

Fifth Series, Vol. I, No. 5

Thursday, March 25, 1971

Chaitra 4, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**First Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 12)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 25, 1971/Chaitra 4,
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Shortage of Small Coins in the Country

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

The reported shortage of small coins in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, some complaints of shortage of coins in a few centres of the country are being received from time to time. Government are aware that such complaints have increased of late. However, the Reserve Bank of India have been making additional supplies to their small coin depots in centres from which complaints are being received. They have also been issuing large quantities of small coins through their counters. Government have also taken steps to increase production of coins. For this purpose, the Mints at Hyderabad and Alipore are working for 60 hours a week, as against 48 hours earlier, from 19th October and 9th November, 1970 respectively. The Bombay Mint has been taken to two shift working of nine hours each, with an incentivescheme for the workmen from the middle of January, 1971. Steps

are being taken to introduce two shift working, with an incentive scheme, in the Alipore Mint also. As a result of the measures already taken, the average daily production in the Mint has increased from about 12 lakh pieces, when they were working for 48 hours a week to about 35 lakh pieces. It is expected that the production of coins in the Mints is likely to rise from 5,500 lakh pieces in 1970-71 to about 18,500 lakh pieces in the next year.

Hon'ble Members will appreciate that with this increased production, the supply position of coins will improve considerably and the temporary shortage, felt in certain localities, will ease gradually.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The shortage of coins in the country has added a new dimension to the current inflation and the statement that has been placed before the House is the least encouraging in the sense that the hon. Minister has not been able to appreciate the magnitude of the problem. Every housewife in this country has been undergoing the torture or the agonising experience of being told by the shop-keepers that they will have to come with the correct change in order to buy a particular material. I am sure that even Mrs. Shukla if she finds time to go shopping would certainly be confronted with this frustrating and agonising experience. We have got reports to this effect from many parts of the country. In Bombay the Foodgrains Dealers' Association have given out a warning that all those ration-card holders who come to buy rations will have to bring the correct change in order to get their daily supply of rations. In Modinagar the shop-keepers have created their own floating currency. They issue paper coupons and instead of changes these paper coupons are being utilized. In the DTU Delhi we hear that even girls are being asked by the conductors to go to Scindia House to collect their change. Just imagine the position. They pay one rupee in the bus and in order to collect the change of 85

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

paise they will have to go all the way to Scindia House.

Now I would like to pose three pointers to the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that in April, 1970 the Reserve Bank of India withdrew about Rs. 20 crores worth of small coins because they were all worn out coins? Secondly, is it not a fact that the Bombay Mint has taken up foreign orders from Thailand and Greece? When we were not able to fulfil our internal requirements, I wonder at the farsightedness of the Reserve Bank of India in taking up these foreign orders just because they provided Rs. 33 lakhs worth of foreign exchange. I also learn that there are many more orders being placed with the Bombay Mint; particularly, there are requests from Ethiopia, Brazil and Ceylon.

Thirdly, there has been some sort of black-marketing going on in these small coins. You find a big queue in the Reserve Bank of India here in Delhi where if one gives 85 paise worth of coins he gets one rupee. Seemingly poor people have been queuing up at the counters of the Reserve Bank of India here. They collect 85 paise in coins and go to the nearest dealer who is a middleman and some sort of a profiteer. He melts all those coins because recently the Government raised the price of nickel and copper. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases have been registered against these anti-social elements who are indulging in such black-marketing and profiteering. Has Government made any efforts to bring them to book?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The complaint voiced by the hon. Member is substantially correct. I am not trying to reduce the magnitude of the problem; I have only given the history of how this problem arose. I would give a little bit more of detail so that hon. Members can appreciate how this difficult situation has arisen.

In 1968-69 the demand that the Reserve Bank made on the mints was 10,268 lakh pieces. Against this demand the mints supplied them 14,246 lakh pieces. When the coin programme for 1969-70 was being drawn up the demand by the Reserve Bank was drastically reduced from 10,268 lakh pieces to 4,700 lakh pieces. Therefore,

production in the various mints had to be drastically cut down. There was spare capacity but because the demand by the Reserve Bank and the coin programme as drawn up by the Reserve Bank was reduced, production in the various mints had to be reduced.

After that, when through the State Trading Corporation certain foreign orders were received from Greece and Thailand, they were accepted, not at the sacrifice of production for local needs but when this production had to be cut down. They were accepted for being minted at the Bombay Mint.

After that the complaint about the coin shortage started coming in. Therefore, as I have said in my original statement, we started a crash programme of minting in the various mints, particularly in Bombay and Alipore. In the Hyderabad Mint the machinery is very old and it cannot be used to its optimum capacity. We have now put the mint in Bombay to two shifts, as I said, and in Alipore it will be put to two shifts with the incentive scheme very soon. Therefore, the situation has started easing up.

The two other factors pointed out by the hon. Member are also substantially true, that is, regarding the metallic content of the small denomination coins like 2 paise, 5 paise and 10 paise coins. As a result of the alloy that was being used particularly because of the devaluation of the rupee in early 1966, the face value of these coins became less than the metallic value. Therefore, there was a tendency amongst the people to not only hoard these coins but also melt them and take the alloy out of it and use it for their purposes. This shortage became a little more acute. But now we have taken measures, as I stated earlier in the last Parliament, to change the alloy composition of these small coins and make them from cupro-nickel to aluminium magnesium coins so that the face value will always remain more than the metallic value of the coins. With the crash programme that has been launched, I hope, the shortage will be soon overcome.

One point that he particularly wanted to ask from me was whether the Reserve Bank has withdrawn Rs. 20 crores worth of small

coins. The small coins are normally withdrawn from circulation. But the receipts at the Reserve Bank have not been very satisfactory. We have received only about 2 per cent of the total coins that were issued or in certain cases, probably, of 5 p. coins, only 20 per cent of the coins issued have been received back. That was only done to see that they were not melted or misused. There were also coins which had become by circulation unusable. Therefore, they had to be withdrawn. I do not know the exact figure of the coins withdrawn. This is regularly done by the Reserve Bank in order to see that only usable coins remain in circulation.

As I stated before, foreign orders were accepted only when there was surplus capacity available in our mints. In order to give overtime and working facilities to our workers, we accepted these foreign orders and, in addition, that gave us some benefit of the foreign exchange earnings. I can assure the hon. Member that we shall not accept any foreign orders from anywhere unless we are able to meet our internal demand first. Only after we have met our internal demand, only then the question of accepting further foreign orders will arise.

As far as the cases registered for misuse of coins are concerned, we got the legal position examined. Unfortunately, there is no law under which such people who hoard the coins or who melt the coins can be prosecuted. Therefore, the only way that we can do is to make sufficient and proper supply of small coins in the country so that the hoarding becomes unnecessary or becomes unprofitable.

Also, another thing that I pointed out is that the metallic composition should be made in such a way that the face value of the coins always remains more than the value of the alloy in the coins.

With these things that I have stated, I hope, we will overcome the acute difficulty that is being felt at present.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : The shortage of coins in the Indian market has been there for nearly a year now. It is a matter of very great regret that the Government has not even been able to anticipate the shortage and take adequate steps to help the people. I am not against our country

minting coins for other countries like Greece, Thailand, etc. But the first and the foremost responsibility of this Government is to take care of our own people.

Now, one of the questions that I want to ask many of which he has already answered, is this. Have you taken any steps to carry out raids to collect these coins that are being hoarded? I know no law exists, as you very rightly said. But I want to know whether the Home Ministry has carried out raids to collect these coins. I want to know what is the difference between the intrinsic value of the coins and their face value. You have only broadly hinted at it. But you have not told us what is the difference between the intrinsic value and the face value of the coins.

Another point that I wish to ask is this. You said that this shortage will be eased gradually. But the country is anxious to know the definite date by which it will ease. Now that you have such a big majority and are in a position to carry out your programme, could you not give a definite date by which this problem will be solved once and for all?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

As to the questions asked by the hon. Member, firstly, about the raids, unless we have the legal powers, we cannot carry out the raids and seize the coins. Unless we make out an offence to hoard coins beyond a certain limit, beyond a certain number, we cannot raid the premises of any particular individual or citizen and say that he is committing an offence of hoarding these coins. So, the question of raids does not arise unless we change the legal situation.

The difference in the face value of the coins is almost double. That is to say, if a five paise coin is melted they would get a return of ten paise and if a two paise coin is melted they would get four paise out of it. Roughly, I am stating the position. So, the metallic composition of the coins has to be changed and, as I said earlier, this has happened particularly after the Devaluation; as most of these alloys are imported, the difference between the face value and the intrinsic value of the coins has become a little more.

He has asked about the definite date by which I expect the coins shortage to be

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

ceased. I think it would be very early, but I would not hazard a guess. We are trying to see that in a few months and as early as possible we do it. I cannot give the date because it depends upon many factors, but I am sure it will not be too late. It will be earlier than later.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अनेक चीजों की कमी है, जिनमें कोयला और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी के साथ रेजगारी की कमी भी पैदा हो गई है। मन्त्री महोदय अपने वक्तव्य में कहते हैं कि यह कमी टेम्पोररी है, अस्थायी है, लेकिन वह यह बतलाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि यह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेजगारी की कमी के बारे में सरकार को सबसे पहले कब सूचना मिली। यह कमी कितने महीनों से चल रही है। जैसा अभी कहा गया, बाजारों में कागज के सिक्के चल रहे हैं, ढाक के टिकल चलाए जा रहे हैं, डी०टी०यू० मन्दिरों में जाकर रेजगारी इकट्ठी कर रही हैं। मन्त्री महोदय बतलायें कि रेजगारी की कमी की सूचना उनको पहले कब मिली और उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने कौन से कदम उठाये। टाल मटोल का जबाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है कि कुछ महीनों में हो जायेगा, जल्दी हो जायेगा। अगर सरकार निश्चित अवधि के भीतर रेजगारी की कमी भी नहीं पूरी कर सकती तो ग्राम आदमी की जरूरत की चीजें एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर कैसे पूरी कर सकती है ?

एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि रेजगारी की गड़बड़ इस लिए हो रही है कि उसमें जो धातु लगाई गई उसको गला कर बेचने से ज्यादा फायदा होता है ?

श्री बिद्या चरन्स शुक्ल : मैं बता चुका हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार

धातु बदलने के बारे में कोई विचार कर रही है ? वह आप कब तक बदलेंगे और उससे बदलने के बाद जो रेजगारी की गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं वह उस धातु के साथ भी गड़बड़ शुरू नहीं कर पायें इसके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री बिद्या चरन्स शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसमें से आपके का जबाब मैं दे चुका हूँ, लेकिन मैं फिर से उसको दोहरा दूंगा। एक प्रश्न तो यह पूछा गया कि रेजगारी की कमी की सूचना हमें कब मिली। मैंने अपने मूल वक्तव्य में यह बतलाया था और जो पहले पूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था उसमें भी बतलाया था कि 1969-70 में जब हमारे पास रेजगारी ज्यादा हो गई थी उस समय रिजर्व बैंक ने कहा कि उस वक्त जो 13,000 लाख संख्या पीसेज की थी उस को घटा कर हम 4700 लाख पीसेज कर दें, और इस तरह से हम ने जो हमारा क्वायनेज का प्रोग्राम था उस के हिसाब से उस को ऐडजस्ट किया। उसके बाद हमने बतलाया कि इस बात की सूचना मिलने लगी कि देश में रेजगारी की कमी हो रही है। उसके बाद की कुछ घटनायें भी बतला दीं। और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया तत्काल हुई। जैसा मैंने मूल वक्तव्य में बतलाया, उसके बाद बम्बई मिट और अलीपुर मिट, हर जगह पर डबल शिफ्ट से हमने काम करना शुरू किया। उत्पादन बढ़ा कर दुगुना या तिगुना कर दिया है। उसको हम आगे बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन के कुछ आकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूँ। रिजर्व बैंक ने सिर्फ 5,700 लाख पीसिस की मांग की थी। उसके आधार पर हमने अपना भी प्रोग्राम रखा। उस प्रोग्राम के अनुसार हमारा जो उत्पादन होने वाला है वह 18,550 लाख पीसिस का होने वाला है। इस तरह से उत्पादन क्षीघ्रता से बढ़ रहा है। यह उसी कार्टवाई का परिणाम है जो हमने की है। इस बास्ते में

विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि रेजगारी की जो कमी है वह बहुत जल्दी दूर हो जायेगी। मैंने कारण बताया है कि क्यों हम नहीं कहते हैं कि फ्लां तारीख तक कमी दूर हो जायेगी। कारण यह है कि ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो इस तरह की कमी का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जैसा माननीय सदस्य श्री कृष्णा ने बताया है कि कुछ चोर बाजारी करने के लिए या थोड़ा सा पैसा कमा लेने के लिए कुछ लोग हैं जो इसको इकट्ठा करके रख लेते हैं और फिर लोगों को एक रुपये के बदले में 85 पैसे या 90 पैसे देते हैं और इस तरह का रोजगार शुरू कर देते हैं। इस तरह के लोगों को पकड़ना और उनमें इस चीज को छुड़ाना आवश्यक हो जाता है। इसका एक तरीका तो यह है कि जो प्रबेलेविलिटी है उसको हम इतनी बढ़ा दें कि इस तरह का व्यापार कोई सफलतापूर्वक या सुगमतापूर्वक न कर सके।

जहां तक धातु का सवाल है, मैंने बता दिया है कि धातु की कीमत ज्यादा थी बजाय सिक्के के फेस वैल्यू के। इसलिए कुछ लोग उन को गला लेते थे। वैसे तो 1966 से ही लेकिन विशेष कर पिछले दो सालों से हमने धातु के कम्पोजिशन को बदलना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। पिछले दो सालों में हमने कार्यज का विदग्ध करके उनके धातु का जो कम्पोजिशन था, उस को ब्यूप्रो निकल से बदल कर एल्यूमिनियम मैग्नेशियम का कर दिया है। इस कारण किसी भी छोटी रेजगारी की धातु का जो कम्पोजिशन है वह इतना नहीं, उसकी कीमत इतनी नहीं होगी कि वह उसकी फेस वैल्यू से ऊपर हो सके। अब गला कर फायदा उठाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं होगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने टालमटोल की बात कही है। इसमें टालमटोल की कोई बात नहीं है। जो सत्य है उनको मैंने आपके सामने रख दिया है। इस तरह की भावना हमें जनता में और देश में पैदा नहीं करनी चाहिये कि बहुत

ही बड़ी भारी कठिनाई है जिस पर हम पार नहीं पा सकेंगे। अगर ऐसी भावना पैदा की गई तो और भी लोग रेजगारी अपने पास इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश करेंगे और उसका फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी हम इस चीज को ठीक कर सकेंगे। निश्चित तारीख जब तक इस कमी को दूर कर दिया जाएगा, बताने में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं। हमारे पास ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है जिससे हम लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकें, जो इकट्ठा करके रखते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकें या जो गला लेते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकें। कमी के जो कारण हैं उनको हम दूर करना चाहते हैं, अपने उत्पादन को शीघ्रता से हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ ही महीनों में हमारे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप जो कमी है वह दूर हो जायेगी और सामान्य स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : चमड़े के सिक्के चलाइये।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ये जनसंघ के राज में चलेगे।

श्री कमल विश्व मधुकर (केसरिया) : देश में रेजगारी की संख्या कम है। खास कर बिहार में लोग इस कमी को बहुत ज्यादा अनुभव कर रहे हैं। चाय की दुकान में आप चाय पीने चले जाएं तो वहां रेजगारी नहीं मिलती और दो-दो घण्टे रेजगारी की तलाश करने में खराब करने पड़ते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने टालमटोल करने की कोशिश की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई स्थायी हल भी इस समस्या का उन्होंने सोचा है ताकि सिक्कों की कमी का जो सवाल यहाँ उठाया गया है आज, 'इसको प्रागे न उठाया जा सके? कब तक सिक्कों की कमी स्थायी रूप से दूर की जा सकेगी?

लोग सिक्को का होडिंग भी करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसा कानून भी

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

आप बनाने जा रहे हैं जिसके जरिये सिक्कों का होड़िंग करने वालों को सजा दी जा सके और इसको रोका जा सके ? यदि हां तो क्या इसी सत्र में या अगले सत्र में इस कानून को यहाँ पेश किया जायेगा ? कब इसको पेश किया जायेगा ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस तरह के कानून को लागू करना बहुत ही मुश्किल होगा। गांव-गांव में और कसबे कसबे में इसको लागू करना कठिन होगा। इसका सबसे अच्छा और प्रभावशाली तरीका यह होगा कि हम उत्पादन ही इतना बढ़ा दें ताकि रेजगारी की दिक्कत ही न रहे। उत्पादन हमने बढ़ा भी लिया है। उसकी रफ्तार इतनी हो गई है कि जो कमी है, उसको बहुत जल्द पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

कमी का दूसरा कारण जो था कि लोग धातु गला कर बेच लेने थे और ज्यादा फायदा उठाते थे, उस कारण को भी हमने दूर कर दिया है। जो अस्थायी कठिनाई हुई है और जिसके कारण हमारे देश की जनता को तकलीफ हुई है वह दोबारा न होने पाए, इसके दो मुख्य उपाय थे जिनको हमने अपना लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी स्थिति सामान्य हो जाएगी। थोड़ा सुधार हुआ भी है। लेकिन आंशिक सुधार ही हुआ है। वह सम्मोह-प्रद नहीं है। उस में हम जल्दी से जल्दी ज्यादा सुधार करना चाहते हैं।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : कानून बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कानून का फायदा होगा। इस वास्ते कानून बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kalia) : The hoarders and those who melt metal have been doing this type of thing for times in the history of our country, they have done it once or twice even

after independence. Why should Government not settle this issue once and for all by saying that the metallic content will always be lower than the face value to such an extent that it will not at all be of any use to melt the coins ? May I know whether Government will once and for all think in terms of devaluing the coins further ? I am told that the Security Paper Mills at Hoshangabad is producing enough security paper. May I know whether Government think in terms of producing some smaller denomination currency notes ? They are already in use in the form of stamps, bus tickets, and so on. Why should Government not regularise the whole thing by producing some sort of smaller denominational currency notes for 50 paise and so on ? I am only making a suggestion. Only Members of Parliament may be able or may afford to pay more for every item, but it is not everybody who can afford to do so, all the time.

I would also like to know whether our mints are really overworked. I think we have four mints. If they are really overworked, then it is quite proper to export the coins. We are all the time saying 'Export or perish', and, therefore, certainly, we should export coins, and it will be quite good, and Government should do it. But in that case, have Government really assessed the coin requirements in the country once for all ? After all, paper currency has been printed and it is in circulation now, and we have today much more paper currency going about in the country than at any time in the past. So, it is necessary that Government will have to assess the coin requirements of the country.

In view of this, may I know whether Government have considered the question of setting up another mint, so that not only do we export our coins, but we also produce enough for meeting the local requirements so that the present type of discomfiture and difficulties do not arise for the public in the future ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member has made quite an interesting suggestion regarding paper coins. I do not think that, that suggestion is at all welcome, because in fact, it will worsen the situation, as I can prove it.

As I have said, the only way to meet the difficulty is to produce coins in such a way that they would always be in abundance and not in short supply and that is the only effective answer to the present problem. As I have said, our mints are not overworked, but in some, as for instance, in the Bombay mint, there are two shifts, and some incentive schemes are also there which the mint workers could take advantage of. If necessary, we can have more mints. At present, we have three mints, not four, and they are able to meet the requirements at present. If we need more mints, we shall set up more, but the need for such a step has not been felt at present.

As far as the assessment is concerned, it is made quarterly and annually by the Reserve Bank of India in advance, and they frame the coin programme and give it to us and according to the coin programme given by the Reserve Bank, we mint the coins. That assessment procedure or process goes on regularly

11.28 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Indian Telegraph Act

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHYR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 2030 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-13/71].

11.28½ hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वा.वि.स.) : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था उस पर आप पुनर्निर्धार करें। प्रस्ताव का विषय बड़े सार्वजनिक महत्व का है। कल चंडीगढ़ में एक गोदाम में हजारों बैलट पेपर बरामद किये गए। और ये

बैलट पेपर गवर्नमेंट के प्रैस से आए हैं। वे बैलट पेपर मेरे पास इस बक्से में मौजूद हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry that the hon. Member is seeking to raise it here. I had already told him the whole position in my Chamber...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बैलट पेपर सीरियल वाइज हैं। ये केवल एक चुनाव क्षेत्र के नहीं हैं, अलग अलग चुनाव क्षेत्रों के हैं। इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। ये बैलट पेपर कहां से आए। मैं आपकी इजाजत के खिलाफ कोई मामला उठाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह एक ऐसा मामला है, जिस की जांच होना जरूरी है। हमने इस बारे में इलैक्शन कमीशन से चर्चा की थी और वह इस सवाल का कोई जवाब नहीं दे सके कि हजारों की संख्या में बैलट पेपर एक प्राइवेट गोदाम में कैसे आये। उस गोदाम पर पहरा दिया जा रहा है। उसके बाहर कोई घटना घट सकती है। आप ला मिनिस्टर से कहें कि चंडीगढ़ में जो बैलट पेपर बरामद हुए हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में वह मदन में एक वक्तव्य दें, जिससे जनता के मन की शंकायें दूर हो सकें।

MR. SPEAKER : I would request him to sit down. Are these ballot papers handed over to him by some candidate or someone else?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes, by a candidate, a former MP. He is a responsible citizen of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : They are handed over by a candidate. I have thought over it. I had a discussion with him in my Chamber. Let him please be sure that I have all respect for him. He is an old colleague and leader of a party. I do not think it is proper to suspect that I have any further doubts about it. But there are two sides to this. I do not think an adjournment motion can be allowed on anything which would be the subject of a judicial decision or the subject matter of a petition before an election tribunal,

[Mr. Speaker]

So far as the factual information is concerned, I have thought over it too. It would have been better if these facts had been brought to the notice of the Chief Election Commissioner...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have been brought to his notice...

MR. SPEAKER : ...to make an inquiry himself. If the Minister were asked to make a factual assessment of the whole thing and start an inquiry into it and if later on the Election Commission on their own have it probed into, that would not have been proper. Any inquiry initiated by the Minister might somehow prejudice the Election Commission's inquiry.

So far as the other matter is concerned, you are going to have an opportunity to discuss it during the debate on the President's Address

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : No, no ; that would be much too late. Anything can happen in between.

MR. SPEAKER : This could be raised in a petition which would then be the subject matter of a judicial finding. This House is not the proper forum to discuss it in this way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Would you not kindly heed some of the points raised ?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : You are prejudging the issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I had also an opportunity of meeting you in this connection. This is a matter of profound public concern all over. Here are some facts brought to light. Do they not require some explanation ? (Interruptions) We do require some satisfaction from you. Why is it your pleasure not to ask the Minister to give an explanation about the availability of so many thousands of ballot papers in the market ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give him an off and answer to that. I am going to study whether it is advisable or not to discuss it here in this way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This Parliament would be reduced to a cipher if it does not concern itself with a matter like this.

MR. SPEAKER : This Parliament would be reduced to cipher if it comes to a decision on a matter which is within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Your ballot papers are also here. This is a matter of concern to you too. That being so, I thought this would be a matter of greater concern to you. Ballot papers are available in dozens.

MR. SPEAKER : I would advise him to approach the Chief Election Commissioner. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक कास्टीट्यूएन्सी का मामला नहीं है। इलेक्शन पेटीशन में केवल एक कास्टीट्यूएन्सी का मामला उठाया जा सकता है। ये सभी कास्टीट्यून्सीज के बैलट पेपर हैं। ला मिनिस्टर इलेक्शन कमीशन को कहें कि इस मामले की जांच की जाये और उस जांच के परिणामों से सदन को अवगत किया जाये। हम ने श्री जेकब को कन्टेस्ट किया था। वह यह नहीं समझा सके कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बैलट पेपर कैसे बाहर पाये गए। अगर वे बुल्कीट बैलट-पेपर थे, तो उनको चुनाव से पहले नष्ट करवाना चाहिए था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये लोग इन बैलट-पेपरों को खुद छपा कर लाये होंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसकी भी जांच हो जाये।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : What makes it more serious is that there are some hon. Members who are defending it without knowing what has happened.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : कृपि सामने बैठे हुए कांग्रेस के सदस्य इसका समर्थन कर

एहे हैं, इसलिए ऐसा कगता है कि इसमें सत्ता-
का दल बह्यन्त है और जनता में स्याही
के बारे में जो शंका हो रही है वह सही है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
You were pleased to ask us to discuss it with
the Election Commission. The Election
Commission says that it has no explanation
to offer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
As has been pointed out, if this matter is
taken up by way of an election petition,
that of course its disposal will rest with the
Tribunal of the Election Commissioner, but
since Mr. Vajpayee has brought this matter
to the attention of the House, *prime facie*
it does seem to be a matter which require
some explanation at least. Whether an
enquiry or probe is to be done by somebody,
a committee of this House or by the
Election Commissioner, is a different matter,
but I see no objection why, since this has
been brought to the attention of the House,
the Minister concerned should not be asked
to make a statement on it

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : On
a point of order. Can any hon. Member
rise in his seat and raise any question all of
a sudden without your prior permission?

MR. SPEAKER : This matter has to
be ultimately considered by the Election
Commission

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
But he says he has no explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have already
approached him, it is well and good. This
Parliament is not going to sit over the
elections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
This is of great concern that you do not
give any satisfaction on this point. You
have asked us to go to the Election Commis-
sion. The Election Commission says it has
no explanation to offer. What are we to
do in this matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
You should ask the Law Minister to make

a statement on it. That is the least that
can be done.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not expect it
from the leader of a party. I do not mind
the others, but you are the leader of a
party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
What is the reply to my enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER : This matter pertains
to the Election Commissioner of India. The
Election Commissioner is appointed by the
President, not by this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to
allow it. Nothing will go on record.

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : सदन
की एक कमेटी द्वारा इस मामले की जांच होनी
चाहिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री एस० डी० सिंह (छतरा) : सबसे पहले
इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि इनके पास
ये बैलट-पेपर कहाँ से आये। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : If the Speaker is on
his legs and if some Members make observa-
tions, nothing will go on record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
On a point of order. This arises out of
your ruling. You were pleased to ask us to
go to the Election Commission and get a
satisfactory explanation about this. We
had done that already but the Election
Commissioner throws up his hands and
says: we have no explanation to offer.
Now what would be your ruling in the
circumstances? What is the way open to
us to get a satisfactory explanation on this
point.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already made
the observation that this matter relates to
the Election Commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Election petition? This matter is of a general nature. The very source, the very conduct of the elections is under question now.

MR. SPEAKER : You say that you have already approached the Election Commissioner and now you ask me to direct the Law Minister to ask the Election Commission to do something.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There must be some remedy...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that the new Parliament will start under better conditions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The origin of this parliament is itself in question...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : This has been happening in Kashmir for the last 24 years.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें आपने एलेक्शन कमिशनर को अप्रोच किया। उन्होंने आप को कुछ बताया। आप का प्यार है कि ला मिनिस्टर कहेंगे तो उनको कुछ और बताएंगे?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : After the revelation, if the Government has to say something, why not the Law Minister of whoever is there say something about it?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It is a crisis of confidence.

MR. SPEAKER : This was discussed with me in my Chamber. I told them that this could perhaps be a subject matter of judicial probe by the Commission.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who is to order a judicial probe?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : My point of order is this. You have just now ruled that this matter is essentially concerned with the Election Commission. I would have accepted that ruling, and I still accept that ruling, but the question here is, that though the ballot papers may be

genuine or fake, the point is that they are in the possession of some hon. Members here. So, it is a very serious matter. I feel, therefore, that here is hypothetically—and I say hypothetically—that I can presume that these ballot boxes have been stolen by some of the Members. Something may have happened. *(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I say only hypothetically. Something might have been done. I would have been satisfied with your ruling. *(Interruption)* My point of order is this. I would have been satisfied with your ruling, but—

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am coming to that. I would have been satisfied with your ruling if these ballot-boxes and the ballot papers had been tampered with somewhere else. But here, the ballot papers are the open property of this house, and they are in the hands of some of the Members. So, how the ballot papers came into the hands of some of the Members should be enquired into.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. It is just your submission.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, this is a supreme body, and you are the custodian of democracy in this country. Certain charges have been made and this is a matter of great concern to all of us, namely, how the ballot papers could be procured like this. Several aspersions have been made by several Members against their colleagues, and as pointed out by an hon. Member from Kashmir, these ballot papers be the signatures of the presiding officers. It is a very serious matter. We cannot leave the matter here. The question is open for the Election Commission to deal with election petitions against individual cases, and when several cases have been brought to the notice of the House here, it is the duty of this Parliament to see that at least a judicial probe is made, or the Government should come forward with a statement,

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATOI (Bilaur) : Sir, Mr. S. N. Mishra who has been a leader in the Rajya Sabha probably is not fully aware of the proceedings of this House. For his benefit, may I draw his attention to rule 41, sub rule (xviii) which lays down specifically that a point of order "shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected." I would like to know whether the Minister here is officially connected, in his official capacity, with this matter. If it is so, how then is the Election Commission an independent body?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any debate on it. Please sit down. (Interruption) I still hold that it relates to the Election Commission of India, and if it is handed over by a candidate he could easily approach them. There are so many remedies available to him. (Interruption) This Parliament is not over and above the Election Commission, so far as elections are concerned. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is there not an electoral law passed by Parliament which ensures the fearlessness of elections? (Interruption)

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, before you come to the next item, under rule 377, I would like to raise a point—

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before us now, and I do not allow anything now.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, it is a very important matter about Orissa—

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow anything now. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI P. K. DEO : **

11.49 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION, DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (RAILWAYS) 1971-72, AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1970-71,

—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now

**Not recorded.

take up further consideration of items 4, 5 and 6, namely general discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72, discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72 and discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1970-71.

Out of 5 hours allotted for the combined discussion on these three items, 3 hours and 40 minutes have already been taken and 1 hour and 20 minutes now remain.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72 may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Shri Ram Chandra Vikal may now continue his speech.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने अपने भाषण को आरम्भ ही किया था कि सदन आज के लिए उठ गया। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान यहाँ से बहुत नजदीक की एक रेलवे लाइन बन्द किये जाने की तरफ खींच रहा था। रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि उस इलाके में राज्य सरकार की तरफ से यातायात को व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। यातायात में सड़कों के द्वारा बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई लोगों को है, बूँकि यह दिल्ली के नजदीक का इलाका है, दिल्ली के करीब का लगभग 100 मील का क्षेत्र इसमें पड़ता है, मैं नहीं जान सकता कि रेलगाड़ी बन्द होने के बाद भी ये सेवायें बवस्तूर होंगी। मैंने कल कहा था कि इस लाइन से सम्बन्धित अनेकों मंडिया, सहारन पुर से लेकर शाहदरा तक अनेकों व्यापारिक मंडियां इस लाइन के बन्द होने से आज बन्द पड़ी हैं, उनके व्यापार पर बड़ा भारी असर पड़ा है। अनेकों कालिज और स्कूल जो रेलवे स्टेशन पर सहारनपुर से शाहदरा तक बने हुए थे, उनके विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों को आने-जाने में कठिनाइयाँ हो रही

[श्री रामचन्द्र विक्रम]

हैं। इस क्षेत्र से दिल्ली तक दूध लाने वाले लोग या जो खोबे और मावे का काम करते हैं, उनका काम ठप्प हो गया है, यहां तक कि दिल्ली आने वाले सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी महान कठिनाई हो रही है। दिल्ली के विद्यार्थी जो उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा में जाकर अनेक स्कूलों और कॉलेजों में पढ़ते थे और इस रेलवे लाइन द्वारा जाते थे, उनको भी कठिनाई हो गई है। इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी जैसा अभी हमने सारे देश का ध्यान बीमारी, गरीबी और बेकारी मिटाने की तरफ दिलाया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस रेलगाड़ी के बन्द होने से जहाँ बेकारी बढ़ी है, वहाँ यहाँ के लोगों को एक तरह से गरीबी, बेवसी और बेकारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसके सम्बन्ध में अनेकों आपन इससे पहले दिये जा चुके हैं। भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस रेल को अगर हम कम्पनी से न चलवा सके तो हम कोशिश करेंगे कि कोऑपरेटिव बेसिज पर इसको चलाया जाय या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई और रास्ता सोचेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती है तो सबसे पहले कम्पनी को इस रेल को चलाने के लिए मजबूर करे। जिस ढंग से कम्पनी की तरफ से इसमें घाटा दिखाया गया है, वह वास्तविक घाटा नहीं है, अगर इसकी ठीक तरह से जांच की जाय तो सही स्थिति सामने आ सकती है। एक बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति आज यहां पर खड़ी हुई है, रेलवे स्टेशन बने हुए हैं, रेलों की पटरियां बिछी हुई हैं, बैंगन, इन्डियन सब बेकार खड़े हुए हैं, पिछले 8-10 महीनों से इतनी बड़ी सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए था, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार तुरन्त इस रेल को कम्पनी के द्वारा चलवाने का प्रयत्न करे या सरकार स्वयं इसको चलावे। यदि सरकार इस

को स्वयं चलावे तो इस घाटे की पूर्ति हो सकती है। मामूली तौर से चलाने पर भी इसमें घाटा नहीं रह सकता है। इसके अलावा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस बात को माना है कि हमारी अन्य कई रेलवे लाइनें इस समय घाटे में चल रही हैं, तो क्या मैं यह समझू कि जो रेल लाइनें आज घाटे में चल रही हैं, सरकार उनको बन्द करने वाली है। अगर घाटे की दृष्टि से ही इस रेल लाइन को बन्द कर दिया गया है तो क्या आप दूसरी रेल लाइनें भी बन्द करने वाले हैं—इस प्रकार की आशंका आज हमारे मन में पैदा होती है।

मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह बहुत नजदीक का मामला है, आप स्वयं या सदन की समिति के द्वारा इन सब मामलों की जांच करवायें और शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस इलाके में जो बेकारी और गरीबी बढ़ रही है, इस लाइन के बन्द होने से उसको दूर करने की तरफ कदम उठावें।

अब मैं कुछ समस्याओं की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज जो क्लेमज रेलवे की तरफ से दिये जाते हैं, उनमें प्रबिकाश रेलवे कर्मचारी पहले सामान की चोरी करा देते हैं, फिर सरकार से क्लेम दिलाने की कोशिश करते हैं, इससे बहुत बड़ी हानि सरकार की हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कोई जांच समिति बंटाई जाय या इसकी सक्ती के साथ चैकिंग होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का बहुत बड़ा घाटा इससे दूर हो सकता है। हमने देखा है कि जब कभी रेलवे की तरफ से ठीक ढंग से मुसाफिरों की चैकिंग होती है तो हमारी आमदनी बढ़ जाती है और अपराध कम होवे लगते हैं। जब इसमें कमी आ जाती है और वे लोग चैकिंग में डिलाई करने लगते हैं या खराबी करने वालों के साथ रेलवे के लोग मिल जाते हैं, तब रेलवे को आर्थिक हानि होने लगती है और अपराध बढ़ते

चले जाते हैं। इसलिए अपराध और आर्थिक हानि को रोकने के लिए जरूरी है कि बलेन्ज के काम की जाँच करवाई जाय।

रेलवे से बैंगनज न मिलने के कारण आज देश के अन्दर ईंट बनाने वाले भट्टे बन्द पड़े हुए हैं उनके मजदूर और उन पर काम करने वाले लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। आप यदि बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो रेलवे बैंगनज की सुव्यवस्था करें। भट्टे वालों का यह कहना है कि उन्हें कोयला नहीं मिलता है। कोयले की देश में कमी नहीं है, लेकिन बैंगनज की कमी है, जिसकी वजह से कोयला उन तक पहुँच नहीं पाता है। यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जो आज से नहीं, अनेकों वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। जब आज हम एक बहुत तेज कदम गरीबी और बेकारी को खत्म करने के लिए उठाना चाहते हैं तो जो कुछ पुराने सवाल हैं, जो आज भी बदस्तूर चले आ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में भी कुछ नये तरीकों से सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम किस तरह से उनके अन्दर प्रगति ला सकेंगे और अगर नहीं ला सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बेकारी भी बढ़ती रहेगी और गरीबी भी बढ़ती रहेगी।

रेलवे में जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं मैंने कई दुर्घटनाओं का स्वयं मौके पर निरीक्षण किया है। जितने मनुष्य इसमें मारे जाते हैं उनको कम करके बिल्लाया जाता है। कुर्जे में एक दुर्घटना तीन-चार महीने पहले हुई थी वहाँ जितने मनुष्य मारे गये, उनको बहुत कम करके बिल्लाया गया। रेलवे विभाग की इस तरह के मामलों में सीधे-बिचार करना चाहिए और सही हालत को रखना चाहिए। घटनाएँ रोकी नहीं जा सकती—ऐसी बात नहीं है, सिर्फ सामने से ही ट्रेन लड़ जाती हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है। सहारनपुर-गजियाबाद क्षेत्र में कई दुर्घटनाएँ ऐसी हुई हैं, जहाँ पीछे से ट्रेन ने टक्कर मारी है और उससे अनेकों मुसाफिर इस दुनिया से बल बसे। इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के बारे में सावधानी से विचार किया जा सकता है।

थर्ड क्लास में जो रिजर्वेशन होता है, उसमें काफी बाँधली होती हैं। फर्स्ट क्लास में शायद कम हो, लेकिन थर्ड क्लास में पहले से ही फर्जी रिजर्वेशन कर लिया जाता है और रिजर्वेशन के बाद जो पैसे की वसूली होती है वह शायद किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। लेकिन अगर हम थोड़ा सावधानी से काम करें तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। आज जब हम मुसाफिरों को सुविधा देने के लिए विचार कर रहे हैं, गाड़ियों में डिब्बे बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, तो हमें रिजर्वेशन में सुविधा देने के लिए भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

बुलन्दशहर जिले का हैड क्वार्टर है और उसका मेन-लाइन से मिलाने का सवाल कई वर्षों में चल रहा है। अगर मेन लाइन से न मिलाया जाय तो कम से कम ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर करें कि किसी मेल ट्रेन की जो दिल्ली से कलकत्ता और इलाहाबाद की तरफ जाती हो, उस तरफ से गुजार दें, इससे वहाँ के लोगों का मन्तोष हो सकता है। लेकिन इसकी तरफ विभाग द्वारा कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि वे स्वयं इस पर ध्यान दें।

रेलवे मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि फाइलों का जमाना अब बीत चुका है, उनको फाइलों से हट कर फील्ड की तरफ जाना चाहिए, तभी वे समस्या का ठीक प्रकार से अध्ययन कर सकेंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे मंत्री जी का स्वभाव और जीवन इस प्रकार का रहा है कि वे स्वयं फील्ड में जाकर समस्याओं का अध्ययन करेंगे और उनका समाधान खोजेंगे। आज जनता की जितनी समस्याएँ हैं, उनमें आधी तो ऐसी है जो आपके गोचने में ही दूर हो सकती हैं और आधी ऐसी है जिनका समाधान करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। इसीलिए मैंने मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया है कि वे फाइलों से हटकर थोड़ा फील्ड में

[श्री रामचन्द्र बिकस]

पहुँचे जनता की समस्याओं को समझे और समझ कर उनका निदान करें और जैसा आश्वासन आज जनता को गरीबी और बेकारी मिटाने के लिए दिया गया है रेल विभाग इस में पड़ल करे—मैं आपसे ऐसी आशा करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The opposition has consumed all its time. Now only one hour remains. How much time does the hon. Minister require ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, as you are aware, nearly 30 members have spoken. Even if I refer briefly to a few of them it will take a little time. It is not that I am anxious to speak but I have to answer all the points. So, I would require half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted to the opposition is already over. I cannot give them any more time except a minute or two for some members.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The cut motions were circulated only this morning.

MR. SPEAKER : You will get your chance. Some Independents will get their turn.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Nobody has spoken from Assam.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : They have spoken.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Speaker, there is very little time ; so, I am reading exclusively the cut motions standing in my name. My cut motion No. 1 is : Abolition of the Railway Board and the introduction of a uniform staff pattern for all Zones ; and, No. 2 is : Necessity of enforcing eight-hour working day for all employees. These are the two major issues on which I would request the hon. Minister to devote some attention.

So far as the mail administration of the

Railway Board is concerned, with his vast experience—he has been Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission—he can do something to see that the railways are put in proper shape. There is no work at the so-called Railway Board and it should be abolished. They behave as if they are super-human beings and are high and mighty. They are not prepared to hear even the legitimate demands and grievances of the ordinary people. I have recently had the experience of talking to a man there who, I was told, comes from my State and who may know my language. They behave as if the poor people's business was not their concern. These people should be kicked out and there must be somebody who is responsible. Next to the Minister there must be somebody and below him there must be a hierarchy which goes down instead of everybody being high and mighty.

Regarding some of the local demands of my State, as you know, Kerala has got only three route miles per one lakh of population whereas the all India average is nine-and-odd. So, Kerala must be given special consideration from the railways. Along with Kerala, the entire western coast must get it. There was a West Coast railway line scheme sponsored by your predecessor. He used to hold every month meetings with M.Ps. from that area and used to discuss the progress of investigations.

I am reading my cut motions so that you may get an idea. My cut motion No. 29 is : Need for starting work on the Trivandrum-Cape line. Cape Comorin has its importance both geographically and emotionally, and there is no rail link with the Cape. The other cut motions are : Need for completing the survey of the West-Coast railway line connecting Bombay and Cochin ; and, Need for converting the Trivandrum-Cochin line to broad gauge. That is very important for the future development of the State. Another cut motion is : Necessity of a coastal line connecting Kayamkulam, Alleppey and Cochin. Alleppey has become so poverty stricken that it is not even worth the name of a town. Unless it is connected with Cochin by railway there is no hope. All the industries have died down and the port also dying down.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. P. Sharma.

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : Sir, no Mysore Member has spoken. I may be given a chance.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : No Member from Orissa also has spoken nor has one spoken from the Swatantra Party.

MR. SPEAKER : The time left is entirely of the Congress Party's but out of that time 4 or 5 minutes may be given to the Swatantra Party on compassionate grounds though it is no more even a group.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : Sir, I rise to support the Vote-on-account Budget presented by the Railway Minister to this honourable House. But, at the same time, I cannot but express my unhappiness at the deficit budget presented by him. This deficit in the railways, which is a monopoly service having no competitor in the field, is a very surprising thing. A few days back this question of deficit in the railways was raised by the hon. Railway Minister himself and it became a subject matter of criticism and controversy. At that time we suggested that deficit or loss in such a public sector undertaking like Railways is a very serious matter and that it should be inquired into as to why Railways are running at a loss and, further, that after the inquiry, if it is found out that there are some reasons for that, those reasons should be put right. I am sorry instead of appreciating that kind of criticism, it is not being taken in the proper spirit by the Railways.

I am happy to note that the hon. Minister in his speech mentioned about some new financial arrangements to be examined by the Convention Committee. He has recognised the necessity of it for this purpose. I am sure either the Convention Committee or any other Committee that the Railway Ministry thinks proper may go into the causes of loss or deficit in the working of the Railways. I am quite sure that on the examination done by that Committee, this can be put right.

Sir, since this is a Vote on Account Budget, I do not want to go in detailed criticism or appreciation. But I would like to draw the attention of the present Railway Minister to two or three outstanding demands of the people of my State.

Firstly, there has been a crying need for

the people of Bihar and partly for the people of U. P. that the Railway Service Commission should be located at Danapur in Eastern Railway for the benefit of the people of that area. It should be known to the Railway Minister that a major portion of the Eastern Railway, South-Eastern Railway and North-Eastern Railway run through Bihar. All the four Service Commissions are located at Calcutta, Allahabad, Madras and Bombay. There is no facility provided for the people of the backward State like Bihar where the people are feeling lot of difficulty in sending their children for recruitment purposes to Calcutta and other places. Therefore, I request the present Railway Minister to look into this matter. It is not a very difficult problem. It does not involve big financial implications. It should be possible for him to do something. I had been assured by the previous Railway Minister that this would be done. But this has not been done. I hope, this will be done by the present Railway Minister.

There is another crying need of the people of Bihar and that is the location of a Divisional Headquarters at Sonapur. I do not know by what measurement or yardstick of the working of the Railways, it has not been possible for the Railway Administration to concede this demand. Most of the Members from Bihar belonging to different parties had made a unanimous demand that this should be done. The former Railway Minister considered this problem seriously and indicated that it would be possible to do so. But this has not been done.

Another thing that I would like to point out is that there is only one Deluxe service between Delhi and Calcutta via Patna. That service runs once in a week. That is a very useful service specially for the people of Bihar and Patna. We have made a demand that there should be one more such service in a week. In these days of uncertainty, when for so many days plane services are stopped, it is very difficult for us to go to Bihar and come back. Therefore, I again request the new Railway Minister to examine this. It should not be difficult to do it. In view of the introduction of the Rajdhani Express, it should be possible to divert one of the Deluxe services via Patna.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

I would like to make one or two more observations regarding staff matters of the Railways. I was surprised yesterday to listen to some of the hon. Members from the Opposition pleading for the multiplicity of trade unions in the Railways. One hon. Member said that there are about 80 or 90 unrecognised unions and, perhaps, he was demanding recognition for all those unions. He also resented the remark of the Railway Minister regarding cordial relations between the labour and the management.

Sir, I can understand the reason for these hon. Members because they never wanted cordial relations between the labour and the management. They always want some trouble here or there, not for the benefit of the workers, but for political reasons. They always try to introduce politics not only in trade unions but also in the working of the Railways. I would like to take this opportunity to remind my friends... (Interruptions)... You have no Union. Why are you talking? These friends have all along been pleading for one Union in one industry and now because they have got no unions

AN HON. MEMBER : By secret ballot.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : They have got no Federations. There is nothing like secret ballot. Why not you come out in the open? These friends, since they have got no recognized trade unions on the Railways belonging to their political parties and owing allegiance to their Parties, they are out to disrupt the trade union movement by constituting mushroom unions in the name of categorical unions and breaking the solidarity of the workers and at the same time, talking about benefit to workers. This has been the agreed policy of the Government of India in regard to labour and management that the multiplicity of trade unions should be reduced. One union-one industry is much better, but, so long as we cannot achieve that, we should not encourage multiplicity of trade unions... (Interruptions)...

Yesterday, one hon. Member also said that—perhaps he considers...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Sharma is talking about Malik's Unions,

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I am not talking about CPM, but trade unions. Some of the friends on the Opposition perhaps feel that the capacity and the strength of a Union to deliver goods is judged by causing sporadic strikes. We are not opposed to strikes. We do strike but the question of a strike comes only when all possible, reasonable and constitutional means to settle grievances of the workers fail. When the question of strike comes up, that strike should not be a strike for the benefit on any political party. That strike should be a strike which must settle the demands. Otherwise, the strike should continue indefinitely. That is the strike in which we believe, not that every now and then we should go on strike. Sir, the Indian Railways have become a target of political attacks. Railway properties are destroyed. Railway employees are beaten. I am glad that the Railway Minister has taken notice of that. I would like to appeal to the Railway Minister and the Government of India that in such a situation wherever politically motivated things are done to damage national property of this country, serious action should be taken not only against those who indulge in this kind of activities but also those who encourage such kinds of activities. (Interruptions.) I will take one minute and then finish.

I would like to request the Railway Minister to direct his attention towards some constructive activities also. There is a great dearth of housing accommodation on the Indian Railways. Perhaps only 45% of the employees are housed so far as Indian Railways are concerned. I would like to suggest that a housing scheme to own their own houses for the Railway employees be launched in which developed plots of land should be made available to the railway employees, housing loans are made available and they should be permitted to construct their own houses so that the pressure on providing housing accommodation to the railways is reduced. This should not be difficult for the Railways because in other industries the employers are doing these things and I hope this constructive programme of constructing houses should be taken note of by the Railway Minister.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account

under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abolition of the Railway Board and the introduction of a uniform staff pattern for all Zones (1)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Necessity of enforcing eight-hour working day for all employees (2)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting work on the Trivandrum-Cape line (29)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for completing the survey of the West-Coast railway line connecting Bombay and Cochin (30)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for converting the Trivandrum-Cochin line to broad gauge (31)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of a coastal line connecting Nayanikulam, Alleppy and Cochin (32)].

SHRI B. K. MODAK (Hooghly) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remodel Bendel railway station Eastern-Railways (37)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to install double line in Tarakeswar and Katwa section of Eastern-Railway (38)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more trains in Tarakeswar and Bandel-Naihati section of Eastern-Railway (39)].

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the fare of monthly tickets in Suburban sections (40)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a halt station in between Dumdum and Belgheria in Sealdah section of Eastern-Railways (41)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a halt station in between Shyamnagar and Kankinara in Sealdah Section of Eastern-Railway (42)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay 4½ hours wages to Lelloah workshop employees for which the workers get judgement in their favour from Hon'ble High Court and other Courts (43)].

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate quarters and lavatory arrangements for lower grade employees (55)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the electrification of Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern-Railway (57)].

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala light Railways and other light Railways in Bihar (58)].

[Shri D. N. Bhattacharyya]

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the E.M.U. in coaches in Eastern Railways (59)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct over bridge on Grand Trunk Road crossing of Eastern Railway lines at Serampore and Baidyabati (60)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of circular Railway in the city of Calcutta (61)].

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Aram-bagh) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open Railway line in Aram-bagh subdivision linking it from Tarakeshwar to Bankura via Kotulpur (62)].

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Extension of Rail line from Dharma-nagar to Agartala (63)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide need-based minimum wage to Railway employees (68)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw the cases against the Railway employees arrested in connection with one day token strike of 19th September, 1968 (69)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need to curtail pay and allowances of higher officers of Railway Board (72)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do away with the system of providing saloons to the higher officers of Railways for their journey (73)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give project allowance to the employees working on the stations falling within a radius of 20 Kms. of Barauni Industrial Estate such as Barauni, Gadghara, Begusarai, Hathidah, Mokemeh Ghat and Mokemeh (74)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cancel the action taken against the Railway employees in connection with the strike observed by them from 3rd February to 10th February last as a protest against the manhandling of a Railway employee by a R.P.F. Havildar in Dhanbad Division of Eastern-Railway (75)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey immediately for doubling the Patna-Gaya line on the Eastern-Railway (76)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for the construction of a New Railway Line from Bihta Railway Station to Jahanabad via Bikram, Paliganj, Arwal and Kurtha (77)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Payments to Worked Line and others be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise the Railway lines run by private companies (78)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage of coal (80)],

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to wind up the Railway Board in view of its non-utility. (82)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the anti-labour policy of the Railway Board. (83)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay adequate attention in providing the facilities for third class passengers. (84)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop the discrimination in giving project allowance to railway employees and undue delay caused in this regard. (85)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove in time the grievances and difficulties of the railway employees. (86)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to put an end to the connivance of senior officers in railway thefts. (87)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the bureaucratic attitude of the Members of the Railway Board and big officers of Railway Administration. (88)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop deficit in Railways. (89)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct surveys for the construction of a new Railway line from Jahanabad station of Eastern Railway to Rajgrih via Ekangar Sarai. (96)].

"That the demand for grant on

account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct surveys for the construction of a new Railway line from Gaya station of Eastern Railway upto Rajgrih. (97)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effect changes in the present criterion of granting recognition to Railway Unions. (99)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant recognition to Railway Unions through secret ballot system. (100)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant recognition to All India Railwaymen Confederation and its allied Unions. (101)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check purchase of inferior quality coal in the name of superior quality coal from mine owners and thereby checking corruption prevailing as a result thereof. (102)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check loss of crores of rupees as demurrage. (103)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a central school for imparting education to the children of Railway employees working at Samastipur (N.E. Railway). (104)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory medical facilities for the Railway employees. (105)].

"That the demand for grant on

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory canteen arrangements for Railway employees. (106)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb substitute labour working in Railways. (112)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb casual labour. (113)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide stoppage of trains at Rajendra Nagar station of Eastern Railway. (114)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a booking office in the south of Patna Junction station of Eastern Railway for the convenience of citizens of South Patna. (115)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Rajendra Nagar level crossing on Eastern Railway. (116)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a road over-bridge at Meethapur near Patna Junction station on Eastern Railway. (117)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) :
I beg to move :

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for a direct rail link between Chupra and Motihari on N. E. Railway. (118)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for a direct

rail link between Sitamarhi and Mehaai on N. E. Railway. (119)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for a direct rail link between Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi. (120)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey to convert Dumaria Ghat bridge, connecting Chupra and Motihari on N. E. Railway into a railway bridge. (121)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey to convert the narrow gauge line between Chupra and Rautara N. E. Railway into a meter gauge line. (122)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for converting Samastipur-Muzaffarpur-Raxaul Railway line on N. E. Railway into broad gauge line (123)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for construction of a broad gauge line between Lucknow and Muzaffarpur on N.E. Railway (124)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a broad gauge line from Samastipur to Muzaffarpur (125)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for construction of a new Railway line from Hajipur to Sugauli via Laiganj, Deoria, Sahabganj, Kesaria and Govindganj on N.E. Railway (126)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for constructing a broad gauge line from Sonapur to Samastipur on N.E. Railway (127)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey to explore the feasibility of laying a direct railway line from Gorakhpur to Narkatiaganj on N.E. Railway (128)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Uselessness of keeping Railway Board in existence despite continued criticism of its bureaucracy and anti-people attitude by the Opposition Parties (141)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise Railway Board in such a way that its functions, policies and actions should be in accordance with the declared policy of socialism of the Government (142)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to withdraw the facilities provided to Railway Board from the British time despite criticism of the undemocratic character of those facilities provided to it by Government (143)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of some technical research in order to check the increasing number of chain pulling incidents (151)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Railway inspection arrangements (152)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Uselessness of sending Railway missions to Japan, U.S.A. (153)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Publicity Department of Railways as it could neither check ticketless travelling nor could accomplish anything else (154)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Railway's Safety Department to provide safe transit of goods (157)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, the Railways are one of our biggest public sector undertakings. But it has become a matter of deep concern that in this interim budget there is an anticipated deficit of Rs. 33 crores.

This is the result of the impact of series of deficit budgets since the last so many years and this deplorable state of affairs has happened this year also. We have continuously been giving the caution for financial discipline from these Benches ever since 1966-67 when these downward drifts started. But all these cautions fell on deaf ears and even the Development Fund from the surplus of the Reserves has been sharply depleted and this Fund has started borrowing from the actual Revenues and even the Revenue Reserve Fund which stood at 63 crores in 1965-66 has also been completely depleted. Now, the total liability to the General Revenues at the end of this year, 1971-72 stands at the staggering figure of Rs. 153.60 crores.

Sir, this is the indebtedness of the Railways today, which is due to the bad financing which the Railways had undertaken in this period of 6 years. The problems of Railway Finance cannot be tackled by any trick or magic ; there should be a pragmatic approach to it. There is enormous need for increasing the efficiency and the productivity at all levels.

Sir, in this year the performance of the Railways—both physical and financial—is far from satisfactory. The plea given was this. Because of the law and order situation in the Eastern Sector, which was bad, the Railways had to incur heavy losses. But, in this regard I would like to point out that since the imposition of the President's rule

[Shri P. K. Deo]

in West Bengal, the law and order situation has further deteriorated and if anybody has to be blamed, it is the Government of India. The Railway Ministry simply cannot pass on the buck to somebody else and say that all this happened because of the law and order situation and so the Railways had to incur the loss.

Can we forget the unfortunate death of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya in the Marshalling Yard of Moghulsara station? We have been demanding that the culprit should be apprehended and that there should be further probe about this mysterious death. But nothing has been done so far.

Sir, regarding, ticketless travel, it has become a fashionable thing of the day. Theft and pilferage of railway goods have now multiplied to a great extent. A large number of bogus claims have been made and such claims have increased. This is one side of the picture.

Another side of the picture is this. The Railways have completely neglected the needs of the staff. The service conditions of 38,000 commercial clerks still remain the same as they were at the time of independence. Nothing has been done to improve their lot.

Regarding the casual labourers working in the Railways, even though they have been working like this since the last 20 years or so, they have not been made permanent. It is a sorry state of affairs. It is no use accusing the trade unions because they take up the cause of these down-trodden people.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the most neglected and vital sector in this country, that is, the Cuttack-Paradeep-Bimlnagar-Talcher sector. It will connect the deepest sea port of this country with the iron and manganese belt. Paradeep port has got a draught of forty feet. Uptill now, it is surprising that this major port has not been connected by railway line. The construction work of the Cuttack-Paradeep railway line has been much behind the schedule. Various pleas are being given. They say that the cost of construction of the siding to the Daitari mines has to be shared by the Orissa Mining Corporation and the Railways. This is a lame excuse. There has been lot of delay which has taken place.

All these arguments which they give are not convincing.

Lastly, Sir, the techno-economic survey of the Talcher-Bimlnagar-Koira valley line has been completed. It has been proved that it is economically viable. I request the Government to expedite the construction of this railway line. By the construction of this railway line, iron and manganese ores from the mines, along with pig iron and steel products from the steel factories will get an outlet through the Paradeep port and this will get us our much needed foreign exchange. Thank you.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : My cut motion No. 60 relates to the need for the laying of a railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala.

Tripura is surrounded on three sides by Pakistan. We have only one road link to Assam. After Independence, we have always urged the Railway Ministry to connect Tripura with Assam by railway system. But unfortunately, during all this period, nothing has been done in this regard. The situation at present is that because of the dislocation of air transport, whenever air traffic gets disrupted, the people of Tripura do not get their newspapers and mails, and they do not get any of the essential commodities, and the result is that there is price rise, and the people are made to suffer very much. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the press report that has been received that on this issue there was a walk-out in the Tripura Assembly.

All sections of the people in Tripura have formed a committee in Tripura for realising this demand for the installation of a railway line. There was also a convention held by different parties. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that on April 15, there will be a declaration by various organisations to launch a satyagraha movement for realising this demand for a railway line. It is not as if Tripura is trying to put pressure or to launch an agitation for this railway line. But as you are aware, Tripura was a State with five lakhs tribal people. But it had to accommodate 15 lakhs refugees from East Pakistan. It had lost all the road connections with India, which passed through East

Pakistan, and thus it was cut-off from the rest of the country and yet, it had tried its best to rehabilitate the refugees with great patience, without giving any trouble to the Government of India. But without a proper railway system, how could industry grow there? There is no industry there at present. Even agriculture is very backward there, because it is a hilly area. Our whole development programme depends upon the starting of the railway system. A survey has already been made in this regard. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this. I would urge him to go through the report and allot some sum in this budget at least for extending the line from Dharmnagar to Agartala, which is the subject of my cut motion. The absence of the railway line is really a great problem for us, and without this railway line we cannot really go ahead for any long period. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to do the needful in this regard. Otherwise, there will be a satyagraha movement there in April.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a number of chits from hon. Members who wish to speak. Of course, the time allotted is already over. I shall try to accommodate some of them, for instance, from the Telangana Praja Samiti, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena etc. at the time of the Appropriation Bill, where also the discussion is going to be on the very same subject.

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South): While supporting these demands, I would say that it is really gratifying to note that Mysore has had the distinction of supplying three Railway Ministers within the last 5-6 years. The late Shri Dasappa was the first, then came Shri C. M. Poonacha and now we have Shri Hanumanthaiya. Though this is a matter on which Mysoreans are in one way happy, it is most disappointing to see that no development of railways has taken place in Mysore State.

As regards development, it is not the Ministers who hold the power and control operations, but the Railway Board which seems to be more powerful. The Railway Board seems to overlook all the demands made by the public. It has got an aversion to popular demands because of its bureaucratic attitude. The Ministers are simply helpmen before the Board. That is

why in spite of there having been three Ministers of Railways from Mysore, no development of a noteworthy nature has taken place in the south. The Railway Board seems to be more concerned with the north than the south, and in the south, Mysore State is more neglected than any other State.

As regards conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge, it is there only from Poona to Miraj, only up to the Maharashtra border and not further. Again conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge is there from Guntakal to Hospet to carry iron and manganese ore to the Madras port, but not to Karwar. There is no such conversion from Hospet to Goa or from Hospet to Hubli, no conversion from Miraj to Bangalore. I do not know whether surveys have been made. Every time we ask, they say 'survey is being conducted'. We have been getting this reply since ten years; there is no further action except survey. I do not know when that time phase will come. We pin our hopes on the present Railway Minister who had been a very effective Chief Minister. I expect he would continue to be equally effective and will not be merely guided by the Railway Board, who may misguide him.

I urge upon the continuation of the conversion of the broad gauge from Miraj to Bangalore further on, which is most essential, which is the main railway from Poona to Bangalore. Surveys must already have been made and now is the time for implementation.

From Hospet, it should be carried further to Hubli and then to Goa also so that iron ore may be transhipped through the port of Goa or even Karwar, which would be much cheaper than if they were to be transported through Madras and other places.

I would also urge the laying of a new railway line from Hubli to Karwar which would facilitate the transshipment of iron and manganese ore from Karwar. This is a long-standing demand. It covers the Malnad area. There is no railway in the whole North Kanara district. We can have this line from Hubli to Karwar or from Haveri to Karwar via Sirsi.

A new zone has been created called the South Central Zone, but the Mysore Division is in the Southern Zone and the Hubli

[Shri Mohsin]

Division is in the South Central Zone. Both the divisions could have been put either in the Southern Zone or the South Central Zone. This is so even among sections. The Hubli-Harihar section which begins from Hubli station is included in the Mysore Division, whereas the Guntakkal-Dronachalam section, except for Guntakkal, is included in the Hubli Division. This is so strange. Harihar comes in my constituency, and for very small thing we have to run to Mysore; for any facility or for any proposals, we have to go to the Mysore Division and not Hubli Division. That must be remedied. At least Hubli-Harihar section should be included in the Hubli Division.

We are very glad to see that the Rajdhani Expresses are running, but it is only from Delhi to Calcutta now. The Express from Delhi to Bombay may begin, but what about such Expresses to the South, from Delhi to Bangalore, Delhi to Hyderabad or Delhi to Madras? There are no such Expresses now. They must be thought of early, and they should be run to each State Capital in the country.

Speaking about the primary necessities of passengers,—I am not speaking about air-conditioned coaches and all these things—water supply is not regular in so many stations. Waiting rooms are not provided in each and every railway station. In many cases electric lights are not provided, and it is a sorrowful scene to see the passengers running in the dark to catch the trains.

There are no platforms at many stations. Sometimes, even at important stations there is only one platform. At Belgaum, Devarayi, Ranibennur and Haveri, where crossing of trains take place, there is no second platform, and it is difficult for the old people to cross the railway line and climb on to the platform. That must be looked into.

There are no fast trains between Secunderabad and Hubli which is a so-called headquarters. We have to change trains at Guntakkal. There should be fast and continuous trains from Secunderabad to Hubli and Sholapur to Hubli.

Lastly, there is need for a West Coast railway line from Bombay to Mangalore which would connect the entire Malnad area which is most undeveloped. For the development of this area, a railway line is

quite essential. I hope the Minister will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will reply now. The cut motions are taken as moved, and will be put at the end. At the time of the Appropriation Bill, the remaining Members can be accommodated.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): Thirty-three Members have participated in the debate. One distinguishing feature of this debate is that the speeches have been short and to the point. Oratorical demonstrations have been avoided. They have concentrated their attention on the real needs of the people, whether generally or in their localities. I am much beholden to this kind of approach to the Budget proposals.

The first Member who participated in the debate belonged to the C.P.M. Party, and he put before the House what he considered to be the point of view of labour. Government is very particular that a new era of relationship should start in the field of labour and management. The President has, therefore, suggested consultation with leaders of trade unions and managements in order to evolve sound industrial relations and to secure increased productivity consistent with a fair deal for labour. He has rightly pointed out that improvement in industrial relationship is as vital as capital and technology for increasing the output. All of us have to bear in mind that the ultimate increase that we have to envisage is not only in our individual or group salaries, emoluments and wages but also, what is more important, increase in the output as a whole of the undertaking concerned. Sectarian interests have to be subordinated and harmonised to this overall national purpose. Members of Parliament represent the sovereignty of the people and they are virtually the masters of the Government. A one-sided view, championing a particular section or cause is inconsistent with the overall mastery they have to exercise. Labour has its rights as well as its responsibilities. One-sided emphasis on rights or responsibilities leads to imbalances. I hope it is not the intention of any Member to drive the country to a position of such imbalance.

The Administrative Reforms Commission

to which various Members have made a reference and various other committees have dealt with this problem of labour management. There is plenty of material available on the subject. There is also the experience—sometimes happy and sometimes unhappy—available to us in this behalf. Much of our labour management relations laws and practices are out of tune with the times and are not in harmony with the kind of socialist society we have undertaken to build. The agitational practices of labour which arose as a reaction to the exploiting tendencies of ownership and management of the 19th century have to be re-oriented in an economy in which public ownership has a dominant position rooting out private exploitation. If joint management is envisaged, strikes and agitations automatically have to wither away; we cannot have it both ways.

I am happy to note that several Members have taken interest in the ARC report on Railway Administration. The study team on Railway Administration was headed by Dr. H. N. Kunzru and the members were of exceptional calibre. The Commission examined the recommendations of the study team and also examined further witnesses and materials and had made 49 recommendations of far reaching consequence. The Commission has said that the Railways should be enabled to function on sound commercial principles. One of my hon. friends put the question whether it is a public utility service or a commercial service. Since the Railways are owned by the people and are being run for the people, there is no question of exploitation by anyone. Therefore the business and commercial principles herein envisaged merely mean ensuring the highest standard of efficiency and economy and that losses and deficits have to be eliminated. Of the 49 recommendations of the Commission, six have been accepted and the others are still under examination. Personally I think the recommendations of the Commission deserve to be implemented. They have to be accepted by the Cabinet. I hope the new Cabinet will find time to examine the recommendations of the Commission not only in regard to the Railways but also in regard to the various branches of Administration, with which the Commission have dealt in their twenty reports. I am happy to note that Members of this hon. House are here and earnest in seeking

the administration so reformed as to attain the highest standard of efficiency and responsiveness. May I in all humility appeal to them to take continuous interest in this behalf.

I would like to remove one misconception about railway finance. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that railways are not contributing anything to the plan finance nor giving any return on the huge investment. When I referred in my speech to the shortfall of Rs. 23.69 crores in the revised estimates of the current year and Rs. 33.12 crores in the budget estimate of the next year, it was with reference to the payment of dividend to general revenues of Rs. 165.81 crores in the current year and Rs. 173.77 crores in the next year. In other words, after meeting the full depreciation charges of Rs. 100 crores this year and Rs. 105 crores in the next year and other liabilities, the railways this year would have earned a sum of Rs. 142.12 crores on capital at charge of Rs. 3,321 crores and Rs. 140.65 crores on a capital at charge of Rs. 3,472 crores. This point is clearly brought out in the budget documents circulated along with my speech.

Apart from this, the railways will be contributing a sum of Rs. 525 crores to the depreciation fund to the revised railway plan of Rs. 1,275 crores. In addition, by way of expenditure on open line works revenue, interests or fund balances and other items, the railways will be contributing about Rs. 116 crores to the Plan.

I agree with the observations made by some of the hon. Members in the matter of claims. The pending claims amount to a very large sum. Even as a private Member, I was very particular and I was saying the same thing that many hon. Members have been pleased to say. I feel myself very unhappy that claims should remain unsettled for any length of time. We should certainly, as suggested, devise means and measures to expedite the settlement of claims. I would go a step further and it is here that the responsibility of the trade unions arises in a greater measure than that of management. Cases that give rise to claims must themselves be minimised. The staff and personnel connected with the transportation must be more vigilant so that thefts and damages do not take place on the present scale. I do not know whether the future relationship between labour and management that we are

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

envisaging to shape will include liability of the staff concerned in regard to damages and thefts.

Members have brought to the notice of the House their local requirements, and I entirely agree that each demand that has been put forward is genuine. I know the hon. Members represent the needs of their localities. To that extent it is genuine and sound; some want new railway stations; some want over and underbridges; some others want new lines and doubling of tracks and a few are interested in stoppages of trains also, and running through bagies, and some want express trains and carriages in order to satisfy local requirements. I am convinced that there is substance in their demands. It is only a question of finance being made available to the railway administration for purposes of meeting these demands. I will examine all these demands and I will try my utmost to meet them consistent with the availability of resources. The resources needed to meet all the demands that the 30 odd Members have been pleased to make are of a very high order. It requires more than Rs. 800 crores over the budget provisions. But here I speak as one of you. I am not afraid of money. I am a very unorthodox man so far as these governmental measures are concerned. We speak of unemployment.

If in one railway sector you undertake to build all the over-bridges and under-bridges and the new lines, stations and staff quarters, the unemployment problem in India would be solved completely, because we want so many engineers, labourers and other workers to handle these projects. But we are accustomed to the routine method of talking of every project in terms of money. We are not accustomed to talking in terms of bringing the resources and the man-power into juxtaposition to attain results. The capitalistic system envisages that everything has to be done through money. The socialistic pattern envisages that what really required is bringing together man-power and resources in order to fulfil the needs of the people. Therefore, the very mental approach has to change if we are to comply with the demands and bring about a socialistic society. It is here that the intellectual giants in the opposition should apply their mind and see that a new orientation in our very thinking takes place. If many of my friends in the

opposition, for whom I have affection and respect, pool not their criticism but their mental resources with all of us, we can help this country really to overcome poverty and the other problems.

My hon. friend from Mysore was pleased to say that there were three Railway Ministers from Mysore and they were not able to do anything for Mysore. In a way it is a compliment to Mysore people that they have never been parochial. I do not want to make an announcement today; it would not be in good taste either. I would examine the various requests he has made. In fact, if he takes up the previous proceedings, he will find that I have said much more in regard to Mysore. But now my responsibility is not merely to Mysore but to the whole of India. Unless every Minister and Member of Parliament takes an Indian view and not a parochial or local view, this country cannot be managed satisfactorily and our national integration would be at jeopardy. Therefore, any proposal that comes from Mysore will be examined by the Minister concerned, who has ceased to take a parochial view, as he has taken the oath that he will serve the people of the whole of India without ill will or favour. If the Railway Board and myself find something has to be done for Mysore in the light of the availability of resources and on the merits of the case, we will certainly do it.

Some Members have referred to the conversion of all gauges into broad gauge in India. That is a very big question. That is the vision we have to place before us while implementing our plans. Somehow the incongruity of three gauges continues to exist and it is a vicious circle which has to be broken at sometime or other. Let us hope that this House during its tenure will not only be able to cut the vicious circle but also start a new era of one gauge, i.e. broad gauge, for the whole of India.

I accept the proposal of my friends from Kerala that they need more railways. I readily concede it.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Telengana ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : You have to come to Bihar also.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Even

for our religious purposes we invariably say from Kanyakumari to Himalaya. That is the true picture of Indian unity, integration, nationalism or whatever you may call it. With your blessing, if I continue to be the Minister of Railways I want to end up by saying that there will be broad-gauge railway communication from Kanyakumari to Himalayas.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajanadgaon) : Sir on a point of information. The hon. Minister has kindly promised more railways to Kerala. I am not at all jealous if he is in a position to give more railway lines to Kerala and Mysore. But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the terribly neglected condition of the railways in Madhya Pradesh. Though it is a very big State it has only very few railway lines. There was one railway line which was sanctioned long ago from Bailadilla to Rajhara. Rajhara has got large deposits of iron ore which is needed by Bhilai and this railway line will facilitate the transport of iron ore. Another line which is proposed and which has been surveyed is from Rajnandgaon to Rajnandgaon junction. There has to be a survey of a contemplated railway line from Khairaghat *viz.* Churi Kheda, Gandai, Selati, Sahaspur Lohare, Kabarda and Mandla to Jubbulpur. This is a commercial and forest area and this new railway line, besides giving more revenues to the railways, will help the development of that area. If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give an answer just now, he may do so after a complete and comprehensive survey of that line is completed.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : What my hon. friend has mentioned deserves examination. I will not only examine it but will give him the true position either in this House or privately.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : The hon. Minister has not mentioned even one word about Tamilnadu. It is true that the hon. Minister has referred to connecting Kanyakumari with Himalayas. But I have made many other humble submissions.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend has said that I have not dealt with humble proposals but only grand proposals. Humble proposals will automatically be implemented.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : सागर के बारे में श्रीर रायगढ़ छतरपुर के बारे में जो डकैती का एरिया है, जहाँ कि जनता को बहुत तकलीफ है, उसका घापने जिक्र नहीं किया।

श्री रामचंद्र बिकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी तो रेल बन्द हो गई, दिल्ली के बहुत नजदीक की, उसकी कोई चर्चा ही नहीं की मन्त्री महोदय ने। वह तो दिल्ली के बिलकुल नजदीक का मामला है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : The hon. Minister has not been kind enough to reply to a point which was raised with regard to project allowance to be paid to the railway employees. P. and T. Department and other government departments pay it but the railways are not paying project allowance to their employees. What has the hon. Minister to say about it?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I need some time to take a decision on this point. I must know the financial implications. Surely, if I have not touched a point, it does mean that I will not examine it. I will examine that point and take a decision.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How long will it take, because people are agitating?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Agitations will not frighten me. Please take it once and for all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Will the hon. Minister tell us as to what arrangements he is going to make for the situation arising out of the closure of light railways which carry about 40,000 people of the low income group to Calcutta for working? The road transport cannot cope with it because the roads are much too inadequate and it will be much more expensive. I suggest that the light railways, all the three—two in West Bengal and one, the Delhi-Saharanpur Railway—be taken over by the Indian Railways not only for the economy but for rendering service to the low income people who travel by the light railways and for the employees also.

श्री सुल्की राव सैनी (बेहारावन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सहारनपुर से दिल्ली को चलने वाली एस०एस० लाइट रेलवे है उसमें जो नुकसान दिखाया गया है उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि उसको कोयला 76 रुपये टन मिलता है जब कि सरकारी रेलवे को 28 रुपये टन कोयला मिलता है। और उन काहेड आफिस जिस पर 45 परसेंट खर्चा जाता था अब बन्द हो गया है। तो यह लाइट रेलवे बहुत जरूरी है। इसके ऊपर माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : 'I have already stated the position of the railway administration in my speech. If there is any more point that has to be considered, I shall welcome discussion with hon. Members on the subject.'

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The same about all others. Now I am putting all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : 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 on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 11, 11A, 12 to 16.*"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 8, 16 and 17."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for demands for Grants which were passed by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

Demand No. 1—Railway Board

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,04,000 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 'Railway Board'.*"

Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous Expenditure

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,25,000 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 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'.*"

Demand No. 3—Payments to Worked Lines and Others

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,000 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 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others'.*"

Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,65,39,000 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 'Working Expenses—Administration'.*"

Demand No. 5—Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,19,14,000 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 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'.*"

Demand No. 6—Working Expenses—Operating Staff

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,62,84,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

Demand No. 7—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,66,26,000 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 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

Demand No. 8—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,52,38,000 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 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

Demand No. 9—Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,30,54,000 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 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

Demand No. 10—Working Expenses—Staff Welfare

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,28,97,000 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 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

Demand No. 11—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,00,000 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 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

priation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

Demand No. 11-A—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 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 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

Demand No. 12—Dividend to General Revenues

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,79,000 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 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,97,000 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 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,15,92,000 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 'Construction of New Lines'."

Demand No. 15—Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 197,39,00,000 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 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

Demand No. 16—Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,96,04,000 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 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

8—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

16—Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

17—Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund'."

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we would take up the next item, I think, after Lunch.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : May I make a request ? I have to be present in the Rajya Sabha for General discussion of the Railway Budget at 2 O' Clock, as my friend tells me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Rajya Sabha meets at 2.30.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, at 2. O' Clock.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Times have changed. Shri Vajpayee should know that.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This is a formal motion.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we may take it up.

13.00 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : 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 the services of a part of the Financial year 1971-72 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. 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 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I introduce† the Bill.

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 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is...

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25.3.71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA BADE (Khar-gone) : I had moved cut motions also. I also sent a chit to you. Even then, I was not given a chance. Now I may be allowed to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I also want to say a few words.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : A number of cut motions are moved by many members. But the practice here is that if the name of a Member is submitted by the party, then that gentleman gets the chance.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA BADE : Those who move the cut motions get preference. This has been the practice before. This time I was not given time. I want to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA . I am very glad to hear the hon. Minister and see the new atmosphere which he seems to have created by his speech. I only hope that he will implement what he has said. I have gone through some of his A.R.C. Reports. I hope, he will now put them into practice...

MR. SPEAKER . Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena, I did not give you permission to speak. I have not called any hon. Member yet. I was going to adjourn the House for lunch. Anyhow, you are already on your legs. In future, kindly do look to me also. We will take it up after lunch. You continue after lunch.

We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'Clock.

11.03 hrs.

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

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

[Shri K. N. Tiwari in the Chair]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT BILL 1971—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shibban Lal Saksena.

SHRI S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Sir, I am deeply pointed to learn what our public projects like Hindustan Steel and others are suffering colossal losses. They argue that they have teething troubles, but what shall I say, Sir, about our Railways ? Here too we find they have suffered a loss of Rs. 33 crores and if we take into account the fact that the reserves and the depreciation fund of the Railways have also been eaten up, the amount of loss would exceed Rs. 103 crores. What is the explanation of the Railways for the loss ? They cannot argue that they have teething troubles. They are over 100 years old. If nationalised projects like Railways suffered such huge losses in Russia, I think the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister then would have been guillotined. But what would be the fate of these Ministers here—I do not know. But I think they must know that if such losses continue the people who have put them into power will revolt against them. They will want that the Railways and other public projects do not suffer losses. Sometime back, Sir Padampat Singhania, who was a member of this House, told me during a railway budget discussion that if he was given charge of the Railways as a private enterprise, he would be showing at least 25% profits on that capital, but, here we are having continuous losses which is not proper.

I have moved several cut motions. I want to read them. Cut motion No. 54 is : 'Failure of the Railway Board to extend the life of the Co-operative Society of Railway vendors at Ghaziabad railway station to the normal period of three years without any reason whatsoever ? Sir, I think two Railway Ministers have gone into the working of this Society and both of them gave a trial period of six months during their regime and there was no complaints in these 12 months. This Co-operative Society is 20 years old and yet the Railway Board has not extended its life to the normal term of three years. I hope the hon. Minister will personally look into this matter,

[Shri S. L. Sakseena]

My Cut Motion No. 56 states about 'Failure of the administration to pay strike period pay to about 3000 workers of the Izatnagar Workshop on N.E. Railway when other employees have been paid.' This is No. 56, in list No. IV. Till this day, they have not been paid their strike period although they have been reinstated. They should be paid their strike period pay immediately.

My Cut Motion No. 64 is about 'Need for Construction of a new railway line from Gorakhpur to Maharaj Ganj Nichlaul—Thamlibari—Nantanwa.' My Cut Motion No. 65 states about 'Need for construction of a new Railway line from Siswa Bazar—Maharajganj—Pharanda—Dhanti—Mehdawal to Khalilabad.' My Cut Motion No. 66 is about the need for construction of a new railway line from Gorakhpur to Bangaon—Barhalganj—Azamgarh.' My Cut Motion No. 67 is about the 'need for the conversion of the metre gauge line from Barabanki to Gorakhpur into Broad gauge line.

These areas, Gorakhpur—Basti—Deoria, are in the tarai belt on the border with Nepal. There are hostile elements like China and Nepal across the border. Chinese forces can come right up to Khatmandu by road. But we cannot send our forces there, because there are no railway lines and roads along the borders on our side.

I hope the hon. Minister will consider all these points which I have mentioned in my Cut Motions. If these lines are constructed it will be of great help to the defence of the Country.

श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव (अगरिया) :
सभापति महोदय, नेपाल के साथ चीन के अनिष्ट सम्बन्ध रोड के द्वारा हो गए हैं लेकिन नेपाल के सम्बन्ध हमारे साथ कुछ तनावपूर्ण होते जा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उत्तरी बिहार का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। रेलवे को देखते हुए हमारे लिए आवश्यक हो गया है कि उत्तरी बिहार में मुंगेर के पास गंगा में एक पुल हो ताकि वहाँ पत्थर के डोके लाये जा सकें। मंसी से सहरसा तक दोहरी रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाये। गंगा के कटाव की वजह से नेशनल हाईवे को खतरा हो गया है

और साथ ही मंसी रेलवे स्टेशन को भी खतरा हो गया है। मंसी से एक मील उत्तर एक रेलवे लाइन बनाई गई है और एक हाईवे बनाया गया है लेकिन एक मील बढ़ाने से ही कोई लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि खतरा फिर भी बना रहेगा। सुना जाता है कि मंसी से लगभग चार पांच मील दूर तक गंगा की धारा पहले बहती थी इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि किस समय वह लाइन भी कट जाये। इसलिए मंसी की सुरक्षा के लिए गंगा की धारा को मोड़ करके, चड़ी स्थान जोकि मुंगेर में है, वहाँ से बहाया जाये ताकि मंसी का खतरा टल जाये और नेशनल हाईवे तथा रेलवे लाइन की भी सुरक्षा हो सके।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) Mr. Chairman and hon. Members, Jai Telengana !

The hon. Minister of Railways has mentioned that Rs. 800 crores will solve the unemployment problem in the country. I would like to bring to the notice of the House the fact that the hon. Minister has already introduced a Bill worth Rs. 550 crores.

A sum of Rs. 95 crores has been provided for repairs and maintenance in this Bill. So far as maintenance is concerned, there is a practical difficulty. The public works inspector has been given a vast distance to cover. For example, the inspector in my area, namely the Secunderabad division has look after the area from Secunderabad to Wadi. Since this is a vast area, he is not in a proper position to pay adequate attention to proper repairs and maintenance. The Union Government have been spending a huge amount in the name of repairs and maintenance, but satisfactory work has not so far been reported. The result is that every year, during the rainy season, we hear reports about breaches and sometimes the collapse of bridges.

So far as miscellaneous expenditure is concerned, a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been mentioned. But I do not know what administrative and technical factors are involved. Anyway, my humble request is that whatever budget may be passed, let all the

Members of the Opposition and the ruling party put their heads together for the removal of poverty, ignorance and unemployment. Especially, in the present circumstances, when a stable government has been forced with all the mesmerism of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her charismatic affect, the people outside, who constitute about 56 crores expect much from this Union Government. Let all hon. Members work in a spirit of co-operation and understanding for the progress and prosperity of the country so that our national economy, about which we have been worrying for past few decades can be improved, and the natural resources may be exploited in a proper way for establishing the national economy.

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर आपके माध्यम से उत्तरी पूर्वी रेलवे की और रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हम रेलवे की प्रति दयनीय स्थिति है और मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कभी भी वह वहां पर चल कर स्वयं हम को देख सकते हैं। हमारे उत्तरी बिहार में स्थिति यह है कि पटना से सीतामढ़ी की दूरी जहां से कि मैं आता हूँ वह कोई 80 मील की है। अब हम 80 मील की दूरी को तय करने में 15 घंटे लगते हैं जबकि पटना में दिल्ली आने में जिसकी कि दूरी करीब 700 मील है लोगों को उतना ही समय लगता है जितना कि हम 80 मील की दूरी को तय करने में लगता है। उत्तरी बिहार के लोगों की यह काफी असे में भाग बली आ रही है कि सीतामढ़ी रेलवे स्टेशन के ऊपर एक मोटरबिज होना चाहिए। साथ ही मैं अपने रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि महेन्द्रघाट से नरकटियागंज तक बाया दरभंगा या समस्तीपुर जो एक ट्रेन चलती है उस गाड़ी को एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी कर देना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को आने जाने में कम समय लगे।

इसके साथ ही साथ समस्तीपुर से नरकटियागंज बाया समस्तीपुर एक बड़ी लाइन खोदनी चाहिए। बड़ी लाइन के लिए वर्षों से इस

का सर्वे हो रहा है और उस सर्वे की रिपोर्ट भी रेलवे मन्त्रालय में तीन महीने पहले आ चुकी है। इसलिए मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके समस्तीपुर से नरकटियागंज तक बाया सीतामढ़ी दरभंगा एक बड़ी लाइन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मुजफ्फरपुर से मुनवरमा भी एक नई लाइन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उसका सर्वे भी किया गया था। पत्थर के पोलम भी गाड़ दिये गये थे लेकिन चूंकि सीतामढ़ी के लोगों ने 1 अगस्त मन् 1942 के भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता मस्यम में भाग लिया था और अपनी बहादुरी व देशभक्ति का परिचय दिया था इस लिए हुआ यह कि हालांकि पत्थर के पोलम गड़ गये थे उस लाइन को नहीं बनवाया गया। चूंकि उस समय अंग्रेज लोगों का शासन था इसलिए वहाँ के निवासियों द्वारा भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता मस्यम में भाग लेने के कारण कुछ हो गये और रंज होकर वह जो नई रेलवे लाइन बनने वाली थी उसको उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो सके यह मुजफ्फरपुर से मुनवरमा तक नई रेलवे लाइन जिसकी कि दूरी करीब 60 मील की है वह लाइन बना दी जाये।

इसी तरह से महेन्द्रघाट से नरकटियागंज सीतामढ़ी होने हुए जो एक ट्रेन जाती है उसे सीतामढ़ी पहुँचने में करीब 14 घण्टे लगते हैं। उसमें अभी तक एक थर्ड क्लास स्लीपर की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस गाड़ी में एक थर्ड क्लास स्लीपर की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये।

चूंकि सभापति महोदय घण्टी बजा चुके हैं इसलिए बस में एक मिनट में कैटरिंग के बारे में कह कर समाप्त कर दे रहा हूँ। रेलवे कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था काफी असन्तोषजनक है और मैं उस की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री

[श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

महोदय बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना के उत्तरी बिहार में चल कर रेलवे की कैंटरिंग का स्वयं अनुभव कर लें और वहाँ पर खाना खा लें तो उन्हें पता लगेगा कि उगके द्वारा कितना खराब खाना रेलवे के मुसाफिरों को रेलवे कैंटरिंग की ओर से खिलाया जाता है। एक ओर हम देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं वहाँ दूसरी ओर यह रेलवे में ए० एच० व्हीलर का मामला है। ए० एच० व्हीलर जो कि इलाहाबाद के हैं हालत यह है कि करीब 300 बुकस्टाल उनके चलते हैं और सभी जगह सवलैटिंग चल रही है। वह 200, 300 रुपये में अपने दूसरे आदमी को रत कर कमाते हैं और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि करीब 50 000 प्रति मास उनको इमसे ग्राम-दनी होती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके उनके हाथ से यह काम लेकर हमारे देश में जो इन्जीनियर्स, ग्रेजुएट्स आदि बेकार पड़े हुए हैं कम से कम उन शिक्षित युवकों को एक, एक बुकस्टाल रेलवे स्टेशन पर दें।

सभापति महोदय ने जो मुझे इतना समय दिया उस के लिए धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे मंत्री महोदय। (व्यवधान) मैंने मंत्री महोदय को बुला लिया है और अब मैं किसी और को बोलने के लिए नहीं बुलाऊंगा। The hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want just two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If I allow him, I will have to allow others also. I cannot be partial.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have already allowed others. The Minister can wait for two minutes.

SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY : (Nalgonda) : I would like to say a few words. I was promised some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Finance Bill has been placed before the House, but the criticisms that have been made by the speakers who have participated in the debate have been more or less on the same lines as those of the thirty-odd speakers who participated earlier. Their main demand is, as my hon. friend Yadavji said, new railway lines and other amenities. I have already made a reply that these matters will be examined and suitable replies will be given, and I have already displayed my earnestness that as many of these things should be done, if possible even outside the Plan resources. The only question is how to find the resources on the ways and means of implementing these local needs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It has all amounted to lip service in the past.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member has always been rendering voice service, and he is accusing us of lip service. Your service has never been more than voice service.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The premier public sector undertaking of Rs. 3,000 crores you have ruined altogether by over-capitalisation and surrender to the American diesel manufacturers. You will never make a profit. You will have to make people pay either through direct taxation or indirect taxation.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I appreciate the attitude of the hon. Member and I assure him that I am one of those who will not succumb to any pressure, especially foreign pressure, and I welcome his party's suggestions to tone up the administration. I do not want to see that there is even whispering of any pressure being brought to bear upon the Government of India or any of its branches from one or the other foreign countries.

I do not want to take much time. I am bringing again the full-fledged Budget, and I will be able to accommodate the views

expressed by several hon. Members. I merely move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Give us an assurance about the light railways. By their abolition and closure, you are putting 40,000 passengers to immense difficulties. You want road transport to take it over. It can never do it. And road transport is foreign investment oriented. You want to stop the railways to bring foreign investment, to cause hardship to the people. This has shown your party's character.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title

were added to the Bill.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL,* 1971

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service

of the financial year 1970-71 for the purposes of Railways."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1970-71 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1970-71 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1970-71 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 25.3.71.
Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

14.25 hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION, *DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (MANIPUR), 1970-71, AND *DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1971-72

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up items 11, 12 and 13 of the Order paper, namely, general discussion on the budget of the Union Territory of Manipur for 1971-72 and discussion and voting on the demands for grants on account as well as Supplementary demands for grants in respect of the Union Territory of Manipur.

Demand No. 1—Land Revenue

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,10,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Land Revenue."

Demand No. 2—State Excise

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of State 'Excise'."

Demand No. 3—Taxes on Vehicles

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

Demand No. 4—Sales Tax

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

Demand No. 5—Other Taxes and Duties

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

Demand No. 6—Stamps

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Demand No. 7—Registration

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration'."

Demand No. 8—Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,000 be granted to the President,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

Demand No. 9- General Administration

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,32,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

Demand No. 10 Administration of Justice

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 11- Jails

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

Demand No. 12--Police

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,20,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 13--Civil Supplies

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

Demand No. 14- Education

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,16,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

Demand No. 15--Medical

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,57,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

Demand No. 16--Public Health

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,54,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

Demand No. 17--Agriculture and Fisheries

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,82,000 be granted to the President, on account out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will

[Mr. Chairman]

come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

Demand No. 18—Animal Husbandry

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,28,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

Demand No. 19—Co-operation

MR. CHAIRMAN . Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Co-operation' "

Demand No. 20—Industries

MR. CHAIRMAN . Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,47,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

Demand No. 21—Community Development

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development'."

Demand No. 22—Labour

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 1,55,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour'."

Demand No. 23 Statistics

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics' "

Demand No. 24- Irrigation

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,83,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

Demand No 25—Electricity

MR. CHAIRMAN . Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,18,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Electricity'."

Demand No. 26—Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,31,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

Demand No. 27—Public Works (Establishments)**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,40,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Work Establishment')."

Demand No. 28—Road Transport**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,81,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

Demand No. 29—Famine**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine'."

Demand No. 30—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

Demand No. 31—Stationery and Printing**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,000 be granted to the President, *on account*

out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 32—Forest**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,93,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

Demand No. 33—Miscellaneous**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,62,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

Demand No. 34—Capital Outlay on Public Health**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,17,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

Demand No. 35—Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation'."

[Mr. Chairman]

Demand No. 36—Capital Outlay on Flood Control

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Flood Control'."

Demand No 37— Capital Outlay on Electricity

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,57,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'."

Demand No. 38— Capital Outlay on Roads

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Demand No. 39— Capital Outlay on Buildings

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,19,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

Demand No. 40—Capital Outlay on Road Transport

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

Demand No. 41 Capital Outlay on State Trading

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,02,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'."

Demand No 42 Capital Outlay on Industries

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industries'."

Demand No. 43—Capital Outlay on Co-operation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Co-operation'."

Demand No. 44— Loans and Advances

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,12,000 be granted to the President, *on account* out of the Consolidated Fund of Union territory of

Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

Demand No. 1—Land Revenue

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

Demand No. 4 Sales Tax

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

Demand No. 5 Other Taxes and Duties

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

Demand No. 7 - Registration

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Registration'."

Demand No. 9—General Administration

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 9,64,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'General Administration'."

Demand No. 10—Administration of Justice

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 11—Jails

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Jails'."

Demand No. 12—Police

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,13,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 13—Civil Supplies

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

Demand No. 14—Education

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,54,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Education'."

Demand No. 15—Medical

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,15,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Medical'."

Demand No. 16—Public Health

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public Health'."

Demand No. 18—Animal Husbandry

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

Demand No. 20—Industries

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,77,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Industries'."

Demand No. 21—Community Development

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Community Development'."

Demand No. 23—Statistics

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971 in respect of 'Statistics'."

Demand No. 24—Irrigation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

Demand No. 25—Electricity

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Electricity'."

Demand No. 26—Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,06,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund

of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

Demand No. 27—Public Works (Estts.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,17,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public Works (Estts.)'."

Demand No. 28—Road Transport

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

Demand No. 30—Pension and other Retirement Benefits

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,68,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

Demand No. 31—Stationery and Printing

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 32—Forest

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Forest'."

Demand No. 33—Miscellaneous

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

Demand No. 36—Capital Outlay on Flood Control

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Flood Control'."

Demand No. 38—Capital Outlay on Roads

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,00,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Demand No. 44—Loans and Advances

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,55,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans, and Advances'."

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Chairman, it is very unfortunate that this House has to discuss the Manipur Budget for 1970-71 and the supplementary demands. This has happened because of the failure of this Government to reconstitute the Manipur Assembly. They are deliberately denying the rights of the Manipur people who wanted that their Assembly should be constituted as early as possible. Elections to the Assembly in Manipur could have been held simultaneously with parliamentary elections. If that was done this House need not have taken the responsibility to pass this budget. The reason is simple. It is because this Government is afraid that it will not have a majority in that Assembly they are denying the people of Manipur to choose an Assembly. It is time that Government came forward with their proposal to have elections to the Manipur Assembly. People should not be left under bureaucratic rule for such a long time.

Last year the Prime Minister made an announcement in this House that she and her Government agreed in principle that Manipur and Tripura should be given full state-hood; she also said that they were examining the details in that respect. But after that for more than one year the Government kept silent on this matter. It is time that they took a definite decision in this matter.

It is about a year now when the Assembly in Manipur had been dissolved and Manipur is under bureaucratic rule. A series of repression is taking place and the people, particularly youths and students are put behind prison bars in many areas and some persons were transferred even to Tripura jails without giving them any facilities. No charge-sheets are given against those who are arrested. These are border States and they had always been neglected and their democratic rights were always denied. This is the type of democracy that our Government is practising in Manipur. During the President's rule, the Administration has brought into force

the Orissa Preventive Detention Order of 1969 in this Union Territory. The Central Government itself did not keep this Preventive Detention Act in the whole of the State, but this bureaucratic rule of Manipur needed this Preventive Detention Act. Particularly they have borrowed it from Orissa just to suppress the democratic movement in that particular State. I demand that this thing must be withdrawn immediately from Manipur State. The same thing can be said also about my State of Tripura. The Tripura Government has the same Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance of 1969. It has introduced it in our State also just to suppress the movement there, the democratic movement.

Secondly, the parent Act, namely, the West Bengal Security Act of 1950 which was non-existent in West Bengal itself was introduced in Manipur as well in our State of Tripura. Why is it necessary? The reason is very simple. Everyone can understand that only just to suppress the democratic movement, the working class, the peasantry, and other people the Government needed that Bill to put the people inside the prison bar without giving any chance for them to appear in court. That is the thing which is going on.

My friends over there are boasting of having a majority in this Parliament and say that they are building a finer type of democracy in India. Is it a finer type of democracy in India? Everybody in those public places talk in terms of election; where they came to know that at least they can realise that the ruling party would be returned in a majority they held the elections. But if they are afraid of some slightest doubt in a place where the majority will not be theirs, they do not talk of any Assembly election in Manipur; and in my State also. They ask other people. For instance, the Mysore Assembly. It is not yet dissolved. But the ruling party is now trying to hold elections there. But here in Manipur already the President's rule exists. There is no question of reconstituting any existing Assembly. A new Assembly should be formed. Why are they taking time and why these people are not thinking in terms of having an election there in my Tripura State also? You are talking about Orissa. In my State of Tripura, the Congress lost all

the seats. In my State of Tripura, we got a majority. Why should you not ask Sachindralal's Singh's ministry to resign and have a new election and get a new mandate from the people? As many as 20 seats out of 30 Assembly seats in Tripura are ours; we have got a majority. Had the Tripura Assembly been dissolved and the Assembly elections held along with the Parliamentary elections, then a new Government would have been there. The result would be otherwise. That is why I say that in those parts at least, the Parliament, the Government, should come and see that these people get their proper democratic rights and they are given more powers to manage themselves.

The demand for Statehood is there. It is very popular in those parts. We are discussing the demands for grants for them here. I do not dispute the rights and proprieties of this House. Parliament is the sovereign body. But is it physically possible to examine every item of working of the Government there and to give suggestions for them? It is impossible. If the Manipur Assembly had been there, it would be proper. They are local people, they know the nooks and corners of their own State. They would be in a better position to examine all the clauses and see how the money is to be spent.

The other day the budget was placed before us. I have gone through the budget; and what is the position regarding certain allocation of funds for Tripura in the matter of education, particularly, tribal education? Even the report was not received. The Finance Minister could not do anything or say how this money has been spent because the report is not coming from there. But the tendency and philosophy of this Government is not to give more power to the State or to give Statehood to Manipur, Tripura and other Union Territories. They want to control them from the centre. But this tendency should be curbed and this philosophy should be changed. Otherwise, you would be doing some injustice to these people. That is why I say more power should be given to the State. If the Centre is allowed to interfere even in small affairs, the State cannot have any enthusiasm to undertake any developmental work in full swing.

I once again repeat these demands. AM

the prisoners especially youths and students should be unconditionally released. Even at present many more people are being arrested there. All of them should be released. More money should be given to the Manipur people to develop their backward State. There are some backward tribals there. Special safeguards should be given to those tribals who are handicapped, so that they can lift themselves to a level equal to the other people. Thirdly, immediately Assembly elections should be held in Manipur. All the repressive Acts like the Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance, West Bengal Security Act etc. should be immediately withdrawn from that State and a proper atmosphere to develop democracy should be encouraged there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two cut motions. Are you moving them?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 9,64,300 in respect of General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Centre to hold Assembly Election in Manipur along with the recently held Parliamentary Election (1)].

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 9,64,300 in respect of General Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Repressive measures against the democratic people of Manipur (2)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, this is my maiden speech as a member of this House. I would like to say a few words in support of the Manipur budget. There are a number of units in the country which are small in area and population and also backward in economically, but such units have defied the normal yardsticks while deciding their political individuality and status. Manipur and Tripura and also Meghalaya are some of such units which I happen to know more or less closely. Our country being very big and variegated in culture and in linguistic groups,

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

I am afraid, many of us could be compared with the proverbial blind men trying to see the whole of the elephant. Each one of us sees his own areas and tries to impose his own reason and comprehension upon the rest of his fellowmen. Perhaps it is inevitable because of the big size of our country, too many cultures and languages. Small units like Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya have been struggling to attain their political individuality although there has been opposition from the other angles on the ground of economic non-viability.

Now that the Government of India had accepted in principle the demand by the small units for full-fledged statehood I think the position is different. After conferring on these small units the status of statehood, the Government of India and also the people would still be feeling that these units are financially weak. Steps have to be taken to remove this feeling. We are very happy that the Government of India are considering this issue of statehood on a priority basis, the Bills are being prepared and they will come before us very soon. But after the conferment of the status of statehood to these small areas, specially to my unit which I happen to know more closely, steps will have to be taken to improve the financial and other economic resources of those units so that they will become self-sufficient, because this is the only way to keep them useful to our country.

Now I would like to make an emphatic reference to the development of that unit in the agricultural sphere. In our part of the country, because of the climatic conditions and topography, draught and monsoon follow one another in quick succession. This valley is at an altitude of 2,600 ft. and during the monsoon, which covers six months of the year, water comes in such big torrents and floods occur very often during those six months. After the monsoon, after the flood season, the entire valley which is the main area of agriculture, which is the most fertile area, remains dry and, therefore, that fertile land cannot be utilized for agriculture for want of water. So, in order to improve the agricultural productivity of this area we have to see that special measures of irrigation are planned and implemented earnestly.

Coming to education, a large number of schools and colleges have come up after independence. In the sphere of post-graduate education the people have been crying hoarse for a university centre as a beginning towards a fullfledged university as was done in Simla. After so many years in 1969 the University Grants Commission accepted the demand for this but nothing has been indicated in the Budget. The Budget has been presented in a routine fashion and no special provision has been made in this and many other important respects.

The future of this region is very much associated with the development of its culture and its preservation and, for the matter of that with, the development of the local language, Manipuri, which was the language of the court, the official language, before Manipur merged in the Indian Union in 1949. Very little provision has been made for further development of this language and to include it in the Eighth Schedule. It is imperative that in order to consolidate the existence and rapid growth of this region the local language has got to be developed and it should be given a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution along with the other languages. I hope, the Government of India will give special consideration to this.

Regarding the election to the Union territory Assembly, which my hon. friend from Tripura mentioned, I am afraid, I have to look at this point from a slightly different angle. It was not, so far as we understand, the Government of India which delayed the election to the Union territory Assembly. The House will remember that since 1969 the people of Manipur with all the political parties combined were struggling for statehood and at one stage it was decided that all parties refrain from any type of elections held under the present regime, that is, as a Union territory. When the Lok Sabha election came, there was a very heated debate in the then existing all parties co-ordinating body as to whether we should demand elections to the Union territory Assembly too. Except in the case of one local party, all the national parties agreed that the Union territory elections

should not be held until we have statehood conferred on Manipur. In the context of the Government of India's acceptance in principle of our demand, it was felt that we should not move for an election under the Union territory Act, because the Union territory Assembly was full of limitations and it was a democracy only apparently. We had tried it. Therefore, we did not find it necessary and all the parties agreed that we should not have it any further. That is how, so far as we understand, the Assembly election was not held. There was no political climate for such an election in Manipur.

With these few words I would like to conclude my speech.

श्री भारद्वाज राय (धोमी) : मान्यवर, सैद्धांतिक रूप में भारत बहुजातीय (मल्टी नेशनल) और बहुभाषीय (मल्टी-लिंगुअल) राष्ट्र है। इसके प्रत्येक विविष्ट भूखण्ड की उपराष्ट्रीय विशिष्टताएँ हैं। इन सब की अनेकता में भी एक विशेष राष्ट्रीय एवं सांस्कृतिक एकता युगों में चली आ रही है। यही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक एकता का मूल स्रोत है।

इन्हीं विशिष्ट उप-अंचलों में मणिपुर क्षेत्र है। इसकी सामाजिक जीवन की विशेषताएँ एवं भाषा, कला, शिल्प, नृत्य एवं संस्कृति की विशिष्टताएँ भारत-विख्यात हैं। यह सीमान्त अंचल है। यहां किसी प्रकार का जन-असंतोष राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा एवं ऐक्य के लिए घातक होगा। हमें मुख्यतया इस दृष्टिकोण से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए।

आज की मणिपुर की स्थिति के लिए मैं भूतपूर्व गृह-कार्य मंत्री श्री चव्हाण को जिम्मेवार समझता हूँ। यह कहानी सर्व-विदित है कि वहाँ एक जनवादी सरकार जो बहुमत से चुनी गई, स्थापित थी। लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से उसके अन्दर एक विभाजन हुआ और कुछ लोग सरकारी पक्ष छोड़ कर विरोधी पक्ष में आ बैठे। पुराने विरोधी पक्ष के लोग और नये विरोधी पक्ष वाले मिलकर बहुमत में हो गए। स्वाभाविक था और उचित यही था कि केंद्रीय

सरकार को कोई अनुचित हस्तक्षेप उसमें नहीं करना चाहिए था और उस बहुमत को सरकार बनाने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए था। लेकिन जब वहाँ के जन-नेता यहाँ आए, केंद्रीय सरकार के उच्च अधिकारियों से और मंत्रियों से मिले तब भी उनकी शंकाओं का कोई समाधान नहीं किया गया। केंद्रीय सरकार तुली हुई थी और उस समय उसकी एक विशिष्ट नीति थी कि किसी तरह भी वहाँ गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार कायम न होने दिया जाये और वही नीति आज भी चल रही है। खास करके जब संसदीय चुनाव हुए और उसके साथ साथ बहुत जल्दी की भंग की गई विधान सभाओं, उड़ीसा, तामिलनाडु और बंगाल में विधान सभा के चुनाव करा दिए गए, उनमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं पड़ी, विशेषकर बंगाल जहाँ की स्थिति के बारे में अनेक प्रकार की बातें पूरे देश में विख्यात थीं तो कोई बजह नहीं थी कि क्यों मणिपुर में उस समय चुनाव नहीं कराया गया। इसका जवाब माननीय शुक्ला जी जो इस समय यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं अपने उत्तर के समय दें कि क्या विशेषता थी वहाँ जिसके कारण वहाँ चुनाव नहीं कराया गया जब कि लगभग एक साल से ऊपर समय हो गया वहाँ की विधान सभा तोड़ दी गई थी? मणिपुर में लोकतन्त्रीय चुनाव के लिए जितने भी आन्दोलन चले, मजदूरों, किसानों और विशेषकर छात्र व युवकों के उन को वहाँ की सरकार ने, वहाँ के शासनरुद्ध लोगों ने केंद्रीय सरकार के इशारे पर क्रूरतापूर्वक दमन किया है। मैं उसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ और वह रबैया दमन का आज भी जारी है। जनता की आवाज दबा अवश्य दी गई है लेकिन वह हमेशा के लिए दबाई नहीं जा सकती, किसी भी युग शासकों को यह बात भूलनी नहीं चाहिए।

मणिपुर मुख्यतया पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है। उसमें विशेष अंचल हैं जहाँ पर्वतों का बाहुल्य है। वहाँ पशुपालन और वनारोपण पर मुख्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए इस आय-व्यय में

[श्री भारखण्डे राय]

जो धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है वह नगण्य है। जहाँ तक कि मैं समझ पाया हूँ 14 लाख से ऊपर धनराशि उसने नहीं दी गई है। पहाड़ों की ढलानों पर जहाँ खेती नहीं हो सकती वहाँ मुख्यतया केवल मणिपुर में ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी पर्वतीय अंचलों में बनों के उत्पादन पर बहुत ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि ढलानों पर और कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन बनों का वहाँ न लगाया जाना और ऐसे क्षेत्र जहाँ खेती हो सकती है उन पर बन लगाने की योजना सरकारों की 24 साल से रही है जिससे हानि ही अधिक हुई है, लाभ कम पहुँचा है। इसलिए पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पहाड़ों की ढलानों पर युद्ध स्तर पर बनारोपण करना चाहिए।

उसके साथ उद्योग के क्षेत्र में मणिपुर मुख्यतया कुटीर उद्योग के विकस. पर ही बल रहना चाहिए। उस अंचल के जो परम्परागत कुटीर उद्योग हैं उन्हीं के विकास पर बल देना चाहिए जो आज भी उपयोगी हो सकते हैं। मान्यवर, मणिपुर या इस तरह के पूर्वांचलों के प्रश्न हमेशा ही उठते रहे हैं और आगे और उठेंगे।

भारत के स्थायी प्रशासकीय विभाजन के लिए एक पुनर्समिन् आयोग बड़े व्यापक आंदोलन के बाद स्थापित किया गया था। उस के फलस्वरूप भारत का भाषावार प्रदेश निर्माण हुआ है। उसमें कमियाँ रह गई थी। बम्बई, पंजाब, त्रिभाषीय प्रदेश बने। भीषण संघर्ष के बाद उस भूल का सुधार किया गया और महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात पंजाब और हरियाणा निर्मित हुए। हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी भारत में असन्तोष है। उसकी अभिव्यक्ति अलग अलग प्रदेशों के निर्माण की मांग के रूप में हो रही है। जैसे विशाल हरियाणा पर्वतीय प्रदेश, भोजपुर प्रदेश, भारखण्ड क्षेत्र, कुन्देशखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़ जिससे हमारे राज्य मन्त्री जी विशेष तौर से परिचित हैं, और बिबरन, महाकौशल, महामालव

आदि आदि। समय रहते चेतना चाहिए। देर से चेतने पर हानि होती रही है। आगे ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए मेरी बलपूर्वक मांग है कि समस्त हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी भारत के वैज्ञानिक, भौगोलिक, उपभाषीय, प्रशासकीय सुविधा के दृष्टिकोण से पुनर्विभाजन एवं सुसंगत प्रदेशों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक उच्चतमस्तरीय एवं पूर्ण मनापूर्ण पुनर्समिन् आयोग स्थापित किया जाये। इसी के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल और बिहार के पश्चिमांचल के सम्मिलन और विलयन से भोजपुर प्रदेश का निर्माण होगा।

अन्त में मैं जोरदार शब्दों में निम्न मांगों को दोहराना हूँ—(1) मणिपुर को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाये। (2) वहाँ चुनाव अति शीघ्र कराए जाय। (3) उसके सामान्य स्थिति और पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए उसके चतुर्मुखी और सर्वांगिन विकास के लिए केंद्र से बराबर सहायता दी जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this small debate and only some general questions have been raised.

The first question that was raised by Shri Deb and also, I think, by Shri Tombi Singh, was about the statehood for Manipur. In the last Lok Sabha which was dissolved it was announced on behalf of the Government that we have accepted the demand of the people of Manipur and Tripura to give them statehood and we would work out the details of the new status. Having had some experience in the Home Ministry about the administration and the problems of these Union Territories, I know what a formidable job it is to launch them into statehood. Shri Tombi Singh and Shri Deb would realise the complexity of the problems that face the Union Territories. Apart from the local political problems and the other problems of security and other matters that crop up in these two territories, the political situation has also not been very stable as has been seen in the last few years and during

the elections and even after the elections to the Union Territories were held. Shri Tombi will bear me out that there has been a consistent demand in Manipur that no elections should be held in Manipur under the existing set up.

The demand of the people is that the election should be held in Manipur only after the new set up has come into being, after it becomes a fullfledged State. They want that then only the election should be held. That is the reason why the election to the Manipur Assembly was not held along with the elections for the Lok Sabha.

15.00 hrs.

We are committed to the policy of granting Statehood to these two Union Territories. There are various problems like financial viability, the administrative system, national security, internal stability and so on and we are going into all these points very carefully and we shall bring forward a suitable legislation before this Honourable House so that these long-cherished demands of the people of these two Union Territories can be fulfilled as quickly as possible.

Sir, the other point made was about repression. I do not think there is any repression. The hon. Member would know that at least in Manipur there have been tremendous amount of upsurge, because of the Naga underground movement in the adjoining Nagaland. The border of Manipur is also inhabited by some tribes of Nagas and there have been many problems in this regard. Also, Manipur as such is geographically divided into two parts, the valley and the hilly parts. There have been certain difficulties—sociological as well as political—in this division and these have got to be properly adjusted in the new set up that we are devising for these Union Territories.

Therefore, if certain security measures had to be taken, that should not be regarded as repressive measures. That is necessary for maintaining internal security in the area to see that proper law and order is maintained and the development activities that are taking place there are not hampered.

About the irrigation facilities mentioned by the hon. Member, the Loktak Irrigation

System, at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs has been taken up in the current year 1971-72. In addition to that we have allotted Rs. 7 lakhs for minor irrigation schemes in this Budget that we have presented before the House.

About the other points mentioned by the hon. Member, we are sending a study team from Nehru University to Imphal and we have taken up these problems in right earnest and I hope we shall be able to do something in this direction, after we get the report of the Study Team.

Shri Jharkhande Rai, while talking about Statehood, brought in several other points and one point that he made was about formation of Regional States like Bundelkhand, Maha Vidarbha and many other demands like that. I would like him to study the regional papers because probably the national Press has not brought out these matters so prominently. I do not refer here to Telengana. I am mentioning with regard to demands like Maha Koshal, Bundelkhand, Maha Malaw and others. The candidates were all defeated. They did not get any proper support whatsoever. Telengana is a separate question altogether. He did not specifically mention Telengana. I am not touching upon that question now.

So far as Telengana is concerned, that is a separate question. But in Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh or in Rajasthan or even in Maharashtra, wherever separatist demands were made, as for instance, by the Maha Vidarbha Samiti or the Chattisgarh Samiti and so on, all the candidates who had stood for such demands had lost their security deposits, and they did not get even a semblance of support from the people. Therefore, this demand for the setting up of a new States Re-organisation Commission seems completely out of place and completely uncalled for, and I do not think that there is any necessity for any such exercise in this direction.

As we have proved already, this House is capable of taking cognizance of strong feelings and demands of the people by constitutional and regular legal methods. We can grant Statehood to territories wherever it is feasible or necessary or warranted, as we have done in the case of Himachal Pradesh, where unanimously the action of the Government was welcomed by all sections of the House, and the announce-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

ment of the proposal for grant of Statehood to Tripura and Manipur was also generally welcomed in the House. Therefore, it is clear that we are encouraged to examine these questions and we want to settle these questions as expeditiously as we can; whenever there is any such need, and we feel and the Parliament of India feels that any question regarding any particular territory or area should be taken into consideration, that can be taken into consideration, and Parliament can take a suitable decision on that, and no Commission as such seems to be necessary.

With these words, I hope that the Demands will be granted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account relating to Manipur to vote.

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, out of the Consolidated Fund of Union Territory of Manipur for or towards defraying the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 44."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 1 and 2 to the Demands for Supplementary Grants to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Manipur) to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—
Demands Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 to 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 to 28, 30 to 33, 36, 38 and 44."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) *BILL, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): 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 the Union territory of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 the Union territory of Manipur for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move†:

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-3-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.12 hrs

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.14 hrs.

DEMANDS† FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71.

Demand No. 1—Ministry of Defence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-3-71.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand No. 2—Defence Services, Effective Army.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Army'."

Demand No. 4—Defence Services, Effective Air Force.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,23,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Air Force'."

Demand No. 6—Ministry of Education and Youth Services.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Youth Services'."

Demand No. 7—Education.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Education'."

Demand No. 16—Union Excise Duties.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Union Excise Duties'."

Demand No. 17—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

Demand No. 19—Audit.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Audit'."

Demand No. 21—Mint.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mint'."

Demand No. 22—Kolar Gold Mines.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

Demand No. 23—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,94,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

Demand No. 29—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

Demand No. 30—Agriculture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Demand No. 32—Forest.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,32,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Forest'."

Demand No. 33—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion Moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

Demand No. 34—Ministry of Foreign Trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 35—Foreign Trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

Demand No. 37—Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Demand No. 39—Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 43—Cabinet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

Demand No. 45—Police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 48—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowance of Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 50—Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Demand No. 51—Chandigarh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

Demand No. 52—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Demand No. 53—Tribal Areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 84,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 54—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

Demand No. 55—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amaldivi Islands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amaldivi Islands'."

Demand 57—Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 60—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue in Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

Demand No. 61—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,000 be granted to the President to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 62—Broadcasting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 78,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

Demand No. 68—Director General Mines Safety.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved .

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Director General Mines Safety'."

Demand No. 74—Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 76—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 79—Mercantile Marine.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

Demand No. 81—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Demand No. 84—Ministry of Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply'."

Demand No. 85—Supplies and Disposals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

Demand No. 91—Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not

exceeding Rs. 1,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 92—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 95—Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

Demand No. 99—Department of Social Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 69,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

Demand No. 105—Defence Capital Outlay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

Demand No. 111—Commuted Value of Pensions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grant to State Governments for Development'."

Demand No. 114—Loans and Advances by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Demand No. 115—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,26,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains and Fertilizers'."

Demand No. 119—Delhi Capital Outlay

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

Demand No. 128—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 134—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

Demand No. 137—Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What is the time allotted ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : One hour.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I move the two cut motions, Nos. 1 and 2 standing in my name.

I beg to move :

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,37,000 in respect of police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the atrocities committed by C.R.P. in different States specially in West Bengal and Kerala (1)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,29,37,000 in respect of police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Repressive policy of the Government towards the democratic movement in the country (2)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : I take this opportunity to highlight certain

[Shri D. N. Bhattacharyya]

important points which are relevant to these Supplementary Demands.

My first point is this. High-flown words have been used here regarding the removal of unemployment and fighting poverty, but neither in the Supplementary Budget nor in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister yesterday did I find any words regarding the re-starting of the closed factories.

All over India there are so many textile mills closed for more than one year. So many other mills both in West Bengal and other areas have been closed. Engineering factories have been closed for long periods, but no step has yet been taken to re-open these factories. There is President's Rule in West Bengal even now and still there are 13 textile mills, in which more than 16,000 workers were working, have been closed and they are now unemployed. I hope that the Minister will, at least while replying, try to satisfy us as to how they are taking steps to re-open these closed factories.

I find that in the Supplementary Budget a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been given as loan to the Braithwaite Co., of Calcutta, but may I know from the Minister why this Braithwaite factory in Calcutta was closed? Their demand for steel was about 50,000 tonnes and for the whole year they were allotted only 8,000 tonnes. Why this disparity? I know it for certain that steel is allotted from the Centre to certain parts where no steel is required and in places where steel is necessary requisite quantity is not given. This is the thing that is going on in respect of supply of the other raw materials for which the factories have to depend mainly on the Centre.

Then regarding textile mills I know that in the regime of the United Front Government in West Bengal a guarantee of Rs. 28 lakhs was given for the re-opening of the Bangalakshmi Cotton Mills, but I do not know why the factory has not still been re-opened. Even now, when the Minister is coming forward for a certain amount for extra expenditure, for which he is asking the sanction of Parliament, there are so many factories which are still closed. Government is saying that it will take effective measures to remove unemployment, but in my Constituency 11,000 workers are

unemployed because of the closure of factories. May I know from the Minister whether he can take any positive step to re-open these factories?

The factories have not been closed because of labour trouble. The closure everywhere is because of the financial difficulties which is the result of 24 years of Congress rule. Is it anybody's case that the people do not require any cloth? Then, why are cotton mills closed? I know the Minister has no answer because they are not touching the basic problem which is faced by our country, without which no progress can be achieved in any respect.

Then, I come to the next point regarding the aftermath of floods. Floods are also created by this Government. They have constructed the DVC as a result of which every three or four years there is flood in our area. In the districts of Hooghli, Howrah and Burdwan you will find floods causing loss both to the properties and crops of thousands of peasants, but no effective step has been taken to prevent this. I have heard that some scheme is there to solve the problem of the lower Damodar region.

I do not know when the actual implementation of the programme will start. They have asked for some money for the D.V.C. also. I request him to reply to this question atleast. Will the Lower Damodar region's problem be solved within a reasonable period of time?

I shall now refer to the atrocities that went on in West Bengal, Kerala and in other parts of the country during the last one year. Sir, if you come to our part, it will appear as if we have been occupied by the Central Government C.R.P. forces and the military. Go to any part of West Bengal, you will find truck loads of C.R.P. men and military people moving here and there. What is the result that you have achieved? Have you been able to tackle the problem of law and order? I have a telegram here with me. A worker Narain Ray, of Hindustan Motors Limited Uttarpara, who was going back to his home which was far away from the factory was killed by some anti-social elements, the so-called Naxalite elements at Shaoraphnty. I know the assailants have got connection with the Congress elements of that locality. That is not the

only murder. This is the third murder within a month. Just on the eve of the election a government employee was brutally murdered in the same place in broad day light but nothing was done. A respectable teacher of that area was stabbed and he would have expired if he had not been removed to a big hospital in Calcutta for treatment. What steps are the Government taking? It is not the United Front Government. It is the President's rule, the rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in West Bengal. 230 young men of our party had been killed within this one year. By whom? By gangsters, by the henchmen of the Congress, by the goondas who call themselves Naxalites. (Interruptions.) I stand here to establish it. I challenge anybody to come over to West Bengal and face the people. The people have given their verdict in the last elections. They have not returned the Congress (R) in West Bengal in the last election. You might have won in other places. The three Congresses, Congress (R), Congress (O) and Bangla Congress together could not compete with the Communist Party (Marxist). We are the majority party there including our allied parties. I know there is a conspiracy which is being hatched in Delhi to install Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee as Chief Minister. He has got only five members. This is the way you are functioning democracy. The ruling party must remember what happened in 1968; the same thing will take place again. The same ruling party in a conspiratorial method installed Dr. P.C. Ghosh as Chief Minister in 1968. The people of West Bengal gave a proper reply to the said conspiracy by throwing out Dr. Ghosh from power. Still there is time. If the ruling party have got any respect for democracy, they should realise which is the largest party in the Assembly. (Interruptions).

How can they claim a majority? Still they are installing a party which has no backing. The people of West Bengal have thrown them out; have rejected them. So, while talking of democracy, while talking of fighting poverty, while talking of removing unemployment, it may sound big and nice. You may befool the people for sometime. But in no time the people will rise up and give a befitting reply to your high-sounding words.

Already, I know not only in West Bengal but in other parts also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Kania.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : Everywhere; in Bihar also. Why not? People are suffering from unemployment and poverty. And if they rise against those things, and start a movement, your CRP will go and crush them. Do you mean to say that this thing will be tolerated for ever? Certainly people will rise and stand against these onslaughts and in no time real democracy will come up in India. I know, and we will strive for that and we will see that it comes as soon as possible.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से आया हूँ। तेलंगाना के क्षेत्र से चुनकर मैं लोकसभा में आया हूँ। जहाँ तेलंगाना प्रजासमिति के 10 आदमी चुन कर यहाँ हाउस में आये हैं वहाँ हम तीन आदमी कांग्रेस की तरफ से चुनकर आये हैं। जहाँ अभी हमारे उधर के एक यंग फ्रैंड ने अपना भाषण जय तेलंगाना से शुरू किया है वहाँ मैं अपना भाषण जय हिन्द के नारे से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी मुझसे पहले जो मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त बंगाल से चुन कर आये हैं उन्होंने बहुत कड़ी तकरीर की है लेकिन जो उन्होंने आरोप लगाए हैं उनमें कुछ भी सच्चाई नहीं है। बंगाल की पर कैपिटल इनकम आंध्र प्रदेश की पर कैपिटल इनकम से ज्यादा है तो भी वहाँ पर इतनी बड़बड़ी घोर अव्यवस्था क्यों है? दरअसल इसका कारण यह है कि जहाँ पर यह मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट सक्रिय होते हैं वहाँ पर हमेशा बड़बड़ी होती है। दरअसल वह बायबैल में बिलीव करने हैं, हिंसा चाहते हैं, शांति और डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चाहते हैं और इसलिए डेमोक्रेसी का रास्ता ही अस्तित्व नहीं करते। जब तक डा० बी० सी० राय वहाँ बंगाल में हुकूमत करते रहें और जो कि कांग्रेस के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तब तक उनके जमाने में बंगाल में कारवां आदि बराबर ठीक तरह से अपना काम करते रहे और उन्होंने वहाँ पर बलव

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

या व पनपते रहे लेकिन जहां बंगाल में मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टों का प्रभाव बढ़ा और उनकी गवर्नमेंट कायम हुई तो बंगाल में इंडस्ट्रीज बर्बाद हो गयी। बंगाल में जो इंडस्ट्रीज आदि की बर्बादी हुई है उसकी पूरी-पूरी जिम्मेदारी मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर है और यही कारण है कि बंगाल में जो फॅक्टरीज और इंडस्ट्रीज अंग्रेजों के शासन काल से चलती आई हैं वह बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स वहां से भागते चले जा रहे हैं अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को दूसरे स्थानों पर ले जा रहे हैं। यह मार्क्सवादी लोग जो इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करते हैं उनको मार डालना चाहते हैं ताकि बंगाल में और ज्यादा गरीबी बढ़े और हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति लोगों में बढ़े। इसी कारण यह मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट लोगों ने हेमोफोसी खत्म करने के बाले एक बड़ा जाल बनाकर रक्खा है और वह यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस वाले इंडस्ट्रीज को बन्द कर रहे हैं और कांग्रेस वाले इंडस्ट्रीज कायम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस तरह से यह जनता को बहा पर गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को दो चीजें करनी पड़ रही है। एक ओर तो उन्हें मुल्क की तरक्की करनी है, देश में से गरीबी हटानी है और समाजवाद लाना है दूसरी ओर इस तरह के जहरीले और झूठे प्रचार से जनता को सावधान करना है और सब तरह की दिक्कतों का सामना करते हुए देश को तरक्की की राह पर ले जाना है। अगर कम्युनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी बंगाल में न होती, केरल में न होती तो आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की हालत अच्छी हो जाती। ... (अवसन्न) ... अगर इन मार्क्सिस्ट्स को सक्ती के साथ नहीं दबाया जायेगा तो मुल्क जो तरक्की करना चाहता है वह नहीं कर पायेगा। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी गरीबी को हटाने का जो प्रोग्राम रख रही हैं उसको फेल करने के लिए इन लोगों ने एक अविश्वसनीय कदम रक्की

है। इसलिए इन लोगों का लिहाज न करते हुए इस सरकार को काम करना चाहिए। पिछले चुनावों में इतनी हिंसा करने के बावजूद हजारों लोगों को मार डालने के बावजूद लोगों ने हिम्मत करके उनके खिलाफ वोट दिया है और इन्दिरा गांधी को जिताया है। हमें पूरा-पूरा भरोसा है कि अगर वहां पर हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्ति न होती तो इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार को मैसूर और दूसरे राज्यों में जितनी भी सीटें मिली हैं उससे कम बंगाल में नहीं मिलती। जो जो भी वोट बंगाल में मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्टों को मिले हैं वह वायोलेंस की वजह से मिले हैं, कत्ल करने की वजह से लोगों ने डर कर इसको वोट दिया है। उनसे किसी को भी प्रेम नहीं है इसको कम्युनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट्स को अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए।

आज इस मुल्क में जो भी अशांति हो रही है उसकी वजह रीजनल इम्बैलेंस है। आज बंगाल को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंस है। आज अगर कोई सबसे गरीब स्टेट यहां पर है तो वह बिहार है, उसके बाद आंध्र प्रदेश का नम्बर आता है। इस पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स की तरक्की का खास तौर से लिहाज करना चाहिए क्योंकि बिना इन स्टेट्स की तरक्की हुए मुल्क की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। जिस तरह से गिलास में पानी डालने से वह चारों तरफ से बराबर ऊपर उठता है उसी तरह से मुल्क की तरक्की भी होनी चाहिए। इस लिये प्लेनिंग कमिशन से जो भी अलाउमेंट आ रहा है उसमें ज्यादा हिस्सा बैंकवर्क एरियाज को दिया जाये। जब पूरा मुल्क एक है तब लोगों की गिनती के ऊपर अलाउमेंट न होकर, एरिया के बैंकवर्क के लिहाज में होना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मुल्क कभी भी ठीक से तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। आप सारे मुल्क में जाकर देखिये। जो स्टेट्स

बहुत एडवांन्स हैं वह अलग मुल्क दिखलाई देती हैं और जो बैंकवर्क एरियाज हैं वह अलग मुल्क दिखलाई देती हैं इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह आइन्दा आने वाले पांच सालों में जो भी स्टेट आगे बढ़ी हुई हैं, इन्फ्लूइंग वेस्ट बंगाल, उनके मुकाबले में जो पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं उनको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I would like to confine my remarks to the various Demands, especially Demands Nos. 46, 48 and 111. Most of the demands relate to the payment of interim relief to Central Government employees. When this interim relief of Rs. 15 for those getting the lowest salary of Rs. 84 and of Rs. 45 for those getting up to Rs. 1250 was announced, there was heart-burning among Central Government employees and they exhibited their anger through various demonstrations.

15.34 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

I would request the minister to convey the feelings of the employees to the Pay Commission, so that when they give their final report, they may keep in mind the feelings of the employees who expected at least Rs. 70 as interim relief. When I say Rs. 70, it is not based on mere assumptions but on definite calculations, taking into consideration the recent awards of various wage boards in the case of engineering workers, steel workers and other workers in HAL, etc. There the minimum salary is Rs. 195 in certain cases and Rs. 210 in some other cases. But in the case of the Central Government employees, it is only Rs. 147 and after this relief of Rs. 15 it has risen to about Rs. 162. So, I still feel that there is much to be made up and the Pay Commission should be asked to consider this with reference to the need-based minimum wage, which has been the demand of the Central Government employees and for which they have laid down their lives in the 19th September strikes. So, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us when the Pay Commission is likely to finalise its report.

I would also suggest that he should ask the Pay Commission to finalise its report because it has received all the data needed, whatever was available with us and whatever was available with the government, and there is no need or necessity for delaying it any further.

Then I come to unemployment. I was happy to hear that in the recent budget Rs. 50 crores have been sanctioned for the rural areas for meeting the unemployment. I do not know whether in this country a sum of Rs. 50 crores would be sufficient to meet the race between unemployment and starvation. We feel that there should be some unemployment dole to the educated unemployed.

What is the number of educated unemployed today? According to the figures available with the employment exchanges nearly 87,000 engineers qualified in IIT and various engineering colleges are today unemployed. Then there are the IIT boys, young boys having passed their intermediate science, or even B. Sc. with training ranging from 9 months to 1½ years in IIT and their number is 2,64,000. They are qualified engineers and technicians and even they are without job today. Before we give our consent to this amount I would like the Minister to throw some light on what is going to be the fate of these people and whether any unemployment dole is likely to be given to them.

Then I come to Demand No. 48, privy purse. Even the President's Address did not make it clear as to what is going to happen to the privy purse. Are we going to succumb to the Supreme Court? That was the main issue put before the people of this country—whether the Supreme Court should be the highest court in this country or the Lok Sabha should be the highest court in this country—and it has been proved beyond doubt that the Lok Sabha is the highest court in the country and not the Supreme Court with 12 judges sitting in judgment. Now it is high time that the Constitution is amended. Here I must remember our late lamented friend, Shri Nath Pai, and the Bill which he presented to this House. The time has come when the Constitution has to be amended to suit the requirements of the common people and the privy purse has got to be abolished once and for all. Even today we find that in Demand No. 48 a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been sanctioned for the family

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

members of the ex-rulers. The ex-rulers are there because of the judgment of the Supreme Court. I want a clear assurance from the hon. Minister that this privy purse is going to be abolished again, and if Rajya Sabha is coming in the way, let us abolish Rajya Sabha. Because, the number of the reactionary forces has been reduced to zero and they cannot become a hurdle to the abolition of the privy purse in this country after the mid-term elections. I feel that it should be done and the Bill should be brought before the House immediately and the Constitution should be amended.

Coming to Demand No. 46 regarding police, I am indebted to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for giving amnesty to the Delhi policemen who were on strike who were on agitation. But there are some policemen who have not been taken back on job yet. Also, their services have not been continuous; there is break in service. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to implement the Khosla Commission recommendation and see that those policemen who have been granted amnesty are taken back without any sense of vengeance and without any sense of vindictiveness.

Then I come to Demand No. 111 relating to pensions. I have received several representations from the All India Pensioners' Organisation.

The prices are rising every day. Even the hon. Finance Minister, when he presented the Budget yesterday, agreed that prices are rising and that the Government was unable to check them. He wants to find out a machinery for that. But the machinery of blackmarketing is much more effective than the Government machinery is to control prices. Unless we improve our machinery, it is very difficult to control prices and to reduce them to a reasonable level.

The pensioners also want some increase in their pension. A question was asked in the Fourth Lok Sabha through which we asked as to why this question of pensioners should not also be referred to the Pay Commission. The hon. Shri Sethi, who was the Minister of Finance then, said that the Government had kept its mind open. Sometimes an open mind means a vacant mind. I want to know whether the Government's mind is really open still and, if it is

so, this matter should also be referred to the Pay Commission.

With these words I support the Supplementary Grants but I would request the hon. Minister to give me categorical replies about the Pay Commission and the privy purses, whether they are going to abolish privy purses or not or whether they are going to succumb to the Supreme Court whose verdict has been defeated by the people of this country.

श्री राजनारायण शर्मा (बनारस) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स सदन के सामने हैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ और समर्थन करने हुए चन्द सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

भारत सरकार के जितने मुलाजिम हैं उन सभी को तृतीय पे कमीशन के गठन से काफी आशा है। 1970 में अंतरिम राहत प्रदान करने का फैसला किया गया और गत माचं से लागू हुआ। लेकिन उनकी घाले अभी भी फाइनल रिपोर्ट की तरफ लगी हुई है। वे आशा लगाए बैठे हैं कि उनको उतनी राहत अवश्य मिलेगी ताकि वे अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा कर सकें।

देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या गरीबी और बेकारी मिटाने की है और इन दोनों के प्रति हमारी सरकार कटिबद्ध है। उस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। सारे देश की आँखें आज इन्हीं दो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर लगी हुई हैं। इनका हल इस सदन को निकालना है और सरकार को निकालना है। देश के पुत्र हुए सारे प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठे हैं और इस मामले को सबको सोच समझ कर हल करना होगा और गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करना होगा।

एक बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ तो बेकारी मिटाने की बात की जाती है और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें विदेशों से आयात करके अपने देश में लगाई जाती हैं और इसपर करोड़ों नफ़े

बल्कि घरबों रुपया बरबाद किया जाता है। साक्ष में उनके ऊपर डिप्रिप्रेशन देना पड़ता है और उनका पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल भी नहीं हो पाता है। इस तरह की मशीनरी आज एन०सी०डी० सी० में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पड़ी हुई है। यह जो बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें हैं ये बेकारी को पैदा करने में सहायक होती हैं। बेकारी को दूर करने में सहायक नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे इस तरह की मशीनरी का आयात बन्द किया जाये और आज जो आ गई है, उसका उपयोग किस तरह से हो सकता है, इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर भी सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी समस्या गरीबी की है जिसके ऊपर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान है। हमारी पार्टी कमिटेड है कि हम इसको दूर करने की चेष्टा करेंगे। इसके बारे में यहाँ जो आकड़ दिए गए हैं उसको हमने बाहर से वाच किया है। एक बार इसी सदन में इस प्रश्न को उठाया गया था जिसके जवाब में बताया गया था कि 27 करोड़ लोगों की औसतन आमदनी 47 पैसे तक की है। एक तरफ तो औसतन आमदनी 47 पैसे है और दूसरी तरफ जो हमारी जरूरत है और जिनका एक्सपेंड लोगों ने हिसाब लगाया है उनको पूरा करने के लिए कम से कम मजदूरी का निर्धारण 155 रुपये किया गया है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉबीज की कम से कम मजदूरी का निर्धारण इसी हिसाब से किया गया है आवश्यकता के अनुसार मजदूरी पर निहाल लगी है। अब इन दोनों का मेल नहीं बैठता है। इस वास्ते कम से कम सैंबल को हम कैसे उठाकर ऊपर ला सकते हैं, इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा। उस सैंबल तक तो हमको इन लोगों को ऊपर उठाना ही होगा जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि गरीबी को मिटाने की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे मुत्क में—बहुत बड़ी आकादी है जो गरीबी में बड़ी हुई है। हम बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की रोकने में भी अपने धापको अस-

मर्थ पा रहे हैं तो मजदूरी नीब करने का प्रश्न कहाँ से आता है। ये सब जो बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं इनकी तरफ हमारा ब्याल जाना चाहिए और अगला बजट पेश करते वक्त इनका खयाल रखा जाएगा, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। इस दिशा में कुछ ठोस कार्रवाई भी की जायेगी, यह आशा भी हम रखते हैं।

कुछ प्रश्न आज इस सदन में हकूमत को लेकर उठे हैं। हमारे बंगाल के भाई ने यह दावा किया है कि वे जीत कर आये हैं उनमें जो अभी वहाँ चुनाव हुए हैं विधान सभा के उनकी जीत तुलनात्मक है। तुलना करके उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी संख्या अधिक है और लोगों के मुकाबले में। इस सदन में बैठ के वे उस छोटे से एरिया को ही देख पाये हैं और इस सदन को भूल गए हैं। वहाँ वे कितनी बड़ी संख्या में हैं, इसका ही ध्यान उनको रहा है। और यहाँ का हिमाब वे भूल गये हैं, यहाँ का ज्ञान उनको नहीं रहा है। उनका कहना था कि सब मिला करके, आठ पार्टियाँ मिला करके भी उनकी संख्या आधे से अधिक नहीं है और वे हकूमत कायम नहीं कर सकती है। यहाँ बैठ करके वह बोस्ट करते हैं जहाँ उनकी संख्या 521 के सदन में केवल 25 है। वे जिम्मेवार ठहराते हैं भारत सरकार को कि वह वहाँ ला एन्ड आर्डर को कायम रखने में असमर्थ रही है। भारत सरकार ने उनके साथ बहुत नम्रियत का बर्ताव किया है, जिस तरह का बर्ताव उसको उनके साथ करना चाहिए था उनकी हकूमत के काल में और उनकी हकूमत के बाद भी, उस तरह का बर्ताव भारत सरकार ने किया नहीं। वहाँ किसी भी गरीब या अमीर या मध्यम वर्ग के किसी भी आदमी की जान और माल सुरक्षित नहीं है और न सुरक्षित इन लोगों ने रहने दिया है और न आज रहने देते हैं। सी०पी०एम० में से ही सी०पी०एम०एल० पैदा हुए और आज उनके छुटभैय्ये भी जब उनकी हत्या करते हैं तो वे हमारे ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं। उन्हीं में से

[श्री रामनारायण शर्मा]

निकले हुए लोग जब उन पर हमले करते हैं, तो इसके लिए वे हमें जिम्मेदार ठहराते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे लोग हमारे इशारे पर यह सारी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। पिछले चार वर्षों में वहाँ दो बार यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट बनी, जिसमें इस दल का बहुमत था, यद्यपि मुख्य मंत्री कोई और हुआ करता था। उन लोगों ने जो रईया झुल्टियार किया, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ कम से कम दो सौ इंडस्ट्रियल अन्डर टेकिंग्स बन्द हुईं, दो लाख लोग बेकार हुए, कितने ही उद्योगों के हैडक्वार्टर वहाँ से उठ कर दिल्ली या दूसरे राज्यों में चले गये। इस सबके बावजूद आज वे दावा करते हैं कि वे विधान सभा में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आ गये हैं और वहाँ की जनता उनको चाहती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर भारत सरकार का ध्यान बंटा हुआ न रहता, अगर वहाँ के सब लोगों को वोट देने की आजादी होती, अगर सभी लोग पोलिंग बूथ्स पर गये होते, अगर वे इन लोगों के भय से घबरा न होते, तो आज जितने वे लोग आ पाये हैं, वे भी न आ पाते। इनमें से केवल एक राज्य में से बीस सदस्य चुनकर आये हैं और फिर भी ये लम्बे-लम्बे दावे करते हैं। वे एक राज्य को खो चुके हैं और दूसरे को खोने के रास्ते में हैं। यहाँ पर उनकी जो हस्ती है, उसकी तरफ वे ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

अब मैं कुछ स्थानीय बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो डाक-तार विभाग से सम्बन्धित हैं। धनवाद में आज भी माइक्रो-वेव स्टेशन काम नहीं कर रहा है। धनवाद से दिल्ली से डायरेक्ट डायलिंग द्वारा सीधा संबंध होना चाहिए। इस विभाग को रेवेन्यू देने के मामले में कसकत्ता और बम्बई के बाद धनवाद का स्थान है, लेकिन जहाँ तक सुविधायी प्रदान करने का सम्बन्ध है, शायद उसका कोई स्थान नहीं है। मैं कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब वह

वहाँ गये थे, तो वहाँ की जनता ने उनको आपन दिया था और वे सब बातें उनके यहाँ विचाराधीन हैं।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a commitment to social, political and economic justice was made as early as when our Constitution was adopted. But, I regret that these principles were observed more in their breach than in their application. I am glad, Sir, that the new Budget which was presented yesterday has given a new direction, a new sense of purpose and a new outlook to this country. The split in the Indian National Congress was responsible for this revolutionary change in our economic and social outlook.

This split was brought about by clash of personalities, but it has developed into social transformation. The people by their massive verdict at the polls have amply demonstrated their faith in democratic socialism. They had steered clear of the twin dangers of right reaction and left adventurism. In this connection we have got the history and the practice of West Bengal where the cult of violence, the cult of the bomb was reigning, with the result that there was industrial deadlock resulting in consequent unemployment, about which my hon. Marxist friends have complained.

We have to remember that industrial peace and industrial progress can be achieved only on the basis of stability and continuity of purpose. It cannot be brought about by strikes or lockouts; it cannot be brought about by murders and arson; it cannot be brought about by a policy of chaos. The reactionaries have been routed and the money bags have been spurned by the people. The relics of feudalism have been beaten in their own dens.

The very fact that we have been returned in such massive majority shows the maturity and wisdom of our people who are still backward economically. So many empires have come and gone in this country. So many rulers have come and gone. But still the continuity of our ancient culture has been kept alive by the masses of this country, who are unsophisticated people.

Now, what we have to do is this. We have given a new orientation to our economic

opolicy, and this budget provides extensive facilities for credit to the poorer and the weaker sections of the community.

At this stage I wish to state one point. I may sound this note of warning, because the vast volume of money to be put into circulation may give rise to inflationary tendencies. While implementing policy of social transformation and extending facilities to the poorer sections of society, etc. we should see to it that cash credit is not given directly to in the hands of people who apply for loans. These facilities should be given as against purchases, of productive instruments such as tractors, agricultural machinery, tools, cars, rickshaws, etc. Because, if money is directly given to them, it is likely, they may squander away the money on other unproductive purposes. We should see that this money is not put again into circulation, because that will create inflation. What we see is this. A person gets money for purchase of bullocks or tractors, but he spends the money for purposes like marriages in the family, etc. For such unproductive purposes, money should not be allowed to be misused. There is the danger coming from bureaucratic practices. We want to build a socialist India, but I am afraid, we should not allow this objective to be diverted towards the building up of a bureaucratic empire. We have abolished intermediaries from our midst. We have abolished zamindaris. But we have also introduced another vested class. I am not meaning any disrespect to this class when I say this. We have developed this vested class of politicians. We have developed this vested class of bureaucrats who have got their own interests to serve. When the money is advanced to loans, they take share out of that money; they oblige only those persons who are their own stooges, they make some percentage out of it. Whenever any tractor is to be purchased or any machinery or tools have to be purchased, they prescribe a particular firm or a particular shop from which alone those things could be purchased, and only then loan is advanced.

16.00 hrs.

So, a certain type of monopoly and a certain type of economic concentration is being created. While we all avowedly want to curb these monopolistic tendencies by

appointment of commission, but by practices we are creating another class in the shape of bureaucrats, middlemen, and the neo-rich class. So, we have to avoid this danger.

This socialist transformation can be brought about only by a dedicated cadre of government officials. We have to utilise their talents. I do not say that all those persons who are in government service are reactionary or selfish or are not patriotic. We have to appeal to the patriotic sense of those young boys who come fresh from the universities and colleges, that it is a national task, it is the national war on poverty, squalor and ignorance and the talents and resources of every section of the community, irrespective of the label and the party badge have to be utilised. Talent in the private sector should not be scared away by mere slogans. The persons in private sector are as much patriotic as those who believe in socialism. Ours is a Constitution which takes note of mixed economy. There is the private sector and there is also the public sector. The private sector has as much scope in this country to develop as the public sector. It has often been said that the public sector creates difficulties due to inefficiency and mismanagement. We have to guard against this.

Time is the essence of the situation. It brooks of no delay. In legal matters it has been said that justice delayed is justice denied. That is not confined only to the affairs in law courts. Social justice or political justice delayed is also justice denied. It was said that Rome was not built in a day. But we have to see that India is made within the short span of these next five years, because if we do not succeed in bringing about the necessary revolutionary social changes within this period, who knows what will happen and the people who have demonstrated their faith in such a democracy would they not lose their faith altogether in it? Such a failure would be the failure not only of a particular party but of social democracy in this country.

We cannot have an oasis of plenty in the vast desert of poverty. The cult of the bomb was resorted to in Bengal because there was frustration and there was widespread poverty. There were intellectuals who had resorted to this desperate path. As our Prime Minister has said so often,

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

these are problems which cannot be solved only on a law and order level. These have to be tackled on an economic basis by a change of outlook. Those who are placed fortunately in a better position economically and politically should spurn their luxury and they should try to walk hand in glove with those who are down-trodden and suppressed.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw your attention. Doubts were raised, and decisions were also given, regarding the competence and supremacy of this Parliament. I am of the view, and I can support it by interpreting the provisions of the Indian Constitution, that though federal in form apparently, ours is a parliamentary form of democracy. In a parliamentary democracy, Parliament is always supreme. Regarding the British House of Commons, it is said that it can do anything except to make a man a woman and a woman a man. I am of the view that the same is applicable to the Indian Parliament also.

16.04 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

The Indian Parliament is Supreme in every respect. It can impeach and remove the President. It can impeach and remove even the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court.

Therefore, in essence, in its exercise of power, it is supreme. The decisions given by the Supreme Court have to be obeyed. But a direct reference was made in the Congress Election Manifesto to Parliament's competence to make the necessary alterations or amendments to the Constitution. Since we have been returned with the requisite two-third majority, I think this Parliament should be utilised to make suitable amendments to the Constitution so that all doubts raised by decisions given by the Supreme Court might be set at rest and this controversy will no longer be open in the country that Parliament is dependent on the sweet will of the decisions of Supreme Court Judges howsoever highly placed they may be. After all, in no country in the world people belonging to the services, howsoever high they may be placed, can nullify or ignore the wishes of the people who have

returned their representatives in such large numbers. Sovereignty always resides in the people and if people have exercised it by electing us to this august House in such overwhelming numbers, their will cannot be nullified or ignored by a decision of High Court or Supreme Court Judges. It is our duty to bring forward a Bill within a few months in this august House for amending the Constitution declaring in unmistakable terms that this Parliament has the necessary competence to bring about constitutional changes so as to mete out social justice and bring forward social measures to eradicate poverty and unemployment. These measures cannot be negated in the ivory tower of the Judges' court room. After all, the Judges are, I should say, drawn from all walks of life. Conflict between Parliament and the judiciary is not new in modern times. There have been such conflicts in the USA between the President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. One President said : 'Well, Justice Marshall has passed a decree ; let him execute it if he can'.

So such conflicts are inevitable in a federal Constitution. It is up to us to rectify those provisions which stand in the way of our progress. Conflicts have to be resolved by resort to lawful means. Ours is a democratic socialism ; we do not believe in the cult of violence ; we do not believe in dictatorship. We have adopted a path different from both. We want to usher in socialism by democratic means, something which has never been done in the whole of the world. Russia has become a socialist state by resorting to violence ; China was socially transformed by resort to bullets, there personal liberty has been put in cold storage. But wedded as we are to Gandhian socialism and Gandhian ideology and democratic socialism, we have to see that poverty is eradicated and unemployment abolished not by shooting down the rich man, nor by killing business magnates ; we have to bring about changes by democratic means.

I have taken more time than I should. This is my first speech, though I should not call it a maiden speech, as that would not be an appropriate word to use. I thank you for the time given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are discussing

Supplementary Demands. Members will kindly confine themselves to what is contained in them and not enter into a general discussion.

SHRI D. N. BHATTACHARYYA : How much time is left ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : As long as Members want and the Speaker has permitted.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I start speaking in support of the supplementary demands, I would like to introduce myself to the House. My name is J. Matha Gowder elected from Nilgiris, which is popularly known as Queen of Hills. I have been elected to this house for the first time and I would like to express my views on the Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has become the practice every year that the General Demands are followed by Supplementary Demands. A member who participated in the discussion on the General Demands has perforce to take part in the discussion on Supplementary Demands. What we have mentioned in the Supplementary Demands is that we would banish poverty and unemployment prevalent widely throughout the country. But you never say how this laudable aim would be achieved.

From the days of Avadi Congress the ruling party has been proclaiming from the house-top that socialism would be ushered in the country, but so far they have not formulated any concrete proposal towards that end. Even in the recent elections, we sought the mandate of the people giving them the assurance that poverty will be banished from the country and whatsoever retrograde laws are there, they would be repealed, if necessary even by amending the Constitution. The people, in their fond hope that the ruling party would adopt progressive measures enabling them to fulfil their aspirations, reposed their faith and returned the ruling party to the Lok Sabha with a massive majority.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to stop paying lip sympathy and vigorously start the implementation of socialistic policies. Then only the existing economic imbalances can be

eliminated. I would like to sound here a note of warning that the people of this country will not allow themselves to be deceived for ever. Only with the removal of unemployment, poverty can be eradicated. If you want to solve the problem of unemployment once and for all, you should not allow concentration of wealth in a few hands. Unless the concentration of wealth is put an end to and the wealth is widely dispersed among the people, if necessary even the State taking over the monopolies, the problem of unemployment can never be solved.

In order to arrest the tendency of concentration of wealth in a few hands, the Government passed the Privy Purses Abolition Bill in this House. But, it was not approved by the Rajya Sabha. Then the President issued an Order abolishing the Privy Purses. But the Supreme Court set aside this Order on the plea that the Constitution did not permit issuance of such an Order. If this is the position, then the question arises whether such a Constitution should exist in its present form. If we go on treating the Constitution, which proves to be a stumbling block for any progressive measures, as sacrosanct and it should be in force without being amended, then it is time for all of us to ponder over whether we will at all be able to implement any progressive measure. I also would like to state that the people are not going to brook any delay. We cannot afford to postpone the step of amending the Constitution for any length of time.

When the Banks were nationalised, the Supreme Court held that the nationalisation law was *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Similarly, the Supreme Court struck down the Presidential Order abolishing the Privy Purses. If the Supreme Court is unable to uphold such progressive measures as constitutional, then the time has come to amend the Constitution itself. I would suggest that the Constitution should be amended even before the next Budget Session.

Even those who value greatly the individual liberty do talk of socialism. All the people in the country talk day in and day out that socialism should be ushered in the country, but so far nothing concrete has been done to achieve this objective. I would

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

warn the Government that they cannot go on deceiving the people for long, merely paying lip sympathy to socialism. The gulf between profession and practice should be bridged quickly.

Let us examine the steps taken by the Government for preserving foreign exchange. We have been importing heavily and we have not brought in any significant change in the import policy. We don't seem to have formulated any concrete proposals for augmenting the exports and for reducing the imports.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not so far given enough incentives for exports. Take, for example, tea which is grown in my constituency in abundance. All of us know that tea is a stable export commodity and a good foreign exchange earner. What have we done for increasing the export of tea? The answer is in the negative. If it is left to the resources of the producers of tea to find foreign markets, without encouraging them in their production and without offering them incentives for exports, how are we going to improve our foreign exchange position?

I regret to point out that the Government have not so far formulated any worthwhile schemes for encouraging our exports. This is not the position in the case of an isolated export commodity only, but it is universal. Instead of thinking on the line of giving export incentives, the Government seem to be determined in creating all sorts of bottlenecks for the producers of export commodities. All kinds of excise duties are levied indiscriminately. Perhaps, we may have the occasion to see the same sorry state of affairs being repeated in the budget that will be presented in May.

I request that the Government should bear in mind the important role played by the exports in the economic development of the country. Export commodities should be given exemption from Central Excise and such other duties. The exporters should be encouraged to produce more by offering them adequate incentives. They should also be assisted appropriately in their export schedules.

Talking about my constituency, Nilgiris, which is a tea producing centre, I would like to state that it is a backward area. Though

it is known as the Queen of Hills, it has not got proper Rail link. I could not get an opportunity to refer to this in the course of the discussion on the Railway Budget.

When I see the train facility available to go to Simla, I feel very strongly that Nilgiris has been discriminated. No publicity is given regarding Nilgiris for attracting the Indian and foreign tourists. No adequate train facilities are available to this area. The bogies in the train are very old and belong to the British days. If this is the position, how can a tourist be attracted to this area?

In 1967, when the Prime Minister had an occasion to come to Nilgiris, she had to travel by a Helicopter from Coimbatore because of the absence of an aerodrome at Ootacamund. I, therefore, request the Government to construct an aerodrome at Nilgiris.

I would like to refer to these matters in greater detail at the time of discussion on the General Budget. I would now appeal to the Government that the Budget to be presented in May must pave the way for greater production and for complete elimination of unemployment.

Expressing my gratitude to the Chair for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion, I conclude.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभा-पति महोदय, वे जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स हमारे सामने आई हैं, इनमें चाहे हम कितनी भी श्रुतियां बताये, यह जो हमारे सामने झुण्ड बैठा हुआ है, यह पाम तो कर ही लेगा। जहां तक देश में बेकारी की बात है, उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए रखे गये हैं यह बिल्कुल "नहीं" के समान है। इससे हम देश में जो बड़ी संख्या में बेकार लोग हैं उनको राहत नहीं दे सकते, इस में रकम और ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिए।

जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सवाल है, यह मांग की गई थी, सारे देश के कर्मचारियों की तरफ से कि मंहगाई को देखते हुए हमें कम से कम 75 रुपये मिलने चाहियें, परन्तु यह यरीबी हूद करने वाली सरकार

केवल 25 रुपये उनको दिया कर रह गई। इस से उनका पेट नहीं भरता और न भरने वाला है। वैसे नारा लगाना अच्छा है—गरीबी दूर करेंगे, परन्तु जब व्यवहार में आना पड़ता है, ऐसे गलत नारे देकर, नारों के बल पर यह बहुमत अधिक दिनों तक नहीं टिक सकता। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उन्हें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र 75 रुपये मिलने चाहिए। अभी आपने केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों को ही अन्तरिम राहत दी है, राज्य कर्मचारियों को कुछ नहीं दिया है। जब राज्य कर्मचारी उसकी मांग करते हैं तो राज्य सरकारें उनसे यह देती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा नहीं देती है इसलिए हम कुछ दे नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि राज्य सरकारों को भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैसा मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को आज की महंगाई का देखते हुए ठीक प्रकार से महंगाई भत्ता दे सकें। इसकी व्यवस्था तुरन्त की जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारें आगकी तरफ देखा करती हैं लेकिन आप उनको पैसा देने नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य कर्मचारियों को भी इस महंगाई को देखते हुए उचित रूप में महंगाई भत्ता देने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, विदेशी सहायता से सम्बल का विकास किया गया है यह सोचकर कि डकैती की समस्या हल हो जायेगी लेकिन उस समस्या का कोई भी हल अभी तक नहीं हुआ है बल्कि वह स्थिति और भी अधिक भयंकर हो गई है। मुझे चूँकि उस क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने का अवसर मिला है इसलिए मैंने वहाँ पर बहुत विस्तार में आकर देखा है। वहाँ पर जितनी नहरें हैं उनका सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और न काश्तकारों को उनका लाभ हो रहा है। उसमें बहुत सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए बहुत पैसा भी चाहिए। यदि वहाँ पर सुधार होगा, उस क्षेत्र में सड़को का निर्माण होगा, वहाँ पर उद्योग-धन्धे खुलेंगे तो वहाँ पर जो डकैती की समस्या है उसका हल भी हो जायेगा। आज की स्थिति

में वहाँ के व्यक्ति हम समस्या से घातकित हैं। कोई भी व्यापारी 6 बजे के बाद बाहर नहीं निकलते हैं, बाहर देहातो में जाते नहीं हैं। यह समस्या केवल मध्य प्रदेश की ही नहीं है बल्कि उसमें लगे हुए जो और प्रदेश हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान वहाँ पर भी वही समस्या है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर काफी तादाद में बेकार जमीन पड़ी हुई है। वह चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की जमीन हो या राज्य सरकार की जमीन हो, उसको जोतने के लायक बनाया जाये और फिर उसको भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों और गरीबों में वितरित किया जाये। अभी वह सारी जमीन ऊबड़ खाबड़ पड़ी हुई है। यदि उसको साफ करके ठीक कर दिया जाएगा तो उससे डाकू समस्या को हल करने में भी बल मिलेगा। साथ ही साथ वहाँ पर सड़को का निर्माण किया जाये। जब वहाँ पर सड़को का निर्माण हो जायेगा, आवागमन के साधन उपलब्ध हो जायेगें और लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा तो उसमें एक तरफ तो यह लाभ होगा कि जो जंगल हैं वे साफ हो जायेगें, वहाँ पर शहरी इलाका बनेगा वहाँ डाकू समस्या को हल करने में भी काफी सफलता मिलेगी। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले 20-22 सालों में, जबसे हम आजाद हुए केंद्रीय सरकार ने कभी भी इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया कि इन दो तीन प्रान्तों में या अन्य प्रान्तों में जो डाकू समस्या है उसका क्या कारण है सरकार को उसकी खोज करनी चाहिए थी। मैं यहाँ पर सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस डाकू समस्या के पीछे शिक्षा का अभाव एक प्रमुख बात है। वहाँ पर यदि आज किसी घर का एक आदमी डाकू बन जाता है तो उस घर के प्रति उस सारे इलाके में यह धारणा बन जाती है कि वे इज्जत वाले हैं। उस परिवार का बड़ा दब-दबा हो जाता है। लोग उनका बड़ा सम्मान और इज्जत करते हैं। आप विचार करें कि

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

जिस घर का व्यक्ति डाकू बन जाये उस घर को लोग सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखें, इसको यदि शिक्षा का अभाव नहीं कहेंगे तो फिर क्या कहेंगे ? इस प्रकार की भावना जो लोगों में घर कर जाती है उसको हम शिक्षा से माध्यम से समाप्त कर सकते हैं ।

इस समस्या के पीछे एक कारण यह भी है । वहाँ पर जो पुलिस के जवान रहते हैं उन डाकुओं से सांठ-गांठ रहती हैं । इस कारण से भी डाकुओं को बड़ा बल मिलता है । डाकू लोग बड़ी चतुराई से योजनाएँ बनाते हैं कि किस को उठाकर ले जाना है । इस कारण से भी जिस मात्रा में इस समस्या पर सफलता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाती है ।

एक बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ । चम्बल की जो योजना बनी है वहाँ पर ग्राम पास तमाम भूमि बेकार पड़ी है । चम्बल का पानी क्षेत्रों में चला जाता है जिससे क्षेत्रों को हानि पहुँचती है क्योंकि उन क्षेत्रों में पानी भरा रहता है और किसानों को उनकी मेहनत का फल नहीं मिल पाता है । इस हालत में मुधार होना चाहिए । इसके अलावा चम्बल की योजना के कारण काफी रास्ते बन्द हो गए हैं । किसानों को चार चार मील का चक्कर काटकर अपने गाँवों में जाना होता है । इसी प्रकार से जब वे अपनी फसल को बेचने के लिए मण्डी जाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए उनको रास्ता नहीं होता है, काफी लम्बा चक्कर काटकर उनको जाना होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इस प्रकार की मैंने जो कुछ बातें रखी हैं जैसे कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को उचित मंहगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए उस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये । आप बहुमत में हैं इसलिए पास तो करवा ही लेंगे लेकिन इस बहुमत की एक झलक

भाज सुबह 12 बजे यहाँ पर मिली थी जबकि सदन के सामने कुछ बैलट पेपर्स रखे गये थे लेकिन आपने उसको एलाउ नहीं किया था । ... (व्यवधान) ... तो मेरा कहना यही है कि जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं उनपर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, according to the rules of procedure, only such matters which are raised in the supplementary demands can be mentioned during the discussion on the supplementary demands. Therefore, with your permission, I shall not take the time of the House in replying to the points not covered by the supplementary demands.

Mr. Bhattacharyya who opened the debate mentioned a few matters about West Bengal. He made certain wild and baseless charges. I think he and his party realise that their old sins are visiting them now and they are recoiling under the impact of the things that have come out of the action that they themselves initiated in West Bengal to begin with. The politics of hate, violence and coercion ushered into West Bengal after 1967 is no secret to this House. We have had occasions to discuss this matter whenever elected representatives of the people were stopped from functioning in the legislature. Because of circumstances beyond our control, the Assembly there had to be suspended and dissolved. After the 1967 general elections, two times the people of West Bengal had to go to the polls. Every time we had the experience that free and unfettered right of voting was not allowed to the people of West Bengal. This time we had to make very very strong arrangements to see that the people of West Bengal had the chance of voting according to their desire. Even now you know how efforts were made to coerce them and what kind of threats were held out to the people who wanted to exercise their democratic right of voting. If anybody is to be blamed for it, it is not the Central Government or any other party but it is the CPM who are to be blamed for this atmosphere of hate, violence and coercion that

prevails at present in West Bengal. These people want to turn the attention of the people by saying that West Bengal seems to be under the occupation of the Central Government. This sounds very funny, because the gentleman who spoke like this assumes as if West Bengal is not part of India. If it is part of India, it cannot be under the occupation of the Central Government. It is being ruled according to the Constitution and the laws of the land. It is wrong to use that expression. Either he does not know how to use that expression or he has deliberately said things which are not true and I emphatically repudiate them.

He also mentioned certain things which are contrary to facts like majority for the CPM. We all know that CPM has not been able to get the majority and it is only the largest single party; that is all. With all the coercion and all the malpractices that they have indulged in, they have been able to achieve only that (*interruption*). I did not interrupt the hon. Member when he spoke. As an old member of this House he should know that when members speak they do not interrupt each other. Even though he feels hurt, I would request him that he should not get up and interrupt like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may reply without provoking him.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is my duty to put facts as they are and if the facts provoke the hon. Member, I cannot help it.

Reference was made to the development of West Bengal, closure of textile mills and the labour situation. I would again lay the responsibility for all these situations squarely on the shoulders of the party which Shri Bhattacharyya represents in this House. We know that when the first United Front Government was formed in West Bengal and when the second United Front Government was formed in West Bengal the labour situation and the industrial situation in the State started to worsen and it started worsening in such a manner that there was an upsurge in that State and the Central Government had to take over the responsibility of the administration there. If there is unemployment, if the industries are shifting from West Bengal, if industries are not functioning properly in West Bengal, they

must search their own heart and mind and see whether they are responsible for this or the Central Government is responsible for this. They cannot deceive and fool the people of West Bengal for all times. If they think they can continue to fool the people they are only deceiving themselves. They cannot fool the people of West Bengal for ever by accusing the Central Government; I think they are only fooling themselves and not anybody else. The charges that Shri Bhattacharyya has levelled have no basis in fact.

Before I refer to the point raised by Shri Reddy about regional imbalances, I would like to say that only yesterday the Finance Minister was pleased to announce the formation of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, which will go into this question of industrial units which are suffering because of lack of finance or managerial talent, labour situation or other factors. If these are genuine factors because of which the mills have been closed, and not factors which have been promoted by political reasoning or political movement, then of course we shall be able to help them to set things right. But if these things are not the product of normal circumstances, then, in spite of our best effort to bring back normalcy to the troubled State of West Bengal it will be very difficult for us to help them.

Now I come to the question of regional imbalance. Of course, it forms part of the election manifesto on the basis of which our party has been returned to power in the Centre. We have pledged to the people that we shall endeavour to remove the regional imbalances and the difficulties that are in the way of economic development and also the difficulties that are brought forward in the economic life of your country because of certain areas being comparatively more developed as compared to other areas which are undeveloped. In order to develop the under-developed areas several schemes have been initiated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other Ministries. It is our policy to emphasize on regional balance and regional development so that in the country, apart from the imbalance that is seen in the economic growth of the country, we should not have this kind of regional imbalance also. These regional imbalances have to be removed in the interest of proper development of our country.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned the important point regarding the pay Commission's work. Shri Banerjee has been taking interest in this matter ever since he came to this House and, I think, even before that and he knows that the Second Pay Commission, which was appointed a few years earlier, had taken a little more than two years to finalise its recommendations and to give them to us. The Third Pay Commission that is at present working and is trying to formulate its recommendations for the Central Government has got much wider terms of reference. It is also considering matters regarding the armed forces of the Union, the employees of the Union Territories and many other things which the Second Pay Commission was not called upon to consider. Shri Banerjee also knows that this Pay Commission has had voluminous representations to examine. A tremendous amount of material has been put forward before this Pay Commission to examine and I am quite sure the Pay Commission, which is very competently constituted—very competent people are serving on the Pay Commission—realises the urgency of the problem that they are tackling and they will not take a day more than necessary in formulating their recommendations. As soon as their recommendations are available to us, we shall do our best to arrive at a conclusion as quickly as possible so that this extremely important question is given due attention and is solved to the satisfaction of these people who are serving the country as Central Government employees.

Shri Kachwai also mentioned this question about the Central Government employees. He also mentioned the matter regarding the State Government employees. As is well known, the various State Governments have given interim relief according to their fiscal resources and their own financial conditions. If the State Governments come forward to take loans from us for subsidising or helping their employees, we would probably have been happy to do that, but our own financial condition does not permit us to do things like that. So, we have told all the State Governments that they have to take care of their own employees and that the Central Government would not be in a position to come to their aid as far as this particular position is concerned. Every

State Government, whether it is in Punjab or in Tamil Nadu or in Madhya Pradesh or in any part of the country, will have to find out resources to help its own employees. It is not possible for the Central Government to accept any responsibility in this behalf.

Another point raised by Shri Banerjee was regarding the privy purses. This matter has been mentioned in the President's Address. The Government of India, through the President, has reiterated its position and resolves to abolish privy purses and princely privileges. We will do so without fail. We shall do this as quickly as we can. But there are certain aspects of this question which will have to be carefully gone into to see that those people who are opposed to this abolition do not again have a chance of nullifying the will of the people of this country.

It is well known that one of the main items that were before the people of India was regarding the abolition of privy purses. When the people have given such a massive mandate in favour of abolition of privy purses and princely privileges, it is but natural that the Government will take action to abolish privy purses and privileges as expeditiously as possible by appropriate constitutional means. So, the hon. Member should not harbour any doubts about the seriousness and the will of Government to abolish these princely privileges and privy purses.

Regarding Delhi Police, a settlement has been arrived at and that settlement is being implemented. I do not know whether any departure from that settlement that has been arrived at can be made at this juncture.

Shri Ram Narain Sharma mentioned about the problem of mechanisation and automation as far as it relates to the question of employment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the pensioners, about referring their case to the Pay Commission ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I made it clear in the Fourth Lok Sabha when a discussion was raised by Shri Banerjee that although it has not been specifically included in the terms of reference

of the Pay Commission, we expect that as the Second Pay Commission made some recommendations regarding the pensioners this Pay Commission also will give their consideration to this question and make some recommendations so that we can give our attention to this problem also.

Regarding mechanisation and automation, we will have to carefully balance the needs of mechanisation and automation to the efficiency, the cost of production as well as to the question of employment. This balance will have to be struck by us while we embark upon the great task of economic regeneration in our country.

The last point that was mentioned relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants before us was regarding the amendment of the Constitution raised by my hon. friend Shri B. R. Shukla. It has been mentioned that this House is supreme and this is also the stand of the Government that the sovereign will of the people of India as expressed through this House is supreme and it is possible for this House to amend the Constitution in accordance with the wishes of people. No other power can steep this supreme will of the people. Therefore, any hurdles that come in the way of taking away this right or any hurdles that come in the way of exercising the will of the people through this House will have to be removed. This is the resolve of the Government and this is the policy of the Government. So, I would say that the hon. Member should not worry about this particular aspect. If a Bill on the lines of the Bill that was introduced by late Shri Nath Pai is necessary, that kind of Bill can also be thought of. But this matter will have to be carefully examined before the Government can decide what action has to be taken in the matter.

Sir, having replied to the main points raised by the hon. Members, I wish to thank them for taking part in the debate and making valuable contribution. I would request the House to vote for the Supplementary Demands that I have put before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put Cut

Motion Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 32 to 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, 48, 50 to 55, 57, 60 to 62, 68, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 84, 85, 91, 92, 95, 99, 105, 108, 111, to 113, 115, 119, 127, 128, 134, 136 and 137."

The motion was adopted.

16.43 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move‡ :

"That the Bill to authorise payment

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 25.3.71,

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendations of the President,

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.49 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72 —GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the General Discussion on the Budget 1971-72.

AN HON. MEMBER : There are only ten minutes to 5. We may have the discussion tomorrow, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is still one hour left.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमने जो कट मोशन दिए हैं, उन का क्या होगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of cut motions so far as the General Discussion is concerned. Those who want to speak may speak.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हाल में जो इलेक्शन हुआ, उसमें खास तौर से दो बातों का वादा किया गया : एक, ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट की प्राबलम को साल्व करेंगे और दूसरे, देश की गरीबी को दूर करेंगे। ये दोनों सवाल बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट हमारे सामने रखा है, उसमें भी उन्होंने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया है।

सबसे बड़ा सवाल है ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट की समस्या को साल्व करने का। जमीन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि उसकी हदबन्दी होनी चाहिए। यह भी एक रास्ता है, जिससे देश में बेकारी दूर हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह कभी नहीं समझता हूँ कि बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए जमीन की हदबन्दी ही सबसे बड़ा उपाय है। इससे थोड़ी बहुत सहायता जरूर मिल सकती है। लेकिन जब तक देश में इंडस्ट्रीज न बढ़ें, चाहे वे लार्ज-स्केल हों, या स्माल-स्केल या मीडियम स्केल, तब तक देश में ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट का सवाल खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। हमने एक पालिसी ली है और वह पालिसी है हमारी मिक्स्ड एकोनामी की। यहां जितने लोग बैठे हुए हैं विपक्ष के जो अपने को कम्युनिस्ट कहते हैं या दूसरी पार्टियों के कहते हैं या हमारे ग्रन्डर भी जो लोग इस पक्ष में बैठे हैं और सरकार भी इस बात को बहुत जोर से कहती है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाया जाय, पब्लिक सेक्टर की धावाज बहुत उठायी जाती है। एक बात मैं कह दूँ कि जब किसी मसले का सल्यूशन न हो तो दो तीन बातें आम तौर पर कह दी जाती हैं। एक तो पब्लिक सेक्टर का नाम ले लिया जाता है। एक कारपोरेशन बना दीजिए, यह कह दिया जाता है। और तीसरे कमीशन का नाम ले लिया जाता है कि कमीशन बैठे

दीजिए। कमीशन की हालत हम जानते हैं। जो कमीशन बैठते हैं और उनकी जो रेकमेंडेशंस होती हैं, उन रेकमेंडेशंस में सालों लग जाते हैं और तब तक फिर चुनाव आ जाता है। तो उसकी हालत हम जानते हैं। दूसरी बात कही जाती है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सारी इंडस्ट्री डाल दी जाय। लेकिन हमारा अनुभव यह है, मिसाल के लिए एक ही बात हम लेते हैं और वह है हमारी दुर्गापुर की जो पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग है उसकी बात। पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग में हम अब तक कितना घाटा दे चुके हैं इसका कोई हिसाब इस सरकार ने नहीं दिया। लोग कहते हैं कि हम साल में 22-24 करोड़ रुपया उसका घाटा देते हैं। अभी तक जो खबर हमें मिली है उसके अनुसार 160 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हम दे चुके हैं और अभी भी जो वहां स्ट्राइक वगैरह चल रही है उससे जो घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। इस तरह वहां की इंडस्ट्री दुर्गापुर की पब्लिक सेक्टर में होते हुए ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रही है तो मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि कैसे यह बात कही जाती है कि सारी इंडस्ट्रीज को पब्लिक सेक्टर में डाल दिया जाय। दूसरी भी कई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर में, उनको ले लीजिए। उनमें भी हम घाटा दे रहे हैं। रेलवे को ले लीजिये। रेलवे की यह परम्परा रही है कि रेलवे में सबसे ज्यादा रुपया, कई हजार करोड़ रुपया हमने लगा कर रखा हुआ है और वह बराबर जनरल बजट में उससे रेलवे कुछ न कुछ कंट्रीब्यूट कर रही थी। लेकिन अभी जो हमारा बजट आया रेलवे का उसमें 50 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का अनुमान भरा हुआ है। ... (ब्यबधान) ... अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि चोर भरे हुए हैं। तो यह लोग उन्हीं चोरों को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं आम जनता ही यहां की चोर हैं या सरकारी नौकर चोर हैं या लेबर यूनियन जिन को सपोर्ट करती है वह चोर हैं, इसका पता तो वह लगाएं। लेकिन कुछ भी हो, चोरी हो या न

हो, यह बात जरूर है कि रेलवे जो हमारी इतनी बड़ी पब्लिक सेक्टर की ग्रन्डरटेकिंग है उसमें घाटा चले यह बात कुछ हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रेलवे बोर्ड को तोड़िये।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अगर रेलवे बोर्ड के तोड़ देने से घाटा पूरा होता हो तो जरूर तोड़ दीजिये। पर दुर्गापुर में क्या किया जाये? यहाँ तो रेलवे बोर्ड को तोड़ दिया जाये पर दुर्गापुर में क्या किया जाये? उसका कोई मुझाब भी सदस्य महोदय दे देते तो बड़ा अच्छा था। तो हमारा ब्याल है कि इस पच्चे में न पड़ करके कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है जो सेक्टर अच्छी तरह से कार्य करे उसको करने दिया जाये। प्राइवेट सेक्टर खराब तरीके से काम करता है तो उसको गवर्नमेंट टेक ओवर कर ले और जो इंडस्ट्री चले वह मुनाफे में चले, घाटे के साथ में कोई इंडस्ट्री न चलायी जाये।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (प्रमरोहा) : प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कितना घाटा होता है? कितनी प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम्पनियां लिक्विडेट हो गई इसको क्यों भूल जाते हैं?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आप नोट करके रखिये, जब आप का मौका आये तो जवाब दीजिएगा।

हमारा कहना यह है कि जितनी पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स में घाटे हो रहे हैं उनको मजबूत हाथ से डील कीजिए। यह जो यहां बैठे हुये हैं कम्युनिस्ट लोग या लेबर यूनियन के लोग, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और लेबर यूनियन दुनिया के बहुत से हिस्सों में काम करती हैं, रशिया में हैं, चाइना में हैं, जेकोस्लोवाकिया में हैं, ईस्टर्न जर्मनी में हैं, लेकिन कहां स्ट्राइक होती है वहां? अगर वहां स्ट्राइक को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाता

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

तो इस सरकार को भी स्ट्राइक पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो तो उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए और एक मजबूत हाथ से उसको डील करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी जहां तक मजदूरों के हित का सवाल है, जहां तक उनको सुविधायें देने का सवाल है, उनको हर तरह की सुविधायें दी जायें, लेकिन यह न किया जाए कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी इस तरह की स्ट्राइक्स को बरिस्त किया जाए। सरकार से अगर इस बात को ज्यादा दिनों तक बरदाश्त किया तो सरकार यह जो कहती है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या हल होगी, वह हल होने वाली नहीं है...

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या मजदूर पेट पर पत्थर बांधे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पत्थर बान्धे, लोहा बान्धे, कपड़ा बान्धे, आप जो चाहे बंधवा लीजिये। इसलिए इसमें एक सुझाव यह है कि लेबर-लाज में काफी परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है और पब्लिक सेक्टर में मजदूरों से उनके साथ निबटा जाए।

प्राज बंगाल की जो हालत है, वह आपके सामने हैं अभी हमारे एक मित्र—भट्टाचार्य जी बोल रहे थे। वह कह रहे थे कि उनके प्रादमी मारे जाते हैं, कांग्रेस के मारे जाते हैं, इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया कि अगर अजय मुखर्जी को वहां का चीफ मिनिस्टर बना देंगे तो वहां की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी। इन लोगों का एक ही मनसूबा है कि वहां की सरकार इनके हाथ में रहे, तब तो वहां की हालत सुधर सकती है, वरना नहीं सुधरेगी। जिसका मन्ना अभी हम ने देख लिया है—जिस वक्त वहां कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत थी, उस कम्युनिस्ट सरकार के बाद जो वहां हालत हुई और उसके बाद जिस तरह सरकार वहां टूटी

और उस वक्त से जो गड़बड़ वहां चली, वह आज भी चली आ रही है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है—ये लोग जिम्मेदार हैं।

मैं इस सरकार से एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं—या तो आप शासन कीजिये, वरना किसी को सौंप दीजिये, जिसके भाग्य में होगा वह लेकर चलावे, लेकिन आप मजदूरों के साथ कदम उठावें। अब आप के पास ताकत आ गई है, जनता ने आपको मेंडेट दिया कि आप बीच का रास्ता अस्तित्व करे और जिस तरह से हो इस देश की इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावे। इसके लिए आप मजबूत कदम उठावें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर—मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आई०सी०एस० और आई०ए०एस० आफिसर ही इसको मैनेज करें। जितने टैकनीशियन्ज हैं, उनको ट्रेनिंग दे कर, उनके हाथ में काम सौंपिये, जिससे वे इन का मैनेजमेंट अच्छी तरह से चला सकें। आप उनका एक कंडर तैयार कीजिये, जो आप की इंडस्ट्रीज को मैनेज करे। लेकिन आप केवल आई०एस०एस० या आई०सी०एस० आफिसरों के हाथ में इन कामों को रखते हैं, जिन को बिजनेस का कोई एक्सपीरियेन्स नहीं है। वे इन के मालिक बन जाते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में आपकी की इंडस्ट्रीज कहां तक अच्छी तरह से चलेगी यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

17 hrs.

दूसरी बात जमीन के बटवारे के बारे में कही गई है—हमारे माल मन्त्री ने भी उसका उत्तर दिया है और मैं भी उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन एक बात के खिलाफ जरूर हूँ—फैमिली यूनिट नहीं होना चाहिए, इन्डिविजुअल यूनिट होना चाहिए। आज आपके यहाँ हर चीज मंहुपी है। एक बच्चे को पढ़ाना होता है

तो उस की स्कूल की फीस देनी पड़ती है, किताबों की कीमत देनी पड़ती है, रेलवे का टिकट का खर्च है, सब की सब चीजें मंहगी हैं। आप के जितने कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स हैं, सब मंहगे हैं। ऐसी हालत में थोड़ी बहुत आमदनी उनको हो जाती है, लेकिन उसमें अगर आप इकानामिक यूनिट नहीं रखते हैं तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि हम अनगण्यप्लायमेंट को कहां तक सोल्व कर सकेंगे, इस से तो अन-एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगी। जिनके पास दो हजार, एक हजार, पांच सौ या 200 एकड़ जमीन है, उसको कम कीजिये लेकिन उनके पास एक इकानामिक यूनिट होना चाहिए। परिवार को यूनिट न मान कर, उसकी फैमिली के हर बच्चे को यूनिट मान कर उसको तय किया जाये। मान लीजिए आपके तीन बच्चे हैं उनमें एक बालिग है और दो नाबालिग हैं उनमें जो बालिग है वह तो कहीं कमाकर खाता है अगर उसे एम्प्लायमेंट मिला हुआ है वरना वह भी अपने मा बाप के ऊपर भार बना रहता है। और जो दो बच्चे नाबालिग हैं, दस पांच साल के बाद ही वह बालिग होगा लेकिन इस बीच में वे क्या खायेंगे? या तो फिर आप एक बात कर लीजिए जिसके फेवर में मैं भी हूँ। चाहे कोई दुकान करे, खेती करे या नौकरी करे, लेकिन सभी का एक ही मकसद रहता है कि उनका पेट भरे, उनको कपड़ा मिले, बच्चों को शिक्षा मिले, उनकी दवादारू हो और वे अच्छी तरह से रह सकें। हर एक बाक आफ लाइफ में लोग इसी के लिए काम घन्घा करते हैं। अगर सरकार में इतनी ताकत है, ऐसा कलेजा सरकार का है तो एक बात वह जरूर करे कि जितने हमारे असेट्स हैं वह सब ले लिए जाये, एक एक इंच जमीन ले ली जाये, सारे कल कारखाने ले लिए जायें, सारे चीजें ले ली जायें लेकिन मेहरबानी करके हमारी सारी लायबिलिटीज भी आप ले लीजिये। हमारे बच्चों की शिक्षा, दवादारू, खाने-कपड़े और एम्प्लायमेंट की सारी जिम्मेवारी भी सरकार

अपने ऊपर ले। अगर यह बात हो जाये तो फिर कोई भी आपत्ति की बात नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का दिमाग इस बात में बिल्कुल साफ होना चाहिए। अगर समाजवाद के माने यह हों कि एक व्यक्ति जिस का पेट भर रहा है उसका पेट खाली रखा जाये तो ऐसे समाजवाद से हम इनकार करते हैं। हम तो समाजवाद के माने या समझते हैं कि जिसका पेट भरता है उसका पेट भरे, जो कपड़ा पहनता है वह कपड़ा पहने लेकिन साथ ही जिसका पेट खाली है उसका भी पेट भरा जाये, उसके लिए कपड़े का प्रबन्ध हो और उसके लिए रहने का मकान बनाया जाये। जिन लोगों को कुछ सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं वह तो एक हद तक बर्नी रहें और बाकी जिनके पास सुविधायें नहीं हैं उनको भी वह सुविधायें मिले।

अभी आपने कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आगे भी आप टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे। लेकिन मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जिसका कि बड़ा भय है। पंजाब ने दूसरा तरीका अम्रितियार किया है कि जितने भी कर किसानों पर थे वे सब हटा दिए गए हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की तरफ से इस बात की मांग ज्यादा हो रही है और सरकार के दिमाग में भी यह है कि किसानों की हालत बहुत अच्छी हो गई है इसलिये उन पर इनकम टैक्स, एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम टैक्स और हर तरह के टैक्स लगाये जाने चाहिए। मेरा ख्याल है कि आप ऐसी गलती नहीं करेंगे। अभी चुनाव में हमने लोगों से यह वायदा किया है कि जिनकी माली हालत अच्छी नहीं है उन की माली हालत अच्छी बनायेंगे लेकिन जिनके पास एकोनामिक यूनिट की जमीन है वह उन्हीं के पास रहेगी। अब यदि आप ऐसा कुछ करते हैं तो हम अपने वायदे के विपरीत जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह इस

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

प्रकार का कोई कर लगाने की बात न सोचे। आप के जो कर्मचारी हैं, बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं वह चार हजार या तीन हजार तनम्बाह लेते हैं तो इस तरह में समाजवाद नहीं आता। यहाँ पर लोग कहते हैं और अभी कल यहाँ पर कार्लिंग अटेंशन भी था इंडियन गेयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में, हम मुनते हैं कि वहाँ पर आपके आफिसर्स बेलपेड हैं लेकिन फिर भी दिन रात यही डिमाण्ड की जाती है कि तनम्बाह बढ़ाओ। मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़े इसपर हमें कोई एनराज नहीं है, उनकी माली हालत सुधरनी चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम इस बात के पक्ष में भी हैं कि किसानों के जो लडके हैं, जोकि देहात में आते हैं, उनकी माली हालत भी बिगड़ने न दी जाये। देहानों में हमारी जो माली हालत है उसको खराब होने न दिया जाये। हमारे वित्त मन्त्री भी एक किसान हैं, वे भी किसान परिवार में आते हैं इसलिए वे हमारी डिफिकल्टीज को भी समझते हैं। वे अपने अफसरों के दबाव में आकर या इस माइड के दबाव में आकर इस तरह का गलत कदम कभी नहीं उठायेंगे जिससे कि देहात के लोगों को परेशानी हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) .
बड़े किसानों के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी हमारी राय यह है कि हर आदमी के पास एकोनामिक यूनिट रहनी चाहिए और वह इंडिविजुअल यूनिट होनी चाहिए, हम परिवार को यूनिट नहीं मानते हैं। यह हमारा निजी विचार है। बड़े किसानों के पास अगर ज्यादा जमीन है तो उसको कम करना चाहिए।

इसलिए दो बातों की ओर मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरी समझ में आपने जो नमक पर से टैक्स हटा दिया है तो वह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है

और वैसा करके गांधी जी के स्वप्न को पूरा किया है। लेकिन ठीक उसी तरीके से सारे स्वप्न जोकि किसानों के हैं उनको बढ़ा धक्का लगेगा अगर उन पर इनकम टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स, इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स जोकि हर तरह के पे करते हैं, 51 परसेंट इकम हम किसान लोग देने हैं, फिर भी उनके ऊपर टैक्स का भार और बढ़ा दिया जाय जिसके बोझ से वह इतने लड़ जाय कि जो आज उनकी माली हालत है वह खराब हो जाय तो यह एक अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आगे जो भी बजट आप बनाये उसमें किसानों का सब से ज्यादा ध्यान रखें।

देश में से बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने का एक ही तरीका यह न समझा जाय कि जमीन का बटवारा कर दिया जाय। खाली जमीन का बटवारा कर देने से बेकारी का सवाल हल हो जायेगा इस बात का दिव में निकाल दीजिये।

जहाँ तक प्राइवेट या पब्लिक सैक्टर का सवाल है जाहिर है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर अगर अच्छा काम करता है तो उसे आप तरजीह दीजिये और उस में आप रुपया लगाइये लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अगर कहीं पर प्राइवेट सैक्टर अच्छा काम करता है तो उसे भी आप प्रोत्साहन दीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग मेरे इस विचार में सहमत नहीं होंगे कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज को भी हमें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और बढ़ाना चाहिये लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर की कुछ जगहों पर जो हम हालत देख रहे हैं और रेलवे और बुर्खापुर की जो दो मिसालें मैंने सदन के सामने रखी हैं अगर अब यही हालत पब्लिक सैक्टर की रहेगी तो इस तरह से अनएम्प्लायमेंट सील्स करने का जो एक स्वप्न हम लोग देख रहे हैं वह हमारा स्वप्न पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

SHRI SAROJ MUKERJEE (Katwa) :

At the very outset, on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) I oppose, the basic policies from which the Budget provision and various items of the budget placed here emanate, because the basic policy of the Government of India today as expressed in the Budget is to develop a capitalist economy, and a capitalist economy is a crisis-ridden economy. The leaders of the Congress Party including Mrs. Gandhi profess day and night that they are building socialism in India, but there is not a single element of socialism in the Budget. The main principle of the Budget is to see that the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. This is the main policy on which everything emanates. This is why the Indian economy is on the verge of ruination today, and on this crisis-ridden economy the hon. Finance Minister expects the development of various aspects of the country's economy and he is exploring the possibility of a growing economy. He has painted a rosy picture of the last one year. He has said that they G. O. I. have done many things and that they will do many more things in future, but actually the picture is quite contrary. We have seen that at least for the last one year unemployment has grown, factories have been closed and deficit Budget is continuing.

He has put before us an over-all deficit of Rs. 240 crores in this interim Budget. This is not all. He has said that there will be increased Reserve Bank credit, but we know that without adequate resources if the bank credit is increased, there will be further deficit.

Therefore the real deficit will be much more than Rs. 240 crores which means more inflation and soaring prices. The price of essential commodities, barring one or two, is soaring up every day. People throughout India are suffering because of the rise in prices. The Finance Minister said that they have not taxed the people this time but they have in mind to take into account the mainstay, i.e., the power to raise more resources. That means that in the Budget which will be presented in May there will be taxation proposals. People will be taxed. You cannot get resources outside the plan. Only by taxation you will have to raise the resources. We have seen that during the last 23 years they have been taxing the poor

and not the rich. Whatever taxes have been put on the rich have sometime been evaded, and at other times they had been exempted. That seems to be their main policy.

He has rebuked the State Governments and blamed them for their increasing overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. He has put the responsibility on them. We say that the State Governments are not responsible for this. It is the fiscal policy of the Central Government which puts the State Governments in this plight. The price policy and the fiscal policy of the Central Government compel the State Governments to run into deficit and their economic position also deteriorates. This way, the economic position of India is fast deteriorating. That is why our party has demanded, we demand—even now in the Lok Sabha and outside also that the States must have more power, that they must have 75 per cent of the revenues collected by the Centre in that State. I mean 75 per cent of the Central taxes such as the Corporation Tax, Income Tax etc. which are collected in that State and the balance of 25 per cent will remain with the Centre. The Constitution should be amended to give effect this proposal. If the Central Government is keen on the development of the State they can do this because they have got two thirds majority and they can change Constitution so that the States can be placed in a better financial position. 25 per cent of the Central revenues are enough for the Central Government to discharge their responsibility regarding defence, foreign affairs, communications etc.

No new policy has been enunciated in the Budget. The old policy continues. He has painted a rosy picture, the real position has not been stated by him. Take for example unemployment. We have got a backlog of 78 million unemployed. Annually 50 lakhs of persons are added to this number. The hon. Minister said that their aim was to provide employment to at least one person per family and that they have already sanctioned Rs. 50 crores for this purpose. This a fantastic proposal. There are 11 crores of families in India and if you give employment to one man per family, how long it will take to cover all the unemployed? Moreover factories are closed; number of retrenched works and employees are increasing day by day. For example,

[Shri Saroj Mukerjee]

in West Bengal, there were 200 factories closed during the UF regime. The UF regime helped to open 39 factories. But during the one year's President's rule, the total number of closed mills and factories has risen to 400. Similarly in Andhra, Kerala, Punjab, Delhi, Bombay, everywhere, the factories are getting closed. What has been the result? The result has been that millions of workers are without jobs; their families are on the verge of ruin faced with starvation and hunger. To remedy this, nothing is being done.

It was said that we are getting towards developing economy. No. That is not the sign of a developing economy. It is a retrograde economy. The workers are on the verge of ruin. The unemployed are not getting jobs. Millions of people are getting unemployed day by day. Their policy is utterances of sweet words, nice talks and so on, on the one hand. And on the other of repressing the people. Sweet words, very nice words, are uttered by our Prime Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : Vote-catching.

SHRI SAROJ MUKERJEE : Not vote-catching. They want to bluff the people. Our Chavanji, Shrimati Indiraji—they are all uttering sweet words, very nice words, but when the people fight for their employment, when the people fight for their rights they repress them. You will then see her "Rakshasi Murti", as we see in Bengal. The Prime Minister is playing there the role of a demoness; the military, the CRP and the BSF are there. Do they think that Bengal is a colony of the Government of India? Military rule is there. Why? For nearly two months, military rule is there. Still, they are not able to maintain law and order. Vice-Chancellors and other respected leaders are being killed, but no enquiry is being made. The Local people say "we have seen who are the killers but for fear of life we cannot tell their names." Because higher police officers and others are in league with goondas, murderers and assassins. There is a big high-level conspiracy; high-level plotters are there. They are doing this, the killing of comrades. It is with a heavy heart that we have come here. We have lost 230 comrades of our

party during the President's rule. The other parties members, youths and general people, are also being killed; this number is nearly a hundred. All this is killing designed by high-level conspirators who are league with the Government of India.

Therefore, we say that during the President's rule law and order has very much deteriorated. It is not being maintained anywhere. The people are always panicky; always living in fear of being assassinated and all that. On the one hand, they are uttering sweet words and, on the other, when the people fight for their rights, they give them bullets. They are killing them. Terrible repression is there. That is why we demand that when you pass the budget, you must assure us that military is withdrawn immediately; that the CRP is withdrawn from West Bengal immediately. Why Bengal only? Kerala, Andhra, everywhere—they would not tolerate this. Even after the election in Miryalgudem, in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, where our representative has been elected, the zamindars have killed two or three kisans there. 40 persons in Kerala have been killed by the armed forces. Therefore, we say that the writing on the wall must be read. The Government of India, the present leaders, should read it.

With the military for 16 years, East Pakistan was being ruled but the people threw out the military rule and stood on their own legs. By the strength of the military, the British regime could not curb or suppress us. The Congress regime sometimes could not suppress us. But Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, Chavanji's Government, now wants to do the same and through military and the CRP they want to suppress the democratic movement. Really, they are suppressing democracy.

Where the people are fighting for their democratic rights, they are sending the military. Why? Why are they afraid of the people? You see they are not functioning even the Parliamentary Democracy. There, in West Bengal, through an election the ULF has got a majority. 123 members belong in the ULF. The normal procedure should have been that the leader of that front, Shri Jyoti Basu, should have been called. Had he failed to form a Government, Shri Bhoj

Singh Nahar, of the second biggest party should have been called. People should see that parliamentary democracy is functioning. But instead of doing that, they are conspiring with Muslim League and others, acting from behind the scenes and pulling strings and all that. Now, they are combining all sorts of forces—the CPI, other erstwhile leftists, the Muslim League and so on,—so that the real representatives of the people who are really in a majority cannot come to power.

In other States, this is not done. When there is hope or expectation that the ruling Congress may rule, they call their men even if they are in a minority, as we have seen in Bihar and Orissa. This is not the real functioning of parliamentary democracy.

Our demand will be, open factories and give credit to small and middle factory-owners. That is not being done. Mr. Chavan said in the budget speech that credit supply is increasing and many new branches have been opened for issuing credit. But he has not mentioned to whom credit is paid, whether it is paid to millionaires or to poor peasants and poor and middle factory-owners. So far as we know, not a single poor factory-owner or small and middle factory-owner or poor peasant has got any credit facilities after bank nationalisation. We supported bank nationalisation because it was a progressive measure. But after that, they ought to have taken some measures. But they have not done it. During the past seven months, they have not done anything. This is why I say only nationalisation of banks will not do. Credit should be given to the smaller and middle factory-owners, poor and middle peasants and to cottage industries. As you know, four million families depend on the handloom industry, but throughout India, the handloom industry is on the brink of disaster. No small-scale handloom factory has got any credit from the nationalised banks.

Another progressive measure is the abolition of privy purses. I do know why Chavanji and Indiraji never say, "We would not pay any compensation. We have got a huge majority. We will change the Constitution and delete the provision for payment of compensation." For so many long years, they have been getting Rs. 5 crores every year. Now

you want to give 20 times that amount—Rs. 100 crores—to the princes by way of compensation. If Rs. 100 crores are kept as a fixed deposit in a bank, they will get Rs. 8 crores per year, instead of Rs. 5 crores they are now getting! What a fantastic progressive measure they have taken! They should announce, "We will change the provisions of the Constitution. We will not give any compensation."

Then, why should there be an increase of Rs. 65 crores in the defence budget? India has got a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. We do not know who is going to wage a war against us. What is the use of increasing defence expenditure? In the *Economic Times* of 27th or 28th February, we saw a small news item that from the State-owned fertiliser factory in Kerala, Government of India has sent fertilisers to South Vietnam for a few thousand dollars. India has got a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. Why should we help South Vietnam against North Vietnam by sending them fertilisers for just a few thousand dollars? We must condemn this. If this is not a fact, our leaders must say that this is not a fact. But the news has appeared in the *Economic Times*. We do not know why defence expenditure should be increased. We do not know why we should help South Vietnam, when we have no trading with North Vietnam. India has got a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. You are besmearing our glorious past by doing these things. We think that with all these policies, you cannot improve our economy. The whole thing should be changed basically. We tell our Government that unless and until the basic policy is changed, nothing can be done and our economy cannot be improved.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. To quote his own words:

"Our task now is to reassess the entire range of our policies so as to give them a sharp focus of effectiveness, to translate these policies into concrete programmes of action and to implement these programmes with speed and determination. Only so can we accelerate the process of growth, reduce dis-

[Shri M. B. Rana]

parties in income, wealth and economic power, generate employment on a massive scale and avoid pressures on prices or balance of payments of the kind which generate internal tensions and increase our dependence on external credits."

I hope and pray that our next budget also will be of the same type in May and there will be no tax proposals for anyone of us.

The main problem before us is employment. Quoting his own speech.

"By far the most urgent problem that needs our whole-hearted attention is the problem of unemployment. There can be no question that poverty and unemployment cannot be eradicated without a sustained process of growth. But there are several ways of achieving growth; and we have to seek out these which make the maximum impact on unemployment and mass poverty."

Most probably it is the mental attitude of the people of India which is responsible to some extent for unemployment here. Usually in India there is one bread-earner in the house and there are five or six dependents of that bread-earner. In UK and other advanced countries everyone who is above the age of eighteen tries to make a living. If we change our attitude on that basis I am sure we shall get much more employment.

Government are doing their best to remove or at least reduce unemployment. Public Sector Undertaking is an institution which is created mostly to get rid of unemployment. They employ a large number of people even at the cost of making losses, as mentioned by our colleague, Shri Tiwari. Even though they incur losses, they help to a large extent in solving the problem of unemployment. While I was the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings I suggested to the public undertakings that they should give greater emphasis to this aspect and that they should provide the people with land and know-how so that we can reduce unemployment.

Coming to the elections, there was a Grand Alliance of the Syndicate, the Jan

Sangh and the Swatantra Party. The Grand Alliance thought they had a very glorious future before them but they ended in shame at the end of the polls. People thought that this Grand Alliance should not be given any support. Here I am reminded of the Portuguese people. As stated by Mr. Otto Rothfeld in his book, the Portuguese wanted to contest with the British Empire where the sun never sets for the supremacy in India. But they went down as a nation of cooks and musicians. This is the position of the Grand Alliance in Gujarat now. They started with the hope of capturing all the 24 seats in Gujarat. They have been able to secure only 11, losing 13. So the Grand Alliance has failed, as far as the poll in Gujarat is concerned.

They hoped to return in a vast majority in this House. They have returned only 11 from Gujarat and five from the rest of India. That is their strength. Their position is somewhere in that corner, fifth or sixth. They promised everything but they will not be able to do anything in this House in spite senior people like Shri Mishra coming to this House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is he speaking on the Budget or on the grand alliance ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is part of the Budget discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Your corpus itself is an alliance.

SHRI M. B. RANA : The Budget has put stress on the abolition of poverty and the programme for tackling the problem of unemployment and irrigation. I am glad that the problem of irrigation is tackled. In Gujarat we have a very big problem of Narmada Project which is the lifeline for the whole of Gujarat, not only of Gujarat but of Kutch and South Rajasthan. This Narmada Project has to be taken into consideration. I am glad to know that the Madhya Pradesh attitude is now gradually changing towards a compromise. It is our own Government of Gujarat which is refusing to come to any terms with the Madhya

Pradesh Government. If they come to some settlement, I am sure that problem can be solved in no time.

Then, there is the drinking water problem which has to be tackled in our parts. There are tanks in all the villages which require to be deepened. There are small rivers which require to be bunded. If these things are done, I am sure, the problem of drinking water would be solved in no time.

Besides the Narmada Project there is the flood and earthquake problem in Broach District to which I belong. We had floods in 1968, earthquake in 1969 and another flood in 1970 with the result that the whole district is now shaken up. Out of 12,000 houses in Broach nearly 9,000 are cracked up; they are not worth living in. These problems have to be solved sooner or later.

The flood problem can be solved by small dams and by breaking the rivers. Broach was one of the biggest ports not only in India but in Asia. In the days of the Egyptian PHARAOHS the Dacca mulmul which covered the Egyptian mummies was sent through the port of Broach by international boats. But now it has silted up so much that not even small boats can come in the Broach Port. The whole coastline of Gujarat which is nearly 1,000 miles long has several possibilities of bringing up good ports. Broach and Dahej are two ports that can be developed to a great extent. If we develop these and other ports, I am sure, we shall be able to do a good deal of work for Gujarat.

There are many things which have to be tackled in time. Unemployment, irrigation and many other problems of India are there. I am sure, with the help of Government and with the help of the Opposition which, I hope, will change its attitude and not adopt a negative attitude which they used to adopt in the Fourth Lok Sabha—they have also made some promises to the electorate and they have to fulfil their promises; by this negative attitude which they adopt towards this Government, they will not be able to fulfil their own promises—we shall be able to tackle all the problems of India very soon.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY
(Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, at the outset

I should like to preface my remarks on the Budget by congratulating the Finance Minister for the massive majority which his party has obtained in the last general elections under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But I would only humbly submit that the Government should not gloat over this situation day in and day out. In the President's Address we had told that the Congress Party had attained a majority. In the Budget it has been repeated. I would only submit that this victory is an occasion for self-introspection, for quiet thinking and for a pledge to implement the *garibi hatao* programme which the Congress Party had given out to the masses.

Having said so, I had expected that in this Budget there would not be generalised features and vague intentions. It was expected that the Finance Minister will spell out some concrete programmes as to how he is going to implement the various assurances.

In that context, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the aspect of employment. The hon. Finance Minister has repeated an old scheme of providing Rs. 50 crores for giving employment to each wage earner in a family. The hon. Finance Minister is intelligent enough to note that Rs. 50 crores is a mere pittance, a drop in the ocean. We thought it to be a political gimmick when this employment programme had been spelt out about six months ago. This is no new programme that has been spelt out in the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister. I think, long before this election, this programme had been spelt out as an immediate measure, as an urgent measure, to tackle the unemployment problem.

Now, this Rs. 50 crores programme is going to spread over 4000 blocks with the target of providing Rs. 100 per month to every wage earner in a family. We had expected that the Government of India should have in the meantime identified the districts, identified the blocks, in which the programme is going to be implemented. But what I understand from the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister is that the State Government have been asked to formulate the schemes. Now this will go on between the Government of India and the State Governments. If I am not pessimistic enough, it is going to be in the doldrums. Even out of

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

this amount of Rs. 50 crores, according to my reckoning, at least one-third will go towards the administrative cost. If Rs. 16 crores are earmarked for the administrative cost alone, the only persons who will benefit under this employment scheme is either a Secretary or a Deputy Secretary and hordes of other administration staff, and not the poor rural people for whom this programme is ostensibly meant.

We were told that there were special development schemes for 45 districts. This was another the schemes which had been spelt out by the Government of India to urgently tackle the development problem in the rural areas. These development agencies which will address themselves to the aspect of agriculture, irrigation, etc. are nothing new. They were there in the Plans and it was for the Finance Minister to have made an honest assessment of the situation and to have told us how these development agencies or, as a matter of fact, for that this Rs. 50 crores schemes is going to mitigate the hardships in the rural sector.

I would like to invite the attention of this House to another aspect of the matter. It is not the unemployment problem in the rural sector that is so much facing us. But what is staring at us today is the problem of unemployment in the urban sector. It has been fashionable of late to say that unemployment is not confined to urban sector alone. There is a refusal to recognise the agonies of the educated unemployed. With all humility, I would submit that uneducated person is never unemployed.

Suppose a man runs a tea shop or a pan shop. He engages five other persons and a cultivator who is uneducated maintains a whole family. But that is not the case in the case of the educated unemployed.

According to published figures, till October 1970 we had educated unemployed in this country to the order of about 4 million. It is surprising that a responsible Government headed by Mr. Chavan and a socialist like Shrimati Indira Gandhi should have remained silent over the problem of educated unemployed. With all emphasis at my command, I would like to submit that unemployment of a growing population is the greatest danger to a socialist demo-

cracy that we profess to bring about through the ballot box.

Sir, there is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of this House. The Finance Minister has sought to assure us that the price situation in the country is registering downward trend. If I remember correctly, according to him, though the price index has registered an upward trend in the case of manufactured articles and the cost of living index has gone up, the food prices have gone down to the order of 6 to 7 per cent. While it may be true of wheat, I should inform the Finance Minister that the case is exactly the opposite in the case of rice. Sir, I come from a rice-growing and rice-eating area and I tell you that the rice price has gone up fantastically high in spite of the green Revolution about which the Government is boasting so much. Having said so, I would urge upon the Government to build up enough buffer rice stocks so that the rice-eating population is not left to the mercy of the corrupt hoarders. And in that context, I would like to know as to what has happened to state-trading in foodgrains of which so much had been said in the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee and which forms so important a part and so important a plan of the socialistic programme of the Congress headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I hope, Sir, Government owe an answer to this House on this very vital point because, in spite of the increased foodgrains production, the prices are also increasing and they are running a most on parallel lines which are going to meet nowhere.

Sir, the time being very short, I would like to dwell on another important aspect, which, according to me, is the only aspect of the Central Budget today and that is the devolution of finances to the States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he would be kind enough to furnish us with a statement of indices regarding Central investment in various States in the different sectors of our economy. The figures are jumbled up in the Demands for Grants in this Budget and unless one is adept enough, one cannot immediately find the various kinds of State Grants and Special Grants, etc., which are being given to the different States. My grievance is that as we proceed in our planning, we are proceeding not to-

wards social equality but towards social inequality and political iniquity. Socialism does not only mean removal of disparity between a citizen and a citizen ; between a class of men and a class of men but also between States and States. There are underdeveloped States. There are developed States. There are some States for whom it is a perpetual and eternal problem as to how their non-Plan expenditure is to be met or even how to meet their administrative costs and there are States which generate sufficient surpluses for implementing their Plans. Therefore, Sir, in this context, any responsible Finance Minister has to review and examine this Central Budget, the central problem of which is, according to me, the devolution of Central Finances to the States.

When our Constitution Assembly was seized of this question, the issue was very limited.

The issue was devolution of Central Finances to the States according to Art. 280 of the Constitution, which had contemplated that there would be a Finance Commission a quinquennial affairs, which would make awards from time to time to State Governments to meet their temporary liabilities.

When the Constituent Assembly had framed Art. 280 of the Constitution, the concept of the Plan had not come into existence. But, in the given context of today, it is the Plan and the Plan alone, which has transcended all the limited horizons of Art. 280. And, today, when we are confronted with a situation in which there are some States which have to depend upon the Central Loan for meeting their administrative expenditure, it will be for the Finance Minister, to tell us as to how those States are going to tackle with their problems of planned development and growth. And, if, in those States, anormosities grow, bitterness increase ; and pose a challenge to our nation, then, certainly, the responsibility squarely will rest on the shoulders of the Finance Minister.

Sir, in this context, I would like to remind you of one point. When Shri Vidya Charan Shukla was replying to the Debate on the Supplementary Demands he said that such States which want to give increased Dearness Allowance can look to the Centre for loans. I was almost tempted to ask him : How these loans are going to be

serviced by the State Governments ? There are States like Orissa which have received huge loans from the Government of India. In servicing those loans, all the Grants and the Special Grants which they have been receiving, are being consumed. Therefore, the issue today is, as to what radical measures the Government of India can evolve, for the devolution of the finances to States like Orissa for the planned progress.

In this context, I find that the Special Grants which the Government of India had been giving are registering today diminishing return. We find that the non-plan Grants are on the dwindle and we would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what it is that has necessitated this situation.

For instance, in the Revised Budget, the non-Plan Grants were of the order of Rs. 141.83 crores. In 1971-72, it has been reduced to Rs. 136.87 crores. Whereas this reduction may not mean anything to richer and more resourceful States, certainly, it is going to mean a great hardship for States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam. There is another aspect. In the scheme of Central assistance to the States, 70 per cent component of this is loan and 30 per cent is grant. Variations are made in case of certain States like Assam, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, etc., where the position is exactly reversed. The ratio or the component of loan there is 10 per cent whereas the grant is 90 per cent. If a rational classification is made, I do not see why any difference should be made in case of States like Orissa. If Assam can get 10 per cent loan and 90 per cent grant, certainly it is for the Government of India to give an answer as to why similarly placed, and underdeveloped States, in similar situations, should not get that same consideration. I do not wish to join issue with the Government of India at this moment on this point, because the subject requires more detailed examination. But at this stage, I would only make a humble plea to the hon. Finance Minister that he should see that more radical measures are evolved so that underdeveloped States do not suffer from any handicap and do not recede to the backwaters of stagnation.

With these words, I commend the budget for the consideration of the House.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (मुंभुनु) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने आमदनी और खर्च का ब्योरा पेश करने हुए घोषणा की है कि कोई नया टैक्स नहीं लग या जा रहा है। इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन जिस बजट में कोई नया टैक्स लगाया न गया हो, वह सही बजट है, इस बात को मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। हमारा बजट हो या किसी भी देश का बजट हो वह उम देश के आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का एक संकेत करता है। हमारा देश किस आर्थिक प्रोग्राम को लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहता है और किसर जाना चाहता है, इसका संकेत इस बजट में होना चाहिए था। वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक दो बातें इस में रखी हैं। एक बात तो यह है कि उन्होंने इस में पचास करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम जनता के सामने आर्थिक प्रोग्राम को लेकर गए थे और जनता ने रसपौड किया है और हमारे ऊपर उसको लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है। हम यह कह कर सन्तोष नहीं कर सकते हैं कि जनता के लिए हमने पचास करोड़ रुपया रख दिया है और कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। यह प्रोग्राम हमने जनता को नहीं दिया है। जो विश्वास जनता ने हमारे ऊपर किया है और जो जिम्मेदारी हम पर सौंपी है उस विश्वास और उस जनता की भावनाओं को पूरा करने वाला यह बजट है, ऐसा कम से कम मैं तो नहीं मान सकता हूँ और ऐसा कहने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी से माफी भी चाहता हूँ। हम चाहते थे कि आर्थिक विषमता मिले, गरीबों का कुछ उद्धार हो, उसके वास्ते कमाई के साधन बढ़ेंगे, जो अमीर लोग हैं उनको कुछ नीचे लाया जाएगा। हमारे सामने दो खतरे हैं। एक दो साम्यवाद की तरफ से है। लेकिन साम्यवाद से भी ज्यादा बड़ा जो खतरा है वह पूंजीवाद से है। पिछले आम चुनाव में और पिछले ही नहीं उससे पहले के आम चुनावों में पूंजीवादियों ने हमारे देश

को कहां से कहां चलवाना चाहा, पूंजीवादियों ने राज्य को किम तरह से पनपाना चाहा, इस को आप देखें। पूंजीपतियों की ताबाद आजादी के बाद के कितने गुना बढ़ चुकी है, हमको भी आपको देखना चाहिए। पिछले बीस पच्चीस साल में उन्होंने शासन से सारे फायदे उठाए हैं। हमारी सरकार उन पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकती है। उसका यह नतीजा है कि पूंजीवाद सरकार के सामने और कांग्रेस के सामने एक चैलेंस बन कर आया है। उसका एक गिरोह बन गया है और गिरोह बना कर अपने पैले के बलबूते पर वे देश पर शासन करना चाहते हैं। जनता की जो भावनायें थी और जो इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती थी, उनको देखते हुए जनता में इस का सजीदगी के साथ उत्तर दिया है। जनता जो खतरे हममें निहित थे, उनको भी समझती थी। इस वास्ते यह जो बजट है यह इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये था कि एक तरफ तो यह साम्यवाद के खतरे को मिटाने में सहायक होता और दूसरी तरफ पूंजीवाद के खतरे को मिटाने में सहायक होता।

हम देखते हैं कि आज देश में इन्फ्लेक्शन बढ़ी है, उद्योग धन्धे बंदे रहे हैं। लेकिन उनका जो मुनाफा है वह कहा जाता है? जो मजदूर उनमें काम करते हैं और जो 16-16 और 18-18 घण्टे काम करते हैं, क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि इस बजट के द्वारा उनको सही उसका मुनाफा मिल सकेगा? क्या उनको सही मजदूरी आप दिला सकेंगे? इस और भी बजट में कोई संकेत नहीं है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि साम्यवादियों का बंगाल में चुनावों के पहले कितना जोर था, मार्क्सवादियों का कितना जोर था। लेकिन हम आर्थिक नीतियां लेकर, आर्थिक प्रोग्राम लेकर चुनाव में उतरे। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमने वह प्रोग्राम दिया है और उस प्रोग्राम के बलबूते पर आज कांग्रेस को वहाँ कितना बहुमत मिला, इसको भी आप जानें

हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम देश को सही आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देंगे तो जनता हमारे साथ आएगी। लेकिन प्रश्न है कि क्या सही आर्थिक कार्यक्रम हम इसमें दे सके हैं? क्या इस बजट से जनता की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति हम कर पाए हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं कर पाये हैं।

देश में एक भावना फैली हुई है कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हो रहा है। यह रेवोल्यूशन इनिशियल स्टेज पर है। जिस साल वर्षा अच्छी हो जाती है उस साल फल अच्छी हो जाती है और हम मान बैठते हैं कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन आ गया है। लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। जिस साल वर्षा कम हो जाती है और सिंचाई के साधन नहीं होते हैं उस साल हमारा ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन खत्म हो जाता है। इस वास्ते इससे हमें सतर्क नहीं कर लेना चाहिये और खेती के साधन मुहैया करने चाहिये और इसका प्रावधान बजट में होना चाहिये था। जिन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है, उसके लिए जमीन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। जिनके पास जमीन है लेकिन बिजली नहीं है, उनके लिए बिजली का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। छोटे छोटे बंद हमको बनाने चाहिये, बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने चाहिये, बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई की योजनाओं को हाथ में लेना चाहिए। राजस्थान नहर का भी एक सवाल है। कितने ही सालों से वह बनती आ रही है। कितने ही सालों से हम उसके लिए तरस रहे हैं। वह इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है कि सेंटर जब तक उसको अपने हाथ में नहीं लेगा तब तक वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। एडीक्वेट फंड्स यदि आप नहीं देंगे तो वह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इन सब चीजों के लिए बजट में प्रावधान होना चाहिए था। जब तक इस तरह की चीजों का प्रावधान नहीं होता है तब तक सच्चा समाजवाद हम जनता को नहीं दे सकेंगे, सच्ची तस्बीर जनता के सामने पेश नहीं कर सकेंगे।

जो भूखा पेट है, उसको खाने के लिए रोटी

चाहिए। जिस के पास दो हाथ हैं और जो मजदूरी कर सकता है, वह भीख मांगना नहीं चाहता है। वे अपने दो हाथों से काम करना चाहते हैं। क्या आपने बजट में ऐसा प्रावधान जोड़ा है जिससे जो मजदूरी करना चाहे, उसको मजदूरी मिल जाए? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है कि जो आदमी काम करना चाहेगा, उसको काम मिल जायेगा। इस गम्भीर समस्याओं के लिए पचास करोड़ रुपये की राशि बहुत कम है। इसके अनिश्चित मैं इसको अच्छा नहीं समझता हूँ कि रुपये के बल-बूते पर लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दी जाये। हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों को काम के माध्यम जुटाये जायें, ताकि उन की अनएम्प्लायमेंट खत्म हो सके। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अगले बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जनता की भावनायें क्या हैं और वह क्या चाहती है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन उनके मुनाफे पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है। वित्त मंत्री ने कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ उस जनता की तरफ से, जो पहले से ही टैक्सों से दबी हुई है। लेकिन जिनके पास बहुत पैसा है जो इंडस्ट्रीज से बहुत पैसा कमाते हैं जो सी में से नब्बे रुपये अपने पाकेट में रखते हैं और ब्लैक मनी के बल पर कई अबांछनीय धन्धे करते हैं तथा हमारी राजनीति में बिध फैलाना चाहते हैं उन पर सरकार टैक्स लगाए और उनका धन ले कर लेबरर्स को दे ताकि उन की स्थिति अच्छी हो। जितने भी बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं, उनको सरकारी क्षेत्र में किया जाए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक पूंजीवाद बढ़ता रहेगा और हमारे देश के लिए सब से बड़ा खतरा बना रहेगा।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, टैक्स न लगाने के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन वास्तव में मैं उनका स्वागत उस रोज

[श्री शिव ताव सिंह]

करूँगा, जब वह यह घोषणा करेंगे कि हम राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रिवी-पर्स बिना किसी मुआवजे के खत्म करेंगे। यह संस्था बहुत पुरानी पड़ चुकी है और आज उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। हम प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म करने का सिद्धान्त मान चुके हैं, लेकिन हमारे मन में आशंका है कि प्रिवी पर्स खत्म तो होंगे, किन्तु उनके लिए मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। वित्त मंत्री और भारत सरकार इस बारे में निर्णय लेकर घोषणा करें।

जैसा कि हमने लोगों से वादा किया है, चहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगाई जाये। जिनके पास अतिरिक्त सम्पत्ति है, वह बिना मुआवजा दिये ले ली जाये। अगर इसके लिए कास्टी-ट्यूशन में कोई एमेडमेंट की जायेगी, तो हम और पूरी जनता उसका स्वागत करेंगे। जिन लोगों के पास धन है, अगर मुआवजा देकर उन को और धनी बनाया जायेगा, तो उससे देश को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और हमने जनता के सामने जो वादा किया है वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा।

अगर हम जनता की भावनाओं को दृष्टि में रखकर काम करेंगे, तो साम्यवाद का खतरा मिटेगा। हमने पश्चिमी बंगाल और केरल में साम्यवाद का खतरा देख लिया है। चूंकि युवकों के सामने कोई अधिक प्रोग्राम नहीं था,

उनके पास कोई काम नहीं था, इसलिए वे साम्यवादी और नक्सलवादी हो रहे थे। जब उनके सामने निश्चित आर्थिक कार्यक्रम रहे गये और उनको एक दिशा मिल गई, तो वे सही रास्ते पर आ गये। लेकिन अगर इसी तरह के बजट बनते गये और जनता के सामने किये गये वादों को पूरा नहीं किया गया, तो आगे चलकर हमें अधिक बड़े खतरे का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। इसलिये सरकार को ऐसी नीति पर चलना चाहिए, जिससे युवकों की आकांक्षों की पूर्ति हो सके। जब तक बजट में यह प्रावधान नहीं होगा कि जिस के पास आज सम्पत्ति है, वह और अधिक सम्पत्ति अर्जित न कर सके, तब तक वह सही बजट नहीं ममका जायेगा।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय आने वाले बजट में इन बातों का समावेश करेंगे और जनता की सही आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sarjoo Pandey—he will start tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 26, 1971/Chaitra 5, 1893 (Saka).