

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri V. N. Gadgil from the Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri V. N. Gadgil from the Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee

The motion was adopted

12 07 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1975-76—
Contd

MR SPEAKER The House will now take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1975-76. Shrimati Rohatgi may continue her reply

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) It is indeed a pity that an hon Member of this House who had chosen to make a number of allegations or to make a number of charges—founded or unfounded—has chosen to be away at this time. But since I think I will be failing in my duty if I don't mention some of them I would like to take the other side also. He had accused the Government of double standards, of playing into the hands of the vested interests and making a mockery of parliamentary

institutions, making them a rubber stamp. Even while conceding the success of the voluntary disclosure scheme he said that all those people who were really involved in it had been bailed out later by the Government. In fact he did not agree that we were determined to see that the supremacy of Parliament is itself maintained, and he has given a different description of democracy altogether. He had even gone to the extent of advising the Congress party as to how it should function—and he would enumerate what were those functions. All I would like to say after listening to those charges and after listening to the sermon that he expected us to gulp down and to understand the proper functioning of the party in power is this: I would only like to remind him that the picture is slightly different from what it was earlier. And if he is not prepared to see and be better informed I think there is no other way of convincing him. But all I can say is that probably he is one of the most learned Members of the House here because some time ago, I remember, he had even gone to the extent of presenting an alternative budget—some years ago. Whether it was or was not accepted, is a different matter. But in these financial matters in these budgetary matters I think he does have a lot of information. So probably he refused to see the other side of the picture and hence these things were missed by him. All I would like to say is this: What is double standards? The things as they transpired a year back were rising prices, rising costs, DA going up along with the difficulties caused to the common man and the difficulties the economy as a whole was facing in the fields of trade, agriculture and industry. But now there is allround improvement in every field and walk of life. I mean even the Economic Survey shows a glimpse of this. Today, by and large, the public as a whole welcomes the measures taken—whether it is a package programme of anti-inflationary measures or the frontal attack on the hoarders and those people who were indulging in all

those economic offences, we have shown that from the point of view of our exports of oil productivity, of discipline and of general relief to the common man—from every point of view—the economy is in a better condition to-day than it was. And if Mr. Sequeira, in spite of all this, fails to realize it or, having realized it, refuses to acknowledge it, I am afraid that no words can convince him there. Apart from this, certain questions were raised here. It is not only the general improvement on the economy as a whole, but the timely actions taken now which will be able to transform the Indian society into a different society where we can see, we can introspect and take corrective steps in time. It is a social and economic transformation which we are really seeing for ourselves. Many of the steps which we have thought of earlier, probably we could not take them; but to-day in this period of emergency, with a better sense of discipline, with a greater cooperation of labour, management and every one, we find to-day that the people are poised to expect a better future for themselves; and in this spirit of co-operation and rapport and dialogue, I say that much more can be achieved and our programmes can be accelerated and the speed can also really be maintained. And in this respect, what Mr. Sequeira and some of the colleagues have said will certainly not be conducive to the atmosphere which has been generated recently. It would only go towards demoralizing—I mean saying things which are far from the truth. I think it is the biggest disservice which any Member can do at present, because the nation is really poised for a better future, for productivity and growth—growth with social justice—which has been our aim and object all these years. Some of the Members chose to raise a few questions here. I remember Mr. Banerjee who hails from Kanpur, also raising the question of D.A. and the D.A. to the pensioners. I can assure him that he is not the only Member, though he has always raised it. There are Members

from the other sides; and we share all those concerns which the hon. Members had pointed out. I would like to say that the Government has already expressed that the demand for a further instalment of D.A. is under consideration; and that the question—whenever it is decided—will be decided in consultation with the staff representatives, before any final decision is taken. In this the present exigency of the situation will also have to be taken into consideration, as to how the position has already changed.

About DA to pensioners, we do not need any reminders about the plight of the pensioners. We have been informed of that by various quarters. We are aware that pensioners are facing a lot of difficulties. It is a human problem. But this human problem has to be seen along with the budgetary position. The budget is not far away. All these things are under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We know that the Government have all sympathy for them. But concrete measures have to be taken some time. You say that we have to wait for the budget before some decision can be taken. But Government did not wait for the budget when it was a question of increase of allowances of Members of Parliament. It was passed in one minute. But when it is a question affecting the pensioners, Government is thinking of the overall budgetary position of the country. There should be some time-limit for taking a decision on this.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have nothing more to add. It is under active consideration of the Government.

Shri Sequeira raised the question of house building advances to All India Service Officers. It has been decided by the Government of India in the Ministry to pay the amount in full, including the part arrears to the State Government, when the claim is established. In view of the above decision,

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

It has been decided to pay the amount in full, including the past arrears, to the State Governments.

Regarding the fishing trawlers, it has been decided to make all the payments due to the ship-yards in advance by the Government and also to arrange for the issue of guarantee for deferred payments, with arrangement to recover the amount from the buyers. This is to avoid any delay which may arise.

Coming to Shri Mavalankar, yesterday he raised certain very basic points. He referred to the issue of commemorative stamps and said that some decision should be taken early about the issue of such stamps to commemorate certain persons. We have no quarrel on that issue. If any person has come to the top in any sphere, his name should be considered. Here it is not a question of personality but whether the people deserve to be remembered by posterity, because they are already well-known in the country. I think that question can be considered on merits. We have no quarrel on that particular question.

The other questions I have already touched upon. But I would like to say that this is not the time when we should go in for small and minor controversies. I would say that the Parliament would be falling in its duty if it did not project the correct image of the country before the public and if it only highlights some irregularities here and there. If any specific charges are made or if any specific irregularities are brought to the notice of the Government, whether it is against the bureaucracy or anybody, we are prepared to take action.

With these words, I would like to say that the supplementary demands should receive the unanimous support of the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):
The hon. Minister has answered the

various questions and made a general appeal. But the main point that arises in dealing with the supplementary demands is whether budgeting could not be done better so that such large sums of money do not have to be demanded in the supplementary demands. Several points that were referred to by Shri Sequeira related to that. I think the Minister and the Government should give some thought to this and see why in so many of these cases things could not have been anticipated at the time of the budget.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
There is always scope for improvement. All those points he has mentioned would certainly be taken into consideration. At the same time, I find that most of the things which Shri Sequeira mentioned were vague; nothing concrete. They should be and will be looked into. I have already conceded that there is scope for improvement.

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised by the hon. Member is very pertinent. In the past, Supplementary Demands came up only when there were unavoidable reasons, or reasons which could not be foreseen in the beginning. Otherwise, the Minister should provide for them in the normal budget.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Quarterly budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it becomes in the nature of a quarterly budget.

The question is:

"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 Parliament would be falling in its duty in paying the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1975 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 80, 82,
 84, 86, 89 to 91, 93 to 97, 99,
 101, 103, 105 to 107.”

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1975-76 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
2	Agriculture	16,54,11,000	..
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	139,61,81,000
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	8,41,00,000	..

2

3

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

27	Ministry of Energy	5,93,000	
28	Power Development		6,16,80,000
29	Coal and Lignite	77,11,000	31,18,91,000

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

30	Ministry of External Affairs	4,95,25,000	
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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	
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	293,75,58,000

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	23,09,91,000	35,00,000
50	Census	10,00,000	

1	2	3	4
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
55 Dadra and Nagar Haveli		19,27,000	
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	41,33,84,000
60 Village and Small Industries			1,32,32,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?		7,54,000	
64 Broadcasting		7,41,79,000	
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
66 Labour and Employment		2,21,10,00	
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS :			
69 Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals		9,85,000	
70 Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries		2,46,89,000	11,50,01,000
71 Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries		11,37,000	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		3,02,89,000	20,07,11,000

1	2	3	4
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	11,00,000	..
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	..
1	Secretariat of the Vice-President	30,000	.