

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday the 1th May, 1974/the 17th Vaisakha, 1896 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri D. K. Borooah (Assam)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is the first example when a Member after having been elected to this House went to the United States of America before coming to the House and taking his oath.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारा एक संबंधानिक प्रश्न है। श्री बरुआ राज्य सभा के सदस्य थे। यह पहले कैबिनेट के मंत्री थे। इसके बाद जब यह राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से 2 अप्रैल से हट गये तो क्या यह कैबिनेट के मंत्री हो सकते हैं ?

श्री सभापति : हां।

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं, नहीं, जरा सुना जाय। मैं वह 6 महीने की शर्त जो है जानता हूँ। यह 6 महीने की शर्त कब तक चलेगी। एक मर्तबा श्री बरुआ कैबिनेट में आये, इसके बाद यह राज्य सभा के सदस्य बना दिये गये—वह शर्त पूरी हो गई। 6 महीने तक कोई व्यक्ति कैबिनेट का सदस्य रह सकता है, 6 महीने के अन्दर चुना जाना चाहिये। 6 महीने के अन्दर चुन लिया गया। वह शर्त इनकी 2 अप्रैल को खत्म हो गई। 2 अप्रैल को वह इसके सदस्य नहीं रह गये। तो उस मंत्री पर कैबिनेट के सदस्य हो गये थे। अब उसके बाद जब कि इन्होंने ओथ नहीं लिया और बिना ओथ लिये यह बाहर चले गये तो इतने दिनों का जो गैप है, क्या यह गैप इनकी पुरानी मंत्री के ऊपर कैबिनेट की मंत्री की वैधता को स्वीकार करता है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: There is some anomaly.

श्री राजनारायण : आप कृपा कर के इस पर यथावक व्यवस्था न दें, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जुडी-शियल ब्रेन इस पर लगायें और वह लगा कर जो हमने बारीक प्रश्न प्रस्तुत किया है उसका अच्छी

तरह से अध्ययन कर के कल उत्तर दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, so far as I am concerned, I do not think I am connected with this because to-day he has taken the oath. He has not appeared in the House after his election. He has done no work here and I am not concerned with the question whether he could act as a member of the Cabinet or go to the United States.

श्री राजनारायण : माफ कीजिये, हमारा प्रश्न तो आपने साफ समझ लिया।

श्री सभापति : नहीं समझता तो जवाब कैसे देता।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये, 6 महीने की अवधि बीत गई। छः महीने की अवधि बीतने के बाद जब यह फिर यहां पर राज्य सभा के सदस्य चुने गये 2 अप्रैल के बाद नई मंत्री हुई तो यह नई मंत्री की शपथ इन्होंने आज ली यह इस समय तक जो सरकार के मिनिस्टर का काम किया क्या वह उनका यह काम सही माना जायगा। हमारा प्रश्न यह है। हमारा आपसे....

श्री सभापति : मैंने जवाब दे दिया।

श्री राजनारायण : आपने जवाब दिया कि चूंकि यह सदन में नहीं बैठे, तो इस पर हमारा दूसरा सवाल उठता है। श्रीमन्, राज्य सभा के सदस्य हम लोग चुन लिये गये 28 मार्च को मगर यहां का एक नियम है। बजरॉ साहब, जो हमारे सेक्रेटरी जनरल हैं, हम बड़ी इज्जत करते हैं इनकी, इनको मैंने टेलीफोन किया लखनऊ से। जरा सुन लीजिये। लखनऊ से टेलीफोन किया कि हम लोगों को रेल का पास कब मिलेगा। हम एक गरीब आदमी हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is too late. I do not allow this.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् जरा सुन लीजिये, उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा का सदस्य जब चुन लिया गया तो विधान सभा से उनको पास रेल का मिल जाता है चाहे वह शपथ लें या न लें। हम चाहे शपथ लें या न लें, अगर हम राज्य-सभा के उम्मीदवार चुन लिये गये.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question does not arise here. It has nothing to do with this.

श्री राजनारायण : जब तक हम शपथ नहीं लेंगे, हम यहां के सदस्य नहीं रह सकते हैं।

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी, आप तो बहस कर रहे हैं। मैंने इस बारे में जवाब दे दिया है और आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं तो बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि ये बड़े बड़े प्रश्न उठते हैं जिनके बारे में कृपा करके आप व्यवस्था दें ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Decline in the Growth Rate of Deposits in Banks

*267. SHRI KRISHAN KANT:† DR. Z.

A. AHMAD: SHRI KALI

MUKHERJEE: SHRI CHANDRA

SHEKHAR:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI GURMUKH SINGH MUSA-FIR:

SHRI V. B. RAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of deposits in banks has declined during the last year;

(b) if so, what is the present rate of growth as compared to the last three years, yearwise; and

(c) what are the reasons for the decline in the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Figures relating to growth of deposits of Scheduled Commercial banks during 1973 and the preceding three years are given below :

(Amount in Rs. crores)

As on the last Friday of	Amount	Variations	
		Amount	Percent
Dec 1970	5,685	+ 808	+ 16.6
Dec 1971	6,937	+ 1,252	+ 22.0
Dec 1972	8,381	+ 1,444	+ 20.8
Dec 1973 (Revised)	10,063	+ 1,682	+ 20.1

There was some deceleration in the rate of growth of deposits during 1973. This trend has continued during the first quarter of 1974. Deposit mobilisation is influenced by several factors like saving potential of the community, rate of currency expansion, credit policy etc.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the honourable Minister whether there has been any change in the ratio between the currency and deposits, because, if there is a decline in the ratio between the currency and deposits, it means more money

has gone into the- black market? May I know what the present position is?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am sorry I won't be able to give you that information. I have not got that.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Is it the policy of the banking system now to slow down expansion of branches in rural areas, and, is it because of this that the rate of expansion of deposits has decreased? Last month as it appeared in the newspapers, the rates of interest by banks were increased and there was credit squeeze. May I know

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Krishaii Kant.

whether there has been any change in the ratio of deposits to credits as a result of the new currency squeeze, and, if it is not so, may I know whether the policy is effective.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Partly I would say that some effect of the credit squeeze is responsible in a way to the deposit mobilisation. I do not think it has anything to do with the number of branches reducing in the rural areas, because the general experience is that a large number of branches in the rural areas do not necessarily mean acceleration in deposit mobilisation. So it has not got any effect as far as I know.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE: The facts stated in the note circulated show that the figures are gradually diminishing. What are the reasons for this? He said there are various reasons. Will the Minister agree with me that one of the main reasons is that the real value of the rupee in comparison to 1949 has gone down to 30 paise, less than one-third, and that the people are not feeling interested in depositing their money with the bank? They are buying gold with their unaccounted money, they are buying agricultural grains and essential foodstuffs and clothes even so that they can exploit the people in the country without giving any taxes or anything whatsoever, and this encouraged by the fiscal policy of the Government.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Whatever he has said, has its own validity. I do not see what its relation is with deposit mobilisation.

SHRI J. S. TILAK: Is it because of the decline in deposits that the exporters and smaller borrowers are finding it difficult to get incremental credit? And has the RBI instructed the banks to adopt certain priorities regarding credit?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as priorities are concerned, they are very obvious. The Reserve Bank of India has certainly given those instructions. Credit restriction has nothing to do with deposit mobilisation. As a matter of fact, there was some sort of a policy decision for impounding some of the liquidity of the banks. Possibly it may have its own effect.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Is the Minister aware that the interest rate on deposits was very recently slightly increased? Now there is the rise in the interest rates which are disproportionate to the banking credit given by the multanis and such other private moneylenders. Now, has this made any effect on the money given by the multanis and others who are charging a very high rate of interest as a result of which there is more money in the unorganised banking sector than in the organised banking sector? So, in view of this, will the honourable Minister state whether any steps are contemplated to forbid the unauthorised banking sector from collecting money because this will compete with the banks?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a separate question and it is being dealt with as a separate problem. Naturally, they have some effect on the deposit mobilisation and that problem is being dealt with continuously. Well, Sir, it will possibly have some effects, say, within a few months' time. But this may be one reason and so, we have to see the reasons somewhere else because, firstly, one has to see what exactly the type of deposits is that we are trying to deal with. We find—at least I have found—that in the last busy season rather than the interest rates, the composition of the deposits was much more important, that is, what amount was time deposits and what amount was demand deposits and we have found that the size of the time deposits is reduced in the last busy season as compared to the busy season before. So, one has to see the composition of the deposit before one can come to any conclusion. There is certainly deceleration as far as deposit mobilisation rate is concerned though there is certainly an increase in the absolute volume. Certainly, Sir, there is an increase in the absolute volume of deposits. But there is also the deceleration in the rate of mobilisation and because of the policy of credit squeeze and other things, people who could not have or would not have placed all the money in the time deposit put it more possibly in the demand deposit and try to draw it whenever they have requirements for cash. This is also one

of the reasons. I do not say that this is the only reason.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Sir, the time deposits are the real savings. Therefore, will the honourable Minister be pleased to say what the proportion is between the time deposits and the demand deposits? Secondly, Sir, will the honourable Minister take a new line, different from the orthodox line, to see that the savings are not eroded? Is there any thinking on the part of the Government on these lines in view of the fact that savings are very important as they are anti-inflationary in nature? Will it be possible for the honourable Minister to increase the rate of interest on the time deposits and is there any proposal to see that these savings are not eroded since savings are anti-inflationary in character?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is why I am saying that steps were taken to increase the rate of interest on the deposits. But there is certainly some limit up to which it can be raised and the rate of interest and the advances are inter-related sort of structures and the structure is something which cannot be merely looked at from the point of view of savings only. If you give a reasonably large rate of interest for only the savings, one will have to find out what effect it will have on the other structures.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Excuse me, Sir. Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question has not been answered. I requested for information on the proportion of the time deposits going down in view of the increase in the demand deposits. This is one thing. I also asked whether any guarantee will be given to see that the savings are not eroded. These are the two things that I mentioned.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think that in answer to another question I have said that the proportion of the time deposits is getting reduced. But I won't say "eroded" because it would be a wrong word to use. I can give you certain figures if you want. You see, in the busy season of 1972-73, that is, from October end to March end—this is what is understood as the busy season—that is, upto the second Friday of April—this is the period technically concerned—time deposits were about Rs. 424

crores in the case of the scheduled commercial bank which was about 9.3 per cent, and this is certainly an increase. During the same period this year, that is, from 1973 to 1974, the amount was over Rs. 200 crores. That shows that time deposits are shrinking.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Sir, due to the inflationary pressures, the value of the rupee is going down at rather a rapid rate. The rate of interest available for time depositors is much less than the actual depreciation in the value of the money itself. That is why, you have been compelled to raise the rate of interest only recently. Even then the question to be considered is: Will this increase in the rate of interest be good enough to attract more deposits or not? According to me, the rate at which the money is depreciating in India is rapid and the kind of high interest which has been announced will not make much difference. Sir, may I ask whether the Government is not considering the need for an all-round, what is called dear money policy in the country? That will also be deflationary and at the same time it will probably improve the position in regard to deposits and credits of the various banks. As a rule, I would like to have his reaction to a definite dear money policy at this juncture. Does he have any such thing in mind?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, if the hon. Member cares to see the rate of interest on the advances as it went on increasing during the last year or so and some of the steps that are being taken to impart liquidity to the banks, he will notice that it is the policy of the Government that credit is not made unnecessarily easy for speculative purposes. I do not call it a dear money policy. That really sounds very different.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Why?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not like to use some very hackneyed phrase to describe a policy which has to be very flexible to suit the realities of the situation.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: Sir, I said that the rate of depreciation of the value of the rupee is higher than 7 to 8 per cent, which

is now being offered for lime deposits and it will never be attractive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Singh, your question has been answered.

SHRI T. N. SINGH: In these six months, the rate of depreciation of the rupee has been very rapid.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The rate of depreciation of the rupee and the rate of interest have nothing to do with each other.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: Sir, due to the inflationary tendencies and the prices having gone up, the savings with the middle-class and the upper middle-class are not to the extent which they used to be. Is that not the main reason why the bank deposits have come down? If so, what steps would the Government like to take to see that there are savings with the middle-class and higher middle-class which are the core of putting deposits, both short-term as well as long-term, in the banking industry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask only one question. I want to call two or three more Members.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, in a way he is right. The increasing cost of living is certainly causing a disincentive for savings. It is a fact of life.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान्, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस समय अपने देश का आर्थिक ढाँचा इस द्रुत गति से बिगड़ रहा है कि बैंक जो आपस में कर्जा ले रहे हैं वह 35-40 फीसदी सूद ले रहे हैं, आज राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए बैंक बन नहीं रहे हैं ? तो बैंकों की इस दयनीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ? क्या यह भी एक कारण है लोगों के मस्तिष्क में कि लोग बैंक में रुपया जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, at least I have not heard many complaints about the agriculturists' or people's cheques not being accepted or not being serviced properly in the banks. And there may be some stray complaints about it. If any specific complaint is brought to my notice,

I will certainly look into it. As far as the other things are concerned, it is a matter of opinion.

श्री राजनारायण : जो हमारा मुख्य सवाल था पहले का उस का जवाब मंत्री जी गोल कर गये । मेरा सवाल था कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बैंक जो दूसरे बैंकों से कर्ज लेते हैं, इंटर बैंक कर्ज लेते हैं उस के लिए कुछ बैंक्स 35 परसेंट से ले कर 40 परसेंट तक सूद ले रहे हैं । अगर यह स्थिति है तो बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है और इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sometimes they certainly borrow money at higher rates of interest. It is a normal practice among the banks.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Sir, is it a fact that even though one-third of the banking offices are situated in the four Southern States, they account only for 18 per cent of the total deposits. If so, what are the reasons for that? And does the Government propose to take any measures to redress this imbalance?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not sure about the specific percentage. It is possible that though the number of branches may be larger in that area, the contribution of deposits may be somewhat lower. But I thought you would give me some suggestion for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kurian. Kindly put a short question.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Sir, in view of the fact that one of the major reasons why the deposits have declined is the lack of confidence of the people in the very value of the rupee which is increasingly falling, I would like to know whether the Government has considered a proposal which is now being hotly discussed in the financial circles abroad, particularly in Brazil, about linking up the price rise with the deposit value, that is, to compensate for the value eroded by price rise by increasing the book value of the deposits, a scheme which is similar to the dearness allowance. I would like to know

whether the Government will consider this method.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Can the Finance Minister explain how the credit-deposit ratio can go down, the interest rate on investment can go up, the cost of capital can go up, the money supply can increase, and at the same time, investment in the country can decline? Could he explain how all these things are possible in the Indian economy?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If you point out a situation in which this is a fact, we can explain. Otherwise, as far as the possibility is concerned, it can take place. If you want a little more explanation, we can have a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next Question.

Engineering goods exports to S. E. Asia.

*268. SHRI ROSHAN LAL:

SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN: SHRI SARDAR AMI AD ALI:† SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA. SHRI N. R.

CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the export potentialities of Indian engineering goods in South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase export of these goods to this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The potential for export of engineering goods to countries in South East Asia is kept under constant study and review. Steps taken to increase export of these goods in this region include product identification, expansion and facilitation of export production, market surveys and delegations and various other promotional measures, and offering assistance in locating shipping services when necessary.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sardar Amjad Ali

SHRI SARDAR AMIAD ALI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether a group of officials led by Mr. Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Industry, very recently visited some of the South-East Asian countries in order to export the export potentialities of this country? And it is reported, Sir, one of these countries, Malaysia, is understood to have indicated that it would like India's technology and equipment to the extent possible in setting up a thermal plant, and that it has shown interest in setting up a sponge iron plant, based on Indian billets. The Indian team promised to send a team to carry out a feasibility study, and the billets are also likely to be exported from our country. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps they have taken with regard to the implementation of these observations and its possibility?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is true that a delegation visited Malaysia and other Far East countries. We are not aware of the specific recommendations made by that delegation and the discussions they had with concerned bodies. But it is true that Malaysia is evincing very keen interest in joint ventures with India as well as in other industrial promotional schemes. When the specific recommendations are available with us, we will take necessary measures.

SHRI SARDAR AMIAD ALI: In view of the fact that a free trade zone is necessary to be set up in the eastern region, and particularly in Calcutta, in Dum Dum area, may I know from the Minister what steps they are taking with regard to the export potentiality as well as in order to set up this free trade zone in Calcutta?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There is a proposal regarding the location of a free trade zone in the eastern region. As the hon. Member has pointed out, there is one suggestion about Dum Dum, that is now being processed. But that need not necessarily be connected with engineering goods; it is connected with the overall increase of electronics and other goods.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Is the Government aware that in the war devastated land in South East Asia, that

is, in Indo-China, in the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao area of Laos which constitutes two-thirds area of that country, large-scale reconstruction activity is on and there is a great possibility of their using our engineering goods? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has considered it advisable, or has already done so, for exploring this market and has established contacts with the Government of DRVN and the Pathet Lao Government that is now in Vientiane

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the Government is taking the initiative in this respect. The suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken into account.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Has it come to the notice of the Government of India that the Reserve Bank of India in recent days has directed the banking system in the country to withdraw concessional interest rate for packing credit beyond 90 days for engineering goods exports which is bound to cause a decline in export of engineering goods. What steps is the Government taking to check any decline in such exports?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Not only for the export of engineering goods, but in the overall export promotion schemes, we are taking necessary measures, and we are giving all necessary facilities and requesting the Reserve Bank of India and other financial institutions to see that exports are encouraged to the maximum possible extent.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know the amount of subsidy for the promotion of exports on engineering goods, on cotton textile industry and on sugar.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, our engineering industry is comparatively a new industry in the international market. Naturally, we have got certain inherent difficulties. We are giving subsidies and other facilities. I may be in a position to mention the facilities that we are giving for engineering items, but I hope you will appreciate, Sir, that sugar and textiles do not come specifically within the purview of this question, . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Give some details in respect of engineering goods.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About engineering items, I can give a few major items: Wire ropes 13 per cent.; Steel—bicycle parts 20 per cent., LSR bicycles 10 per cent., and like that and a few other cash subsidies.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We find that side by side with the promotion of export of engineering goods, Government is now also encouraging promotion of export of Indian monopoly capital to some of these South-East Asian countries. Recently, Mr. G. D. Birla was allowed to go to Thailand and meet monopolists there. May I know whether this aspect of the matter will not complicate the situation? Why Mr. G. D. Birla was allowed to go to Thailand when cases of corruption and other cases are pending against him?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, there is an overall guideline regarding joint ventures in foreign countries and this particular joint venture which the hon. Member is referring to is not in engineering industry. It is in artificial fabrics.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that certain items of engineering goods could not be supplied to certain countries, including some Middle-East countries because raw material was not available to manufactures? I want to know from the Minister whether he has taken any action in this regard and whether he has negotiated with the Ministry of Steel to see that if such an order is placed with the manufacturers, raw material, particularly steel, is made available to the manufacturers so that engineering goods for which orders may be placed are exported to these countries.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the hon. Member is quite correct when he says that the main constraint against further advancement and increase in exports of engineering goods is the lack of enough availability of raw materials, namely, steel and other metals. Sir, we are taking special measures in collaboration with Steel Ministry and other Ministries concerned to see that engineering industry is given maximum facility in the case of allotment of indigenous raw

materials as well we imported raw materials and thereby we hope that we will be facilitating further exports to a great extent.

श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इंजीनियरिंग का सामान है, जो साऊथ ईस्ट कन्ट्रीज, विदेशों में आपने भेजा है, इन गत 3 वर्षों में आपने कितने रुपये का और क्या क्या सामान भेजा है और भविष्य में और कौन सा सामान इसमें आप ऐड करेंगे और इसकी बढ़ोत्तरी करने की दिशा में आप कौन कौन से कन्सेशन्स आगे देने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, in 1972-73 our total exports of engineering goods were to the tune of Rs. 140.1 crores, out of which goods worth more than Rs. 40 crores were exported to South-East Asian countries. In 1973-74 it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores and as a normal pattern we expect that it may be more than one-third of the total exports to these countries. If the hon. Member is interested to know the items, they will mainly be steel, diesel engines, automobile parts, bicycle parts, boiler fittings, iron and steel castings, etc.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: So far as exports to the South-East Asian countries are concerned, is the Government going to allow the export of basmati rice, cement, steel and iron-ore instead of exporting finished engineering goods like electronic equipment and parts and other finished engineering goods?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, basmati rice, of course, is not an engineering item.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: Only those items, or finished goods. Basmati rice is only an example.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are not aware of the interest in South-East Asian markets of agricultural commodities predominantly. We are aware of the particular situation on account of our expertise among developing countries, whereby the South-East Asian countries are very much interested in all our engineering exports and sophisticated goods. We are able to compete

with other countries in this respect. Last year we were able to get \$ 6.75 million worth in international tenders. There, our competitive position is quite good. We are hopeful of maintaining our present rate of 30 per cent exports to these countries and, in fact, even increase it.

C.B.I. Report regarding purchase of Caravelle equipment

♦269. **SHRI SARDAR AMIAD ALI:**
SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: SHRI
HARSH DEO MALAVIYA? SHRI
IBRAHIM KALANIYA: SHRI
ROSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 56 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th July, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation in regard to the irregularities in the purchase of Caravelle ground handling equipment for Indian Airlines from France;

(b) if so, what are the main findings thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has not so far given a report on the investigations carried out in the matter.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister as to when the Central Bureau of Investigation took up the investigation in this matter and what are the causes for the delay in submitting the Report?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, in fact, in the beginning when the matter was referred to the C.B.I., they informed that the whole matter was beset with numerous difficulties

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sardar Amjad Ali.

because the evidence pertaining to this matter could be had only in France. Apart from that, there were little prospects of getting it. Therefore, they were reluctant.

But they have, I am told, completed the investigations and they are in the process of finalising it.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: My second question will be based on part (c) of the Question which the hon. Minister has not replied. Many a time in this House the Minister has let us know that a particular case is referred to the CBI only when there is a prima facie case against the offender. In this case when the matter has been referred to the CBI, do we understand that there is a prima facie case against certain individuals or officers? My question to the hon. Minister would be to let us know as to what action you will take against those against whom you are satisfied that a prima facie case is there.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The case pertains to certain procedural lapses. Because of these procedural lapses serious notice was taken and two officers, namely Shri R. S. Bahadur, the then Engineering Manager and Shri JAD' Silva, the then Controller of Stores and Purchase, both have been prematurely retired because of these lapses.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Premature retirement is a serious thing.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: The hon. Minister says that the two officers against whom some prima facie case was there have been prematurely retired. That shows that there is some incriminating offence against them. If so, I do not know why these officers were allowed to retire prematurely. Instead of that they should have been placed under suspension. Now that they have retired, no action can be taken against them. In view of this, I would like to know what steps the Ministry is likely to take if the CBI submits a report against these two officers. What action will they take to punish them for the offences they have already committed?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As I told earlier, what was discovered and what was

alleged against them only were certain procedural lapses which were considered to be serious in the discharge of their duties. A formal complaint has been made to the CBI to investigate the matter. They are investigating the matter. They have got to give their findings ultimately before any further action can be taken against them, criminal or otherwise.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Sir, it is a very important question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I knew that; otherwise I would not have called you. You put your question.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: This question is based on the recommendations of the 20th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Fifth Lok Sabha. My question is: Why did the Indian Airlines management take six years to take any conclusive action in the matter and that various papers connected with the transaction were reported missing and is it a fact that the Director of Engineering and the Controller of Stores and Purchase were prematurely retired even when the case was being investigated by the CBI so that they may escape the enquiry? It is not so simple as the hon. Minister has put it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: What I would like to say is that they cannot escape the result of the enquiry. If any act of mala fide is proved and finally established against them by the CBI, it will be taken up in the court. There is no question of their escaping. So far as delays are concerned, I understand that the orders were placed in 1966. The equipment was received in 1968. The lapses were discovered in 1969 and then they gave it for investigation to their own Chief Vigilance Officer who happened to be an officer of the CBI itself. Therefore, he took some time and after that he came to some conclusions. The matter was referred to the CBI. It was referred to the CBI in November, 1971. They took some time and they said: Please make a formal complaint. Since the formal complaint involved the making of an allegation or a complaint against the officer of mala fide which is a serious charge, the Corporation could do so only after a formal investigation. They said that they will investigate

it further. So they took the necessary advice. But they also found that the Director General of Technical Development, in regard to each case, had issued release orders. Apart from this, these orders were covered, as was supposed by the Indian Airlines, by the extension of the sanction that was given. In the beginning, it was only given in respect of caravelles but later on it was extended. Taking into account all these factors, it was considered best in the interest of administrative justice that these two officers should be prematurely retired and when the CBI has given its recommendations, we would see whether we should proceed further against them or not.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:
Sir . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now he has answered your question.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Only a clarification. It is a very serious thing. Officers sitting in the Ministry continue to . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Malaviya, he has answered the question.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE: For six years it is going on. They are criminals . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Do not take up other Members' time. Yes, Mr. Chandrasekharan.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: This is nothing new. So far as the top management of the Indian Airlines is concerned, there is a very serious scandal . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I expect you to put the question. Do not give these preliminary remarks.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: This scandal appears to be continuing so far as the Indian Airlines is concerned. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps will be taken hereafter to see that such persons or such officers against whom serious allegations are made, are placed forthwith under suspension? And what further steps would be taken by the Ministry and the top management of the Indian Airlines if it can, to see that in the purchase of new versions of Boeing 737 or any

other type from Soviet Russia, officers who are already under suspension do not participate or in any manner associate with such purchases?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am grateful to you, first of all, that Mr. Chandrasekharan made a wide sweeping remark against all the officers whether they were present at the time or not but I think you have come to their protection and I am grateful to you. So far as taking action is concerned, all possible action has been taken that could be taken before the enquiry. They have not been kept in the service. They have been prematurely retired and that is not an ordinary punishment.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: It is in order to save them.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: They cannot be saved. If there is an enquiry against them, how can they be saved? So far as 6 years' delay is concerned, I can tell you that there has been no deliberate delay.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: And what about not associating them in the matter of new purchases?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: They are already off. There is no question of their being there.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, may I know whether P. C. Lai has recommended that so long investigation of C.B.I. into these irregularities is a wasteful expenditure and be dispensed with?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: P. C. Lai was not there and Mr. Niren Ghosh's discomfiture and, if I may say so, displeasure and unhappiness I can quite realise.

Trade with Jigyp and Yugoslavia

♦270. SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:f

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late trade with Egypt and Yugoslavia has declined; and

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri N. R. Choudhury,

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) While our trade with Egypt has fluctuated, our exports to Yugoslavia after a decline in 1972-73, have shown appreciable increase between April—October, 1973-74, as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

(b) I recently visited Egypt and discussed measures to impart greater dynamism to the Indo-Egyptian trade. As a result of our discussions, there is increased prospect of our participation in the reconstruction programme of Egypt and in the setting up of new joint ventures. Similarly, as a result of the outcome of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Committee meeting held in January, 1974, steps are being taken to identify new products which could be of mutual interest to India and Yugoslavia, encourage special trading arrangements between the public enterprises of the two countries, and explore the possibilities of long-term contracting arrangements. Separate committees on trade, industrial cooperation, and economic cooperation in third countries have been set up to pursue these ideas. Initiative has also been taken for convening a Tripartite Meeting between India, Egypt and Yugoslavia to broaden economic cooperation among these countries.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Sir, I think the Minister during his visit to Egypt was trying for a tripartite meeting at the Ministerial level among these three countries, India, Egypt and Yugoslavia. May I know what is the reaction of the other two Governments regarding the proposed tripartite meeting?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Reaction is favourable.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: In view of the fact that there was decline in the trade between Egypt and India because India could not import anything other than Egyptian cotton and since Egypt can easily export rice, when our country is facing acute food shortage, may I know from the Minister whether there is any scheme to import rice from Egypt?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: First part regarding cotton, yes; second part regarding rice no.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: I would like to know : what is the proportion of long-staple cotton in our imports from Egypt. Will the Minister consider stopping completely the import of long-staple cotton because it is used for making fine cloth for the rich people of this country and is not necessary for the common man? In view of this will he agree to stop the import of long-staple cotton, which is the general demand in the country and which has been voiced also in both Houses of Parliament?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the import of long-staple cotton has already been reduced, substantially reduced; and that sort of cotton is being grown in our own country. So the Government policy is to see that it is further reduced consistent with the demand in the country.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या, सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट करेगी कि इस समय मिश्र और यूगोस्लाविया के व्यापार में जो कमी आई है उसका एक कारण यह है कि सरकार इन देशों से जो सौदा लेती है उसकी कीमत बनिस्वत रूस के सौदा से कम देती है ? क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 17-1-74 को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि आज जो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं वे दामों की लूट कर रहे हैं और रूस 25 परसेंट ज्यादा भारत से लेता है बनिस्वत अन्य मुल्कों के ? क्या सरकार ने ऐसी व्यापारिक संधि रूस के साथ की है और यदि की है तो वह क्या है और अन्य देशों के साथ जो व्यापारिक समझौते किए हैं वे क्या हैं ? सदन के पटल पर सरकार इन समझौतों की कॉपियां रखे यह हमारी मांग है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question really does not relate to Russia.

श्री राजनारायण : क्वेश्चन देख लिया जाय ।
“क्या यह सच है कि मिश्र और यूगोस्लाविया के साथ होने वाले व्यापार में हाल में कमी आई है :

और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?”

श्री सभापति : रूस इसमें कहाँ आ गया ?”

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, यूगोस्लाविया और मिश्र के व्यापार में क्यों कमी आई यह मैं बता रहा हूँ। चूँकि रूस से जो सौदा यह सरकार करती है उसमें ज्यादा देती है बनिस्वत मिश्र के, बनिस्वत यूगोस्लाविया के, बनिस्वत, अन्य मुल्कों के। इसलिए इन मुल्कों ने सौदा कम करना शुरू कर दिया है क्योंकि रूस के साथ इस सरकार ने ऐसे समझौते किए हैं।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

Sir, this question was raised also the other day on the floor of the House and my colleague answered it very clearly that it would not be correct to suggest that the price that we get for our exports to East European countries including Russia is less than what we can get from elsewhere. On the contrary figures indicate in respect of certain items what we have got is more favourable. So far as Yugoslavia is concerned it is true that for some of the export and import items—that is, export to and import from—prices are being renegotiated because of the higher cost of production both at this end and also at that end.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारे सवाल का जवाब पूरा नहीं हुआ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has suggested a reason; is that reason correct or not? What do you want to say about it?

श्री राजनारायण : रूस के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी ने केवल निर्यात के बारे में बताया है, लेकिन वाणिज्य में तो निर्यात और आयात, दोनों शामिल हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निर्यात के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बता दिया, अब वे कृपा कर के आयात के बारे में बतायें कि हम रूस से जो सामग्री मंगाले हैं और वही सामग्री अगर दूसरे मुल्कों से मंगाले हैं तो रूस को उस के लिए हम को ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है बनिस्वत दूसरे मुल्कों के, क्या यह सही है ? और जो समझौते हुए हैं क्या उन को आप मेज पर रखेंगे ?

श्री सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

In what I have said about East European countries, including Russia, I have referred to both export and import. Since this is a specific question about Yugoslavia, I concentrated more on Yugoslavia. I have said that our prices for the export of wagons, for instance, and import of ships have been re-negotiated because of the higher cost of production.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: We have bilateral trade with Egypt and Yugoslavia. In regard to Egypt and the Sudan difficulty comes in because we sell them at a fixed price; while these countries sell their commodities to India at prices based on world tender. Thereby this country loses the chance of getting a better price. May I know whether the Government will enquire* into this in the case of Egypt and the Sudan and take appropriate steps so that our country's interests are not harmed?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

Steps have already been taken to ensure that our interests are not harmed.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कुमारी चूंडावत : क्या यह सही है कि इजिप्ट से जो लॉन्ग स्टैपल काटन इंपोर्ट की जाती है वह इस लिए होती है कि उस का कपड़ा मुल्क में बना कर एक्सपोर्ट किया जाय ताकि ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाया जा सके। तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि हम कितना कपड़ा बना कर उस रुई का यहाँ से बाहर भेज रहे हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:

Most of the textile produced out of the long-staple cotton imported from outside is meant for home consumption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

पाकिस्तान की ओर पावना

*271. श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी :†

श्री सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी :

सरदार कुमार सं० चं० आंध्रे :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 19 मार्च, 1974 को

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri O. P. Tyagi.

राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1028 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान के साथ किये गये वित्तीय करारों के अधीन पाकिस्तान की ओर से भारत का कितना पावना बाकी है और उस ऋण पर आज तक कुल कितना ब्याज चढ़ गया है जो भारत को मिलना है ।

†[Amount due from Pakistan]

- 271. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: SHRI S. C. ANGRE: SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHAS-
TRI: SHRI B. S.
SHEKHAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1028 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th March, 1974 and state the amount of loan Pakistan owes to India under the financial agreements entered into with that country at the time of partition and the total interest which has accrued to India in respect of this loan upto date?]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Pakistan's partition debt to India is of the order of Rs. 300 crores; the precise amount has not so far been agreed upon despite efforts made on various occasions. Under the partition arrangements concluded in December 1947 this debt was repayable by Pakistan in Indian rupees in 50 annual equated instalments of principal and interest (at 2½ per cent per annum) commencing from the 15th August, 1952. In the absence of any payment by Pakistan towards repayment of principal or interest, the accumulated interest at the normal rate (2½ per cent) would by now be nearly equal to the amount of the debt due from Pakistan.

‡[वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
पाकिस्तान पर भारत का विभाजन ऋण

†[] English translation.

‡[] Hindi translation.

300 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है लेकिन बहुत से मौकों पर की गयी अनेक कोशिशों के बावजूद इस ऋण की ठीक-ठीक रकम के बारे में सहमति नहीं हो सकी है । दिसम्बर 1947 में तय की गयी विभाजन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस ऋण का मूलधन और ब्याज (2½ प्रतिशत की दर से) 15 अगस्त 1952 से बराबर-बराबर की 50 किश्तों में भारतीय रुपये में लौटाया जाना था । लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने मूलधन और ब्याज की कोई भी किश्त नहीं अदा की है इसलिए इस समय तक सामान्य दर (2½ प्रतिशत) पर इकट्ठा होने वाला ब्याज की रकम पाकिस्तान द्वारा लौटाये जाने वाले ऋण की रकम के लगभग बराबर हो गयी है ।]

श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया कि 300 करोड़ के लगभग धन और उतना ही करीब ब्याज हो गया है और यह भी उन्होंने बताया कि अभी तक पाकिस्तान ने कोई इंस्टालमेंट नहीं दिया । 50 इंस्टालमेंट की बात थी । तो इस से साफ जाहिर है कि पाकिस्तान इस धन को, इस ऋण को चुकाने के मूड में नहीं है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट में भी शब्द तो हिन्दी शब्दकोश में कोई दूसरा नहीं है . . .

श्री राजनारायण : मैं दूसरा शब्द बतला दूंगा ।

श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी : नपुंसकता के लिए क्या है ?

श्री राजनारायण : नपुंसकता तो हिन्दी है ही । हिजड़ा कह दीजिए ।

श्री ओ३म् प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है अपना कर्ज लेने के लिए । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कर्ज को इंस्टालमेंट में लेने की दृष्टि से कितनी बार आजादी के पश्चात् भिन्न-भिन्न अवसरों पर समझौते हुए हैं और कितनी बार आपने प्रयत्न किया है और उसका पाकिस्तान ने क्या उत्तर दिया

है? यदि वह मूड में नहीं है तो इस धन को वसूल करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय बरतने जा रहे हैं? राइट-आफ करेंगे या कोई उपाय इस्तेमाल करेंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The later discussions that were held with the Pakistani representatives were in 1959-60. After that, as all Members know, in the last whole decade

श्री ओम् प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्योंकि उसके मूड से साफ जाहिर है कि वह मना करता है तो क्या आप भविष्य में कोई विचार इस रुपये को शामिल करने का रखते हैं, यदि हां तो वह क्या है?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : बातचीत करना ही तरीका है। इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं होता।

श्री ओम् प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह करना चाहता हूँ कि गत युद्ध यानी 1971 के युद्ध में जो पाकिस्तान के सिपाही यहां रखे गए उनके रख-रखाव पर और उनकी सेलेरी आदि पर जो आपका खर्च हुआ है?—यह तो अभी निकट भविष्य में हुआ ही है—इसकी वसूली के लिए शिमला एग्रीमेंट हुआ, दिल्ली में बातचीत हुई, तो इन सब अवसरों पर यह जो धन आपका खर्च हुआ है इसके वसूल करने के लिए भी पाकिस्तान के सामने आपने कोई बात रखी है? यदि हां तो पाकिस्तान का क्या उत्तर मिला?

the relations had been somewhat strained and no further talks have been held. This is the position where the whole matter stands now.

SHRI V. B. CHAVAN: I will need notice for this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He needs a separate notice. The question really does not arise out of this. But he wants notice for that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं तो केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 में जो हमारे जहाज पकड़े गए थे जिनके ऊपर कुछ सामान भी लदा हुआ था, व्यापारिक सामान, तो उसके लिए सरकार ने प्रयास भी किया और बाद में भी कई वर्षों तक

यह चर्चा चलती रही कि वह सामान वापस हो जाए, जहाज वापस हो जाए या उनके धन का भुगतान हो जाए तो उस संबंध में पाकिस्तान की क्या कोई अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया थी? यदि नहीं तो भविष्य में उस धन और सामान को न मिलने का सोच कर, छोड़ दिया?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : पता नहीं आप जानते हैं या नहीं, आपके सवाल का जवाब पहले दिया जा चुका है। अब सवाल पूछते तो हमें पहले इंटिमेशन चाहिए।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने अभी 1971 के युद्ध के पश्चात् बार-बार इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच जितने भी डिसप्यूट किस्म के मैटर्स हैं उनका कार्डियल सैटलमेंट हो जाए? सरकार से मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन डिसप्यूट्स मैटर्स में 300 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी का भी प्रश्न है?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : मैंने कोशिश की सुनने की, मैं सुन नहीं पाया।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : मैंने यह पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में जितने भी डिसप्यूट्स मैटर्स हैं उन डिसप्यूट्स मैटर्स की लिस्ट में 300 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी का मामला भी शामिल है या नहीं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no question of having a consolidated list of the disputes. But it is a fact that this amount which they owe us we are showing it in every Budget; even in this year, if you refer to a certain page in the Explanatory Memorandum, it is mentioned there. Naturally it is a thing that they owe us, which is not settled. Therefore, it is one of the unsettled questions.

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत : मेरा कवेशन यह नहीं है। मेरा कवेशन यह है कि जितने आपके डिसप्यूट्स मैटर्स हैं उनकी लिस्ट में इस प्रश्न को शामिल किया गया है या नहीं कि पाकिस्तान से

हमें 300 करोड़ रुपये की रकम वसूल करनी है ?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अनसैटल्ड मैटर्स है और हमारे रिकार्ड में है ।

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पिछला युद्ध हुआ जिसमें पाकिस्तान के दो हिस्से हुए—बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान—तो इसमें जो खर्च हुआ उस को दोनों देशों में वितरित किया गया या केवल पाकिस्तान के ऊपर है डाला गया जब सरकार यह देख रही है कि इतने दिनों तक यह धन किसी भी प्रकार से वसूल नहीं हो रहा और न इस संबंध में वार्ता हो सकी तो दोनों देशों के बीच जिस प्रकार के मधुर संबंध कायम किये जा रहे हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि इसको राइट-आफ कर दिया जाए ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is making certain suggestions. I do not think I should express an opinion on that.

श्री राजनारायण : क्यों ?

श्री श्याम लाल यादव : मेरा पहला सवाल था कि बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान के बीच इस धन के बारे में क्या कोई बंटवारा हुआ है या केवल पाकिस्तान पर यह रखे हैं और दूसरा क्या आपका विचार है बताएं . . .

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : उनके साथ समझौते से तो बंगलादेश बना नहीं था । तो क्या बंगला-देश को मान्यता नहीं दें ?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । देखिए, श्याम लाल जी का सीधा प्रश्न है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

12 NOON

श्री राजनारायण : क्वेश्चन आवर से हमारा संबंध नहीं है, हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री सभापति : वह पहले सवाल का जवाब आ गया ।

श्री राजनारायण : सवाल यह है कि 300 करोड़ रु० जो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारी किताब में लिखा हुआ है, तो वह 300 करोड़ रु० मंत्री जी की किताब में किसके पास लिखा हुआ है, पाकिस्तान के नाम लिखा हुआ है या . .

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया ।

श्री राजनारायण : कहां जवाब दे दिया श्रीमन् ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.T.C. policy on import of books

*272. SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:
SHRI ROSHANLAL: SHRI
SARDAR AMJAD ALI: SHRI C.
P. MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has changed its policy regarding import of books;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has caused any adverse impact on indigenous book market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AC. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign Exchange earned through public and private sector hotels

*273. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by public and private sector hotel during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what measures Government have taken to check leakage and increase earning of foreign exchange from this source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) A statement showing the

amount of foreign exchange surrendered by hotels during the last three years as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Amount of Foreign Exchange surrendered by Hotels to the Reserve Bank of India

Period	Foreign exchange surrendered (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Jan-Sept. and Nov-Dec. 1971	NA	NA	177.57
Jan-Sept. and Nov-Dec. 1972	NA	NA	255.46
Jan-Sept. 1973	86.06	415.42	502.48

(b) To maximise the earnings in foreign exchange a scheme of compulsory payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange by non-residents (other than exempted categories) was brought into effect by the Department of Tourism on 1st November, 1972. As a result of this measure the foreign exchange surrendered by Indian hotels during the period November, 1972 to September 1973 increased to over Rs. 5.89 crores, as against to Rs. 1.84 crores in the corresponding period during the previous year, thus recording a rise of 219 per cent.

Since the difference between the official rate of exchange and the open market rate has narrowed down it is anticipated that the leakage of foreign exchange from other sectors of tourist industry would also be reduced.

Dry ports in States

*274. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT :

SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States/Union Territories which have required the Central

Government for setting up dry ports in their respective territories; and

(b) what decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AC. GEORGE): (a) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar, and the Union Territory of Delhi have requested for setting up dry port in their respective States/Territory.

(b) At present only one proposal for setting up a dry port at Delhi has been formulated. This is under Government's consideration. No other proposal has yet been formulated.

Anomalies in pay scales of Coffee Board employees.

*275. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: DR. K.

MATHEW KURIAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India, while implementing the Third Pay Commission's recommendations made by the Coffee Board in

N.A.—Not available.

1969 for the rationalisation of pay scales of employees of the Coffee Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that by taking the equivalent pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission in the existing scales of pay of Coffee Board employees, a number of anomalies have been perpetuated; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to remove the anomalies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) Government have taken into consideration the recommendations made by the Coffee Board in 1969 for the rationalisation of pay scales of employees of the Board while revising the pay scales in the light of Government's decisions in the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. Suitable revised scales of pay have been fixed, keeping in view the responsibilities of the posts and correcting to the extent feasible the anomalies in the earlier pay scales.

Boosting tea exports

*276. SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: DR.

V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive plan to boost tea exports; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In order to promote tea exports, Government have taken or intend to take the following steps:

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970.

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point
L/J{D}10BSS—8

of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970.

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Cairo, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad.

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions.

(7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea.

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas.

(9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other soft drinks.

Exports to Gulf countries

*277. SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI S. KUMARAN:

SHRI V. B. RAJU:

SHRI GURMUKH SINGH
MUSAFIR:

Dr. Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plans to increase exports to Gulf countries and other oil producing countries; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) & (b) In view of the recent increase in oil prices and other essential imports the Government has prepared a programme of exports for all countries including oil producing countries in the Persian Gulf Area and elsewhere. The crash programme envisages increase in exports of both traditional and non-traditional items.

The principal elements of the programme are:

- (a) Identification of products with maximum export potential in the immediate future,
- (b) Identification of destination to which exports of these products would yield maximum unit value realisation, and
- (c) Identification of measures which would augment the domestic production base and generate additional export surpluses for these products.

As a result of the crash programme it is expected that exports during the current financial year will be substantially higher than the rate of 7.6 per cent, envisaged in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document. The exports to the oil producing countries including in the Persian Gulf Area are likely to be more than double during 1974-75 as compared to 1972-73 level.

Take-Over of Andrew Yule & Co.

*278. SHRI S. KUMAR AN:
SHRI KALYAN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 321 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th November, 1973 and state what progress has been made in the verification of the assets and investments of Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd. with a view to take-over of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): The verification of the

assets and investments of Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd. has since been completed by National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking.

Deficit in State Budget for 1974-75

*279. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have approached the Central Government for additional grants to reduce the budget deficits and to meet their Plan expenditure; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and to what extent addition] grant, if any, is proposed to be given by the Central Government to the deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No specific request for additional grants to reduce the budget deficits and to meet the Plan expenditure has been received from the State Governments. However, some of them have approached for Central assistance for meeting their carry-over deficits and for assistance outside the Plan for specific projects.

Construction of aerodromes in the country

*280. SHRI SAWA/SINGH SISODIA:
SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI
CHUNDAWAT:

SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number and location of civil aerodromes proposed to be constructed in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Besides the aerodrome at Barapani (Shillong) which is already under construction, it is proposed to start work on a new aerodrome at Hubli-Dharwar during the current financial year.

Letter in the Times of India' relating to a notorious smuggler of Gujarat

*281. SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

DR. Z. A. AHMED:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI V. V. RAJU:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI GURMUKH SINGH
MUSAFIR:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a letter published in the Times of India' of 3rd April, 1974 regarding a notorious smuggler from Gujarat, in which sufficient identification of the person has been given; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to apprehend the said person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government have seen the letter of Shri Madhu Mehta published in the 'Times of India' of 3rd April, 1974.

(b) The description furnished in the said letter appears to relate to a notorious smuggler belonging to Nani Daman in Gujarat. He is currently involved in six smuggling cases in which departmental action as well as prosecution proceedings have already been initiated against him. He has been arrested thrice in three different cases but was subsequently released on bail by the trial Magistrates.

F.O.B. costs on export of engineering goods

*282. SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery for examination of f.o.b. costs of shippers of Indian engineering goods to judge the impact of ocean freight on such exports; and

(b) if so, what are the results of such examination on products whose exports exceed rupees two crores in a year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) The FIB (Freight Investigation Bureau) in the Directorate General of Shipping is functioning as the agency for examining the f.o.b. costs of shippers of Indian engineering goods and assess the impact of ocean freight on the c.i.f. cost of such exports.

(b) Examination of shipping freight problems by the FIB is a continual process, and specific complaints relating to high freight rates as and when received from shippers are taken up with the concerned Conference Lines for working out appropriate rates suited to the sensitivity of the items of exports.

IDA Loan for import of raw materials for small scale sector

*283. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: SHRI
LOKANATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prospects of India getting a 25 million dollar credit from the International Development Association during the current year for import of raw materials for the small scale sector; and

(b) whether India got a similar amount last year and if so, the various fields in which that amount was utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government of India has been exploring the possibility of getting assistance from the International Development Association for meeting imported raw materials requirements of units in the small-scale sector but it is not possible to anticipate whether any assistance would be forthcoming and extent thereof.

(b) An Agreement had been signed with the International Development Association last year for a credit of \$ 25 million for assistance to Industrial Development Bank of India in financing projects in the small and medium-scale industrial sectors needing

imported machinery. This credit was for financing the requirements of capital equipments in the small and medium-scale industrial sectors and did not cover imported raw material requirements

Large business houses in leather and marine export trade.

*284. SHRI KALYAN ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major percentage of export of leather and marine products is done by large business houses;

(b) if so, the percentage of their share in the trade and the names of the concerns and business houses engaged in the export trade; and

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce their domination over the trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Large business houses account for a small proportion of the export trade in these commodities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Soviet experts in public and private sector undertakings

*285. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKER ADIVAREKAR:

SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVASA RAO:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of public and private sector industrial and non-industrial projects where Soviet experts are at present employed as consultants/advisers;

(b) what is the number of these experts, project-wise; and

(c) what is the nature of assistance being rendered by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Indo-Bangladesh talks on factories in the two countries

*286. SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of Bangladesh and India held discussions about setting up factories having man power and machinery supplied by one country in the other country;

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of both the countries to expand such areas of mutual cooperation for mutual benefit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Implementation Committee set up by the Planning Commissions of the two countries, held in Dacca in May, 1973, possibilities of promoting cooperation and collaboration in the Technical and Industrial field were explored. In this context, the areas identified for such collaboration included cement/clinker, fertilisers and sponge iron projects. In each of these fields, India has undertaken to prepare feasibility studies. The preliminary report on cement/clinker has been submitted and is under consideration at present. The final report is expected to be ready shortly. The report on fertiliser production has just been submitted. The report on sponge iron is expected to be ready by about the end of this year.

Basmati rice

- ♦287. SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:
SHRI SALIL KUMAR
GANGULI:
SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:
SHRI SASANKASEKHAR
SANYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Basmati rice is becoming popular in the international market;

(b) if so, what are the names of the countries which are showing interest in its purchase; and

(c) what is the price offered (Country-wise) by different countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) West Asia, United Kingdom, Mauritius, U.S.A., Hongkong, Canada, Singapore, Seychelles, Fiji, Nigeria, West Germany, Australia, Aden, Kenya, Zambia, Switzerland, etc.

(c) Basmati rice is sold at international prices prevailing from time to time.

Sending of Snake-charmers to U.S.A.

•288, DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a travel agency of Cochin has entered into a long-term contract with some American travel agents for sending teams of snake-charmers to the United States of America to entertain American audiences; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have given sanction for this deal and what is the estimated foreign exchange earning therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Government have come across a news item to this effect. The claim was made by an un-recognized travel agency. When the concerned Department made enquiries, the travel agency did.

not divulge the details. No application has been received by the Reserve Bank of India seeking permission for any contract.

Market borrowings

*289. SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1973-74 out of Rs. 472 crore market borrowings; and

(b) what are the reasons for the large subscription by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank subscribes to Government loans and also purchases and sells Government securities as part of its open market operations. As funds for investment accrue to banks, Provident Funds and other institutional investors throughout the year, it is necessary for the Reserve Bank to adjust its initial subscriptions to Central Loans, as and when they are floated, having regard to likely demands therefor later in the year. Because of variations from time to time in the rate of growth of deposits in commercial banks or other developments, it may not always be possible for the Reserve Bank to liquidate fully its subscriptions to new loans within the financial year in which they are floated. The Bank keeps the position in regard to its portfolio and operations under review to correct any major imbalance as a result of unforeseen developments.

The details of initial subscriptions to Government loans by the Reserve Bank or of other parties are treated as secret and, therefore, are not divulged.

Surplus pilots in Indian Airlines

*290. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHAR-AN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of the Indian Airlines issued a statement to the effect that the organisation has one hundred surplus pilots and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to retrench these surplus pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) On the basis of the existing fleet, 95 pilots are surplus to the requirement of Indian Airlines. The Corporation, however, does not propose to retrench any of these. They are expected to be adjusted against their future expansion programme.

MMTC contract for urea and fertilizers

♦291. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have concluded agreements so far during

the year 1974 for the import of urea, other fertilizer components and fertilizers; and

(b) the details in terms of quantity and value of the commodities to be imported according to these agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) M.M.T.C. has concluded agreements for import of fertilizers with German Democratic Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and Poland so far during the year 1974.

(b) A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House. The total value of contracts concluded so far is Rs. 130 crores.

Statement

Serial No.	Country	Commodity	Quantity (M/T.)
1	German Democratic Republic	Muriate of potash	2,00,000
2	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(i) Urea	2,00,000
		(ii) Ammonium Sulphate	75,000
		(iii) Muriate of Potash	50,000
3	Bulgaria	Urea	46,000
4	Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea	Urea	20,000
5	Poland	(i) Urea	1,80,000
		(ii) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	35,000

P. S.—Contracts with Rumania and Hungary are yet to be concluded. The matter is being pursued closely with them.

Tariff on rubber products

*292. SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT:

SHRI O. P. TYAGI:

SHRI D. K. PATEL:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

DR. RAMKIRPAL SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff No. T.I. 16A(4) covers the item V-belt;

(b) whether this Tariff covers such rubber products as are produced by cottage

industries which do not have vulcanising plants and therefore cannot treat rubber with sulphur at high temperatures;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a specific clarification in this regard cottage industries producing V-belts by binding rubber and canvass with hand, are being required to pay duty at the rate of 11 per cent, the rate that is being charged from big industries like Dunlop and Good-year; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to protect the cottage industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The correct rate of excise duty leviable on V-belts is 20% advalorem, irrespective of the sector of the industry by which it is manufactured. In addition auxiliary excise duty at the rate of 20% of the basic duty is also leviable.

(d) The representations made by the trade are under consideration.

U.N. Development Scheme

*293. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN :

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: "

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State in the North Eastern Region were not allotted any development scheme under the U.N. projects; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CH A VAN): (a) and (b) The United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.) renders its assistance to developing countries on the basis of the "Country Programme" proposed by each recipient country. India's "Country Programme" was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1972 for an Indicative Planning Figure of \$50 million and for the five-year period 1972-76. Our Country Programme had been formulated in close consultation with the Planning Commission and the various Ministries, who were required to take into account the needs of the State Governments and Union Territories while proposing schemes for inclusion in the Country Programme. The State Governments and Union Territories were also advised to furnish to the concerned Ministries their proposals for UNDP assistance. No developmental scheme relating to any State in the North Eastern Region was, however, sponsored for inclusion in the Country Programme.

Amendment of Essential Commodities Act.

294. SHRI D. P. SINGH:

SHRI KAMALNATH JHA:

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN:

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(j) whether the Central Government had discussions with the State Governments regarding proposed amendments of the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are difference between various Departments of the Government of India on the subject; and

(c) if so, what are the main points of difference and by when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :

(a) to (c) The State Governments and the Union Ministries concerned were consulted on various proposals for the amendments to the Essential Commodities Act. There are no differences in the approach to the proposed amendments.

होशंगाबाद में करेंसी कागज तैयार करने

वाले कारखाने से कागज की चोरी

*295. श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होशंगाबाद (मध्य प्रदेश) में करेंसी कागज तैयार करने वाले कारखाने से कागज की चोरी की घटना के संबंध में विभागीय जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जांच के फलस्वरूप क्या क्या तथ्य प्रकाश में आये हैं ?

Theft of paper from currency paper manufacturing factory at Hoshangabad

*295. SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†[] English translation.

(a) whether the Departmental investigation into the incident of theft of paper from the currency, paper! manufacturing factory in Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) has been completed; and

(b) if so, what facts have come to light as a result of the said investigation?]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय ने कर्सेसी पेपर की चोरी के संबंध में जांच का काम सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल होशंगाबाद से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। जब केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय की जांच परिणाम मिल जाएंगे, विभागीय जांच शुरू की जाएगी। इस बीच मिल में सुरक्षा प्रबंध को कड़ा बनाने के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त उपाय किये गये हैं जिनमें से एक उपाय यह है कि मौजूदा चौकसी और निगरानी कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के आदमी तैनात कर दिये गये हैं।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has taken over the investigation of the case relating to theft of currency paper from the Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad. The Departmental investigation will be taken up when the results of CBIs' investigation become available. In the meantime several additional measures have been taken to tighten the security in the Mill, one of which is the replacement of existing watch and ward staff by the Central Industrial Security Force.]

Improving the lot of craftsmen of Delhi

*296. SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government for providing encouragement to the world famous crafts of Delhi;

(b) what steps have been taken to improve the working conditions living and working environments of the craftsmen;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken for checking exploitation by middle-men

†[] English translation.

and improving the lot of craftsmen; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for encouraging and sustaining apprenticeship schemes for promotion of the crafts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Following are some of the important measures aiming at encouragement to handicrafts of Delhi and consequently at amelioration of the plight of the artisans:

(i) The Design Centre run by the All India Handicrafts Board at the Okhla Industrial Estate provides assistance in designing of the handicraft items.

(ii) The Central Cottage Industries Emporium and the Emporium run by Delhi Administration in Delhi provide marketing facility for the Handicraft items and eliminate to a large extent exploitation by middle-men.

(iii) National awards for outstanding craftsmanship have been awarded to 10 master craftsmen of Delhi.

(iv) Training has been imparted to craftsmen in Ivory, Meenakari and Metal Engraving.

2. All India Handicrafts Board is organising further training programmes to craftsmen in Delhi. It is also organising a Carpet Weaving Centre within Union Territory. Finances are made available to Delhi Administration for their handicrafts development programmes covering provision of common facilities centres for art-ware, development of Papier-Mache products, grant-in-aid to artisans etc.

Seminar on perfumery export

♦232. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA:

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on perfumery export was held in Delhi recently; and

† Transferred from the 2nd May, 1974,

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made at the Seminar and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Seminar is still awaited.

Seizing of woollen rags by Bombay Customs

*319. SHRI N. G. GORAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 500 bags of woollen rags have been recently seized by the Bombay Customs;

(b) whether it is a fact that these bags contained mutilated rags and pieces; and

(c) what is the mechanism in the Bombay Docks to find out mutilated rags and cut-pieces in the bags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) As on 20-4-74, about 55 consignments comprising approximately 9,000 bales of woollen rags shipped after 17-9-73 have been detained by the Bombay Customs.

(b) While these bales may contain some mutilated or unserviceable rags, they contain a percentage of serviceable garments.

(c) The procedure for examination is first to classify the entire consignment into homogenous lots, on the basis of their sizes, manner of package, type of packing material used and marks and numbers on the bales. 5% Bales are then selected for examination from each of the homogenous lots. These are opened and examined by two officers of Bombay Customs in the presence of importer's representative.

Refund of unspent amount by States

320. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government could not spend Rs. 30 crores upto the 31st March, 1973;

transferred from the 8th May, 1974.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Orissa Government could not spend Rs. 5.5 crores relief grant during the last financial year; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount Central Government got back from the States which could not be spent by the States during the last financial year, 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Set-back to tea industry

321. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious set-back in the production of Darjeeling tea because of a severe shortage of coal, furnace oil and fertiliser; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply these materials to Darjeeling tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) In spite of the problems created by the oil crisis and irregular wagon movements at times for coal, every effort is being made to meet the input requirements of tea industry for items like fertilisers, furnace oil, coal with a view to maintain the production level of this industry.

Import of newsprint by STC

322. SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has recently been entrusted with any investigation regarding contracts for newsprint imports by S.T.C.; and

(b) whether Government have received any complaint regarding malpractices by STC and RNI officers during the year 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया को हुआ घाटा

323. श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया घाटे पर चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई गई थी और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

Loss incurred by Central Bank of India

323. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bank of India is running in losses;

(b) if so what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether an enquiry was instituted in this regard and with what result?]

वित्त मंत्री (श्री य०ब० चव्हाण) : (क)

से (ग) : जी नहीं। बैंक ने 1969, 1970, 1971 और 1972, सभी वर्षों में लाभ कमाया है। बैंक के 1973 के खातों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इसके निदेशकों के बोर्ड ने बैंक के सभी कार्यों की जांच के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है और उस समिति के अभी अपना अध्ययन पूरा नहीं किया है।

†[THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The bank has earned profits in all the years 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972. The accounts of the bank for the year 1973 are in the process of finalisation. The Bank has reported that its Board of Directors have constituted a Committee to review all aspects of the working of the Bank and that the Committee has not yet completed its study.]

सतना हवाई पट्टी का प्रबन्ध ग्रहण

324. श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि द्वितीय महायुद्ध के समय मध्य प्रदेश के सतना जिले में निर्मित हवाई पट्टी का मंत्रालय द्वारा नागर विमानन के प्रयोजनार्थ अभी तक प्रबन्ध ग्रहण नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

†[Taking over of Satna airstrip

324. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airstrip constructed at Satna District of Madhya Pradesh during the Second World War has not been taken over by the Ministry so far for civil aviation purposes; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?]

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में सतना का विमानक्षेत्र पहले ही नागर विमानन विभाग के नियंत्रण में है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

†[THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The aerodrome at Satna in Madhya Pradesh is already under the control of the Civil Aviation Department.

(b) Does not arise.]

पड़ोसी देशों का सांझा बाजार

325. श्री जगदीश जोशी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने भारतीय उप महाद्वीप में भारत, पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश, नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान और श्री लंका के लिए एक सांझा बाजार की कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई ऐसा सांझा बाजार उपरोक्त देशों के आर्थिक हितों के लिए लाभकारी होगा ?

†[] English translation.

Common market with neighbouring countries

325. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have formulated any scheme for setting up a common market for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan and Ceylon in the Indian sub-continent; and

(b) if so, whether such a common market is likely to be beneficial to the economic interests of the above mentioned countries?]

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

Arrears of Income-tax above Rs. One Lakh against firms in Maharashtra

326. SHRI D. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms in Maharashtra whose income-tax arrears exceed rupees one lakh; and

(b) the steps being taken against those firms to recover the amount in arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The requisite information as on 31-3-74 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Big business houses in fishery industry

327. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report or recommendation from the Marine Products Export Development Authority in the matter of the entry of big

†[] English translation.

business houses into the fishery industry in Kerala; if so what are the details of such recommendations; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of non-specified variety of froglegs

328. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Marine Products Exports Development Authority in the matter of export from Kerala, particularly to the United States, of frozen froglegs of non-specified variety; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In regard to froglegs exported from India after preshipment inspection and rejected in United States of America by the Food and Drugs Administration the Marine Products Export Development Authority has requested the Government to send a technical team to study the situation.

(b) The Government have deputed the Joint Director, Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin to go to USA to study this matter in detail.

Financing of fishing vessels

329. SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Marine Products Export Development Authority in the matter of defects in the present procedure in financing the purchase of deep-sea fishing vessels including trawlers; and

(b) if so what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C.

GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals of the Marine Products Export Development Authority have been considered by the Planning Commission and it has not so far been possible to accommodate the financial requirements of the fishing vessels within the Fifth Plan.

Seizure of imported goods from shops in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 330. SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURA-GOHAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some imported goods were recently seized from certain

shops in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what steps have been taken to stop such illegal sale of imported goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Some imported goods have been seized by the Customs Officers from the shop known as Modern Bazar situated in Vasant Vihar in New Delhi in course of two raids organised during 1973.

(b) The details are as under:

Date of raid	Goods seized	Approximate value thereof
5-4-73	Cigarettes, Cosmetics, Provisions, Blades etc.	Rs. 2,400
<i>Action taken :</i> Case has been adjudicated. Cigarettes were absolutely confiscated. Remaining goods were allowed to be redeemed on payment of fine of Rs. 1,200 in lieu of confiscation. A personal penalty of Rs. 400 was also imposed on the (firm).		
27-8-73	Cigarettes, Cosmetics, Provisions, Blades, etc.	Rs. 12,000
<i>Action taken :</i> The case is yet to be adjudicated. The proprietor was arrested and released by the magistrate on bail on personal and of Rs. 8,000 and surety of like amount.		
The Customs Department maintains surveillance on the suspect premises. Raids are also organised whenever considered necessary).		

331. [Transferred to the 9th May, 1974.]

Finance Minister's visit to Kuala Lumpur

332. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that he visited Kuala Lumpur recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Finance Minister, who was the Chairman of the Board of Governors during 1973-74 and is also the Governor for India, attended the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Board of

Governors of the Asian Development Bank held in Kuala Lumpur from April 25—27, 1974. Apart from the usual financial items on the agenda, the main items for discussions were a review of the Bank's operations during 1973 and consideration of the resources position of the Bank. While the performance of the Bank during 1973 was considered quite satisfactory, the need to augment the resources of the Bank, especially for lending on soft terms to needy developing member countries, was recognised. The Board of Governors also discussed the possible role of the ADB in mitigating the problems of its developing member countries caused by the current inflationary situation.

Increase in rates of interest on deposits

333. SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI V. B. RAJU:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

DR. Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRI GURMUKH SINGH
MUSAFIR:SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD
MATHUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest rates on various types of deposits have recently been raised;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) how much deposit mobilisation Government anticipate as a result of the increase in interest rates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Reserve Bank of India, by a directive to the scheduled commercial banks, has revised, as from 1-4-1974, the rate of interest payable on public deposits. While the increase in interest rates in respect of Savings Bank Accounts is one per cent, the rates of increase for term deposits of different maturities vary from one quarter of one per cent to one per cent. The details are set out in the attached statement.

(c) Any increase in bank deposits is the combined result of several factors, the rate of interest being only one of them. It is not possible to quantify the contribution of any one single factor in isolation.

Statement

Class of deposits	Quantum of increase in the interest rates on deposits w.e.f. 1-4-1974 (Percent.)
Savings Accounts	1
Deposits for 15 days to 45 days and deposits subject to withdrawal or repayment by notice for a period not exceeding 45 days	0.25
Deposits for 45 days to 90 days and deposits subject to withdrawal or repayment by notice for a period not exceeding 90 days	0.25
Deposits for 91 days and above but less than 6 months	0.25
Deposits for 6 months and above but less than 9 months	0.25
Deposits for 9 months and above but less than 1 year	
Deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years	0.75
Deposits for 2 years and above but up to and inclusive of 3 years	0.50
Deposits above 3 years but up to and inclusive of 5 years	0.75
Deposits above 5 years	0.75

Collection of Indian Art

334. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:

SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India maintain a "Collection of Contemporary Indian Art";

(b) if so, what is the organisational set-up for the same in Air India and the total expenses incurred thereon up-to-date; and

(c) what are the possible uses to which this "Collection of Contemporary Indian Art" is put to by Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) Air-India have a collection of contemporary Indian art. Selection are made by a committee consisting of the Commercial Manager (Publicity), Chief Artist of the Corporation's studio and one Publicity Officer by visiting art exhibitions. Air-India have so far purchased 1018 paintings costing Rs. 6,50,000 approx. The art pieces are used mainly for decoration and display at Air-India's offices abroad and in India. The purpose of using these paintings for decoration and display is to create interest in Indian art and culture and to promote tourism to India. They are also used for reproduction in Air-India's calendars, menu-cards and publicity material in general.

Construction of new hotels in the country

335. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER:
SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT:
SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up new hotels, motels and lodges, especially for middle and low income group tourists during the year 1974; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) A statement showing the accommodation projects included in the Annual Plan for 1974-75, of the India Tourism Development Corporation is attached. Of these, the projects planned for the 2/3 star category are expected to cater for the accommodation requirements of the middle income group tourists also.

The Department of Tourism itself has made a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs during 1974-75, for undertaking new projects in the form of supplementary accommodation like youth hostels, tourist bungalows, forest lodges and camping sites.

In the private sector, the Department of Tourism has approved 92 hotel projects at different places in the country, from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists and on completion, a number of these are expected to suit the middle and low income group tourists.

Statement

Accommodation schemes included in Annual Plan for 1974-75 of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Star category planned	No. of rooms	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
I. NEW SCHEMES				
1	Hotel at New Delhi	3	600	700.00
2	Expansion of Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore	4	50	68.00
3	Agra Motel	3	100	135.00
4	Jaipur Motel	3	100	135.00
5	Cottages at Goa	3	50	50.00
6	Expansion of hotels/Travellers' lodge			
	(a) Expansion of Akbar Hotel at New Delhi	5	150	225.00
	(b) Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar	2	25	15.00
II. CONTINUING SCHEMES				
1	Varanasi Hotel	3	50	49.00
2	Kovalam Hotel	4	100	145.00
3	Airport Hotel, Calcutta	4	156	250.00
4	Expansion of Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	5	100	100.00
5	Expansion of Aurangabad Hotel	3	60	50.00
6	Gulmarg hotel (subject to approval)	4	60	145.00
7	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	4	20	12.00
8	Hotel at Patna	3	50	50.00
9	Expansion of Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	4	20	20.00

Decline in exports

336. SHRI BIPINPAL DOS:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL:
SHRI S. KUMARAN:
SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a sharp decline in exports of various commodities from April to December, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for arresting the decline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Income-tax arrears of Class I and Class II Government officials

337. SHRI SARDAR AM J AD ALI:
SHRI BIPINPAL DAS:
DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL: SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: SHRI DHARAMCHAND IAIN:
DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II Government officials who have failed to clear up their income-tax and wealth tax arrears;

(b) the amount involved therein; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulter;';?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) In the Income-tax Department, statistics regarding tax-paying Government employees are not maintained according to the class to which they belong. In the return of income which is common for all salaried tax-payers, there is no column to show the class of the employee.

The desired information is, therefore, not available.

(c) The action which can be taken against tax defaulters to recover tax arrears is the same for all tax defaulters whether they are Government officials or derive income from sources other than salary from Government.

All steps provided in law, including the following, are taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:—

(1) Levy of penalty under section 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for nonpayment of tax.

(2) Attachment of money due to the assessee under section 226(3).

(3) Attachment of money in courts under section 226(4).

(4) Distraint and sale of movable property under section 226(5).

(5) Issue of Recovery Certificate under section 222.

(6) Attachment sale of movable/im-movable property.

(7) Detention of assessee in Civil Prison.

Special cell to investigate tax evasion by big business houses

338. SHRI S. KUMARAN: SHRI KALYAN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1,482 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th December, 1973 and state:

(a) the details of income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax cases reopened in respect of assessee's belonging to Houses of Birla and Bajoria-Jalan; and

(b) the number of prosecutions launched for failure to credit Government taxes deducted at source and otherwise against them till the middle of April, 1974 and the amount involved in each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Cases reopened during the

period from 1-1-73 to 31-3-1974 in respect of the two Houses are detailed as under:—

	No. of cases reopened	
	Birlas	Bajoria-Jalans
Income-tax	39	35
Wealth Tax	213	7
Gift Tax	3	..

(b) (i) The number of prosecutions launched during the period from 1-1-73 to 31-3-74 for failure to credit to Government Taxes deducted at source:—

Birlas—Nil

Bajoria-Jalans—432 (Includes 24 complaints launched in the case of M/s Marshall & Sons Co. India Ltd. during 1972-73).

(ii) The amount involved in these cases Company-wise.

Company	Amount of tax deducted but not credited to Government	
	From Salary	From dividend
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Asiatic Oxygen Acetylon Co. Ltd.	8,12,012	3,92,700
2. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	4,48,773	..
3. 7 Moon Mills Ltd.	1,27,184	..
4. Marshall & Sons Co. India Ltd.	2,17,091	..
	16,05,060	3,92,700
TOTAL	19,97,760	

Memorandum regarding ceiling on Monetary Expansion

339. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 140 leading economists from Indian Universities and institutions submitted a detailed memorandum to the Prime Minister for a ceiling on monetary expansion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Prof. C. N. Vakil, on behalf of academic economists, has submitted to the Prime Minister a booklet entitled "Memorandum on a Policy to contain Inflation", which besides several other suggestions, includes one on putting a ceiling of 5 per cent per annum in the annual growth rate of money supply during the Fifth Plan. These economists are of the view that "given this ceiling, and the target of an incentive-determined rate of growth of fixed deposits with banks, it should be the task of the Fiscal and Monetary Authorities to apportion the resulting expansion in credit-potential between the needs of the Government and the commercial sectors. To the extent that the firm annual growth rate of necessities (say, as reflected in the average of the growth rate for the three previous years), goes up significantly, the stocks of basic goods available to a more comprehensive public distribution system become abundant, and the normal rate of growth of such stocks year by year also moves up, the ceiling rate can also be revised upwards. Also in the event of cost-push through international factors". These and other suggestions of the economists have been noted by the Government.

Price rise of coir yarn and coir mattings

340. SHRI S. KUMAR AN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pricing Committee of the Coir Board has decided to increase the floor prices of coir yarn and coir mattings intended for export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

341. SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High-Level Steering Group on the Kandla Free Trade Zone has made any recommendations;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken on each of the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Presumably, hon. member is referring to the high-level Steering Board on Kandla Free Trade Zone. The Board has made a number of recommendations.

(a) and (c) A statement is endowed about the important recommendations. [Sec Appendix LXXXVIII, Annexure No. 11]

U.S. Rupee holdings in India

342. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government have decided to write-off more rupee holdings after the signing of the agreement relating to P.L. 480 rupee funds; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. There has been no write-off of rupee holdings after the signing of the Agreement on P.L. 480 and other Funds on 18-2-1974. There was also no write-off under this Agreement. The Agreement provided for a grant of Rs. 1,664 crores to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Tata Committee

343. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Tata Committee on the licensing of airlines pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Tata Committee set up to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department has submitted its interim report and it will take some time for the Government to take a decision on its recommendations. A statement giving the gist of recommenda-

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tions made by the Committee in its interim report on checking and licensing of airlines pilots is attached.

Statement

In the light of some recent accidents and incidents in India, a system of independent checking by Government of the proficiency of living crews of airlines should be introduced. The check pilots concerned would need not only to be fully trained as approved instructors and examiners, but also to keep in constant practice and have 'en route' experience. After considering the pros and cons of the various alternative systems of providing flight inspection by Government, the Committee recommend the adoption of a system, under which senior pilots of the airlines should be employed by Government as check pilots on a part-time basis, approximately half of their flying hours being spent on normal airlines duties as airlines employees and the rest as Government check pilots. The head of the Inspection Directorate of the Civil Aviation Department and also his Deputy, if any, should be employed by Government on a full-time basis; if drawn from the Airlines, they would have to sever their connections with the latter and if drawn from the Air Force either on deputation or on retirement from the Air Force, they should be fully trained and certificated as Instructors/Examiners on at least one of the sophisticated types of aircraft used by the airlines which should initially be the Boeing 737 of Indian Airlines.

Tourist traffic affected by fuel price hike

344. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI CHUNDAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the fuel price hike has affected the tourist traffic to India; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to offset the effect of fuel price rise on the volume of tourist traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SMT. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Tourist figures for 1973 indicate

that till December 1973 the rise in fuel prices had not affected tourist traffic to India. Against a target 4,00,000 tourists for the year, 4,09,895 visited India. 45,295 came in December, 1973—an all-time high figure for the month of December. It remains to be seen what effect the increase in international air fares will have on tourism to this country and much will depend on the level at which world oil prices settle in the coming months.

(b) Efforts are being made to ensure that concessional air fares on Air India and internal air fares are kept down at the lowest possible level consistent with viable operations of the airlines. Steps are also being taken to increase the Department of Tourism's joint promotional efforts in the potential markets of U.S.A., Europe, Japan and Australasia. With a view to stimulating tourist traffic from West Asia a regional office for tourism promotion is being set up in Beirut. Beside expanding the tourism infrastructure added emphasis is being given to publicity programmes in the tourism-generating markets overseas.

Discrepancy in the figures of export earnings

345. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a discrepancy in the figures of foreign exchange earnings from export as given by his Ministry and as reported by the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, what are the figures of foreign exchange earnings as reported by the above two official sources for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The discrepancy in the statistics relating to exports published by Director General Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta, and the Reserve Bank of India is due to the different source material used,

coverage, valuation, timing, classification of goods etc.

(b) While latest export data published by D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta, pertains to the period April—February, 1973-74, the most recent data published by the Reserve Bank of India is in respect of the period April—June, 1972-73. The two sets of figures for April—June, 1972-73 and the difference therein is as follows:—

D.G.C.I. & S. Data—Rs. 458.2 crores.

R.B.I. data—Rs. 443.7 crores.

Difference—Rs. 14.5 crores.

Modernisation of woollen industry

346. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to constitute a committee for modernising the woollen textile industry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) by when the committee is likely to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of finished Jute goods

347. SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the jute-based finished consumer goods which are exported from India annually and the places to which they are so exported, indicating the average annual earnings of foreign exchange thereby during the period from 1969 to 1973; and

(b) whether any portion of the foreign exchange so earned is earmarked for improving different varieties of jute products with a view to capturing world market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The common varieties of jute based finished consumer goods exported from India are Hessian, sacking, carpet backing etc. The exports are mainly to USA, U.K. USSR and Japan. The annual foreign exchange earnings from exports of jute goods from 1969 to 1973 are as follows:—

	Rs. crores
1969-70 . . .	206.1
1970-71 . . .	139.93
1971-72 . . .	264.71
1972-73 . . .	249.06

(b) No specific portion of the export earnings has been earmarked for this purpose but the industry is constantly engaged on research for reduction in cost, diversification and product development. Market surveys and studies are conducted and export promotion measures are also taken for capturing new markets. The industry has very recently worked out a scheme for modernisation by utilizing a portion of the increased unit realisation.

Textile units in West Bengal

348. SHRI KALYAN ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 538 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th March, 1974 and state:

(a) whether any textile mill from West Bengal has applied for either setting up new cotton textile units or for substantial expansion of the existing units in that State during the period from November 1973 to April 1974:

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether any industrial licences have been issued to them during this period: and

(d) if so, the particulars of the licences issued alongwith their capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Three applications from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and two applications from Bengal Hosiery Manufacturing Association

and Hindustan Housing and Industries Ltd. respectively were received for setting up of new Cotton textile spinning units in West Bengal. Two existing mills viz., Messrs Poddar Projects, Calcutta and General Industrial Society, Calcutta applied for expansion of their spindleage capacities.

(c) and (d) Three industrial licences have so far been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the setting up of three new cotton textile spinning units in the State with a capacity of 25,000 spindles each.

Cases relating to detection of concealment of Income

349. SHRI KALYAN ROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of cases of concealment of income detected during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) in how many cases during the above period prosecution cases were launched and the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Available statistics do not contain information about the number of cases in which concealment of income was detected. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

(c) During the three years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 prosecutions for concealment or other substantive offences were launched in 23, 12 and 30 cases respectively.

Recommendation of Dhawan Committee

350. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Dhawan Committee appointed to evaluate the Avro (HS-748) aircraft;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Committee and the decision of the Government thereon; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) The report of the Committee has been delayed on account of certain discrepancies in the data collected earlier in regard to aircraft performance. Much of the analysis has, therefore, had to be redone. The work of the Committee is now in the final stages and Professor Dhawan is making every effort to submit his report as early as possible.

Development of Taj Complex

351. SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the development of Taj Complex at Agra;

(b) what steps Government have taken to provide economy class tourist accommodation of acceptable international standard at Agra; and

(c) what plans are under Government's consideration for providing adequate and suitable camping sites for caravans at Agra to meet the requirements of the ever increasing over-land tourist traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SMT. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Fourth Plan period the Department of Tourism spent an amount of Rs. 3.79 lakhs on the beautification of the area around Taj. The State Government has also constituted a Working Group for preparing a coordinated scheme for the environmental improvement and beautification of Agra. Its report is awaited.

(b) In the Fifth Plan period, the India Tourism Development Corporation has tentative plans to build a 100 room motel at Agra, at an estimated cost of Rs. 135 lakhs.

(c) In the Fifth Plan period, a camping site at Agra is also under consideration.

Coordination between India Tourism Development Corporation and State Tourism Development Corporations

352. SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to ensure coordination between India Tourism Development Corporation and the State Tourism Development Corporations to avoid duplication of efforts and ensuring dovetailing of programmes and plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SMT. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The co-ordination of tourism schemes in the Central and State sectors (including those of the public sector corporations) is achieved through discussions at the planning stage in the Working Group of the Planning Commission at the time of formulating the Plan and subsequent Annual Plans. It is also ensured through discussions in the Tourist Development Council and the State Tourist Advisory Councils.

Since the Tourism Corporations set up by the State Governments mainly provide facilities for domestic tourists, and since the efforts of the India Tourism Development Corporation are mainly directed towards the promotion of international tourism, there is no over-lapping of facilities provided by the Corporations.

प्रत्यक्ष करों की बकाया राशि

353. श्री जगदीश जोशी :

श्री गुणा नन्द ठाकुर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 2 अप्रैल, 1974 को आयकर के अतिरिक्त प्रत्यक्ष करों की कितनी राशि बकाया थी ?

Arrears of direct taxes

353. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI:

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of arrears of direct taxes other than income-tax outstanding ; on the 2nd April, 1974?

†[] English translation.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : धन-कर, दान-कर तथा सम्पदा शुल्क की सकल शुद्ध बकाया के आंकड़े केवल 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार तत्काल उपलब्ध हैं और वे इस प्रकार हैं :-

(करोड़ रु० में)

	सकल	शुद्ध
धन-कर	28.18	19.90
दान-कर	3.92	2.48
सम्पदा शुल्क	15.90	9.05

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The figures of gross and net arrears of wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty are readily available only as on 31st December, 1973 and the same are as follows:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Gross	Net
Wealth-tax . . .	28.18	19.90
Gift-tax . . .	3.92	2.48
Estate Duty . . .	15.90	9.05

विलास-वस्तुओं के लिये कच्चे माल का आयात

354. श्री जगदीश जोशी :

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972-73 और 1973-74 के वर्षों में किन-किन सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों तथा अन्य विलास वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) सरकार इस प्रकार के आयात को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

Import of raw materials for luxury items

354. SHRI JAJDISH JOSH:

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cosmetics and other luxury items for the production of which raw materials were imported during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to stop such imports?]

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1972-73 तथा 1973-74

के दौरान फेस क्रीम, स्नो, टैल्क, टॉयलेट पाउडर, फेस पाउडर, हेयर आयल्स, शैम्पू, लोशनों आदि जैसे सौन्दर्य प्रसाधनों के उत्पादन के लिए कतिपय आवश्यक कच्चे माल के आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई थी। "विलास की वस्तुएं" शब्द बहुत व्यापक है, इसलिए विलास की वस्तुओं का विशिष्ट संकेत देना जरूरी है।

(ख) जैसे ही और जब देश में उपर्युक्त स्वदेशी स्थानापन्न वस्तुएं उपलब्ध हो जाएगी, आवश्यक कच्ची सामग्रियों के आयात धीरे-धीरे बन्द कर दिए जाएंगे।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) For production of cosmetics items like face cream/snow, talc, toilet powder, face powder, hair oils, shampoo, lotions etc. certain essential raw materials were allowed to be imported during 1972-73 and 1973-74. The term 'luxury items' being a very wide one, it is necessary to have a specific indication of luxury items.

(b) The imports of essential raw materials will be stopped gradually as and when suitable indigenous substitutes become available in the country.]

Demand made at the All India Cotton Growers Conference

355. SHRI D. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

†[] English translation.

(a) whether the Government of India have received any memorandum from the All India Cotton Growers Conference held on the 11th April, 1974 at Nagpur requesting fixation of remunerative price of cotton and also demanding formulation of cotton price policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of Cotton

356. SHRI D. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import cotton during the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The programme for import of cotton during the cotton year 1974-75 is still under formulation.

Memorandum from Weavers

357. SHRI SAN AT KUMAR RAHA:

SHRI BHOLA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All-India Weavers Convention held at Chiraia in Andhra Pradesh on the 30th and 31st March, 1974;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any deputation met him on behalf of Weavers Conference; and

(d) if so, the details of the discussions held and the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A memorandum embodying the resolutions passed in the All India Weavers' Convention at Chiraia on the 30th and 31st March, 1974 has been received

from the All India Weavers' Federation, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached. [See Appendix LXXXVIII, Annexure No. 12.J

(c) Yes, Sir-.

Decision on pending recommendations of Third Pay Commission

358. SHRI GANESH LAL MALI: SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: SHRIMATI LAKSHMI KUMARI

CHUNDAWAT:

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision on certain recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, especially relating to House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance and Children Education Allowance has not yet been taken;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and by when the decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether the recommendations are to be given effect to from the 1st January, 1973 and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to pay scales, allowances, retirement benefits etc. in respect of civilian employees of the Central Government in Classes II, III and IV were notified in Resolution No. 70(34)/ 73-Imp. Cell dated 1-11-1973 published in Part I Section I of the Gazette of India Extraordinary No. 257 dated 1-11-1973, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library on the 8th November, 1973. The Commission had recommended 1-3-1973 as the date of giving effect to its recommendations on pay scales and pensionary benefits. This was modified by Government as 1-1-73. In respect of other matters, no date of effect has been recommended by the Commission. The normal procedure in this regard is that any revision of orders relating to benefits to Government

employees is made effective from a prospective date or from a date specified in the orders. Accordingly, orders in respect of decision taken on the Commission's recommendations relating to Children's Educational Allowance were issued in November, 1973 giving effect thereto from 1-11-1973 i.e. the date on which the Government's decisions were formally notified. Orders relating to House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance could not be issued as the matter has been under discussion with the representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council of J.C.M. The orders in this regard are expected to issue shortly.

Aid from Aid India Consortium

359. SHRI SAN AT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid to India during the ensuing year recommended by the Aid India Consortium; and

(b) the main terms and conditions governing the aid by the Consortium group, the United States of America and the Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The meeting of the India Consortium is being held in June, 1974 and it is only after the meeting that the commitments of new project and non-project aid desirable to sustain the growth of the Indian economy would become known.

(b) A table showing the terms and conditions of aid from Consortium countries including the United States is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXXXVIII, Annexure No. 135]. It is not in public interest to disclose the terms and conditions of aid from Arab countries at this stage.

भारत के संबंध में पर्यटकों की धारणा

360. श्री राजनारायण :

श्री श्याम लाल यादव :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें एक अमरीकी पर्यटक लड़की द्वारा यह कहा गया बताया जाता है कि भारतीय लोग असभ्य हैं और वह अमरीका लौट कर अपने देशवासियों को भारत की यात्रा न करने की सलाह देगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और विदेशी पर्यटकों की ऐसी धारणा न बने, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

Tourist impressions about India

360. SHRI RAJNARAIN:

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item wherein it was reported that an American tourist girl stated that Indians were uncivilised and that on her return to America she would advise Americans not to visit India; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto and what action Government propose to take to avoid such an impression to be carried by foreign tourists?]

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, पर्यटन विभाग का ध्यान एक अमरीकन पर्यटक महिला की इस शिकायत की ओर दिलाया जा चुका है कि कुछ युवकों ने उसकी ओर अश्लिल दृष्टि से देखा और उसके प्रति अश्लील भाषा का प्रयोग किया। यह एक सामाजिक समस्या है और इसका समाधान केवल हमारे नवयुवकों में इस चेतना से ही हो सकता है कि कथित व्यवहार हमारे देश के हितों एवं प्रतिष्ठा के लिए कितना हानिकारक हो सकता है।

जनता को पर्यटकों के साथ सौजन्यपूर्ण व्यवहार करने के विषय में जन माधारण को समुचित रूप से शिक्षित करने के लिये, ताकि पर्यटक जब वापस अपने देशों को लौटें, तो भारतीय लोगों के बारे में सुंदर संस्कार अपने हृदय में ले

जा सकें, पर्यटन विभाग, समाचार पत्रों, रेडियो इत्यादि के माध्यम से 'पर्यटकों के प्रतिनिष्ठता' इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत समय समय पर प्रचार अभियान चलाता आ रहा है।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SMT. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The attention of the Department of Tourism has been drawn to the complaint by an American tourist that she was started at and was subjected to obscene remarks by young men. This is a social problem that can be solved only by a realization on the part of our own youth, how such behaviour as alleged can be harmful to the interests and honour of our country.

The Department of Tourism has been conducting 'Courtesy to the Tourist' campaigns from time to time through the media of newspapers, radio etc. to educate the public to treat tourists well so that they may carry back with them a favourable impression of the Indian people.]

नारकोटिक्स विभाग द्वारा अफीम के वजन तथा मूल्य में कटौती

361. श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार सखलेचा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नारकोटिक्स विभाग द्वारा अफीम के वास्तविक तोल और मूल्य में भी 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इस कटौती के कारण उत्पादकों में भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है और उन्होंने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत करके इस कटौती को बंद करने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

Deduction in weight and price of opium by Narcotics Department

361. SHRI V. K. SAKHLECHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ten per cent deduction in the actual weight of opium and also in its price is made by the Narcotics Department;

(b) whether this deduction is causing great discontent among the growers, who have demanded discontinuance of this practice in a Memorandum submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि काश्तकारों से खरीदी गई अफीम के वजन में किसी प्रकार की कटौती की जाती है। अफीम का क्रय-मूल्य 70 डिग्री के मानक घनत्व पर उसके वजन के आधार पर नियत किया जाता है। चूंकि काश्तकार द्वारा दी गई अफीम का घनत्व सामान्यतया 50 डिग्री से 70 डिग्री के बीच घटता-बढ़ता रहता है, इसलिए अदा किया जाने योग्य मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए इसकी जांच हाथ में परख कर की जाती है और इसके वजन की संगणना 70 डिग्री घनत्व पर की जाती है।

कुल देय रकम में से 90 प्रतिशत रकम की अदायगी तत्काल कर जाती है और शेष 10 प्रतिशत रकम की अदायगी तब की जाती है जब सरकारी अफीम कारखानों में अफीम के वास्तविक घनत्व एवं शुद्धता के संबंध में रासायनिक विश्लेषण की रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध होती है। इस प्रकार काश्तकार को अदा किये जाने योग्य कुल मूल्य में कोई कटौती नहीं की जाती।

(ख) तथा (ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता जैसा कि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया गया है। अफीम के वजन पर काश्तकार को देय कुल रकम में कोई कटौती नहीं की जाती।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) It is not a fact that any deduction is made in the weight of opium purchased from the cultivators. The purchase price of opium is fixed on the basis of its weight at the standard consistence

of 70°. Since the opium tendered by the cultivator usually varies in consistence ranging from 55° to 70°, the opium of each cultivator is assayed by hand parakh and its weight computed at 70° consistence for determining the price payable.

90 per cent of the total amount due is paid on the spot and the remaining 10 per cent is paid when the report of chemical analysis is available from the Government Opium Factories regarding the actual consistence and purity of opium. Thus, there is no deduction in the total price payable to the cultivator.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. As explained in reply to (a) above, no deduction in weight of opium in the total amount due to the cultivator is made.]

Unadjusted amount of policy holders with L.I.C.

362. SHRI C. P. MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amount running to crores of rupees deposited by the policy holders is lying unadjusted with the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to expedite its adjustment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The amount of deposits that remained unadjusted at the end of 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 its percentage to the total annual premium income were as under:

Year	Amount	Percentage to total annual premium income
	(Rs. in crores)	
1970-71	33.17	11.51
1971-72	34.05	10.25
1972-73	36.58	9.60

(b) To adjust the amounts as early as possible the L.I.C. writes to the policy-holders:—

(a) to quote the correct policy number,

(b) to make good the shortfall in premium amount,

(c) to pay interest on delayed payment of premium,

(d) to comply with the requirements necessary for revival of policy.

A special Deposits Adjustments Drive has been recently launched by the L.I.C. to further accelerate the adjustments of amounts lying unadjusted.

Domestic passengers transport contract from Palam to city

363. SHRI BHOLA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contract for running passenger transport from Palam Airport to city for domestic passengers has been awarded without calling tenders; and

(b) if so, the reason for this departure from established practice?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The International Airport Authority of India awarded the contract to M/s. Ex-Servicemen Air-Link Transport Services (Pvt.) Ltd. without call of tenders as they were sponsored by the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence with the sole purpose of providing employment of Ex-Servicemen. There were two other parties who came forward with their offers but the terms offered by the above mentioned firm were the most favourable.

Tension among the employees of International Airports Authority of India

364. SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-employees of International Airports Authority of India are suffering great hardship due to inordinate delay in settling of their claims for pension, gratuity and repayment of their general provident fund contributions; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to expedite payment of the dues to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Pension and gratuity claims of the ex-Civil Aviation Department employees who had been permanently absorbed in the International Airports Authority have not yet been settled, but action is being taken to do so expeditiously. Since a large number of employees is involved a Pension Cell has been formed at each of the four Regional Headquarters and the International Airports Authority have also ordered the Directors at the four International airports to give every possible assistance to the Pension Cell to expedite the settlement of the claims. Action is also being taken in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises to expedite the payment of General Provident Fund.

Pollution of the Water in Pichola Lake

365. SHRI GANESH LAL MALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the sewage from the Lake Palace Hotel in Pichola Lake at Udaipur is discharged into the Pichola Lake thereby posing a serious health hazard as the lake water is a source of drinking water for the people of Udaipur; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop pollution of water of the Lake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Enquiries made reveal that septic tanks have been provided at the Lake Palace Hotel, Udaipur. These ensure independent sewage disposal; after suitable treatment, the water is used for gardening purposes inside the Lake Palace. It is understood that the septic tanks have been reinforced at cost of Rs. 40,000 approximately to prevent seepage.

Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur

366. SHRI GANESH LAL MALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Laxmi Vilas Palace, Udaipur was purchased by the Government of India for running a hotel; and

(b) if so, the amount paid for (i) the land and buildings and (ii) furniture and other decoration articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Laxmi Vilas Place at Udaipur was purchased from the Maharana of Mewar at a total price of Rs. 7 lakhs including cost of the land, building, furniture, furnishings, paintings and other articles.

Loans to Hotels

367. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount disbursed as loans by Government to various hotels in the country during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SMT. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Loans amounting to Rs. 1.80 crores under the Hotel Development Loans Scheme were disbursed to various approved projects during 1973-74, of which Rs. 1.76 crores were paid through the Industrial Finance Corporation and Rs. 4 lakhs were paid directly by the Department of Tourism.

D.A. instalments due to Central Government Employees

368. SHRI KATRAGADDA SRINIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that further instalments of D.A. have become due to the Central Government employees as per the D.A. formula laid down by the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the dates from which the instalments have become due; and

(c) by when the announcement in this regard is likely to be made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) The last instalment of dearness allowance was sanctioned to employees belonging to Classes II, III and IV with effect from 1-2-1974 when the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960 series) crossed 240. The next instalment of D.A. in terms of the Third Pay Commission's recommendation as accepted by Government, would be due when the index average touches 248. Information has not yet become available to indicate that the average has touched 248. The matter will be examined as soon as the information becomes available.

Third Pay Commission Report

123. SHRI GURMUKH SINGH MUSA-FIR:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:

SHRI V. B. RAJU:

DR. Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI J. S. TILAK:

SHRI KRISHAN KANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engineers, scientists, doctors and other categories of technocrats have shown any resentment against the decision taken by Government regarding the pay scale of Class I officers on the recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The representations received from some organisations of Class I officers indicate that certain sections of Government employees belonging to Class I are not fully satisfied with the decisions of

Transferred from the 25th April, 1974.

Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b) The Pay Commission had made its recommendations in respect of Services/posts in Class I after careful consideration, inter alia, of the submissions made before it by organisations belonging to those Services. Government also gave due consideration to the demand, which had been made for making deviations from the Commission's recommendations, and came to the conclusion that because of several factors, it was not possible to make any material changes, except a few marginal adjustments in the recommendations and the final decision on these recommendations was announced on 29th March, 1974. It is not possible to make any further improvements on those decisions in respect of one service or another.

Search by CBI of residence of official, of Exchange Control Department of Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

259. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in February-March, 1974 the Central Bureau of Investigation had made searches at the Bombay residences of four high officials of the Exchange Control Department of Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that, in the course of their work, the Officers of its Exchange Control Department, came across certain suspicious features in a case relating to exports to Afghanistan. After due investigation, in cooperation with the Directorate of Enforcement, the Reserve Bank of India made a formal complaint to the Directorate of Enforcement in October, 1973 and at the instance of the Directorate of Enforcement made a complaint to the Central Bureau of Investigation in January, 1974. The Central Bureau of Investigation, during the course of its investigations, felt the need for searching the offices and residences of four officers of the Reserve Bank

Transferred from the 2nd May, 1974.

of India, Bombay. This was done after obtaining search warrants from the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Investigations by the Central Bureau of Investigation have not yet concluded.

Misuse of import licences

262. SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of firms /parties against whom action for misusing the import licences has been initiated during the last three years and the present position in respect of each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Information about the firms/parties against whom action has been initiated after due investigation, is published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Secretariat Library.

Whenever an alleged misuse comes to the notice of the Government, enquiries are started to ascertain whether there has been misuse or not. As a number of cases is being investigated into by the Import Trade Control authorities all over India, it is considered that the labour involved in the collection of the present position of all the cases will not be commensurate with the results achieved, especially as the situation will vary from time to time.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक उत्पादन

268. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

श्री भैरो सिंह शेखावत :

श्री सुब्रमण्यन् स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक कारखानों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग के किसी सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में कोई कार्य समिति गठित की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Industrial production in public sector

268. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: SHRI

B. S. SHEKHAWAT: SHRI

SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an action Committee under the Chairmanship of a Member of Planning Commission was set up for augmenting production of industrial units in public sector; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the suggestions made by the Committee and what action Government have taken thereon?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में सरकारी उद्यमों के संबन्ध में एक कार्य समिति की स्थापना की गयी है। इस समिति को सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने के उपायों का पता लगाने का काम सौंपा गया है। समिति द्वारा दिये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझावों का संवध नीचे बताये गये कामों से है :

- (1) प्रबन्ध-कार्य को पुष्टा बनाना,
- (2) संयंत्र और निगम स्तर पर संगठनात्मक ढांचे में परिवर्तन ;
- (3) संयंत्र प्रबन्ध में सुधार ;
- (4) अनुरक्षण के काम का विकेंद्रीकरण ;
- (5) संतुलनकारी और अड़चनों को दूर करने से संबंधित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ;
- (6) सामग्री प्रबन्ध कार्मिकों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, उत्पादन-आयोजन और नियंत्रण के कार्य में सुधार ;

[] English translation.

- (7) कार्य संचालन की समय पर समीक्षा और नियंत्रण की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करना ;
 (8) बेहतर निगम आयोजन ;
 (9) गवेषणा और विकास कार्यों तथा अन्य तकनीकी सेवाओं को मजबूत बनाना ;
 (10) बिक्री तथा विपणन के कार्य में सुधार ;
 (11) औद्योगिक संबंधों में सुधार, और
 (12) काम को कई पारियों में चलाना ;
 इनमें से अधिकांश सिफारिशों को सरकार ने मंजूर कर लिया है और वे क्रियान्वयन के अलग-अलग दौरों में हैं ;

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) An Action Committee on Public Enterprises has been set up under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission. The Committee is entrusted with the task of identifying the steps necessary to improve the performance of public enterprises. Some of the important suggestions made by the Committee relate to :

- (i) strengthening of management;
- (ii) changes in organisational structure at the plant and corporate level;
- (iii) improvement in plant management;
- (iv) decentralisation of maintenance activities;
- (v) provision of balancing and debottlenecking facilities;
- (vi) improvement in materials management, motivation of personnel, production planning and control;
- (vii) introduction of suitable machinery for timely review and control of operations;
- (viii) better corporate planning; (ix) strengthening of Research & Development activities and other technical services;

†[] English translation.

- (x) strengthening of sales and marketing efforts;
- (xi) improvement of industrial relations; and
- (xii) Multi-shift operations.

Most of these recommendations have been accepted by Government and are at various stages of implementation.]

Opening of a branch of Diamond Trading Company of India

299. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration the proposal of Diamond Trading Company of London for opening a branch of that firm in India; and

(B) if so, what are the details thereof and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a proposal to set up an Indian Company with the Diamond Trading Company of London as one of the partners is under consideration of Government.

Dry port for Delhi

41V SHRI N. G. GORAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that planning Commission has rejected the proposal for setting up a dry port in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the amount spent on survey and other expenditure incurred on the proposal?

^tTransferred from the 3rd May, 1974.

[^]Transferred from the 8th May, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise. The proposal is under active consideration of Government.

increase in investment for creating additional job

551. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: SHRI
MONO RAN JAN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investment for creating each additional job has gone up from Rs. 30,950 in 1971-72 to Rs. 32,890 in 1972-73 in the case of companies assisted by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India;

(b) if so, its impact on planning for investment; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating for restructuring the role of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India in the light of the above trends?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(c) In the Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 now before Parliament and being referred to a Joint Select Committee, a more effective coordination between the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India and the other term financial institution and banks is contemplated.

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report (1972-73) of the International Airports Authority of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. (SMT.) SAROJINI MAHISHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the

†Transferred from the 10th May, 1974.

Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Annual Report of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6896/74.]

Certified Annual Report (Feb., 1972 to March, 1973) of the International Airports Authority of India and related Papers

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Sir, I also beg to lay a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Certified Annual Accounts of the International Airports Authority of India for the period 1st February, 1972 to 31st March, 1973, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [Placed in library. See No. LT 6897/74.]

The Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Sir, I also beg to lay a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation Notification G. S. R. N.J. 395, dated the 6th April, 1974, publishing the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974 together with an Explanatory Note thereon, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6898/74.]

I. Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air-India for the year 1974-75

II. Summary of Actuals for the year 1972-73, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74, and Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75 of Air-India.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Sir, I also beg to lay a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1972-73, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74 and Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75 of Air India.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7013/74 for (i) and (ii)]

I. Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Indian Airlines for the year 1974-75.

II. Summary of actuals for the year 1972-73, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74, and Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75 of Indian Airlines.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Sir, I also beg to lay:—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Indian Airlines for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Summary of actuals for the year 1972-73, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74 and Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75, of Indian Airlines.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7013/74 for (i) and (ii).]

Audit Report on the Accounts (1971-72) of the Cardamon Board, Errakulam

TRE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7016/74]

Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notifications

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notifications G. S. R. Nos. 1408 and 1409 dated the 15th December, 1973 together with a

Corrigendum and an Explanatory Note thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

(ii) A statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6913/74 for (i) and (ii)]

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I also beg to lay a copy in (English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification G. S. R. No. 420 dated the 27th April, 1974, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6914/74]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI B. R. MUNDA (Bihar): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Central Grants to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE 'D' ON DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

DR. Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar- Pradesh): Sir I beg to lay on the Table Synopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'D' on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Social Services, Education, Manpower Planning and Population Policy). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7Q46/T4]

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Discovery of Two Wireless Transmitter-Cum-Receiving sets on Meghalaya Border

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY (Assam): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported discovery of two powerful wireless transmitter-cum-receiving sets on the international border in Meghalaya. [The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay) in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Madam, according to information received from the Government of Meghalaya, the State Police recovered two VHF portable radio transmitter sets on the 19th April, 1974 from two persons who were moving about suspiciously in Shillong. Six persons have been arrested so far and they are being interrogated.

The sets have been examined by experts. One of the sets is out of order while the other is in working condition. On testing, it was found to have a capacity for short range transmission. Further investigation is in progress.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Madam Vice-Chairman, this north-eastern region has been a trouble-spot for a quite a long period and foreign spy rings are operating in this area since the independence of the country. You know that foreign powers like China, the USA and Pakistan were very much active during the rebellion in Nagaland and Mizoram and also in recent days, you know, the CIA has become very active in the north-eastern region including Meghalaya and Assam. The US diplomats have very often kept a close contact with that area and they have been trying to create disruption in that part. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times of March 22 last. In that report it is said: "An unpublished visit of a four-member team of the United States Consulate in Calcutta headed by Consul-General Pickering to Assam and Meghalaya

has surprised political circles in both the States. "At least one of the team's members is known to be a regular GIA official in the guise of a diplomat. He had been here just before the 1972 language disturbances in Assam and in Sikkim just before the troubles rocked the tiny Himalayan Kingdom. The same man was alleged to have been at Tejpur in Assam immediately before a communal riot broke out in that town last year. The consular-General's visit this time is said to be a routine familiarisation tour reaching Gauhati on March 16 ..."

The report went on like that. Then they left Meghalaya and also visited some important places in Assam and also Silchar town, the gateway to the trouble-torn and Mizoram and immediately after his visit there, the rebel activities in Mizoram intensified. And as you know, he visited in March and in April these two sets of small radio station have been detected by the police there. And as you know, the MRA has been very much active in that part and now they have already been able to enter the kitchens of some high officials and politicians through a so-called women's emancipation programme. In view of this detection of the secret radio station, this matter is very important for national security in that part. And foreign agencies like CIA, MRA and also some Chinese spy rings are very much active in that part and they are creating disruption in that area and are trying to make the north-eastern region a trouble spot in collusion with, I must tell you, the Mizoram rebels and Naga rebels and also some element of Muslim-Bengal agitation in Bangla Desh who have already formed a league, and are trying to intensify rebel activities in the north-eastern region with their headquarters somewhere in Arakan. In this background I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Government is taking to stop all this anti-national, anti-State, activities being indulged in by foreign agents in that part of the country. SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The north-eastern region is very sensitive and important area of our country and the Government is very conscious of the security aspect that the honourable Member has underlined. He has referred to

activities of foreign agents that might be operating there. Well, we have very strict regulations for the movement of foreigners in that area and it is only after obtaining permission and clearance from the proper authorities that any foreigner can go in that area. As regards the activities from across the border, we are doing all we can to police that area. We are in touch with our neighbouring Governments of Bangla Desh and Burma and we are fully in touch with them and I am happy to say that we are receiving full cooperation from these Governments in checking infiltration of foreign agents and others who carry on undesirable and anti-national activities. So, we are very conscious of all these things and every effort is being made to see that the security of the country in this sensitive area is fully maintained. Whether by way of strengthening police force, improving our intelligence set-up or equipping our forces with requisite armaments and vehicles and other things, we are dealing with that situation.

And, Madam, I can assure 'the House that we are fully conscious of all these things and we are taking steps to meet the situation.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: Madam, I find my questions have not been clearly answered. I said...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): This is not the Question Hour. You can ask only one question.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: No questions, Madam. What I said previously I want to reiterate now and I want a clarification. I said that certain U. S. Embassy officials visit frequently that part of the country and immediately after their visit something occurs. Now, you see one US Embassy official visited Assam...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): You have raised this point already.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: But that has not been answered clearly. I want a clarification now. I want to know whether this Government has got any such information and, if so, what steps they are going to take to stop such things in future.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Madam, the honourable Member mentioned a number of points in which this was one. The whole point that he wanted to make was whether the Government is aware of all these things, these trends and the activities of foreigners and so on and what is being done to meet them. So, I have said in a broad and general way what we are doing in this respect.

As regards the persons of the U.S. Embassy or Consulate visiting that area, I have already said that a very strict watch is kept on all of them and they are screened and they are given permits and the places they visit are also known to us and I do not think that the honourable Member need have any fears that these foreigners who are permitted to go there would do any mischief there.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Madam, according to the statement of the honourable Minister, only two wireless sets have been found. Possibly, this is only the tip of the iceberg and possibly the border of India is being affected by a large number of such activities not only by the CIA and the other elements, but also by the fascist elements like the Anand Margis and others. I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether any technical examination of the sets has been done. At least one of the sets was not out of order. According to some of the statements in the report, the wireless sets, the secret mobile radio stations, are capable of intercepting various broadcasting stations of the world. Is it so? In that case, is the intercepting capacity of these sets with HF unlimited? Have the two sets which have been found the markings of the foreign manufacturers, and, if so, what are those markings? Sir, using such sets in clandestine activities by certain foreign powers in collusion with the anti-social elements in this country, particularly in the sensitive areas near our borders is a very serious matter and the House should have been informed a little more than what the Minister has tried to inform. He has only stated that the two sets have been found. But he could not give any details about the frequency of the equipment, the nature

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian] and character of the persons arrested already and the mark of manufacture on the sets already recovered. I would like to know whether the Government has made any study about all these anti-social elements who work in this country in collusion with the Americans, the CIA and so on, with the American Embassy controlling huge sums of rupee resources which have been allowed under the recent agreement. I want to know whether this money is being used to finance such anti-social activities and whether the Government has made any inquiry into the use of the American Embassy funds which have been acquired by them amounting to more than Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores and whether this type of expenditure is being properly looked into. I want specific answers to all these queries.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Madam, the sets have been examined by our technical experts and we are assisting the State Government in every possible way in this investigation. These sets are of Japanese manufacture and they are transmitter/receiver type of set or some sort of a walkie-talkie type. So, these sets can receive news or other signals from quite long distances like any other powerful radio receiver. But, so far as the transmitting capacity is concerned, it is of a very limited range and we are examining as to how and where it came from.

From the technical point of view, we are examining the whole thing. And I do not think any aspect of the matter, of a technical or other nature, would escape us.

As regards possibility of the use of US Embassy funds for financing anti-social and anti-national activities in these areas, in this House we have also discussed this on a number of occasions, how these funds have accumulated and the restrictions imposed on the utilization of counterpart funds or other funds which they have with them. And I do not think any further discussion at this stage would be necessary or desirable.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI IURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please sit down. I have not called you. Your turn will come. . .

श्री राजनारायण : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय) : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कुछ नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): No, please . . .

श्री राजनारायण : मैं सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठा रहा हूँ। जिस से अनुवाद होता है उस को आप कान में लगा लीजिये। डा० जाकिर हुसैन भी उसे लगा लिया करते थे। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि आखिर यह कालिंग अटेंशन क्यों होता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को नहीं समझते कि मेघ स्वयं अपने आप में इतने सक्षम हैं कि समाचारों को खुद इधर उधर भेजते रहते हैं। तो वहाँ किसी ट्रांसमीटर की जरूरत नहीं है। मेघ, माने बादल, बादल में यह गुण सन्निहित है कि वह समाचार एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र तक, एक का समाचार दूसरे तक पहुंचाते हैं। सारे का सारा कालिदास का साहित्य इस पर भरा पड़ा है। अगर आप कहें तो दो, चार मैं सुना दूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय) : नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण : तो ऐसा प्रश्न कालिंग अटेंशन के रूप में क्यों रखा गया ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : The Calling Attention has been admitted by the Chairman.

श्री राजनारायण : चेयरमैन तो संस्कृत के विद्वान हैं। कालिदास, रघुवंश, मेघदूत सब पढ़े हैं, जानते हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन हमारे बहुत सेंसिटिव और इंपोर्टेंट हैं, यह बात सही है, लेकिन आज जो दो सेट्स पकड़े गये हैं उन के पीछे एक बड़ा सवाल हमारे देश की जो सैक्योरिटी है और खास तौर से जो हमारी बाउंड्रीज हैं उन का प्रश्न उस में आ जाता है। अखबारों में छपा है कि यह दो सेट्स पकड़े गये हैं और यह इंटरनेशनल बाउंड्री में आपरेट कर रहे थे। आप जानते हैं कि जो मीजों और नागाज बागी हैं उन की ट्रेनिंग की भी काफी खबरे आ रही हैं और यह सही है कि चीन में उन की ट्रेनिंग हो रही है। तो उसी क्षेत्र में यह दो सेट्स पकड़े गये हैं और जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह जापानी सेट्स हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन का कोई संबंध जहां कि बागियों ने ट्रेनिंग पायी है उस स्थान से या उन लोगों से स्थापित हुआ है या नहीं। एक बात तो यह, और दूसरी बात यह है कि पुलिस ने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल में कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है और उन की इन्वेस्टीगेशन चल रही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन इन्वेस्टीगेशन्स में कुछ पता चला कि यह लोग जो यह सेट्स आपरेट करते थे, उनके पीछे कौन सी पावरन थीं। क्योंकि यह बात सही है कि यह लोकल आदमी थे और बागी थे और ऐंटी नेशनल थे, लेकिन वह कौन सी शक्तियां हैं जो उन के पीछे काम कर रही थीं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्घा : यह सेट शीलांग नगर में पकड़े गये हैं और उन के पीछे चीनी लोग हैं या और कोई विदेशी शक्तियां हैं इस के बारे में अभी कहना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि सारी जांच चल रही है। राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार का सहयोग चाहा है और हमारी

इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उस क्षेत्र के या रेडियो इत्यादि के उनका सहयोग भी राज्य सरकार इस विषय में ले रही है। इनके पीछे कोई रहस्य है या और क्या बात है वह तो सारी जांच करने के बाद ही कहा जा सकता है। वैसे छः व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये जा चुके हैं और उनसे जांच की जा रही है। जांच अच्छे सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से हो रही है। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को हर प्रकार से मदद दे रही है ताकि वह जांच ठीक प्रकार से हो सके।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: (West Bengal): Sir, in the West Bengal and Assam papers, reports are appearing systematically about the intensive activities in the Eastern region in order to create trouble or to help the hostile elements. In this connection, I would like to know whether the Government has any information to the effect that one Mr. Leo T. Huno who stays with the American Attache in New Delhi and passes off as a student on a study tour, is being sent to various place* in the Eastern region including West Bengal. Is the Government aware that he is actually an army personnel masquerading as a student to study what they call, South East Asian Foreign Area for officers. This is his subject of study ostensibly, but he is obviously an intelligence man living with the American Military Attache. He has been visiting West Bengal, Bihar and many other parts in the Eastern region between April 6 and 18. Has the Government received any information to this effect from the West Bengal Government or from other authorities concerned? Has the Government also got the information to the effect that on April 9 the Pentagon Subversion Fleet arrived in Calcutta and Mr. Peter Burleigh of the U. S. Consulate Office in Calcutta escorted these people including Mr. Huno and others? This is also the information which is being talked about. Is the Minister aware of it? Sir, Mr. Peter Burleigh has been going to these trouble spots whether it is Sikkim, or Gangtok or Assam or Orissa. His name has been mentioned in the West Bengal papers and in West Bengal Assembly and

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] the Congress M.L.A. demanded that he should be declared as a persona non grata. I would like to know what steps the Government are taking in regard to these specific allegations. I understand from responsible quarters that Mr. Huno has been touring these regions with the help of Mr. Peter Burleigh, I would like to know what steps the Government are taking in this connection. Is the Government aware that Bangladesh Government has also taken serious exception to the fact that subversive activities are being conducted by the C.T.A. elements and some other elements in the Eastern border from our side? If so, what steps are the Government taking to stop such things? The questions are very specific and the names have been given.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Two specific names have been mentioned. One is Mr. Huno who, it is said, goes about in the garb of a student and visits these regions. Well, I have no information on this particular gentleman right now. But I can say that we have a very elaborate procedure before we admit even scholars from foreign countries. Subjects of research are screened and their antecedents are checked. Many a time, some subjects are not allowed for research.

श्री राजनारायण : हर फारेन कंट्री के लिये एक ही रूल रहेगा ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: These rules apply to every foreigner who wants to come to India for research.

श्री राजनारायण : जैसे कोई मित्र देश है, मानों रूस से ही कोई आण उस पर भी यह नियम लागू होगा ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : बिल्कुल यही नियम लागू होगा। वह अध्ययन या शोध करना चाहता है तो किस विषय पर शोध करना चाहता है या क्या-क्या करना चाहता है उसकी सारी जांच करने के पश्चात् ही उसको यहाँ आने की आज्ञा दी जाएगी।

As regards Mr. Peter Burleigh he is attached to the U. S. Consulate in Calcutta.

As I said in answer to an earlier question, no foreigner, including Consular officers, can visit these restricted areas without Government's permission. Places that they visit are also mentioned, duration of stay is restricted, and the Government fully knows what these foreign nationals do when they go there. As regards the last question regarding Bangladesh...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On 9th April, the Pentagon Subversion fleet arrived in Calcutta. I have given the date.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have no specific information about this. But I said that about Mr. Peter Burleigh and persons attached to the U. S. Consulate, we will make enquiries.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: As regards Mr. Peter Burleigh, the West Bengal Assembly and the Assam Assembly have debated this, opinion have been expressed and instances have been cited. I should like to know why are you not taking action in the light of the very grave allegations made against this gentleman in the West Bengal Assembly. And why this man is allowed to continue in Calcutta? It is not a question of your giving permission to go to certain places. But he is operating from Calcutta. And this has been mentioned. And I know it for a fact that the West Bengal authorities are seized of the matter, and they have brought it to the notice of the Government. I believe, this was raised in the West Bengal Assembly and in the Assam Assembly also. What comes in your way to deal with this man, and asking him to get out of the country?

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: The Assam Government also said that Mr. Burleigh should not be allowed to visit that part.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: All I would like to say is this. We are conscious and we know the activities of every foreigner who visits that area. And whether Mr. Peter Burleigh or some one else should be turned out or not.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You do not know what is happening in Sadar Bazar, right under your nose. What is the use of telling?

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय, क्या माननीय भूपेश गुप्त के लिये कोई सीमा नहीं ? जो बोलना चाहते हैं वह बोल लें ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय) : आपके लिये भी तो वैसा ही हो गया ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: If the hon. Member wants to discuss some particular individuals or their conduct, we can have a separate discussion and I wouldn't mind. But as at present, I am giving all the information that I have regarding what is raised by the hon. Member. And this is after all a Calling Attention motion about a particular incident that took place. As regards the general policy, regarding permission to foreigners to visit that place, I have already said that we have very elaborate checks. . .

(Interruption)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairman, my distinguished colleague, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta called for the kicking out of Mr. Peter Burleigh from India if Mr. Burleigh is engaged in all the activities that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta says he is. However, last time, when I asked a Russian Economic Counsellor to be kicked out, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was on his feet saying that that was vulgar, and that if such a speech has been made in the Soviet Presidium, how would. . .

(Interruption)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a point of persona] explanation, Madam. First of all, I did not use today the word 'kick out'. That was his language.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You used it for the American.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are thinking in those terms. I said, "get him, throw him out of the country", and not "kick out."

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Your amendment is accepted.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Secondly, even in this scandalous remark you made you never accused the Soviet people of espionage. You said that certain statements of the Soviet Counsellor in regard to economic matters are objectionable. And this is not the same theme. . . (Interruption) Mr. Rajnarain is not to direct me. . .

(Interruption).

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे मित्र श्री भूपेश गुप्त पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रोसीजियर को जानते हैं ? वे सीधे आप से बात नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि सदस्य की ओर मुँह करके बात कर रहे हैं । उनको पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस जानना चाहिये और आपकी ओर मुँह करके बात करनी चाहिये । पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस यह है की जब भी कोई माननीय सदस्य बोले तो पार्लियामेन्टरी डिसेन्सी और डिकोरम यह कहता है कि वह आपकी ओर मुँह करके बात करे । (अन्तर्बाधा) यहां पर प्रतिदिन पार्लियामेन्टरी डिसेन्सी की चर्चा होती है और श्री भूपेश गुप्ता स्वयं डिसेन्सी और डिकोरम की बात करते हैं, लेकिन वे आपकी ओर मुँह करके, सदस्य की ओर मुँह करके बोल रहे हैं, जो कि अनपार्लियामेन्टरी है और अनफेयर है ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He does not know a dam thing. He knows how to lick a political party. I am very glad that Mr. Rajnarain has come to his rescue. What Mr. Swamy has said today is unfortunate.

(Interruption)

Mr. Swamy is very pleasant to look at. When I see my friend Mr. Rajnarain, I feel he has come from the Chambal valley.

श्री राजनारायण : चम्बल घाटी से श्री भूपेश गुप्त आये होंगे या फिर वे ईटावा या आगरे की घाटियों से आये होंगे । मगर उनका जो काम है वह एक रशियन डकैत की तरह से है ।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is a different thing. That was an allegation with regard to a statement which has been made publicly. How can he take an exception? Here some intelligence, some subversive intelligence is at work.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रकार की पद्धति जब प्रारम्भ हो जाती है, तो वे सदस्य जो राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही को शान्तिपूर्वक चलाना चाहते हैं, उनके ऊपर इसका असर पड़ता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे लिये क्या मार्ग प्रशस्त कर रहे हैं, इसकी भी आप व्यवस्था दें ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Shri Swamy has referred to Shri Bhupesh Gupta now and one of his statements inside this House. Naturally, Shri Bhupesh Gupta has a right either to contradict or to reply as a personal explanation. So I allowed it. It is completely within the procedure of this House.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, आपके नियम भिन्न भिन्न लोगों पर भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से लागू होते हैं। जब श्री भूपेश गुप्त बोलने के लिये खड़े होते हैं, तो उन्हें बोलने से नहीं रोका जाता है। (अर्न्तवाधा) अभी पिछले दिन की बात है जब श्री कल्याण राय बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि हम लड़कियों को छेड़ते हैं (अर्न्तवाधा) मैं आप से विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, कि क्या मुझे इस बारे में सफाई नहीं देनी चाहिये थी। मैं प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाकर रहूँगा। श्री राय इस बात को साबित करें, जो उन्होंने गन्द, गलत और रविश आरोप हमारे ऊपर लगाया है। (अर्न्तवाधा)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): No, no, Mr. Rajnarain. You have not been mentioned.

MR. RAJNARAIN: I am correcting the statement.

श्रीमन् जो अंग्रेजी में बोलता है उसको आप समझती है कि यह ज्यादा जानकारी है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी तो यह है कि जो अंग्रेजी में बोलता है, उसको कम जानकारी होती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय) : आप बैठ जाइये।

Mr. Rajnarain, you were making a wrong statement. (Interruptions) Please, let me complete. That day when Kalyan Roy attacked you, I gave you an opportunity not only once but twice by way of a personal explanation. Please sit down.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Whenever this House or the Government gives us information about the Hill areas, they treat the entire population of the Hills as something homogenous and have generally managed to create the impression that in the Hills of Meghalaya, Arunachal and Nagaland a group of hostile people are trying to dismember the country. I want to say that from my understanding, from what I have seen, a great majority, an overwhelming majority of the people there are very patriotic and perhaps the Government wants to engage in some kind of political victimisation in all these areas that this kind of information is given. I fully agree with some of the hon. Members here who have expressed concern about U. S. penetration in that area. In fact, I am going to give an example of this which really shocked me when I first came across it. Of course, I also think that besides the American interest there is also the Russian interest about which too I would like to say something. For example, the United States Army was allowed to sign a contract with the Bombay Natural History Society in order to conduct investigation on the migratory habits of birds. Why was the United States Army interested in the birds in India and then migration? Then I learnt that the Government of India allowed the United States Army to set up a radar station in the hill region so that the migration of these birds could be tabulated—I am willing to

place before you the documents, the photostat copies. And what were the birds doing? They were flying from Meghalaya and Nagaland into Langchow in China and then flying back during the change of season. Then these birds which had either a metal piece or something around their legs were caught and all kinds of investigations are conducted. I also know what these investigations are meant for, because the birds fly to Langchow where China has a nuclear installation. When the Government of India is willing to allow the United States Army to sign an open contract with the Natural History Society of Bombay to conduct research on migration of birds in India, what must be happening in secret I really do not know considering how efficient the intelligence units of both the CIA and KGB this country are. Also I am willing to give the documents if the Minister wants and I ask whether he knows that the CIA and KGB agents on the Sino-Indian border are engaging Kampas to conduct raids on the Chinese positions and to go into Tibet and conduct subversion. Now, as far as dealing with China is concerned, I would like to deal with it as firmly as possible. China is in possession of Indian territory—I would like India to take a very firm position with China in this regard, but what the Russian and American agents are doing; is trying to keep alive the Sino-Indian confrontation and to create as much misunderstanding as possible. Now documentation shows that the bad relations between India and China were due partly to our own foolishness and partly due to the catalytic action that these agents are engaged in since 1958 on the Sino-Indian border. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to inform the House how he allowed the U. S. Army, the American and Russian agents to go to the Sino-Indian border? I would say that in my opinion in these States a lot of atrocities are being committed by Indian bureaucrats because there is no accountability. They can do whatever they like. They can carry off Naga women, they can carry off women in other parts: No account of it. They can go and marry the women there, then leave them and the children there and

come back here and no one knows exactly what is going on. Or, they may be shooting a few political opponents there. There is no idea. Parliament does not know. Will the Minister be ready to send a delegation, perhaps of M. Ps. to these areas so that this Parliament is provided with adequate information as to what is going on in these hill region?

Also, our Plan allocations for the hill regions is minuscule compared to the rich resources in these hill areas.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Prof. Swamy, you cannot involve our planning also in this question. Please be precise.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: We have to look at the total picture. Why is it that a hostile radio station is set up there? Why is it possible? It must mean that the Government is alienating the people there—sections of people there—and part of the reason must be economic. After all, there are rich forest resources. Shortage of newsprint is there but the Government has not been able to complete the Nagaland paper and pulp project. It does not even acquire land although the report says something is being done. All these connect up. I would like the Minister to assure this House that as far as the hill regions go—because they are sensitive—he will now devise ways and means by which this Parliament can be provided more information about what is going on there and correct representation of what is going on there and also in particular as to how this country can freed from CIA and KGB activities in this region and nonsense agreements such as this migratory bird agreement can be prevented.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I would start with the latter question about Plan allocations in hill regions being minuscule. If the hon. Member had gone into the figures, the per capita Plan allocation in that area is much much higher than the national average, many times higher. So there is no question of the hill areas being neglected so far as Plan

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha)

allocations are concerned. As a matter of fact due consideration is given to make available very liberal grants for the various schemes of Plan development.

Madam, I very strongly refute the allegation of the hon. Member that the Indian bureaucrats are committing atrocities in that area. I do not think a responsible Member like him should have at all made such a sweeping charge. I completely refute it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): There have been several cases and have you . . .

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Will allegations of this nature do not behave a responsible Member like Mr. Swamy.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): I think the hon. Minister's statement will only further worsen the position.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We always take notice whenever any such complaint is received. Cases are also registered when illegal acts of any kind are committed. There is no question of holding back any thing. So to say that wholesale atrocities are being committed by Indian bureaucrats in that area. I repeat with all humility, is a highly irresponsible statement for any hon. Member to make. I would therefore request the hon. Member not to make statements of this nature and in the same breath say that this is an important area and that the people in the area are . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Your BSF and CRP are committing all sorts of atrocities throughout India wherever they go.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have nothing to say about this general diatribe to which we have got used from the hon. Member. Suitable action is taken in any case of any lapse that comes to notice. There are lapses; there could be lapses but the Government always takes a serious view of such lapses. We have never tried to hide them or slur over them. So to give an impression that wholesale atrocities are being committed by the bureau-

crats I would humbly repeat is not called for in the circumstances.

As regards the research scheme or about the Natural History Society I do not have any facts with me "but I have made a general proposition that whenever any research scheme with a foreign agency or with foreign scholars is sanctioned all due precautions are taken. If the hon. Member addresses a question . . .

DR. VIDYA PRAKASH DUTT (Nominated): Sir, on a point of order. Sir, serious allegations have been made and . . .

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Please let me finish. I am not yielding.

DR. VIDYA PRAKASH DUTT: I am on a point of order. A very serious allegation has been made by an hon. Member about the involvement of the U.S. and a very alarming kind of picture has been drawn about what is happening there. I think it is not enough for the hon. Minister to say that he does not have the information and then the matter is forgotten. Will the Minister therefore at the same time promise that he will collect the information and inform the House because otherwise the fair name of this country is being tarnished by this kind of charges being allowed to go unanswerd?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: If it comes within the purview of my Ministry I will certainly enquire into it. If it is the Ministry of Education that has sanctioned this project than that Ministry can come up with the answer. The hon. Members have the right to know all the facts and there is no question of the fair name being tarnished. There is nothing to hide. If the Education Ministry is concerned, I shall pass this on to them.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You say whether this is correct or not.

श्री रवी राय (उड़ीसा) : महोदया, आप तो जानती हैं, क्योंकि आप बंगाल से आती हैं कि यह जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न फ्रांटियर रीजन है उस के संबंध में शुरू से ही हम ने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था, शिकायत भी की थी कि इस क्षेत्र में जिस प्रकार से रूसी, अमरीकी और

उस के साथ साथ मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि इंग्लिश खुफिया विभाग शुरू से गड़बड़ मचा रहा है, उस के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी हमले के बाद यह साफ हो चुका था कि इस क्षेत्र में जो हमारा इंटेलीजेंस है वह असफल रहा है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सही है कि यह जो ट्रांसमिटिंग कम रिसीविंग सेट्स हैं, जो मीजों हैं, विद्रोही नागा नेता हैं उन के नेता जो इंग्लिस्तान में बैठे हैं क्या उन से तो उन का कोई संबंध नहीं है? यह मानी हुई चीज है कि फिजो के जो शिष्य हैं वे लगातार नार्थ ईस्ट रिजन में गड़बड़ शुरू से मचाए हुए हैं? भारत विरोधी कार्यवाही उनकी शुरू से चल रही है। मैं आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें नागाज भी शामिल हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के हमले के बाद सारे नार्थ ईस्ट रिजन पर जो सरकार के खुफिया विभाग की शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहिये था परन्तु वह इसी तरीके से शक्तिशाली ने बन सका जिससे भारत विरोधी विदेशी लोगों की ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है और जिसमें के० जी० वी० और सी० आई० ए० और हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से भी फिजो के जरिये भारत विरोधी लोग हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनको पकड़ने में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि वह जो दो ट्रांसमिटर्स मिले हैं उनके पीछे फिजो समर्थक लोगों का या इसी तरह के नागाओं का हाथ है या नहीं? इसके लिये मैंने प्रारम्भ में ही कहा कि इसके पीछे कोई रहस्य है या नहीं, अगर है तो किस प्रकार का है और कौन व्यक्ति इसके पीछे है और वह भी कह चुका हूँ कि इस बारे में जांच चल रही है। राज्य सरकार ही नहीं भारत सरकार के भी जो अच्छे-अच्छे विशेषज्ञ हैं, इस क्षेत्र में इन विषयों पर राज्य सरकार से सहयोग कर रहे हैं और सारी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है कि यहां किस

प्रकार से आए और कौन लोग हैं, उनका क्या संबंध है। इन सारी बातों के जांच करने के बाद ही कहा जा सकता है कि इनके पीछे कोई है या नहीं।

जहां तक सामान्य स्थिति का प्रश्न है मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ और फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार पूर्ण रूप से जागरूक है, सारी समस्या के बारे में। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश न करें कि उस क्षेत्र में बहुत ही कोई अशांति हो रही है या विदेशी चारों तरफ फैले हुए हैं या हमारे देश की सुरक्षा बहुत खतरे में है, इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इन क्षेत्रों में पिछले दिनों में पहले की बनिस्बत कम वायलेंट इसिडेंट्स हुए हैं। कई क्षेत्रों में बढ़े हैं और कई क्षेत्रों में घटे हैं तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश न करें कि उस क्षेत्र में अशांति है। देश की सुरक्षा का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है और सरकार इस क्षेत्र में पूरी जागरूक है और स्थिति पूरी तरह से संभाले हुए है। यह मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): I had occasion to visit Meghalaya almost half a dozen times at the end of 1971 and in the beginning of 1972 and there I talked to various MLAs from Meghalaya and Assam. Also, I had talked to certain journalists. An editor of the Shillong Times and a freedom-fighter told me that there were many activities of the CIA type. He was saying that they worked through the church. There are many clergymen and missionaries and they are working through them. About the same time Mr. Hiteshwar Saikia, Minister of State for Home Affairs in the Assam Government, had said in the Assam Assembly that CIA activities were going on in Assam. The Chief Minister Mr. Sarat Chandra Sinha also made a similar statement. That is one part of the question. The other part of the question is Minister

[Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya] has to realise that the Chinese have established missiles in Tibet. Reports have appeared in the press and there is a terrific internal struggle going on in China and Madam Mao Tse-tung, Chaing-Chin, is now in control, according to reports. A young man of Shanghai, Mr. Wang Wen Hua, a Shanghai leader is now the Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party. He is the coming man. This is the report. This Ching-Chiaug group is distinct from the Chou En-lai group. All these things have appeared in the papers. They are anti-Indian and they do not want any kind of good relations to be developed between India and China. Therefore, there is every danger that some activities are being carried on by Chinese also. This danger is there. Then, the other day, in a reference in this House, I pointed out that in the Mughal Sarai Workshop, some persons connected with the Chinese, were arrested, who were making revolvers there. That means that the Chinese have some contacts with some of our people here. Therefore, what I would like to know is, how far the Government is aware of this. And generally, the tendency in our country is, putting everything on the CIA. Well the CIA may be there or it may not be there. But it seems that Mr. Mc Namara who was sometimes the head of the Pentagon and was the Defence Secretary of the USA, now Chairman of the World Bank, chose, of all places, to spend his holiday in Nepal. All points go to show that the Chinese, the Americans, etc., have got their eyes on our sensitive border.

Now, I do not know how far our Government is keeping an eye upon this because these activities go on, we hear somebody else going somewhere and there is trouble; then we hear of finding of some transmitters. These things are going on. It seems that we have not yet been successful in putting an end to these things. I wonder why our Government should at all allow these diplomats to visit anywhere near these sensitive areas. They have to take permission from you. Why did you give them permission? If you go to the Soviet Union, they will never allow you to go to a sensitive area. Why do you

allow them at all. It should be completely prohibited; there should be a blanket order.

श्री राजनारायण : यह भारत है भाई, यह सोवियत बाड़े है ना ।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: This man, Mr. Burleigh—I do not know who he is—like King Charles's bead, he is always cropping up everywhere. He goes here and there; he goes to Orissa. I do not want to say that we should kick him, etc. I do not want to use the language which my friend with a pleasant face wants to use. But certainly, through diplomatic channels, it is good that we declare him persona non-grata. This is my point number two.

My last point is this. In Meghalaya, I motored from Shillong to Silchar and there is an area where you see the Bangla Desh border just like this. It is practically an open border. Anybody can cross from this side to the other. I did not see any soldiers, any guards, posted there. It is just an open border. Can any border be kept open like that? We know that all sorts of people are active. The Chinese are creating trouble in northern Burma; they are financing people in Nagaland; they are helping the Mizoram rebels. But here is an open border and nobody is there to check anything. Will you please ensure that on this open border between Bangla Desh and Meghalaya, which is contiguous, proper guards are placed, that some checks are established? You cannot leave it like that because these activities cannot be ignored. I am saying this from this background that there is obviously a design in this country to create disorder, to create confusion, to create distrust in the Government, to overthrow the Government established by democratic authority. The riots in Sadar Bazar also are of a similar nature.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN:
Question.

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:
Therefore, will the Government take adequate action and assure us that some of these steps will be taken?

श्री राजनारायण : में मालवीय जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ आप वहाँ कैसे गए ? सरकार की तरफ से गए या स्वतः प्रेरित होकर गए ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please sit down, Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण : यह नियम है पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रक्टिस में कि किसी सदस्य से जानकारी ले सकते हैं।

(Interruption)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has given a number of instances of what he feels are attempts by foreign agencies to infiltrate into this area and work to the detriment of our national interest. He has also asked why Mr. Burleigh or other foreigners are not completely prohibited from going there. We have areas where they are completely prohibited from going. Other areas are of a restrictive nature where permission is necessary to visit those areas. So we do not feel that we should close the whole country to foreigners, but there are areas which are completely prohibited for foreigners. I think the present system is working quite all right and we are being able to keep a check on persons who visit those areas. The hon. Member also mentioned about the Bangladesh border being an open border and there being no check-post. Well, my information is that the Bangladesh border is very adequately policed. We have the Border Security Force there. We have a number of check-posts. We have improved the communications network of our security forces there and I think there is nothing like an open border because no free entry from one country to another is permitted. But as the hon. Member has mentioned it, I will check up again and see whether this particular area which he visited has a proper check-post and police arrangements or not. The hon. Member mentioned again about foreign missionaries or the CIA acting through foreign missionaries. For foreign missionaries, the Government has a very clear cut policy. Foreign missionaries, if they are trying to come for the first time into our country,

are completely banned in most cases, and those who are staying here also stay under permits. We know which foreign missions are operating and which foreign personnel in those missions are operating. So there should be no fear of Government not being aware of the situation as existing there.

I will again end by saying that the Government is aware of all the points that the hon. Member mentioned and other Members mentioned about the security aspect of this important and sensitive region and I can assure the House that Government will continue to give the most serious attention to this aspect, the security aspect, in that area and will bear in mind all the points mentioned by the hon. Members during this discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Balgovind Verma.

REFERENCE TO STRIKE BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, on a point of order.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh): Before taking up any other item, we must take up the question of Railway strike. It is an extremely serious affair. (Interruption) It is an extremely serious situation. The entire national economy is being thrown out of gear. The railwaymen are very eager for a negotiated settlement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): You have not taken the permission of the Chair.

SHRI D. THENGARI: The Railway Minister has forced the strike upon the Railway employees.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): You did not take the permission of the Chair. Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: My point of order is this: since our House adjourned last week, several events have taken place —exchange of letters of Fernandes and...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Niren Ghosh, your name is there for special mention.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Let me put my point of order and then you can say whether it is in order or not. I have not come to that part yet.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): I thought your name was there for special mention and you could take that opportunity.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: That is another thing. My point of order is this: these things have been going on and today is the last day; tomorrow there will be strike. The Home Minister is here. The Army, the BSF—this is the point of order I want to raise—the Territorial Army, etc. have been called....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): How do you raise this in a point of order? No, this is no point of order.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: First let me put it. Then you can rule it out of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): You should have taken the permission of the Chair to mention this.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it in order to hand over the country to the Army? Should the Army find itself in such a position?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): I have disallowed your point of order.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Should you not direct the Home Minister to make a state-ment on the entire thing? This is the last way and the Government must make a statement on this thing because the Army, the BSF the TA and what not are all being called and there will be a confrontation tomorrow. This is contempt of the House. I say there is contempt of the House. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Niren Ghosh, please observe the rules of the House.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: This is my point. You direct the Government. Should nd this Government make a statement on this issue?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): It is a very serious situation which is developing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): I disallow your point of order.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: How? The Ministry is involved in it, whether they point of order is whether the entire House should not take the House into confidence. Is it not contempt of the House? They should make a statement. Should they not make a statement? Tomorrow the Army is going into action. Today is the last day. Should not the Home Minister make a statement? Should we not hear the Home Ministry what they are going to do tomorrow.' Otherwise, what is this House for?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Niren Ghosh, I disallowed your point of order.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You should direct the Government to make a statement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, whether the issue raised is a point of order or not, at the same time we are all exercised over it. Today is the last day before the strike is supposed to come into effect. Naturally we are anxious to know what the Government is going to do. We have read that Fernandes has written to the Prime Minister and Congress MPs have also asked for intervention of the Prime Minister. We are all interested in averting the strike and arriving at a negotiated settlement. Naturally the Government should make statement here . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please sit down. I am calling Mr. Balgovind Verma to move his motion.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, the Government cannot keep this House in utter contempt.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): No, please sit down. I have called Mr. Bal-govind Verma. Could you not take permission of the Chair to raise this discussion today? You cannot raise it on a point of order.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi of the Ministry of Labour Notification No PWA/Rlys./Sec. 5(3)/74, dated the 4th May, 1974, issued under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, exempting, until further orders, the person responsible for payment of wages to persons employed upon any Railway (otherwise than in a factory) from the operation of section 5 of the said Act in respect of the wages of any such persons. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6924/74.]

MOTION REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE RAJYA SABHA TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSES ON THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1973.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA): Madam, I move:

"That Sarvashri N. P. Chaudhari, Shridhar Wasudeorao Dhabe, K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, C. D. Natarajan, U. K. Lakshmana Gowda and Shrimati Leela Damodara Menon be appointed to the Joint Committee of the Houses on Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri G. A. Appan, U. K. Lakshmana Gowda, N. P. Chaudhari, T. G. Deshmukh and K. V.

Raghunatha Reddy from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1974 and the death of Shrimati Sita Devi."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Finance Bill, 1974

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Finance Bill, 1974, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 1974.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."Madam, I lay the Bill on the Table.

REFERENCE TO STRIKE BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES- contd.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि राष्ट्रीय जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो रहा है जब सरकार रेलवे हड़ताल को अनिवार्य बना दे रही। ऐसी स्थिति में इससे महत्वपूर्ण विषय क्या हो सकता है ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): No, I will not allow you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, the House cannot be treated with contempt like this...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Niren Ghosh, you should know that no amount of shouting will make a rule when it is irregular.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया .

(Interruption)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Madam, you should also know this, the House cannot be dictated to . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): I did not allow all this. It will not go into record.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: On a point of order.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, . . .

SHRI D. THENGARI: Madam.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please sit down. I cannot allow five persons at a time. Unless all of you sit down, I cannot proceed with the business of the House.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: On a point of order. I would like to know whether it is an inherent parliamentary right to raise a point of order. If so, how can you expunge that?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): You have not raised a point of order. You have taken advantage of that point of order to raise the issue which is not before the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please read the rules.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You should take the House into confidence. This is a point of order and you cannot expunge a point of order. You have no right to do this. There is a limit to the House being treated like this . . .

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please read the rules.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): आप की व्यवस्था अकेली नहीं है । आप बैठिए । I have asked Dr. Mathew Kurian to speak now. . . (Interruptions) I have called Dr. Kurian.

श्री राजनारायण : नीरेन घोष खड़े थे, आप ने कहा हम बैठ गये ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): आप बैठिए । Yes, Dr. Mathew Kurian.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Madam, you have every right to expunge certain remarks which are unparliamentary. .

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Never.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : But, under the Rules, the Members also have the right to raise points of order . . .

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): May I explain one thing, Dr. Kurian, before you proceed? If all the Members speak at the same time, it is impossible for the Reporters to take down anything and the Members should know that as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members, I have every right to expunge those remarks.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Under what rules. . . (Interruptions) . . . Under what rules?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Madam, I have not finished yet.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): I mentioned this because you raised the question of expunction.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : Since every Member has a right to raise a point of order, you have a right to accept it or rule it out. But you cannot expunge the entire proceedings as such.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): There are no proceedings at all here. It is only a disturbance.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, अब मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि संसदीय प्रथा में, जनतंत्र प्रणाली में चेयर पर बैठे हुए किसी शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है कि वह सदन की कार्यवाही को आउट राइट कह दे कि हम उस को एक्सपेंज कर रहे हैं। कोई बात जो असंसदीय हो, वह पहले आप को घोषित करनी पड़ेगी कि यह बात असंसदीय है इसलिये यह सदन की कार्यवाही में नहीं जाएगी। मैंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही कि जो असंसदीय हो। मैंने संसदीय तरीके से व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है। आप को उस में कौन सा अधिकार प्राप्त हो गया कि आप वहां बैठे बैठे तुंगलकी फरमान जारी कर दें कि इस को एक्सपेंज कर दिया जाय। आप इस समय चेयरमैन के पद पर बैठी हैं। आप मुहम्मद तुंगलक की तरह जब चाहें राजधानी दिल्ली से दौलताबाद, या दौलताबाद से दिल्ली नहीं कर सकतीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस संसदीय प्रथायें, जनतंत्रीय प्रथा में किसी चेयरमैन को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह सारी को सारी कार्यवाही एक्सपेंज कर दें ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : What is the unparliamentary word which we have used?

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : If something is not right, you can set it right. You can examine the proceedings and see whether it is right or wrong.

श्री राजनारायण : आप के अंग्रेजी में बोलने वाले सदस्यों से मैं बराबर कम समय लेता हूं। आप यहां पर हिन्दी में जो माननीय सदस्य बोलते हैं उन को कुछ कम समय देती हैं और जो अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं उन को ज्यादा समय देती हैं। आप

का यह तरीका दो, चार, छः दिन देखने के बाद मैं यह कहने की हिम्मत कर रहा हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Rajnarain, you get up every time to make long speeches and to make long speeches like this is not sansadiya pranali.

श्री राजनारायण : सुनिये, सुनिये। जब लोकतंत्र अस्तव्यस्त हो रहा हो, जब संपूर्ण राष्ट्र संकटग्रस्त हो, जब मजदूर नेताओं को बीमारी की स्थिति में कमरे से निकाल निकाल कर जेल में ठूसा गया हो इससे बढ़ कर और समय क्या होगा। यह बात लोक महत्व की है, आवश्यक है और अविलंबनीय है इस लिए सारी कार्यवाही रोक कर आज रेल की हड़ताल के बारे में बहस हो। चोरों की तरह यह गृह विभाग के अधिकारी हवाई जहाज से जायें और रात को जार्ज फरनान्डीस गिरफ्तार करें यह क्या है। जार्ज फरनान्डीस जेल से प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Rajnarain, I am not going to take any lessons from you. Please sit down. You are only casting reflections on the Chair and I am not going to accept it. I have every right to speak in English as you have every right to speak in Hindi.

श्री राजनारायण : आप हम को सिखाती है यह सदन है, यह संसद् है। यहां पर बाहरी घटनाओं का प्रफुट्टन होगा ही। इस लिए आप सारी कार्यवाही रोकिये और आज इस पर चर्चा कराइये। यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Madam, I have a point of order . . . (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We want to know what the unparliamentary word is which we have used ... (Interruptions)... I would like to be enlightened.

श्री राजनारायण : महोदया, आज इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHAYAY): Please sit down, Mr. Rajnarain. You are not the only Member here. There are other Members also. You forget that this is a Sadan.

SHRI D. THENGARI: We are confronted with the most serious situation. Strike is being forced upon the workers by the Railway Minister. Workers want a negotiated settlement. Tomorrow at 6 a.m., the strike is to commence, unless the Railway Minister comes to his senses. In this situation, Madam, I think that you should take up this discussion on the railway strike before taking up any other business. This is most urgent. You should direct the Government to come here with a statement explaining to us what steps they propose to take to avert the strike, because I may declare once more, Madam, that workers are willing for a negotiated settlement. But the obstinacy of the Railway Minister is forcing the workers to go on strike. We want a statement from the Government . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHAYAY): Mr. Swamy . . .

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I yield the floor to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I am grateful to him. First of all, I want to make it clear that I am not raising any point of order. So there should be no difficulty on that score. But one thing which I feel, Madam, is that there is a growing tendency on the part of the Chair to resort to expunction whenever you do not like a thing. Expunction must follow certain rules. If there are ten persons speaking at the same time and the Reporters cannot write anything, they will not write. But why do you come in? They will say that this could not be followed. But why should there be expunctions? You can ask a Member to go out. But expunction should not be resorted to, because it touches Article 105 of the Constitution. If expunction is resorted to according to the Chair's

likes and dislikes, then what about my right under Article 105 of the Constitution? Therefore, I think that should not be resorted to.

Then, with regard to the other matter, we feel a little exercised legitimately. All of us on the Opposition feel that even at this late hour it is possible—I maintain—to resume negotiations with a view to averting the strike. Should we not be concerned about it? The Opposition parties have issued a statement calling upon the Government to resume negotiations after releasing the leaders, and so on. Let them start negotiations like that. Or withdraw the strike notice. That can also happen that way.

Mr. Mishra has made certain statements. We share his anxiety. Specially, Mr. Gujral's Radio has taken up the task of broadcasting whatever he likes. We will lose our money if we break our radio sets . . . (Interruptions). But we are getting lies radiated . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHAYAY): All right . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, I say, Madam, Vice-Chairman, that you should share our anxiety on the developments from hour to hour, from minute to minute, that are taking place, and impress upon the Government that when without being convinced by your arguments, the entire Opposition is demanding that they should be released and negotiations should be started with a view to arriving at a settlement, and when Mr. George Fernandes has himself written letters and has requested the Prime Minister to intervene, is it not necessary for the Government to say something. Is it not necessary for the Chair to share the sentiments expressed in this House and impress upon the Government so that we can turn another chapter?

Sir, repressions will not do. I think there is still a possibility of a settlement, negotiated settlement, provided the Government has the courage to take one step to release the leaders. The leaders are prepared to sit with them and the discussions can follow; a debate will take place. We from

all the political parties shall exercise all our influence to the maximum possible extent to bring about a settlement and I hope the Government will listen to us. As far as the unions are concerned, as far as the Co-ordination Committee is concerned, they are listening to us. They had met us. They discussed with us. Therefore, Madam, I appeal to you on behalf of the Members of this House—and I am sure others also sincerely share this anxiety—to convey our sentiments to the Government. If negotiations start, then I am confident that the ways and means can be found and the strike can be averted.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala) : Madam, indications are that democracy is at its twilight and the country is coming to a grinding halt. Madam, there is no gainsaying the fact, whatever the Government may say and in whatever manner Mr. Mishra may appeal, that not a single train will move on the rails in this country from tomorrow morning. The country demands, the Opposition demands and the railwaymen demand the immediate release of the arrested railway leaders. Simultaneously, we demand the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister of this country in this most serious dispute that has probably arisen after Independence.

Madam, I do not want to go into the merits of the matter. I would only state one thing and it is pertaining to bonus. Bonus has been given by the Payment of Bonus Act. Formerly it was about 4 per cent and now it is about 8 per cent to every employee of every industrial, commercial and public sector concern in this country. It is absolutely unjustified to deny this bonus to the railwaymen in this country and, therefore, the claim for bonus is the most important aspect of the claims made on behalf of the railwaymen. Unless this is negotiated upon and agreed to one way or the other, the country will come to a grinding halt.

श्री श्यामलाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, मैं दो-एक बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो हड़ताल का संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ यह, रेलवे मंत्री की नीतियों की असफलता के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ है और आज यह जिम्मेदारी उनके

ऊपर है कि इस हड़ताल को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करें। उन दल के लोगों पर भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी है जो कांग्रेस के सहयोगी हैं, खास कर के साम्यवादी दल—एक तरफ तो वे सरकार के साथ भी हैं और दूसरी तरफ सरकार के विरोध की बात करते हैं, यह मिली भगत किसी के समझ में नहीं आती। अगर हड़ताल होती है तो उससे देश की अपार क्षति होने जा रही है और जिस प्रकार से यात्रा करने वालों को कष्ट हो रहा है, इसका अनुभव शायद संसद् सदस्यों को न हो। तो ऐसे दल जो इस हड़ताल में शरीक हैं, उनमें अगर सद्भावना है कि समझौता हो जाए, तो श्रम मंत्री मौजूदा हैं और रेल मंत्री भी हैं यहां पर, क्यों नहीं वे बैठ कर, बातचीत करके इस मसले का हल करा देते? मान्यवर, मैं समझता हूँ, इसके लिए शुरुआत करनी ही पड़ेगी कि रेलवे मंत्री ने जिस प्रकार के कदम उठाए हैं उनमें कोई रुकावट पैदा करे उससे पहले ऐसा कार्यावाही करनी पड़ेगी, जिससे रेलवे के प्रतिनिधि बैठ कर वार्तालाप कर सकें और अगर दोनों तरफ से सद्भावना हो, विशेषकर सरकार में, तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह हड़ताल रुक सकती है वरना इस देश का जो अहित होगा और जिस प्रकार की परिस्थिति है, आर्थिक संकट है, उसमें इजाफा होगा, बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और जिससे यही नहीं कि बिजली खत्म हो जाएगी, लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि देश का शासन तंत्र भी ठप्प हो जाएगा, जिसका उदाहरण आज बिहार में उत्पन्न है—वह सारे देश में हालत हो जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार किसी प्रतिष्ठा के प्रश्न पर न खड़ी हो, न इसे प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बनाए, बल्कि सद्भावना के साथ तत्काल कदम उठाए, जिससे मजदूर नेता जिसको कहते हैं उनको छोड़ दें, उनसे वार्तालाप कर सकें और जैसा जो फरनान्डेज साहब ने पत्र लिखा है, दरअसल वह बात सफाई के साथ जनता के सामने आ सके कि क्या वाकई वे लोग भी उत्सुक हैं कि नहीं हड़ताल समाप्त होने देने के लिए। इसलिए मान्यवर, अगर सरकार जल्दी इसके लिए कदम नहीं उठाती तो इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर ही जाएगी।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Madam, I still think that the point of order was relevant. The entire Army has been alerted. B. S. F. and the Territorial Army has also been called into action. They have already manned the positions. This is the last day. All Democratic Opposition Parties and the central trade unions barring INTUC have made a last minute appeal. Would it be appropriate to hand over the country to the Army?

I have not heard a single word from the Government refuting the points that Mr. Fernandes has made in his letters—not a single point was refuted whether by Mr. L. N. Mishra or anybody in the Railway Board. Now it is clear that the entire operation is being conducted with the blessings at the highest level, the Prime Minister. We have said that it is a politically-motivated operation on the part of the Government of India. We want to avoid the strike. That is our position. And today is the last day. I would say that Mr. L. N. Mishra is not competent. It is the Prime Minister who should come forward before tomorrow because the strike begins tomorrow. And whether you are going to drown it in a sea of blood, I do not know. And what will be the reaction of the people, I do not know. But this much I know that this is repression, unheard of. We will answer it as best as we can by State-wide strikes wherever possible in several States by violating the law. People will do it in support and that much I know because v.c have no ground to retreat. The Railwaymen have been driven to the wall and not a single point has been made answering the charges made by Mr. George Fernandes. So, it is time all these things have been cleared by the Prime Minister. Mr. Mishra is not a competent person. And Mr. Dikshit should have come Before the House before handing over the country to the Army. Mr. L. N. Mishra said, "I take the responsibility." What does it mean? Should we be treated with such contempt when the entire Army is being moved? The Home Minister should have come forward to the House. And so many days have gone by. Now this is the last day. I feel the Prime Minister should come forward before the House and make a statement outlining the measures to the effect that the strike

is averted and the confrontation does not take place. And the hon. Member made a very simple, clear suggestion. All the arrested people should be released forthwith. They will sit round a negotiating table. They have said that if the Government was serious, even the date may be postponed. Something like that was started by Mr. George Fernandes—I do not know. And it is not my business to suggest what they should do. But they have said in so many words their utter willingness. But, no response has come from the Government side. So, this is the last day. That is why I feel handing over the country to the army is a dangerous portent. Should the Army find itself in such a position time and again? The Army people should think hundred times before they take such a position and be a party to it. That is why I say plainly and openly before the House, and the country that this is a dangerous precedent, and you are setting a precedent in this country from which far reaching consequences will follow in future. That is why I appeal that even now the Prime Minister should come forward, avert the strike, make a statement, release the leaders, and see to it that the negotiations are resumed in a really earnest manner to settle the dispute.

श्री ओड्म् प्रकाश त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारी सरकार जो सोशल-लिज्म पर विश्वास करती है, सोशलिस्टिक सोसाइटी की बात करती है, मजदूरों के प्रति हमदर्दी दिखलाती है, लेकिन जब आज मजदूरों का प्रश्न सामने है तो वह इस तरह का रवैया अपनाये हुए है। मैं सरकार से यह नहीं कहता कि वह ना-जायज मांगों के सामने झुक जाये और न ही मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतनी बात मानता हूँ कि इस समय सरकार ने जो फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति अपनाई है, वह इस समय उसको शोभा नहीं देती है। यह सरकार ने इस समय जो नीति अपनाई है, वह उनकी पालिसी सत्य, अहिंसा और सोशलिज्म की जो है, उससे मेल नहीं खाती है।

इस समय सरकार ने एक तरफ तो रेलवे मजदूरों के नेताओं को गिरफ्तार करना शुरू कर दिया है,

आर्मी को अलर्ट कर दिया है और दूसरी तरफ यह एलान कर दिया है कि जब स्ट्राइक वापस ले ली जायेगी, तब बातचीत हो सकेगी। इस तरह की जो कंडिशन आपने रखी है, रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने रखी है, वह अनडैमोक्रेटिक है और फासिस्ट तरीके के परिचायक है।

मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब भी कोई बात बिगड़ो नहीं है और उसको जल्दी से इस बारे में बातचीत शुरू बिना शर्त कर देनी चाहिये। शायद सरकार को यह प्रलोभन मालूम देता है कि इंडियन एयर लाइन्स में जो हड़ताल हुई थी, उसको उसने दबा दिया था और उसमें उसको सफलता मिली थी। शायद रेलवे में हम इस प्रकार कामयाब हो पाएंगे। परन्तु इंडियन एयर लाइन्स में मुट्ठी भर लोग जाते हैं, उनको कठिनाई होती है, परन्तु रेलवे ठप्प हो जाने के पश्चात् तमाम देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हो जायेगी। इससे ज्यादा खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि बातचीत करने का दरवाजा केवल खुला हो नहीं रखना चाहिए, बातचीत करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। फर्नान्डो ने दो पत्र प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखे हैं, मेम्बरस आफ पार्लियामेंट ने प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से अपील की है कि आप इसमें हस्तक्षेप कीजिए और आप फौरन बातचीत को चालू कीजिए ताकि कोई समस्या हो सके। मैं गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करता हूँ, गवर्नमेंट से अपील करता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि देश कल से अजीब व्यवस्था में आ जाय, आप बातचीत करना प्रारम्भ करिए। आप नई दिल्ली या पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन पहुँच जाइये, बहुत बुरी अवस्था है। मैं कल एक आदमी को बस में बरेली के लिए बैठाने के लिए गया था, बहुत बुरी हालत थी, बसों में जगह मिलने की उम्मीद नहीं थी। आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप रेलवे के अन्दर (Interruption) आपकी मैजारिटी है, आप हाँ-हाँ कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI *PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): No running commentary please. Mr. Tyagi, you have made your point.

श्री ओइम् प्रकाश त्यागी : कल आप बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं, इस प्रकार के तारे लगाते थे और जब अपने पर आती है तो मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय करते हैं। कौन सी नीति है आपकी? दोगली भाषा क्यों बोलते हो? एक ओर पूँजीवाद को दोष देते हैं और दूसरी ओर उसी मनोवृत्ति को अख्तियार करते हैं। मजदूरों के साथ, शोषितों के साथ, गरीबों के साथ सहानुभूति रखना आप नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके साथ सहानुभूति के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहिए, उनकी दर्दभरी आवाज को सुनना चाहिए और टेबिल पर बैठ कर समझाना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट की डिक्लेयर्ड पोलिसी है कि हम टेबिल पर बैठ कर तमाम समस्याओं को हल करेंगे, लेकिन आप मिलिटरी का सहारा ले रहे हैं, डंडे का सहारा ले रहे हैं, गोली का सहारा ले रहे हैं और पीसफूल निगोशिएशन को धत्ता बता रहे हैं। यह फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति है। इससे सरकार को बचना चाहिए।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, एक बात।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): No. From your Party Mr. Yadav has already spoken. It is a Party question. No second round from any Party.

श्री कमलनाथ झा (बिहार) : माननीया विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से मैं आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारा देश अत्यधिक संकट से गुजर रहा है और प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने इसके बारे में अपील की है मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों से और उद्योगपतियों से कि कम से कम तीन साल के लिए यूनियन के लीडर्स हड़ताल न करें और उद्योगपति तीन साल के लिए लाक-आउट न करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कहीं भी इनके हृदय में इस देश की गरीब जनता के प्रति थोड़ा बहुत स्थान है तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए इस सुझाव को आज स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि जब तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधरती, हम किसी भी उद्योग में, चाहे वह सरकारी उद्योग हो या गैर-सरकारी, हड़ताल

[श्री कमलनाथ झा]

नहीं करेंगे। एक ओर तो ये लोग देश का उत्पादन गिराना चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ इस गरीबी की स्थिति में भी हमारी सरकार मजदूरों से इतनी हमदर्दी रखती है कि हमने 200 करोड़ रुपया इस गरीब देश की जनता के हिस्से से निकालकर 40 परसेंट वेजेज इन्फ्रीज की हैं जो वर्ल्ड में अपने ढंग का एक आदर्श है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे अपील करता हूँ कि इस गरीब देश की जनता पर और बोझ लादने में, हिन्दुस्तान की जर्जर अर्थ-नीति को समाप्त करने में और देश में अराजकता फैलाने में आप मददगार मत होइए, नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तान के आने वाले इतिहास में आपके माथे पर वह कलंक का टीका लगेगा जो धोने से नहीं धुल सकेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Yes, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): We have nothing to say...

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): He is making a statement.

श्री राजनारायण : आन ए प्वाइंट ग्राफ इन्फॉर्मेशन। मेरे पास आज रेल के मजदूर सुबह आये थे। आज करीब दो बजे सामूहिक तरीके से बड़ीदा हाउस में वह मास अरेस्ट करायेंगे। मैं यहाँ से बनारस गया, लखनऊ गया, गोरखपुर गया और वहाँ सब से मिला। हर जगह का रेल मजदूर तय किये हुए हैं कि अगर समझौता नहीं होगा तो हड़ताल होगी। मैं सूचना के लिए जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आज मजदूर मास अरेस्ट बड़ीदा हाउस में देने जा रहे हैं? और अगर वह गिरफ्तारी हो गयी तो दुनिया की कोई बड़ी से बड़ी ताकत रेल हड़ताल को होने से रोक नहीं सकती। तो सरकार क्यों यह चाहती है कि चाहे वह ललित नारायण का मसला हो या प्रधान मंत्री

जी का, कि रेल हड़ताल हो। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि आज बिजली की कमी है, कोयले की कमी है इस लिए मजदूरों पर दोष डाल कर हड़ताल करा दी जाए तो बात दूसरी है। ईमानदारी से सरकार को आना चाहिए। मजदूर आज हड़ताल नहीं चाहते। आज मजदूर तो मजबूर किया जा रहा है हड़ताल के लिए। तो मैं अपने ऐसे मित्रों से कि जो हमारी पार्टी में रहे चुके हैं, कमलनाथ झा जी हमारी पार्टी के सम्मानित सदस्य थे, आप यह बात जान लीजिए, तो मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेल के मजदूर उनसे और प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन कर रहे हैं। उन का कन्वीनर जेल से निवेदन कर रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी रेल मजदूर के नेताओं को बुला कर उन से बात करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Rajnarain, your Party member has already spoken. You please sit down. . . {Interruptions} . . . Please sit down.

श्री राजनारायण : तो यह बात क्यों नहीं की जा रही है। यह सूचना हम को मिलनी चाहिए और मास गिरफ्तारी की व्यवस्था क्यों होने दी जाय।

SHRI OM MEHTA: Only last Friday we had a discussion for five hours on 'Rail-whv strike'. {Interruptions} Whatever sentiments have now been expressed on the floor of this House I will convey them to the Home Minister.

श्री राजनारायण : महोदया, आप आदेश कर सकती हैं चेयर से कि जब दूसरे समय सदन की बैठक हो तो प्रधान मंत्री के पास जा कर माननीय सदस्य बात कर के हम को सूचित करें या प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आ कर हम को बतलाएं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): He will convey this.

श्री राजनारायण : आप की ओर से यह आदेश होना चाहिए। आप देश की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए इस को करें। यह आप का परम प्नीत कर्तव्य है कि आप सरकार को आदेश करें कि दो या ढाई

बजे जब से यह सदन फिर बैठे तो प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा यहां आये और सरकार की अंतिम नीति इस संबंध में क्या है उस के बारे में कुछ कहें।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is all right he has said that he will convey this thing to the Prime Minister, he will do this and he will do that but this is a national strike, it has assumed a national emergency and it is a major national development. You may interpret it in one way or the other . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you have made your point.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not going to make a statement. It is a national development. How is it that in the past on a very minor matter the Prime Minister used to call a meeting of all the Party leaders or representatives to discuss the same? Why in this particular case has this practice been abandoned? Do I take it that the Government think that on the one hand it is a matter of national importance and on the other they are going to think that there must be absolutely unilateral, partisan approach to it? Otherwise, we cannot understand as to why this matter should not have been discussed by the Prime Minister with the leaders of the Opposition Parties as has been done in the past over a matter of much minor importance. Have we given it up? Parliamentary democracy is not merely that the Minister should convey to the Prime Minister the sentiments expressed in this House. The Prime Minister should try to understand and assimilate the sentiments of Opposition and try to accommodate it as far as possible in order to find a solution based on a national consensus and not a unilateral decision of one party, may be the ruling Party. I am not asking you to accept my views but let there be discussion even at this time. I will suggest the Prime Minister should call an emergency meeting of the leaders of the Opposition and the leading members of Parties where we can thrash out as to how the situation could be improved, what would be the best way to start the negotiations and also

find a solution to the problem, leaving out the union leaders and the authorities to come to an agreed solution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Mathew Kurian, you wanted to make a mention.

REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL CRISIS FACED BY KERALA STATE GOV- ERNMENT

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Madam, Kerala Government is facing a very serious financial crisis following the directives of the Reserve Bank of India to the State Bank of Travancore not to honour the State Government's bills. Madam, the cheques of the Kerala Government have recently bounced back and I understand a similar situation has arisen in the case of Karnataka. The Reserve Bank of India does not allow the State Government overdraft for more than 7 days. The accommodation facility in the case of Kerala Government is only Rs. 7.35 crores. I suggest that this is very unfair for two reasons. Firstly, Madam, the financial crisis of the State is due to the wrong economic and fiscal policy of the Government leading to inflationary rise in prices and consequent increase in governmental outlay, particularly the higher expenditure on D.A. Madam, the present crisis has been due partly to the overdrawing of the State Government of about Rs. 22 crores for giving D.A. to its employees. Secondly, the Central Government which resorts to unrestricted deficit financing and the Reserve Bank which permits it, have no moral justification to enforce financial discipline on the State Governments. I request the hon. Minister, particularly the Minister of State for Finance who is here, to provide, as short-term measure, substantial loans to the Kerala Government to tide over the present financial difficulties and as a long-term measure, I demand that the present structure of Centre-State financial relation should be restructured by giving more powers and resources to the State. Since the problem is an immediate problem, I request the Government to immediately sanction substantial loans to the Government to tide

[Dr. K. Mathew Kurian] over the present difficulties. I would request the hon. Minister to say a few words on this since he is present.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): You could say something about this, Madam, because it is a very very important matter concerning the State Government and lakhs of people there. The entire cheques of the State Government have been dishonoured for the last 3 days.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURBI MUKHOPADHYAY): You have drawn the attention of the Government. It is now for the Government to come with a statement.

REFERENCE TO DISCONTENT IN MARATHWADA REGION OF MA- HARASHTRA

SHRI S. G. SARDESAI (Maharashtra): I have to make a reference to some very serious developments which have been taking place in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra because some of the issues which have been raised would directly concern the Central Government.

Most of us probably must have read in the papers about the tremendous students upsurge that started all over Marathwada. The schools and colleges have been closed. The teachers have been supporting the students' demands. Marathwada bund was organised very successfully and all sorts of police action took place and 4 persons have been killed. Now the main demand which the students have put forward relates to unemployment. It is very directly related to the question of regional development of this backward part of Maharashtra, that is, Marathwada so that the question of unemployment should be properly tackled. I do not want to go just now to the question of the manner in which the Maharashtra State Government has dealt with this question. It has been extremely sharply criticised not only in relation to Marathwada but certain other backward regions of the State also for having neglected them. The issue to which I want to make a reference just now and briefly is that two demands have been put forward by the

entire movement in Marathwada which relate to the Central Government. One is that after the drought of 1972 when the Prime Minister visited Maharashtra, she promised—a promise which was subsequently accepted by the Railway Board—for broadening the railway line between Manmad and Mudkhed which at the moment is a meter gauge line. Work was actually started on the whole project of broadening that line to make it a broadgauge line but so far as this year is concerned, we understand that only Rs. 10 lakhs have been sanctioned and that the actual work has been stopped. Some sort of survey has now been undertaken. The S.E. Railway Headquarters say that unless the survey is over and once again the Railway Board sanction it, the broadening of the line will not be taken up. This has created a tremendous amount of discontent and all sorts of misgivings and now we are being told that in 1975-76 the work will not be taken up at all. Though the work was already started, it has now stopped.

The second question is with regard to the grant for scheduled caste students in the universities in Marathwada, grants which are partly given by the State Government and partly by the Central Government. These grants are meant to help them in their education; it includes their fees, hostel charges and so many other things. Recently because of the rise in prices the students have put forward a demand that the grants should be increased. The State Government has agreed to increase its part of the grant to the students but the Chief Minister has been saying that it is now for the Central Government also to increase the grant to meet the rise in prices.

These two issues have come up and if both of them are clarified to the satisfaction of the people there then that will improve matters. Both of these are subjects dealt with by the Central Government. The railway work was started but it has now been stopped. These two demands have been put forward by everybody in Marathwada: all the parties are united in this. Sections of Congressmen

are also campaigning for this. If satisfactory replies are given to these two issues it will not only help to solve the problem but will also allay the fears of the people. I therefore expect the Government to clarify the position with regard to both these issues.

REFERENCE TO ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS

श्री श्याम लाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लम्बे अरसे से हरिजनों के साथ बराबर अत्याचार होता जा रहा है। इसकी सदन में कई बार चर्चा भी हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से अभी हाल की घटनाओं की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। इलाहाबाद में हरिजन बालाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया गया वहाँ के विधायक सत प्रकाश और कुंवर रेवती, रमन सिंह ने आरोप लगाया कि हरिजन बालाओं के साथ अत्याचार हुआ, बलात्कार का केस हुआ, लेकिन प्रशासन कुछ भी कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है। मान्यवर, 2 लड़कियाँ थीं, उन लड़कियों को किस तरह से मजदूरी देने के बहाने बुला लिया गया और कोआपरेटिव सुपरवाइजर ने उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया। फिर उसकी रिपोर्ट थाने में दर्ज हुई लेकिन पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। वहाँ के पुलिस अधिकारियों से मिले लेकिन उन्होंने भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और इस संबंध में मान्यवर, कानपुर के "जागरण" में, 24 अप्रैल के, पूरी घटना छपी थी। उसके साथ, गाज़ियाबाद में जो घटना हुई "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में वह सारी घटना छपी और उसी के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा, शाहजहाँपुर, बाँदा और प्रतापगढ़ में भी हरिजनों के साथ कई प्रकार के जुल्म हुए। मुझे उम्मीद है, गृह मंत्री के ध्यान में ये होंगी। हरिजनों को नंगा करके उनके घर जला दिए, उनको पीटा गया, कई जगह इस तरह की ज्यादतियाँ हुईं। मैं, मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम

से गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस मिलसिले में कोई बयान सदन में दें क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जो सीधी भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है हरिजनों की सुरक्षा की और कांग्रेस पार्टी उसका बहुत दम भी भरती है, उसका लाभ भी उठाती है। इसलिए भी मुझे आशा है इस संबंध में गृह मंत्री जी बयान देंगे। आखिरकार क्यों ऐसी घटना होती है? पिछले साल वाराणसी में हुआ और कई जगह हुआ, बाँदा में हुआ। इन घटनाओं का एक क्रम चलता चला जा रहा है, आठ-दस घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं। लेकिन मान्यवर, सरकार की तरफ से कोई कदम नहीं उठा, जिससे उनकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो। तो मैं आपके जरिए से गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा कदम उठाएँ और सदन को सूचना दें कि जिससे इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न उठ सकें और इस पर चर्चा हो सके इसके लिए वे अपना बयान दें।

REFERENCE TO HARASSMENT OF LANDLESS HARIJAN WORKERS

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the happenings in Village Prakashe in Shahada Taluka of Dhulia District, 650 kilometers from Bombay where landless Harijan workers have been virtually locked in. They cannot get out of their houses because they demanded wages. Jungle reign is going on there and the police is completely inactive. I do not know whether this subject comes under you but you should see to it that such things do not happen. How can an entire village be locked in? They cannot come out of their houses. The next step will be they will be burnt alive and nobody will lift a finger about them. Only the other day in U.P. in Goda a Harijan boy was hung from a tree, head downward and then a fire was lit beneath. He was left there hanging; he was almost to be roasted to death. Before he actually died somehow or other he was brought down from the tree but he was completely scorched. This went on for hours and the police was nowhere there.

[Shri Niren Ghosh.]

The police is crush-oriented. It consists of high caste people and they run it. Never the police interfere on behalf of the Harijans.

THE RAMPUR RAZA LIBRARY BILL 1974

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the Rampur Raza Library to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg to introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): The House stands adjourned till 2.15 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-six minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at sixteen minutes past two of the clock The Vice-Chairman (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) in the Chair.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1974

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय आज मुझे इस विनियोग विधेयक पर बोलते समय अपने भावों को व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो रहा है, ता मैं आपके द्वारा सबसे पहले सदस्यों को यह निवेदन कर दूँ कि वे जरा हमारे भावों को ठीक से समझने की कृपा करेंगे और जिस ढंग से मैं अपने भावों को व्यक्त करूँ उसको उसी ढंग से समझेंगे।

यह 1 खरब, 70 अरब, 28 करोड़, 29 लाख, 81 हजार रुपये का विनियोग विधेयक है। मैं

इस सरकार के स्वरूप को जैसा देख रहा हूँ उससे इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा हुआ हूँ कि इस सरकार को एक पैसा भी खर्च करने की आज्ञा सदन के द्वारा प्रदान नहीं की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि यह सरकार जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली और जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था की सरकार नहीं रह गई है। हमने अपने संविधान में जिस व्यवस्था के प्रति शपथ ली है जब उस व्यवस्था के परिचालन में यह सरकार कर्तव्यहीन है, यह सरकार उसके तदनु रूप रह ही नहीं गई है तो इस सरकार को एक भी पैसा खर्च करने की आज्ञा प्रदान क्यों की जाए, यह प्रश्न आज मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

माननीया, हमारे मित्र हर्षदेव मालवीय यहां बैठे हुए हैं और वह अंग्रेजी के वाक्यों का स्वागत करते हैं। इसलिए चूंकि यह कोटेशन अंग्रेजी में है, मैं उसी को पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। यह कंफूसियस का कोटेशन है।

Confucius said:

"If a State is governed by the principles of reason, poverty and misery are the subjects of shame; if a State is not governed by the principles of reason, the riches and honours are the subject of shame."

अगर कोई राज्य विवेक और तर्कपूर्ण तरीके से शासित होता है तो वहां न तो गरीबी है और न तो मुसीबत है। वह शर्म की चीज मानी जाती है। और अगर कोई राज्य ऐसे शासक से शासित होता है जिसके पास तर्क नहीं है, विवेक नहीं है तो वहां पर जो धन है, सम्पत्ति है और जो प्रतिष्ठा है, ये शर्म की बातें हो जाती हैं, सब नष्ट हो जाता है। न तो किसी के पास संपत्ति रहेगी और न किसी की प्रतिष्ठा रहेगी। इसलिए मैंने इस वाक्य को आप की आज्ञा से पहले पढ़ने के बाद यह चाहा है कि मैं आगे बढ़ूँ। माननीया, आखिर मैं इस सरकार को कुछ भी, एक भी पैसा खर्च करने

की आज्ञा क्यों दी जाय यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से जो साथी बोलने खड़े होंगे वे हमें बतलायें कि क्या यह सरकार जनतंत्रीय पद्धति पर चल रही है क्या यह सरकार जनतंत्रीय तरीके को अख्तियार कर रही है। मेरा कहना है कि नहीं। मैं सब से पहले गुजरात के प्रश्न को सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों के सामने, उन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करूँगा। गुजरात विधान सभा मार्च 15 को भंग हुई। आज सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सम्मति प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुच्छेद 143 के तहत यह बात भेजी है कि क्या राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव गुजरात विधान सभा का चुनाव कराने के पूर्व कर दिया जाय तो यह वैध होगा या अवैध होगा। आप देखें कि मार्च में गुजरात विधान सभा भंग हुई है और अगस्त 24 तक राष्ट्रपति का काल चलता है। तो क्या जनतंत्र में यकीन रखने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति सोच सकता है कि सरकार के पास यह 6 महीने का समय वहाँ चुनाव कराने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं था। अभी तक वहाँ चुनाव कराये क्यों नहीं गये। चुनाव वहाँ पर हुए क्यों नहीं? महोदया, वहाँ पर विधान सभा के चुनाव न कराने का एक ही कारण है और वह यह है कि सरकार समझती है कि अगर इस समय वहाँ चुनाव हो गये तो सत्ताधारी दल बिल्कुल घराशाही हो जायगा। उसके सदस्य कुछ भी चाहें वह कितनी ही तिकड़म लगायें, बेईमानी करें या साजिश या जालबट्टा फैलायें, वह कदापि आ नहीं सकेंगे क्योंकि गुजरात के लोग सजग हो गये हैं। वहाँ का युवा वर्ग सजग हो गया है। तो वहाँ का छात्र वर्ग सचेत हो गया है। इस लिए यह सरकार समय बिताना चाहती है। तो इस लिए अगर गुजरात की स्थिति का भी अच्छी तरह से, विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से विश्लेषण किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ इस में सब की सहमति होगी कि यह सरकार जनतंत्र प्रणाली को खा चुकी है। अब इस सरकार में जनतंत्रीय प्रथा नहीं है, जनतंत्रीय विवेक नहीं है, और यह सरकार येन-केन-प्रकारेण सत्ता में बने रहना चाहती है।

तो मेरे प्रश्न उठाने पर चाहे गृह मंत्री जी हों या कोई और मंत्री हों, वे इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें कि जो सरकार येन-केन-प्रकारेण सरकारी साधनों का प्रयोग करके, अश्रुतरीकों को अख्तियार करके सत्ता में बराबर टिके रहने के लिए लालायित रहे और टिकी रहे उस सरकार को जन हित में, राष्ट्र हित में, समाज हित में हटाने के लिए मार्ग क्या होगा। बड़ा विवाद खड़ा हुआ है हिंसा का और अहिंसा का। जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के ऊपर भी हमारे राजनीति के दुधमुँहे बच्चे कभी-2 चोट करते हैं कि अब जयप्रकाश नारायण जी तो हिंसा प्रचारित कर रहे हैं। हमारे श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल जी विनोबा जी के पास गये। विनोबा जी से उन्होंने कहा कि अब जयप्रकाश जी का विश्वास अहिंसा में नहीं रह गया है। अब वह सबोदयी नहीं रह गये हैं। तो विनोबा जी ने कहा कि जो मैं कहता हूँ वही जयप्रकाश जी भी कहते हैं। विनोबा जी ने कहा कि यह जयप्रकाश जी ने कभी नहीं कहा कि मैं हिंसा को पसंद करता हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि सारा समाज, सारा बाह्य वातावरण आज हिंसामय है तो इस में हिंसा अनिवार्य हो जायगी। तो जब सरकार की ओर से हिंसा हो रही है, सरकार की ओर से गोलियाँ चलें, सरकार की ओर से कबूतर और बंदर की तरह हमारे युवक मारे जायें, भूने जायें, इंसान त्राहि त्राहि कर रहा हो वैसी स्थिति में क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि सरकार में जनतांत्रिक बुद्धि और प्रतिभा शेष है? कोई भी समझदार सदस्य इस बात को मानेगा। तो हो क्या? आज हर घर में, हर समाज में यह प्रश्न उठता है, हर एक के सम्मुख उठता है। माननीया, हमारे बहुत से सम्मानित सदस्य जो आज से साल भर पहले हमारे साथ थे वह आज समाजवाद के नाम पर, समाजवाद का नाम ले कर सत्ताधारी दल में चले गये हैं। मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ उन से निवेदन करूँगा और अपील करूँगा कि वह तो जान ही गये होंगे और कम से कम अब तो वह सोचें, अब तो समझें और इस बात पर विचार करें। माननीया, 1940 में

[श्री राजनारायण]

जब महात्मा गांधी ने व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह छोड़ा था जयप्रकाश नारायण देवली जेल में बंद थे और प्रभा देवी जी जेल में उनसे मिलने गईं। इस समय तो मिलने का मौका दिया जाता था परन्तु वह स्थिति आज नहीं है। उनके आगे एक टेबल रख दी गई। उस टेबल के एक छोर पर जयप्रकाश जी और दूसरे छोर पर प्रभा देवी जी बैठ गईं। जय प्रकाश जी ने एक लिखा हुआ पत्र प्रभा देवी जी के हाथ में थमाया। उसमें लिखा था, उसमें हम लोगों को आदेश था कि तुम अपने पुराने तरीकों को अस्त्रियार करो और हथियार जुटाओ। अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य खत्म कराओ। माननीय, वह चिट्ठी पुलिस ने पकड़ ली। अंग्रेजी हुकूमत की ओर से अखबारों में प्रकाशित किया गया कि जयप्रकाश नारायण को फांसी होगी राजद्रोह के मुकदमें में। क्योंकि वह हिंसात्मक क्रांति के द्वारा, तलवार के द्वारा सरकार को उलटने की बात कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद बहुत से लोग मेरे पास आए कहने लगे जयप्रकाश जी को फांसी होगी। यह भी कहने लगे कि जयप्रकाश जी का साथ दोगे? चार दिन तक गांधी जी चुप थे और चार दिन के बाद गांधी जी बोलते हैं कि हम आश्चर्य चकित हैं कि वह सरकार जो खुद भारत की छाती पर तलवार के बल पर टिकी हुई है वही जयप्रकाश नारायण को तलवार से सरकार हटाने के लिए दोषी बताती है और कहती है कि फांसी की सजा होगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि जय प्रकाश-नारायण हिंसा का मार्ग अस्त्रियार नहीं करते, अहिंसात्मक तरीके से चलते तो अच्छा होता। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम अहिंसावादी हैं। यदि जयप्रकाश जी स्थिति का विश्लेषण करके इस नतीजे पर पहुँच चुके हैं कि तलवार के बल पर टिकी हुई सरकार बिना तलवार इस्तेमाल किए हटाई नहीं जा सकती तो जयप्रकाश नारायण को तलवार उठाने का पूरा हक हासिल है और मेरा आशीर्वाद जयप्रकाश जी को प्राप्त है।

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने 1940 में कहा था कि जो सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्य यहां

उपस्थित हैं वह महात्मा गांधी की बात को हृदयंगम करेंगे। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जयप्रकाश जी को हमारा साधुवाद है, हमारा आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है। अगर वह समझ लें कि अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादी हुकूमत तलवार के बिना नहीं हटाई जा सकती तो वह तलवार को उठाएं और भ्रष्ट और पाजी सरकार को हटाकर देश में सच्ची और जनतंत्रवादी सरकार बनाएं।

माननीय, मैं आज सारा वातावरण देख रहा हूँ। सारे जगत का अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ। मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि आज कांग्रेस की सरकार विलेट द्वारा हटने को तैयार नहीं है। जनमत की अवहेलना करने पर तुली हुई है। जनतंत्र पद्धति का तिराजलि देकर, विलेट वाक्सेज को तोड़ा जाता है मत पत्रों को गलत तरीके से विलेट वाक्सेज में रखकर गिनती कराई जाती है जीता हुआ उम्मीदवार हराया जाता है। इस संबंध में कृपा करके आप हमें बताइए कि हमारे पास क्या मार्ग है?

जहां तक हमारा व्यक्तिगत प्रश्न है, माननीय कांग्रेस राज्य में आजादी के बाद 48 बार जेल काटी है। इस 27 साल की आजादी के जीवन काल में भी 13-14 साल जेल में बीत गया है—कांग्रेसी राज की जेल में। करीब-करीब हर बार डंडे खाए हैं। कपड़े फटे हैं, दाढ़ी नोची गई है। कोई माई का लाल यह कह सकता है कि हमने एक भी कंकड़ी फेंकी है। हरगिज नहीं। हमने यह बना लिया कि मारेंगे नहीं, मानेंगे नहीं। सत्याग्रह करेंगे, अन्याय के सामने झुकेंगे नहीं। अपनी बात को चलाते रहेंगे। किसी को मारेंगे नहीं। महात्मा गांधी और डा० लोहिया का वह वाक्य हृदयंगम हमने किया था। गांधी जी ने कहा है—अन्याय वही पैदा होता है जहां बुजदिल और कायर होते हैं। अगर अन्याय को सहने वाला न हो तो अन्याय अपने आप समाप्त हो जाता है।

वही स्थिति आज हमारे सामने भी विद्यमान है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जनतंत्र क्या है? क्या

दुनिया की जनतंत्र की परिभाषा में कहें भी कोई माननीय सदस्य यह दिखा सकता है कि जनतंत्रीय सरकार जो जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली में विश्वास रखती है वह अल्पमत को हटाने का चेष्टा करेगी, जनतंत्र की परिभाषा में साफ लिखा है कि जनतंत्र में कम से कम दो पक्ष जरूर होंगे। एक सरकारी पक्ष होगा और एक विरोधी पक्ष होगा। बहुमत दल सरकार बनाएगा और अल्पमत दल विरोध में रहेगा। मगर अल्पमत के भाषण की स्वतंत्रता पर, संगठन की स्वतंत्रता पर, बोलने, लिखने, पढ़ने की स्वतंत्रता पर, विचार की अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर तनिक भी श्रृंखला नहीं लगाया जा सकता। काहे को कहते हैं लोग आप बोलिए। मगर वह बात बोलिए जो मुझे रुचिकार हो। अगर रुचिकार बात बोलने की आजादी है तो आजादी निरर्थक है। आजादी का मतलब बोलने का नहीं है। जब कि जो बात सरकार को पसन्द न हो वह बात भी मैं धड़ल्ले के साथ कह सकूँ तब तो बोलने की आजादी है मगर जो बात सरकार को पसंद हो अगर वही बात कहने की इजाजत है, तो आजादी का मतलब क्या है? फिर आजादी का मतलब निरर्थक हो जाता है। इसलिए क्या आप देख नहीं रही हैं माननीया, कि विरोधी पक्ष के विधायकों को खरीदा जा रहा है, विरोधी पक्ष को तोड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है, विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों को घन और सत्ता का लोभ देकर सत्ताधारी दल में शामिल किया जा रहा है। यह किस जनतंत्र की प्रतिभा है, यह प्रश्न हमारा उठता है? कोई अगर साधु जवाब देगा तो सुनने के लिए तैयार रहूंगा क्योंकि जनतंत्र में विचारों का विनिमय होता है, आदान प्रदान होता है, आदान प्रदान रुक गया तो जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली सूख जाएगी। मैं देख रहा हूँ, जनतंत्रीय जीवन सरिता का स्रोत वहाँ सूख जाता है माननीया, जहाँ पर कि सत्ताधारी दल का आंतरिक संगठन जनतंत्रीय ढाँचे में सूख जाता है। आज कांग्रेस दल जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली अपने दल के अंदर नहीं चला रहा है। जो सब जगह हारा है, चुनाव में भी हारा है उसकी मुख्य मंत्री पर पर निपुक्ति हो रही है हमने देखा है, जब पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान

मंत्री थे, गाँविन्द बल्लभ पंत जी को उन्होंने यहाँ घर मंत्री बना लिया, उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री कौन बने यह प्रश्न था, जवाहरलाल जी जाने वाले थे, वहाँ के विधायकों ने कहा प्रधान मंत्री के आने के पूर्व ही हमें अपना नेता चुन लेना चाहिए, उन लोगों ने मीटिंग बुलाई और सम्पूर्णानन्द जी को उन्होंने नेता चुन लिया। जवाहरलाल जी को मालूम हुआ सम्पूर्णानन्द चुन लिए गए, जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा अब मैं क्यों आऊँ? लोगों ने कहा आप विधायकों को एड्रेस करना चाहते हैं, विधायकों के बीच बोलने के लिए आ रहे थे, यह नहीं मालूम था कि आपकी सलाह से मुख्य मंत्री चुनेंगे। मगर आज आप क्या देख रहे हैं उसको समझिए। माननीया, बहुगुणा चुने गए लोक सभा के लिए। लोक सभा से चुना जाने वाला व्यक्ति यहाँ अनुपयुक्त हुआ, भेज दिया गया उनको उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री पद पर विराजमान होने के लिए। कब? चुनाव होने के 2 महीने पूर्व, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति शासन जो लागू था। तो कौन सी जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली बहुगुणा जी को चुनाव के पूर्व, 2 महीने पहले, मुख्य मंत्री पद पर बैठा सकती है? यह कोई अधिनायकशाही व्यवस्था ही करेगी, फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति करेगी। जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था इसका निषेध करेगी।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (बिहार) : नेता जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश का एक भी विधायक ऐसा निकले जो कांग्रेस पार्टी का हो जो कहे कि हम बहुगुणा जी को नेता नहीं मानते?

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, यह हमारे समय में नहीं लगेगा। चूँकि मैं श्री गुणानन्द का आदर करता हूँ, उनको अपने नज़दीक पाता हूँ, इसलिए . . .

(Interruption)

श्री कल्याण चन्द (उत्तर प्रदेश) : टी० एन० सिंह जी को क्यों लाए?

श्री राजनारायण : क्या बहुगुणा जी ने या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कभी यह हिममत की कि

[श्री राजनारायण]

विधान सभा का सदस्य न होते हुए भी जब बहुगुणा वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री बना दिए गए, तो बहुगुणा जी विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाते। बहुगुणा विधान सभा के सदस्य नहीं थे, लोक सभा के सदस्य थे, लोक सभा के सदस्य होते हुए भेजे गए मगर उनको बार बार विरोधी पक्ष ने लिखा कि विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाओ, तुम्हारा बहुमत नहीं रह गया है, बहुगुणा जी ने विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने से इंकारा। यदि उनका बहुमत था तो विधान सभा की बैठक बुला कर अपने बहुमत को सिद्ध करते मगर बहुगुणा जी समझते थे कि विधान सभा में हमारा बहुमत नहीं है, इसलिए बहुगुणा जी ने विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने से इंकार कर दिया। टी० एन० सिंह ने बराबर विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई और विधान-सभा का मुकाबला किया। विधान सभा में उनका बहुमत नहीं रह गया इसलिए उन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया।

श्री कल्याण चन्द्र : यह कहिए कि वे हार गए।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, अभी अभी हमने गुजरात के प्रश्न को यहाँ रखा कि गुजरात का प्रश्न . . . (Interruption) अब देखा जाए, हड़बौम चलेगा तो काम कैसे चलेगा ?

मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर आप बीच में वितंडावाद करते हैं, तो फिर मैं प्रधान मंत्री को यहाँ पर बोलने नहीं दूँगा चाहे मैं सदन से निकाल दिया जाऊँ। आज मैं यह प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ।

माननीया, मैं अब यहाँ पर अपनी बात को रोक देता हूँ और अन्त में मैं सदन के सामने कुछ पढ़ना चाहूँगा। मैं इस वक्त सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इन 27 वर्षों में जनहित विरोधी नीति और राष्ट्र विरोधी नीति को लागू करके देश की जनता को कहीं से कहीं पहुँचा दिया है। मैं जो आंकड़े सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को बतला रहा हूँ, वे कृपा करके उन्हें हृदयंगम कर लें। मैं जो आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ वह इंडियन पीकेंट बुक

आफ इकॉनॉमिक इंफॉर्मेशन 1972 के पेज 238 और 239 पे हैं। इसमें बतलाया गया है कि भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति और प्रति दिन गोشت की औसत 4 ग्राम है। 4 ग्राम के माने क्या होते हैं ? जितनी बड़की माछी की मूड़ी होती है। इंग्लैंड में प्रति व्यक्ति, प्रति दिन गोشت 205 ग्राम और दूध 595 ग्राम मिलता है। अमेरिका में 261 ग्राम गोشت और 276 ग्राम दूध प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन मिलता है। भारत में केवल 4 ग्राम मिलता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप कितना खाते हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, भारत में प्रति वर्ष और प्रति व्यक्ति कोयले की खपत 191 किलो ग्राम है और कूड स्टील यहाँ पर केवल 12 ग्राम है। अगर इसके मुकाबले इंग्लैंड में देखा जाय तो वहाँ पर 5,362 किलो ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष है। अमेरिका में 1 लाख 11 हजार 140 किलो ग्राम है। यू० एस० एस० आर० में 4,445 किलो ग्राम है। लोहा, इंग्लैंड में 498 किलो ग्राम है, अमेरिका में 620 किलो ग्राम है और रूस में 445 किलो ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष खपत है।

इसके बाद आता है रेडियो, टैलीफोन और मोटर गाड़ी। भारत में हजार के पीछे रेडियो 22 है टैलीफोन 2 है और मोटर कार 2 है। लेकिन इंग्लैंड में हजार के पीछे टैलीफोन 224 है, रेडियो 266 है और मोटर कार 240 है। अमेरिका में हजार के पीछे रेडियो 1412 है, टैलीफोन 782 है और मोटर कार 522 है। रूस में हजार के पीछे रेडियो 390 है, टैलीफोन 50 है और मोटर के आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो भारत के विकास का इतना बड़ा चित्र यहाँ पर रखती हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और देशों के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कीजिए ?

श्री राजनारायण : जो हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं उनको हमने प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। भारत में जब

मंहगाई की बात कही जाती है, तो प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि हमारे देश में ही मंहगाई नहीं है बल्कि दुनिया के और देशों में भी मंहगाई बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका में साल भर में जो मंहगाई बढ़ी है वह केवल 5.9 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। कनाडा में 8.1 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। स्वीटजरलैंड में 8.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और नीदरलैंड में 8.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। जापान में 11.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और जर्मनी में 7.9 प्रतिशत बढ़ी। लेकिन हमारे यहां 100 फीसदी, 200 फीसदी और 300 फीसदी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है। जब अमेरिका में मंहगाई बढ़ती है, तो वहां पर आदमी की आमदनी भी बढ़ती है, जर्मनी में आदमी की आमदनी भी बढ़ती है, लेकिन भारत में यह बात नहीं होती है, यहां पर तो आदमी की आमदनी गिरनी ही चली जाती है।

आज भारत की औसत आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति करीब आज की कीमत के मुताबिक 600 रुपया रख लीजिए जब कि अमेरिका में 35 हजार रुपये है। सबसे ज्यादा सालाना आमदनी कुवैत में है। कुवैत की आमदनी को देखा जाए, वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति सालाना आमदनी बढ़ती जा रही है। भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति सालाना आमदनी गिरती जा रही है, फिर भी भारत की सरकार हमसे कहती है कि हमको एक अरब के ऊपर पैसा दो। काहे को पैसा दो, किस काम के लिए पैसा दो? इसको हमारे सदन के सदस्य अच्छी तरह से हृदय में रखेंगे।

माननीया, मैं इसी के साथ साथ आपके द्वारा यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपोजिशन का, विरोध पक्ष का कर्तव्य क्या है, हमारे मित्र लास्की के इस वाक्य को पढ़ लें। लास्की ने कहा था—

“The duty of the opposition is not only to criticise the Government, but to repudiate the Government and to change the Government.”

लास्की कहता है कि विरोध पक्ष का कर्तव्य केवल सरकार की आलोचना करना मात्र नहीं है सरकार की भर्त्सना करना भी है, सरकार को

परिवर्तित करना भी है। मैं इस सरकार की भर्त्सना कर रहा हूँ। मैं इस सरकार को परिवर्तित करना देशहित में, जनहित में आवश्यक समझता हूँ। इसलिये मैंने कल प्रधानमंत्री से दिल्ली के दंगों के प्रश्न पर इस्तीफे की मांग की। मैं आज इस प्रश्न को इस समय नहीं उठाऊंगा, जब मंत्री जी का ध्यान होगा तब उठाऊंगा। लेकिन मैं इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को और अपने मित्र गुणानन्द ठाकुर को चाहूंगा कि वह हमारे साथ चलें और चलकर क्षतिग्रस्त क्षेत्र को देखें। पुलिस की उपस्थिति में, पुलिस की मौजूदगी में बंदूकें चलाई जा रही हैं, घर जलाये जा रहे हैं, पेट्रोल छिड़का जा रहा है, ये सारी की सारी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं।...

(Interruption)

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : कहां पर हुई हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण : अभी दिल्ली में परसों की घटना घटी है। माननीया, मैं इन तथ्यों के बाद चूंकि थोड़ी समय में आप कह देंगी कि समय हो गया, वरना मैं इस वजह की बारीकियों की ओर जाना चाहता था। यह तो बनिबे का खाता है इधर का हिसाब उधर, उधर का हिसाब इधर लाकर रख दिया गया है। आज जो सरकार की योजनाएँ हैं, इन योजनाओं में मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी, इन योजनाओं में मंहगाई बढ़ेगी, बेकारी बढ़ेगी, गरीबी बढ़ेगी। आज दुनिया में किसी भी जनतंत्र में सम्मानित सदस्य बता सकते हैं कि रेल हड़ताल, डाक हड़ताल, राज्य कर्मचारी हड़ताल, डाक्टर हड़ताल, प्रोफेसर हड़ताल, विद्यार्थी हड़ताल, सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल, इंजीनियर हड़ताल हो रही है। यहां पर रेल बन्द, डाक बन्द, सरकारी कारबार बन्द, कैसे काम चल रहा है? दुनिया में कोई अभाग्य मुक्त ऐसा है जहां इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो रही हों और सरकार भी चलती रहे और सरकारी पक्ष के लोग उसकी भर्त्सना न करें? हमारे मित्र जगदीश जोशी को याद है कि कहीं भी वह गये हैं तो वह चाहे हमारे विरुद्ध गये हैं, लेकिन वह जानते हैं कि चर्चिल के लिये चैम्बरलेन, प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ

[श्री राजनारायण]

प्रस्ताव पास हो गया, मगर उनके करीब 66 आदमी एक्सेन्ट थे, वोट में उन्होंने भाग नहीं लिया। चैम्बरलेन कहता है 'रा इस्तीफा'। चर्चिल तुम प्रधान मंत्री बनो। चर्चिल कहता है तुम सरकार चलाओ। वह कहता है जब हमारी नीतियों के विरोध में हमारे ही दल के सदस्य वोट में भाग नहीं लेते हैं तो जनतंत्र विवेक हमारा कहता है मुझे प्रधान मंत्री पद पर नहीं रहना चाहिए। इंदिरा जी में जनतंत्री विवेक है। प्रधान मंत्री पद से चिपकी हुई है। क्यों? काहे को? हमारे ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी हो रही है, बड़ी टीका टिप्पणी है, तो उसका जवाब मैं थोड़े में अभी अभी दे देता हूँ। . . . (Time bell rings) . . . माननीया अभी घंटों मत बजाइये।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय): आवा घंटा हो गया।

श्री राजनारायण : तो दो घंटे दीजिए।

माननीया, यह कहना हमारा नहीं है, यह सरकारी संस्था है, यह कहना है डाइरेक्टर इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य देखें। यह सरकारी संस्था है जो पब्लिक ओपीनियन को यहां पर रखती है। वह हमारे पक्ष में नहीं जाता है, हमारे खिलाफ ही लिखा, हमको घटाकर ही लिखा, मगर सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य इसको सुनेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ नेताओं की क्या शकल-सूरत थी उसका परसेन्टेज उसने निकालकर दिया है। इमेज आफ यू० पी० लीडर्स, फरवरी, 1974—इंदिरा गांधी—9 फीसदी, बहुगुणा—4 फीसदी, चरणसिंह—13 फीसदी, वाजपेयी—3 फीसदी, यह 3 अप्रैल 1974 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में है।

श्री गुनाणन्द ठाकुर : यह मेहता जी के जो आंकड़े हैं यह किस इंस्टीट्यूट के हैं और किस आधार पर चरण सिंह जी को 13 फीसदी . . .

(Interruption)

श्री रबी राय (उड़ीसा) : गैलप पोल।

श्री राजनारायण : सदन के वातावरण को शान्त बनाये रखने के लिये आप अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करें। मैंने पहले ही निवेदन कर दिया कि यह सरकारी संस्था है। यह है 3 अप्रैल 1974 का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस। इमेज आफ यू० पी० लीडर्स। दिस रिप्रेजेंट्स दि इंटररेस्ट आफ पुअर। गरीबों के हित का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। धनिकों के स्वार्थ की पूर्ति ही होती है। इंदिरा गांधी 33 फीसदी, बहुगुणा जी 29 फीसदी, चरण सिंह 23 फीसदी, वाजपेयी 29 फीसदी. . .

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओइम् मेहता) : और राजनारायण ?

श्री राजनारायण : राजनारायण जीरो और ठीक ही है। धनिकों के स्वार्थ के लिए जीरो ही मैं प्रकट करता हूँ। माननीया, मैं इस के साथ साथ यह भी बतला दूँ कि परसेन्स आफ स्ट्रॉंग कंविक्शन और अपार्चुनिस्ट परसेन्स में, इंदिरा गांधी 45 फीसदी, बहुगुणा जी 45 फीसदी, चरण सिंह 33 फीसदी और वाजपेयी 40 फीसदी। अब यह भविष्यवाणी की थी इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक ओपीनियन ने।

अब रही बात चुनाव के बारे में। इस ने चुनाव के बारे में पहले ही लिखा है कि कांग्रेस पा संकती थी 31 फीसदी। लेकिन जो पोल होगा उस के बारे में उस ने कहा है। हमारे बारे में, वी० के० डी० इंकलूडिंग एस० एस० पी०, मुस्लिम मजलिस 26 फीसदी, कांग्रेस को 31 फीसदी चाहिये था, लेकिन वह तो बढ़ कर चले गये 32.19 फीसदी और हमारा जो 26 था वह घट कर चला आया 21.09 यह राज है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस की भविष्यवाणी बहुत दूर तक सच थी। (Time bell rings) महोदया, हम को कम से कम 30 मिनट और मिलने चाहिये। मैं आप से हाथ जोड़ कर विनंती करता हूँ कि आप हमारे भावों को सदन में प्रकट होने दें।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती पुरबी मुखोपाध्याय) : आपके 35 मिनट हो गये ।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर किसी विषय में गलती की हो तो हमें कहिये ? मैं कुछ बोलूंगा नहीं केवल पढ़ूंगा ।

जो रोज हल्ला करते हैं कि चरण सिंह के साथ क्यों जा रहे हो तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं वह गरीबों के हितों का खयाल करते हैं । वह जनवादी हैं इसलिये हमारा चरणसिंह जो के साथ एका हो रहा है । मेरे पास सी० बी० आई० की एक रपट है मैं उसको पढ़ने लगा हूं अगर आप कहें । यहां प्रधानमंत्री का गोपनीय विभाग अच्छी तरह से बताता है कि अगर कुछ राज्य आपके परब्यू से बाहर हो जाएं तो होने दीजिए, केन्द्र का देखिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आज दुनिया को कोई ताकत नहीं मंत्रों की इस बात को रोक नहीं सकती कि एक दल न बने । समृद्धि के आधार पर, जनतंत्र के आधार पर, समता के आधार पर, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक सत्ता के बंटवारे के आधार पर, अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषा, उनकी संस्कृति, उनकी सुरक्षा के आधार पर एक नया दल बनेगा, बनकर रहेगा ।

आप इसको भी देखें जो चुनाव में भ्रष्ट तरीकों के बारे में बात कही गई है । आज भारत जिस गति से चल रहा है विधित्वाओं से भरा है । उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा का चुनाव भारतीय राजनीति के ढांचे में परिवर्तन की विभाजन रेखा है । इन्होंने भारतीय जनतंत्र पर प्राणघातक चोटें की हैं । प्रश्न है कि क्या जनतंत्र इस प्राणघातक चोट से छपने की वचा सकेगा ? कांग्रेसी नेतृत्व ने यह भय कर लिया है कि वह मत पत्रों के द्वारा जन निर्णय का आदर कर सत्ता नहीं छोड़ेगा । तब जनतंत्र में विश्वास रखने वालों के लिये यह प्रश्न उठता है कि वे क्या करें ?

उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव पूर्णरूपेण नीटंकी था । जब कि जनता कांग्रेस नेताओं और उम्मीदवार

को न तो सुन रही थी और न उसका स्वागत ही कर रही थी । उल्टे उनके सभाओं का बहिष्कार और विरोध कर रही थी और वापस जाओ का नारा लगा रही थी । ऐसी स्थिति में विधान सभा में कांग्रेस का बहुमत आश्चर्यजनक है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गत जून में राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा हुई इस घोषणा के लिये पी० ए० सी० और सेना संघर्ष का बहाना बनाया गया । इसकी एक लम्बी कहानी है जिसका समाभाव के कारण पेश नहीं कर रहा हूं । पी० ए० सी० और सेना संघर्ष के पीछे भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ रहा है । उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजीनियर्स, बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के पीछे भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ रहा है । राष्ट्रपति शासन के पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में अराजक स्थिति केन्द्रीय सरकार के एजेंटों द्वारा पैदा कराई गई । अन्ततोगत्वा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया । जब विधान सभा के उम्मीदवारों की नामजदगी के दो महीने रह गये तब रहस्यपूर्ण ढंग से श्री बहुगुणा की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश पर लाद दी गई । इस सरकार को लादना कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि इसके द्वारा राज्य सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कांग्रेस उम्मीदवारों को जिताने में किया जाए । हमारे यह बात इससे और स्पष्ट होती है कि विरोधी दलों की बार-बार मांग के बावजूद मुख्य मंत्री ने विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने का साहस नहीं किया । क्यों उस समय उनका सदन में बहुमत नहीं था । राज्य की पुलिस पर विश्वास नहीं किया गया । जो कि सीमा रक्षा में अपनी कुशलता का परिचय दे चुकी है । केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा पुलिस दल जो कि पी० ए० सी० को कुचलने के लिये गत मई महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश में भेजी गई थी उसे कांग्रेस उम्मीदवारों के मुताबिक खास खास स्थानों पर मुकर्रर कर दिया गया था । पोलिस के ठीक पूर्व सीमा रक्षा बाहिनी जो सेना के समक्ष है उसे बहुत से जिलों में मुकर्रर कर दिया गया ।

[श्री राजनारायण]

उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में प्रधान मंत्री ने किस प्रकार सरकारी साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया उसे समझने के लिये मैं यहां उच्चतम न्यायालय के एक निर्णय को उद्धृत करना उचित समझता हूं उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 1968 में कहा :-

"To arrange to spend money on the eve of elections in different constituencies although for general public good is, when all is said and done, an evil practice, if not a corrupt one. The dividing line between an evil practice and a corrupt practice is a very thin one. It should be understood that energy to do a public good should be used not on the eve of elections but much earlier." (*Vide* Prabha Jain Vs. Abhash Chand and another).

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा चुनाव के ठीक पूर्व संध्या वेल में योजनाओं की नींव डालने और उद्घाटन करने की बाढ़ लादी गई। योजनाओं की यह बाढ़ जनता पर यह असर डालने के लिये लाई गई कि कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व वर्ग जनता का हित हृदय से चाहता है। जनता को चुनाव के समय बिजली, अन्न, वनस्पति घी, चीनी, खाद, कोयला आदि की पूर्ति रिश्वत के रूप में की गई, दूसरे राज्यों की कटौती कर। इसी के साथ साथ चुनाव के 3 महीने के अन्दर अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनखाह . . .

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH (Bihar): He is taking the time of other Members. The last part of his speech should be expunged from the proceedings.

श्री राजनारायण : . . . भत्ता तथा अन्य सहूलियतों में वृद्धि की गई। संक्रमणकालीन सरकार ने इस प्रकार करीब 40 करोड़ का भार राजकोष पर दिया। इसी के साथ साथ करीब 35 लाख रु० का अधिवक्ता कल्याण कोष बनाया गया जिससे 60 वर्ष से पूर्व मरने वाले अधिवक्ता के आश्रितों को 5,000 रु० की सहायता दी जाएगी। कोष प्रारम्भिक इस्तेमाल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत होगा। वकीलों को प्रसन्न करने के लिये यह प्रक्रिया इसलिये अपनाई गई कि वकील प्रसन्न हो कर कांग्रेस के पक्ष में

काम करें। स्मरण रहे कि जहां करोड़ों लोग दोनों जून भोजन न पाते हों वहां अधिवक्ताओं के लिये ममता इसलिये जागी कि वे अपने असर का प्रयोग कांग्रेस के पक्ष में करें। चार विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना की घोषणा बिना सामान्य प्रक्रिया को पूरा किये चुनाव को मद्देनजर रख कर जल्दी में की गई। झांसी जिला अंतर्गत ललितपुर क्षेत्र को एक नया जिला बनाने की घोषणा की गई।

SHRI OM MEHTA: Madam, he is reading something.

श्री राजनारायण : यह मांग 1947 से बराबर की जाती थी। जनतंत्र की हत्या करने के लिये उच्चस्तरी नौकरशाही के बीच निम्न प्रकार के षड्यंत्र की रचना हुई।

SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, on a point of order. All that he is reading has no relevance to the Appropriation Bill. Therefore it should be expunged from the proceedings.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Rajnaraian, now sit down please.

श्री राजनारायण : आप हमको 15 मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। कांग्रेस उम्मीदवारों की इच्छानुसार जिला अफसरों उनके सहायकों और पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टरों, जिनका स्थानान्तरण सुविधाजनक समझा गया उनका स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया। यहां तक कि चुनाव के दिन के पूर्व की रात्रि में प्रेसाईडिंग अफिसरों को बदल दिया गया। गिनती करने वाले अफसरों को गिनती के दिन बदल दिया गया। जिलाधिकारियों से कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवारों को निश्चित रूप से जिताने के लिए कहा गया (व्यवधान) बहुत से स्थानों में पूरी की पूरी सरकारी मशीनरी कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवारों को जिताने में लगा दी गई, खास कर उन क्षेत्रों में जहां कांग्रेस मंत्री लड़ रहे थे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Mr. Jagdish Joshi.

श्री राजनारायण : देखिए, चेयरमैन साहब से मेरी बातचीत हो चुकी थी जब हमने उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों पर पूरे एक दिन की बहस की माँग की थी। मुझे अफसोस है, ओम् मेहता नहीं बोल रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि आज अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर उसके बारे में पूरा का पूरा बोल डालिए। (Interruption) माननीया, उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस के पदाधिकारियों और मंत्रियों के यहाँ बड़े बड़े अफसरों को रात दिन काम करने के लिए भेजा गया। कहा जाता है प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की एक चिट्ठी 17 जिलाधीशों के पास गई। उनके नाम भी मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि Mr. Such and Such is coming to you, you treat him as a VIP and do whatever he wants.

इस तरह प्रधान मंत्री चुनाव लड़ी है। माननीया हैलीकाप्टर का प्रयोग किया गया।

श्री सुलतान सिंह (हरियाणा) : मेरा पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

श्री राजनारायण : तो क्या मैं बैठूँ ?

3 P.M.

श्री सुलतान सिंह : श्रीमन् मेरा, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और वह यह है कि जहाँ तक इलैक्शन का सवाल है, उसके लिए बाकायदा रूल और कानून बने हुए हैं। इस चीज के लिए पैडिशन हो सकती है। श्री राजनारायण इलैक्शन की बात को कह कर यहाँ पर प्रोपेगन्डा कर रहे हैं। वे इस समय हाउस का समय किसी खास परपज के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं और इसीलिए इस तरह का प्रोपेगन्डा कर रहे हैं, जो कि उन्हें नहीं करना चाहिये और यह एक गलत बात है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जरा सचेत रहें और जनतंत्र की हत्या न होने दें। (Interruptions) मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रायबरेली में हमारा उम्मीदवार

जीत रहा था, लेकिन यहाँ से टैलीफोन गया... (Interruption) प्राईम मिनिस्टर की कांस्टीट्यू-एन्सी से हमारा उम्मीदवार... (Interruption) इसी तरह से कानपुर से भी हमारा उम्मीदवार जीत रहा था मगर उसको भी हरा दिया गया और 10 हजार वॉलेट पेपर नाजायज तौर पर इधर से उधर कर दिये... (Interruption)

SHRI RAMESHWAR SINGH: Please expunge it from the proceedings.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): I have called the name of Shri Jagdish Joshi. Please sit down. You have taken 45 minutes.

श्री राजनारायण : आप हमें केवल दो मिनट और दे दीजिये।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और वह यह है कि श्री राजनारायण जी ने इलैक्शन आथॉरिटीज की ईमानदारी पर शंका प्रकट की है।

श्री राजनारायण : कर रहा हूँ और करूँगा।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : उन्होंने इस चुनाव को माना है और उन्हीं के सदस्यों के बोटों से जीत कर वे यहाँ पर आये हैं। वे आज जिस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल उनके आचरण के विरुद्ध है और अगर उनमें हिम्मत है तो वे राज्य सभा से इस्तीफा दे दें।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं इस चैलेंज को स्वीकार करता हूँ। मैं राज्य सभा की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दे दूँगा अगर प्रधान मंत्री रायबरेली से चुनाव लड़कर देख लें।

श्री कल्याण चन्द : वहाँ पर आप को जनता बोलने भी नहीं देगी।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आपने यह फैसला ले लिया है कि राज्य सभा में हम को नहीं बोलने दिया जायेगा, तो फिर कोई भी मंत्री बोलने नहीं पायेगा। मैं कल यहाँ पर देखूँगा कि कोई माई का लाल किस तरह से बोल सकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please conclude in one minute.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, हमें दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिये ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): You are exceeding your limit. I have given you more than 45 minutes. I think it is more than enough. I cannot allow any more.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, हम आपकी इज्जत करते हैं । मैं ये फोटो आपकी आज्ञा से सदन की मेज पर माननीय सदस्यों के लिए रखता हूँ ताकि वे देखें कि किस तरह से बैलेट पेपरों को बाक्स से निकालकर इधर उधर किया गया है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Why are you not getting up and finishing your speech? (Interruptions). Please sit down. No, I cannot allow this kind of disturbance.

श्री राजनारायण : देखा जाय । सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य सुने कि हमारे देश में भारत की सरकार की ओर से कितने जबरदस्त पैमाने पर बेईमानी हो रही है :

"71(6) It has been noticed that the rostrum arrangement is not always properly made because the hosts are sometimes unable to bear the cost. As the Prime Minister's security is the concern of the State, all arrangements for putting up the rostrum and the barriers at the meeting place will be borne by the State whatever may be the occasion for which the public meetings called except election meetings."

19 नवम्बर 69 को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी अध्यक्षता में इस नियम को परिवर्तित करा दिया । अब एमैडेड पैराग्राफ में पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"71(6) It has been noticed that the rostrum arrangements are not always properly made because the hosts are sometimes unable to bear the cost. As the security of the Prime Minister is the concern of the State, all arrangements for

putting of the rostrum, the barriers, etc., at the meeting place including that of an election meeting will have to be made by the State Government concerned."

जहाँ जवाहरलाल जी ने इलेक्शन मीटिंग्स को एक्स्क्लूड किया, वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपनी जन्म तिथि पर इस नियम को परिवर्तित कर चुनाव सभाओं के सारे खर्च को राज्य सरकारों पर डाल दिया है । तो सारा चुनाव हम कांग्रेस के विरोध में नहीं लड़ना पड़ा बल्कि कांग्रेसी सरकार के विरोध में लड़ना पड़ा, प्रधान मंत्री के विरोध में लड़ना पड़ा । संविधान कानून, सबकी धज्जी-धज्जी प्रधान मंत्री ने उड़ाई और उड़ाने के बाद बेईमानी के साथ, तिकड़म के साथ, भ्रष्टाचार के साथ चुनाव जीता और हमारे 14 लाख वोट चोरी से अपने उम्मीदवारों को दिला कर अपने उम्मीदवारों को जीताया ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Meanwhile, I would say that the photographs that have been given over the Table by the hon. Member have no meaning. Those photographs are not to be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : पोइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर । जरा देखा जाय । मेरा यह कर्तव्य है कि मैं सिद्ध करूँ, सही स्थिति बताऊँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में जो कांग्रेसी जीतकर आए हैं वे भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी से जीतकर आए । उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर कांग्रेस का मन्त्रिमंडल न होता तो कांग्रेस के इतने सदस्य न आते, इस सदन का गठन भिन्न होता । यह फोटो उसको सिद्ध करते हैं । कृपा करके इस फोटो को रहने दें (Interruptions) अपने पापों का अवलोकन करो, काहे चीख रहे हो ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): It is not the rule, it is not an official thing.

श्री जगदीश जोशी (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, बड़े जोर-शोर के साथ लोकतंत्री नैतिकता की बात कही गई है, लोकतंत्रीय

मर्यादाओं की बात कही गई है, लोकतंत्रीय मान्यताओं की बात कही गई है। अगर लोकतंत्रीय मर्यादा यही है कि एक व्यक्ति पचास मिनट तक बोले और दूसरे आदमी को पूरा समय न मिल सके और लोकतंत्र की मर्यादाएं यही हैं (Interruption) कि हम अपने भाषण का जवाब सुनने की हिम्मत न करें तो यह कायरता है, यह लोकतंत्र की मान्यता नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि अपने आपको विपक्ष का बड़ा दावेदार कहने वाले सम्मानित सदस्य कुछ लोकतंत्र की मर्यादाओं को सुनते भी। केवल उपदेशक बनने से काम नहीं चलता। किस सदन में वे बोल रहे हैं, किस देश में बोल रहे हैं, किन ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों में बोल रहे हैं, यह कहां का विनियोग विधेयक है, इस सारे धरातल को भी समझना चाहिए। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जब हिन्दुस्तान के आंकड़े अमरीका के साथ जोड़े गए। आंकड़े हिन्दुस्तान के रूस के साथ जोड़े गये, आंकड़े हिन्दुस्तान के पश्चिमी जर्मनी और बर्तानिया के साथ जोड़े गये। यह दरअसल आश्चर्य की चीज है। कम से कम दुनिया के एक हिस्से में रहने वाले आदमियों के लिए जो इस बात को बखूबी जानते हैं कि साम्राज्यवाद और पूंजीवाद ने इस सारी दुनिया को दो हिस्सों में काट दिया है। एक दुनिया 38वें अक्षांश के ऊपर वाली दुनिया है, वह सम्पन्नता और विकास की दुनिया है और दूसरी दुनिया गुलामी की, अभाव की, शोषण की, उत्पीड़न की शिकार हो रही है और कोई आज से शिकार नहीं रही।

उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सैकड़ों साल का इतिहास, सैकड़ों और हजारों साल की गुलामी, हजारों साल की जाति प्रथा इन तमाम चीजों ने इस देश के सारे उत्पादन के यन्त्रों को जिस तरह से खोखला किया है, वह बातें सम्मानित सदस्यों से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं। जिस देश का विनियोग विधेयक आज आ रहा है उस देश की आबादी का एक हिस्सा करीब करीब दो हजार साल से हाथ से काम करने की आदत ही छोड़ चुका है। उस देश में समाज परिवर्तन की अर्थ-नीति और

समाज परिवर्तन की राजनीति दोनों को एक साथ चलाना है। उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्मरण करें कि दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद सारे युद्ध जो दुनिया में हुए हैं, वे रंगीन दुनिया में हुये हैं, जो कि भूखी दुनिया है। चाहे सम्पन्न दुनिया के किसी भी देश ने हथियार बेचे हों, उसने सारे के सारे हथियार गरीब दुनिया को ही बेचे हैं, चाहे लाल सागर के बीच रहे हों, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के बीच रहे हों, सारा शोषण सारा युद्ध हमारी जमीन पर हुआ है और आज हमसे कहा जाता है कि हम मुकाबला करें अमरीका से, हम मुकाबला करें रूस से, हम मुकाबला करें बर्तानिया से और हम मुकाबला करें जर्मनी से। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी पैदावार एक अमरीकन 3 मिनट में करता है, उतनी पैदावार एक रूसी 6 मिनट में करता है, उतनी पैदावार एक चीनी 40 मिनट में करता है और एक हिन्दुस्तानी को उसे करने में 60 मिनट लगते हैं क्या लगते हैं?

एक अमरीकन और यूरोप वाले के पास 10 हजार से लेकर 15 हजार रुपये तक के औजार हैं। तब वह पैदावार करता है। एक हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी के पास डेढ़ सौ रुपये के औजार हैं। केवल आप औजार की विषमतायें, उपकरणों की विषमतायें और जो साम्राज्यवाद ने निरन्तर हमको शासित करके असमानता की गहराई पैदा की है, असमानता की खाई तैयार की है उसको अगर माननीय सदस्य यह सोचते हों कि जादू कि लकड़ी से दूर हो जायगी। तो ऐसा सोचना कपोल कल्पना होगी। लेकिन अगर आज सदन में कोई अनुपात दिखाया जाता उस गरीब दुनिया का जिस के कि हम हिस्से हैं, जिस का हिस्सा बनना हमने सीखा है, तो समझ की बात होती। पिछले दिनों समाजवादी आन्दोलन के वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के सहारे तो मैं आश्चर्य होता कि विपक्ष अपने जबरदस्त दायित्व का निर्वहन कर रहा है, कुछ रचनात्मक मुझाव दे रहा है, लेकिन मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी निराशा हुई कि लास्की का उद्धरण, कंप्यूशियस का उद्धरण, और अंग्रेजी में बड़े लम्बे चौड़े उद्धरणों

[श्री जगदीश जोशी]

के बीच अगर देश के लोक नायक अपनी बात को कहना चाहते हैं तो लगता है कि यह देश कहाँ चला जा रहा है, किस रास्ते पर जा रहा है, किस राह पर जा रहा है। अगर बड़े किसानों के हित-चिन्तक 24 घंटे में गरीबों के हित चिन्तक बन जायें, तो दरअसल कोई जादू है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जादू आये। एक बात उपसभापति जी, कही गयी बड़े जोर शोर के साथ कही गयी कि हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा जी को हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश ले गये और वहाँ उनको मुख्य मंत्री बनाया। हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा इलाहाबाद के दक्षिणी हिस्से से लोक सभा के सामान्य मतदान से चुने हुए व्यक्ति थे। लोक मत का पूरा समर्थन उन्हें प्राप्त था। विधान सभा के सदस्य नहीं थे। लेकिन टी० एन० सिंह साहब किसी भी विधान सभा या लोक सभा के सदस्य नहीं थे। इतना ही नहीं, माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, टी० एन० सिंह साहब विधान सभा का चुनाव हार गये, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री पद को उन्होंने नहीं छोड़ा। लोक तंत्र की मर्यादायें, उपदेश देने में बड़ी अच्छी होती हैं लेकिन जब उपदेश को उपयोगिता के माध्यम से प्रयुक्त किया जाता है तो बड़ी विषम स्थिति बन जाती है। यह तात्कालिक स्थितियाँ हैं। कई बार प्रयास होते हैं। जब सरकारें 19, 20 के ढौले पर चला करती हैं तो हर पहलवान अपने अखाड़े में अधिक लोगों को लाने की कोशिश करता है और हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में प्रयोग हुए हैं। जब कांग्रेस दल को तोड़ा गया, तो टूटा कांग्रेस दल, और कांग्रेस दल को तोड़ा ही नहीं गया, बल्कि सब से बड़ी कीमत दी गयी। जिन को तोड़ कर लाया गया उन को मुख्य मंत्री पद का ओहदा दिया गया। उस समय राजनीतिक मान्यतायें कहाँ चली गयी थीं? लेकिन जब राजनीति एक संकल्प की दिशा में उन्मुख होती है, एक कर्म की दिशा में उन्मुख होती है, जब वह एक आदर्श की भारवाहिनी बन कर चल रही हो उस समय छोटे मोटे व्यवधान रास्ते में नहीं आया करते। एक आंधी चल गयी है। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके

माध्यम से सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1921 में आप को स्मरण होगा . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : राजनारायण जी को स्मरण कराइये।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : आप चुप रहिए। 1921 के साल में महात्मा गांधी ने एक निर्णय लिया कि सारे लोग अपने स्कूल और कालेज को छोड़ें, सारे लोग अपनी नौकरियाँ छोड़ें और एक करोड़ रुपया तिलक स्वराज्य फंड के लिए इकट्ठा करें। उन्होंने कहा कि इस के बाद मैं साल भर के अन्दर देश भर को आजादी दे दूंगा। हजारों लोग तबाह हो गये, वे अपनी नौकरियाँ, स्कूल और कालेज छोड़ कर आये तिलक स्वराज्य फंड का एक करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हो गया, लेकिन साल भर में स्वराज्य नहीं आया। गांधी जी आजादी नहीं ला सके, लेकिन गांधी जी ने 1921 में एक चीज तैयार की जिस से जो एक आजादी की भूख सारे देश में छिपी हुई थी उस को वह जमा सके। जिस भूख को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के क्रांतिकारी 1857 के गदर में भी नहीं जमा सके थे उस को 1921 में महात्मा गांधी ने फिर कुरेदा और वह भूख चलती रही 1930-32 में, वह बड़ी 1940 में वह और बड़ी 1942 में और 1947 में उस के कारण ही जिस किसी स्थिति में हो, यह देश आजाद हुआ। इस देश में गरीबी रही है और यह गरीबी कोई डेढ़, दो सौ साल की नहीं, चार पांच सौ साल की गरीबी नहीं, यह गरीबी है हजार, पंद्रह सौ साल और दो हजार साल की। उस समय से ही यहां असमानता रही है, उस समय से ही यहां जातिप्रथा रही है, कर्मकांड रहा है, छुआछूत रही है और जब एक नारा प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी ने दिया गरीबी हटाओ का, तो गरीबी तो हटी नहीं, मैं इस बात को कबूल करता हूँ, सरेआम कबूल करता हूँ, लेकिन एक भूख जाग गयी है। देश भर में एक बराबरी की भूख जाग गयी है। एक समानता की भूख जाग गयी है, एक समाजवाद की मंजिल पर चलने की भूख जाग गयी है और आज उस भूख को कोई बड़ी

से बड़ी ताकत भी रोक नहीं सकती। आज नौजवान चल रहा है। मैं आप से सही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे गुजरात का जन आन्दोलन रहा हो या बिहार का सैलाब रहा हो, जिस का जिक्र बड़े जोर शोर से किया जाता है, यह इस समय उबाल है कि जो जनता के बीच से निकल रहे हैं, एक बराबरी की इच्छा है, सामाजिक ढाँचे में बराबरी की। यह सही है कि आज जो लोग बराबरी के बड़े सूत्रधार हैं उन की गति-शीलता में कमी आ जाने के कारण कुछ बीच के अवसरवादी तत्व उस का समुचित उपयोग नहीं कर सके लेकिन मैं इन जन आन्दोलनों को राष्ट्र विरोधी नहीं मान रहा हूँ। मैं उस को जनता के बीच से निकलने वाली एक सांस्कृतिक क्रांति के रूप में देख रहा हूँ। देश के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक ढाँचे का वे बुनियादी परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। परिवर्तन इसलिए चाहते हैं कि देश से गरीबी और असमानता खत्म हो। जो भूख से व्याप्त लोग हैं वह अपनी मंजिल पर पहुँच सकें। आज हम उस सारे नुकतेनजर से दमन चक्र को नहीं चला रहे हैं।

गुजरात में लोगों ने विधान सभा भंग करने की बात कही तो हमने विधान सभा भंग कर दी। मुख्य मंत्र: ने गलत काम किया उसको दल से निष्कासित कर दिया। मंज: प्रसन्नता है। लेकिन हमारे दल के लोग लांछन लगाए तो बात जंचती नहीं। अगर दूसरे दल के लोग लांछन लगाए तो बात समझी जा सकती है। फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस एक खुली हुई किताब है। चाहे कोई पक्ष में हो या विपक्ष में, अगर कोई बात कही जाती है तो उससे हम लोगों को कुछ न कुछ लाभ मिलता है क्योंकि यह लोकतंत्र में आस्था रखने वाला दल है।

कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेता प्रधान मंत्री अमूमन जरूरी सवालों पर सारे विरोधी दलों की बैठक बुलाया करती हैं। यह बुलाना उनके लिए कोई जरूरी नहीं है। इस का नतीजा क्या होगा विपक्ष के लोग अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं, हमारा भी अपना अन्दाजा है। लेकिन 1971 के चुनाव

में बहुमत आया है प्रधान मंत्री का। हर मसलों पर चर्चा करना विपक्ष के लोगों से, कोई जरूरी नहीं है। वह चर्चा करती हैं, बात करती हैं, यह लोक तंत्र की मर्यादा के अन्तर्गत नहीं है क्या। लोकतंत्र की मर्यादाओं की बात अगर करते हैं तो मैं आपसे कह सकता हूँ यहां बड़े जोर-शोर से कहा गया कि सरकारी साधनों का इस्तेमाल चुनावों में हुआ। हैलिकॉप्टर्स चुनावों में इस्तेमाल हुए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी साधनों का इस्तेमाल उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में विपक्ष के लोगों ने पूरी ताकत से किया है और उसके प्रमाण और सबूत आज भी मेरे पास हैं लेकिन हम उसके ऊपर कुछ करना नहीं चाहते। क्योंकि वे छोटे-बड़े कर्मचारी हैं और राजनीतिक तौर पर विपक्ष के मित्रों के साथ काम करते रहे हैं। सबसे अधिक पिटा हुआ अगर कोई दल रहा है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में, तो वह कांग्रेस दल है जिसको शायद ही किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी ने कोई सहायता दी हो।

आज जो जन आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, उसमें कितने प्रतिशत हरिजन हैं, कितने प्रतिशत गैर हरिजन हैं, कितने प्रतिशत दवे हुए लोग हैं, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ मैं आपसे एक निजी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कहना तो नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि अपनी बात कहना आत्म हत्या के बराबर पाप होता है, ऐसा महा-भारत में कहा गया है। लेकिन कहना पड़ रहा है। चुनाव के बाद पांच मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजन विधायकों ने मुझ से कहा था कि आप जा रहे हैं दिल्ली, तो हमारा ख्याल रख। इसलिए रखिएगा कि आज कल जो भी जन आन्दोलन लोग कर रहे हैं उसमें हमारे लोग नहीं हैं और जिस दिन हम उठेंगे उस दिन मालूम नहीं क्या होगा।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ आज हड़ताल को कर रहे हैं। आज हड़ताल वे कर रहे हैं जिस पेट में आज खाना है। एयर लाईस में काम

[श्री जगदीश जोशी]

करने वाले आदमी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। आज हड़ताल रेल के मजदूर कर रहे हैं जिस के पास कम से कम दो जून नहीं तो एक जून तो खाना है। लेकिन जिस दिन खेत का मजदूर हड़ताल पर उतर आएगा, पहाड़ वाले आदिवासी सड़क पर आ जाएंगे तो उस दिन मालूम पड़ेगा कि हड़ताल करने का हक किस को है और किसका नहीं। मैं आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि औसतन आमदनी वाले का जीवनस्तर नीचा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को इस तरफ देखना चाहिए कि जो न्यूनतम आमदनी वाला वर्ग है, जो मध्यम आमदनी वाला वर्ग है वह ऊंचा उठे।

मैं आपकी इजाजत से एक वाक्य और कहना चाहता हूँ। इन हड़तालों की बाबत कहना नहीं चाहता था, कुछ अपनी बातों को दबा कर रखना चाहता था लेकिन अगर विपक्ष के सम्माननीय सदस्य इस बात को जानना ही चाहते हैं तो लोक सभा में एक बहस हुई थी खर्च के ऊपर सीमा के बारे में। उस पर एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने कहा था, हम लोगों के उस जमाने के नेता ने कहा था कि मैं बोस और तनख्वाह की लड़ाई के खिलाफ हूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सफेद कपड़ा वाले मजदूरों को हाथ के काम पर भेजिए। अगर सरकार में क्षमता हो, और अगर करना हो तो दाम नीति की बात करिये। आज हड़तालों की धमकियाँ सुनाई दे रही हैं, कामकाज बन्द करने की धमकियाँ सुनाई पड़ रही हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता था एक सगुण कार्यक्रम दाम नीति के बारे में आएगा, कम से कम रचनात्मक विपक्षी दल के सम्मानित लोगों की ओर से। लेकिन उसका अभाव हो रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ जरूरी बातें कहूंगा और अगर उन पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय गौर कर सकें, उन पर विचार कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ बहुत सी समस्याओं का निदान हो सकता है। यह विनियोग विधेयक इतना सार्थक और सगुण विधेयक है

जो दुनिया के इस भूखण्ड से निकल रहा है। (Time bell rings). यह तो थोड़ा मेरे साथ अन्याय भी होगा, 45 मिनट के उनके भाषण के जवाब में ही सारी बातें कह गया...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनकी पहली स्पीच है, माननीया।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : माननीया, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था कि आज जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय असमानता है उस पर जरा हम गौर करें कि हम एक करोड़ ६० का सामान बाहर भेजते हैं, एक करोड़ का सामान विदेशों से मंगाते हैं उसमें कितने करोड़ श्रम घंटे आदमी के लगते हैं और जितना एक करोड़ का सामान रूस और अमरीका से आता है उसमें कितने कम करोड़ घंटे उनके लगते हैं फर्क, आप समझ लीजिये। आज दुनिया में मजदूर एकता के नाम की चीज नहीं रह गई है क्योंकि उनके पास मशीनें हैं, अच्छे औजार हैं, वे कम श्रम घंटों में एक करोड़ घंटों का काम करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे हाथ का काम करने वाले, चमड़े का काम करने वाले, हैंडलूम का काम करने वाले आदमी अधिक श्रम घंटे लगा कर काम करते हैं। एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम विभाजन का जो संगठन है उसके हम शिकार हो रहे हैं। वह भी एक बड़ा मौलिक कारण है जिसके चलते हम इस देश के अन्दर असमानता के शिकार हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि कुछ आर्थिक आधारों का नए रूप से संयोजन करना होगा। जिस भूख को हमने जगाया है, जिस समानता की आंधी को हमने चलाया है उसको चलाने में कुछ प्राथमिकताएं हैं और इस देश में, जो अभावग्रस्त देश है, जो गरीब देश है, जो विपिन्न देश है, वहां धन का बटवारा भले ही संभव न हो, धरती का बटवारा भले ही फाईलों में दब जाए, मेरी गुजारिश है कि अभावों का बटवारा किया जाए। इस देश में जो अभाव हैं उनका समान रूप से बटवारा हो जिस प्रकार हर आदमी इस्तेमाल कर रहा है। अभावों का बटवारा करने में अगर हम सफल हो सकें तो इस देश को नयी आशा और विश्वास दे सकेंगे।

एक चीज तो मैंने कही कि अभावों का वितरण सामूहिक तौर पर हो और जो खपत की आधुनिकता बड़ी है उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। खपत की आधुनिकता की होड़ है कितना विदेशी सामान हमारे देश में बन रहा है चाहे लैकमे का पाऊंडर हो, हेलेन वॉट्स का क्रीम हो, ओल्ड स्पाइस की क्रीम हो, दुनिया भर की फैशन की कंपनीज हैं उन सब के सामान बाजारों में बिक रहे हैं। क्या जरूरत है दुनिया भर की विलासिता के सामान के सैम्पल बनाना? क्या जरूरत है हमारे देश को कोकाकोला और फैंटा के कारखानों को मंजूरी देना? उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं अर्ज करता हूँ आपके माध्यम से कि उत्तर प्रदेश की ऐग्री इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन जितना उम्दा पेय बनाता है फलों के रस का, उतना उम्दा पेय हिन्दुस्तान में और कहीं नहीं बनता है। कोकाकोला और फैंटा उसके सामने धूल के बराबर नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस संसद भवन में कहीं भी उत्तर प्रदेश का जो सम्मिलित फलों का पेय है वह नहीं मिलता है, केवल फैंटा और कोकाकोला मिलता है।

मैं केवल 2 मिनट में अपने प्वाइन्ट्स कह दूँ। माननीया, मेरा निवेदन है सरकार विलासिता के सारे उत्पादन के साधनों को बन्द करे—ये नायलन, टेरिकोट, टेरीलीन, सबका उत्पादन बन्द कर दें।

आप जो नायलोन इस समय बना रहे हैं, उसे टायरों के इस्तेमाल के लिए बनाइये, दूसरे उद्योगों के लिए बनाइये, या विदेशों को जो चीज भेजते हैं, उनमें इस्तेमाल के लिए बनाइये, मगर इस देश में फैशन के इस्तेमाल के लिए बन्द कर दीजिये ताकि देश में समता और समानता बनी रहे।

तीसरी बात मैं, यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 1958 की रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 105 मिलियन औंस सोना और 1947 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 5 हजार 400 मिलियन औंस

चांदी इस देश में निजी हाथों में थी। तस्करी की वजह से इन 20 या 25 सालों में इन चीजों की तादाद और ज्यादा बढ़ गई होगी। अगर पुरानी रिपोर्ट को आधार माना जाय तो बाजार भाव के हिसाब से 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना और 7 या 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये की चांदी निजी हाथों में इस समय हमारे देश के अन्दर है। अगर इतना सोना यहां की जनता 20 साल के लिए सरकार के पास रहन रख दे, तो इस तरह से सरकार के पास करीब 14 या 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति हो जायेगी जिसको वह योजना में आसानी के साथ खर्च कर सकती है।

आज हमारे देश में कितने लोगों के पास सोना होगा? केवल एक फीसदी लोग ऐसे होंगे जिनके पास इस तरह का सोना होगा। तो क्या एक फीसदी लोगों के फायदे के लिए 50 करोड़ लोगों को भूखा मारना उचित होगा? आप उनसे जो भी सोना लें, उसको 20 साल के बाद व्याज सहित वापस कर दें। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चन्द लोगों के हाथ में इतना सोना नहीं रहना चाहिये जिससे कि यहां की गरीब और भूखी जनता का उससे भला हो सकता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जितने पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, जहां पर एक बच्चे की पढ़ाई पर पांच सौ हजार रुपया लग जाता है, उन सब को बन्द कर दिया जाय। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो इस तरह के पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और दूसरी तरफ मजदूरों के बच्चों के लिए, दूसरी गरीब जनता के लिए म्युनिसिपैल्टी और दूसरे सरकारी स्कूल खुले हुए हैं। आज जो बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों से निकलते हैं वे इस देश की राष्ट्रीय भावना को नहीं जानते हैं, वे इस देश की सम्यता और संस्कृति के विकास के लिए एक बोझ स्वरूप हो जाते हैं। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सच्चे माने में देश में समानता और समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को जल्द से जल्द बन्द कर दीजिये। आप रेलवे में से पहिले दर्जे को समाप्त कर दीजिये। इस पहिले दर्जे में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर मुफ्त में

[श्री जगदीश जोशी]

सफर करते हैं, अफसर सरकारी भत्ता लेकर चलते हैं और कम्पनीज के डायरेक्टर ही चलते हैं जो इन्कम टैक्स बचाते हैं। हम तो तीसरे दर्जे में चलने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर उससे कम का भी दर्जा हो तो उसमें भी चलने के लिए तैयार हैं। अब आप इन सब चीजों को बन्द कर दीजिये ताकि नये देश का निर्माण नये सिरे से हो सके (Time bell rings) मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

आज हमारे देश में भूमि को बांधने की बात की जाती है। आज हमारे देश की जो पापुलेशन है उसके आधार पर भूमि सम्बन्धी नियम बनाने आवश्यक हैं। जो खेती की पैदावार है, उसके दाम इस प्रकार से बांध दिये जाने चाहिये ताकि किसान से जिस भाव पर खरीदा जाय और उपभोक्ता को जिस भाव पर बेचा जाय, इन दोनों के बीच में 18 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा का अन्तर न हो। इसके साथ ही साथ जो आवश्यक सामान हैं, जैसे कपड़ा, नमक, सिमेंट, बिजली और दूसरी जो आवश्यक जीवन के लिए चीजें हैं, उनके दाम लागत खर्च से डेढ़ गुना से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिये जिसमें आपके सब टैक्स भी शामिल हों। इस प्रकार का कानून बना दिया जाना चाहिये। चाहे अन्न का व्यापार सरकार के हाथ में हो या चाहे निजी हाथ में हो, चाहे कपड़े का व्यापार सरकार के हाथ में हो या निजी हाथ में हो लेकिन दाम नीचे रहने चाहिये, यह बात बहुत आवश्यक है। जो यह वितरण की व्यवस्था है इस पर काफी हल्ला होता है। अभी तक हमने जिलों का नेतृत्व कलेक्टरों को दिया। कुछ कलेक्टर अच्छे और कुछ खराब भी हो सकते हैं। जो हमारे यहां के मंत्री हैं उनमें परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार जनता को है। इसी तरह जिलों की चुनी हुई पंचायत को आप अधिकार दीजिए कि वे अपने यहां की व्यवस्था को पूरे तौर पर कर सकें। आज लोग राज्यों में आटोनोमी की बात करते हैं, राज्यों के अधिकार की बात करते हैं, लेकिन कोई जिला और पंचायत के अधिकार की बात नहीं करता। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप जिला और

ग्राम पंचायतों को अधिकार दीजिए कि वे अपनी वितरण प्रणाली जनता के चुने हुए लोगों के माध्यम से चलाएं। वे गलती करेंगे, लेकिन उसका उत्तर-दायित्व जनता पर होगा कि वह किसको रखें या न रखें, जनता उसकी स्वामी होगी। आज कलेक्टर की स्वामी जनता नहीं है, लेकिन ग्राम पंचायत के सभापति और जिला परिषद के सभापति की स्वामी जनता है, उसको चाहे तो बदल सकती है। आज केन्द्रीयकरण को दूर करने का और अराजकता को समाप्त करने का कोई एकमात्र तरीका है तो वह सम्पूर्ण विकेन्द्रीकरण है।

आखिर मैं मैं एक चीज विदेश नीति के बारे में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Please finish now.

श्री राजनारायण : पहली बार बोल रहे हैं, इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जगदीश जोशी : चेंबर के माध्यम से मैं एक चीज कहना चाहूंगा, विदेश नीति की बाबत। जब से हमने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाया है।

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY): Just a minute Mr. Joshi. There are so many speakers. So, let your Chief Whip tell me whose name to cut out from the list because there is a time limit.

श्री जगदीश जोशी : मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार विश्व युद्ध को रोकने के लिए या अन्तरिक्ष अभियान के लिए रूस और अमरीका इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं उसी प्रकार दुनिया से गरीबी को खत्म करने के लिए दुनिया के बड़े देश रूस और अमरीका बैठें और दुनिया की गरीबी खत्म करने के फैसले पर अमल करें। हमारी विदेश नीति इस बात की पहल करे। दुनिया की अमन के दो दुश्मन हैं एक जंग है जो विकसित दुनिया के लिए विनाशकारी हो सकती है। दूसरी चीज है भूख। दुनिया से भूख को खत्म करने के लिए और राजनारायण जी की बोलती बन्द करने के लिए दुनिया की बड़ी और सम्पन्न ताकतें इकट्ठा हों और इस देश से और दुनिया से भूख को समाप्त कर दें।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीर नुम्हारी बोलती बन्द करने के लिए इन्दिरा राज को समाप्त किया जाय ।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam Vice-Chairman, after hearing the thunder from both the sides, I am afraid, I may not be able to raise my voice to their level. However, I would try to come in between in a way that will cool the frayed tempers of the House. My hon. friend this side and the hon. friend on the other side were indulging in what is socialism and what is not socialism. My friend, Mr. Rajnarain has got his own theory, and the other friend from Madhya Pradesh—I believe he made his debut today—had his own analysis and gave a peculiar twist to socialism by saying that the people should be left without gold and silver for 20 years. It is a laudable theory. And I would like to say that charity begins at home. Let that laudable theory be adopted from that side first and I will be very happy to witness it.

Madam, as I said earlier to cool the frayed tempers of the House, I am reminded of a story. Long time before there was a famous Prime Minister in Burma by name U Nu. He narrated a story and I think that story is most appropriate under the circumstances.

There was a physician in a particular village and he had a drug called 'Diamond Dagger'. It was a pill. Whosoever went to him for any ailment, he used to give one pill. It so happened that one day a youngster went to him crying and saying that his mother had fallen ill. The physician listened to him and gave a pill to him for his mother. After half an hour the boy again came running saying that the condition of his mother had gone very bad. The physician again gave him one more pill. After another half an hour the boy again rushed to him saying that the condition of his mother had become worse. The physician again gave him one more pill. Finally, the boy came and said that his mother is dead. The physician said "Damn it, every time it acts like this". Similarly, every time when we are passing the Appropriation Bill accompanied by the Finance Bill and Budget etc. we see the same story except for some changes made

here and there. But, the story remains the same. Like the Diamond Dagger the economic conditions of the country remains the same, i.e., whatever change you may make, I do not find any improvement in the living conditions of the people. I am quite sure my good friend Mr. Mohan Dharia, who sits by the side of Mr. K. R. Ganesh, would bear me out. If I go by the reports published in the newspapers of his speeches both at Poona as well as here, it appears that he had submitted a Note to the Congress Working Committee and keeping that in view he must agree with what I have stated. Of course, he cannot now speak because it is most inappropriate time for him to open his mouth. This is the real condition, Madam.

If we look at the statistics, it is really heart-rending. If we look at the poor people and see to what an extent they are put to difficulties, it is something which is beyond our comprehension. With great difficulty I have collected some statistics which I want to place before you, Madam. During the months of May and June last year one k.g. of rice used to be sold for Rs. 2. Its price now is Rs. 3, i.e., a 50 per cent increase in its price. During March last year wheat was sold at Rs. 0.80 per k.g. It now sells at Rs. 1.20 per k.g., i.e., again an increase of 50 per cent. I am not speaking of bread and butter. Milk is an essential commodity and we give it to children because we cannot afford to drink it as we cannot afford its price. The price of one litre of milk in May last year was Rs. 1.50. It is now being sold at Rs. 2.60, i.e., an increase of 75 per cent. Sugar was selling at Rs. 2 per k.g. earlier and it is now sold at Rs. 4.50 per k.g., i.e., an increase of 125 per cent. An egg was sold at 20 paise last year and if you are fortunate, you can get it for 35 paise and if you are not fortunate, you will get it for 45 paise, the increase in price being 75 to 100 per cent.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. B. Raju) in the Chair.]

Vanaspati, which was sold at Rs. 7.50 last year, is now selling at Rs. 12 per k.g. The increase is 60 per cent. My good friend, Mr. Sher Singh, is here and he will bear me out. Same is the case with the vegetables. Onions which were selling at Re. 1

[Shri S. S. Mariswamy.]

per k.g. last year are now selling at Rs. 2.50 per k.g. So far as cloth is concerned, whether it is cotton or any other cloth, the increase is 100 per cent. House rents have also proportionately increased. I do not know the rates prevailing in Delhi and so I do not want to speak about it. Kindly imagine, Madam, how people will put up with this.

AN HON. MEMBER: Madam has gone, it is Mr. now. It is Mr. Vice-Chairman.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: All right. Chair has no gender. Chair is Chair.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, last evening I sent my bearer to bring me some lemon. You will be surprised that for Re. 1 he brought me two small pieces—lemon, which you call nimboo. Imagine two pieces for one rupee. I cannot imagine that even in the worst British days we used to pay more than 2 paise for a nimboo of this size—not a tennis ball size but a badminton ball size. Two paise in those days, when one rupee had 192 paise. That was the price. Now you pay fifty paise for a small nimboo is something which I cannot understand as to where it will lead us to. This is a news which really saddens my heart. It is a news that would truly sadden the heart of any body sitting on the other side too. Of course, my good friend Mr. Bhu-pesh Gupta and his colleagues are very happy about it

The situation is very bad we are adjourning from the 13th or 14th instant to the last week of July, that is for nearly three months. When we meet again after three months. I do not know what would have happened to this country. I really shudder to think. May be, that I am very weak-minded and so I am imagining things. But, if you are all stout-hearted people, you give me a picture that would give me some courage. Two days back I went and saw a picture in Regal along with another friend of mine—a picture taken by Satya-jit Ray. I have forgotten the Bengali caption; in English it is called Distant Thunder. I would request Mr. Ganesh, Mr. Dharia, Prof. Sher Singh—all the Members of the Cabinet if possible including the Prime Minister; in Vigyan Bhavan or

somewhere she can have a special show— all of them must see that picture. They would then know how hunger and famine would ruin the very fabric of our society, how it would bring down the moral life of the country, how it would damage the culture of the country. I should pay kudos to Satyajit Ray, this is the first time I have seen that picture. I had not seen it before; it was an eye-opener to me that we have such a genius in the country who could produce such a beautiful and thought-provoking film. Seeing the picture I was looking at the conditions in the country and I thought that we were going back to the old 1947 famine days. That is the real state of affairs and on top of it all what do we hear in this House? Every day my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta on one side and his good friends on the other side are urging the Government to take over foodgrains. When the Government gave up that policy these friends feel as if heavens have fallen. When Government took over foodgrains all over the country, we in Tamil Nadu stoutly refused and eventually we have proved right because not only we made ourselves self-sufficient but we also gave food to six far-flung States in the country. It was our Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi who took a firm stand at the Chief Ministers' Conference and that stand is now proved to be correct. But now they are again crying that the old system should be brought in and I am told— I do not know whether it is right or wrong—a sizeable section of the Cabinet supports that and I am appealing to that sizeable section: do not depend upon a mirage; do not depend upon the doubtful support of the CPI. They cry here that you should take it over and when you take it over what do they do? I want you to recollect what happened in Rajasthan. When the Rajasthan Government imposed a levy system they organised throughout Rajasthan demonstrations and meetings condemning the levy system. At the same time they come here and say that the Government should take over. I am quite sure that Madam Prime Minister is a pragmatist and she does not believe in slogan-mongering. I hope she has faith in the old conventions and heritage of the coun-

try and she would not go whole hog in introducing regimentation in every walk of life as has been done in Soviet Russia and other countries. In Russia when Leo Tolstoy was at the helm of affairs he coined a slogan: He who does not work, neither shall he eat. Later on it was changed to: He who does not obey, neither shall he eat. That is the system in Russia but we have chosen a different path. Ours is a democratic way of life. We cannot change overnight. If we follow the CPI slogans I am afraid things will become very very bad.

Now, let us take up the railway strike. Sir, this morning our Chief Minister has been telephoning to the DMK Members a number of times asking us to go and meet the Prime Minister and tell her that no time should be lost in opening a dialogue with the leaders. Also at the same time he has asked us to appeal to the leaders who are organising the strike to postpone the strike so that we can have breathing time to carry on negotiations in a good atmosphere. We tried to meet the Prime Minister but unfortunately she is much engaged in the Lok Sabha business or some other business and we could not get at her. But our Chief Minister was very anxious for the simple reason that this is going to be a very nightmarish affair.

If this railway strike comes into being it will not only paralyse rail movement, but also the entire economy. I warn this Government and also the leaders who are organising the strike that this is only a beginning of the end. There are so many things to follow. Immediately after the railway strike, the P and T are sharpening their weapons. They are very keenly watching it. Then, the Government employees are there. There are many sections of labour. Finally, a situation would be created wherein my good friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, and his friends would be very happy that there is absolute chaos in the country. We are heading towards that. There is a feeling in the country that a decision was taken about the railway strike while Madam Indira Gandhi was in Teheran carrying on a successful negotiation with the Shahanshah of Iran. I congratulate-

late her for having negotiated a very good agreement, but there is a feeling in the country that she was not consulted. I do not believe it. In these days of advanced communication facilities, we might have had a hot-line to Teheran and they would have consulted her. I do not know whether she has been properly briefed, but the situation is very tense. Imagine the people who are here. People especially from the south, if they want to come to the north, they cannot come. As a matter of fact, two of my friends have come from Madras. They cannot go back. They cannot afford to fly, because they do not have any big business licence, permit or quota. They are ordinary people and they can afford only rail fare. They are stranded here. What will they do in a place where they cannot speak the local language nor understand it? They have to starve. Luckily some of us are supporting them. So, the entire country will go to chaos and many things will follow.

Now, I want to know a few things from the hon. Finance Minister. We hear every day that spurious drugs are coming to the market. Recently we had the tragedy at Kanpur where a number of people died after taking glucose injection. This morning I read in a paper: At Meerut a drug factory manufacturing spurious drugs under the brand names of established drug manufacturers was unearthed here last night in a police raid. The City Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shri Sheoprasad Chandola, told newsman today that one person was arrested and a large quantity of raw materials, including injurious colours and labels, were seized. It goes on like that. I wonder what the Medical Department in UP is doing. Meerut is in UP. There is a big racket going on in UP. They have influence with somebody. Very recently a friend of mine from Bombay said this. It is about a famous cinema actress. Mr. Gujral is here and most probably he may know about it. The famous actress was suffering from flu and she was admitted in a hospital. Some antibiotics were given to her. It was a spurious drug. That complicated her illness. As a result about 17 films in which she was the main character were at a standstill.

(Shri S. S. Mariswamy.)

The money involved is Rs. 8 crores. You know that the producers take Joans from the Multanis and other money-lenders at an exorbitant rate of interest ranging from 30 to 40 per cent. The money involved is Rs. 8 crores.

The actress fell ill because she was given spurious antibiotic drugs.

This is a very serious state of affairs, and I do not know how the Government is going to tackle it. I was in the States in 1952, and I addressed a Press Club meeting on the Kashmir question. After I returned to my room, one American lady telephoned to me and she invited me to tea. I went, and she showed me a book wherein there was a autograph of the late Panditji. She had an instrument attached to her ear, because she could not hear. She was talking to me, and then she narrated me a story of Chicago. In the early 20s there was so much of food adulteration going on there that the women of Chicago organised a small committee to offer satyagraha at the gates of the butcher's shop. One bulky butcher came and gave her a slap as a result of which she became deaf. But that one slap made the entire Government wake up to the situation and they brought him to book. People who adulterate food or drug, they are given very severe punishment there; they are thrown into the cell for twenty and thirty years. We too have a number of anti-adulteration laws here. But what happens here? And I do not want to attribute any motive. But I am given to understand that in UP the whole thing is in a mess. Here, we have one officer called the Director of Medical Services; there is another officer called the Drug Controller. The DMS is in charge of price and some other administrative matters; the Drug Controller's job is to analyse the medicine, certify whether it is good or spurious and then he passes on his recommendation to the DMS. But I am told that in UP, both these officers are clubbed into one and the post is given to somebody, and that somebody was very active for the last four or five months, for obvious reasons. I need not again indulge in that. This is a state of affairs that is very bad. It may be |

useful for us in the present day. With this, we can win elections, we can rule the country. But look at what will happen to the future generation? If a wrong medicine is given to a pregnant woman, the child that comes out will be either crippled or would have contracted some disease. That would be very dangerous and fatal. So, the Government of India should come down upon such people with a very heavy hand and see that this sort of adulteration is put an end to.

Sir, another matter is this. Shri Ganesh is here, and I hope that he would take notes and give me a reply. We have one Patricia in India also. You would have read in foreign papers that there is a movement called Symbanese Liberation Army in San Francisco in California. They have very recently kidnapped the daughter of that press baron, Hearst. Here, in India, one ship by name Patricia has come. I read that particular portion, a small portion:

"On April 4 last, it is reliably learnt, a 4,000-tonne ship named PATRICIA, registered in Panama, with crew members from Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia, anchored in broad daylight south of Alibagh, a few miles from Bombay, to unload the cargo worth Rs. 2.5 crores, which included TV sets, refrigerators, air-conditioners, watches, transistors and tape-recorders, synthetic material^ etc. The Master of Patricia and some crew members motored down to Bombay in posh limousines to stay at a 5-star hotel, where they were lavishly entertained by the 'hosts' belonging to the smuggling elite of the city."

Other things are also here which I need not read out. Those people were given all Ws—you can imagine. Then what happened?

"As late as on April 17, however, the Navy on its own detected the PATRICIA on its clandestine anchor and caught hold of the Master and the crew. The Master admitted that the vessel had made numerous trips before this one. The Navy also found silver bars being loaded into the vessel obviously by way of payment for the contraband imports."

My good friend from Maddhya Pradesh wated that silver and gold to be taken away from the people for 20 years.

4 P.M.

I think he has got good followers in Bombay because they are loading and sending all our silver to Dubai and other places. His followers are doing that very well there. I am asking, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is it not high time that some of these things were successfully countered? Don't you have fast-moving vessels? Even in a small place like Madras, we have fast-moving motor-boats. If I remember correctly, in 1946 or so when late Omandur Raraa-swamy Reddiar was the Chief Minister of Madras, there was a notorious gang operating on the Nagapattinam side and it so happened one day that the policemen chased them and they found that the nautical speed of the smugglers was much more than the speed of the police. Immediately he ordered and got speedier boats. Can't the almighty Government of India do that? We are hearing stories every day about smugglers. I will not repeat any of them. So many stories are there. So many questions were also put. I would like to know what action the Government of India is going to take. (Time bell rings). Lastly Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this morning I read the Times of India. You cannot call it an anti-Government paper or a paper with partisan views. It is a good paper and it is a reliable paper also.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : It is controlled by the Government.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: My friend, Mr. Lokanath Misra—he is a senior Member: he knows better—says that it has joined the band-wagon. This paper says: 'Millions are on the move in Bihar. The agitation for the dissolution of the Vidhan Sabha and dismissal of Ghafoor Ministry has spread to every nook and corner of the State.' And so it goes on. Effigies are being burnt and vulgar language is being used. As I said very clearly last time, I do not belong to that school of thought which believes in toppling an established Government. If a Government comes into being, it should be toppled only inside the Assembly by taking a vote. If the ruling party loses majority, it should go, as it

happened in Pondicherry. But I do not subscribe to unlawful activities like creating demonstrations on the road-side and forcing people to resign. The malady in Bihar is something much deeper. What is the solution? I offer a solution. If somebody takes the initiative and acts upon it, you can take it from me, like magic in 24 hours you can bring peace in Bihar and you can have a stable Ministry in Bihar. The solution is pure and simple. That is, either Madam or Shri Umashankar Dikshit or Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma or somebody at the helm of Congress affairs must book an urgent call to Vellore Hospital where J. P. is convalescing after his operation. If they talk to him and ask him to give a solution, you can take it from me, you will have the solution—He is such a Gandhian. He has not got any vested interest. He has not got any ulterior motive. He has not got any animosity towards anybody. On one occasion when Mr. P. C. Sethi, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, who is nothing before J. P., had the temerity of calling J. P. names, which made the blood of people who were associated with J. P. boil, at that time, J. P. said "I ignore what he has said". That is the stature that J. P. has. I would request some of the top brass of the Congress Party here to book a call and talk to him. If it is done, you can take it from me, the Bihar problem will not be there any longer. Thank you.

श्री कल्पनाथ (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उप-सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज सवाल यह नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी क्या करे, आज सवाल यह नहीं है कि विरोधी दल क्या करे, आज सवाल यह है कि जब देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, जब देश पर आर्थिक संकट के बादल छाये हुये हैं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग, विरोधी दल के लोग और देश की जनता, इस मुल्क के इंटलेक्चुअल्स, मिल कर इस देश के लिए क्या करें।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि आज बिहार में पोलिटिकल अपहीवल हो रहा है, आज गुजरात में आग लगी हुई है। सारी

[श्री कल्पनाथ]

दुनिया की साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें दमकल लिये बैठी हुई हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कब आग लगे, वह दूरबीन लगाये बैठी हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आग लगे और अपना दमकल लेकर जाये। लेकिन मैं विरोधी दलों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी शक्तियों के दमकलों में पानी नहीं है आग बुझाने के लिए बल्कि उनमें प्रेट्रोल है, बल्कि वह तो यह देख रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आग लगे और पेट्रोल छिड़क कर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी और जनतंत्र को सदा के लिए खत्म कर दें।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के पोलिटिकल होराइजन पर दो प्रकार की ताकतें काम कर रही हैं। एक वह ताकतें हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी हासिल की, वह ताकतें हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान से जमींदारी को खत्म किया, जिन्होंने मुल्क को दिशा दी। वह ताकतें हैं जिन्होंने बंगला देश को आजाद कराया जो हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद चाहते हैं। दूसरी तरफ ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रिवीपर्स के समर्थक हैं, जो जनतंत्र को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, वह ताकतें हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई के समय नहीं थीं और उनका उद्देश्य बहुत सीमित था, जो जमींदारी को खत्म करने के विरोधी थे, जो हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू-मुसलमान का दंगा करा कर विदेशी एजेंटों को बढ़ावा देकर हिन्दुस्तान की जड़ें खोखली करना चाहते थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1969 से लेकर 1971 तक हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में एक क्रान्ति का वर्ष था। एक तरफ वह ताकतें थीं जो इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देकर हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद को हासिल करने का प्रयत्न कर रही थीं, दूसरी तरफ वह ताकतें थीं, मीनू मसानी और विरोधी दल के सभी नेता एक ग्रेंड अलायंस बना कर हिन्दुस्तान को साम्राज्यवादी खेमे में फँक देना चाहती थीं। सन् 1971 का निर्णायक वर्ष हुआ। बहुत से लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आकर इस खेमे में खड़े हुए और बहुत से लोग दूसरी तरफ दूसरे खेमे में जाकर खड़े हुए। सन् 1971 का चुनाव गरीबी हटाओ के नारे पर लड़ा गया। जो लोग गरीबी

को हटाना चाहते हैं वह कांग्रेस को वोट दें, जो हमको हटाना चाहते हैं वह विरोधियों को वोट दें, ऐसा नारा लगा। आप जानते हैं मार्च में जब कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी की बैठक दिल्ली में हो रही थी तो इसी दिल्ली में अकस्मात याहिया खां की सेनायें टूट पड़ी। हिन्दुस्तान और बंगला देश की जनता कराहने लगी। विरोधी दलों के दोस्तों ने कहा कि तुरन्त बंगला देश को मान्यता दो। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा कि भारत माता विलख रही है, तुरन्त हिन्दुस्तान की सेनाओं को बंगला देश भेजो। 5 लाख की डिमांडेशन हुई, 10 लाख की डिमांडेशन हुई। हिन्दुस्तान की सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने, जनसंघ व क्रान्ति दल तथा आदरणीय विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने कहा कि बंगला देश को मान्यता दो। बंगला देश की मान्यता का मतलब था, एक तरफ पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा बंगला देश, उसको अगर मान्यता देंगे तो अमरीकी खेमे में बैठा हुआ पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करेगा। इसलिए फौजों की तैयारी करो। बंगला देश क्राइसिस के लिए फौजें तैयार करो। नवम्बर के महीने में दुनिया के दुश्मनों को देखते हुए हमने बंगला देश को मान्यता दी। उस के बाद तो हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर हमला हुआ 5,600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। 1 करोड़ शरणार्थियों पर 3 करोड़ का खर्च हुआ। बंग बन्धु की रिहाई हुई। क्या विरोधी दल को मालूम नहीं था कि जब जंग होगी तो मंहगाई बढ़ेगी, इन्फ्लेशन होगा, इकानामी कोलेप्स करेगी, कपड़े की कमी होगी? जहाँ एक रोटी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के पास थी वहाँ आधी रोटी दी जाएगी। हो सकता था 14 दिन के बजाय जंग 14 वर्ष चलती तो क्या होता?

आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हो सकता था कि 14 वर्ष जंग होती और देश की इकानामी कोलेप्स कर जाती। तो जिस समय आपने कहा कि बंगला देश को मान्यता दो उस समय एक तरफ देश की आजादी है और एक तरफ एक रोटी और दो रोटी का सवाल था। लेकिन जब देश के सामने सवाल आया, हम आजादी की

रक्षा करेंगे, गरीबी हटा कर एक रोटी के बदले दो रोटी देंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की संसद ने फैसला किया कि नहीं, हम रोटी नहीं खायेंगे, लेकिन आजादी की रक्षा करेंगे। आप ने देखा कि आजादी की रक्षा हुई। शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की रिहाई हुई, शरणार्थी भी गये, बंगला देश आजाद हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास ने करवट ली। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास बदला। क्या हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास जैसा कि हम ने पढ़ा है, उसमें कहीं भी हिन्दुस्तान की सेनाओं ने विदेशियों के मुकाबले जीता है? पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास बदला कि विदेशियों के मुकाबले देशियों की जीत हुई। मुहम्मद बिन कासिम ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था, उस में हिन्दुस्तान हारा और विदेशी जीते। उस के बाद मुहम्मद गौरी ने हमला किया, उस में हिन्दुस्तान हारा। फिर मुहम्मद गजनी ने हमला किया और हिन्दुस्तान हारा और विदेशी जीते। तैमूर लंग ने हमला किया और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान हारा। बाबर ने हमला किया और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान हारा और विदेशी जीता। उसने यहां इब्राहीम लोदी को हराया। उस के बाद अंग्रेजों ने हमला किया और उसमें भी हिन्दुस्तान हारा और विदेशी जीता, चीन ने हमला किया और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान हारा और विदेशी जीता। लेकिन पहली बार इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हिन्दुस्तान की सेनायें जीतीं और विदेशी एक लाख के करीब सैनिकों को हमने अपनी जेलों में बंद किया। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास बदला। आप बहस भले ही कर लीजिए, लेकिन दुनिया के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान एक मेजर पोलिटिकल पावर इस के बाद माना जाने लगा। पहली बार इतिहास में यह बात आयी कि हिन्दुस्तान के नये इतिहास की रचना करने वाली हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस पार्टी है। अब हिन्दुस्तान पर आज आर्थिक संकट आया है। 1947 से लेकर 1960 तक केवल 10 परसेंट इंप्लेशन हुआ और चीनी हमले से लेकर 1965 के हमले और 1971 के हमले और इन तीन लड़ाइयों में कितना इंप्लेशन बढ़ गया इस को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जानते हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि

जर्मनी में प्रथम महायुद्ध में क्या इंप्लेशन नहीं हुआ, क्या जापान में इंप्लेशन नहीं हुआ और द्वितीय महायुद्ध को जीतने वाला चर्चिल 1945 में इंग्लैंड में चुनाव हार गया, इसलिए कि आर्थिक संकट इतना बढ़ गया था कि 500 रुपये के जूते के जोड़े भी नहीं मिलते थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान पर आर्थिक संकट जरूर है, लेकिन इस को दूर करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की विरोधी पार्टियों को और हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस पार्टी को सारे लोगों को मिल कर विचार करना चाहिए कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान और दवा मिले, कैसे उस की व्यवस्था की जाय इस बारे में हम को विचार करने चाहिए। जनतंत्र की बात कही जाती है। आंध्र में आग लगी, आप कूद पड़े। गुजरात में आग लगी, वहां आप कूद पड़े। लेकिन आंध्र में जब शान्ति हुई और वहां जब चुनाव हुए तो 8 सीटों में से 7 कांग्रेस ने जीतीं और आप एक सीट जीत पाये। दूसरे लोगों के घर में आग लगाने से अपना घर नहीं बनता। जनतंत्र की बात कही जाती है। आज कहते हैं कि जनतंत्र नहीं है। एशिया में जनतंत्र खत्म हो गया, पाकिस्तान में खत्म हो गया, अफगानिस्तान में खत्म हो गया, काहिरा से लेकर जापान तक जनतंत्र खत्म हो गया, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले 25 सालों से जनतंत्र है, यहां वोट का राज है और जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का राज है। (Interruption) लोग कहते हैं कि जनतंत्र नहीं है। बात की जाती है ग्रैंड एलायंस की, जो आठ पार्टियों का जमघट हो रहा है। यह चौधरी चरण सिंह कौन हैं? जो हिन्दुस्तान में 25 वर्ष तक कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर रहे। उत्तर प्रदेश में चौधरी चरण सिंह ने ढाई गुना टैंक्स किसानों पर लगवाया, सर्किल रेट से चार गुना मालगुजारी किस ने किसानों पर लगवाई—इन्हीं चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने। राजा-महाराजाओं का प्रिवीपर्स का समर्थन किसने किया, चरण सिंह ने, डी० आई० आर० लागू किसने किया, चरण सिंह ने, हिन्दुस्तान के छात्रों के संगठनों को समाप्त किसने किया, चौधरी चरण

[श्री कल्प नाथ]

सिंह ने, राजा-महाराजों का समर्थन किसने किया, चौधरी चरण सिंह ने . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री राजनारायण ने ।

श्री कल्पनाथ : मैं किसी व्यक्ति के ऊपर नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ ।

एक तरफ बीजू पटनायक हैं जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ मिलना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम सब काम पूरा कर देंगे और दूसरी तरफ बलराज मधोक हैं हिन्दुस्तान के माने हुए कम्युनिस्ट । हिन्दुस्तान के विरोधी दलों का तो यह हाल है कि जब जन्म की बात करनी हो तो मृत्यु की ओर जाएंगे और जब मृत्यु की बात करनी हो तो जन्म की ओर जाएंगे । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि विरोधी दल में सभी ऐसे हैं, इसमें एक-आध ईमानदार लोग भी हैं ।

Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में इन्फ्लेशन हो रहा है । हमारे एक्सपर्ट ओपिनियन ने यह दिया है :

"The single gravest danger facing India today is that of inflation. According to one study, while it took prices 65 years—

1873 to 1938—to rise 32 per cent., in just four years from the end of 1969 to the beginning of the current year whole-sale prices rose 60 per cent., and food prices 62 per cent. During the same period the supply of paper money increased by 70 per cent; while the real output of the necessities of life increased by only 12 per cent. During the Last twelve months alone wholesale prices have shot up 27 per cent, and money supply 15.8 per cent. - •

As against our current inflation rate of 27 per cent., the dangers of inflation even at the yearly rate of 15 per cent, can be brought home by simple arithmetic. With 15 per cent, inflation per annum, prices would double in five years, multiply sixteen times in twenty years, and multiply nearly 18,000 times in a normal life-span of 70 years. At this rate of inflation, a capital of Rs. 15,000 would

only be worth 85 paise at the end of 70 years."

आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कहते हैं कि तनख्वाहें बढ़ाओ, मनी सप्लाई मार्केट में बढ़ जाएगी । मैं कहता हूँ कि आज विरोधी दलों को कहना चाहिए कि रुपये की कीमत बढ़ाओ, रुपये की कीमत बढ़ाओ, ताकि एक रुपये में चार किलो चावल बिके ।

आज रेलवे में हड़ताल हो रही है । हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के महान समाजवादी नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के सवा करोड़ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यानी आधे कर्मचारियों को कलमखोरी से हटा कर निर्माण के कार्य में लगाओ Dynamize the economy of the country, otherwise the economy of the country will

be dynamited. अगर हिन्दुस्तान का चरित्र बनाना चाहते हो तो प्रोडक्शन और ओरिएन्टेड इकानामी को बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश में कुछ काम करना चाहते हो तो प्रोडक्शन और ओरिएन्टेड इकानामी देश में बढ़ाई जाए । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो बाहर का 1,000 करोड़ रुपया है उसको इरिगेशन में लगाया जाए । इसकी सबसे ज्यादा प्रियोरिटी होनी चाहिए ।

हिन्दुस्तान के हर आदमी को अगर हम रोटी देना चाहते हैं तो हमें कृषि को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी । हमें एग्रो-मिलिटरी-इकानोमी पर भी ध्यान देना होगा Agro-military economy should be the basis for the development of this country. आज हिन्दुस्तान की अन्न सेना की रक्षा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के खेतों को बढ़ाया जाए । इसके लिए एग्रो-मिलिटरी इकानामी पर ध्यान देना होगा । जिस इकानामी का एक्सपैरिमेंट आज चाइना में हो रहा है उसी का एक्सपैरिमेंट हमें यहां करना होगा । अन्न सेना की रक्षा करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के 4 लाख नहीं, 10 लाख

नहीं, 50 लाख हिन्दुस्तान के पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान अन्न सेना में भरती करने चाहिए। उनको चाहिए—try to channelise their power for production in this country. हिन्दुस्तान की वर्तमान इकानामी को एग्रीमिलिटरी इकानामी बना कर हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जाएं।

हमारे मुल्क की नौकरशाही, मुगल चले गए, लेकिन वह नहीं बदली, अंगरेज चले गये, मगर वह नौकरशाही नहीं बदली, हमारे राजे रजवाड़े चले गये, मगर नम्बर 2 के राजे नहीं बदले। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के नम्बर 2 के राजे नहीं जाएंगे, उनकी टांग नहीं तोड़ दी जाएगी, हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की नहीं होगी। इसलिये हमें नम्बर 2 के लिये—

“Restructure the entire administration and restructure the entire economy of this country if democracy is to survive.”

जानंत्र के यानी क्या है मैं पूछता हूं, जनतंत्र नहीं हिन्दुस्तान में है तो कर्ण, निधि की सरकार क्यों कायम है, जनतंत्र नहीं है, एस० बी० डी० कायम क्यों थी जनतंत्र नहीं है तो पटना में सरकार क्यों कायम थी, जनतंत्र नहीं है तो हमें वोट देने का अधिकार कैसे है? चौधरी चरण सिंह ने कहा था कि 9 बज कर 15 मिनट पर हुकूमत बनेगी, 12 बजते भ्रष्टाचार भाग जाएगा, सुबह होते होते उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा ही नहीं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं : सन् 1937 से लेकर सन् 1967 तक पुलिस मंत्री, रेवेन्यू मंत्री कौन थे? चौधरी चरण सिंह। तब क्या सवेरा नहीं हुआ, आधी रात नहीं हुई? तब क्या सूरज नहीं उगा था? (व्यंग्य) एच० एन० दहगुणा हटें, श्री राजनारायण मुख्य मंत्री हों तो सुने ली होगी। मगर मजदूरों के ऊपर गोली चलाने वाले चौधरी चरण सिंह को सात जनम मुख्य मंत्री नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं, आप मुख्य मंत्री हो सकते हैं, आप हरिजनों की खातिर लड़ गए, मैं मानता हूं आप मुसलमानों के लिये जेल गए। लेकिन जो हरिजनों पर डंडा चलाता है, मुसलमानों को काट काट कर मार

गिराना चाहता है वह मुख्य मंत्री होगा? लगता है, हमारे नेताओं के दिमाग बैंक गियर में काम करने लगते हैं। मैं... कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा व्यवस्था का नए सिरे से प्राथमिकीकरण हो। आज देश में 4 प्रकार के स्कूल हैं—एक स्कूल यह है जिसमें 50 करोड़ जनता के बेटे पढ़ते हैं, उनके लिये एक प्राइमरी स्कूल है जिसमें मैं पढ़ता था। हिन्दुस्तान के 50 करोड़ इन्सानों के बेटों के लिये अलग स्कूल, अलग कानून, अलग नियम। हिन्दुस्तान के एक करोड़ लोगों के लिये म्युनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूल। तहसीलदार और डिपुटी कलेक्टर के लड़के के लिये कांवेण्ट के स्कूल। कलेक्टर और आई० ए० एस० के बेटे के लिये देहरादून और ऊटी के स्कूल। 5 प्रकार के स्कूल 5 प्रकार की किताबें 5 प्रकार के अध्यापक। क्या वे हिन्दुस्तान में नयी लोकशाही और नए समाजवादी समाज की रचना कर सकेंगे? इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान की संसद में अगर हिन्दुस्तान की नौकरशाही का शुद्धीकरण करना है, नयी नौकरशाही को बिल्ड करना है, तो आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक प्रकार के स्कूल, एक प्रकार के अध्यापक, एक प्रकार के टीचर की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। जब उस स्कूल के पेट से जी लड़के पैदा होंगे, जिनको हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों का ज्ञान होगा, 57 करोड़ जनता का ज्ञान होगा, तब वे कलेक्टर होंगे, प्लानिंग सेक्रेटरी होंगे, एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी होंगे, डिपुटी सेक्रेटरी होंगे, तब जा कर नयी इकानामी बिल्ड अप होगी और जो प्लान हम बनाएंगे उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा। आज दुनिया को हमने समाजवाद का नारा दिया है। तो समाजवाद लाने में विश्व शांति जरूरी है। दुनिया की ताकतें अफ्रीका में जाना चाहती हैं, व्हियतनाम में जाना चाहती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में जाना चाहती हैं, उत्तरी कोरिया और दक्षिणी कोरिया में जाना चाहती हैं। आज दुनिया में साम्राज्यवाद मिटाना होगा जिन्होंने सारे अफ्रीका और एशिया के मुल्कों को 2 हिस्सों में बांट दिया। जहां देखिए, उत्तर व्हियतनाम, दक्षिण व्हियतनाम, जवा, सुमात्रा, इंडोनेशिया, पाकिस्-

[श्री कल्प नाथ]

तान, लंका, भारत-सारे देशों को बांट दिया। तीसरे अक्षांश के उत्तर के रहने वाले मुल्क जापान से लेकर यूरोप तक फैले हैं जिनको अमदनी 28 हजार रु० पर कैपिटल है और तीसरे अक्षांश के दक्षिण में रहने वाले मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान, बर्मा, लंका, बोर्नियो, जावा, सुमात्रा देश पड़ते हैं, इन मुल्कों की इकानामी को ठीक करने के लिये आज एक नयी मार्केट का निर्माण करना चाहिये जैसे यूरोप के लोग यूरोप की मार्केट का निर्माण कर रहे हैं वैसे ही भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को एशिया की एक नयी इकानामी को बिल्ड करना होगा।

आदरणीय उप-सभापति जी, हमारे सम्मानित जोशी जी ने अभी कहा था कि देश के नव-निर्माण के लिये जो गांवों और शहरों में सोना निजी हाथों में छिपा है, उसको बाहर निकाल कर, उसका वैल्युएशन करके लोगों को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया जाय और फिर उस को देश के नवनिर्माण में लगा दिया जाय।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में तरह-तरह के कालोबरे-शन्स चल रहे हैं जिससे हमारे देश का बहुत सा फारेन एक्सचेंज खत्म हो जाता है। आज हमारे देश में लिपस्टिक बनाने के लिये फारेन कालोबरे-शन्स चल रहे हैं, बढ़िया कपड़ा बनाने के लिये आज कालोबरे-शन्स चल रहे हैं, एयर कंडिशनर बनाने के लिये, रेडियो और टेलीविजन बनाने के लिये फारेन कालोबरे-शन्स होते हैं और इन चीजों के नाम पर हमारे देश में विलासता की सामग्री बनाई जाती है और मंगवाई जा जा रही है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारा काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज इन चीजों में इनवाल्ड हो जाता है।

आदरणीय धारिया साहब हिन्दुस्तान का प्लानिंग करना चाहते हैं? प्लानिंग के लिये कलरना होनी चाहिये। कल्पना के लिये प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये और प्लानिंग को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये अजीज होने चाहिये। अजीज को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये बिल होनी चाहिये।

हमारे मुल्क को जो फारेन मदद मिलती है, वह मशीनरी और दूसरी चीजों के रूप में मिलती है। आज हालत यह है कि रूस में जो खराब मशीनरी होती है वह हमें ज्यादा पैसों में यहां पर दे दी जाती है। अमेरिका जो सामान चाहे वह युद्ध के लिये हो या दूसरे कामों के लिये हो, वह खराब होता है और ज्यादा दामों पर हमें दिया जाता है।

आदरणीय उप-सभापति जी, पहिले दुनिया के अन्दर दो खेमे थे। एक खेमे का नेतृत्व रूस कर रहा था और एक खेमे का नेतृत्व अमेरिका कर रहा था। लेकिन आज दुनिया में चार खेमे हैं। एक खेमे का नेतृत्व फ्रांस कर रहा है, दूसरे का पेरिस नेतृत्व कर रहा है, तीसरे का अमेरिका नेतृत्व कर रहा है और चौथे का रूस नेतृत्व कर रहा है। जिस दिन से मैं संसद् में आया हूं तब से मुझे लगता है कि मैं रूस को संसद् में बैठा हूं। जिस दिन से मैं पार्लियामेंट में बैठा हूं, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मैं अमेरिका को संसद् में बैठा हूं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान की समस्याओं पर यहां पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये। "Why the Soviet man is here? Why the American man is here?" Let us try to have an economy wholly of India. गांधी जी के सपने को साकार करने के लिये हमें एक नई दुनिया का निर्माण करना चाहिये। हमें पूंजीवाद की गुदगुदी गोदी से हटकर, साम्यवाद की गुदगुदी से हटकर एक तीसरी दुनिया बनानी है, जिसमें धर्म की आजादी हो, दिमाग की आजादी हो, रेट की आजादी हो और इस तरह से हम एक नई दुनिया का निर्माण करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ जय हिन्द।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् हमारा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

श्री उराभापति : क्या प्रश्न है। अभी तो उन्होंने अपना भाषण समाप्त किया।

श्री राजनारायण : मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि श्री कल्पनाथ कांग्रेस पार्टी में चले गये हैं और वहां पर जाकर हमारी बात को बोल रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : प्रश्ननता हमें इस बात पर है कि वे अपोजीशन के विषय में बोल रहे हैं, श्री लोहिया जी की बातों को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी के प्लेटफार्म में जाकर बोल रहे हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो दल उनकी बातों को पूरा नहीं कर सकता है, उस दल में वे क्यों जा बैठे हैं ?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this debate but for certain references made by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta the other day. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta voiced eloquent for about 50 minutes or may be 55 minutes on the conduct and the character of the opposition parties calling them sometimes Fascists and sometimes right reactionaries, and what not. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, I suppose, had all the training of abusive language during his stay in London. I thought that he practised all that and mastered it before he came back to India. I do not want to compete with him . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is Mr. Bhupesh Gupta?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: His file is left here. May be, he is in your pocket somewhere. By your pocket, I mean in the Congress Party pocket.

Sir, I do not want to compete with him so far as the abusive language is concerned. I wish he would come back here because I would like to speak about him in his presence. I cannot help speaking now because I have been called.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can address his file.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): He is with you on Railway strike.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, he talked about Fascists and right reaction. When he calls some party a reactionary party, he forgets that he is the worst reac-

tionary in this country. He may be a left reactionary though, but he is the worst reactionary. He is the tail whether in India or abroad. If he is in India, he is the tail of the Congress ruling party. If he is judged by the international standards, he is the tail of the international Community Party of the world. I am told that when Comrade Bre'hnev came here, he called two or three of them, the so-called leaders of the tails and snubbed them for their behaviour and thereafter Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has started abusing and throwing all sorts of abuses against parties which do not toe the line either of the ruling Congress Party or of the C.P.I. I do not know how they were snubbed and what they were tutored, what they were directed and ordered rather than tutored. I was told that the threat given was that they would be de-recognised, i.e., recognition would be withdrawn so far as the C.P.I. in India is concerned. It seems that they were told that they would not get any more the patronage and financial assistance from the U.S.S.R. So, that is a great threat. There is no doubt about it. But, that should not mean that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta being a man of culture, a man of erudition, a man of learning should hurl all kinds of abusive words like political harlots and political prostitutes, around him. I cannot pay him back in his own coin. I am incapable of it. Therefore, I would apologize to you, Sir, that I have not been able to come up to the situation and therefore I withdraw from the contest.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was talking about the economic situation. I would like to contest him on that front. He said that the policy that was being pursued by the Government that was enunciated by him—I suppose which he did not say but which he meant—was being pursued by the Congress, has been negated to some extent. Sir, you must be remembering because you and I have been for quite a long time in this House, for the last 12 years or so, that I had been shouting from this side that greater production is necessary, whatever may be the machinery for production. And, then, Sir, I was being laughed at. Now the Prime Minister echoes the same thing and she is being clapped all the time

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

from the Treasury Benches. I pity the members of the Treasury Benches. They are only meant for clapping anything that is being said.

Sir, I have just started. Give me ten minutes.

MB, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you get the impression that I am asking you to sit down?

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Sir, I thought you are ringing the bell, Sir, if on every occasion the members of the ruling party are only to thump the desks and to do the clapping in tune with whatever is said by the leaders, then I pity them. They have to show some kind of courage at times if they think that something is really right. I congratulate Mr. Mohan Daaria for what he did in the Congress Working Committee. I am sorry he has walked out; I did not expect that he would go out but I congratulate him for his courage. I differ on one point with him. Being a Member of the Cabinet, of the Council of Ministers, it is not for him to pass a certain statement—calling it a document—blaming the same ruling party or the same Cabinet for hesitancy and for lethargy. He is a party to it; he has also a share in that hesitancy and in that lethargy. He should have had the courage to resign from the Cabinet, from the Council of Ministers. No Cabinet Minister should have the courage or the audacity to differ from the Cabinet and at the same time continue to be a Member of the Cabinet. That should have been his speech on the floor of the Lok Sabha that as a protest against the hesitancy and lethargy of the Government he was resigning. He cannot have the cake and eat it too. On similar occasions we definitely raised our voices from this side of the House saying that a Minister who differed on policy matters from the Government should have the courage and should have the courtesy—it is not a question of courage alone—to resign and then make a public statement in the House or in the country as to what he feels about it, what are his points against the Government. I do not agree with Mr. Mohan Daaria. He is a good friend of mine; I like

him very much, but the way he did it, I can never approve of it.

Now coming to the policies which were enunciated by our socialist and communist friends and which were pursued for some time by the Government—I include my esteemed friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar also among them—so far as the wheat take-over was concerned, there was so much of thumping of the tables from that side that I got drowned, when I wanted to raise my voice against it that this would not solve the situation, this would rather aggravate the situation and therefore as foolish friends of the country let not the Council of Ministers take a wrong decision I had raised my voice then but the Government unfortunately did not listen to me at that point of time. Fortunately the very same Council of Ministers has now withdrawn their previous orders realising that it should not have been taken over. Sir, I congratulate the Government for such decisions, for whatever is done for the good of the country, for whatever adds to the production of the country. In fact I was shouting about this myself six years back, seven years back, eight years back but the so-called socialist friends of the country shouted me down saying that I am not a friend of the poor man, of the common man.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE: This may be embarrassing to them.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: May be it embarrasses for some time but ultimately probably in the interests of the country I will have to tell them what is right. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and his friends on such occasions run with the hare and hunt with the hound. I think many of the ruling party members are by now aware that they are wolves in sheep's clothing. They are with George Fernandes when it is a question of a railway strike and they are with the Congress Party when it comes to getting elected to the Rajya Sabha with their support. They have sold themselves so far as Rajya Sabha elections are concerned. The CPI has sold itself to the Congress to get elected with the small mercies of the Congress. And on every occasion they try to misguide the Congress Party and I am very

sorry that some of the well-intentioned people in the ruling party get misguided by the slogans of the CPI. To those well-intentioned friends in the Congress I would address this. The CPI has a wealth of intelligence behind it because they do not work on their own intelligence. They have a great pool of intelligence behind them, the entire intelligence available with the USSR and therefore it is most scientific. They work on most scientific lines and you have to be aware of it. Therefore sometimes when they misguide you they also try to psychologically misguide you with all the expertise imported from the USSR. They depend on it, rely on it and try to misguide you.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA (West Bengal): You said 'scientific'.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Definitely scientific, as scientific as the USSR has gone ahead in science. Therefore, to the well-intentioned people in the Congress Party I would appeal. They have the interests of the country dearest to their heart. I have no doubt about it, but what happens is when they get misguided by people like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and other CPI comrades, they get into trouble. They get the country into trouble. They take the country to ruin. They have already taken the country to ruin only because they relied on the cheap slogans and depended to a large extent on the CPI. It is time they realised it and they got disillusioned about it. Let them think over the matter themselves independently and not rely on what the CPI says or the foreign elements in the country say.

I would not take more time of tin House. I would only say one or two things about something which has been happening in the Ministry of Education. I am told and this is a brief given to me—that the affairs of the Indian Hockey Federation are in a mess. The annual general meeting was not convened and when it was convened it was not regularly convened.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA

:

(Orissa): Mr. Misra, if it is given by the Socialist party, do not rely on it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: No, I do not rely on any party. I rely on the briefs

which are given to me by non-partymen. If it is given by a party-man I accept it with a pinch of salt, whether he is from the ruling party or not. Even some ruling party Friends have passed on materials to me, but I always take them with a pinch of salt. I will quote some of these things because I do not want to take more time. It says:

"Although the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation was due as early as 30th April 1973 the meeting was not convened in spite of demands and requests from the Members on the pretext that accounts were not ready but the main object in delaying the Meeting was to gain time to enable his supporters to clear up their arrears so that they would be eligible to vote seek election at the Annual General Meeting. About 15 associations out of 27 owed large amounts to the Indian Hockey Federation and when it was pointed out to the President that his policy of allowing the defaulters to vote and seek office should not be tolerated any longer, he began to put off the date of the AGM to enable defaulters to be in time to clear their outstandings. As a result of considerable pressure, the President agreed to convening of the Annual General Meeting on 10th March, 1974 in Poona where National Hockey Championship was being conducted. However, after the notice of the meeting was duly communicated to all the Member Associations the President directed the Hon. Secretary to cancel the meeting on the ground that the Telegram sent by him suggesting the date and venue of the meeting was not genuine. The Hon. Secretary pointed out to the President that under the Constitution a meeting once convened could not be cancelled or postponed for any reason except for want of quorum and requested the President to allow the meeting to proceed particularly as most of the Members had also requested that the meeting has to be held at an early date at a central venue he suspended the Hon. Secretary and ordered Assistant Secretary to cancel the meeting. However, the meeting convened for 10th March 1974 was proceeded with and since there was quorum and

[Shri Lokanath Misra]

since the members felt that the meeting was validly convened the business of the meeting was gone through and fresh office-bearers were elected with Mr. M.A. M Ramaswamy as the new President of the Federation."

I am told now that Mr. Ramaswamy is not being recognised by the old office bearers, and they are in connivance with, or with the support of, the Education Ministry trying to carry on as office-bearers. I am told that Mr. Ramaswamy has gone to the High Court of Madras and I do not know what is the outcome of the case or whether they have delivered the judgement already. In the meantime, the Government have decided, though there were two annual general body meetings or something like that, that they should have a third annual general body meeting and elect the office-bearers, allowing ten or eleven defaulters who are with the ex-President to vote in favour of him. This is a great injustice being done to the new office-bearers. I request through you that the hon. Finance Minister should kindly convey the feeling of this House to the Education Minister so that he takes cognizance of this and allows the newly elected officebearers to carry on. I am told that the old office-bearers have been continuing for the last ten or fifteen years. They have already had a type of monopoly over this Hockey Federation. New blood should be allowed to come in. Whether Mr. Ashwini Kumar is a reputed man of police or otherwise, that makes no difference. The other man who is the General Secretary, he is from Haryana; he is an electrical engineer of the Haryana Electricity Board.

SHRI D. D. PURI (Haryana): I wish you knew the facts a little better.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: He is not connected with the Electricity Board?

SHRI D. D. PURI: He is not. I will try to throw some light on this. As a matter of fact, two separate meetings were held and the legality of both the meetings is in question. Yet, orders have been issued restraining one group or the other from holding any meeting. It is in doubt where the real majority lies. I think the only correct

thing to do is to convene a meeting and hold an election. Mr. Ashwini Kumar has not been elected as President by either group.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Mr. Ashwini Kumar has not been elected, but this man has been elected.

SHRI D. D. PURI: It is before a court of law.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, one legally-constituted general body meeting had taken place. Finding that the general body would not support Mr. Ashwini Kumar, he wanted to cancel the meeting. The earlier meeting was conducted according to the guidelines given by the Education Ministry. Later on, he conducted another meeting. As against that, the elected President moved the court and got an injunction order. Being a police officer, Mr. Ashwini Kumar refused to receive the summons from the bailiff. Then he said that he would conduct a meeting at the Ambassador Hotel. There also he did not conduct the meeting; he held it at a secret, separate place, along with the defaulters. He should not have done that. According to the rules of the Association, no one who is in arrears is entitled to vote. But several people voted who were all defaulters.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the ruling party to be more pragmatic. Let them do everything so that we should produce more in the country. Let them curb violence to the maximum possible. We are with the ruling party so far as the curbing of violence is concerned. But there should not be any discrimination.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): They are violent themselves.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They become violent themselves, and they would not attract the laws of the country. Then there would be others also who would do it. Therefore, I would only appeal that let them be vigilant about using violence. Let them try to produce as much as possible. Let them try to hold the price-line because otherwise the feeling of frustration among the people cannot be curbed. If you merely call people as right reactionaries or fascists, there cannot be an end to it. You accuse us. Each party would be accusing the other.

It is the common man who has been hit hard and he must be saved. If you intend to save the common man, naturally you will have to hold the price line, produce more and give them all that they need.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. R. K. Misra. Ten minutes.

SHRI R. K. MISRA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to bring back this discussion away from the irrelevant political polemics which has been going on in this House for some time. It only reveals the utter bankruptcy of some people in offering solutions or suggestions to meet the serious economic crisis which is facing the country now. Sir, the crisis is of a serious proportion. This crisis involves the economic independence of the country. This crisis involves the basic two objectives which we have placed before the country, namely, the objective of achieving economic self-reliance and the objective of eradicating poverty from this country. The crisis threatens the whole nation and may push us away from these two basic objectives. This hon. House, I will submit, must pool its resources of mind and heart to find out a solution, to face the threat to the economy, to the economic independence of this country. This is the assessment of the situation. It is made not only from outside the Government but from within the Government because I know that the Government has received from experts an assessment that unless immediately steps are taken which would curb the price rise and which would bring about some sort of order and stability in the economy, our whole democratic fabric, our social institutions and our democratic processes may be threatened and undermined. Unfortunately, Sir, there is little evidence available at the moment which would give us the confidence that we have been able to identify the package of policies which will enable us to tackle these problems. On the contrary, there is disquieting evidence to show that the Government is moving in various directions without knowing how to integrate various policy measures which would lead to increase in production as well as equi-

table distribution. For example, since last year when prices began to rise, there has been talk of disciplining the credit policy in the country. But I find from the Reserve Bank Bulletin of February that the credit to the commercial sector has been going up rapidly. Between September 1973 and February 1974, the total expansion in the Reserve Bank credit to the commercial sector was Rs. 201 crores as against Rs. 8 crores in the corresponding period last year. The net bank credit to the commercial sector registered a larger expansion of Rs. 720 crores than in the corresponding period of last year. I understand that as against a tentative ceiling of Rs. 430 crores, the total expansion of credit to the commercial sector must have reached a fantastic figure of around Rs. 1,300 crores. What does it mean? It means that the monetary resources available with our banking institutions have been placed at the disposal of hoarders for speculative hoarding of inventories and this is leading to a further price rise. I cannot understand how the fiscal policy of the Government or the credit of the Government is being managed in a manner as would push up the prices further. I hope the hon. Finance Minister in his reply will enlighten this House about the credit policy, especially in relation to the advances that are being given to the commercial sector.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, food is the crux of the whole problem. Unless food prices are regulated, unless food prices are disciplined in some manner and there is some stability of food prices, I do not think the battle on the prices front can be fought and the price spiral contained. Unfortunately, there appears to be considerable confusion in regard to the best instrument for managing the food economy of the country. Last year when the foodgrains production was down to around 96 million tonnes, the much-maligned take-over of wholesale trade in wheat was adopted as a policy of the Government. In a year of scarcity and rising prices, 4.7 million tonnes of foodgrains were procured. This year a change was brought about in the hope that the traders will cooperate. But I understand by the end of April the total

procurement of foodgrains was only around 45,000 tons which is about one-sixth or one-seventh of what was procured in the comparable period last year when the much maligned take-over of wholesale trade was in operation. This is a very serious situation. The increase in issue price of wheat which can be justified in order to eliminate subsidies, has increased the burden on the day-to-day budget of the common people. It has increased the burden on the poor people of India. On the other hand, we find that the total coverage under the public distribution system will be sharply reduced because last year the issue from public stocks was around 11 million tons and evidently with the rate of procurement that is going on at present, the public distribution system will have to be curtailed drastically. Which will mean that the millions of people who were served by the public distribution system last year would be thrown to the wolves, to the speculators, to the hoarders and to the profiteers who will push up prices because the Government will not have sufficient stocks. I am aware that in such a situation there is a body of opinion in the country which is going to advise the Government to go in for imports in a big way. I do not take a dogmatic position in regard to imports when human lives are involved. Maybe, it may be necessary to go in for imports. But I would like to draw the attention of this House that the current international prices being what they are, the advice that we should go in for a 4 million or 5 million ton import of wheat, an advice which has been given by both the World Bank staff and the All-India Foodgrain Dealers' Association, is an extremely dangerous suggestion. It is dangerous because we are not making sufficient efforts within the country to procure our own foodgrains. It has been estimated that around 76 million tons of foodgrains should be enough to cover our entire population. When foodgrain production is estimated to be about 100 million tons and when a price rise has been given to the farmers to ensure that they do not feel that they have been discriminated against and they have been given more than remunerative prices, I would like to know what the Government proposes to do to see that we mop up stocks available indigenously so that we are not placed in such a

vulnerable position that we may have to go in for imports especially in view of the serious balance of payments position that we are facing and which has become so deep and grave because of the increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products that when we go in for import of food grains, we may find that we have no other alternative but to revert to the old situation where we had to go in either for PL480 or some such thing. This is an extremely serious situation. Unfortunately, the increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products and the general adverse balance of payments position have not induced the Finance Ministry to take some steps to discipline imports. I find that the Finance Ministry is unfortunately not serious enough in managing our balance of payments position in such a manner which would ensure that imports are reduced and that only essential imports are made. In fact, I was amazed to learn, and I hope the Finance Minister will correct me if I am wrong, when the Finance Ministry was requested to give Rs. 150 crores in foreign exchange for import of fertilizer equipment, they hesitated and haggled for long but when the question arose of giving Rs. 150 crores for import of oil, overnight sanction was given. If fertilizer equipment had been imported in time, if fertilizer production had increased, we would have saved foreign exchange in the long run. I would, therefore, like to know from the honourable Finance Minister what exactly their policy is in regard to management of foreign exchange available with us. This is an important question, because we find that our export earnings are not increasing. That also is because of the Ministries which should have been geared to increasing exports. As you know, Sir, the sugar prices in the international market have risen. I understand that the Government had taken a decision to encourage the export of sugar. But in the month of March not a tonne of sugar was allowed to be exported because of one kind of red-tapism or another. In such a situation, when sugar in the international market was earning about £300 per tonne, we could have earned considerable amount of foreign exchange. Now, Sir, these are the problems which

need to be looked into. (Time Bell rings). Unless the management of foreign exchange and the management of the food economy are attended to on an emergency basis and unless an integrated package of policies are conceived and implemented, I think the crisis which faces our economy cannot be met and as I have mentioned earlier, the economic independence of the country and the twin objectives of self-reliance and elimination of poverty which the Congress Party and the nation as a whole have kept before themselves will be seriously threatened.

In conclusion, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to refer to the talk of increasing production in which the honourable Member, Shri Lokanath Misra, indulged at the fag end of his speech which was largely irrelevant to the debate on the Appropriation Bill. There is no difference of opinion on this that production needs to be increased. But the whole point is this: Can you increase production in this country unless new productive forces are released in agriculture? Can you increase production without placing the millions of small and marginal farmers in a position when they can become the productive part of the whole social order? If you want to have production only with the help of the small classes of society which have been productive when millions of people in this country remain unproductive, how are you going to increase production? Then, in the field of industry, can you increase production merely by relying on people who built hundreds of textile mills in this country or by relying on the new productive forces which have to be released? Therefore, Sir, the task of increasing production is not just a task of asking the Government to shift this way or that way, but it is a task which is intimately related to the task of releasing the new productive forces in this country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI UMASHANKAR JOSHI (Nominated) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after my friend, Shri Misra, talked on food and the crisis regarding food, I seek the indulgence of the House for speaking on another kind of food, I mean, art and culture.

Sir, the Ministry of Education, Social, Welfare and Culture, all clubbed into one, is given an unfair deal whenever there is a

shortage of funds, the axe falls on this Ministry. Sir, I would like to dwell on the aspect of culture. Our country is very rich in cultural heritage and during the last 27 years, Sir, we seem to have done precious little in this regard. Take, for example, the folk theatre. In this respect there is God's plenty in our country. There are also men who can do something creatively, men like our esteemed colleague, Shri Habib Tanvir, who has creative ideas, who handles the folk theatre creatively and who can contribute something in this realm. As you know, the Government alone is not the patron here. Here the patrons are the people. But a beginning has to be made and some spoon-feeding has to be done and maybe a time will come when the people themselves can maintain such institutions. Mr. Tanvir gave a scheme for mobile theatre. It must be somewhere in the files of the Ministry. The other day we read in the papers that an artiste of the stature of Al Kazi had resigned his assignment. Have you any idea of the good work done in the theatres in our country? Greek democracy leaned heavily on the achievements of the theatre. Even at this distance of time, today it is through the Greek drama of the Greek theatre that we can have some idea of the vision of life the Greek people had. When the Bolshoi Theatre of Moscow sent its troupe to America, those American who had prejudices against Communism, stood aghast, and they had second thoughts about the inner richness of the people who had to their credit such an artistic achievement. The Americans themselves are proud of their Broadway Theatre. If any of the hon. Member or you yourself have gone to the Purana Qila and seen the performance of 'Tughlak' or 'Andha Yuga'. I think you will agree that there is reason for us to be proud of such achievement. A play based on Mahabharata making use of Greek Amphitheatre and Chorus and with Japanese Kabuki and Noh techniques was every inch an Indian performance. An Indian ethos was significantly being projected. Al Kazi is bogged down, it seems, in red tape and such things. When the Government gives money, things get deadened. We should find out a way of providing for funds and seeing that the creative channels do not get choked up. I would urge upon the Finance Ministry to provide for money.

[Shri Umashankar Joshi]

I am aware that we have not much money to spare for such activities. But this is an activity which strengthens the spiritual fibre of our people. It could even help productivity, one would say. The festivals we have after the spring harvest or the autumnal harvest do help our peasant population to replenish their energies to be able to produce more even in the field of agriculture. Our Prime Minister is one of those leaders who have a sensibility of things artistic and an awareness of their importance in a nation's life. A crore of rupees a year earmarked for such activities and disbursed in a manner which does not deaden creativity, i.e. does not get the creative artistes bogged down into the red-tape and such things, would go a long way in helping the advancement of India as a nation.

I would only urge upon the Ministry to avail of grants that are available from UNESCO in this area and see that these activities do prosper. The budget of the Ministry of Culture, Social Welfare and Education is more often than not cut to the bone, or perhaps even into the bone. We should be a little more considerate so far as this area of our national activity is concerned and see that it is not starved of funds.

Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, having sat for about 5 to 6 hours and listened to the very wide-ranging debate, you will appreciate that it is very difficult for me to answer all the points that have been raised. Sir, I realise that this debate has come in the context of our economic situation and in the context of the political situation which is a consequence of the economic crisis through which the nation is passing. The debate had very heavy political overtones and many declarations have been made on the floor of the House indicating the positions that some of the hon. Members would like to take in the present economic crisis through which the nation is passing.

Sir, there is no dispute between this side of the House and the Opposition that we are passing through very difficult times, that there is inflationary pressure, that prices have continued to rise, that there is shortage of certain basic commodities and shortage of very critical industrial commodities on which the growth of our industries depends and that there is discontent among the people. There is no dispute about these things. The dispute is about the manner in which we solve these problems. When there was general discussion on the Budget, these points had been put across and the Finance Minister tried to meet these points on the basis of what the Government was doing. Sir, we have indicated some of these steps which have been taken in reply to questions through various other forums and during the general debate. We have also indicated that the effect of these steps which have been taken will be felt in times to come and it may not be possible to have the immediate solution of a very difficult situation in which the economy finds itself.

Sir, I will go through some of the steps that have been taken and try to indicate whether some impact has been made on some of the important aspects of the matter. I would like to touch upon two or three general things before I go into some of the details. As far as the discussions are concerned, two trends were visible in a situation in which there are difficulties. The first trend is that we have been charged that we have deviated from our policies, that there is surrender to various groups as has been indicated and that this crisis is as a result of these deviations. The other trend was indicated by Shri Lokanath Misra when he congratulated the Government for taking certain steps which he said he had been advocating for a long time and which, according to him, are the correct steps. He thought that these steps were the steps which were necessary for meeting the crisis. He thereby indicated that the crisis through which the economy is passing has been as a result of certain policies that we have been pursuing, as a result of certain commitments which we have made and as a result of non accent on production, as he tried to put it. Sir, I think there is no giving up of the commitment which this Government and this Party have made.

Sir, it is in a very serious situation that certain adjustments become necessary. And what we witness today is that we have to go through some of these adjustments in some of the policies that we pursued, because certain realities are there. It is not possible to go through these policies in the very serious situation in which we are. Out of that serious situation, certain things have got to be removed, certain things have got to be salvaged before any attempt is made to go forward. Sir, I have replied also, I think, in answering questions in this House. In relation to the talk of giving up the food takeover, and we had indicated that faced with certain realities, faced with the situation when the instruments are not immediately available for a very wide-ranging structural changes that food takeover indicated, it was necessary to make some adjustments because a policy means that food must be available, food must be well-distributed and food must be brought into the market. When certain difficulties were faced and as a result of that if certain adjustments had to be made, I think it is correct to make these adjustments instead of sticking on to a particular thing for which neither we have the instruments nor the political consensus nor the necessary objective conditions. What surprises one is that people who were opposed to the very concept of that policy in its object should now come forward and accuse our Party and the Government for compromising and giving up the food takeover and surrendering to traders and landlords, and that sort of things.

Sir, Shri Rajnarain, in the course of his very long and very learned lecture indicated one thing. I think consciously he said that since this Government is rigging elections, since this Government is not allowing to political parties freedom of speech—he has various things in his very blowing language and he is the master of the language he uses—because of all this, because there is no parliamentary democracy, because we have deviated from all norms of parliamentary democracy, this Government must be overthrown by violent means. I think I am right in what I am saying.

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने यह नहीं कहा । मैंने यह कहा कि जब सरकार जनमत की अवहेलना

करें, वाक्सेज को बदल कर, वोटों को निकाल कर, मतों को काट कर चुनाव कराए जाते हैं तो जीता हुआ कैंडीडेट हार जाता है मैं 124 सीटों को गिना सकता हूँ । आप में से कोई मेरे साथ चले ।

यह कहा जाए कि हम वायलैस में विश्वास करते हैं, यह बात नहीं है । मैं अहिंसा में विश्वास रखता हूँ । आज हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि जो सरकार सम्पूर्ण संसदीय जनतंत्र प्रणाली को ताक पर रख कर, मतदान में हेरा-फेरी कराकर गद्दी पर बरकरार रहना चाहती है तो उस सरकार को हटाने के लिये क्या तरीका अख्तियार किया जाए ? दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि इस समय सम्पूर्ण वातावरण हिंसा से भरा हुआ है । जब सम्पूर्ण वातावरण हिंसा से व्याप्त है तो हिंसा के ऊपर क्या हिंसा ही हो सकती है ? हिंसा का जवाब हिंसा से ही दिया जाए यह देश के लिये बड़ी अनोखी बात होगी । इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि सरकार मतदान की इज्जत करें, वॉलेट वाक्सेज की इज्जत करें ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I thought that it was necessary to get this elucidation from him because he had earlier referred to the happenings of 1942 and 1940 and quoted what Shri Jayprakash Narain and Gandhiji has said. I thought, Sir, one must at least be bold in his conviction.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं श्री गणेश जी को बताऊँ कि मैं लखनऊ जेल में था और इन्होंने यह कह दिया कि राजनारायण ने उत्तर प्रदेश में पी० ए० सी० को विद्रोह के लिये ललकारा । ये इतने रट्टी टाइप के लोग हैं जिनको कोई जानकारी नहीं है । कह दिया कि चूंकि राजनारायण उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में थे उन्होंने अपने जवानों को पी० ए० सी० में भर्ती दे दी । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में उस समय होम मिनिस्टर कम्युनिस्ट था । तो ऐसी बातें कहा करते हैं गणेश साहब ।

श्री ओउम् प्रकाश त्यागी : (उत्तर प्रदेश)
आप क्यों छेड़खानी कर रहे हैं उनसे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I was only trying to submit that I got that impression. If my impression is not right I will be the first person to be very happy that he did not believe in violent overthrow because these things are happening today.

श्री राजनारायण : हम बिलीव नहीं करते हैं हमने अहिंसा में विश्वास किया, हमारे संगठन का नारा है अहिंसा, मगर क्रांति के दौरान या अंतिम चरण में कहीं हिंसा हो जाए तो उसकी कोई चिंता नहीं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने कई बार उसका उत्तर दिया। आप तो दोहरा रहे हैं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I will leave Shri Rajnarain. Only taking his major point that parliamentary democracy is being threatened.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : That is a farce.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He stated that parliamentary democracy is being threatened, that parliamentary norms are being threatened and that they are being given over, that there is no freedom of ballot and that there is no freedom of elections which are being rigged.

Sir, I will only pose one question. As the recent events have indicated, the parliamentary democracy is being threatened. There is no escape from it. There is no getting away from it. But, who are trying to overthrow established Governments by extra-parliamentary, violent means? It is a question of contemporary Indian politics.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, गांधी जी की रहनुमाई में एक्स्ट्रा पार्लियामेंटरी एक्टिविटी हमने बराबर किया।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : आपने तो 45 मिनट भाषण कर लिया।

श्री राजनारायण : आपकी सरकार पापी है, भ्रष्ट है, पापी है, भ्रष्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajnarain, you had your say. You are repeating what you have already said.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I was only trying to show that as the recent events have indicated there are forces in this country who are trying to subvert parliamentary democracy. There are difficulties in the country, I do not deny. The Government does not get away from that.

श्री राजनारायण : आपने अपनी नीतियों से ही डिफिकल्टीज़ क्रिएट की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let him speak.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Government does not get away from the responsibility that there are difficulties. Our economy Has gone into crisis. There are various other factors which are there with this crisis and the Government thinks it is its responsibility to get this economy out of this crisis. But, Sir, taking advantage of the crisis, taking advantage of the difficulties of the people many opposition group have got a right to criticise the Government, right to agitate against the Government but not by methods and forms which our parliamentary democracy, as it has developed during the last 25 years, is not sanctioned. If these methods are adopted, then, of course, people will know who are the forces who are threatening the very structure and the very basis of parliamentary democracy and parliament. That is the only submission, Sir, that I am making before the House.

श्री राजनारायण : महंगाई ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : मैं नहीं कहता कि महंगाई नहीं है। महंगाई है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है, बड़ी सीरियस चीज है। इसके लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना है।

श्री राजनारायण : मारुती के बारे में।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are only three alternatives we have got to get out of the crisis in the economy.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, you cannot be dictating to him as to what he should speak.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: He should say something about Maruti, about the Rs. 50 lakhs paid by Mr. K. K. Birla to Mr. San-jay Gandhi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raj-narain, you should hear what he has to say but you are telling him what he should say.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I have indicated many times—the Finance Minister has indicated—the steps that the Government have taken to meet the present economic crisis which the country is facing. One is the fiscal policy of keeping the budgetary deficit to Rs. 125 crores; another is massive resource mobilisation which has been done during the last two or three years; and then having restraint on credit. I will answer the hon. Member's criticism that this credit restraint has not helped but particularly there has been a sort of boom in the credit market; I shall answer that point later; another step is to have a large amount of market borrowings and then reduction in Government expenditure. It has been reduced by Rs. 400 crores. These are some of the steps, well-known steps, which any Government which faces an inflationary situation like the one we are facing will take and this Government has taken these steps. May be immediately the impact is not being felt but coupled with productive forces being encouraged, coupled with Plan which is already in motion as far as present year's allotment is concerned, coupled with various other steps which need not find a place in the Budget, it is bound to have some effect. The difficulty comes when you think of diagnosing and locating what are the causes for the crisis in which we are. If we just mention the word Bangladesh, hon. Members protest; if we say drought then they will say that we are talking of an old thing; if we say that there is inflation throughout the world then they say that we are trying to take shelter behind the inflation in the world. Now it is not the intention of the Government, it is not the point of the Government, that these factors alone are responsible for the crisis but these factors have contributed. It is a fact that we went through a war and we had to get 10 million refugees; it is a fact that there was drought and terrific investment had to be made, most of it non-productive investment. As

the Finance Minister said in the other House if we import things which are necessary we are importing inflation because the cost of everything has gone up in world. There are also other factors.

An hon. Member has talked about production. It is true production has got to be increased; there is no dispute about that. Production must increase and there must be availability of goods. Then only it will be possible to meet the inflationary crisis but I would caution here that whatever is produced has got to be distributed and we produce is also very important. If we go on producing luxury goods, if we do not concentrate on goods of mass consumption and if we are not in a position to distribute what we produce, then that sort of production will bring about a lot of distortion in the economy.

One specific suggestion particularly concerning this debate is about the question of expansion of credit. The facts I have with me show that there has been an increase in commercial bank credits which have gone beyond the ceiling that the Reserve Bank stipulated in 1973 and therefore an impression has been created that the additional increase in credit has gone for building up heavy inventories by the trade and industry both in the private and the public sector. It is a fact that there has been an increase in commercial bank credit beyond the ceiling stipulated by the Reserve Bank but if you analyse the whole thing the sectors to which they have gone are also very important. As against the earlier total gross credit ceiling, including bills rediscounted, estimated at Rs. 960 crores by the Reserve Bank, between September, 1973 and end-March, 1974, the actual gross credit expansion was of the order of Rs. 1202 crores. During this period credit to the public sector undertakings increased by 27.8 per cent, to priority sectors by 14.0 per cent and to export sector by 31.3 per cent. Credit to the residual sector, including bills rediscounted, increased by 16.2 per cent and credit to the residual sector excluding bills rediscounted by 9.7 per cent.

A comparison of credit expansion between September, 1973 and end-March 1974 in the current busy season, with the corresponding period of last year, reveals that

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

bank credit (excluding bills rediscounted) increased by 15.5 per cent, as against 17.1 per cent, thus indicating a moderate deceleration in the rate of growth in bank credit. While there has been quantitatively an expansion of credit, considering the sectors to which has gone and the fact that there has been deceleration it indicates that it has not gone to building up inventories on a large scale by the public and private sectors.

SHRI D. D. PURI: Is building up of inventories by the public sector harmful in so far as the economy of the country is concerned? If inventories are built up in the public sector it will have the same effect on the economy. I do not blame the building up of inventories.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is not my contention that building up of inventories in the public sector is an anti-inflationary measure. My contention is that in the sectors in which increase has been there, it has not meant a high building up of inventories and percentage-wise there has been a deceleration. This is my contention . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: How is it when there was a credit squeeze of Rs. 620 crores, there was a credit-boom of Rs. 1200 crores? You admit it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have placed all the facts.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Why are you repeating that there was a credit-squeeze?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have myself given all the facts earlier in the House I have indicated to which sectors it has gone and because it has gone to these sectors, there has been a deceleration. It has not gone to build up inventories.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The least amount has gone to food procurement.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Certain points were raised by some hon. Members. Now, Sir, it was stated that the distinction between Revenue and Capital items and Plan and non-Plan items in the Budget has been obliterated. This is not correct. The Annual Financial Statement, the Demands for Grants clearly exhibit the Revenue and Capi-

tal items separately. Only a presentational change was made since 1973-74 on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. This was to include the Revenue and Capital components of a single function in a single demand to give a better appreciation of the total outlay on that function. Further, reappropriation of funds between Revenue and Capital items is prohibited.

Similarly, in respect of Plan and non-Plan items also from 1973-74, with the approval of the Estimates Committee, these are being exhibited in separate columns. The Budget this year includes a separate document, Plan Budget, showing the outlay on important Plan programmes. (Interruptions). Here also the Ministries/Departments are not permitted to reappropriate funds from Plan to non-Plan, except with the approval of the Ministry of Finance. I would indicate one more small factor. As hon. Members have been putting—and Government also agrees that it is a contributory factor in relation to the inflationary pressure—it is the money supply that has been there and the bank credit that has been available. It is necessary to state before the House that as a result of these measures—the restraint on credit and other fiscal and monetary measures taken by the Reserve Bank—there has been a decline in the net bank credit to Government of Rs. 15 crores and the Reserve Bank's lending to Government was Rs. 51 crores between end—October, 1973 and end—March, 1974. If this is compared with the 1972-73 net Bank credit to Government it increased by Rs. 517 crores and the Reserve Bank's credit to Government by Rs. 586 crores; this large gap that is there in the net bank credit and also the Reserve Bank's lending to Government does indicate that there has been some impact of the policy of restraint that has been pursued.

Some specific points have been raised by the hon. Members about the import of long staple cotton. The facts are that between 1970-71 and 1973-74, the import of long staple cotton has gone down from 8.5 lakh bales to 0.50 lakh bales. It was asked what is the contribution of the National Textile Corporation and of the sick mills towards the production of controlled cloth. Production of controlled cloth, percentage-wise is

quite large; a very large percentage is being produced.

Hon. Members have asked about rural water supply. The Fifth Plan is to cover 1.6 lakhs of difficult and problem villages as part of the National Programme of Minimum Needs. There is a total outlay of Rs. 573 crores; this year itself Rs. 45.41 crores have been allotted.

In the end, I would only submit that our country is passing through a serious crisis, and Government, in its own wisdom, has taken some of the steps that I have indicated. It would need the strength, the entire spiritual strength of this country and of Parliament which is the representative of the country, to get out of this crisis, Government measures may not fully meet and satisfy hon. Members. But one or two points remain. If we create a psychology of frustration, if we create a psychology that nothing is possible in this country, that everything is going to the dogs, that everything is absolutely at a standstill, if that psychology, if that lack of trust and lack of faith is created, then I do not think it will be possible for us to solve this problem. Our parliamentary democracy, as it is evolved, has been able to meet many crisis through which this nation has passed. Whatever may be the difference between this Government and the hon. Members on that side, whoever comes to power, there can be no magic wand. These are certain hard economic realities which have to be seen through, and it will be necessary for whomsoever is in power, to keep the trust and faith of the people in the forefront. It is only through this that we will be able to tide over the crisis.

With these words, I commend this Appropriation Bill to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha to make a statement.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, you cannot do that. I wanted to speak, I stood up at once.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं समझता हूँ कि आप के इस गद्दी पर रहने पर किसी प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Niren Ghosh, you have spoken in the first reading. Generally nobody who has spoken in the first reading is allowed to speak in the third reading. If you had not spoken in the first reading, I would have definitely called you.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Delhi): On a point of order, Sir. I can understand the convention of a Member who has spoken in the first reading not speaking in the third reading. But I think the convention cannot bar a Member . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No bar. But he cannot also insist at this stage.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: He stood up right at that time, even before the voice vote was taken.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I wanted to speak only for four or five minutes, not more than that. I have come prepared with a document.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am sure, if you had pointed out the convention to him, he would have agreed to your request.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I wanted to point out the Mundhra deals, how they have not collected taxes . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can make that point on some other occasion. The Finance Bill is there.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Then I can only say that the bazar gossip is:

‘देखो देखो बाबी देखो,
खेलो खेलो मट्टा खेलो,
पियो पियो शराब पियो,
इंदिरा गांधी जुग जुग जियो।’

What else can I say?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Mirdha.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

RE. RIOTS IN DELHI ON MAY 5, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, it is a matter of deep grief and concern that on the afternoon of May 5, 1974 considerable violence and arson occurred in certain parts of the Sadar Bazar Police Station area in Delhi resulting in a number of casualties, destruction of property and wide-spread panic. According to information so far available it would appear that at about 1.30 in the afternoon information was received in the Sadar Bazar Police-Station that rioting was taking place in Kishanganj Chowk-Azad Market area within the jurisdiction of Sadar Bazar Police

Station. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer and the local Station House Officer immediately reached the scene of trouble within a few minutes. Finding the situation serious they called for reinforcements and also alerted the higher officers. Between 1.45 P.M. and 2 P.M. the Additional District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, North District, also reached the Kishanganj Chowk—Azad Market area. The A.D.M. found it necessary to order the police to open fire to disperse mobs indulging in arson and violence. The I.G.P., the District Magistrate and the DIG had all reached the scene of trouble soon thereafter. There were numerous instances of violence including resort to use of private fire arms, brick-batting, throwing of soda-water bottles etc. and arson in the Kishanganj Chowk—Azad Market area until about 3.30 P.M. when the situation started coming under control. Such incidents, however, spread to the Bahadurgarh road area and the situation in that locality came under control by about 4 P.M. These disturbances spread to Sadar Thana Road area which came under control by about 5 P.M. Stone throwing and arson started occurring in the Kasabpura Motia Khan area from about 6 P.M. The mobs were dispersed and the situation was brought under control in this area by about 7 P.M. The entire disturbances came under full control by 8 P.M. when curfew was announced and effectively enforced soon thereafter. The fires had also been brought under control by 8 P.M. though fire-fighting operations continued till late at night.

During this period all locally available resources were mobilised by the Delhi Administration to control the situation and preventing it from escalation. The IGP, District Magistrate and other senior officers were personally directing the measures to control the situation. About eight companies of CRP and Delhi Armed Police were pressed into service in this area and were subsequently reinforced by another eight companies of the BSF for intensive patrolling and vigilance in the affected areas as well as other sensitive parts of the city. About two dozen fire tenders were pressed into operation to put out fires caused by arson. It is a matter of profound sorrow

to all of us that ten valuable lives were lost in the course of the disturbances and about 131 persons were known to have received injuries. Fifteen policemen including the IGP, the DIG and ten firemen also received injuries. About 60 of the injured persons are still receiving treatment.

Investigations are in progress to ascertain the cause of the disturbances. We intend to institute a comprehensive high-level fact-finding inquiry to go into the course of and the problems thrown up by these disturbances. Three criminal cases have been registered and 66 persons including some apprehended on the scene of occurrence have been arrested. More arrests are expected in the course of the specific investigations. Assessment is being made of the damage caused to property. Ex-gratia relief has been sanctioned to the bereaved families.

The Prime Minister and we had been keeping in touch with the situation continuously from the afternoon of 5th. We have also visited the area of these occurrences on the 5th evening and yesterday. All the concerned officers of the Delhi Administration are doing all that is possible to restore sense of security and remove unnecessary panic. At the same time utmost vigilance is being maintained to prevent recrudescence of any trouble.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, इसमें कुछ सवाल-जवाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछूंगा और यह भी चाहूंगा कि इनका उत्तर जब कल उस पर चर्चा हो उस वक्त दे दें। मैंने कल यहां पर गृह मंत्री श्री दीक्षित से विनती की थी कि वह हमको उस क्षेत्र को दिखाने के लिए ले चलें

श्री एन० आर० चौधरी (आसाम) : आज सुबह आपोजिशन लीडर मीट किए। उस वक्त यह तय हुआ कि आज चर्चा नहीं होगी। चर्चा कल होगी।

श्री उपसभापति : इन्होंने कहा कि मेरे प्रश्नों का जवाब कल ही दे देना।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं चेयरमैन की इजाजत से बोल रहा हूं। आप बैठिए

(Interruptions)

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अचानक कोई घटना नहीं थी। एक बजे के करीब सैंकड़ों आदमी हजूम जमा हो गए। सरकार इस बात का पता लगाए कि छः मस्जिदों में आग क्यों लगाई गई। मैं गया हूं और मैंने देखा है कि छः मस्जिदों में आग लगाई गई है। श्रीमन्, शीशमहल मोहल्ले की जो मस्जिद है उसके ऊपर मैं चढ़ा। वहां के लोगों से पूछा कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा यहां आई थीं? उन्होंने कहा कि यहां आई थीं सड़क पर और चली गई। जो मस्जिद पर चढ़े नहीं तो घटना की गम्भीरता को कैसे समझे। सारी की सारी मस्जिद की छत ईंटों से भरी हुई है। तमाम रजाइयां जलाई गई, कम्बल जलाए गए। कोई नहीं कह सकता कि नीचे से ईंट फैंकी गई। जो ईंटें आई हैं वह बगल के मकान से आई हैं। बगल का मकान उससे सटा हुआ है। और वहां कौन लोग थे इसका पता लगाया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह जानकारी की जाए कि जितनी हिन्दुओं की दुकानें जलीं, मुसलमानों की दुकानें जलीं, वे पुलिस की मौजूदगी में। जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा, पुलिस के पहुंचने में कुछ देर हुई, आध घंटे के अंदर अंदर पुलिस पहुंच गई है। तो पुलिस की उपस्थिति में, पुलिस की मौजूदगी में आग लगी—हिन्दुओं की करीब छः दुकानें जलीं, सामने लकड़ी का ढेर था उसमें आग लगी है। हिन्दुओं की भी दुकानें जली हैं और मुसलमानों की दुकानें भी। दुकानें चाहे हिंदू की जलें चाहे मुसलमानों की जलें, इन्सान की दुकानें जलीं—मैं इस समय हिंदू और मुसलमान का झगड़ा नहीं खड़ा करना चाहता हूं। आखिर जब वहां पुलिस थी, तो क्या वह तमाशा देखती रही? पुलिस की उपस्थिति में मुसलमानों की दुकानों में आग कैसे लगी, हिन्दुओं की दुकानों में आग कैसे लगी? तो क्या सारी खुफात में पुलिस का गिरोह शामिल नहीं है? (Time bell rings)

दूसरा प्वाइन्ट है, मृत्यु के अपराध के लिए सदा सर्वदा स्वाम ही दण्डित होता है।

[श्री राज नारायण]

इसलिए श्रीमन्, सारी जांच करने के बाद हमने एक मांग की है कि फौरन प्रधान मंत्री इस्तीफा दें क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री की नाक के नीचे उसकी पुलिस की उपस्थिति में इतना बड़ा दंगा हुआ, 1947 के बाद इतना बड़ा दंगा यहां नहीं हुआ, इतने घर नहीं जलाए गए। इसलिए सरकार यह जवाब दे कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कल तक इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं दिया? प्रधान मंत्री ने अब तक इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं दिया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Niren Ghosh, do you not want to ask your question? Yes, Mr. Advani. I am calling Mr. Advani.

श्री लाल आडवाणी : श्रीमन्, मुझे सूचना मिली है, सचिव महोदय ने दी है कि इस पर चर्चा कल होगी।

श्री उपसभापति : चर्चा नहीं, कल कलेरि-फिकेशंस पूछे जाएंगे। वैसे स्टेटमेन्ट अभी हुआ है इसलिए मैंने थोड़ी इजाजत दे दी।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर चर्चा के लिए समय होना चाहिए। आज मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा मंत्री जी से कि पिछले साल जून के महीने में इसी क्षेत्र में दंगा हुआ और तब सरकार ने एक जांच समिति बैठाई थी। जैसा आज कहा है कि उच्चस्तरीय सर्वाधिकार-सम्पन्न जांच समिति बैठाएंगे। लेकिन पिछले साल जो भी जांच समिति बैठाई उस जांच समिति ने क्या प्रतिवेदन दिया? उसने क्या सिफारिशें दीं और उन सिफारिशों पर कितना कार्यान्वयन हुआ, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ, यह पिकचर जब तक हमारे सामने नहीं आएगी तब तक शायद आज की घटनाओं के संदर्भ में भी हम समझ नहीं सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कल की चर्चा को सार्थक बनाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय पिछले साल की जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन को, उसकी सिफारिशों को, और उन पर क्या सरकार की कार्यवाही हुई, उन सबसे सदन को अवगत कराएं।

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई की यह मांग कि यह सरकार इस्तीफा दे—यह तो उनकी एक आदत है।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, पौइन्ट आफ आर्डर।

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : वे असली चीज से...

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा पौइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। उनको बैठाइए। देखिए, मैं डा० जैड० ए० अहमद को खूब जानता हूँ, सरकार की शरण में बिना गए उनकी पार्टी कभी राजनीति में खड़ी नहीं रह सकती।

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: Is this a point of order?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी है, यह रूस नहीं है, यह अमरीका नहीं है। यह भारत है, यह जनतंत्र है, जनतंत्र में सरकार का इस्तीफा अनिवार्य है। राजधानी में इतना बड़ा दंगा हो।

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : नहीं होगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजनारायण : शरम आनी चाहिए। लज्जा होनी चाहिए इस सरकार को, नालायक सरकार है। इतना बड़ा झगड़ा हो जाए।

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : बैठ जाइए आप।

श्री राजनारायण : बैठिए आप। हम नहीं बैठेंगे।

{Interruptions}

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raj-narain, I am asking you to sit down. Please sit down.

श्री राजनारायण : हम भी नहीं बैठेंगे

(Interruptions)

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : यह तो किसी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं। मैं भी नहीं बैठूंगा।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, sit down . . . (Interruption). You will have to get out of this House . . . (Interruptions). Do you sit down or not? I say you sit down . . . (Interruptions). Are you sitting down or not? . . . (Interruptions). All right. (Interruptions). Please get out of this House ...

(Interruptions)

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : ये तो हर बात के लिए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठा देते हैं और किसी को बोलने नहीं देते हैं। ये तो किसी की बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। यहाँ पर सब को अपनी अपनी बात कहने का हक है और आप को सब की बात सुननी होगी और यह रवैया आपका नहीं चलेगा।

(Interruption)

श्री राजनारायण : यहाँ पर रूस की दलावी नहीं चलेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raj-narain, please sit down . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RAINARAIN: Shut up . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You withdraw from the House. That's all . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, he said, "Shut up" . . . (Interruptions). The attitude which has been shown by my colleague, Mr. Rajnarain, towards the Chair is not befitting of a Member of this House. Therefore, he should be named . . .

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes. He should be named . . .

(Interruptions)

श्री लाल आडवाणी : श्रीमन्, मैं राजनारायण जी के वाक्य का जहाँ तक अर्थ समझ पाया हूँ वह आपके लिए नहीं था बल्कि अहमद साहब के लिए था। अगर वह आपके लिए हो तो मैं आपका समर्थन करता।

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : वे गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं।

श्री लाल आडवाणी : मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की घटना कभी नहीं हुई। जब सदस्य खुद यह बात कह रहे हैं कि मेरा अभिप्राय इस तरह का नहीं था। अगर वे अध्यक्ष के प्रति निरादर व्यक्त करते तो चाहे राजनारायण होते, या मेरे दल का कोई साथी होता, तो मैं आपका पूरा समर्थन करता। लेकिन राजनारायण ने स्पष्ट कह दिया है।

I am not shielding Mr. Rajnarain. But I say that according to the established practice of all Legislatures, if a Member says that what he said he did not mean it, or that he was not addressing the Chair, his version is always to be accepted . . . (Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. . . .

(Interruptions)

DR. Z. A. AHMAD: It cannot be . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But does he say so? . . .

(Interruptions) 6

P.M.

श्री राजनारायण : देखिए, डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, मैंने बिल्कुल सफाई के साथ कहा है कि मैंने चैयर के लिए यह नहीं कहा, मैंने जैड० ए० अहमद के लिए कहा।

(Interruptions)

डा० जैड० ए० अहमद : सब देख लें कि यह कितना झूठ बोलते हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All this will not go on record.

(Shri Rajnarain continued speaking) (Shri

Z. A. Ahmed continued speaking)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1974.