बेकार है, अनएजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड, उनकी बात वह कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं, लेकिन इस बजट में, जो पिछले दिन इस सदन में पेश हुआ था, में समझता हूँ कि बेकारी दूर करने की तस्वीर बहुत धुंधली है। उस को पढ़ कर ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि भविष्य में नीकरी मिलेगी नहीं।

आज अगर आप एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सपेंस में रजिस्टर्ड बेकारों की तादाद को देखें, जो लोग इंजीनियर्स हैं, साइंटिस्ट्स हैं या बी० एस० सी० और एम० एस० सी० पास है, साइंस ग्रेजुएट्स और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट्स हैं उन की तादाद को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि इंजीनियर्स की ही तादाद करीब 84,000 है। अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि कंबोकेशन्स में, चाहे रुड़की हो दिल्ली हो या जादवपुर हो, जो डिप्लोमा ग्रेजुएट्स को मिले हैं उन को उन्होंने फाड़ दिया है। इसका कारण यह है कि देश में एक हताशा की भावना पैदा होती जा रही है और मायूसी के बादल में लोग घिरते जा रहे हैं। हमारे नीजवानों के सामने एक ही नक्शा आता है कि या तो वह रेल की पटरी पर जा कर आत्म हत्या कर ले या फिर समाज की पटरी को ही उल्लाड़ कर फेंक दें, चाहे बदले में उनको कुछ भी देलना पड़े।

जब यह चीजें फैल रही हैं, और वैसे ही परिस्थिति हर एक स्टेट में है, तब हर एक फैमिली में से एक आदमी को काम देने की कोशिश जो आप करना चाहते हैं वह बात पूरी नहीं होगी। कोई भी सूबा हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो चाहे बंगाल हो या कोई दूसरा प्रदेश हो किसी के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह उम्मीद करते हैं कि सेंटर उन को पैसा देगा। आज आवश्यकता है कि हम दूसरे अंतराज्य कर्म

[श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी]
करें, जो भी फजूलखर्चियाँ हो रही है, जो हमारे व्यूरोक्रेट्स कर रहे हैं, उन को हम कम करने की कोशिश करें। इन तमाम चीजों को रोकने के बाद अगर हम कुछ रुपया निकाल सकें तो उस से बेकारी भत्ता हमारे नीजवानों को दिया जाना चाहिये। बेकारी भत्ता अगर दिया जाना हो तो यह कहा जायेगा कि पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा। हम अपने देश में कुछ ऐसे प्लान चलाने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं, जिन की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर बेकारी का भत्ता देने का नियम बना दिया जाये, तो सरकार सोचेगी कि चूँकि हम भत्ता दे रहे हैं इस लिए लोगों को नौकरी मुहैया करनी चाहिए और इस तरह लोगो को नौकरी मिल जायेगी। जैसा कि श्री समर मुकर्जी ने कहा है, अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो बेकार नीजवान जरूर इनक्लाब के रास्ते पर चले जायेंगे और समाज को बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे, चाहे हम इस को पसन्द करें या नहीं।

दूसरा सवाल है कि पैसा यहाँ से आये। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में यह ऐलान किया है हालाँकि दबी हुई जुबान में—कि हम प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करेंगे, ज़िमके लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं, लेकिन क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को देखते हुए प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करना सम्भव होगा? इसलिए आज हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि क्या हम अपने संविधान में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं। देश में यह जो इतना बड़ा चुनाव हुआ है, उस में हम ने जनता के सामने केवल एक ही सवाल रखा कि हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी कचहरी कौन है—जो बारह हाकिम बैठे हुए हैं, जिस का नाम सुप्रीम कोर्ट है या पचास करोड़ जनता के चुने हुए चुनावदे। जबाब मिला कि हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी कचहरी लोक सभा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट

नहीं। इस लिए संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जाये और प्रपर्टी सम्बन्धी फंडामेंटल राइट को खत्म कर दिया जाये। आज हालत यह है कि एक के पास 75 हजार एकड़ जमीन है और दूसरे जमीन के लिए तरसते हैं। देहात के लोग जमीन के लिए तरसते हैं और निराश हो कर शहरों में साइकिल-रिक्सा चलाने के लिए आते हैं। इसी कारण हिन्दुस्तान में खून बेचना भी एक पेशा हो गया है। लोग ब्लड बैंक को दस रुपये में अपना खून बेचते हैं और पाँच साल में ही टी. बी. के शिकार होकर विना कफन के मरघट में पहुँच जाते हैं। समाजवाद के नाम पर इस सरकार को इतना बड़ा बहुमन मिला है। अगर इसके बावजूद वह प्रिवी पर्सिज को एबालिश न कर सकी, तो यह खेद की बात होगी राजा-महाराजाओं को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन न दिया जाये। आखिर क्या नहीं किया उन लोगों ने। आज इस हाउस में प्रिवी पर्सिज को खत्म करने की मुत्वालिफ कौन करेगा। हमको मुत्वालिफत करने वाले श्री बलराज मधोक का जो मुसलमानों का हिन्दुस्तानी करण करना चाहते थे, सब लोगों ने मिल कर इन्सानी करण कर दिया और उनको इस हाउस में नहीं आने दिया। ऐ सब लोग इस हाउस में नहीं आ सके हैं। जो थोड़े से राजे या राजमातयें रह गई हैं, अगर एक बार फिर मिड-टर्म पोल हो जाये, तो उनका भी सफाया हो जायेगा। तो लोग इस में रोई अटकाने की कोशिश करते थे, जनता ने उनको हरा दिया है।

जनसंघ और स्वतंत्रपार्टी की तरफ से कहा जायेगा कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये, जैसे कि उन्होंने अपने मन्थूर इन्वेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो, में कहा है कि फारेन बैंक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय, लेकिन उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये। और क्या कम्पेन्सेशन? सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फार्मूले के अनुसार, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की

सरकार नहीं दे सकती है। न नौ मन तेल होगा और न राधा नाचेगी। हमने कोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देना है। आखिर लोग यही कहेंगे न कि सरकार ने जबर्दस्ती प्रापर्टी ले ली। लेकिन जबर्दस्ती करनी पड़ेगी। क्या यह मुनासिब है कि 75 हजार एकड़ जमीन बिड़ला के पास रहे या राजमाता भालियर यम राजमाता जयपुर के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी रहे? मैं यह देख कर दंग रह गया कि कानपुर शहर में चार सौ एकड़ जमीन इस लिए बेकार पड़ी हुई है कि सर जे. पी. श्रीवास्तव के मुपुत्र, सनी श्रीवास्तव साल में दो मर्तबा वहां डक के शिकार के लिए जाते हैं। इसी लिए वह जमीन बंजर पड़ी हुई है, जबकि किसान के पास खेती के लिए जमीन नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार वह प्रापर्टी ले ले तो क्या बुरा होगा। अगर कानूनी ढंग से ऐसी प्रापर्टी को नहीं लिया जायेगा, तो लोग खुद उस को ले लेंगे, चाहे गोली या लाठी चले। इसलिए संविधान में जल्दी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

सरकार ने एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड इम्पोर्ट के और नेशनलाइजेशन का वादा किया हुआ है, लेकिन अब कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको कंट्रोल न कर के पूरी तरह नेशनलाइजेशन कर देना चाहिए।

फ़ारेन आइल कार्टेलज़ इतने पावरफ़ुल हैं कि जिसने भी विरोध करने की कोशिश की, उस को निकाल दिया गया। उनका भी नेशनलाइजेशन कर देना चाहिए। एक दिन सुबह हमें अचानक मालूम हो कि उन का नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया है। लोग यही कहेंगे न कि सरकार ने जबर्दस्ती की है। लेकिन सरकार को बहुत सी बातों में जबर्दस्ती करनी होगी। जैसे उसने किसानों और मजदूरों को दबाया और कहा कि

हम देश की खातिर ऐसा कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही देश की खातिर एक बार सरमायादारों को भी दबा दिया जाये। सरकार को इस चुनाव के द्वारा जो शक्ति मिली है, वह उसका सही इस्तेमाल करे। अगर उसकी मन्त्रिजल और रास्ता समाजवाद है, तो उसको नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिए।

काल्डर ने कहा है कि इस देश में 500 करोड़ रुपये इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। कानपुर में ही 4.98 करोड़ रुपये इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। सरमायादार सेल्स टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स और गिफ्ट टैक्स वगैरा नहीं देते हैं। इस तरह नान-पेमेंट आफ रेवेन्यूज उन का कंपीटल बन गया है और वे उस पर बाइव कर रहे हैं। 500 करोड़ रुपये के जो इनकम टैक्स के एक्टिव एरियर्स हैं, उनको वसूल किया जाये।

इसके अलावा अर्थ-शास्त्रियों के अनुसार हम देश में चार हजार करोड़ रुपये काले धन के रूप में हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि डीमानिटाइजेशन करने में क्या खतरा है। हमारे देश में गलत तरीके से कुछ लोगों के कहने पर रुपये का डीवैल्युशन किया गया। श्री अशोक मेहता, जो हार गये हैं, के कहने से और श्री मोरारजी देसाई की कनसेंट से रुपये का डीवैल्युशन हुआ। अगर सो रुपये के नोटों का डीमानिटाइजेशन कर दिया जाये, तो न जाने कितना काला धन बाहर निकल आयेगा, जो सरकार की लांछी में साफ हो जायेगा।

अगर हम कारखानों को सही तरीके से चलाना चाहते हैं, तो पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर इन मैनेजमेंट करना पड़ेगा। बैंक एम्प्लॉईज को नुमायंदगी देने के लिए मैं सरकार को बचाई

[श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी]
 देता हूँ। यह भ्रष्ट चल रहा है कि नुमाइशगी का हक किसको दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि बैलट के अनुसार फंसला कर देना चाहिए। जो रिजर्वेन्टिव यूनिशन हो, उसको मौका दिया जाये। अगर सरकार पब्लिक सैक्टर प्राजेक्ट्स में एम्प्लॉय के कंधों पर जिम्मेदारी डाले, तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उन में हड़ताल नहीं होगी। लेकिन उनको कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं दी गई है और वे अपने आपको पार्ट एण्ड पार्सल आफ दि अडरटेकिंग नहीं समझते हैं। इस दिक्कत को दूर करना सरकार का काम है।

जहाँ तक रिजर्नल इम्बैलेंसिज का सवाल है, श्री सरजू पांडे ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में काफी कहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मध्य प्रदेश की हालत उत्तर प्रदेश से अच्छी है या उड़ीसा की हालत खराब नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर रिहंद बाँध बना।

कहा गया था कि उससे जो बिजली पैदा होगी, उससे नये नये उद्योग लगेंगे और उस क्षेत्र की हालत सुधर जायेगी। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 150 या 200 करोड़ रुपये से बना वह रिहंद डैम बिड़ला के ऐलुमिनियम कार्पोरेशन के लिए बना है। उसको वहाँ से बिजली किसानों से सस्ते रेट पर दी जाती है। हमने बिद्युत मंत्री से पूछा था कि क्या किसानों छोटे उद्योगपतियों, कार्टेज और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बिजली का रेट कभी कम होगा या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान भर से स्टैटिस्टिक्स के रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बलिया, जौनपुर बनारस और मिर्जापुर बमरह में गरीबी और भुक्कमरी में दीढ़ चल रही है। मनिराम के

उपचुनाव में कांग्रेस की जीत हुई। लेकिन उस इलाके में सात साल का लड़का नंगा फिरता है उसके तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि सात साल का लड़का या लड़की नंगे फिरे। वहाँ के गरीब लोगों ने कांग्रेस को बोट दिया, श्री टी० एन० सिंह को हराया, चौगुटे को—उस चडाल-चौकड़ी को हराया। अब सरकार को उन गरीबों का उद्धार करना चाहिए।

भारत देश की हालत ऐसी है कि अगर गरीब के घर में भगवान आना चाहे तो वह रोटी या कपड़े की शक्ल में आये, बहू-बेटियों की लाज ढकने के लिए आये भूल-व्यास से बचाने के लिए आये, वना वह मन्दिर-मस्जिद में रहे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ वादे एलेक्शन में आप ने भी किए हैं और हमने भी किए हैं और पार्लियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी में लोगों का विश्वास रहे उसका एक ही इशारा हो सकता है कि हम कुछ न कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हो जाए।

17 hrs.

इंडस्ट्री के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आज कानपुर में सारी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री बन्द होती जा रही है। वहाँ के जितने मालिकान हैं वह कारखाने को उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जैसे कलकत्ते में प्लास्ट और कैपिटल की बात कही गई, क्या हुआ था कि बेराव हुआ था, मैं कहता हूँ कि इससे झूठ बात कोई और हो नहीं सकती। हमारी मुद्रास्तिज बहन सुशीला जी कह रही थी कि जूट इंडस्ट्री में लोगों ने हड़ताल कराई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ 30 साल से बिजली तनकाहें बढ़ाई नहीं गई उन्होंने

अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ाने की मांग की तो इस में उन्होंने कौन सा गुनाह किया? कानपुर में हालत यह है कि वहाँ से टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को धीरे धीरे शिफ्ट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। नये उद्योग वहाँ शुरू नहीं हो रहे हैं। दो मिलों एयर्टन वेस्ट मिल और लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल में लाक आउट की नौबत हो गई है। रामरतन गुप्त के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरो हुई। लेकिन होता यह है कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में इंडीकेट की सरकार आती है तो वह इंडीकेट की तरफ आ जाते हैं और जब सिंडीकेट की सरकार होती है तो वह सिंडीकेट की तरफ चले जाते हैं मुझे खुशी है कि पहली मर्तबा आपने उम शस्त्र को दरवाजे से बाहर किया है। मे इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ रिसोर्सेस के बारे में कि इस बजट में चाहे कुछ भी हो लेकिन कम से कम अगले बजट में गरीब की 'हड्डियों' में जोक लगा कर खून का कतरा निकालने की कोशिश न की जाएगी। चाहे प्लान कितना भी ऐम्बीशस हो लेकिन पैसा नहीं है लोगों के पास। पैसा वह दे नहीं सकते हैं। गरीबी बढ़ती जा रही है। गरीब और गरीब होता चला जा रहा और इस चीज को हम और आप मिल कर दूर करें। इस में आप अगर हमारा सहयोग चाहे तो वह सहयोग हम आप को देंगे। लेकिन अगर नाम हो कि हम जा रहे हैं समाजवाद की तरफ लेकिन पूंजीवाद दोबारा बनने की कोशिश करे तो हो सकता है कि हम लोगों में और आप में इखिलाफ हो, हम लोग जिन्दगी के एक मोड़ के सामने आ चुके हैं। हमारे नौजवान यहाँ आए हैं और उनसे हम बहुत कुछ आशा करते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर मंत्री

महोदय ध्यान दें और वादा करें इस सदन के सामने कि देश में इस पांच साल के अन्दर और कुछ नहीं हो तो कम से कम बेकारी का एक छोटा सा प्राबलन तो हम सार्व करके रहेंगे ताकि हमारे नौजवानों के चेहरे ओ मुरझा चुके हैं उन मुरझाए हुए चेहरों पर मुस्कराहट वापस आए, यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have heard two very interesting speeches during the consideration stage of the Finance Bill. One was a very interesting discourse on Marxism which I have heard very carefully. The main object of this Bill is to continue that existing tax pattern with certain modifications in income-tax.

The only point that needs to be answered is the question that was raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee viz. large arrears of income tax. That question is certainly engaging our attention. I have myself looked into the subject. A major part of it is unrecoverable. A stage has been reached where it is not possible to recover anything from them. It is only in such cases that arrears have accumulated in the course of the last many years. I can certainly assure the House that I will go into this question again thoroughly and if any drastic steps are called for they will be taken without hesitation.

The other issues, raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee are also relevant. I need not repeat what I have said while replying to the budget debate. Questions of unemployment and poverty are real questions and we will have to go into specific solutions for them. It is not enough to talk in general terms. We will have to think in terms of concrete programmes and that is exactly what we have been called upon to do in the course of the coming five years, I think we have already made a beginning in this matter and we will continue this process with determination.

Unfortunately, I cannot agree with the other hon. Member there. He gave a picture of despair. He thinks there is no hope for

India unless we try to go the way he wants us to go. I also claim to be a humble student of Marxism. I think theories he is advocating have somewhat become, out of date in the modern economic and political conditions of the world today. Basically, some of the things may be good. But really speaking, the present world is different, the present economic conditions are different and the present social forces are different. Some of the theories which he wants to apply mechanically to Indian conditions have become quite out of date. This is my humble submission. I know I will not be able to convince him about it. *(Interruption)* I know that. We are trying to remove some of the deficiencies in our approach. It is not something new that he has told us. It is on that basis we want to the people and got the mandate. We are very clear about it; we are very frank about it. For that matter, you will have to very carefully study the history of India and not of China. You have to understand what politically has happened in India for the last 25 years. The problem of poverty in India is a chronic problem not only for the last 25 years but for the last many centuries.

This is new approach and this is for the first time in India that we have given the slogan of war against poverty. I am sure we will succeed in that. I have no doubt about it I know the problem is not easy. But the problem is not amenable to mechanical solutions and by merely applying certain theories this problem can not be solved. The problem is a many faced problem and we will have to tackle it.

Sir, I do not want to go into further details of it. As far as the Bill is concerned, I recommend it for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The speech of the Finance Minister has been very brief and we have finished it before time.

Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1971-72 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the

continuance of the provisions relating to special and regulatory duties of customs and excise and of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are some hon. Members who are anxious to speak. They may speak at the third reading of the Bill.

There are no amendments to clauses at all. So, I put all of them together.

The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill,

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved : "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Shukla, do you want to speak?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : We have fixed 5.45 for passing Finance Bill. If the House agrees, we can do it earlier.

Dr. Melkote.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speech made by the Finance Minister. I felt that in a vote-on-account Budget like this, it would be really very difficult for any government to spell out the details; but even so, one expected an indication to the removal of poverty, unemployment etc. that it made in the election manifest. But I failed to target those sufficiently indicated.

There is also another point I would like to make. Just on the eve of the presentation of the Budget, we are faced with the lock-out of the workers in the I A C by the Government. Is this the first reward that the working classes get from this Government for returning them in sufficient majority to this House? The three points which I wish to emphasize are, one is the quantum of allowance, quantum of money that the workers of the I. A. C. are demanding and should get. Secondly, the quantum of time, the hours of work that they have been asked to put in. And the third is the productivity. Sir, to club all these things into a package deal is a thing we have not been able to sufficiently appreciate and understand for the simple reason that these take long time to negotiate. One could understand some kind of an interim arrangement with regard to the pay scales. But, with regard to the time, the hours of work that one has got to put in or with regard to the quantum of production that one has got to give, the Government is trying to force the workers to accept a particular deal which we have not seen anywhere. The working Class has got to have a say in the matter and decisions are taken after prolonged negotiations take place because various matters come into consideration and it is only then that these things get settled. If Government expect to force the workers to accept their deal just because the Government is strong enough to deal with them powerfully, I personally feel that this is not the occasion for the Government to do that. They can certainly come to some kind of an understanding for the present as an interim measure.

Sir, it is not merely the I A C workers that are involved in this. Whatever happens to them possibly will have serious effect on other workers in other fields of industrial undertakings. We are anxiously waiting

for the Government to negotiate in such a manner that this lock out is lifted and at the same time, give the working class time to deal with the whole problem in a satisfactory manner. I hope Government would appreciate what I am placing before them and deal with the question of quantum and hours of work separately and not link it up with the pay scales.

The other point that I would like to bring before you is this. A good deal has been said both in the President's Address as well as in the Finance Minister's speech regarding ending of poverty. Sir, poverty by itself cannot be ended merely because the Government say so. Poverty, employment and education, all go together and in all these things, whether it is the Zila Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or various other non-official agencies, they have got to have a good deal to do in dealing with matter. The President sometime back said 'Jobs for the millions'. I do not know what attention has been paid towards that. But, merely putting up slogans by the Government in this particular manner will not end this problem.

We are very happy that for the first time after 1952 when with each election the strength of the Treasury Benches was going down, this year again they have come back with more than two-thirds majority in the House. That is because they raised a slogan which had an impact on the masses for improving their economic condition. We are happy that the Government is in a strong position to implement good measures. We feel that time has come when whatever they have said in their Election manifesto should be implemented. But all this cannot be done by merely the Government stating these things? There are various voluntary organisations which have got to come into being with a missionary zeal to take up the work and help the government. In this, if I bring in the views of Mahatma Gandhi, one may consider this as out-dated or out-moded. Employment has got to be given in sufficient measure if poverty has to be eradicated by giving employment to a large number at least the primary necessities of life get fulfilled. All this can be done if only work for the production of the primary

[Dr. Melkote]

such as food, clothing and housing is taken and attended to adequately by using minimum but efficient technical knowledge.

When I speak of this, I am reminded of what the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said sometime ago. He said :

"Technology has gone wrong in assessing the situation."

Technology has gone wrong. In key industries, in industries for providing the basic necessities of life, employment of the largest numbers is a thing which is necessary. The *Khadi* industries and other which were dying out must get revived in such a manner that large and large numbers of people get employed in our village industries.

Educated unemployed are the greatest revolutionaries. We have first to tackle the problem of the educated unemployed. For this, education has got to be given a new reorientation.

I would like to mention to the Finance Minister that while some good suggestions have been mentioned in his speech they have not been spelt out adequately. I hope he would go into the details with regard to these matters in the next budget. Hence I do not want to say anything more now. Thank you.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Before I offer my comments about the Finance Bill and the general features of the Budget, I deem it my duty and privilege to offer my thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for bringing out a Budget which is, I should say, bold, radical and realistic.

This is a Budget which is designed to eradicate poverty and unemployment from this vast land.

Our Marxist friends sitting opposite have demonstrated their complete lack of faith in the policies and formulations of this Budget for the eradication of poverty and unemployment.

According to their thinking, poverty and unemployment can be eradicated only on the lines adopted by China. They may be right according to their own light and reasons, but we have been returned in majority not on the basis of their manifesto, but we have been returned to power on the basis of our manifesto, which is the manifesto of Democratic Socialism.

The Swatantra party criticised the Budget in their own way. They say, it is socialist; my C P M friends say, it is capitalist. It is, say, neither capitalist nor socialist; but it is designed to usher in Democratic Socialism.

This is not a Marxist budget. If it had been a Marxist Budget, there would have been no opportunity for any body to criticise it. What has happened in China in the cultural revolution? Newspapers are not allowed to speak out their minds. May I remind what Pandit Nehru said about Marxism? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Marxism is out of date.

Even orthodox communism is undergoing change; our Marxist friends say that they are not prepared to accept Russia on the same footing as they accept China. That is the position with regard to orthodox communism today. They say, Russia is a revisionist country. They say, Austria is a revisionist country. All this shows that various technological and economic forces are at work which make necessary to reconcile socialism and social justice with the concept of liberty.

We in India under the inspired leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who was designated as a reactionary in the Encyclopaedia of Russia, have adopted certain principles. We think that the concept of liberty has to be kept alive along with social justice, and that concept has been given a concrete shape under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It has been left to us who have now been returned in a massive majority by the electorate, to eradicate poverty, squalor and ignorance from this country. Now, how are we to effect this? There has been a lot of talk based on theoretical considerations, but we have to take a realistic view of things.

To my mind, there are certain hurdles in the eradication of poverty and squalor. Some of them are of a negative character. Some are of a positive character in the sense that some concrete steps have to be taken. A negative aspect is that wealth is concentrated in a few hands and in a few business houses in this country. That monopoly has to be curbed. Except in the case of a few educated persons who hold the intellectual monopoly or who hold monopoly of character, all other types of monopoly whether in the shape of wealth or in the shape of political power are to be destroyed. In the earlier part of the day, it was said that the monopoly of Speaker and Deputy-Speaker had been maintained. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that remark was rightly made. The concentration of economic and political power in any sections of the community in this country has got to be disturbed and destroyed. Even in the interest of private enterprise, it is necessary that the monopoly in the economic sector should be destroyed, because if the licences are widely spread out, then there would be competition and even for the growth of private enterprise it is necessary that there should be competition.

So, my first point is that economic monopoly and economic concentration of power has to be destroyed. Secondly, the productive resources of the State should be so distributed that every one who is prepared to work and who wants to be happy and prosperous would get an opportunity to chalk out his own line of action.

So far as the distribution of land resources of the State is concerned, we have imposed ceilings in many States. It has been suggested by some hon. Members that the limit of the ceiling on agricultural holdings should be further lowered. I am of the view that the ceiling on land-holding is not required to be further lowered, if we are to keep in view the interests of the cultivators themselves, because that would take away the incentives from the cultivators. Many cultivators have invested money and purchased tractors. They have invested money also for the improvement of agriculture. If we suddenly lower the ceiling, then it will shake their faith in the continuity of legislative

action. Therefore, they should be told that their holdings will not be disturbed by the sporadic and periodic onslaught of the Legislators who indulge in such onslaughts in order to get the support of certain sections of the society sometimes. One party, for instance, is keen to lower the ceiling to $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Communist Party in UP says that it should be reduced to three acres. The Congress Party says that it should be 60 bighas or about 12 acres. I would submit that there should not be a race in matters of socialistic measures.

It is true that the law should be dynamic. But it should not be so dynamic as to shake the very confidence of the people in legislative action. What I have been able to realise as a Member from UP is this that the fault lies not so much in the limit of the ceiling which has been imposed on landholdings but in the manner of the implementation of the ceiling policy. We have to plug the loopholes.

The officials, and I should say with due respect to them, politicians and members of legislatures, have all combined to thwart and defeat the provisions of the ceiling. Many big persons who have got their minor sons and daughters have designated them as landless persons and have got leases in the names of their own dependents, sons and daughters, although they themselves are big holders in the revenue records. Government officials have got lands from out of the surplus after the imposition of ceiling. So long as these officials are not curbed, so long as we do not rise to the real patriotic level, so long as we do not believe in practical socialism, it is very difficult to implement the provisions of any socialist policy, howsoever loudly we may indulge in protestations here or outside.

The second thing is how to produce consumer and other goods necessary for eradication of poverty. So far there has been lopsided development. Those who are vociferous, who have resources, who have approaches to the powers that we have got the lion's share out of the industrial investment, where as those who have not got good advocates to support their demands do not get even an iota of a share of this investment.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

Take, for instance, my district of Bahraich. It borders Nepal. We share the characteristics of the economic backwardness of that neighbouring State. There is not even a single industrial unit in the public sector in that district. There is only one small sick sugar mill situation the southern extreme of the district which caters for the needs of Bahraich, Gonda, and Bara Banki. We have vast resources. We have fertile land, greenforests. There are a number of rivers. But these resources still remain untapped. A paper mill was allocated to our district. Unfortunately, because of political pressure, that too has gone to a neighbouring district. I do not grudge my neighbouring district getting it. But my district should also have a paper mill. We have got a bund on the river Gaghra. On one side, there is the bund; the fields are all under flood; and no crop except sugarcane can be grown on the land falling between the bund and the main current of Gaghra. But there is no sugar mill in that area to utilise the cane. My submission is that in every district there should at least be one or two factories, preferably in the public sector, but if it is necessary, in the private sector, to utilise the produce of that area. In the formative stage of our industrial development, we cannot afford to ignore the private sector.

The third thing that needs mention is that vast area of land still remains unirrigated. In the First and Second Five Year Plans, some tubewells were sunk. One could see a board displayed on every road saying that under the First Plan so many tubewells were sunk. Since then a good-bye has been given to this Plan with the result that three-fourth of the cultivated area of my district remains without any source of irrigation.

The Sarjoo canal scheme was launched as early as 1960, but after a good deal of research it has been shifted to Lakhimpur. The headworks are established in my district and the river which falls within the limit of my district has to feed the canal. But the waters have to go to the neighbouring districts. Such is the case. So, we are without any canal, without any industry. Under these circumstances how can you expect that Bahraich should become prosperous. Bahraich cannot be prosperous and Gonda

cannot be prosperous if they are so neglected. I should not be accused of a feeling of regionalism when I ask for certain things. I ask for these facilities merely because poverty is indivisible. If there is poverty in one part of the country it will have its own repercussion even on the prosperity of another part of the country. Justice is indivisible, liberty is indivisible and similarly poverty is also indivisible. If I am poor, your prosperity and your riches are in peril.

One thing which has not been emphasised by anybody is this, that there should be intensive propaganda about family planning. Unless family planning is implemented in all its aspects, economic growth would be negated.

I congratulate Mr. Bannerjee for his very sober speech taking the brighter side of the Budget proposals and also voicing his own sentiments about the shortfalls. We should duly take note of them and try to build India on socialist lines consistent with the concept of liberty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Just a few minutes to magnify the hoodwinking process that they launched today. The Finance Bill is only an outcome of that.

How have you devalued the Indian rupee which has failed the Indian people miserably! Today it is not more than ten per cent of its face value. You devalued it once and again you are under pressure. That is why we presume that Gen. Westmoreland the Vietnam butcher, has been your guest, visiting India at our cost.

Who devalued the rupee? The Prime Minister surely was then there. You are blaming Morarji Desai and Ashok Mehta. I agree they were there to be blamed. But the principal blame has to go to the Prime Minister who was a party to effecting devaluation in this country. You are walking into that trap once again.

Then I come to the growth of monopolists, both foreign and Indian. Today, after 23 years of golden Congress rule, you are talking about socialism. Today the average

Indian's expenditure is 36 paise per day. You ought to hang your head in shame. You talk about socialism.

Let us see the growth of monopolists. Foreign patents in drugs in India are near about 90 per cent while in America it is barely 13 per cent. A medicine that you can buy in the Continent for Rs. 250 a kilogram—through the USAID they are easily saleable to the stooges who profess themselves to be socialists—you are buying at Rs. 11,000 a kilogram. A medicine which costs eight annas to produce you thrust on the poor man to buy at Rs. 10.50. And you dare to talk about socialism.

Look at the price and profit. During August, under the pretext of control of drug prices, in 18 days you allowed the monopolists to reap a harvest of Rs. 8 crores. No doubt they made a fat contribution to your election fund for bringing socialism to the dying humanity of this country.

What about sugar? A kilo of sugar which costs ten annas to produce at the factory gate you have been allowing monopolists to sell at rupee two. For one year you had forced it on the consumer at rupees five to rupees six. And for partial de-control of sugar we know how much you got from the sugar magnates as you did in the case of cement from CACO.

You want to bring in socialism with monopolist money. That sort of story you can sell to innocent people, not to all. What about foreign loans? You are paying about 45 per cent of your total export earnings as servicing and interest charges, and the days is not far off, if I am to quote your friend that famous man in the World Bank today, when it would be 100 per cent. Mr. Chavan, doctor of socialism treat thyself.

The growth of monopolies has been fabulous in this country. The Imperial Tobacco Company has assumed a new name, 'Indian Tobacco Company'. It is as Indian Congress of today is practising socialism. They have a licence to produce 18 thousand million cigarettes per year. Instead they have been producing between 25 and 30 thousand millions. Why have you kept

your eyes shut and not prosecuted them? Because, I learnt reliably that they have made a very fat contribution to your election fund for selling socialism to the country. A brand of cigarettes India King, sells at Rs. 3.70 for 20. It almost works out to 18 paise per cigarette. If you take away the excise duty of 9 paise the company gets 9 paise per cigarette. Out of this the farmer gets by way of tobacco value less than 1 paise. The balance goes to your socialist friends in Britain. They had a total turnover of over Rs. 170 crores in one financial year; and they made a gross profit of Rs. 50 crores. The socialist Mr. Chavan should take care of this.

In Bengal we instituted a jute enquiry commission. The poor farmer who produces jute for over hundred years, especially during the last 23 years, has giving you his pound of flesh every year because by resorting to trickery and crockery for Rs. 35 or 45 he has been made to part with jute worth Rs. 60. In foreign market that jute is worth Rs. 200/-. We had appointed a jute enquiry commission to look into these matters. After the imposition of the socialist President's rule, controlled by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the great supersocialist the enquiry has been torpedoed and sabotaged because the Marwari jute magnates in Calcutta threatened that if this enquiry continue they would not give enough subscription for the Congress election fund to bring in socialism.

What about demonetisation? We want you to demonetise. You cannot, because if you do so all these election money and the flow of wealth of Rs. 50-60 crores, as much money as you required to buy ballot papers and win the elections would never have come. Nobody will part with his white money to bring you back to power. How socialist are you.

Your defence expenditure has in the course of the last few years risen from Rs. 500 to 900 crores and from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 1000 crores and then to Rs. 1,165 crores and this year it has again recorded an increase. The Police that you require for bringing in socialism and the three battalions of CRP the criminal reserve force, will cost you another Rs. 9.5 crores for having a parallel net

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

work of policing in West Bengal and other doubtful areas you must have a net-work of Central Intelligence service. Therefore you require money. That is the type of socialism that you propose to bring.

I shall now refer to the unemployment figures which stand at 78 millions at the end of the Fifth Plan. That is your creation. You want to undo it by you cannot. The moment you undo it you will be thrown out of power. We have gone industry-wise and have found in every major industry, Jute, Tea, Oil engineering textile, coal etc. The output has increased and the money earned has increased but employment has gone down. I can give the figures to Mr. Chavan if he wants. We had tabled a resolution in this House in August, 1970. It was finalised actually in November, 1969. The Government came forward with an assurance that they would form committee. We know how serious they are about the problem and how kind they are to the unemployed if I tell you that they took a good 13 months to constitute this committee after I had written a good 20 letters to the Prime Minister. What is the value one should attach to their assurances on the floor of the House? I leave it at that. What I am saying is, are they keen to do any of these things? If you ask me, not at all; these are all vote-catching stunts.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall finish in just one minute, about minor irrigation rural electrification, what do you propose to do about them especially in those areas where minor irrigation and rural electrification are scanty, in those areas of Assam and Orissa and West Bengal, where you have the most backward regions? What do you propose to do? Without that, you can never have a generation of basic wealth, Mr. Finance Minister. Please understand it—generation of basic wealth. If you do not do it, you can never do anything, you do not propose to do because these things do not get into your head, especially because all your programmes and plans are drawn by high powered salesman of foreign or Indian monopolists. That is what I am saying.

Lastly what have you done to the Indian

railways? It is the biggest public sector institution with a real value of Rs. 4000 crores, and under the pressure from foreign and Indian monopolists, you have gone into high over-capitalisation on the Indian railways. Make a note of it. Under the present set-up, it can never make a profit, because you have burnt your boats there. You have gone for dieselization because Mr. Patil, once a railway Minister, had conspired with the Americans diesel manufacturers and diesel engine manufacturers. A big hole has been dug on the wall of the economy of the Indian railways, and that will be a drain on the Indian people's money. Either you pay by an enhanced rate of tickets or you pay through indirect taxation. There is no escape from it. It is the Congress Government in collaboration, for their own existence, during the last 23 years that have ruined the economy of the country and wrecked the future of the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I do not know whether I should reply at length to the debate on the third regarding. But I must thank Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. He has raised certainly some points. Though not very relevant, some of his points need clarification. I certainly take note of what Dr. Malkote said about certain aspects. My other friend, Shri Shukla, made a very good speech. He has endorsed politically whatever I have said. Of course, whatever he said about land ceiling, possibly I have got my own differences with him. I must say for the sake of the record that the party and the manifesto which we have accepted are somewhat different from what he has said. It is much better if he reads them again.

As far as Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned. He has disappeared.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very much here.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : First of all, he mentioned about capacity of the Indian rupee. Let me assure this House and let me assert that the Indian rupee is very much Indian rupee. Its value is in no way less. The capacity of the Indian rupee is to be measured in terms of its relation with other foreign currencies.

(*Interruption*) The Indian rupee is as strong as before. What is the use of raising the question of devaluation? That question was discussed on merits here in this hon. house I do not think we need respect all the same arguments again.

Then, he mentioned certain figures. I do not know about the manufacturers and black marketeers. I am not sure about the figures that he has manufactured here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly read the debate. You want money.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I can tell you only one thing. I must repudiate it with all the emphasis at my command all the things that he said ; that this was done because funds were 'required for the election by the ruling party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the cement allocation ? You took Rs. 1½ crores. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has confessed on the floor of the House. It is on record. I shall produce it. (*Inter-ruption*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Whatever you produce. You can produce. (*Interruption*). But the point is, to think that one can win the election only with the help of rupees and purchase votes is not merely an insult to the Government, and an insult to the party, but it is an insult to the Indian people. That is what I would say. Millions of people have come out and supported our party. Does he mean to say that they supported it only for the sake of money ? This is your technique of winning the election. That is all I would say.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has certainly uttered some words of wisdom also. He said this question of generation of basic wealth is a very important thing. That is the only wise thing he said. But what has his party done when it had the opportunity to rule West Bengal ? What have they done to Durgapur ? It is a tragic tale. That most important industrial complex of India is practically on the brink of ruination because of your politics in West Bengal and you, gentlemen, are talking about increasing the basic wealth and socialism ;

Because the percapita income of the Indian citizen is less, therefore, we are talking of socialism. There is nothing to be ashamed of it. It is only because of that we are talking about socialism. In this country, poor men are in overwhelming numbers. That is why we are talking of socialism. We are not taking of socialism for China's sake. We are loyal to our Indian people. We know the Indian people are poor. It is there demand that there should be socialism and therefore we are talking of socialism.

He mentioned about increase in defence expenditure. These are some of their typical arguments : Only because we are providing for our defence properly, therefore, we are not true to socialism ! Do they want us to remain defenceless and become a victim of some of the aggressive powers ? I do not want to make a mention of any power as such. But any country which wants to be peaceful and friendly with any neighbouring country has to be strong in its own defence. Therefore, this country will have to look after its defence. But it appears these people want this country to be weak on the point of defence. This gives an inkling to what they are thinking about India's defence. We are going according to a certain rolling defence plan. If the expenditure is about Rs. 66 crores more, it is a very normal natural growth as years pass. This criticism is politically biased. Any *hona fide* criticism from the the Indian point of view is certainly welcome. But I am afraid most of his criticism is not based on the concept of Indian politics or that of Indian sovereignty or Indian independence. There is something heterogeneous involved in it. That is why I totally reject all the allegations he has made.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.48 hrs

THE WEST BENGAL BUDGET 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to present

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the West Bengal for the year 1971—72.

There is a brief statement that I have to make to explain the budgetary provisions. If you permit me, I will lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I lay it on the Table.

STATEMENT ON THE BUDGET OF THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL FOR 1971-72

Sir,

The House is aware that after the recent elections in West Bengal, it has not yet been possible for a Ministry to be formed there. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction that, by and large, elections were held peacefully throughout the State of West Bengal and the people were able to exercise their franchise. I am hopeful that very soon it would be possible for an elected Ministry to assume office in West Bengal. Meanwhile, the President's rule continues and it is therefore, necessary that the State's Budget should be presented here and at least a vote-on-account obtained. The new Government and the West Bengal Assembly would, I am sure, be in position to consider in due course the final Budget for the state.

2. At the outset, it may be mentioned that the Budget Estimates now being presented to the Parliament contain certain assumptions which are not fully in accordance with the decisions arrived at in discussions held in the Planning Commission. Since time was short, and as only a vote-on-account is being obtained no changes in these estimates have been made at this time. I have no doubt that the State Government and the State Assembly will undertake a fuller review and will make a closer examination of these estimates when they consider the final Budget later in the year.

3. Hon'ble Members will recall that when the Budget Estimates were presented to the Parliament on 14th August, 1970, an

overall gap of Rs. 11.08 crores was anticipated. Part of this gap, to the extent of Rs. 1.66 crores was to be covered by the opening balance of this year. In the revised Estimates for 1970-71 included in the Budget now, although the expenditure on several heads like payment of arrears to non-governmental educational institutions, of Police etc, has increased, the overall gap in the current year is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 10.60 crores which after adjustment of the opening balance of Rs. 1.66 crores, would leave an uncovered gap of Rs. 8.94 crores.

4. The current year's plan outlay stands at Rs. 51.36 crores for which the Central assistance will be Rs. 40.07 crores. A provision of Rs. 7.44 crores has been made in the current year for Centrally sponsored schemes which are fully financed by the Central Government.

5- Hon'ble Members are aware that a statutory authority known as the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been established to implement speedily the developmental schemes in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area. Work under the guidance and supervision of this Authority is proceeding with good speed and earnestness. About Rs. 20 crores are likely to be spent in the current year on the developmental and improvement schemes already undertaken. This is inclusive of an expenditure of Rs. 1.5 crores on Bustee Improvement measures for which purpose a grant has been given by the Central Government.

-6. An Act has been passed to levy tax on notified goods entering Calcutta Metropolitan Area for use or sale therein. This Act came into force in the middle of November last. Fifty per cent of the net proceeds from this tax will be made over to the Calcutta Corporation and the other local bodies within the metropolitan area to augment their revenue resources and the remaining half will be utilized by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority for developmental work within the metropolitan area as also to enable it to service its debt obligations.

7. The State was visited by very severe floods in the months of August-September, 1970. Rescue and relief operations were

immediately undertaken to alleviate the distress. Based on the progress of expenditure, an amount of Rs. 18.40 crores has been released by the Central Government as assistance towards this expenditure.

8. Steps have also been taken to facilitate the revival of closed industries in that region. As Honourable Members would already be aware, the management of two closed industrial units, Messrs Braithwaite and Co. (India) Ltd., and Messrs Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Ltd. is being taken over. A new Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, with headquarters at Calcutta, is also being set up. This Corporation is expected to play a significant part particularly in the Eastern Zone in and around Calcutta. Wherever possible, it will be the endeavour of this Corporation to rehabilitate industrial units which have recently closed down or are facing the risk of closing down. The rural employment programmes initiated through the Central Budget of 1970-71 have also been taken up for implementation in the State. In the next year, new employment-oriented schemes, fully financed by the Centre, will be taken up in each district which, apart from creating additional employment opportunities, would also add to the productive potential of the districts. I am quite sanguine that with the cooperation and participation of all concerned, these steps will go a long way in reducing unemployment as well as economic and social tensions in the State.

9. The picture for 1971-72 is somewhat as follows. The estimated revenue receipts amount to Rs. 299.85 crores against an estimated revenue expenditure of Rs. 320 crores. Provision for capital expenditure is Rs. 36.49 crores as compared to Rs. 27.33 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71.

10. The development schemes in the metropolitan area are to be continued with added vigour. The State Plan provides for this an amount of Rs. 9.54 crores. This provision will be supplemented by receipts from petrol income, market borrowings, loans from Central Government or Central Institutions and grants for Buxee improvement. The actual size and other details of this programme will shortly be finalised in discussions with the State Government.

11. As indicated earlier, the total Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority programme for 1971-72 will, as it should, be larger than that for the current year. The budget also provides for a Plan outlay of Rs. 65.13 crores for the next year. This is substantially higher than the outlay recommended by the Planning Commission and hence the State Government will have to consider urgently measures for mobilisation of additional resources to finance the larger outlay. The Budget also provides an amount of Rs. 8.93 crores as expenditure on Centrally sponsored schemes which are fully assisted by the Central Government.

12. In the net, next year's Budget shows an overall deficit of Rs. 28.60 crores. As mentioned earlier, the financial position will need to be very carefully reviewed at the time of the consideration of the final Budget.

[महोदय,

इस सदन को मालूम ही है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में हाल में हुए चुनावों के बाद वहां अभी तक किसी मंत्रिमण्डल का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सका है। लेकिन यह बहुत सन्तोष की बात है कि समूचे पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में चुनाव, कुल मिलाकर, शान्तिपूर्वक सम्पन्न हो गया है और लोग अपने मतधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकें हैं। मुझे आशा है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में शीघ्र ही निर्वाचित मंत्रिमण्डल कार्य-भार संभाल सकेगा। इस बीच, राष्ट्रपति-शासन जारी है और इसलिए राज्य का बजट प्रस्तुत करना और कम से कम, लेखानुदान प्राप्त करना जरूरी है। मुझे यकीन है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की नयी सरकार और विधान-सभा राज्य के अन्तिम रूप से तैयार किये गये बजट पर यथा समय विचार कर सकेंगी।

2. प्रारम्भ में ही, यह उल्लेख कर दिया जाय कि अब संसद के समक्ष जो बजट-मसुदा प्रस्तुत किये जा रहे हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसी

[श्री बिष्वा बरुण शुक्ल]

परिचलनार्थ की गयी है जो योजना के साथ हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान किये गये निश्चयों के के साथ पूर्णतया मेल नहीं खाती। चूंकि समय कम था और केवल लेखानुदान प्राप्त किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इन अनुवादों में इस समय कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किये गये हैं। मुझे इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार और विधान सभा जब वर्ष के दौरान इसके बाद अन्तिम बजट पर विचार करेगी तो वे इन अनुमानों की सम्पूर्ण समीक्षा और सूक्ष्म जांच करेंगी।

3. सामान्य सदस्यों को याद होगा कि 14 अगस्त, 1970 को जब संसद के समक्ष बजट अनुमान पेश किये गये थे तो उस समय कुल मिलाकर 11.08 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने का अनुमान लगाया था। इस कमी के 1.66 करोड़ रुपये तक के कुछ भाग की पूर्ति इस वर्ष के प्रारम्भिक-शेष से की जानी थी। अब बजट में शामिल किये गये 1970-71 के संशोधित अनुमानों में, यद्यपि गैर सरकारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को बकाया राशियों की अदायगी पुलिस आदि कई क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत व्यय में बढ़ि हुई है, फिर भी चालू वर्ष में कुल मिलाकर लगभग 10.6 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने का अनुमान है जो 1.66 करोड़ रुपये के प्रारम्भिक-शेष के समायोजन के बाद 8.94 करोड़ रुपये रह जायगी, जिसकी पूर्ति के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

4. चालू वर्ष का आयोजना-परिव्यय 51.36 करोड़ रुपये का है जिसके लिए 40.07 रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायगी। चालू वर्ष में, केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजन योजनाओं के लिए जिनका वित्तपोषण पूरी तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है, 7.44 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

5. संशोद्ध सदस्यों को याद है कि कल-

कत्ता के महानगरीय क्षेत्र में विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को तेजी से क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कलकत्ता महानगरीय विकास प्राधिकरण नामक एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की गयी है। इस प्राधिकरण के मार्ग-दर्शन और देख-रेख में अच्छी गति और उत्साह के साथ काम किया जा रहा है। विकास और सुधार सम्बन्धी जो योजनाएं शुरू की जा चुकी हैं, उन पर चालू वर्ष में लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है। हममें बस्ती सुधार कार्यों पर होने वाला 1.5 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय भी शामिल है जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान दिया गया है।

6. कलकत्ता के महानगरीय क्षेत्र में इस्ते-माल के लिए ग्रथवा बिक्री के लिए आने वाली अधिसूचित वस्तुओं पर कर लगाने के लिए एक अधिनियम पारित किया गया है। यह अधिनियम पिछले नवम्बर मास के मध्य में लागू हुआ था। इस कर से होने वाली वसूलियों का पचास प्रतिशत भाग कलकत्ता निगम को और महानगरीय क्षेत्र के ग्रन्थ स्थानीय निकायों को दिया जायगा ताकि उनके राजस्व साधनों में वृद्धि हो, और बाकी का आधा भाग कलकत्ता महानगरीय विकास प्राधिकरण को दिया जायगा ताकि निगम महानगरीय क्षेत्र के अन्दर विकास कार्य कर सके और अपनी श्रृण-सम्बन्धी देनदारियों को चुका सके।

7. अगस्त और सितम्बर 1971 के महीनों में इस राज्य में बहुत भारी बाढ़ आयी थी। कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए रक्षा और राहत सम्बन्धी कार्य तत्काल हाथ में लिये गये थे। किए गए व्यय के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता के रूप में 18.40 करोड़ रुपये दिए गये थे।

8. इस प्रदेश में बन्द उद्योगों को फिर से चलाने के कार्य को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं। सम्मान्य सदस्यों को पहले से ही विदित होगा कि मैसर्स ब्रैथवेट ऐम्ड कम्पनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स प्रेसम एण्ड केबल आफ इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड नामक दो औद्योगिक एक जो बन्द हो गए थे, उनका प्रबन्ध हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम नामक एक नये निगम की स्थापना भी की जा रही है, जिसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ते में होगा। आशा है, यह निगम विशेष रूप से पूर्वी अंचल में और कलकत्ता तथा इसके आस-पास के इलाकों में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करके दिलायेगा। जहां सम्भव होगा, वहां निगम का यह प्रयत्न होगा कि उन औद्योगिक एककों को, जो हाल में बन्द हुए हों या जो हो जाने का खतरा भेल रहे हो, फिर से सुव्यवस्थिति रूप से चलाया जाय। 1970-71 के केन्द्रीय बजट के जरिये गांवों में रोजगार देने के जो कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गए हैं, उन्हें इस राज्य में भी अमल में लाए जाने के लिए हाथ में लिया गया है। अगले वर्ष प्रत्येक जिले में, पूर्णतः केन्द्र द्वारा वित्त-पोषित रोजगार प्रदान करने वाली योजनाओं को शुरू किया जायेगा जिनसे न केवल रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसर सुलभ होंगे बल्कि इन जिलों की उत्पादक क्षमता में भी वृद्धि होगी। मुझे पूरी-पूरी आशा है कि सम्बन्ध पत्रों के योगदान और सहयोग से इन कदमों के उठाये जाने के परिणाम: स्वरूप इस राज्य में बेरोजगारी को और अधिक तथा सामाजिक तनावों को कम करने में काफी सहायता मिलेगी।

9. 1971-72 की स्थिति लगभग इस प्रकार है। अनुमान है कि राजस्व प्राप्तियां 299.85 करोड़ रुपये की होंगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 320 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व-अवयव का

अनुमान है। पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 36.49 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि 1970-71 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 27.33 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था थी।

10. महानगरीय क्षेत्र में विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को और अधिक जोश के साथ जारी रखा जायेगा। राज्य की आयोजना में इसके लिए 9.54 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। कुंशी से प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों, बाजार ऋणों, केन्द्रीय सरकार या केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋणों और बस्ती सुधार के लिए प्राप्त होने वाले अनुदानों से इस व्यवस्था की अनुपूर्ति की जायेगी। राज्य सरकार के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके, इस कार्यक्रम के वास्तविक आकार और अन्य व्योरे को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

11. जैसाकि पहले बताया गया है, कलकत्ता महानगरीय विकास प्राधिकरण का 1971-72 का कुल कार्यक्रम चालू वर्ष के कार्यक्रम की अपेक्षा बड़ा होगा, और ऐसा होना भी चाहिये बजट में अगले वर्ष के लिये 65.13 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजना-परिव्यय की भी व्यवस्था है। यह राशि उस परिव्यय से काफी अधिक है जिसकी सिफारिश योजना आयोग ने की थी और इसलिये राज्य सरकार को पहले से अधिक परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिये अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने के उपायों पर अधिकतम विचार करना पड़ेगा। बजट में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित योजनाओं पर जिनके लिये पूरी रकम की सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है, उनके व्यय के लिये भी 8.93 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

12. सारांश यह कि अगले वर्ष के बजट में कुल मिलाकर 28.60 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिखाया गया है। जैसाकि पहले बताया जा चुका

[श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल]

है, अन्तिम बजट पर विचार करते समय वित्तीय स्थिति की समीक्षा बड़ी सावधानी से करने की आवश्यकता होगी।]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There would be a debate on this budget on Monday. All those points can be raised then.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is not something new. We know the character of this Government. Why is it that the West Bengal budget is being Presented here ? The Governor could have asked the leader...

MR. SPEAKER : All these questions were raised earlier.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, you have allowed me to raise it and I am on my legs. The Governor, Shri Dhavan, has to take his instructions from the South Block, the Prime minister's Secretariat. He could have called the leader of the majority party, Shri Jyoti Basu, who is having the backing of all 111 plus 12, that is 123, to form the government. Why is it that he is not given an opportunity to establish his majority ? Why has the Governor taken upon himself this responsibility ? Perhaps, they want to do horse-trading. They want to do political persecution. That is why they are doing all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request him to resume his seat.

17.50 hrs.

ORISSA BUDGET, 1971-72

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : Sir, on a point of order on the item which he is going to lay on the Table, I take strong exception to this. This is not the Properforum to Present the Orissa Budget. The proper forum is the Orissa Legislative

Assembly. In no circumstance would it be Permissible. We cannot be a party to such a situation because it is the rape of democracy. We cannot allow the perpetuation of colonial rule in Orissa.....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record if he speaks without my permission.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Your writing to me does not mean that I have allowed you. Kindly sit down.

SHRI P. K. DEO : *

MR. SPEAKER : He is consistently defying me. I do not want to create an awkward position, Maharaja Saheb.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : There is no Maharaja in this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There is a Maharaja only in Air India.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, he is an hon. Member. Shri Banerjee should not mention him like that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are no Maharajas. There is only one Maharaja and that is Air India.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly have mercy on him.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, how can he lay it on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : If he Persists like this, I will have to name him.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I cannot be a Party to this. I am withdrawing from the House

(Shri P. K. Deo then left the House)

*Not recorded.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Orissa for the year 1971-72.

STATEMENTS ON THE BUDGET OF THE STATE OF ORISSA FOR 1971-72

Sir,

Honourable Members are aware of the circumstances leading to the Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution of India taking over the administration of the State of Orissa. Elections to the State Assembly were held on the 5th of March, 1971. Although the results have been declared, it has not so far been possible to form a Popular ministry. Under the circumstances, it has become necessary to obtain a 'Vote on Account' for the State from Parliament for the first four months of the financial year to enable the State administration to incur essential expenditure. In the event of Ministry being formed in in the near future, the final Budget would be presented to the State Legislature for obtaining the vote for the full year.

2. The revenue receipts in the Revised Estimates show an increase of Rs. 5.95 crores mainly due to better revenue collection and more interest receipts. The revenue expenditure in the Revised Estimates is placed at Rs. 144.79 crores i.e., Rs. 1.33 crores more than provided in the original Budget due mainly to more expenditure on elections and payment of dearness allowance to employees. The Central Government granted special accommodation of Rs. 26.38 crores to the Government of Orissa during the year to meet its deficit which was estimated at Rs. 30.86 crores in the original Budget. As a result and as the State opened the year with a cash balance of Rs. 2.82 crores, the year will now close with a small surplus balance.

3. Next year's revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 146.48 crores, reflecting an improvement of Rs. 8.15 crores over the Revised Estimate for the current year. The Revenue expenditure is placed at Rs. 154.08 crores resulting in Revenue deficit of Rs. 7.60 crores. Apart from grants from Centre, the revenue receipts consist of estimates at current levels of taxation with normal trend

increase and additional resource mobilisation at the existing rates for financing Plan schemes. The total revenue expenditure of Rs. 154.08 crores includes Rs. 13.37 crores for State Plan schemes and Rs. 9.36 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes. The Estimates include provision for additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the State Government including grants to Local Bodies and aided educational institutions for this purpose. Under Capital Account, the Budget Estimate of Rs. 32.43 crores includes the provision of Rs. 29.32 crores towards State Plan Schemes and Rs. 0.83 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes. According to the Estimates, the year 1971-72 will close with an overall surplus of Rs. 33 lakhs.

4. The outlay for the State's annual Plan 1971-72 has been fixed at Rs. 48.33 crores of which Central assistance will be Rs. 32 crores.

5. The outlay for the Fourth Five Year plan has been fixed at Rs. 222.6 crores which includes Rs. 160 crores as Central assistance and Rs. 62.60 crores as States' own resources. In view of the trends in resource mobilisation by the State, the State may well exceed the target set in this regard. This would enable it to have the size of the state Plan increased correspondingly.

6. The output of foodgrains production which was about 52 lakh tonnes in 1969-70, is expected to increase to 56 lakh tonnes during 1970-71 and reach a level of 60 lakh tonnes during the coming year. During the current year, an additional area of about 1,50,000 acres has been brought under irrigation. A similar addition is planned for 1971-72. Construction work on a number of new medium projects is planned to commence during 1971-72. In the field of power generation, the State has already set up a capacity of 560 MW. It is expected to go upto 920 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan. The number of villages electrified upto the end of the current year is expected to reach a figure of 1150. The target for the next year is to electrify 1000 more villages. In the field of industry, the current year has been one of consolidation. We hope that during 1971-72, it will be possible to start work on a number of new large scale industries, letters of intent for some of which have been issued in favour

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]
of the Industrial Development Corporation
of Orissa.

7. Six special schemes have been initiated during 1970-71 in a few selected districts with 100 per cent Central assistance. These schemes are designed to benefit the Marginal Farmers, Small Farmers and landless labourers and also create employment potential in areas which are susceptible to recurrent spells of drought. The labour intensive schemes taken up under these programmes, are expected to generate additional employment opportunities for more than three lakhs of persons during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan. An amount Rs. 10.50 crores will be available as Central assistance for the implementation of these schemes besides about Rs. 30 crores to be raised from institutional sources. Eight districts in the State have been selected by the Government of India where the Central financial institutions will extend loan assistance at concessional rates of interest with a view to attracting Small and Medium Industries in the private sector. In addition, in two selected districts, cash subsidy will be available from the Government of India for setting up new units.

8 I do hope that these and similar steps which the future State Government will no doubt take will accelerate the pace of development and the State will march to progress in step with the rest of the country.

[महोदय,

सामान्य सदस्यों को उन परिस्थितियों का पता है, जिनके कारण भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अधीन उड़ीसा राज्य का प्रशासन हाथ में लेने के लिए राष्ट्रपति की जम्होबर्दागी की गयी थी। राज्य विधान सभा के चुनाव 5 मार्च, 1971 को हुए थे। यद्यपि चुनाव के परिणामों की घोषणा की जा चुकी है, पर अभी तक किसी लोकप्रिय मंत्रिमंडल की स्थापना सम्भव नहीं हो सकी है। इन परिस्थितियों में, जिसीय वर्ष के पहले चार महीनों के लिए, संसद् से राज्य के लिए 'जेन्डा-

नुदान' प्राप्त करना आवश्यक हो गया है, ताकि राज्यप्रशासन आवश्यक व्यव कर सके। मंत्रिमंडल के बन जाने की स्थिति में, पूरे वर्ष के लिए खर्च की स्वीकृत प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजन से अन्तिम रूप से तैयार किया गया बजट, राज्य के विधान-मण्डल के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया जायगा।

2. संशोधित अनुमानों में राजस्व-प्राप्तियों के अन्तर्गत 5.95 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दिखायी गयी है जो मुख्य रूप से पहले से अधिक राजस्व-संग्रह और व्याज से अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण हुई है। संशोधित अनुमान में राजस्व व्यय के अन्तर्गत 144.79 करोड़ रुपये की रकम दिखायी गयी है, जो मूल बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था से 1.33 करोड़ रुपया अधिक है। यह वृद्धि मुक्त चुनावों पर अधिक व्यय होने और कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने के कारण हुई है। राज्य के मूल बजट में 30.86 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का अनुमान लगाया गया था जिसे पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उड़ीसा सरकार को 26.38 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष ऋण दिया गया था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप और वर्ष के शुरू में राज्य के पास 2.82 करोड़ रुपये की रोकड़-बाकी होने से अब इस वर्ष के अन्त में थोड़ा-सा अधिशेष रहने की सम्भावना है।

3. अगले वर्ष की राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ 146.48 करोड़ रुपया आँकी गयी हैं। यह रकम चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान की रकम से 8.15 करोड़ रुपया अधिक है। राजस्व व्यय 154.08 करोड़ रुपया आँका गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्व में 7.60 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा रहेगा। केन्द्र से मिलने वाले अनुदानों के अलावा, राजस्व-प्राप्तियों में सामान्य वृद्धि सहित कराधान की वर्तमान दरों के अनुसार प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों के और वर्तमान दरों के अनुसार आयोजनगत योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण

के लिए जुटाए जाने वाले अतिरिक्त साधनों के अनुमान शामिल हैं। राजस्व से किये जाने वाले कुल 154.08 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय में राज्य की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए 13.37 करोड़ रुपया और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए 9.36 करोड़ रुपया शामिल है। इन अनुमानों में राज्य सरकार द्वारा मजूर किये गये अतिरिक्त मंहवाई भत्ते के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था और इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थानीय निकायों और सहायता-प्राप्त शिक्षा संस्थानों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों की रकम शामिल है। पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत, बजट अनुमान में की गयी 32.43 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था में 29.32 करोड़ रुपया राज्य की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए और 0.83 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए है। अनुमान के अनुसार 1971-72 के अन्त में कुल मिलाकर 33 लाख रुपये का अधिशेष रहेगा।

4. राज्य की 1971-72 की वार्षिक आयोजना के परिव्यय के लिए 48.33 करोड़ रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गयी है, जिसमें से केन्द्रीय सहायता की रकम 32 करोड़ रुपया होगी।

5. राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के परिव्यय के लिए 222.6 करोड़ रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गयी है, जिस के लिए 160 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में और 62.60 करोड़ रुपया राज्य के अपने साधनों के रूप में उपलब्ध किया जायेगा। राज्य द्वारा जुटाये जाने वाले साधनों की प्रवृत्तियों को देखते हुए, राज्य सम्भवतः लक्ष्य से अधिक रकम प्राप्त कर सकेगा। जिसके परणामस्वरूप वह अपनी आयोजना के आकार को उड़ी अनुपात से बढ़ा सकेगा।

6. अनाज की उपज, जो 1969-70 में लगभग 52 लाख मेट्रिक टन थी, 1970-71 में बढ़कर 56 लाख मेट्रिक टन हो जाने की

संभावना है और और आशा है कि जाने वाले वर्ष में यह 60 लाख मेट्रिक टन तक पहुंच जायगी। चालू वर्ष में लगभग 1,50,000 एकड़ और भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगी है। 1971-72 में मध्यम आकर की कई नयी प्रायोजनाओं का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू हो जायगा। बिजली उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, राज्य में 560 मेगावट की क्षमता पहले ही स्थापित हो चुकी है। आशा है कि आयोजना के अन्त तक यह क्षमता 920 मेगावट तक पहुंच जायगी। चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक 1150 गांवों में बिजली पहुंच जायगी। अगले वर्ष 1000 और गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। उद्योग के क्षेत्र में चालू वर्ष के दौरान पिछले वर्षों की उपलब्धियों को और सुदृढ़ किया गया। हमें यह आशा है कि 1971-72 में उन कई नये बड़े उद्योगों को शुरू करना सम्भव होगा, जिनके लिए उड़ीसा के औद्योगिक विकास के नाम आशय-पत्र (लेटर आफ इण्टेंट) जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

7. 1970-71 के दौरान, कुछ चुने हुए जिलों में, शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता से छः विशेष योजनाएं शुरू की गयी हैं। इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य सीमान्तिक (मार्जिनल) किसानों, छोटे किसानों और भूमिहीन मजदूरों को लाभ पहुंचाना तथा उन क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करना है, जिनमें बार-बार सूखा पड़ने की सम्भावना बनी रहती है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जो अम-प्रधान योजनाएं शुरू की जायेंगी, उनसे चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की शेष अवधि में तीन लाख से अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है। इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए संस्थागत साधनों से प्राप्त होने वाली 30 करोड़ रुपये की रकम के अलावा, केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 10.50 करोड़ रुपये की रकम भी उपलब्ध की जायगी। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के छोटे और मध्यम उद्योगों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से भारत

[श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल]

सरकार ने राज्य के आठ जिले चुने हैं, जिनमें केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं रियायती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध करेगी। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार दो चुने हुए जिलों में नये एककों की स्थापना के लिए नकद राजसहायता भी उपलब्ध करेगी।

8. मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन उपायों से और ऐसे ही उन अन्य उपायों से, जो भावी राज्य सरकार निस्तर्देह करेगी, राज्य के विकास की गति तेज हो जायगी और यह राज्य देश के बाकी हिस्सों के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर होगा।]

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : Sir, I wish to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it identical to the submission which the Maharaja made ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : No, what the Maharaja will submit, I cannot anticipate, nor should the chair anticipate what I am going to submit,

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know the party which he represents.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Utkal Congress. A very deplorable situation has arisen, and I want to bring it to the notice of this august House, in connection with the estimate of receipts and expenditure which the hon. Minister has just laid before the House for 1971-72. My submission is very simple, and it is this : for more than two months President's Rule has been in force in Orissa, without its being approved by the Parliament of India.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The budget is going to be discussed on Monday when he can refer to all this.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It may be on Monday or Tuesday. It has no significance. Sir, you have given me kind permission to have my say.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a point of order ? What is the position ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is the function of this House to see that the constitutional provisions are strictly followed by the government. My submission is this : for more than two months President's rule has been in force in Orissa without getting it ratified by Parliament. Even now there is a majority party in the newly constituted Orissa Legislature which is waiting to be called by the Governor. This budget should have been placed before the Orissa Assembly for getting its approval. Why is it being laid here ? There is no reason for its being laid here. This is merely giving scope to a kind of political horse-trading on which certain parties are going to thrive. I protest against this. I take strong exception to this kind of manner in which the constitutional sanctity is being sacrificed.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the proper time to raise such objections. When the proper time comes, you will have an opportunity.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : My grievance is that it is not coming. More than two months have elapsed. That is the constitutional provision.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The points made by the hon. Members are so patently unrealistic and wrong that they do not merit any reply from me. Therefore, I would not reply to the points raised by Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Surendra Mohanty.

17.56 hrs.

MYSORE BUDGET, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Mysore for the year 1971-72.

STATEMENT ON THE BUDGET OF THE STATE OF MYSORE FOR 1971-72

Sir,

I beg to present, the 'Vote' on Account' Budget of the State of Mysore for 1971-72. Sir, the House is aware that a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution has been issued by the President of India today in respect of the State of Mysore. By virtue of this Proclamation, the powers of the Legislature of the State are now exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. Accordingly, the Budget of the State of Mysore for the year 1971-72 which was laid before the State Legislature, but was not passed by until the issue of Proclamation is now being laid before Parliament. For the present, a Vote on Account for the period from April to July, 1971, only is being sought in order to carry on the administration.

2. The Budget for the current year envisaged a deficit of Rs. 15.48 crores on revenue account. The Revised Estimates show a nominal surplus of Rs. 1.79 crores. The revenue receipts in the current year now stand at Rs. 254.66 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 233.47 crores. This is largely due to improvement in tax collections, and in other receipts. Expenditure met from revenue is now estimated at Rs. 252.87 crores as against Rs. 248.95 in the Budget Estimates. The Capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 46.61 crores as against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 42.43 crores.

3. For the year 1971-72, the total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 273.05 crores as against Rs. 254.66 crores as per Revised Estimates for the current year. The increase of Rs. 18.39 crores is accounted for mainly under Sales Tax, share of Central Taxes, other Taxes and Duties and Grants-in-aid from Central Government. Next year's expenditure met from revenue is placed at Rs. 275.94 crores as against Rs. 252.87 crores according to the Revised Estimates for the current year. The increase in expenditure on revenue account is mainly on account of increased provision for Social and Developmental Services and Public Works. The provision for Capital expenditure

is Rs. 38.79 crores as against Rs. 46.61 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year. The next year's Budget shows an overall deficit of Rs. 14.46 crores.

4. The Budget for 1971-72 provides for a Plan Outlay of Rs. 79.67 crores. The Outlay approved by the Planning Commission was Rs. 70 crores. The State Government will have to consider measures for mobilizing resources for financing the higher outlay. Apart from the State Plan, there will be an outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. About Rs. 8 crores will also be provided by the Centre under special programmes for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour, as well as special schemes to relieve rural unemployment.

[महोदय,

मैं मैसूर राज्य का 1971-72 का लेखानुदान बजट प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। महोदय, सदन को विदित है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा मैसूर राज्य के बारे में आज एक उद्घोषणा जारी की गई है। इस उद्घोषणा के अनुसार, इस राज्य के विधानमण्डल की शक्तियों का प्रयोग अब संसद द्वारा या संसद के प्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत किया जाना है। इसलिए, मैसूर राज्य का 1971-72 का बजट, जो राज्य विधान मंडल के सामने रखा गया था लेकिन जो उक्त उद्घोषणा के जारी होने तक इसके द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया था, अब संसद के संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। फिलहाल, अप्रैल से जुलाई 1971 तक की अवधि के लिए ही, लेखानुदान मांगा जा रहा है ताकि प्रशासन-कार्य चलाया जा सके।

2. चालू वर्ष के बजट में राजस्व में 15.48 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का अनुमान था। संशोधित अनुमानों में 1.79 करोड़ रुपये का मामूली-सा अधिशेष दिखाया गया है। चालू वर्ष में अब 254.66 करोड़ रुपये की राजस्व-प्राप्तियां विश्वासी गयी हैं जबकि बजट अनुमान 233.47

करोड़ रुपये का था इसका मुख्य कारण कर-संग्रह और अन्य प्राप्तियों में वृद्धि होना है। राजस्व से किये जाने वाले व्यय का अनुमान अब 252.87 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है जबकि बजट अनुमानों में यह व्यय 248.95 करोड़ रुपये आंका गया था। अब 46.61 करोड़ रुपये के पूंजीगत व्यय का अनुमान है जबकि बजट अनुमान 42.43 करोड़ रुपये का था।

3. 1971-72 के लिए 273.05 करोड़ रुपये की राजस्व-प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जबकि चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान में 254.66 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान लगाया गया था। 18.39 करोड़ रुपये की यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः बिक्री कर, केन्द्रीय करों के हिस्से, अन्य करो और शुल्कों और केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राप्त होने वाले सहायता अनुमानों के अन्तर्गत हुई है। अगले वर्ष राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय 275.94 करोड़ रुपये आंका गया है, जबकि चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार यह रकम 252.87 करोड़ रुपये थी। राजस्व खर्चे से किये जाने वाले व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाओं और लोक-निर्माण के अन्तर्गत अधिक व्यवस्था किये जाने के कारण हुई है। पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 39.79 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है, जबकि चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान में 46.61 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था थी। अगले वर्ष के बजट में कुल मिलाकर 14.46 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया है।

4. 1971-72 के बजट में आयोजना परियोजना के लिए 79.67 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। परियोजना आयोग ने 70 करोड़ रुपये के परियोजना की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। अधिक परियोजना की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को साधन जुटाने के लिए और उपायों पर विचार करना होगा। राज्य की आयोजना के प्रतिरूप, केन्द्र-आयोजित योजनाओं पर 12.50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जायगा। छोटे किसानों, सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों के विशेष कार्यक्रमों और गांवों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की जायगी।]

17.57 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (MYSORE), 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Mysore for 1970-71. With your permission, Sir, I also lay the explanatory statements. Rather than reading them here, I would like to lay them on the Table of the House, that is, for Orissa, Mysore and West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

17.58 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, before we adjourn, I would like to say one thing. Some of the Members or very keen to go to their respective constituencies as a number of things are yet to be done about filing there accounts and all that. There were two suggestions either to adjourn to the third week of April or we finish the business by the 2nd. I discussed it with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I got the list of business. I think, if we sit for a little overtime, say, by an hour for two days, we can finish this business by the 2nd. We will try to finish the business by the 2nd evening and then we adjourn *sin die* if it could be possible. The business was fixed only upto the 7th. Some of it has already been disposed of. The other remaining business we will finish, by sitting a little overtime, by the 2nd. I hope you will agree with it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The last date of submitting accounts is 11th.

MR. SPEAKER : Supposing we adjourn and come again after two weeks, then we have the harvesting season. The harvesting season is continuing. We always adjourn for the harvesting season. That is the reason why I am trying to finish earlier. We will meet again sometime at the end of May and finish the remaining legislative business. I hope all of you agree.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : There was a suggestion—I do not know ; I speak subject to correction—that we adjourn *sine die* on the 2nd and we again meet on the 15th April.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. We are all very keen to finish every thing that is left over in our constituencies after the elections, the accounts and all that. The people are running after us with their bills and all that. How to settle them ? They come to Delhi. They do not believe us that we have money left for paying them. So, we have to finish everything. Then, the harvesting season comes. After that, we will come back and finish the remaining business. This business will be finished by the 2nd. Thank you very much.

So, we adjourn to meet again on Monday at 11 A. M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 29, 1971/Chaitra 8, 1893 (Saka).