

257 Proclamation re PHALGUNA 21, 1897 (SAKA) Suppl DG (General), 258
Nagaland (St. Resl.) 1975-76

Rs 14 crores Transport & Communications—Rs 471 crores Social and Community Services—Rs 458 crores Economic Services—Rs 8 lakhs The total is Rs 177 crores This as I submitted, relates to plan expenditure That is practically development expenditure There has been a step up from Rs 154 crores to Rs 177 crores Therefore, my submission to the House is you may kindly appreciate the situation and give your approval for the continuance of the President's rule

SHRI H M PATEL May I put one more question?

It has struck me as somewhat odd that the hon Home Minister always starts by thanking only speakers like Dr Sen because whatever they have said is in entire agreement with his views

SHRI VASANT SATHE He thanked Mr Sequeira also

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY thanked Mr Sequeira also
(Interruptions)

SHRI H M PATEL My request to you (Interruptions) I speak through the Chair that surely in parliament it is the proper thing also to expect criticism and, therefore one should in replying to the debate thank everybody, the move so as it gives the mover an opportunity to give fuller information on several points raised by the critics such as, Mr Deb as well as Mr Sequeira Therefore, I suggest the hon Home Minister should have really begun by saying, 'I appreciate and thank all the speakers who have participated in the debate, those who have come forward with criticism as well as with agreement'

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) You should have thanked all You should give more thanks to those who have criticised you

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY I do not want to make any general observation just now But I do want to thank all the three or four friends who have participated in this debate

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 22nd March 1975, in respect of Nagaland, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 26th March 1976

The motion was adopted

17 05 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975 76

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76

Motion moved

That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1976 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos 2 to 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 17 to 19, 21, 25, 27 to 31, 33 to 41, 43 to 54, 56 to 60, 62, 64, 66, 69 to 71, 75 to 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 86 to 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 101, 105 and 107

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1975-76

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
2	Agriculture	26,54,11,000	..
3	Fisheries	35,43,000	1,16,00,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	3,94,90,000	..
6	Department of Food	72,72,80,000	1,39,61,81,000 ^{vi}
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
13	Ministry of Communications	25,25,000	..
15	Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses	46,30,35,000	..
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	20,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18	Ministry of Defence	6,51,000	7,70,000
19	Defence Services-Army	26,47,28,000	..
21	Defence Services-Air Force	23,32,91,000	..
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
25	Education	9,41,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
27	Ministry of Energy	5,93,000	..
28	Power Development	6,16,30,000
29	Coal and Lignite	77,11,000	31,18,91,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
30	Ministry of External Affairs	4,95,25,000	..
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
31	Ministry of Finance	90,69,000	..
33	Union Excise Duties	7,87,97,000	..
34	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	6,66,74,000	..

1	2	3	4
35	Stamps	7,27,94,000	.
36	Audit	1,98,06,000	..
37	Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,80,68,000	3,32,17,000
38	Pensions	3,00,00,000	..
39	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	3,10,60,000	..
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	34,20,57,000	..
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	52,14,44,000	2,93,75,58,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING			
43	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	3,62,000	..
44	Medical and Public Health	15,10,24,000	7,33,69,000
45	Family Planning	15,13,27,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	15,96,000	..
47	Cabinet	23,36,000	..
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	96,47,000	..
49	Police	20,09,91,000	35,00,000
50	Census	10,00,000	..
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	25,65,65,000	3,31,21,000
52	Delhi	12,25,70,000	6,80,63,000
53	Chandigarh	1,88,52,000	27,50,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,31,34,000	37,20,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19,37,000	..
57	Lakshadweep	42,94,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	38,13,000	..
59	Industries	3,88,07,000	41,38,84,000
60	Village and Small Industries	1,32,32,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7,54,000	..
64	Broadcasting	7,41,79,000	..
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
66	Labour and Employment	2,21,10,000	..

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS			
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	9,85,000	..
70	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	2,46,80,000	11,50,01,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	1,37,000	18,00,01,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	15,60,000	.
76	Roads	8,65,44,000	.
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,01,89,000	20,07,11,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
79	Department of Steel	29,69,000	79,04,00,000
81	Mines and Minerals	5,12,74,000	25,48,00,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
83	Supplies and Disposals	40,00,000	..
84	Department of Rehabilitation	2,30,52,000	88,34,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
86	Meteorology	1,40,63,000	.
87	Aviation	4,04,37,000	.
88	Tourism	11,07,000	.
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	7,46,000	.
90	Public Works	1,45,62,000	1,00,00,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	2,82,86,000	3,31,67,000
93	Stationery and Printing	4,43,02,000	.
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
95	Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	1,38,00,000	.
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	5,97,00,000	1,26,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
101	Survey of India	1,50,00,000	..
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
105	Rajya Sabha	7,80,000	..
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	30,000	..

SHRI B N REDDY (Niryalguda) Mr Chairman I would request you to focus your attention on Demand No 2 relating to agricultural sector and Demand No 58 relating to Industrial sector With regard to Agricultural Sector I would like to point out that the very purpose declared by the Government during emergency was to have land reforms and to distribute land to the landless people But I say that the actual position is just the contrary The actual situation clearly speaks of itself that the very purpose declared by the Government has not been fulfilled

[**SHRI VASANT SATHE** in the Chair]

The Agriculture Minister in an answer to the question put by an hon member—Shri Vishwanathan said that the surplus land available is 903238 acres and only 172000 acres had been distributed What does it mean? Why is there so much of gap between the available surplus land and the actual distribution?

I would like to draw your kind attention to the earlier story of this surplus land and its distribution We can clearly understand that the surplus land and its distribution to the landless has become a wonderful ridiculous story

Ten years back according to Shri Mahalanobis five crores acres of land was surplus in our country About two years back according to our Minister 40 lakh acres of land was surplus for distribution

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) May I remind the hon Member through you that we are dealing with the Supplementary Demands

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa) It has almost begun as a General Budget

SHRI B N REDDY That is why Sir, I say this

MR CHAIRMAN You could reserve a major portion of it for the General Demands

SHRI B N REDDY From 5 crores this came to 0 lakhs and the actual distribution was only one lakh and this is the actual story of land distribution to the 'landless' Rather than eliminating landlordism this has given an opportunity for the landlords themselves to cash on this piece of land by illegal sales by hundi transactions etc So it is not reforming land system but it is only helping the landlords

Then I come to fall in prices

MR CHAIRMAN Mr B N Reddy you are a strict follower of rules and also a very disciplined Member May I read out to you Rule 216 which states as follows?

The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion

SHRI B N REDDY I would like respectfully to point out to the Chair that this is Demand No 2 relating to Agriculture and the amount is Rs 165411000

Anyway now I would like to go to another point This is regarding Fall in Prices What has happened in the agricultural sector is this There is a grave crisis there This situation has hardly hit the daily production and the producer in the agricultural front Generally the agricultural prices for paddy have come to half of the normal rate What we find is that the rates of the inputs have generally increased The peasantry is hard-hit and production has been affected Government cannot provide a reasonable price to the producer Government cannot give remunerative price to the producer Government cannot give any fair price

[Shri B N. Reddy]

to the consumer. This is what is happening. This is what we see every-day. Government is saying that it will provide. But Government could not provide it. It is only a propaganda and I would like to point this out very clearly.

With regard to cotton also, what is the situation which we see? This is to be kept in view. Regarding the prices of cotton, from Rs 450 per quintal, the price came to Rs 300. For certain kind of cotton lakhs of bales are there in market but there is no proper market facility to lift that cotton. Traders have already lost their chance and the Cotton Corporation of India is saying that they have no money. This is the situation here.

It is not a correct thing. Just now the Home Minister said that the situation has now improved. Is this the improvement? Now I come to the industrial sectors. What does the leading paper say? This is a news item which says that 105 mini steel plants in the country were closed down and an integrated steel plant started producing a million ton of steel. In the automobile industry, I say it has worked half the capacity and similarly, the coal mine authority was forced to cut down the production in the coal just to clear their own mounting stocks. According to the news item in Hindu, a capital to the tune of Rs 1,500 crores was blocked due to innumerable industries being closed down. Can you say that this is an improvement?

Rather, I should say that there is a very grave economic recession. If Government say that the situation has improved it only amounts to this that instead of appreciating the situation it is only hiding the fact of economic recession which our country is facing. That is all I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Mr Chairman, Sir, I would only confine myself to Demand Nos 19, 31, 34, 36, 38, 62 and the last one.

Coming to Demand No 19, this deals with Defence Department and we are asked to pass the provision made under this head which pertains to the Ordnance Factories. The Pay Commission recommended something for the piece rate workers. On the basis of their recommendation, the revision took place in the rate of piece-rate workers. There are nearly 26 Ordnance Factories of which in two this piece rate work is in vogue. But a grave injustice has been done to the piece rate workers in the Ordnance Factories. These Ordnance Factories are earning a huge profit. I do not know why a decision has been taken by the Finance to the detriment of these workers. I do not know the reasons which are better known to them. The piece-rate worker earns more than 50 per cent of the profits earned by these factories—may be they earn more than 60 to 80 per cent. But the workers are paid only Rs 25 or 30 as their rate. The net gain to the state from the Defence Forces is much more than this. I know that the Finance Ministry has come to this conclusion that this should be stopped and it is to be restricted upto 50 per cent only. What is happening is that in these Ordnance factories sophisticated weapons are being manufactured—take the case of Ishapore, Kanpur and the Small Arms Factory. All of them are manufacturing conventional weapons. Suppose I am a piece-rate worker—an efficient worker. I can earn fifty percent of the profits of the factory within fifteen days. And why should I produce more if I am to get only Rs 20 or so as my rate? This is only a disincentive. I am now happy to learn that this ministry has taken note of this and the ministry has realised the foolishness of the argument advanced by some financial adviser. They are now trying to revise the piece-rate by removing the restriction made in the limit. I would only appeal to my hon friend, Smt. Sushila Rohat-

gi who also comes from this area where there are big ordnance factories—I am referring to Kanpur—to realise the gravity of the situation on how the piece-rate workers who are the backbone of these Ordnance Factories are suffering at the hands of the Finance Department because they have not understood the problem

Another problem which I would like to mention is this. This is a very important problem which is known to her and to the country and also to this House. That is about the sixth instalment of Dearness Allowance due to the Central Government employees. Now that the prices have come down and things are made available the Central Government employees cannot get this DA.

Sir, I am not asking for dearness allowance beyond that. I am not asking for seventh or eighth instalment. I will be a fool to do that. We know things are improving as prices of certain essential commodities have really come down for which we have congratulated the Government, the Minister for Industry and the Minister for Supplies. But the question is when we were negotiating for the additional instalment of dearness allowance this question was raised by us. The hon. Minister of Finance was in the Chair and the Secretary, Ministry of Finance was also present and they said "Yes this would be considered." I would like to know why the sixth instalment is being denied. Sir, a time has come when dearness allowance has to be merged with pay. This is one of the recommendations of the dearness allowance committee headed by Mr. Khandubhai Desai that 50 per cent of the dearness allowance should be merged with pay.

Now, I come to the sad plight of the Government pensioners. Sir, I was assured by Smt. Rohatgi in this House that the sad plight of the pensioners is known to the Government

and they are considering sympathetically whether something could be done to reduce their sufferings. They are entitled to four or five instalments of dearness allowance. Their pension should be revised. I hope the Government would take a decision and announce the same along with the Budget that the pensioners will get more. We were told—this was one of the arguments advanced by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance—that the question of dearness allowance should be tackled once and, that is, during the Budget. So I hope the hon. Minister would consider about the sixth instalment of dearness allowance and will also give some relief to the pensioners. At the present moment their conditions are horrible. I am not pleading for those pensioners who are getting more pension but for those who are getting merely Rs 40 or Rs 50 or Rs 60 per month.

Now I will say a word about Demand No. 24. We congratulated the income-tax authorities for unearthing black-money to the tune of Rs 1500 crores but here I am surprised to find this sentence and want to know what does this mean:

"(vi) purchase of secret information relating to black money and evasion of taxes"

It is on page 28 Demand No. 34. I am not sure whether Government is going to purchase that information. I was expecting reward for those who were giving information concerning black-money. This seems to be a new terminology. Similarly, the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry will say they are purchasing information. I am yet to come across such a ridiculous sentence. I can understand award for good work done or for giving information to the Government. In this context I would like to know whether the price of secret information has gone up or not with the rising trend in the market. So this is a

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

very serious mistake on their part. I hope it is a genuine mistake. It should be avoided.

Then I come to Demand No. 36—Audit. We are all interested in Audit. Taking advantage of this Demand, I would like to say that still some of the audit employees are out of employment. Of those who participated in the 1968 strike, everyone has been taken back with the exception of a few. The Railway Ministry has also taken back practically all the regular employees with the exception of those whose cases are pending in courts of law. But the Comptroller and Auditor-General who enjoys a peculiar position under the Constitution, is not answerable to us. I would only request the Minister to take note of this and see that all those employees are also taken back in their jobs.

Coming to the question of commemoration stamps, I mentioned in this House that there should be such stamps issued in honour of the memory of renowned musicians who are dead. I am surprised that a commemoration stamp was not issued on the centenary of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee. Do you think he was less important than any Member of Parliament or the Ministers? A man like Sarat Chandra Chatterjee is born only once in a century and not twice, and this Government has not the courtesy even of bringing out a commemoration stamp in honour of his memory.

When we talked of Atul Prasad Sen, they said it was considered by a Committee and it rejected it. I do not know about this Committee. Perhaps it has its own stamp. It will not have the stamp of people like Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Amir Khan, Begum Akhtar and all those eminent people. I have got a letter from the hon. Minister of Communications. We know that Hasrat Mo-

hani spent the last days of his life during the freedom struggle. Kanpur is said to be known for two persons, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and Hasrat Mohani. They were emblems of Hindu-Muslim unity. We always said during election meetings that Kanpur belongs to Hasrat Mohani and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and not to Nathu Ram Godse and that has defeated the Jan Sangh. My sister, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, knows it. But she told me that the picture of Hasrat Mohani is not available. When I produced a picture, they said the Committee considered it and did not approve of it. The people of Kanpur have expressed their surprise and indignation over this. When they issued a stamp in honour of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, I congratulated this Government. Hasrat Mohani is dead. Such men are born only once in a century and they should be properly respected. During the time when we were celebrating it in Kanpur, we expected an announcement. I wanted an assurance from the hon. Minister. But this letter has come as a serious jolt to the people who really respect Hasrat Mohani as one of those leaders who were equal to Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.

Last but not least, let the hon. Minister kindly throw some light on these two problems, specially on the question of pensioners and additional dearness allowance. As regards the audit employees also, she should clarify the position. As regards the piece work problem, I would request her to convey my feelings to the hon. Defence Minister who is seized of the problem so that he may see that instructions are issued as early as possible and the ordnance factory employees do not suffer.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Maramagao) Mr. Chairman, it is a pity that almost everyday when Parliament meets we are faced with another example, another proof, of the double-standards of this Govern-

ment, because while they preach from the rooftops that 'we wish Parliament to be supreme', here is a case, a supplementary budget, where a provision of law which was primarily meant for matters which could not be foreseen at the time when the main Budget was framed is merrily misused throughout the year by the executive to do what it likes and then come forward before the House for a post-facto rubber stamp

I am appalled that this year's supplementary demands involve a gross additional expenditure of Rs 1389.89 crores. I am equally appalled that even the net expenditure is as much as Rs 859.98 crores. Let us look at the details of this. Let me begin by giving the Government without any reward or payment some secret information which apparently it was not aware of throughout the year. While the government tells us every day that it is in favour of austerity and some kind of self-control, some of the bureaucrats in the government have really been looking after themselves. I am not saying all I do not believe, but certainly some, because the additional requirement for non-plan loans includes Rs 1.45 crores for providing house building advances to all India service officers. This comes up in the supplementary budget.

This Government says that they protect the common people. The evidence before us right now is to the contrary because the supplementary budget also contains a provision of Rs 1.16 crores for loans to importers of fishing trawlers from Mexico. If you look at page 3, you will see how this expenditure arose. Some private parties placed an order with Mexico for thirty fishing trawlers. Twenty per cent down payment was to be made by those parties but they failed to do so. This provision enables the government to make that payment on their behalf. The worst part of it is that they are to recover the amount

subsequently from the Indian parties with interest at only 12 per cent per annum. Here is a case where the private parties make a commitment which they are unable to meet and they force the government to make payment and instead of recovering it with some kind of penal interest—the market rate is 18 per cent—the government gives them money at 12 per cent. If this is not looking after vested interest what is?

On almost every page you will find case after case of matters like this. Look at this the House is taken for granted. Please see page 7. They ask for an additional provision of Rs 10 lakhs. The only information that we are given is that due to the settlement of a very old case in London an additional provision of Rs 10 lakhs is required. What was the case? Why do we agree to pay a not insignificant sum of Rs 10 lakhs? That is something only in the dockets of the Government. I personally would doubt that even at the ministerial level people had been informed. Here we come before the House as fresh as birds and say give us Rs 10 lakhs and we have agreed to that sum, in London if you please. How old is the case? I do not know, it may even be from the British times.

Government says we have a planned economy. If you look at page 14, you will see how very well planned it is. The current budget included a provision of Rs 3 crores for investments in Garden Reach Workshop. Now they turn round and say three crores are not enough, we require one crore more. It is an increase of 33 per cent within a period of less than 72 months.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
 (Serampore) For what?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
 That we don't know.

AN HON MEMBER. That you must explain.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Please don't cast upon the Minister a responsibility greater than what she could handle at this moment. I sympathise with the Ministerial level of this Government, because ever since the Emergency and since the elections were postponed, the bureaucrats have decided that they need not worry about the politicians. Sir, the same thing happens about the capital investment of a major nature. A provision of Rs. 8010 lakhs which has been made for State-II of Badarpur Thermal Power project. Now, suddenly they decided that Rs. 801.0 lakhs is not enough. They want about Rs. 200 lakhs more. Sir, it is making a complete mockery of the regular budget and the fact is that Parliament is supposed to appropriate money before it is spent and also the fact is that supplementary budgets in no book are meant for this kind of rubber stamping, *post facto*. There is a supplementary grant, a small grant of Rs. 800.74 lakhs to cover extra expenditure relating to a creation of one additional post for assessment and the payment for the famous secret information that Mr. Banerjee was talking about. Now, in the first place, I say that the purchase of this so-called secret information was entirely unwarranted and entirely unjustified because following its purchase, you had a voluntary disclosure scheme. After getting goods from these crooks, you pass the law which hails them out. So, where was the need for purchasing this information?

Secondly, since we are talking about the assessment of the Income-tax Department, there is one thing that requires to be looked into by this Government. Almost every year, the majority of assesseees in this country receive notice from the Income-tax Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sequeira, I think the purchase business seems to have come by mistake on page 28

because on page 29 at the bottom there is a mention about the purchase of papers for band-rolls, not anticipated earlier.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: No, Sir. It is not like that. What I mean is that the purchase of secret information is about the purchase of informer. They have used this expression. It is a wrong expression. It was the payment to informers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a reward.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Call it anything you like. Yes, it is a reward. But what I am saying is that in this case it was unjustified because having got the goods from somebody else, you bailed them out. I was referring to a slightly different thing because the question of assessment has come up here. I was saying that almost every year hundreds of Income-tax officers throughout this country, send notices to thousands of tax-payers saying "you have not paid taxes for the last year and therefore show cause why you should not be prosecuted". The reason for this is that the filing of challans for the money which the tax-payers have paid is not proper in 99.99 per cent of the income-tax officers in this country. It is most unfair that after an honest tax-payer has paid his tax in advance on his own self-assessment, he is faced with a notice in which the officer tells him "you have not paid the taxes and if you have got copies of challans, show, them to me". This must be stopped forthwith and I say that the income-tax officer who serves such a notice to a person who has already paid the tax should be penalised.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): For what?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: For serving notice.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): To whom?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA
To assesses.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUIERA
And with this in mind, I am going to request the hon Minister to issue one instruction that at every Income-tax Circle in this country, with immediate effect, a crash programme should be undertaken to bring the records regarding the payments received up-to-date. It is very annoying to receive these notices. The assesses have been to my mind too kind to the department by going and showing the challan. They should have said "You check your records first".

Page 47 refers to purchase of imported material. We all know we are tremendously in short supply in regard to foreign exchange. One would expect that even if care is not exercised on domestic expenditure, at least some caution would be exercised in the framing of budget where foreign exchange is involved. The budget provided for Rs 11 crores for purchase of materials in India and abroad. But the purchase during the year is now expected to go up to Rs 12 crores and so 1 crore more is asked for. In page after page you find there is no care at all in framing the budget. This Parliament is taken completely for granted. I would draw the attention of the Congress members that it is their responsibility as the majority to defend this Parliament against excesses of the front bench, but in this they have failed miserably.

Taken even Delhi. They are asking us for an increased grant on account of 3 additional police stations. Even in the capital of the country they cannot foresee in the beginning of the year how many police stations they are going to open during the year. There should be something terribly wrong in their planning.

A complete indictment of the manner in which the budget is being framed is contained on page 82. This is in regard to Laksha Dweep where there is no legislature and therefore it is the direct responsibility of this government to frame the budget. I want to quote:

"At the time of framing the budget estimates for 1975-76 in respect of plan outlay, distribution and the provision for approved plan outlay between revenue account and capital account was made on *ad hoc* basis in the absence of the details of expenditure to be incurred on revenue account and capital account."

Do you realise what this government is saying to this House? They say, when we brought the original budget for Laksha Dweep we had no details of expenditure to be incurred on revenue account and capital account, we did not have the foggiest notion of what we were going to do and so we made an *ad hoc* provision! Is that the manner in which democracy is saved and Parliament is being made supreme?

Here is a case of major capital investment which is made without sanction of this House. After the original budget was framed, an expenditure of Rs 985 crores was incurred. This is on page 114. They expected to buy, and they have already got, 642 buses. These buses were bought without any sanction. They are now saying, "Please bear us out by rubber-stamping the operation. Give us Rs 985 crores." This is the essence of democracy. This is the end of the term. We should hold an election. It is equally an essence that before you spend public money, you should come to Parliament for a sanction. Supplementary Demands should be for unforeseen expenses. There are lots of unforeseen expenses. Some court cases have been

[Shri Erasmo de Sequeira]

decided There was a variation in price of an original purchase This is what a Supplementary Demand should have But not for Rs 1300-odd crores This is nothing but a mockery of Parliament and a mockery of democracy

MR CHAIRMAN Now the hon Minister

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MAJI SUSHILA ROHATGI) Mr Chairman Sir at the very outset I would like to thank all the Members who have participated in this discussion (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN There are no speakers

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka) This is a very important debate I want to speak

MR CHAIRMAN There is a method by which we work The practice that we have up till now is that hon Members send chits saying that they want to speak At least I have never stopped anybody from speaking—I mean whosoever has sent the chit I have kept the list of names here which says Shri Reddy, Shri S M Banerjee and now Shri Sequeira No other name What do you expect me to do under the rules? Even then if you catch my eye and indicate that I want to speak, I will give you time But even then, nobody got up That is why I called the Minister Thereafter you rise up and say "I want to speak"

(*Interruptions*)

I go strictly according to the rules, and I am liberal, as you know

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) May I make a submission? The lady can afford to be chivalrous

MR CHAIRMAN I will give both the Members 2 minutes each. (*Interruptions*) If you are so much worried about Rs 1300 crores, you should have given the name earlier

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Four hours were allotted We expected the Congress Members to participate

MR CHAIRMAN Here it says, only one hour

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I think some way out can be found which will help both the sides The time now is ten minutes to six The Chair can give the hon Members time till 6 o'clock, and thereafter allow 10 more minutes so that the Minister can speak I want to accommodate the Members Let the Members take time till six Then she will take 10 minutes Because the Railway Budget will have to be taken up tomorrow I seek the cooperation of the Members in this matter and I am making this submission to the Chair and to the House

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Patel I am willing to accommodate but let us not upset the schedule I will accommodate you You can make your submission You can also say most of the things that you want to say to-day during the General Debate There is nothing to stop you

SHRI H M PATEL You are asking us to approve a supplementary budget in two minutes

MR CHAIRMAN I am saying that you can show your disapproval within 2 minutes Anyway, I will make it five minutes

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH Mine is a compromise formula

SHRI H M PATEL I don't think that the Minister could really reply

satisfactorily to the points raised by Mr Sequeira if she wants really to do it within the time limit—and she ought to reply to the points that he has made

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH She is a very smart and intelligent lady. She says she can do it in 15 to 20 minutes. So, your estimate is wrong.

SHRI H M PATEL I am a[?] admiration for her. But may I suggest that we continue this tomorrow?

MR CHAIRMAN It will upset the schedule.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH I let this discussion go on till 6 O'Clock. The Minister will commence today then the House adjourns and she will continue tomorrow.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Mr Chairman I am grateful to you for allowing me a few minutes and also to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and particularly to the Deputy Minister of Finance who has been so chivalrous to us on this side today for having given us so much time!

Because of paucity of time I will not repeat the points already made by the previous speakers. But I cannot resist the temptation of repeating one point. When you ask us to pass supplementary demands of such a tremendous volume, more than Rs 1000 crores and that too within a matter of one hour, and with practically no discussion if this is the way you want the Parliament to go in the direction of more discipline is that your idea of democracy? The whole idea of parliamentary democracy grew with the principle of 'no taxation without representation'. But here what we find is no representation, no opportunity even of representation etc. I think this is a very dangerous habit and if we allow this to grow I am afraid we shall make this Parliament a mockery of representative institutions.

Having said that, I will very quickly go through some of the points with regard to various demands. I fully support my hon friend **Shri S M Banerjee**, when he pleaded for pension for old aged people. He made a fervent plea for that. If Government gives so many instalments of additional dearness allowance to the present employees surely the ex-employees, who are now in their 70s, 80s and some of them even in their 90s how do you expect them to subsist on Rs 40 or Rs 50 which is a pittance? Why don't you look into the hardship of the old aged people?

Coming to communications particularly posts and telegraphs there are any number of eminent people of post independence India, whose commemorative stamps have not been issued. I have been asking for it repeatedly. I do not want to give a long list of names. Obviously I cannot give all the names. I will give only three instances from Gujarat the State I come from. One is a scientist of all India repute the late Mr Tribhuvandas Gajjar. There is no stamp in his honour. Then there is the late **Shri Indulal Yajnik** who was a stalwart in the national movement. I have the honour of representing the same constituency of Ahmedabad. Thirdly there is no stamp issued this year to commemorate the services of the late **Lady Vidyagauri Neelkanth** whose birth centenary falls this year 1976. She was a lady of all India eminence. She was one of the pioneers in women's education and social reforms, social service, educational service, literary service and many other cultural fields in Gujarat in Western India in fact in the whole country.

For obvious reasons of shortage of time I cannot go into all the aspects, much less can I give all the names but many tall people have been forgotten those who have contributed so much to India's democratic development, parliamentary institutions etc.

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar)
The first speaker of the Sovereign

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

Parliament of India Shri G V Ma-
valankar, for instance.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR I did not want to refer to that name, but many such people have been neglected. They do not depend on your postage stamps, for, their name and their place in history are assured but let posterity and the world know these people

At page 18 there is a demand for payment to non-teaching staff by UGC through colleges. I want to compliment the Government on that at least because through the UGC the non-teaching staff in various colleges and universities have been looked after. This is good. The College and University teachers also be assured of security of service and decent salaries, but they should not go on asking for more and more salary beyond a point. They must also keep in view the important point of the security of students and of society. As an ex-Principal of a college, I want to say that PT Instructors, Librarians etc, are as important as teachers in any faculty but they are sandwiched between teaching and non-teaching staff. They should also be helped by giving some more money to the UGC for this purpose.

At page 28 there is reference to tax collection. I want to know how many raids took place in the last one year and of those whose guilt has been proved how many have been punished, and if so with what kind of punishment, as the censored press does not give this information.

Pages 35-36 refer to assistance to States to tide over natural calamities. In Gujarat there was an additional calamity of cyclone in Porbunder and other places in Saurashtra. A few crores have been given by way of advance assistance to the State by the Centre, but it is a mere fraction of the requirements of the Gujarat administration. After all, you cannot give this assistance on the basis of this or that party in power in a State, since it is a problem of the whole people of the State.

At page 47 there is reference to grants to hospitals. I know of several institutions in Gujarat like cancer hospitals, eye hospitals and other research institutions where excellent work is being done. They are not getting adequate financial grant from the Centre. The assistance should be increased.

The hon. Minister will recall her gracious assurance to me only a couple of weeks ago that Government would go into the whole programme of family planning. I have suggested the convening of an all-India seminar including some of the MPs who are interested in this matter and who have themselves practised family planning and have limited their families to not more than three children. I am one of those and so I can speak with confidence. Why don't you ask them to join some consultative machinery for spreading family planning education which is very necessary?

18 00 hrs

Finally, on page 52 there is a mention of ministerial tours and on page 92 there is a mention about All India Radio. I want to make one or two points about ministerial tours. About ministerial tours it is said that supplementary demands are asked for because unexpectedly Ministers have had to undertake more tours. We are a vast country and of course if you want to have contacts with the people you must have contacts with them. After all, you must be in touch with the areas.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
Inside India or outside the country?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR I hope it is only inside India and not outside, I do not know. If the Ministers have to make tours, they must make tours. My own feeling is that a lot can be cut—when I say a lot, not so much in terms of money, but in terms of an example to be given to the people at large as to how Ministers can go about

without much paraphernalia. Therefore, I would like that the Ministers' tours need not to be reduced, if necessary, let them go. The paraphernalia that goes with the Ministers are security force, his Private Secretary and several others connected with the tour programme. When the Ministers are touring in various parts of the country, the entire State machinery in that particular area, whether it is the State or the Central machinery, almost comes to a point of stand still because all of them are busy looking after the Ministers in so many details. Instead of a public contact it then becomes a contact of the officials and the money is wasted. Therefore if they want to go on tours, let them go, but let them cut much of the superfluous and luxurious spending on their tours.

As far as All India Radio is concerned it has already reached a limit, and the credibility of the radio is going down so rapidly that not only has it become dull but it has become dangerously misleading. People talk in Parliament for half an hour or one hour but they are not reported. The other day, Mr Era Sezhiyan talked for one hour and 10 minutes, because the Chair was good enough to give him extra time. But what the people found in the AIR news bulletin was 'A DMK Member said this much'. In the national newspapers there are hardly four lines. Some papers never mentioned anything about that speech.

MR CHAIRMAN These remarks you can make on the General Budget.

Why are you doing it in the Supplementary Demand?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR All India Radio is there in the picture and hence my point. Moreover, Sir, I could have agreed with you if the Supplementary Demands were really supplementary and of an insignificant amount. In fact however they are not. Indeed they are supplementary but substantial demands. So Government must add the word 'substantial before supplementary'. So, Sir, you will agree that they deserve to be looked into more carefully. Anyway, I shall not try your patience. I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity. I am sorry I failed to catch your eye at the right point of time.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI I repeat my thanks once again. With your permission I thank each and every individual Member who has participated here. I shall be failing in my duty if I did not offer special thanks to Mr Sequeira and the special reason why I am saying this is that sometime back we read in history about a certain personality and you said 'I charge in the name of so and so'. So, various charges were framed and the result is obvious from pages of history.

MR CHAIRMAN You can continue with the history tomorrow.

18 04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 12, 1976/Phalguna 22, 1897 (Saka)