

12.39 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Hon. Members have been concerned about the sharp increase in the private demand for gold in the London and other markets which led the British authorities to close the London gold market pending discussions at a meeting of Governors of Central Banks of active members of the gold pool held in Washington over the week-end. Hon. Members will have heard on the radio of the conclusions reached at the meeting. It has been announced that these Central Banks will not supply gold to the gold markets in which private parties can trade in gold. The effect of this measure is that gold will be available to private parties in London and elsewhere at prices determined by supply and demand in these markets. This does not in any way alter the par value of the United States dollar or of any other currency. The United States authorities have reiterated that they will continue to deal in gold with monetary authorities at the price of \$35 per ounce.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the crisis in international financial arrangements has been resolved. The maintenance of orderly international trading and financial arrangements is essential for the smooth flow of trade and payments of India, the developing countries and the world as a whole. It is my hope that these arrangements will be strengthened by a speedy adoption of the scheme for creation of international liquidity under the aegis of the International Monetary Fund. Some progress was made in this regard at the last Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Fund, and the Executive Directors of the Fund are at present engaged on the tasks of working out the details of the Scheme for Special Drawing Rights. It is our hope that this Scheme will be fully worked out, adopted and activated without undue delay.

The establishment of dual markets for gold will not disturb India's trading and payments arrangements in any way. There may be some effect on the smuggling of gold into India. To the extent that prices of gold rise in private world markets, the profitability of smuggling gold will be reduced, at any given level of Indian prices. This will reduce the incentive for smuggling gold into India.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I seek a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: The Demands are coming; then you can raise it.

12.40½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY* GRANTS (GENERAL), 1967-68

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 2—FOREIGN TRADE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,02,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

*Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 72,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,04,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 15—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 18—CUSTOMS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,58,000 be granted to

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—UNION EXCISE DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 20—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION-TAX ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 95,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Taxes on income including Corporation-tax, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 22—AUDIT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 23—CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 24—MINT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 25—KOLAR GOLD MINES.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 26—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,64,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 29—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 32—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 34—PAYMENTS TO THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 38—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND No. 41—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 42—CABINET.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 44—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,64,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 49—DELHI.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 50—CHANDIGARH.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,58,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 51—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 52—TRIBAL AREAS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,73,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 54—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 56—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 58—SALT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 59—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 61—BROADCASTING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 69—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF PETRO-
LEUM AND CHEMICALS.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 74—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PET-
ROLEUM AND CHEMICALS.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 73,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF STEEL,
MINES AND METALS.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF TOUR-
ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 80—AVIATION.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 81—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TRANS-
PORT AND SHIPPING.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

**DEMAND No. 85—LIGHTHOUSES AND
LIGHTSHIPS.**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 86—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 87—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Department of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 88—PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 93—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 95—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,16,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 96—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of—Posts and Telegraphs' Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND No. 117—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968 in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,18,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'."

DEMAND No. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,00,000 be granted to President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 121—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILISERS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,44,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains and Fertilisers'."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,44,000 be granted to

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,72,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 78,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

MR. SPEAKER : The Demands are now before the House. We have got one hour for this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There are so many Demands; so, it will be better if you will kindly increase the time to two hours.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee gave one hour for this. I do not mind increasing time here and there but ultimately other Demands will suffer. If you want to discuss only one Demand throughout the session, you can do so; I have no objection, but you will be the losers. There are no cut motions to these Demands.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की मार्फत फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब से भारत आजाद हुआ तभी से यह योजना थी कि देश को खादी के जरिये आत्म-निर्भर बनाया जाये व लाखों देहातों को आर्थिक संकट से मुक्त किया जाये।

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

लेकिन आज भारत की आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद हम देखते हैं कि जिस पवित्र उद्देश्य के साथ खादी उद्योग को हाथ में लिया गया था उसकी दुर्दशा हो रही है और यह बात आज देश के सामने साफ जाहिर है। आजादी के बीस सालों के बाद खादी की जो लोकप्रियता होनी चाहिये वह आज नहीं है और इस उद्योग की दिन प्रति दिन अवनति हो रही है। आज हम देखते हैं कि शासकीय सहायता के जरिये जो खादी उद्योग चलाया जा रहा है उसमें 20 करोड़ ६० की खादी पड़ी हुई है जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से खादी उद्योग कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो सकेगा। केन्द्रीय शासन की सहायता इस उद्योग को आज वर्षों से चली आ रही है, लेकिन उसका परिणाम जो बीस सालों में हुआ उससे हम को ऐसा लगता है कि जिस खादी के जरिये हम भारत की ओर उसके पांच लाख गाँवों की आर्थिक अवस्था को ठीक

करना चाहते थे, आज उस लघु उद्योग की लोकप्रियता घटती जा रही है और जो करोड़ों रुपये इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिये शासन द्वारा दिया गया था वह आइडल पड़ा हुआ है। इस बजट में इस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये मैं शासन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग को लोकप्रिय बनाया जाय, उसको आत्म-निर्भर बनाया जाये, वर्ना बीस सालों से इसी तरह से उसको सहायता देते रहने से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। आप इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाइये कि यदि यह 25 करोड़ ६० किसी प्राइवेट आदमी के पास होता तो उससे कितना अच्छा परिणाम निकल सकता था। हम जो करोड़ों रुपयों की सहायता दे रहे हैं उसके तरीके के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन लाया जाये, कोई न कोई योजना बनाई जाय जिससे अपने देश की जो रकमें हम ऐसे पवित्र उद्देश्यों के लिये देते हैं उनका हम ठीक से उपयोग कर सकें और धीरे धीरे उनको कम कर सकें। हम देखते हैं कि जो भी हमारे ट्रेड हैं उनमें हम फारेन कंट्रीज की तरफ माल भेजने की तरह ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। अगर हम उन चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि इस चीज की ओर भी ध्यान न दें जिससे यह खादी उद्योग लोकप्रिय बनता जाय और जो रकमें आज हम दे रहे हैं इसके लिये वह व्यर्थ न होने पाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो चीजें एक्सपोर्ट की जा रही हैं, उन के पीछे मुझे एक बड़ा भारी षड्यन्त्र मालूम पड़ता है। आज रशिया जैसा मुल्क हमारे यहां से उन चीजों को सस्ते दामों पर खरीदता है और ऊँचे दामों पर बाहर बेच कर उससे फायदा उठाना चाहता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारा स्विच ट्रेड चलता है क्या कभी उस पर विचार किया गया है? जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी राज्य के बारे में

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

हम देख रहे हैं कि वह लोग भारत में व्यापार करने आये थे, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे सत्ताधारी हो गये और उन्होंने यहां पर 200 वर्षों तक राज्य किया, उसी तरह से इन व्यापारियों में भी कई तरह के षडयन्त्र हुआ करते हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में जो मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। आज जिस बात की शुरुआत हुई है, उस ढंग की बातों में हमारे देश को स्वाधीन रहना है और इस षडयन्त्र के बारे में भारत को बराबर सजग रहना है और उसको रोकने के लिये कोई न कोई उपाय करना जरूरी है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फारेन एक्सपोर्ट के लिये हम जो स्विच देते हैं उसमें अपनी रीति-नीति के कारण धोखे में आ जायें। आज हमारा भारत आत्म-निर्भर बनने जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारी मेहनत और परिश्रम का फायदा कहीं दूसरे देश, जो कि बड़े देश हैं, न उठा लें। इसके लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री को पूर्णतया सजग रहना चाहिये। यही मेरा निवेदन है और इन्हीं दो बातों की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मांग सं० 110 और 119 की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस मांग में जो सूती वस्त्र मिलें हैं उनको सरकार के अधिकार में लेने के लिये निगम की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन मिलों की वित्तीय हालत खराब है, उनके लिये जो कारण दिये गये हैं उनमें एक कारण यह भी है कि मिलें कपास लेने के बारे में अपनी दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती हैं। इसके बारे में कई दफे कहा गया है कि रूई पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है उसको हटाया जाय। लेकिन आज तक उसके बारे में कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। चूंकि रूई पर प्रतिबन्ध है इसलिये बाजार में कपास

लेने के लिये कोई भी खरीदार नहीं आता है। देवर इच नो बायर इन दि मार्केट। आज की अवस्था ऐसी हो गई है कि जब तक यह परिस्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी तब तक कमजोर मिलें कभी भी ताकतवर नहीं बन सकेंगी। जो सलाहकार समिति है उसने भी यह सुझाव दिया है कि रूई के आधार पर ऋण दिया जाना चाहिये और मार्जिन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज कपास का उत्पादन करने वालों की हालत बहुत खराब है।

पिछले साल जो दाम थे उनसे भी अब दाम घट गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिलों और उत्पादन दोनों ही के हित के लिये आपको यह जो प्रतिबन्ध है, इसको हटाना चाहिये। इसका फायदा न तो मिल मालिकों को और न ही कंज्यूमर्स को मिल रहा है।

अब मैं राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता के लिए जो अनुदान है इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके अन्तर्गत जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र घोषित किये गये थे वे वही किये जा सकते थे जिनकी जनसंख्या बीस हजार तक हो। ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए ऋणों की व्यवस्था की जाती है और उनको वापिस लिया जाता है। अब इस स्कीम का विस्तार किया गया है। मैं इसके बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो ऋण और सहायता देती है उनका अगर सर्वेक्षण किया जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि इसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। जो पैसा जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता योजनाओं के लिए दिया जाता है उसका स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल न करके दूसरे कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल कर लेती हैं। आपको ऐसे कई उदाहरण देखने को मिल जायेंगे जिनमें इस पैसे का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग किया गया है।

जहां तक महाराष्ट्र का सम्बन्ध है, महाराष्ट्र ने यवतमाल और दारुवा क्षेत्रों के लिए आपके पास स्कीम्स भेजी हैं और

कई सालों से वहां जल पूर्ति के लिए मांग की जा रही है। इस वक्त स्थिति यह है कि जल पूर्ति के कार्य के लिए वहां जो आदमी रहते हैं, कर्मचारी रहते हैं उनको पचास रुपये महीना भत्ता देना पड़ता है। इन दो में एक क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या तो बीस हजार से कम है और एक की बीस हजार से अधिक है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यवतमाल और दारुवाहा के लिए जल पूर्ति के बारे में जो योजना सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजी है, उसकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए और उसको जहां तक हो सके और जितने कम समय में हो सके, पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाय।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the importance of these Supplementary Demands seems to be obscured by the time given to them, that is, only one hour. These Demands involve an amount of Rs. 325 crores which we cannot dismiss in a few words and which we cannot leave entirely to the discretion or the mercy of the Government.

My first objection is this. This is the third Budget in the year. We had an interim Budget, we had a General Budget and this is a Supplementary Budget. Only three months have elapsed since the General Budget. What is the exact competence of the Finance Ministry that within three months, they have discovered that their Budget is wrong to the extent of Rs. 325 crores? This country must wonder at the Finance Minister who flung a challenge at our Party last week that we are incorrect in our figures and we are not correct in our assumptions of the guardianship of the common people as to what competence the Finance Minister himself has in respect of facts and figures. Now, I cannot during the time available to me, deal with the many—I would not call them atrocities—very very grave evasions which are contained in these Supplementary Demands.

I would deal with only five of them.
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Firstly, I would like to take up the question of the luxurious attitude of Government or attitude to luxury of the Government even in the period of three months since the last Budget. I would like the Minister of State to explain the necessity of providing three staff cars to the Commerce Ministry, two cars each to the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and one car to another Ministry within the short period. I would like the Minister to explain the justification in the short time of providing Rs. 39.5 lakhs for the President's garden and the house. I would like him to explain why the President was so urgent about getting Rs. 1.25 lakhs for his furniture. These are items which could wait. They could wait for the budget, they could wait for better times; they did not have the urgency of a supplementary demand.

The second point that I would like to raise is the extravagance on staff. We were told some time ago that the staff in the Ministries was 35 or 30 per cent in excess and that a Committee was working on this. We have been told by the Finance Minister repeatedly that he had exercised the greatest economy in framing his budget, but what are we faced with in these Supplementary Demands? We are faced with an increase in staff of 28 persons headed by a Secretary on Rs. 4,000 in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical; we are faced with an increase of 16 persons headed by a Joint Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat; we are faced with an increase of 42 persons or thereabout in the Ministry of

AN HON. MEMBER: Which Ministry?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Just a minute.

We are also faced again with the President deciding that he should have one more Deputy Secretary, one more Personal Assistant and one more Private Secretary. Where is the necessity for the staff in this short period of three months?

[SHRI LOBO PRABHU]

Now I come to the third main source of wastage, that of committees. We have got this UNCTAD here; we have heard what it is doing; we have been told that under no circumstances would it take a decision. We had allotted Rs. 25 lakhs before, and now another Rs. 50 lakhs have been added since then on D.A. to the staff. There are other committees; there is a committee on licensing enquiry, on which Rs. 3.25 lakhs are being spent; there is a committee on job evaluation of the Air Corporation on which Rs. 1.87 lakhs are being spent; then there is a committee on transport taxation enquiry on which Rs. 1.87 lakhs are being spent. I would like to know what purpose these committees serve. These subjects have been served time and again, and every time the Government wants to evade the decision of one committee, it proceeds to appoint another. We have had so many committees on licensing procedure; we have had the Estimates Committee, we have had the Public Accounts Committee, and even so, we have had the Hazari Report. Another committee is being appointed as if a sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs or so which is reserved for it for the whole term is justified. I would like the Government to consider why such committees should be appointed when the questions are simple enough if they would care to apply their minds . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he finishing now?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I would require another four minutes. I can either continue now or resume after Lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may resume after Lunch. I would like to point out to the hon. Member and others that, as far as possible, direct reference to the President should be avoided. They can say, 'President's establishment' . . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: He is also a personal friend of mine. But I have a duty . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is perfectly well within his rights to men-

tion when the demands are there, but in this House we do not bring in the President; he can say, 'President's establishment' or something like that . . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Then that can be amended like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

13 HRS.

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

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (General), 1967-68—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Lobo Prabhu may now continue his speech.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I now come to the fourth line of waste, the expenditure of Rs. 109 crores on capital. The thing to notice here is this—and it has not been noticed by Government—that investments, particularly in imports ignore the fact that prices are falling. The British pound has been devalued and it is quite likely the American dollar will follow suit. In these circumstances, the undue haste which is noted in some of the demands to take capital goods implies that the Government have not considered their own bargaining position. It is public money which is involved, and some little knowledge of economics is what one could expect of Government when these large figures are involved.

The fifth line of waste is in respect of loans. The sum is the staggering one of Rs. 130 crores. One must enquire why the Finance Ministry could not foresee this requirement when it framed the budget in November. Among these items, those which are notable are payments to the revolving capital for the East European countries and U.A.R. Why do we have trade with these countries when they cannot find their own finance? Why, if we have to finance their trade, do we not make them pay interest? It is

stated that some portion is interest free and some interest-bearing. Government should explain this concession to these communist countries.

Then the loans to the public sector enterprises. It is very very shocking that after all these years Hindustan Steel should still work on loans, that they are short of resources to the extent of Rs. 30 crores since November. One has to enquire whether Government have a right to continue an enterprise like HSL which, the Minister himself admitted, was over-capitalised, which was suffering from piling inventories and which has no prospect in the future of a market to absorb its whole capacity.

This is bad enough. But what is shocking is that Government having these white elephants, having to finance them all the time, are thinking of Bokaro. The explanation the Finance Minister gave was that Rs. 69 crores have already been spent—this is the figure the Minister gave, but another figure is Rs. 80 crores—and that would be lost if we did not pursue the Bokaro project. One wonders whether it is better to lose Rs. 80 crores or to spend another Rs. 1100 crores which the steel factory involves....in the next few years. If Rs. 80 crores have been spent, it may be possible to stall the project till such time as prices come down and there is a demand for steel. But to go ahead with Bokaro when the existing three steel factories are involving Government in continual loans, which will never be repaid and which will have to be added to capital, is a real disservice to the country.

I would like to make two general observations before I pass to my conclusion. The first, as I mentioned before, is about the reckless purchase of staff cars. Government have to enquire what purpose these staff cars are serving, how many of them are sick, how many are without parts, how many are subjected to thefts in the central workshop; what is their average life, and then decide whether this system of staff cars introduced since 1947 deserves to be retained. It would be

of advantage if all staff were allowed to use their own cars on an allowance when official duties are involved.

The second point which I would like to raise is also in respect of staff. I mentioned a Secretary has been appointed in the petro-chemical industries on Rs. 4,000. There was no increased work in this Ministry and I understand the Secretary had to be appointed as he was a senior Secretary and a job had to be found for him. One would like to find out from Government whether they could not have reverted a Junior Secretary and made room for him instead of saddling the tax-payers with this amount of Rs. 4,000.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, two more minutes. It is a very important subject. I come to the issue whether the Finance Minister was justified in blaming the Swatantra party for inaccuracy in figures and inaccuracy in its claim that it represents the consumers. The Finance Minister made much of the fact that in respect of the Planning Commission there was a slight misstatement arising from a confusion in respect of the expenditure on the staff of the Planning Commission. I think it shows a very weak objection because no one in this country denies that the Planning Commission is over-staffed; no one in this country denies that the Planning Commission is serving any good purpose. Even the Administrative Reforms Commission has stated that the Planning Commission is overstaffed; that its establishment pattern should be changed.

In respect of the second charge made by the Finance Minister that the Swatantra party cannot represent the consumers because Mr. Masani had recommended exemption of tax on dividends up to Rs. 5,000, may I make it clear to this House that the Swatantra party is not for industrialists but the Swatantra party is for industries so that the common man, the consumer, gets articles which are cheap and good. The only incentives that the party would recommend are those in favour of the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu].

consumer. This is the exact position of my party. My party has received no money from Mr. Birla; my party has received no money from any except those who believe in its principles.

So, here and now, I would ask the Finance Minister to meet my objections, because if they are not corrected at this stage, they will be carried into the budget; this is a fact they are designed to add or to supplement the general budget in a hurried way so that in the short period of one hour we may not be in a position to criticise them. If this is the form of budget we are going to discuss later, I am afraid the Finance Ministry has tried to deceive this house and to deceive this country about its representation of the common people.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad of getting this opportunity at least during the discussion of the supplementary demands for grants for the year 1967-68 and to express my feelings on the actions of this Government. I am representing one part of the Ramanathapuram district, a most backward area in India, and where the Kachchativu is hanging without any protection.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Madras is most forward.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : I am speaking about Ramanathapuram district.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is referring to his own district.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : It is politically more forward than Haryana.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am proud of Madras.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : During my speech last year, I appealed to this Government to irrigate the vast lands which are lying fallow, to renovate thousands of tanks which are lying waste and help the people, the poor farmers in my district.

But no action was taken during the year 1967-68. Still there are three taluks—Muthukulathur, the birth place of Thiru Muthuramalinga Thevar, the

great freedom fighter, the martyr of this country, the benevolent leader of the south and an hon. Member of the Indian Parliament; Thiruvadanai and Thiruppathur taluks, the people of which have not been able to get railway lines even after twenty years rule of the Congress Party in the Centre.

Sir, railway lines are not merely a means of transportation. It is a means of communication. It feeds industrialisation and thus it leads to economic growth of the backward areas. In the report of the Joint Study Team under the Planning Commission it is said:

“In view of the basic importance of the policy of balanced regional development in the country's progress towards a socialistic pattern of society, it is high time that the responsibility for the development of the backward areas is more specifically laid on the Government of India and the State Government concerned. Such an arrangement will also imply a periodic check on progress and the utilisation of funds placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Centre. The Central Parliament and the State Legislature will also have to be furnished from time to time information about the progress achieved under the annual plans.

The study undertaken by the Team in the four eastern districts has underlined the importance of rapid rate of growth in agriculture and allied sectors and laying the foundation for development of industry, trade and commerce at a quicker pace in future years through the development of the necessary infrastructure *e.g.*, development of power-facilities for transport and communications and formation of skill through the provision of training facilities.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out to the hon. Member that we are not having a general discussion on the Budget. Only some specific Demands are before the House. I would request him to be brief.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : It goes on to say:

"It may, however, be stated that the pattern of natural resources of the various areas will determine the approach to development in each case. There will be areas where there are possibilities of agricultural development but endowed with other resources e.g., occurrence of mineral resources etc. There may be even more difficult areas like Ramanathapuram in Madras. Apart from investigations, exploitation of natural resources will have to be undertaken even though, on purely economic criteria, such exploitation may not be desirable. There is no doubt that for the growth of any backward region there is a certain natural rhythm and natural sequence."

For this purpose the State Governments were asked to list out the backward areas. The Government of Madras recommended several taluks which are actually backward in almost all cases. But in this list Sivaganga taluk has been left out by the Central Government. Sivaganga Taluk is also really a backward taluk. It is also situated in the middle of the other taluks which have been accepted by the Central Government as backward areas. So I request the hon. Finance Minister to include Sivaganga taluk also.

Sir, the Finance Minister needs more money. He needs more money through new taxation. He needs money through supplementary budget. He needs more money through deficit finance. Through these Supplementary Demands our Finance Minister is asking for Rs. 325 crores. There would be no point in giving the Minister of Finance more money through new taxation or revised taxation or through any other measure. With the great deal of money he got in the past, he and his Government have not been able to produce proper results. Yes, Sir, show us that you are capable of using well what you got from us in the past and we shall even bear hardships and give you more.

Even if Mr. Morarji Desai could have shown that substantial economy

had been effected, the mistakes of the past in the State enterprises had been remedied, wasteful practices had been given up, prices had been held and reduced and deficit financing ended, then it is all right, Sir, the people of this country are ready to give more money to the Finance Minister. But had all these things happened? Has economy been effected? Have the mistakes in the state enterprises been remedied? Had the wasteful practices been given up? Have the prices been held and reduced? Has the deficit financing been ended? No, Sir. Nothing has been changed. Everything goes on as before.

Sir, that the economy of our country is in serious trouble to-day is obvious. Our foodgrains production this year is estimated at about 95 million tonnes which is barely 6 million tonnes above the previous high of 1964-65. But, considering the increase of 40 million in our population since then and the necessity, I doubt as to how the Finance Minister is going to stabilise the price level of foodgrains.

Sir, a little less than 20% of the area under crops is irrigated.

Though the demand for fertilisers has increased so much that it is very difficult to meet it with the available supply, the consumption of fertilisers is still very low. According to 1964-65 data it was as low as 17 kgs. of nitrogenous fertilisers and 6 kgs. of phosphates per hectare of cropped lands.

Sir, with regard to power, nearly seven out of ten units of electricity are sold to industries. Only 2 units are utilised for commercial buildings, public lighting and irrigation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's speech is relevant, but not on this occasion. He should conclude now.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से मैं इस समय केवल तीन ग्रान्ट्स पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो ग्रान्ट नं० 29 को ले लीजिये—चूँकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार आज सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है, इस लिये मैं इस सरकार

[श्री शिवनारायण]

से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार ने वहाँ का सारा कारोबार बन्द कर रखा था, यहाँ तक कि जो ट्यूब-वैल्स हम लोगों ने सिंक कर रखे थे, वे आसमान में त्रिशंकु की तरह से लटक रहे हैं, किसानों को उस के लिये सबसिडी नहीं मिल रही है। इस लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सबसिडी आप पहले दे रहे थे, वह उन को फिर से देना शुरू कर दें, उन के लिये खम्भे और बिजली की सुविधायें वहाँ पर प्रदान करें, ताकि हम किसान अपनी धान की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के कामों को थोड़ा टाइम-अप करें ताकि काम तेजी से आगे बढ़ सके तथा जो कुछ आप इस ग्रान्ट में दे रहे हैं, मैं उस को बेलकम करता हूँ।

मुबह फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में एक सप्लीमेन्ट्री प्रश्न अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता था। आज जब गल्ले के दाम पैदावार के बढ़ने से कम होते जा रहे हैं तो सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल चीजें हैं, जैसे कपड़ा वगैरह, उन के दामों में भी कमी होनी चाहिये, उनको भी आप उसी स्तर पर नीचे लायें, अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो कन्ट्रोल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और हम जहाँ भी चाहेंगे अपने गल्ले को बेच सकेंगे। आज 80 फीसदी किसान इस देश का मालिक है, उसी के बल पर हम अपना सिर ऊंचा कर के चलना चाहते हैं, इस लिये मैं सरकार को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ मैंने कल भी सावधान किया था कि यह जो हाथ में बाउल लेकर हम अमरीका या दूसरी कन्ट्रीज़ में भीख मांगने जाते हैं, वह भीख हम देश से मांगें, सोने को बाहर मत भेजिये, उस से हम यहाँ पर अनाज खरीद कर अपने बफर स्टॉक को पूरा करें।

मैं अपने फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, उसका इकबाल बुलन्द है, जिसकी वजह से आज काफी अच्छा अनाज देश में पैदा हुआ है। उस ने शुगर के सम्बन्ध में कानपुर में जो इन्तजाम

किया, उस से अफसरों के कान खड़े हों गये। आज असल में किसान का बेटा फूड-मिनिस्टर है, जो किसानों के दुखदर्द को अच्छी तरह से जानता है, वह नंगा और भूखा रहने वाला है, वह आई० सी० एस० की औलाद नहीं है, वह देश की कठिनाई को जानता है, भगवान उसकी मदद करे, उसके इकबाल को बुलन्द करे। चीनी में उसने लाखों रुपया किसानों के घर पहुंचाया। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आपकी प्राइम इयूटी है—आज तमाम सूबों के लोग कहते हैं—उत्तर प्रदेश मीन्स भारत। वह हिन्दुस्तान है, और आज हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत उत्तर प्रदेश में है, इस लिये आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि इन मत्र चीजों को ठीक करें।

मैं डिफेन्सवालों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ—यहाँ डिफेन्स के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं—मैं नेपाल के बार्डर से आता हूँ, आज पाकिस्तान और चीन हमारे ऊपर नजर लगाये हुए बैठे हैं, इस लिये आप सचेत रहिये, गार्जिल रहने की जरूरत नहीं है। दुनिया में हमारा कोई दोस्त नहीं है—छागना साहब ने भी इस बात को इमी हाउस में कहा था—आज हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ठीक ही जवाब दिया था, जब वनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि रानी झांसी की तरह से बोल रही हैं, वह वास्तव में रानी झांसी की ही अवतार हैं।

पुलिस के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ—पुलिस का मिसमैनेजमेन्ट उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा है, आज वहाँ पर रायट्स हो रहे हैं। हमने सिकुलरिज्म का नारा लगाया है, हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई सब इतमिनान से रह सकें—यह नारा हमारे बाप-दादा गांधी और नेहरू ने दिया था, इस लिये मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा इलाहाबाद पर नजर डालिये, आज बिहार में क्या हो रहा है, बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है—दानिश्ता दुश्मन नादान दोस्त से अच्छा होता है—इस लिये मैं

गवर्नमेंट को साबधान करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा मेहरबानी करके अपनी बागडोर को ठीक करो, इसमें किसी प्रकार की रियायत नहीं करनी चाहिये—चाहे वह अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हो या शिवनारायण हो—सब को एक ढन्डे से हाँको, तब जाकर शासन ठीक चलेगा ।

श्री शिवचरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मांगों का रूपया इन को नहीं मिलना चाहिये । मैं इसका विरोध इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि साधारण जनता को इससे कोई लाभ नहीं है । आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीन हरिजनों की मांग को लेकर एक लड़ाई चल रही है सदियों से उन हरिजनों को कोई भूमि नहीं मिली है । वर्षों से वे लोग कामना कर रहे थे कि हम को आजादी मिलेगी, हम को जमीन मिलेगी, लेकिन आज भी उन भूमिहीन हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं मिल रही है, 8 परसेन्ट में गांव में जमीन कम है, इस वजह से उन को काट दिया जाता है, अगर किसी हरिजन को किसी वालमीकि को जमीन मिल भी जाय तो 8 परसेन्ट के नाम पर उस को काट दिया जाता है । इस लिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि यह जो नाजायज कानून फिरकापरस्ती को लेकर, 8 प्रतिशत को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू है, इस को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये और उन भूमिहीनों को अवश्य जमीन मिलनी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन की सारी समस्यायें आज सरकार के, विचाराधीन हैं, इन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती, शिक्षा नहीं मिलती, हर प्रकार से ये सदियों से दबे हुए हैं और आज भी इन को दबाया जा रहा है । आजादी की लड़ाई के जमाने से ये लोग आशा लगाये बैठे थे कि कब अंग्रेज यहां से भागें, कब भारत आजाद हो, तो हम भी यह अनुभव करें कि अब हम आजाद हैं । सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, बल्कि सारे भारत में इन भूमिहीन हरिजनों समस्या, जिनमें विशेषकर बाल्मीकियों

की समस्या बड़ी जटिल है । इस लिये मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि इनकी समस्याओं को हल कीजिये, इन की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कीजिये, इनको मकान दीजिये, इनको हर प्रकार की सुविधायें दीजिये, ताकि यह भी अनुभव कर सकें कि हम एक आजाद देश में रह रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि किसान की लूट दो तरफ़ा होती है । सरकार की दुमुही नीति से भाव चढ़ते, उतरते रहते हैं । होता यह है कि जब किसान की खेत पैदावार आती है तब तो किसान के भाव गिर जाते हैं लेकिन जब वही गल्ला किसानों से ले लिया जाता है तो दुकानों पर उस के भाव चढ़ जाते हैं । खेत पैदावार की फसल पर दाम गिरते हैं लेकिन मिल में बनने वाली वस्तुओं के दाम चढ़ते हैं । किसान से 2 रूपया 4 आने मन गन्ने की खरीद हो फिर साढ़े 6 रूपये किलो चीनी गरीब किसान को मय-स्मर हो । दोनों तरफ पूंजीपतियों का फायदा कराते हो फिर जनता का राज बताते नेक नहीं शरमाते हो । और क्या प्रमाण दें, गरीबों पर टैक्सों की भरमार है और दरअसल समाजवाद की आड़ में यह आप पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है ।

मैं सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के बारे एक बात कहूंगा । मैं उस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ जोकि फिरोजाबाद क्षेत्र है जिसमें कि बटेश्वर-बाह का हमारा पवित्र तीर्थस्थान है और जहां कि पिछले 400-500 साल से मेला लगा करता है । उस मेले में हर साल लाखों पशु और व्यक्ति आदि एकत्रित होते हैं । वहां जमना के घाट की जो बिसरात है वह कट रही है और परिणामस्वरूप पानी मेले की जगह पर आ रहा है । इस बारे में मैंने उत्तरप्रदेश के सिंचाई मंत्री को कई बार सूचित किया और उनको वह जगह ले जाकर मैंने दिखलायी लेकिन अभी तक उस बारे में कोई आवश्यक प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है और इस साल वहां पर मेला नहीं लगेगा । मैं

[श्री शिवचरण लाल]

चाहूंगा कि उधर ध्यान दिया जाय और उस बिसरात को सम्भाला जाय । मैं सिंचाई मंत्री और इस सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार तो अब इन के हाथ में है वहां कोई राज्य सरकार इस समय नहीं है और इसलिये मंत्री महोदय यहां से जाकर उस को देखें । मेरा फिरोजाबाद क्षेत्र जहां से मैं आ रहा हूं वह फिरोजाबाद वाला क्षेत्र एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और वहां पर बिजली और ट्यूबवैल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । जब वर्षा हो जाती है तब उसमें कुछ न कुछ अनाज पैदा हो जाता है । वहां बटेश्वर के इलाके में सदा से अकाल रहता है क्योंकि वहां पर बिजली और ट्यूबवैल नहीं है और इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से फीरोजाबाद, टूंडला आदि क्षेत्र के लिए बिजली और ट्यूबवैल की मांग करता हूं साथ ही हमारे फीरोजाबाद के कांच उद्योग के लिये कोयला चाहिए । यह सब सुविधायें हमारे क्षेत्र के किसानों को उपलब्ध की जायं ताकि वह अच्छे तरीके से मुख, सुविधा के साथ अनाज आदि पैदा कर सकें । मैं सिंचाई मंत्री से जोरादार शब्दों में मांग करता हूं कि वह मेरे क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण करें । मैंने उनको बटेश्वर के मेले में आवाहन किया था लेकिन वह वहां पर नहीं पहुंच सके वरना वह खुद देख लेते कि वहां की क्या हालत हो रही है । मैं आप से पुनः यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप मेरे क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण करके वहां पर बिजली और ट्यूबवैल की व्यवस्था करें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें ।

श्री शिवचरण लाल : बस मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं ।

“सारी योजनाओं का नकशा है मंत्रियों की तकरीरों में और तस्वीरों में, निर्माण हो रहा है कागज पर तामीर हो रही तहरीरों में, जनता की कोई स्कीम नहीं है, स्कीम तो पूंजीवादी है । अब भी तो योजना के पर्दे

में सैय्यादी है जल्लादी है । निर्माण के झूठे नारों पर महसूल बढ़ाये जाते हैं, महसूल की बोझिल वर्षा में कंगाल बहाये जाते हैं । जब आप के महलों में उजाला होता है तो उन किसानों, मजदूरों की झोंपड़ियों में अंधेरा बसता है । धनवानों की मिट्टी महंगी है, मजदूर किसान का खून भी सस्ता है । यह देश के लोगों से देश की हालत छिपायी जाती है हर वक्त बिदेशी नीति की दाद सुनाई जाती है । वम रूप अभी तो बदला है बदलेगी हकीकत भी जल्दी । जनता की समझ में आयेगा रंग सियासत भी जल्दी । नारों की गरज से हर दिल की फरियाद बदलने वाली है । दीवार बदलना क्या मानी, बुनियाद बदलने वाली है । सब तार बदलने वाले हैं अंकार बदलने वाली है । वरु दिन भी नजदीक है दिल्ली की सरकार बदलने वाली है । दुख, दर्द वही अपना, अपना, दुख दर्द का कुछ चारा न हुआ । इस देश का बंटवारा तो हुआ दुख दर्द का बंटवारा न हुआ ।

इस देश के खेवनहारों पर टूट पड़ा है घन कैसे ?

इतने उजले कपड़ों में इतने गंदे मन कैसे ?

जिनको था जगाना देश अभी वह ऐश के मारे सोते हैं,

आकाश के तारे हंसते हैं, धरती के सितारे रोते हैं ।

मैं बात छिपा कर रखता नहीं, मुझ से खुशामद आती नहीं,

जिस रास्ते पर यह नेता जा रहे हैं वह मरघट से आगे जाता नहीं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On a point of order. May I know on which Supplementary Demand the Hon. Member is speaking?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Several times I have said. He would not listen. It is not fair. It is absolutely irrelevant.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप गरीब हरिजनों को भूमि नहीं दे सके, बैधरों को मकान नहीं दे सके, उन के आवास का आप इंतजाम नहीं कर सके । मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस तरह से किसानों की अनाज की फसल के दाम गिरते हैं उसी तरह से मिल की चीजों के दाम भी गिरते चाहिए । खेत की पैदावार के दाम तो गिर जायें और मिलों की चीजों के दाम बढ़ जायें तो यह किसानों के साथ अन्याय होगा ।

हरिजनों की मूल समस्या मकानों की है जिसे कि आप को सुधारना चाहिये । यह अनुदान जो होते हैं न मालूम कौन-से हरिजन कागजी होते हैं जोकि उन्हें खा जाने हैं और जो वास्तविक हरिजन हैं, गरीब मेहनत कर और धानुक आदि हैं वह उसमें वंचित रह जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचें और चूँकि अभी आवश्यक व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा नहीं हो पाई है इसलिए मैं उनके द्वारा पेश किये हुए अनुदानों का विरोध करना हूँ वार्का जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया मैं सरकार से आशा करूँगा कि वह गरीबों की समस्या को हल करेगी ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, I shall confine myself to Demand Nos. 5, 6, 21, 44, 51 and 59.

In respect of Demand No. 6, some amount is being provided to be paid towards the retirement benefits given to the Emergency Commission Officers. Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister what has happened to those six thousand emergency commission officers. We were assured in the House by the Defence Minister and his Deputy that everything was being done to absorb them in alternative jobs but I am told like this. I was meeting some of the junior officers who sacrificed their studies for the sake of the country and they defended every inch of the land during the Chinese aggression and when there was attack from Pakistan and the

net result was somebody else was given the award or reward. They have been given the *Param Vir Chakra*. But these emergency commission officers have been given a retrenchment notice and a discharge notice. I want to know what has happened to those officers, whether they have been provided with alternate jobs and if so how many of them; and if not, what steps Government contemplate to take to provide them with jobs.

Then, Sir, coming to the pensioners, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Pant the glaring instance of discrimination. Now, discrimination is there in the case of granting family pension to the civilian employes. Family pension has been granted to all those who are holding supervisory or other posts, that is, on the non-industrial cadre, but about the industrial employes who produce more, nothing has been done. The workers who work on the machines are not entitled to have any family pension which is one type of discrimination and I would request the Hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Pant to do the necessary thing in consultation with the Defence Minister and I hope he will be able to evolve some method by which this kind of discrimination would come to an end.

Coming to Demand No. 26, regarding retirement benefits, I wish to say this. I would remind him, Sir, that in this House we have been fighting hard to improve the lot of the Government pensioners. We were assured by Shri Morarji Desai that he was considering certain points as to how to help the pensioners. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in respect of these pensioners who are getting paltry amounts of Rs. 40 or Rs. 30 or Rs. 20, anything has been done to improve their lot, whether the quantum of pension has been increased and whether they have been given more dearness allowance.

Then, coming to Demand No. 44, about Police, I wish to say this. I am all in favour of giving money to the Police who can control communal riots, burglary, theft etc. But unfortu-

[SRI S. M. BANERJEE]

nately, Sir, what has happened in this country? I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Sheo Narain, when he said what was happening in Calcutta, what was happening in Allahabad, what happened in Kanpur yesterday and what happened in Meerut. Who is responsible for these communal riots? Unfortunately, in this country, when we rely on the police, the police has also become communal; they are becoming communal. It is high time, when there is the President's Rule in West Bengal, when the assembly has been suspended in Uttar Pradesh....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I point out to the hon. Member that to charge the police, the whole of it....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not charging the whole of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To say they are getting communal is rather not proper. Don't put it that way in a general manner.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never meant that. The communal bias is there. Even this morning, I requested that a statement be made. When there is the President's Rule in West Bengal, when there is the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh, I would request the hon. Minister that he should ask the Home Minister, Shri Shukla, to make a statement here and now as to what are the causes leading to the communal riots. If any political party is interested, if some goondas are interested who are harboured by the politicians, then all the political parties to combine to fight out the menace which is going to ruin this country and every Member in this House is scared about it. What is happening today in Uttar Pradesh may happen tomorrow in Madhya Pradesh. All our planning, everything, will go phut if the communal sentiment is allowed to exist. That is exactly why the hon. Minister should make a statement on that. Some statement must come from the Home Minister so that the minorities, whatever the minorities may be, should feel secure in the hands of the Central Government also when there is the President's Rule.

Coming to Demand No. 51 about Andamans, I have received many telegrams from the Government Employee Association from the various units in Andamans. Mr. Prasad, one of the reputed trade union leaders is on hunger-strike. Even today, the contractors are exploiting the workers. The strike is going on in the timber industry, in the timber factories, in Andamans. I am sorry the Home Minister is not here. Otherwise, he would have made the statement on that and saved the life of the great leader, Mr. Prasad who is championing the cause of those workers in Andamans.

Coming to Demand No. 59, they want some money for the Thacker Committee. Sir, as you remember, after the Hazari Report, another Committee was appointed known as the Thacker Committee. I do not mind giving money to the Thacker Committee. I am happy that at least the Thacker Committee has been appointed....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What demand is it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is Demand No. 59 p. 73. I may read it :

"In pursuance of the assurance given by the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st May, 1967 in connection with the discussion on the Report of Prof. Hazari on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy, the Government of India decided to appoint an Expert Committee to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system.."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right; it is limited.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am relevant. I do not mind giving the money to the Thacker Committee. But what is this particular Department of Industrial Development doing? I am very unhappy that the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs is not here. What happened in the Birla industry is being investigated by the Thacker Committee. The Committee

should be instituted to see what was happening and what is still happening in the British India Corporation headed by Bajurias employing nearly 50,000 workers. Today, they are closing one unit after another. They threatened to close the Cooper Allen Co., the Flex Company, which was known for manufacturing good shoes. We reported this matter to Shri F. A. Ahmed, the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs and he said that the factory will not be closed. What is happening today? Unless the British India Corporation is taken over by the Government, I am sure, today it is the Cooper Allen Co. and tomorrow it will be Lal Imlı or Dhariwal and all these units will be closed.

I may remind my hon. young friend, the young Minister, Shri K. C. Pant on whom I rely more to realise that in 1958, the late lamented Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said that these factories under the British India Corporation, because they are manufacturing shoes for the army, boots for the army, the blankets for the army, Angola for the army, clothings for the army, should be taken over by Government. 39 per cent is owned by the Government, by the President, by the LIC, and still this Government cannot take it over! I may say in all humility that today it is Cooper Allen and tomorrow it will be Lal Imlı, and unless some immediate action is taken by the Department of Industrial Development, nothing is going to happen.

I am surprised that at the time when we talk so much of economy, a factory with 4,000 or 5,000 employees in Kanpur is going to be closed, but another factory is being opened in Rae Bareilly, the constituency of our Prime Minister, for manufacturing shoes by the STC; Rs. 2½ crores will be spent in starting a new factory for the manufacture of shoes for export purposes with Soviet collaboration in Rae Bareilly, which is not a leather centre at all; some dead animal may be there, but Rae Bareilly was never a leather centre at all, but because it is our Prime Minister's constituency, the Commerce Minister has thought it fit to open a leather factory or shoe factory in Rae Bareilly.

I want the shoe factory in Kanpur to continue; the shoe factory should remain in Kanpur and not in Rae Bareilly. This particular factory in Kanpur which is manufacturing shoes, 'Flex', and which has 60 years of standing, is being closed. Why? Because they want that there should be a factory in Rae Bareilly. I appeal to the Finance Minister, I would request the Finance Minister, to consider this in the larger interest of economy. I have great regard not only for Mr. K. C. Pant but also for Mr. Morarji Desai for his honesty and straight dealings. Let them consider whether it is not better to take over Cooper Allen and after spending Rs. 50 lakhs, to save 5,000 lives in Kanpur, or they should just please the Prime Minister and to have more and more polling agents for the next elections, they should have another factory involving Rs. 2½ crores in Rae Bareilly.

With these words, I would request the Finance Minister to reply to my points and the Home Minister to make a statement here and now so that the minorities get confidence in the Government.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमान्ड नं० 5, 34, 44, 50, 60, 63, 120 और 121 पर एक एक मिनट अपने खयालनात का उद्घाटन करूंगा।

डिमान्ड नं० 5 डिफेंस सर्विसेज की बात है और उसके बारे में सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि फौज के मियादियों और अफसरों की जो तनख्वाह बढ़ाई है उसके लिये मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जो बात रह गई है उसकी तरफ मैं उन की तबज्जह खास तौर पर दिखाना चाहूंगा। एक तो यह जो एक्स-सर्विसेमें है, चाहे वह नेवी के हों या एअर फोर्स के हों या लैंड फोर्स के हों, उनकी पेंशनों में जो इन्फ्लेन्टिव दिये गये हैं उन का कोई असर उन पर नहीं पड़ा। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाये कि जिन लोगों के पहले के पेंशन रेट हैं उन को बड़ी शिकायत है, और लाखों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन को एन्करेज करना

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों की शिकायत दूर हो जो कि पेन्शन-होल्डर्स हैं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं डिफेंस के सिलसिले में कहना चाहूंगा वह यह कि हमारी फौज के जितने भी पर्सोनल हैं, चाहे वह एअर फोर्स के हों, चाहे नेवी के या लैंड फोर्स के, उन के लिये सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से पहले इन्सॉटिव हुआ करते थे। मैं और स्टेट्स की तरफ तो नहीं जाऊंगा, पंजाब और हरियाणा की वाबन कहता हूँ कि जब श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने कुछ कंमिश्न्स दिये थे, एजुकेशनल स्कालरशिप्स के कंमिश्न दिये हुए थे। खास तौर पर जब इंडिया पाक काफिलक्ट हुई तो उस के बाद एम्प्लायमेंट वॉरर के इन्सॉटिव दिये गये, खास तौर पर बच्चों को जो बड़ी आपाचुनिटीज हुआ करती थीं, वह आज कल कम हो गई है।

लैंड ग्रांट्स के मिलमिले में पहले बहुत अपरचुनिटीज थी फौजियों के लिए और एक्स सर्विसमैन के लिए लेकिन अब कम हो गई है। इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

पहले जो केसिम कंसालिडेशन आफ लैंड होल्डिंग के चलते थे उन केसिम का फंसला तब तक नहीं होता था जब तक कि फौजी वहाँ हाजिर नहीं होते थे। लेकिन आजकल यह होता है कि उनकी गैर हाजिरी में ही उन केसिम का फंसला कर दिया जाता है और इस कारण से जो फौजी हैं उनके इंटरेस्ट्स बहुत बुरी तरह से हार्म होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी आप स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स को हिदायतें भेजें।

जो मुजायरे उनकी खेती पर उनकी गैर हाजिरी में काशत करते हैं वे लोग उनकी जमीन को छाड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं जब ये फौजी वापिस आ जाते हैं। उनकी जमीन को बचाने के बारे में खास रूज बने हुए हैं लेकिन उस तरफ गवर्नमेंट द्वारा

ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी स्टेट्स का ध्यान दिलाया जाये।

जहाँ तक वेस्ट लैंड्स की एलाटमेंट का ताल्लुक है पहले एक्स सर्विसमैन को कुछ कंसेशन मिले हुए थे, लेकिन अब उन कंसेशन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स नहीं दे रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ध्यान दिलाया जाए।

इसी तरह से जहाँ एक कोर्ट फीस, स्टैम्प ड्यूटी और रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक मुझे मालम है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में इसके बारे में भी कुछ कंसेशन दिये गये थे। इनको पहले कंडोन कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन अब इस तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान कम है। ये जो कंसेशन सर्विसमैन और एक्स सर्विसमैन को मिला करते थे ये उनको वाक्यायदा मिलते रहने चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ ट्रेवल फंसिलिटीज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। इन में भी कमी हुई है। जब लड़ाई होती है तब तो हर कोई जवान को सलाम करना है और तब तो जय जवान, जय किसान का नारा लगाया जाता है लेकिन जब लड़ाई नहीं होती है तो इन बेचारों को फालतू समझ लिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक राशन, सिमेंट, शूगर और कमोडिटीज आफ लाइफ का सम्बन्ध है, उनके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में खास तौर से इनका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये और इसकी तरफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ध्यान दिलाया जाना चाहिये, चीफ मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक मैडीकल फंसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है जो मैडीकल फंसिलिटीज सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों के वक्त में पंजाब और हरियाणा में दी जाती थी, उन में भी कमी आई है। वहाँ पर हर गांव से लोग फौज में भरती हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मैडीकल फंसिलिटीज में कमी की गई है, यह नहीं

होनी चाहिये और पहले की तरह से उनको अब भी मैडीकल फैसिलिटीज मिलती रहनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक हाउस बिल्डिंग लॉज का सम्बन्ध है, इन लोगों को खास तौर पर प्रेफ़ेस दिया जाता था । आम तौर पर देहातों में इन लोगों को इसेंटिव दिया जाता था । अगर कोई हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी होती तो उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से या लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक की तरफ से या एल० आई० सी० की तरफ से फंडज मुहैया कर दिये जाते थे । अब देखने में आया है कि इनको एन्करेज नहीं किया जाता है कि लोन लेकर ये लोग मकान बनायें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ध्यान आप इस ओर भी दिलायें ।

अब मैं तकावी लॉज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । जब ये लॉज से आ जाते थे तो खेती करने के लिये तकावी लॉज इनको गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से खास तौर पर दिये जाते थे । इन लॉज के बारे में मेरा खुद का तजुर्बा है । मैं अपने हल्के का दौरा करने गया था और वहां मुझे से ये लोग मिले थे । उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि तकावी लॉज के सिलमिले में इनको कोई खास प्रेफ़ेस नहीं दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी ध्यान जाए ।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर पचास जो चंडीगढ़ के बारे में है, कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी चंडीगढ़ में है । पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का चालीस परसेंट के करीब खर्चा हरियाणा देता है । आप कहेंगे कि मैं बार-बार हरियाणा की बात करता हूँ । हरियाणा की बात मुझे करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि हरियाणा में अब तो लैजिस्लेचर भी नहीं है और पालिशामेंट ही उसके हितों का ध्यान रखती है । हरियाणा का शेयर चालीस परसेंट है लेकिन आप देखें कि उसको चलाने वाली जो बाडी है, जो वाइस चांसलर है, या रजिस्ट्रार है उनमें से कोई भी हरियाणा का नहीं है । रजिस्ट्रार भी हरियाणा का नहीं है ।

यही हाल सिनेट और सिंडीकेट का है । हरियाणा की यह हिस्ट्री है दो तीन सौ साल की कि वहां का कोई भी आदमी पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस चांसलर नहीं बना है, कभी भी कोई आदमी रजिस्ट्रार नहीं बना है, डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार नहीं बना है, असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार नहीं बना है, कोई सुपरिंटेंडेंट नहीं बना है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पढ़ा लिखा कोई है भी वहां पर ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप मजाक न समझें । यह दुखी दिनों की पुकार है । मेरे भाई ने मद्रास के भाई ने अभी बैंकवर्ल्ड्स की बात की है । एक और उसका यह नमूना है जो मैं पेश कर रहा हूँ । हम पंजाब से अलग हुए हैं इसकी भी एक कहानी है । कोई दो हजार के करीब पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के एम्प्लोईज हैं । लेकिन आपको मुन कर ताज्जुब होग्य कि इन में से एक परसेंट भी हरियाणा के लोग नहीं हैं । यह एक परसेंट भी वे नहीं होंगे । ऐसी हालत में यह हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी किस तरह से हुई । चालीस परसेंट फाइनेंसिमस उसके हम बरदाश्त करते हैं । सिनेट में 19 आदमी हैं लेकिन उनमें से 3 आदमी भी हरियाणा के नहीं हैं । सिंडीकेट में अस्सी आदमी हैं, उन में से सात या आठ ही हरियाणा के हैं । यह अत्याचार है जिसको हरियाणा वाले बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । एक पापुलर नारा है, नो टैक्सेशन विदाउट रिप्रिजेंटेशन । जब हम लोगों को वहां रिप्रिजेंटेशन ही नहीं दिया जाता है तो क्यों चालीस परसेंट खर्चा हम बरदाश्त करें । तीस लाख अभी गवर्नर यूनिवर्सिटी को देने जा रहे हैं । क्यों दिया जाए यह रुपया ? हमारे फायदे के लिए जब वह यूनिवर्सिटी है ही नहीं तो क्यों इसको रुपया दिया जाए । नाम को ही आप देख लें । इसका नाम है पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी । जब हम चालीस परसेंट देते हैं तो इसका नाम भी तो हरियाणा-पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी या कोई और नाम होना चाहिये । यह एक बहुत ही रीजनेबल बात

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है जो मैं आपसे सामने रख रहा हूँ। खर्चा हमें बरदाश्त करें और नाम पंजाब का हो, यह कहे हो सकता है। यह मजाक की बात नहीं है। बड़ी सीरियस बात है। हमारे आदमी इसको बहुत महसूस करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाए।

अब मैं दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में एक मिनट के लिए कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि हरियाणा के आदमियों की भरती दिल्ली पुलिस में बन्द कर दी गई है। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की, बर्नामी है, साथे पर कलंक की बात और क्या हो सकती है। यह तो उनकी देशभक्ति का ही क्वेश्चन करना हुआ। शुक्ल साहब बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें। मरने के लिए तो हरियाणा के लोग जायें, चुगल में, सिगापुर में, नेफा में, लद्दाख में, काश्मीर में लड़ने के लिए तो हमारे लोगों को भेजा जाता है लेकिन जहाँ इस तरह के राज्य कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न आता है तो उनको किक किया जाता है। हम इसको बहुत ज्यादा फील करते हैं। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

फिर आप यह भी देखें कि हजार से ऊपर आदमियों पर आज मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। उन बेचारों ने क्या पाप किया है। अगर उनसे कोई भूल हो गई है, उन्होंने कोई बात कह दी है, थोड़ा सा नारा लगा दिया है, जलूस निकाल दिया है तो यह इतनी बड़ी बात तो नहीं उन्होंने कर दी है। महात्मा गांधी ने बड़ी-बड़ी बलडर्ज को माफ कर दिया था, लोगों की हिमालयन बलडर्ज को माफ कर दिया था, क्या आप इनको नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर ये आपके देश के ही बच्चे हैं, देश भक्त हैं, जान बाज हैं, सपूत हैं, किसानों और मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं, देहाती आदमी हैं। बारह सौ आदमियों को आपने

घर भेज दिया है। थोड़ा सा ठंडे दिल से आप उनके किसिम पर भी गौर करें। उनको बुलायें, उन के साथ बात करें। वे लोग कुछ फैसला करना चाहते हैं। आप इंटरवीन करके उनकी बात सुन लो, उनको बुला कर उन का बात को सुन लो।

अन्त में मैं इन सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स की हिमायत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे मुद्दाओं को कबूल कर लिया जायेगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): At the close of the year, again we find an additional expenditure of Rs. 325 crores and a supplementary budget brought before the House. What I would like to suggest is that it would have been better if this expenditure could have been saved by observing economy in the year's spending of the Central Government. Whenever the Government in power want to resort to reckless expenditure, want to indulge in a spending spree whenever they like, they come to this forum for sanction, and in the Parliament, unfortunately due to the majority rule, by a voice vote they will be announcing yes or no to the various proposals and get them passed or rejected. Thus we will be called upon to sanction an additional expenditure of Rs. 325 crores which has arisen due to their negligence and over-expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you got any other method of determining the majority and giving sanction?

15 hrs.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Well, Sir, I would like to point out by showing certain examples how this frivolous and unnecessary expenditure is being brought about. At page 2 of the Demands, there is mention of the cost of replacement of three staff cars declared unserviceable and an increase in maintenance cost of staff cars at Rs. 1.21 lakhs. Then again, at page 93, there is mention that there has been excess of expenditure due to the personal staff of

the new Deputy Minister as well as in connection with the holding of a conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology and a meeting of Mineral Advisory Board at Srinagar and so on and so forth. This additional expenditure of Rs. 1.03 lakhs is really shocking, because every time the Government in power goes on increasing the number of Ministers after Ministers and at the end we are called upon to bear the excess burden. Therefore, as I said, it would have been much better if the quota of the Ministers of the Government is reduced and they practised such an economy, so that this sum of Rs. 325 crores would have been saved from the amount that has been sanctioned in the general budget.

There are some astonishing features of this supplementary demand. When they frame the budget, they could not even imagine that the excess of expenditure would be sometimes double or even treble of what they originally ask for. For instance, in the UNCTAD, the budgeted amount was about Rs. 25 lakhs, but now in the supplementary demands, they think it would be Rs. 75 lakhs. I do not know how; when they frame the budget, perhaps they want to show or pretend that they could have some sort of economy and fix it as Rs. 25 lakhs and then, they probably decide that through a one-hour discussion on the supplementary demands, they could get it through with an additional amount in Parliament, when there will be no time to speak at length.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The demands of the Commerce Ministry will also come later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Later on you will get an opportunity to have your say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We do not know; that may be guillotined.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Therefore, this sort of expenditure should be stopped. I would now come to another item. There have been certain grants-in-aid and expenditure on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Khadi and Village Industries Commis-

sion was appointed to provide some small-scale industries, but it has not provided any small-scale industry; it has on the other hand harboured some of the disgruntled Congressmen in that Board. In order to rehabilitate these disgruntled Congressmen—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur):
...defated and frustrated.

SHRI S. KUNDU:...defeated and disgruntled Congressmen, we have to pay crores of rupees in the form of grants-in-aid, to various bodies and organisations which this Government of India has formed. As you know, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have all come under severe criticism in Parliament and these grants under these heads should have been avoided. These Commissions and these organisations should have been more purposeful and more fruitful to the needs of the country.

I will now touch certain demands for the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. I would like to say one thing: year after year, they come with a demand, but through these demands there is no picture of any possibility of developing small-scale industries and a hope given to the common man of our country by which the development of small-scale industries could be thought of. Today, the development of industry depends on the people who have money. There is nowhere in this supplementary demand or in the earlier budget, any avenue—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am finishing. I shall finish in just five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under each Ministry. But this discussion has a very limited scope.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Therefore, while speaking on these Demands for Grants, I would just like to say that there has been no development worth recognition

[SHRI S. KUNDU]

of the small-scale industries. Our young men today do not know what sort of help they can get from the Government of India. The psychology to build up small-scale industries is lacking throughout India. It is only those who have money who get more money. More money is given to them and they make crores of rupees by building up various industries.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. But, at the same time, I am very sorry to see that there is serious industrial unrest that is prevailing in this country. In Madras, particularly in Coimbatore, as you too must have come to know, fifteen textile mills are threatened to be closed down thereby rendering more than a lakh of workers unemployed. The situation is very serious. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Industries Ministry and also the Commerce and Finance Ministries. But nothing so far has been done, not only with regard to these fifteen textile mills that are threatened but also with regard to the three textile mills that were closed down earlier and are lying closed down for the last two years in Coimbatore. The Chief Minister of Madras had to give an assurance to the employees that he would do everything possible to get these mills reopened. He did so on a firm assurance from the Central Government that relief would be forthcoming. But, unfortunately, we now understand that the Central Government did not honour its promise and the Government of Madras has been put into lot of difficulties. The result is that a serious situation is now prevailing there. The total working class people of Coimbatore and Madras might go into a very big strike whereby production will certainly be affected. I request the Central Government to take a serious note of the situation as otherwise the position in Madras State as well as in neighbouring States might worsen and it might develop into a law and order problem which, added to the present language problem, will lead to much more confusion. Therefore, something must be done immediately.

I would also like to mention here an issue which I wanted the hon. Finance Minister to look into at the time of the General Budget also, and that is about the label duty that is being imposed on the cigar industry in Tiruchirappalli and other areas. More than a thousand workers are engaged in this small cottage industry and earning so much foreign exchange for India. Our cigars are world famous. They are sent to foreign countries. The western countries are importing cigars only from our country. That industry is now threatened to be closed down completely due to the unhelpful attitude of the Central Government, particularly because of the ever-increasing excise duties. Year after year this is happening. Tobacco is charged at the initial stage. Apart from the cost of tobacco, excise duty is added on. The worker has to be paid more because the prices have gone up due to the unhelpful attitude of the Central Government. After cigar is produced there is the label duty put and before smoke goes out the sales tax comes in. Therefore, right from tobacco plantation up to the smoke from the cigars it is taxed. This has killed the industry. I would request the hon. Minister to have pity on this industry, have pity on the thousand families engaged in this industry and thus see that this foreign exchange earner is not killed. When we are sure of earning foreign exchange through this industry, please do something to save this.

I would also like to make a mention about the handloom industry in Madras State. Even today you must have seen in the newspapers that handloom textiles worth lakhs and lakhs are now in stock. They are unable to find market for them and further production is hampered due to unhelpful attitude of the Reserve Bank of India. It is not giving any assistance to the handloom cooperative societies. I had already mentioned this question. I had also referred this question to the hon. Minister earlier in a representation. Nothing has been done. Millions of handloom weavers who are not even having one square meal a day, who

are half-starved, and who are on the verge of complete starvation must be saved and something must be done.

Sir, from industry to industry we see the situation and unless the Central Government take a bold stand and take action, the poor men cannot be saved, leave alone the question of socialism and socialist pattern. These are in talks only but nothing in practice. People are starving and dying. Save them, otherwise the country will be in a very difficult position.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the whole debate that has taken place and I must say that many of the speeches that have been made could have been made with greater relevance in the General Debate on the Budget. But since some hon. Members did not get a chance there and they had to unburden themselves, they thought this to be an appropriate opportunity and I have been viewing it only in that light. Till a year ago I was only a Member and I can understand their feelings and I do not in the least mind that they have taken this opportunity.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very kind of you.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Having said that you will appreciate that I cannot possibly touch all the points that have been raised. Broadly speaking, the main criticism that has been made on these Supplementary Demands is that Rs. 325 crores are the additional requirements. First of all I would like to make the point clear. Out of the total additional requirements of Rs. 325 crores, a sum of Rs. 147 crores will be set off against additional receipts, recoveries, adjustments, surrenders, etc. and the net outgo from the supplementary demands would thus amount to Rs. 178.02 crores and not Rs. 325 crores. That is point No. 1.

Sir, regarding the criticisms, I will begin from near about the end—that is about the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. We had two hon. Mem-

bers speaking in contrary terms about the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The first speaker, Mr. Bharat Singh Chauhan, suggested that the work of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission should be stepped up and that priority should be accorded to it. He said that the work of Khadi should be expanded and another member who Spoke towards the end, Mr. Kundu, I think, on the other hand, said that a lot of money had been spent on this, and also that 'We do not know how it has been spent, etc.', but, ultimately, I thought he also accepted the importance of the work being done by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. He was not quite right when he talked of disgruntled Congressmen having found a place in the Commission. Shri U. N. Dhebar, as far as I can remember, resigned the membership of this House in order to become Chairman of the Commission and he is one of the most eminent persons in this country and he has occupied high positions and.....

AN HON. MEMBER: But things have not improved.

SHRI K. C. PANT: But things would have been worse if he had not been there. So, it is not correct to say that this has been ignored or that any disgruntled person has been asked to take charge of this Commission. I am fully in tune with the remarks of my hon. friend, Shri Chauhan, in this matter and I do think that considering its important position to-day the work of Khadi and Villages Industries Commission deserves even greater priority. As for the practical measures, I would suggest to Shri Chauhan that perhaps one practical measure of encouraging khadi would be for his party to adopt the Congress programme and take to khaddar. That would be a very positive contribution that they could make. I dare say that Shri Kundu could also take to khaddar.

Coming to the point made by Shri Deorao Patil about accommodation being given by banks to cotton, I should like to inform him that the Reserve Bank has fixed certain margin and ceiling restrictions in respect of the

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advances against cotton and kapas. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has put a voluntary restraint on the purchase of cotton by their mills at levels lower than that permitted by the Government. While there has been some fall in the prices of raw cotton, they are still ruling higher than last year's ceiling prices. That is a point that is often lost sight of. I would like to assure him that the Reserve Bank is keeping this whole matter under its eye. The Reserve Bank has been scrutinising the credit limits for cotton and Kapas sanctioned by the commercial banks to traders to assess the extent to which these limits have been exhausted in the areas covered by the cotton markets. By and large, the existing limits have been found to be adequate to meet the current demands. Additional limits have, however, been sanctioned wherever the banks have already exhausted, or are due to exhaust their limits and where the traders are likely to face genuine difficulties in meeting their commitments. As regards the mills, the Reserve Bank is also granting additional limits to banks to tide over all their genuine credit needs. These measures are considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of the present situation and no general liberalisation of the Reserve Bank's directive appears to be necessary at present. The position is, however, being watched by the Reserve Bank and by Government and appropriate steps will be taken as may be necessary from time to time.

My hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, made a number of points revolving round the same theme, namely wasteful expenditure. He asked the rhetorical question: how could such a large expenditure be required in three months? If I were to give him a satisfactory answer to that, I would have to reproduce the entire book of supplementary demands that is before me. I would commend to him some study of the explanations given which really bring out the main reasons why this money was required. I would only point out to him one or two items. Rs. 33.52 crores is to meet mainly the payment of dearness allowance; then

Rs. 19.45 crores is payment of grants in aid to Union Territories and State Governments for their educational schemes and for scarcity relief; Rs. 8.65 crores is for Central Reserve Police and border security force and so on.

Then he referred in particular to the increase on the capital side of Rs. 109 crores and he felt that this was perhaps not necessary. He called it wasteful. I would like to draw his attention to what exactly is covered by this expenditure. This is distributed over 10 Demands and out of Rs. 109.5 crores Rs. 86.45 crores are required to meet the increased estimated cost of purchase of additional quantities of foodgrains and freight thereof. So, Rs. 86 crores out of Rs. 109 crores are required for foodgrains alone. Then, there are other items like Rs. 8.18 crores for capital grants to States for national water supply and so on. But the point is that Rs. 86 crores out of Rs. 109 crores is required for foodgrains.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Why did you not estimate it before?

SHRI K. C. PANT: When it was required, it was spent. Why should we provide unnecessarily if we think that it may not be required? If we find that it is required, we provide for it in the Supplementary Demands. That is what the Supplementary Demands are for.

Then he asked why we did not anticipate the loans. As regards loans, an additional provision of Rs. 130 crores has been made under 'Loans and Advances'. This is required for granting ways and means assistance to States and for meeting certain other larger demands. Quite frankly, we were hoping that the States would exercise greater discipline and it would not be necessary to give them these ways and means advances—we hope that it will not be necessary in the future—but to the extent the ways and means position of the States deteriorates beyond a point, it becomes necessary for the Government to dole them out occasionally. But we certainly hope that this will not become necessary and we are

certainly not now anticipating that in future also this will be necessary.

Then there are certain matters of detail. He referred to purchase of staff cars. We make a very strict scrutiny of the requirement of staff cars and, I think, it would be an encouragement to ministries to buy more staff cars if we made lavish provisions in the Budget; so, we deliberately do not make lavish provisions in the Budget. In fact, we prefer that in case they do have to go in for staff cars, we shall bring a Supplementary Demands, but we do not give them an opportunity to buy more staff cars than are absolutely necessary. This is the reason why cars are mentioned here.

So far as the President's Estate goes, you were good enough to remind my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, that it might be better not to refer to this but since he has referred to it, I think, it is my duty to put the record straight. Special obligations imposed due to protocol and other considerations necessitate proper maintenance and upkeep of the Estate. An expenditure of Rs. 1.07 lakhs is for replacement of worn-out furniture and carpets as also increase in wages of workcharged staff. A provision of Rs. 29.71 lakhs is for payment of service charges to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and for maintenance work as also for additional wages for workcharged establishment, increased expenditure on repairs etc.

Then, he referred to increase in staff. I can assure him that so far as the creation or the filling up of posts is concerned, there is even now a very strict scrutiny and there is very little scope, or practically no scope, for the creation of new posts. As far as the filling up of vacant posts is concerned, there also a certain amount of scrutiny is exercised. In respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, to which he referred, one of the two posts of Secretaries was lying vacant. Subsequently, it was filled by an incumbent who was designated as Special Secretary. Thus, it is not a new post that has been created.

Similarly, he took objection to the appointment of Deputy Secretaries as Private Secretaries to Cabinet Ministers. That is permissible; Cabinet Ministers are entitled to have Deputy Secretaries as their Private Secretaries. So, there can be no objection on that ground.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: So, you first create Ministers and then Deputy Secretaries for them.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I am aware, no new Ministry has been created in the last three months.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Now itself we have one Minister for every five Congressmen; do not add to it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I thought, we should confine ourselves to the Supplementary Demands. In the last three months, I said, no new Ministry has been created and I hope, we will remain within the bounds of relevance.

Then, the familiar war-cry was taken up against Bokaro. So far as Bokaro is concerned, during my intervention in the debate on the General Budget, I had dwelt on this and the Deputy Prime Minister had also referred to it. The whole point is that although there may be certain varieties of steel which are surplus, projections reveal that so far as flat products are concerned, there is going to be a serious gap between demand and supply in the year 1970-71. Already there is the gap and that gap is being met by imports. Even while we export certain steel projects we are importing certain other steel projects, and therefore, this point has got to be appreciated. And if we do not establish Bokaro and if it does not come into production by 1970-71, we will probably have to spend something of the order of Rs. 90 crores for the import of these products from abroad. Taking into account the gestation period required to put up the steel plant it is very necessary that we should go ahead with this project if we want to meet this demand when it arises.

Regarding the Planning Commission staff I did not really think that Shri Lobo Prabhu would make a limping

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defence of Shri Masani's mistake in referring to the figure of the Planning Commission. Shri Masani himself had thought better of it by the end of the day. Today he had repeated the point. The point is this. The Planning Commission staff has not increased. Shri Masani misunderstood those figures. Actually the staff has gone down....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It should go down further.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Shri Masani said that it has increased. As a matter of fact it has decreased. There is no meeting ground there.

Then, Shri Kiruttinan of the DMK party referred to the fact that his constituency was ignored in various matters all of which refer to the State subjects.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: That was specially with reference to the allocation made for the relief of cyclone-affected areas. The amount given was not adequate.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He referred to certain subjects....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Certain tanks were breached due to cyclonic rain. That was what the Hon'ble Member mentioned.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am glad to get that clarification, Sir. When somebody said Madras is within the deep sea and the devil I thought they were mentioning the DMK and the Swatantra parties.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is Delhi that is between the deep sea and the devil with regard to Kachchativu.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I wish he had given back a better retort which I would have enjoyed. My hon. friend Shri Sheo Narain made a point regarding the prices of engineering commodities and industrial commodities. As a matter of fact the prices of agricultural commodities in the past years have risen fast compared to the prices of industrial commodities. This is a fact often misunderstood. He referred to the export of gold. How I wish he was right and we were able to export gold!

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Charan Lal referred to the problem of landless Harijans, housing for Harijans and so on. While I have every sympathy for what he said and I fully agree with him, in UP, during the last few months the Government that was in existence did not, as far as I know, pay the grants that had to be paid to Harijans etc. as liberally as they were said before. I don't even know whether grants were paid. I have heard complaints to that effect, but naturally I do not have all the facts and figures with me.

SHRI SONAVANE: (Pandharpur): Do you know which Government was there?

SHRI K. C. PANT: You know which Government was there. It is not necessary for me to attack any provincial Government, Sir. That is not my intention. But in any case I have to bring to the notice of the House certain matters. He referred to the seasonal fluctuations of the prices of agricultural commodities. We are trying to build up the buffer stocks so far as foodgrains are concerned and that should take care of the problem to some extent so that the farmer is at least assured of getting a certain minimum price, at all times, and does not have to sell any produce cheaper and then allow somebody else to make profit by that.

My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee and later on my hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh made various suggestions in relation to the Defence Ministry.

My colleague is here; he has taken note of these suggestions. He has told me that some of the suggestions are already under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About the family pension, that is your Ministry. The Finance comes in the way.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Defence Ministry and Finance Ministry together come in many of these things.

So far as police is concerned, I am glad, Sir, you pulled up my friend, Shri Banerjee, because he made, what I think, was a very dangerous remark. He said that the police has a communal

bias. I think, this House will join me in making it absolutely clear that this is not the opinion of the House and that the police which is performing sometimes a very unpleasant and difficult task and which ultimately is the task force which we have to rely upon to keep peace and order in this country is not motivated by communal considerations. They are doing their job well. So far as communal riots are concerned certainly, we share his concern and we, certainly, will do all we can to resist the tendencies that are today apparent in the country.

Then, he objected to Rae Bareli getting a factory and Kanpur not getting another factory....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have not followed it. I never objected to Rae Bareli getting a factory. Rae Bareli may have thousand factories but not at the cost of the present factory in Kanpur which is being closed. Whether to spend Rs. 2½ crores for a new set-up in Rae Bareli or to spend Rs. 50 lakhs in that factory in Kanpur, it is for him to decide which is economical.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Special consideration for the Prime Minister's constituency.

SHRI K. C. PANT : A self-proclaimed socialist like Shri Banerjee knows that if we are to have socialism, those who have have to lose something so that others get something. Kanpur has a lot and Rae Bareli has nothing. I do not know how far it is consistent with the socialist principles to take objection to Kanpur losing a factory and Rae Bareli getting one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the British India Corporation, the Government has got 39 per cent share. I say that it should be nationalised. Let that be nationalised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as Shri Randhir Singh's objection to Chandigarh not having any Haryana Vice-Chancellor is concerned, I would submit, with all respect, that the election of Vice-Chancellor should be on merit and only the best people should be made the Vice-Chancellors. (Interruption). So

long as Haryana produces men like Shri Randhir Singh, one can be sure that they will slowly edge themselves in the educational field.

So far as my hon. friend, Shri Kundu's remark regarding UNCTAD is concerned, I would like to tell him that of the increase to which he referred, Rs. 45 lakhs are required for services of U.N. personnel and that accounts mainly for the increase.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Could't you anticipate it? That is what I say.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It could not all be anticipated. Again, I would repeat that even if it could be anticipated to some extent, making a low provision in the Budget so as to contain the expenditure and only providing in supplementary demand for that which is in excess is a better method of controlling expenditure than to do the other way about.

My hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, talked of labour unrest and he talked of the possibility of its deteriorating into a law and order problem. I certainly hope that with his cooperation it will not be allowed to deteriorate into a law and order problem. If he cooperates, I am sure, nobody there has the capacity to make it deteriorate into a law and order problem.

Then, he referred to the fact that cigars are exported. I am glad, that it is the best cigar in the world and I am very glad that it goes abroad. I would only like to tell him, as far as I know, these excise duties are not added on to the total value or the cost in exports and, I think, there are excise duty drawbacks, subject to correction regarding the details. But, broadly, the excise duties charged are very often drawn back that we can export our goods at a cheaper rate. If that is the case, then the excise duty will help the exports because it will raise the internal price slightly. In any case, if bidi can afford to pay a little more, I think, he will not deny the cigar the privilege of contributing to our revenues.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The purchasers must be prepared to purchase; otherwise, it will lose the market; there may be competition also.... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why don't you lay it on the Table ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad that the hon. Member knows the nicety of competition also. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Finally, there was some criticism of the supplementary demand which refers to trade with East European countries. . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has forgotten about Andamans.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as East European trade is concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Members the way it works. When the rupee finances are depleted, then we pay into the bank; in order to keep our exports moving, we pay into the bank sometimes even when they have exhausted their funds. When we export, then we get the money. We get the goods from them and we put in the money. In this particular case, as the UAR did not have adequate rupee balances in India in the current year due to delay in shipments on account of the closure of the Suez Canal, it became necessary to make additional releases to enable them to finance their purchases in India. The drawals of USSR and some other East European countries have also been heavy due to larger purchase of goods by these countries from India. Really, it is in the interest of export. Therefore, I hope that the House will appreciate all these Supplementary Demands and all the others that I have placed.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : As regards Madhya Pradesh, I would request him to consider giving a proper share, so that we can develop Madhya Pradesh very well. Proper share has not been given. This is my charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

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

1968, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 3, 5, 8, 15, 17 to 20, 22 to 26, 29, 32, 34, 38, 41, 42, 44, 49 to 52, 54, 56, 58 to 61, 63, 66, 69, 73 to 75, 78, 80 to 82, 85 to 88, 93, 95, 96, 103 to 105, 110, 117, 119 to 121, 124, 127, 131, 135 and 138."

The motion was adopted.

15.37 HRS.

APPROPRIATION* BILL, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment. . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On Appropriation Bill, there is no debate. I have already extended the time for

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18-3-68.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.