

1.56 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1974-75

MR. SPEAKER: We take up Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants.

DEMAND No. 12.—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PRODUCTION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000/- on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 111,50,01,000/- on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production'."

DEMAND No. 24.—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND No. 26.—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 44.—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- on Capital

Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND No. 61.—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND No. 70.—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND No. 77.—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,03,00,000/- on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport'."

DEMAND No. 80.—MINES AND MINERALS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,00,000/- on Revenue Account be granted to the Presi-

[Mr. Speaker]

dent to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Mines and Minerals' "

DEMAND No 83—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 55,00,000/- on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation' "

DEMAND No 86—AVIATION

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,13,86,000/- on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,16,50,000/- on Capital Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Aviation' "

DEMAND No 94—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,50,00,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects.' "

DEMAND No 99—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,06,000/- on

Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology' "

DEMAND No 100—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 79 44,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Survey of India' "

DEMAND No 102—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,06,08,000/- on Revenue Account 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, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Space' "

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय
मैं अपनी कट मोशनज मूव करना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I beg to move

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 111,50,05,000 in respect of 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[To discuss the bogus export conditions which result in drain on foreign exchange (1)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 111,50,05,000 in respect of

Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[To discuss the System of Export Houses which are really import Houses. (2)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 111,50,05,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced by Rs. 100."

[To discuss the disbursements through the Cotton Mills Federation of cash assistance for exports. (3)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[To discuss the inadequacy of the Government's child welfare programme. (4)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Information and Publicity' be reduced by Rs. 1000."

[To discuss the infiltration into the film Censor Board of known smugglers. (5)]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, there has been too much of delay and I would request you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, this is a matter of importance and I would request the hon. Minister to kindly listen to this and reply. Kindly see page 8 of the Supplementary Grants. Page 8 of the Supplementary Grants shows the expenses for Wagon India Private Limited. Please see last but one paragraph at page 8 and it reveals that the expenditure is for a new service. But the expenditure concerned has already been incurred out of the contingency fund on the 5th September, 1974. And an equivalent

amount is required to enable repayment to that fund, that is, the contingency fund. That amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been found by appropriation of savings within the Grants. Only token vote is now required. It says that as the decision to set up the company was a post-budget development no provision on this account could be included in the budget for 1974-75. Two things arise. It was a post-budget development.

It is a new service as expressly stated but they have met the expenses out of the contingency fund of India. Article 115 says this. Mr. Sezhiyan has said about this. With regard to other things supplementary grants can be got. That is only in respect of expenditure to be made in future except in cases covered by Art. 115(1)(b). Art. 115(1)(b) postulates that money may be spent or has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount required for that service and in that year. Therefore, Sir, so far as New Service is concerned, New Service cannot possibly come under 115(1)(b). It has to be Service already authorised for which extra expenditure is necessary which may be foreseeable or unforeseeable which is in excess of amount covered by original budget or supplementary grant. That can come only under Article 115(1)(b). Now, Art. 115(1)(a) is concerned with expenses which have been found to be insufficient in the course of the year or when a need has arisen, during the current financial year, for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement. Then a supplementary grant has to be passed. But, Sir, 115(1)(a) provides for prospective expenses. So far as 115(1)(b) is concerned, it provides for regularisation of the expenses made but it can not be in respect of New Service. The Constitutional scheme is very clear. If Government wants additional money for a new service, it must come before it spends the money.

14.00 hrs.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

But, if it is already spent in respect of the existing services, if you have spent it, then you can come up to Parliament to have the excess grant regularised under 115(1)(b). So far as the other relevant provisions are concerned, the hon. Minister will no doubt refer to Art. 267 because they have already incurred the expenditure for the new services out of the contingency fund. You will now see Art. 267. It says:—

“Parliament may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled “the Contingency Fund of India” into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the President to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under Article 115 or article 116.”

Therefore, Sir, only such expenses can be incurred out of the contingency Fund of India which may be authorised under Art. 115(1)(a) or (b).

Now, Sir, as I submitted the scheme of 115 is very clear, so far as new service is concerned. There is no provision for authorisation of expenditure already incurred in respect of a new service. If 115 does not contemplate that, there cannot be any unforeseen expenditure and under Art. 267, it can not be met out of the Contingency Fund of India. Therefore, when it is expressly admitted by them that this is a new service on which expenditure has already been incurred, it is clearly in violation of Art. 115(1)(a) for which no sanction has been obtained. Therefore, it can only come under Art. 115(a). This does not contemplate *ex-post facto* sanction of expenditure made in

respect of new service. This is not contemplated. This does not come under 115(1)(a). This cannot be an expenditure incurred under Art. 267 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, I submit...

MR. SPEAKER: Can you suggest any way out?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The position is this. This is a matter of great importance and it is very frequently coming up. I want to seek certain clarifications on one or two items.

MR. SPEAKER: On the points raised by Mr. Sezhiyan, I had made certain observations. The same may hold good in this case also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is an additional point. Mr. Sezhiyan's point was with regard to carrying over of last year's expenditure

MR. SPEAKER: This is something which was not in the budget. This is a new expenditure which is being incurred.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, as you know, the expenditure may be in respect of sanctioned service or in connection with a new service. So far as new service is concerned that is permitted to the extent which is contemplated in the Constitution. Secondly, the Government may have to incur expenditure in connection with a new service not contemplated at the time of the original grant.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not existing in the original grant. This is a new service.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It may be a new service. If it is a new service, it comes under Art. 115(a) of the Constitution. Suppose the expenses are incurred. They are regularised under 115(b). Art. 267 contemplates expenditure in connection with the unforeseen expenditure.

The unforeseen expenditure must be in connection with the services already granted. Otherwise, it will be a mockery of the scheme. It appears that on the face of it this is a new service and they are trying to come to Parliament for a *post-facto* sanction. This is in respect of expenses already made. When they come now, we have to give a rubber stamp for this *ex-posto* sanction.

It cannot be done.

MR. SPEAKER: It is such a depressing sight to see the whole House empty.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): These are all difficult financial matters. You won't find the House full.

Sir, I have written to you. This is a point of order. The entire demands become distorted if my point of order is upheld.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you don't intend to do it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to help the Government. Otherwise I would not have come before the end of the Session to say that these things should be regularised. I would have waited to see that they are in the wrong. Even in regard to Pondicherry, I helped them.

MR. SPEAKER: This all started at a very ill-amenid moment. Since that time something is coming taking it forward and again taking it forward. I think this should be the end of it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: One of the officers confessed to me. He said 'Why are you raising these things? These things have been going on all these years; only now you are taking it up'. That is the whole trouble. These things have not been looked into. We are trying to look into that. That is why, all the trouble.

They have got the majority. They can always pass it. But, the point is, they should go through the producers as laid down in the Constitution and under the Rules and Parliament cannot be taken for granted.

Now, Sir, kindly see page 22 of the Second Supplementary Demands for Grant, of the Central Government. There is an item Demand No 83. It is relating to the owful state of affairs of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Calcutta. It is a fully owned Government undertaking. The Union Government have subscribed capital to the extent of Rs 348 crores and in addition, loans aggregating Rs. 438 crores have been advanced to the Corporation. Here, at the end, it has been stated:

"Meanwhile, it has become absolutely necessary to release funds to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in the form of loans to enable them to meet their Working Capital requirements and Capital expenditure on essential items. It is estimated that during 1974-75, the financial assistance to the extent of Rs 95 lakhs would be necessary. A loan of Rs 40 lakhs has already been advanced to the Corporation out of the possible savings within the Grant and a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 55 lakhs is, therefore, sought."

My submission is this. No amount was allotted in the Budget for 1974-75 for this. This is a new item. A loan of Rs 95 lakhs is required for the year. Out of this, Rs. 40 lakhs has already been advanced. Where was the sanction to advance this loan of Rs 40 lakhs? It is not as if I am taking them by surprise. I wrote a letter to them on the 20th September for which on 10th November, a reply came to me.

"The loan of Rs. 40 lakhs in question was released to the Corporation on 23rd July, 1974."

[Shri Sezhiyan]

This is the very crucial date Sir, as a person who has worked in the Public Accounts Committee I know that the possible savings will be assessed only after six months. If you are giving the Grants from the first of April only after October the possible savings will be known. But in July itself under the pretext of possible savings they have taken Rs 40 lakhs. Therefore I would like to know where was the sanction taken from? What is the basis of calculation of the possible savings? They should have furnished it to the House before. They should not have taken the pretext of 'possible savings'. They should have calculated the actual savings in a scientific manner. What is the use of a Budget? We have a Budget in April every year. In July itself it is said that they have got savings. How can they say this? Savings will be known only after six months. The assessment will be made. Only after about nine months they will have the revised estimates. Still in July itself they have given Rs 40 lakhs. I do not know from where. They may say that this is within the Grant. All right I allow it. But this is a new service. They should have taken the prior approval of the House. Even if there is actual savings they cannot take it. For a new service they should come before the House. Here I would like to make a distinction. If it is an unforeseen thing then you can take it out of the Contingency Fund. Legally you can do it. But propriety does not allow it. For a new service, you can never spend from the Consolidated Fund unless there is appropriation. Sir in this case in the case of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

MR SPEAKER Should we stall it now? Should we stall it again? What to do? I do not deny what you

say. This is the fourth time, where in regard to procedure

SHRI SEZHIYAN Omit this item. You can pass other items.

MR SPEAKER It is for you to decide. You can give a motion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN In this case I would like to know the terms of the loan from the hon. Minister when he replies to these points.

MR SPEAKER We will have to devise some procedure for their guidance and for the guidance of the House to which they should stick. They have been enjoying everything so far till this has come to be pointed out.

SHRI SEZHIYAN In this case I would like to know the terms and conditions for the Rs 40 lakhs granted to the Corporation on the 23rd July.

MR SPEAKER It was ignored so many times. This is the last time we are ignoring it.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir may I invite your kind attention to Demand Nos 24 and 100? They are on Pages 4 and 28. I have referred to the two so that you can compare them. Under Demand No 24 Department of Education, it is stated at the bottom

"The additional provision of Rs 7 lakhs is required during the current year, 1974-75 to meet additional expenditure occasioned by the implementation of Government's decision on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and dearness allowance payable to the employees."

I have nothing against it. But, Sir, kindly see page 29 Demand No 100, concluding para.

"For meeting additional requirement to cover the expenditure on additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government from 1st January, 1974 onwards....."

My basic objection is to the word 'onwards'. This has not been defined. It is said 'expenditure on additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government of India from 1st January, 1974 onwards'. When we ask in this House that the Central Government employees are entitled to four instalments of dearness allowance from 1st June, 1974, they say that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. Here, the word is 'onwards'. Should I take it that this amount is inclusive of the four instalments of dearness allowance payable to the Central Government employees according to the Pay Commission's formula, which is due to them from 1st June 1974, which means, up to first October, 1974? I do not find that account. I would have understood if the word 'onwards' was not there. What does this word 'onwards' mean? It can go up to 1976. What does this mean?

MR. SPEAKER: This requires explanation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want an explanation from him.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am not stopping you. I am just asking you...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall sit down. Let him clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not stopping you, Mr. Banerjee. I am just asking you to sit down for a while because you are starting a regular debate. These points could be met by the Minister while explaining it to you.

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Two points have been raised in regard to the procedure. You do not allow me....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not a debate. I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling on this is that it is for the Minister to explain. But, so far as the matter concerning the points of order raised and objections raised by Mr. Chatterjee and later on by Mr. Sezhiyan also, I cannot rebut them.

Whatever they have stated is correct. But I ask them whether they want to stall it again.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: No.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are helpful, we will lay down some procedure for future guidance. But if you like, I can stall it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let him give us a promise about what we have pointed out.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss this. Let there be some procedure for the future. But I am prepared to stall it if you like. I cannot say that I do not agree with what you have said simply because I want this to be passed. I cannot say that. I agree with both the points of order, but still with your permission, if you like, I can ask him to go ahead.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: With the acceptance that it is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether he accepts or not, I accept.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He is a new Minister.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You are not to be blamed. The Government is to blame.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider this in detail.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I accept your suggestion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He should accept responsibility

MR. SPEAKER: He is not very much hardened yet'

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I take it that Government accept th^{at} is wrong and they will not do it in future

MR. SPEAKER. It is accepted on both sides, me and him. It takes time for a Minister to solidify

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The department has been there for 27 years. They should know.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: After all, the Minister is new. Why should he suffer for the sins of his predecessors? I think this was one of the reasons why Shri Chavan was removed—I do not know

MR. SPEAKER No please he was a very good Finance Minister

SHRI S M BANERJEE Before we start our discussion, kindly ask the Minister to give us a satisfactory reply, otherwise, we will obstruct the passage of these particular demands. Here it is mentioned 'For meeting additional requirement to cover the expenditure on additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government from 1st January, 1974 onwards' Since then the employees are entitled to four instalments of D.A. in addition to what they are already getting. But the money has not been provided for. When it is said '1st January, 1974 onwards,' it means at least till the last day of 1974, if not the last day of the financial year, 31 March 1975, because this is Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) 1974-75. It goes upto 31st March, 1975. In the meantime, between 1st June, 1974 and 31 March 1975, my own assessment based on the information and

on statistics available of increase in cost of living index and various seminars addressed by eminent economists, the employees are going to be entitled to 8 instalments of D.A., not only 4. But here there is provision for nothing. This is actually a fictitious thing, not actual. It is not even a forecast. What this is, I do not know.

In reply to the call attention motion given notice of by myself, Shri Vajpayee and others, the Finance Minister made a commitment. Our notice was concerning the failure of Government to grant four instalments of D.A. to Central Government employees. The hon. Minister said not four, he said three instalments are legitimately due to them, and as for the fourth, he is awaiting confirmed figures, though the RBI bulletin has clearly stated the position. If we take this seriously, then three instalments must immediately be given for which provision should have been made

Where is the amount in these Supplementary Demands? It is given under the head Survey of India, Demand No 100. It says here, for meeting additional requirement to cover the expenditure on additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government from 1st January, 1974 onwards. As admitted by Shri C. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister himself three instalments have become due. Where is that amount? If that amount is not there, am I to take it that the Central Government employees throughout the country are going to be cheated? Government makes a statement to hoodwink the public in general and the Central Government employees in particular. Unless I get a clear reply I am seriously thinking of moving an adjournment motion on the failure of the Government to pay this. Yesterday we took a decision, many Members including the CP(M), and

Socialist friends, that if it is not announced on the 18th we would obstruct the proceedings of the House I want to know whether this amount is going to cover the additional dearness allowance upto 31st March, 1975 If a clear answer is not forthcoming, I will definitely obstruct the passing of these Supplementary Demands for grants

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
This is a relevant point From this the whole House and the country will be in a position to assess what is in the mind of the Government in respect of additional dearness allowance He mentioned the period within which three instalments are already due The Government had said that they were considering it Is this your consideration that you are going to give only this much and not more? What is your definite intention? You must clarify that

MR SPEAKER Mr Madhu the whole House and the country will be in a position to assess what is in Minister will reply to the discussion

SHRI S M BANERJEE Kindly allow me to submit to you On page 29 it says For meeting additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government" This is only one department, there are so many departments and 28 lakhs employees are there What is the amount that would be payable to the Central Government employees on 1st October, 1974?

If you read it is written from 1st January, 1974 onward' 'Onwards' has not been defined Both the instalments due from 1st January, 1974 are being denied

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्यालियर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि क्या अप मन्त्रियों को परस्पर विरोधी बातें कहने की सदन

में इजाजत देगे? हम लोगों का कहना विलकुल स्पष्ट है कि कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार महंगाई भत्ते की नई किस्त देने के बारे में विचार कर रही है। लेकिन जब सदन के सामने रूपये की मजूरी के निये आते हैं तो उस में उसके लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। तो इस मुत्बी को सरकार कैसे सुलझाना चाहती है? इस डिमांड फार ग्रान्ट्स को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार भना देना नहीं चाहती, खाली इस बात की प्रतिका में है कि सदन की कार्यवाही बच 22 तारीख का समाप्त हो जाय और फिर वह मनमाना फैसला करे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 20 को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राज्य सभा एक दिन के निये बढ गई, शायद लोक सभा भी बढ जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं नहीं, ऐसा न कहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह चाहे बढे या न बढे लभिन डिअरनेम एलावेस के बारे में यह जा सरकार के प्रोग स्टेट है यह साफ होने चाहिये। नडा देना है ता कह दीजिये कि नहीं दना है। फिर बर्षचार्जों की लडना होगा ता जहर लड नेगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नये मंत्री आए हैं ये बताये कब जबाब देगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये तो दया के पात्र है। इन से हमारा कोई अगडा नहीं है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE As you have very correctly pointed out, I shall reply to all these points particularly the D.A. question So far as word 'onwards' is concerned....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, there should be a limit to your getting up every time. Some time you get up on this thing and some time on that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He wanted to highlight the point.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: On your advice we did not stick to a point of order.

14.29 hrs.

[**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI** in the Chair]

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** (Ausgram): Mr Chairman, Sir, I will begin by recording my support to the points of orders raised by hon. Members Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Era Sezhiyan and Shri S. M. Banerjee in connection with Demand No. 44, before discussion on this Supplementary Demand started. I also extend my full support to the points raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee, so forcefully, in connection with Demand No 24 and Demand No. 86, regarding payment of four outstanding instalments of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. Sir, it has been stated in Demand No. 24 that 7 lakhs of rupees will be required for payment of dues to the Class I Officers of the Education Ministry in 1974-75. I will again stress that arrangement should be made to pay the four instalments of dearness allowance which have fallen due to the 28 lakhs of Central Government employees. Unless this is done, the work in all Government offices may come to a standstill and all the leftist democratic parties will extend their full support to the just demands of the Government employees.

Sir, in connection with the Supplementary Demands of the Ministry of Education, I have to say that there is

the need for total educational reform in our country. All leaders of Opposition and even the Prime Minister have expressed this view. But, sadly nothing is being done in this regard. We continue to follow the same old colonial system of education evolved by the Britishers. This is not education in the real sense. I demand that democratic system of education must be introduced in our country. In Demand No. 26 it has been stated that Rs. 8 crores and 25 lakhs will be required in the current year for the provision of nutritional food to the children between the ages of 3 to 5 under the 'Nutrition programme', which was introduced in 1970-71 with 100 per cent Government grant. I will surely support this Demand. But in view of the terrible mal-nutrition prevailing among the children in our country and the high rate of child mortality, I feel that the provision that has been made on this account is too meagre. Moreover, Sir, blindness among the children is perhaps the highest in our country. That is also, to a considerable extent, due to malnutrition. The Government should come forward to remedy this situation. I will also like to mention in this connection that the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of physically handicapped children, located at Delhi, is suffering from maladministration and corruption. The embezzlement of funds by the authorities of that Institute had been discussed many times. The Government had also earlier announced that it will take over the management of this institute. When are they going to do that?

My colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised certain constitutional issues regarding Demand No. 44. Although I endorse his views, I will not go into them at present. I will only say that in this demand Rs. 2 lakhs and 50 thousands have been demanded for 'Wagon India (P) Ltd.,' a new concern set up for progress and proper coordination of the wagon making industry. Sir, the wagon indus-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

try is today mostly located in the eastern region, in Calcutta and nearby places. This industry is suffering from many ills, production has gone down, many workers have been retrenched, lay off is being resorted to. This is not at all healthy. Immediate remedy of this situation is necessary. I will demand that the Head quarters of this concern should be located at Calcutta instead of at Delhi. Only then it will be possible to effect efficiency and progress in this Industry.

Now, Sir, I will come to the Demand in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy. There are reports of frequent break downs at the Trombay Atomic power station. The equipment installed there are reported to be Sub-Standard causing frequent breakdowns and dislocation of work. I want to know whether the Government have held consultations with countries from where these equipment and machinery were imported to find out the causes of such break downs and whether efforts are being made to replace the defective equipment. Sir, the progress that we have made in the field of atomic energy, the foothold that we have now got, is likely to be hampered by such breakdowns. I will like the Government to pay immediate attention to this.

Now I come to Demand No. 48. Here I find that Rs. 23,184 have been provided for compensation for accident to a vehicle of the Border Security Force under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Another sum of Rs. 10,059 have been provided for an accident involving the I.T.B.P. In this context I will say that the expenditure on the Police is constantly on the increase. Along with mounting expenditure on maintaining the police force, the police repression on the democratic movements in the country is also rising. Not only that, the incidence of crime is also mounting. Thefts, dacoities, molesta-

tion of women etc. are very much on the increase. In Bengal dacoities on the trains are very common. Delhi is not only the political capital of India, it has also turned to be the crime capital of India. The police are taking all steps for physical annihilation of all political parties in West Bengal. Instead of employing the police for such destructive purposes, they should be utilised for maintaining law and order and for checking anti-social activities of the lawless elements of our society. In Demand No. 61, Rs. 12 lakhs and 13 thousands have been provided for the Television Training Institute, according to the recommendations of the Khosla Commission. In this context I will like to say a few things about the A.I.R. Sir, the A.I.R. is the most effective mass media. The number of people listening to the Radio will easily be 50 times of those reading the newspapers. But unfortunately this powerful mass media is following a policy of partiality and discrimination. Without taking the name of anyone I will say that many political parties and organisations are devoting their energy and resources for the welfare of the masses through various programmes. But the A.I.R. does not give any publicity to those programmes and keep the people completely in the dark. On the other hand they propagate about the ruling party and thus mislead the people. This is not proper.

In Demand No. 70, Rs. 1 lakh has been asked for development of the oil industry. This item falls under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Here I want to say that at present 'Naptha' is surplus in the country.

There is a food scarcity and the production of foodgrains is falling short for want of adequate fertilisers. Some lakhs of people have died of starvation this very year. Due to insufficient food the body resistance of the people are at a low ebb. We have heard that very recently 45 people

[Shri K. C. Harder]

died in Bihar in the cold wave. It is very sad that even 27 years after independence people are dying of starvation. The surplus 'Naphtha' should be utilised for production of fertilisers so that food production can be adequately increased.

In Demand No. 83 Rs. 55 lakhs have been asked for the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta. This amount should be sanctioned. I will also say that more craft centres should be opened for the displaced persons. It must be seen that the persons working in the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are not retrenched. I am really happy that all the displaced persons from West Pakistan have been properly rehabilitated. But I am sorry that those who came over from East Pakistan have not yet been properly rehabilitated. These people shed their blood for the freedom of our country, before partition. They sacrificed their utmost and had undergone untold misery and hardship for the freedom of our country. But now they are not being cared for. They should not be passed over as a 'residuary problem' but all steps must be vigorously taken for their rehabilitation otherwise fresh struggle will be taken up by the democratic people of West Bengal.

In the end, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I will say that the Government issued an ordinance and started a drive against the smugglers under MISA. As a result of this drive against the smugglers, the Government claims that prices of essential commodities have started falling all over the country. But this is a false claim of the Government. This is borne out by a report published in the 'Times of India' on 28th November, 1974. Through comparative tables, the report showed that the prices of essential commodities and coarse grains are again showing upward trend in November. Therefore, to check the terri-

ble inflationary pressure caused by the Government through indiscriminate printing and issue of currency notes, and to check the rising prices, it is necessary to undertake radical land reforms immediately. The Government must enforce a ceiling on property. The unemployed youth must be provided with job opportunities. In fact the present social structure should be completely overhauled. A society should be created where there will not be any disparity in income and no exploitation of one person by another. There will be no unemployment and retrenchment. The income of the working classes are going down today. This must not happen. If this is not done, the frustrated unemployed and disillusioned young men will unite and we will lead them to start democratic agitations and movements to achieve their goal. It will not do to call these agitations as anti-social or anti-national. We will unite these masses and start struggle against the anti-people, anti-national and self interested policies of the Government i.e. the people in power. This struggle shall continue till the present exploiting social structure is completely demolished. Today through their propaganda and hypocritical policies in every field, the Government is taking the country towards dictatorship. We will fight this trend tooth and nail. We will organise the masses to fight against the total failure of the Government in every front to remove the misery of the masses. Let Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the AIR start a tirade against the opposition parties but they cannot defer us. We will carry on the struggle for the redemption of the people till we achieve complete success.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
I would continue myself to Demand No. 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce. It is a matter of great satisfaction that our exports of cotton textiles are increasing. Last year it increased by

two-and-a-half times. Our exports have increased to nearabout two-and-a-half to three times. In 1971, our export was Rs. 109 crores; in 1973 this is Rs. 226 crores. In 10 months of this year our export is 225 crores. During the next two months it may add another Rs. 25 crores more. It may reach the figure of 250 crores. This is a very healthy sign. We are able to compete with foreign countries who manufacture quality goods. Our quality goods are similar to them, sometimes, even better than them. Exports also include cloth manufactured by handloom, powerloom, hosiery industry and ready-made garments. Export of these items is increasing fast, especially the ready-made garments. All these are weaker sections. The exports are done by small new entrepreneurs. These new entrepreneurs are coming in the field. My point is that there is delay in the grant of cash incentives which were promised during 1973-74, namely, 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974. Now, the balance of incentive will be paid for the export made from 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1974 because there was no sufficient provision to meet the demand. Therefore, the Ministry wants extra money to make the payment.

Further this rate of incentive differed. The rate incentive was higher from 1st April to 30th September, 1973 and then it was lowered from 1st October, 1973 to 31st March, 1974. Now, these incentive arrears relate to the period April to September, 1973. I would like to suggest that the Commerce Ministry instead of channelising the cash incentive through their Associations can ask the exporter to produce bank certificate showing that the party exported and has obtained foreign exchange for the goods and they can be accordingly paid the incentive. As the Indian Cotton Mills Federation was not able to produce audited account, therefore, this delay has occurred according to the explanatory note here. In order to avoid this difficulty, I suggest, whatever

cash incentive is to be given should be paid on producing of bank certificate that the export has been made and foreign exchange received. In this way the exporters can immediately get their incentive from the Government directly and this will result in increase of our exports. In order to increase our exports we must give reasonable facilities and they should not be held up for a long period of time. Therefore, the Ministry should work out a suitable scheme so that exporters can get their incentive amount as quickly as possible.

I want to ask certain questions from the hon. Minister. They are:

- (1) What is the total quantum of export from 1st April 1973 to 30th September, 1973 and the amount of cash incentive to be paid on them?
- (2) The amount of export made from 1st October, 1973 to 31st March, 1974—the amount of spillover shipments included in it to which the higher rate of incentive of the first 6 months period is made applicable?
- (3) Whether any extra cash incentive has been paid or promised? If so, the amount of special incentive given; value of the exports made and to which period do they belong—whether first half or second half of the year or for the whole year?

I hope the hon Minister will give this information in detail.

I now move on to the second point. There is a scheme that any exporter will get the entitlement of one metre of controlled cloth against Rs. 5 worth in value of export of cloth.

In this connection I want to draw your attention to the fact that this scheme is very vague. When it was introduced, the premium on controlled

[Shri S. R. Damani]

cloth was Rs. 1.50 per metre in October, it has come down to only 40 paise by end of November; again in December, it has gone up to 70 paise. As such the incentive is varying between 30 per cent and 8 per cent and is highly speculative and creates uncertainty among exporters. They cannot make any commitment because there is too much or wide fluctuation. I think Government would replace this incentive scheme by some other suitable scheme so that the exporter can know what incentive he is going to get and he can make a commitment in the matter of exports and can plan to manufacture cloth and sell it in export market. But when the fluctuation is so very wide in the incentive scheme how he can plan his production? I think the Government should replace this incentive scheme by some other suitable scheme so that the exporter can know the incentive and he can calculate the cost price.

We want our exports to be increased. Therefore, it is very essential that some new schemes should be worked out. This uncertainty and vague scheme should be dropped, the present one by which you are allowing for exports, a set-off of one metre of controlled cloth against Rs. 5 worth of export.

15.00 hrs.

This year the mills have to produce 800 million metres of controlled cloth. With the set off against export, there will be a gap and who is going to manufacture that? The figure of 800 million metres is based on the production of the entire industry on that basis, each mill has to contribute its share of standard cloth. With the set off against export, there will be a gap. Who is going to fill it? Therefore, I want to suggest that the scheme of controlled cloth is not very helpful. Government should find out a new scheme so that it could help both the producer and the exporter

and there should be no uncertainty about it.

Talking about controlled cloth, I think very few of us have seen the quality of the cloth that is produced and how far it is useful or not. The Ministry must arrange to show members some samples of it so that we can judge about this cloth and then we can talk about controlled cloth.

Before I conclude, based on my experience, I want to offer a suggestion. Every mill should be asked to deliver 25 per cent of its production at cost price without adding any element of depreciation. The cost price should be decided by the Textile Commissioner. Thus the public can get cloth of all qualities, suiting all tastes and at the correct price. This will be the correct thing to do. According to me, the scheme of controlled cloth is not very suitable to the people. Therefore, I hope the Minister will consider this suggestion and also give the information I have asked for.

15.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (कैतरिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अनुपूरक मार्गों के प्रश्न पर जो सब से पहले प्रक्रियात्मक बहस हुई है और उस के बाद हमारे माननीय साथी श्री एम० एम० बैनर्जी ने जो केन्द्रीय कर्म-चारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की चौथी किस्त देने के संबंध में बात कही है जितने जोरदार ढंग से उन्होंने बात कही है उस बात का मैं पूर्णतः समर्थन करता हूँ। इन मार्गों में जो 129.58 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है उस में ऐसी बात भी आई है कि कुछ नई मांगें भी हैं कुछ नये सबाल कुछ नये काम सरकार ने शुरू किए हैं जिन की बजट में चर्चा नहीं थी। ये दो किस्म के सबाल आए हैं। मैं कुछ बातों को उस में ही समझता हूँ कि वह मार्गें सही हैं हालाँकि

उस में कुछ गड़बड़ी भी है। जैसे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को जो अनुदान दिये जाने की बात की गई है वह सही है लेकिन आज दिल्ली में क्या हालत है वह आप देखिये। बसों में समय भयं पर ऐसी भीड़ रहती है कि आप चले जायें सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेट्रिएट के बगल में तो वहाँ हजारों हजार लोग लम्बी क्यू में रात तक खड़े दिखाई पड़ेंगे। इस का मतलब यह है कि या तो पूरी बसे नहीं है या है तो उन की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि मैं लोगों को देखता हूँ कि दौड़ते हुए जा कर बसे पकड़ने हैं। हमारे जैम लोग जो घोंती पहनते हैं वे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसे तो पकड़ ही नहीं सकते हैं। तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस की कार्य प्रणाली में सुधार किया जाय। बसों की मख्या बढ़ाई जाय और इस की फ्रीक्वेंसी को कम किया जाय यानी पाच पाच मिनट पर बसे मिल सकें ऐसा इनजाम किया जाय जिस में लोगों को सुविधा हो सके सरकारी कर्मचारियों को और और लोगों को भी जो दिल्ली में आते हैं उन को भी सुविधा हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने परमाण्विक शक्ति बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में मांग की है। यह बात सही है कि भारत सरकार ने परमाण्विक शक्ति के मामले में जो सफलता प्राप्त की है वह देश के लिये गौरव की बात है। उस में कोई विवाद नहीं है। लेकिन खनिज विकास निगम के सबंध में जो मांग आप ने रखी है उस के सबंध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने अपने देश में खनिज पदार्थों की जाच के लिये भयंकर गलतियों की हैं। आप ने अमेरिका के विशेषज्ञों को बुलाया है इस बात की जाच करने के लिये कि इस देश में पेट्रोलियम है या नहीं है और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में

पेट्रोलियम नहीं है। लेकिन आज हम मुल्को ने, समाजवादी मुल्को ने जो जाच पड़ताल की है उस के बाद उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस देश में पेट्रोलियम की इतनी खानें हैं कि हम उस में आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं। इसलिये इस बात में जरूरत है कि खनिज विकास निगम में आरंभ सुधार लाया जाय ताकि देश में अतने खनिज पदार्थ हैं उन का सर्वेक्षण ठीक प्रकार से हो सके और उन का विकास हो सके।

इन बातों के अलावा मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के अन्दर कितनी फिजूल खर्ची है और जो जनता की आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनके उपर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता बिल्कुल लापरवाही के साथ इन मांगों को यहाँ पर रखा जाता है। आज हमारा देश भयंकर आर्थिक संकट में गुजर रहा है और इस भयंकर संकट से लाभ उठाने की दोनों ओर से कोशिशें हो रही हैं। यह संकट इसलिए है कि आप ने जब से हुकूमत सभाली तब से देश में पूँजीपतियों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं और पूँजीवादी रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि आप ने अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को पूँजीवादी बाजार के साथ जोड़ रखा है। तो आज सारे पूँजीवादी जगत में संकट है वह यहाँ भी है। वह संकट बेकारी का संकट है, वह मुद्रा स्थिति का संकट है, महंगाई है, मंदी है, मुद्रा विनिमय का संकट है, उर्जा का संकट है और फिर राजनीतिक संकट है। ये तमाम पूँजीवादी देश उस में ग्रस्त हैं और उस से जुड़े हुए होने के कारण आप के देश में भी वहाँ से आयातित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के फलस्वरूप आप की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर भी संकट मड़रा रहा है। महंगाई के सिलसिले में मैं यह टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के 28 नवम्बर के अंक से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ।

"There has been a marked increase in the prices of gram, coarse

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुक']

grain and other things, maize, jowar and barley."

उसी में आगे चल कर यह बताया गया है कि अडे, सज्जिया और दूसरे सामानों के दाम भी काफी बढ़ गए हैं।

अभी हाल ही में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का एक सर्वे प्रकाशित हुआ है जिस में बताया गया है कि इंडिया की कीमतों का जो सूचकांक 1972 में 198 8 था वह जून 1974 में 398 9 हो गया और 16 अक्टूबर तक 319 8 उम सूचकांक की वृद्धि हो गई। आप कहते हैं कि महंगाई को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। कार्यवाही क्या कर रहे हैं? कोई कार्यवाही आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस देश के लाखों लाख मजदूरों के पेट में घुरा भोक कर बेज फीज की नीति आप ने अख्तियार की है बेतन जाम की नीति अख्तियार की है। लेकिन बेतन जाम की नीति के साथ साथ आप कीमतों का जाम खाने में बिलकुल बारदार नहीं हुए हैं। उस से आप असमर्थ रहे हैं। कीमतों की वृद्धि जारी है।

इतना ही नहीं मैं समझता हूँ कि जो देश की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, जिन सवालों पर आप को सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड खानी चाहिए थी जिन बातों को फौरन करना चाहिए था, उन बातों की तरफ आप का बिलकुल ध्यान नहीं गया है। सब से महत्वपूर्ण सवाल सरकारी कर्म-चारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने का है। उस की सीधी कितन देनी चाहिए और 75 के मार्च तक पाचवीं किस्त भी हो सकती है उस पर आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस चीज के लिए इस में मांग होनी चाहिए थी और इन के अन्दर उस की चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी।

हमारे देश के 257 ससद सदस्यों ने एक अर्थोर्थेकम बिल पार कर के दिया था और

उस में हिन्दुस्तान की प्राइवेट चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की थी। उस के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था करते और उस के राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजना को लाते, उस के लिए पैसा मांगते तो मांग समझ में आती कि यह मांग देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप है और मही मानों में विकास की बातों की तरफ आप की कुछ लगन भी है। लेकिन वह आप नहीं कर रहे हैं।

बिहार के जूट प्रोडर्न का प्रश्न है। वहा आप की जूट कारपोरेशन ने लूट मचा रखी है। उस के कर्मचारी और अपसर जूट उत्पादकों को कठिनाई में डाल रहे हैं। जूट की कीमतें गिर रही हैं। आप को इस बात के लिये मांग लानी चाहिए थी कि जूट उत्पादकों को अमुक अमुक सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी उनकी कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिये अमुक अमुक काम किये जायेंगे जिस से उन की कठिनाईयाँ दूर हो सकें।

आज सारे देश के नौजवानों में असन्तोष है। देश में यह मांग बहुत तेजी से फैल रही है कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। विभिन्न रूप में नौजवानों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। लेकिन शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन क्या होगा-- इस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है। हम चाहते थे कि सरकार की तरफ से इस बात की मांग आती कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए हमें इतना रुपया चाहिए-- हम खुशी से उस को स्वीकार करते। शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की आप मांग लाये हैं, लेकिन वह मांग उन मुद्दों के लिये नहीं है जो आज देश में पैदा हुए हैं।

इस समय देश में बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है--बेकारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिये कोई नया कदम उठाते, उस के लिये कोई मांग लाते तो समझ में आ सकती थी-- लेकिन आप ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया।

इस समय देश में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन बहुत जरूरी है। आज देश में 22 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन का जीवन गरीबी सूचक अंक से भी नीचे है। उन की समस्या को हल करने के लिये आप पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत कीजिए। इस के सम्बन्ध में यदि आप कोई माग लाते तो हम समझते कि आप की माग ठीक है—लेकिन आप ने वह भी नहीं किया।

सारे देश में समाजवाद में विश्वास करने वाले लोग, चाहे वे जिस रूप में भी हों, बहुत समय से माग कर रहे हैं कि पूँजी-धरानों की पूँजीजन्म की जाये और उस को देश के विकास के कामों में लगाया जाये। इस के लिये यदि आप माग लाते कि इस नये काम के लिये कुछ नये खर्च की सम्भावना है तो उस माग को हम सर्व्व स्वीकार करते।

विदेशी वस्त्रियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की माग भी पुरानी है। आप की पार्टी ने भी इस को कुबूटा किया है लेकिन उन मागों के लिये इस में कोई चर्चा नहीं है। विदेशी तेल वस्त्रियाँ आज देश को लूट रही हैं—लेकिन उन के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये आप ने कुछ नहीं किया।

इस में आप ने माग की है—एअर इंडिया के लिये—उस को घाटा लग रहा है, उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये आप मदद माग रहे हैं। लेकिन उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? आप कहते हैं कि 'बहा के पापलेटा की हड़ताल' के कारण ऐसा हुआ है—लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यह झूठ है, जो सत्यता से सम्बन्धित बात नहीं है बल्कि आप के अफसरों ने अपना निकम्मापन और झज्जर विरोधी नीति छुपाने के लिये ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी है। हमारे साथी श्री एस० एस० बरुई ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को

लिखा था कि एअर-इंडिया के मनेजमेंट में गड़बड़ी हुई है, घुटाला मन्ना है, उस की जाच होनी चाहिये। अगर आप जाच बरवायेगी तो आप की समझ में आजायगा कि इस घाटे के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है। यह बहुत उचित माग थी और इस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इस में एक माग समाज कल्याण विभाग की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गलती से बिखा गया है, इस विभाग का नाम होना चाहिये—समाज अकल्याण विभाग—क्या? आज इस देश में 60 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं जिन का सामाजिक जीवन इंसान की तरह से नहीं बीत रहा है। उन के पास घरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है उन की देह पर कपडा नहीं है, उन के लिये खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उन के ऊपर सामाजिक अत्याचार होते हैं, ऊँची जातियाँ की तरफ से हर तरह के अत्याचार होते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के सामाजिक जीवन के उत्थान के लिये पिछले 27 वर्षों में आपने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। यह बता ठीक है कि कुछ हरिजन लोग मली बन गये हैं, लेकिन मली या मिनिस्टर बनाने से उन की समस्या का हल नहीं होगा, उन के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिये थे, जब तक देश की आर्थिक विषमता को दूर नहीं किया जायगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। इन बातों के लिये इस में कोई माग नहीं की गई है, सिर्फ कुछ चलती-फिरती बातों के लिये ही माग की गई है।

आप ने इस में बालनाडी योजना के लिये पैसा मागा है। ठीक है, बच्चा को पाँचक आहार मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन देश में आज कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को सही मायना में पौष्टिक आहार मिलता है—हमारे अन्दाज में 60-70 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के लिये पौष्टिक आहार की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिए, दो-जून का खाना भी नहीं होता है। वे कन्दमूल, अलुभा, सुखनी जैसी चीजें खा

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

कर अपना पेट भरते हैं। पिछले बजट में और आज के बजट में क्या अन्तर है—परिस्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है—मुझे तो दम में कुछ भी नजर नहीं आता।

आज जे० पी० के आन्दोलन में उन का साथ वही लॉग दे रहे हैं, जिन के लिये सरकार कुछ करनी है, आप उन के खिलाफ लड़ने की शक्ति नहीं रखते—जब तक समाज में ऐसे लोग रहेंगे समाजवाद नहीं आ सकेगा, आर्थिक व्यवस्था दूर नहीं हो सकेगी। आप ने जितनी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं उन का लाभ ऐसे लोगों को ही मिल रहा है। इन लोगों ने आप की ऋण योजनाओं से पैसा इकट्ठा किया है और उम स मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं और सरकार का खूने ग्राम विरोध कर रहे हैं, वही लोग आज ग्राड-एलाएन्स के साथ हैं। आप को सोचना चाहिये कि कौन से एस कदम उठायें जिन से समाज में तबदीली आये, नाजवानां की समस्याएँ हल हों, बेकारी की समस्या हल हो और जो नहीं परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं है उस का सामना कर सके।

पूरे बजट को पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगना है कि देश की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, देश की जो असफलताएँ हैं, उन पर ध्यान न दे कर सरकार ने केवल कुछ साधारण बातों के लिये यह बजट पेश किया है। आप ने बजट अधिवेशन में पहला बजट पेश किया था, उस के बाद आप का दूसरा बजट आया और अब यह तीसरा आया है—हालांकि इस में भी कुछ प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धि गतिवृत्तियाँ थी—आप नये मंत्री हैं, यदि हम लोगों ने आप की मदद न की होती, अव्यक्त महादय ने आप की मदद न की होती तो आप मागां को यहाँ पेश भी न कर पाते। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस बातों पर ध्यान दे, इन की तफसील में जाये और इस में सुधार कर के लाये। यह कल भी पास हो सकता है—

इस से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसी चीज लाइये जिस से देश को तरक्की की तरफ ले जाया जा सके। आप ने समाजवाद का लक्ष्य रखा है, लेकिन आप जा रहे हैं—इजारेदारी की तरफ—यही ढोल में पोल है। आप की नीतियों की वजह से आज देश में खाई पैदा हो रही है, आप की कथनी और कर्नी में जो अन्तर है वह एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा कर रही है। हमारे ए० माननीय मन्त्र्य ने कहा था कि आप की कार्यवाहियों में जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उम से देश की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है, यह विस्फोटक स्थिति तक पहुँच चुकी है। इस लिये पूँजावादियाँ में अपना सम्बन्ध तोड़िये और महा मयनां में देश में समाजवाद को लाइये, गैर-पूँजावादी राह को अपनाइये, वरना देश में वह स्थिति आ गई है कि आप आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। ग्राड एलाएन्स और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ आज देश में आगे बढ़ रही हैं, आप का नीतियाँ के फन स्वरूप वे आप को खा जायगी और यहाँ दूसरा बजट पेश करने की स्थिति में नहीं रहेंगे।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I welcome these supplementary demands. In regard to the point which Mr. Madhukar made that much of the national effort in the course of the last 27 years has gone towards the development and meeting the requirements of the privileged section of the society which has now turned against the present government in the form of this or that movement, I am in complete identity with it. We have fattened a calf and that has turned into a tiger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can a calf turn into a tiger? Mr. Darbara Singh is an expert in agriculture. A calf can become a bull, but biologically it cannot become a tiger.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: With due respect to the Chair, I would say that I was trying to be figurative.

The essence of these Supplementary Demands is in respect of loans to foreign governments towards technical credits incorporated in the trade agreements, amounting to Rs. 111 crores. The second biggest item which we can see is in respect of baling the public sector enterprise, the Air India, out of its present impasse in which they are, due to the strike of the pilots—it amounts to about Rs. 7 to 7½ crores. Leaving those two items aside, out of a total budgetary outlay of Rs. 130 crores, we can say that the rest hardly accounts for less than ten per cent.

I do appreciate the fact that, as a result of the recent rapport—I would not call it detente—as a result of the recent rapport between the USSR and this country, the visits of various Delegations and the Heads of States from various Eastern European countries, there has been a substantial amount of improvement in regard to the trade, so much so today this country, from being principally an exporter of raw materials like iron ore, hides and what not, is in the enviable position—registering the progress of our country's economy—of exporting to European countries, whether East or West, automobile batteries, garage equipment, detergents and dye-stuffs. For those prophets of gloom who say that this country's economy is in its doldrums and those prophets of gloom who say that this country has been going to dogs, this is a clear example that we have been making certain progress in certain lines—in regard to intermediate products, in regard to the final products. We have emerged—it is a sort of transformation—from a primitive economy of principally producing raw materials to an intermediate, industrialised economy. Still, Sir, this is a thin veil of progress at the top layers. Therefore, in order to make these exports of Indian products to foreign countries, a lot of effort will have to be made.

One of the principal products—though we may call it a sort of raw

material or foodstuff—one of the principal products in the sector of export and economic growth of the maximum magnitude which we have got in this country is processed sea-food. In the course of the last about a decade, we have emerged from nothing to an export to the extent of about Rs. 100 crores of shrimps and other sea-foods and that too in a sort of processed, de-frozen condition, and the possibilities, with the Bay of Bengal as well as the Arabian Sea, with a coastal length of about 3,500 miles...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under which particular Demand does the export of shrimp come?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It comes under 'credits'. I have not gone beyond the brief that has been given. I would like to suggest this to the hon. Minister. There is a provision of Rs. 111 crores in respect of loans to foreign governments towards technical credits.

I would request that the hon. Minister should also try to explore the possibility of export of sea foods, besides batteries and other things to the East European countries and USSR. I am quite sure the Russians like the shrimps as well as the Americans if not more. Under the circumstances, it is related to this Demand.

What I am trying to make out is that when you were in the Chair during the last session, I had made out a submission to you that in this country there is a maximum potentiality of growth for sea foods and processed foods but the entire fishing industry in our country is in a state of chaos. We may not say in the jungles but it is definitely in the sea. Under the circumstances, the territorial waters as well as the waters above the Continental Shelf will have to be treated and this subject will have to be taken out of the State List...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am making only a submission. I am coming out of a Fishermen's Conference.

Therefore, I would like it to be placed in the Concurrent List.

I am making one more submission. That is in respect of Air India. It has been unfortunate that the Air India pilots went on a strike. Perhaps they have made much better than many people well placed in life in the country. It is not appropriate that these people should have gone on a strike which has resulted in a loss to the extent of Rs. 7 crores which is tried to be made out now. While saying this, I would like through the Minister of Finance to the Minister of Civil Aviation to tell certain gibes. There are some gaps in regard to employees and particularly, the flight crew other than the pilots, particularly the flight crew other than the cabin crew. Their conditions of service have been changed and have been changed adversely. Their morale has been shaken. That does not mean that you will always have to treat these staff members. At least the *status quo ante* as it prevailed at the time of the strike will have to be maintained. There may not have to be any reduction. Otherwise any weak link in the chain will be disastrous and a contented employee and a contented service is a must for any organization. In the circumstances, I support these Demands with the supplementary remarks I have made.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुराना) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार द्वारा जो अनुदानों की पूरक मांग रखी गई है मैं उन का विरोध करता हूँ। पहली मांग नम्बर 12 है जो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में है। मेरा कहना है कि आज देश में बना हुआ कपड़ा भारी मात्रा में बाहर भेजा जाता है, और जो कपड़ा यहाँ कंट्रोल में दिया जाता है यहाँ के नागरिकों को वह बहुत ही घटिया किस्म का है। मैंने इसी सप्ताह में उल्लेख किया था कि मिल गालिक कपड़े के जो थान पैक करते हैं उन में डेढ़, दो, तीन गज तक कपड़ा कम

होता है, जब कि ऊपर लिखा होता है कि 20 मीटर का थान है। लेकिन वास्तव में उस थान में अपना कपड़ा नहीं होता है। काफी घटिया किस्म का कपड़ा यहाँ कंट्रोल के माध्यम से गरीबों को दिया जाता है और छोटे पने का, 22 इंच पने का कपड़ा दिया जाता है। यह बहुत ही लज्जाजनक बात है। मैं चाहना हूँ कि कपड़ा अगुआ और ठोस प्रकार में दिया जाय। जहाँ तक बाहर जाने वाला कपड़ा है उस में भी थान पर कुछ और लिखा होना है और नाप कुछ और बनना है। इन न हमारे देश की बदनामी होता है, इन को और सरकार की ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कुछ कपड़ा मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है इन बारे में इस सदन में काफी चर्चा की गई है। सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि जब से उन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है तब से वह मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा देगी। लेकिन सरकार ने बहुत सी मिलों को लगभग दस साल पहले अपने हाथ में ले लिया था और वहाँ कंट्रोलर नियुक्त कर दिये थे। जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ उन अविध में प्राविडेंट फंड का काफी पैसा जमा नहीं किया गया है। सरकार को उन को भी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये क्योंकि इन प्रश्न को ले कर मजदूरों में बड़ा असंतोष और बेचैनी है।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है दिल्ली में ऐसे काफी सेंटर चल रहे हैं जिन में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बर्तियाँ सी जाती हैं; वे बर्तियाँ सीने वाली महिलायें विधवा और गरीब हैं जिन का कोई सहारा नहीं है। मैंने इस बारे में पत्र-व्यवहार किया है कि उन को बड़ी रेट दिये जा रहे हैं जो आज से दस-पन्द्रह साल पहले तय किये गये थे जबकि महंगाई काफी बढ़कर हो गई है—भागों की जो गट्टी पहले 25 पैसों में मिलती थी आज वह 80

पैसे में मिलती है और जा बटन पहले 25 पैसे के ही मिलते थे आज वे एक रुपये और दो रुपये के सौ मिलते हैं। मैंने इस बारे में कई मंत्रियों को अनेकों बार लिखा है लेकिन सरकार ने इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उपमन्त्री महोदय सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इन महिलाओं की दयनीय स्थिति की तरफ ध्यान दें।

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय का मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा गया है। वहाँ लाखों रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है, उपकुलपति पर कई मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में समाचार पत्रों में अनेक अर्थें आई हैं लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उस और नहीं गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ जो घोटाले हुए हैं जो गबन किया गया है और पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ जो मुकदमें दायर किये गये हैं सरकार कम से कम उन की छानबीन तो करे।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार ने कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मजदूरों को महंगाई भत्ता नहीं देना चाहती है। चूँकि सरकार महंगाई को कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाई है और वह बायो पर वाबू पाने में असमर्थ है इस लिए मजदूरों को अधिक महंगाई भत्ता देना आवश्यक हो गया है ताकि उन की क्रय-शक्ति बढ सके। सरकार अपने दिये हुए बचन से मुवरना चाहती है। जब कपडा मिलों के मालिक बढती हुई महंगाई के विनाश से मजदूरों को अधिक पैसे दे रहे हैं तो फिर सरकार क्यों नहीं देना चाहती है? वरूँ दस बारी में दूसरो पर तो दबाव डालती है लेकिन खुद नहीं देना चाहती है। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, बढती हुई महंगाई के कारण आज कर्मचारी बहुत परेशानी में हैं। सरकार कम से कम यह भावनासेन दे कि अगले दस सालों तक किसी भी आवश्यक चीज के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

सरकार इस बात को यह कह कर टाल देती है कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों में भी महंगाई

बढ रही है। लेकिन उन देशों में वेतन क्या है यह भी देखना चाहिये। भारत में रहने वाले नागरिक का काम में कम वेतन क्या हो सरकार पिछले 27 सालों में इस का निर्णय भी अभी तक नहीं कर पाई है। दुनिया के अन्य देशों में किसी भी कर्मचारी का चाहे वह डा.डूलगाने वाला हो या होटल में कप आदि धोने वाला हो 25 सौ रुपये में कम तन्खाह नहीं मिलती है। यह उनका राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम वेतन है। सरकार को कम से कम वेतन के बारे में शीघ्र निर्णय करना चाहिए। उमें कर्मचारियों को बढा हुआ महंगाई भत्ता भी देना चाहिए क्योंकि दाम भयकर रूप में बढ रहे हैं।

माग मख्या 77 तोरहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में है। बम्बई-आगरा रोड पर जा एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग है चम्बल नदी का पुल साल भर में टूटा हुआ है। लेकिन सरकार ने उस को रिपेयर करवाने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। वही स्थिति पाली के पुल की है जो राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को मिलाता है। भारत सरकार ने उस के लिए 72 लाख रुपये का बजट मंजूर किया है। उस के लिए टेडर भी मागे गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक वह खटाई में पडा हुआ है। इस समय वहाँ नौका वालों को ठेका दिया हुआ है जो एक एक पैसेजर से जो चाहे लेते हैं—वे पाच दस रुपये तक लेते हैं। काई डम की जाच करने वाला नहीं है। बड़ा गात्रियों को घटो खडे रहना पडता है। इस पुल के लिए राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को बराबर बराबर भुगतान करना है और राजस्थान सरकार ने इस पुल को बनाना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस पुल को बनाने के मार्ग में क्या दिक्कत है और जो टेडर मागे गये हैं काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय यह भी बताये कि बम्बई-आगरा रोड पर चम्बल का पुल कब तक बनेगा। इसका मुझे स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहिए।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

इन भागों के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली परिवहन नियम को लगभग चार करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि उम की बसा की क्या हालत है और उस में काम करने वाले ड्राइवरो और कन्डक्टरों की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है? उन लोगों को दो रुपये राज दिये जाते हैं। डमरु कार्ड अपना पेट कैसे भर सकता है? काफी लोगों को रोख बुलाया जाता है और उन की हाजिरी लगात है। जिनका काम दिया जाता है उन का दो रुपये और दूसरो का एक रुपया दिया जाता है। और उन्हें दिन भर आफिम म बंटा कर रखते हैं।

दिल्ली की सड़क की हालत भी बहुत खराब है। स्कुटरों और टैक्सियों के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि वे लोग अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक पैसा लेते हैं। आप स्कुटर पकड़िए और स्थान बनाइये, ता वह उम के लिए पैसा टहगत है और कहता है कि मीटर खराब है। इसी तरह टैक्सी वाले भी दुगने पैस लेते हैं। इस की कोई चेकिंग नहीं होती है। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है, यहाँ सब और से लोग आते हैं। उन के साथ स्कुटर वाले और टैक्सी वाले का व्यवहार बड़ा लज्जाजनक होता है।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मांग सख्या 80 रखी गई है। आज हमारे इस्पात कारखानों की क्या स्थिति है? बड़ा हड़ताल होती है। बड़ा उत्पादन बड़ा है लेकिन कोई माल नहीं उठाता है। सरकार ने यह नीति बनाई है कि जिस को माल चाहिए वह आर्डर बुक कराये और कुछ प्रतिशत पैसा जमा कराये। दो साल के बाद नम्बर आता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मध्य देश से तीन करोड़ रुपये जमा कराये गये। वे दो साल तक बेट करते हैं, और अगर उन को माल नहीं मिलता

है तो छ माठ महीने के बाद उन के वैसे वापिस किये जाते हैं। लाखों रुपये का कोई ब्याज नहीं दिया जाता है और इस तरह उन का पैसा जमा रहता है। सरकार को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि लोगों को माल ठीक समय पर मिले।

मांग सख्या 86 पर्यटन विभाग के बारे में है। बहुत समय से यह भाग की जा रही है कि अर्वान्तिका (उज्जैन) का एक पर्यटक-स्थल के रूप में विकसित करना चाहिए। उज्जैन एक दर्शनीय स्थान है। वहाँ काफी यात्री जाते रहते हैं। सरकार का उसे एक आकर्षण का केंद्र बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

भारी उद्योगों के बारे में मांग सख्या 44 रखी गई है। अत्र दस मंश में स्कुटरों की भारी कमी है और उन पर बहुत ज्यादा वलक है। स्कुटर के वर्मरिक्स दाम 4200 रुपये है लेकिन वह वनैक म 8000 रुपये में मिलता है। सरकार स्कुटरों के निर्माण के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम खडा नहीं कर पाई है। हो सकता है कि इस में देर लगे। लेकिन तब तक स्कुटर बनाने के ले तमान कारखाना को अधिक स्कुटर बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये। इस समय पना की बजाज कम्पनी का 70 000 स्कुटर बनाने की अनुमति है जबकि उन की क्षमता एक लाख की है। जब तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्कुटरों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है तब तक के लिए उस कम्पनी को एक लाख स्कुटर बनाने की अनुमति दी जाये, ताकि ब्लैक कम हो और अधिक से अधिक लोग स्कुटरों का उपयोग कर सकें। सरकार ने डिफेंस, सरकारी कर्मचारियों, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो, राजनीतिक पीडितो और विदेशी मुद्रा लाने वालो के लिए अलग अलग कोटे बाँधे हुए हैं। ग्राम पूज्जिक को मुश्किल से 15, 20 परसेंट स्कुटर मिलते हैं और वे भी बहुत समय के बाद। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जब तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्कुटरों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ नहीं होता है,

तब तक वर्तमान कारखानों को अधिक स्क्वटर बनाने का अनुमति दी जाये। इस और आप अपना ध्यान दें। आप जब निर्माण करना चालू कर बेगे उस के बाद हमे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि आप उन्हें बन्द कर दें।

श्री गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्र में इन की मांग संख्या 81 है। इस संघ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कितनी ही घटनाएं रोज हो रही हैं। हरिजनों का उल्लेख बैंकर्सों साहब ने किया कि उन के साथ किस तरह के अत्याचार किए गए। जबलपुर में हरिजनों पर हमला किया गया, कल्ले ग्राम किया गया, उन को मारा गया, लेकिन उस के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। आज लोगों पर हमले होते हैं, पार्टियों पर हमले होते हैं, पार्टियों के लोगों को मारा जाता है, राजनैतिक हत्याएं की जाती हैं, लेकिन आप की पुलिस क्या करती है? पुलिस कुछ नहीं करती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि लोगों को न्याय मिले ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कीजिए।

भाषाक्षीरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ आकाशवाणी के संघ में। यह एक ग्राम चर्चा है कि यह तो इंदिरा गुजराल रेडियो है। इस में एक पक्षीय प्रचार होता है। उस में एक संसद समीक्षा होती है। उस के अंदर पहले यह प्रथा थी कि दूसरे पक्ष के लोगों को भी चास दिया जाता था। लेकिन आज गिनती के लोग हैं जिन को सरकार और गुजराल साहब पसंद करे उन्हें तो संसद समीक्षा देने के लिए कहा जाता है। बाहर के लोगों का पश्चात् काट दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं यहाँ जो बंसी जवाब देते हैं उन का तो नाम आता है लेकिन जिस मेम्बर ने सवाल पूछा है जिस में सवाल उठाया है उस का कभी उल्लेख नहीं आता है। आखिर ऐसा होता क्यों है? यह

पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया आकाशवाणी भवन का है इस में सुधार होना चाहिए। संसद समीक्षा में सब लोगों को एक एक हफ्ते का मौका देना चाहिए ताकि ठीक प्रकार से समीक्षा हो सके। हम ने साफ देखा है कि आकाशवाणी भवन में जिन लोगों को संसद समीक्षा करने के लिए कहा जाता है वे पक्षपात करते हैं। वे गिनती के लोग हैं और आप के लिए हुए, आप के बैठे हुए हुए, आप का बनाए हुए लोग हैं। इसलिए सब लोगों को उस का मौका मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए, यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Gangadeb is not here; Shri Chandrika Prasad is also not here. Shri Hari Singh is also not here. Mr. Sekhi.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Rs. 129.58 crores—Grants (General) 1974-75. But, I have to put some questions to Government. Why is there a deficit of Rs. 4 crores shown at page 2 of the List of Demands? Have you anticipated the liabilities as mentioned here in these Demands? Who are supposed to be held responsible for the waste of public money? The country is exporting so many items to the foreign countries at very cheap rates—to the countries like U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia etc., etc. Then, why are we having shortage of foreign exchange? What sort of loans are we giving to U.S.S.R., Poland, Burma and other Governments as shown here?

I now come to Delhi Transport Corporation. We are going to give Rs. 4 crores and 3 lakhs to them? What for? Is it for the poor performance? There is no proper timing of buses and routes. Many buses do not even stop at the bus stop. You will see a long queue both in the morning as well as in the evening. There are not sufficient buses in the capital city.

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

How such a huge population would be served? Government should make arrangements in this regard. A great hardship is caused to the public, especially to ladies. There is a lot of pickpocketing and mishandling of the passengers by the staff. The behaviour of the conductors with the passengers is very rude. Ticketless travel is rampant. The Corporation should give proper training to the conductors before and after employment, as to how they should behave with the public. There is no proper maintenance of vehicles. This is not taken care of by the Corporation. Road transport is a very profitable business. Then, why only the Government Transport is showing losses? It is not understood. What are the reasons? The Department should find out the reason, they should go into the root causes of it. Sir, kindly see page 18 of this book. Drafting has been done very intelligently. They have said financial assistance to tide over the immediate ways and means difficulties etc. But, nothing specific is mentioned. No details are given. It is just to get the Appropriation Bill passed and get the money sanctioned by the Parliament. The public whom we represent here, ask these questions of us. What is the reply? The Delhi Transport Corporation should be liquidated if they do not show profits in future. With these words, I support the demands.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Government does not deserve the sanction of a single rupee because ...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Even though they do not deserve it, they will get it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: They have failed and mismanaged not only the economic affairs, but Sir, they have failed on every front. Sir, you are aware that this House had discussed the document of the Fifth Plan. But,

thereafter, we have not heard anything about the Fifth Five Year Plan. I would like to know whether it has been born or it has died or it has been put in the cold storage. What is the fate of the Fifth Plan, this House does not know. Sir, now I will deal with the demands of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Sir, my home station and headquarters of my constituency, Bhavnagar is an all weather port. Within a month, within the last thirty days, four accidents took place and the port has been closed. This will result in loss of valuable foreign exchange. This will affect the traffic and this will also affect the general revenues of the Government of Gujarat which is at present under the rule of Government of India. Sir, one ship touched the lock gate pillar and it has created a situation wherein steamers and ships cannot enter the lock gate. It requires immediate repair and removal of debris. But, Government is totally indifferent and it has not taken any step so far. In the same way, two dredgers have sunk and this is also a huge loss to the Government.

An immediate inquiry is necessary, I do not know how Government can remain so indifferent to such major incidents. Bhavnagar port has its own history. It is the only all weather port in Saurashtra. But the Government have not taken care to maintain it and it has become a victim of the inefficiency of the Government of India.

Regarding labour and employment, I have stated time and again in this House that the Government talk too much, indulge in tall talk, about labour and working class, peasants and farmers. But they act quite contrary to the interest of the working class. There is a long-pending demand that the provident fund amount should be repaid after 20 years. The rupee is fast losing its value and the working class of India has demanded repayment of their provident fund contributions after the expiry of 20 years. That is, if the

worker has put in 20 years, the provident fund amount should be refunded to him. If they get it after 40 years they will hardly get the same value. So Government must come forward and decide to repay the provident fund after 20 years of service on the part of the workers.

I come to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. This Ministry is famous, or notorious, for favouring foreign dominated companies. They give import licences to such companies. Take the Union Carbide and Hoechst. The first has a licensed capacity of 300 tonnes and Hoechst 18 tonnes. But import licence for one formulation material, carbon, of the order of 2,000 tonnes was given in 1973, because some influential quarters, high-ups, recommended to the Ministry to give the import licence as a special case. This was not referred to the Licensing Committee. It was disposed of on the file without going through the proper procedure. These foreign dominated companies were given licences beyond their licensed capacities. This is the favouritism shown to them. It is given on the recommendation of the Chief Minister of some State and some high-ups in the Congress organisation. Therefore, this requires a probe. If Government probe into this they will certainly find that undue favour is shown to these foreign dominated companies at the cost of indigenous companies and small scale industries. This is their policy. They say they will protect and promote the small scale sector but they are helping the foreign dominated companies the big houses and the large scale sector.

Coming to Atomic energy research, development and industrial projects, there is acute shortage of energy coal, gas and oil. There are certain projects which are pending for a long time. This Government is a prisoner of uncertainty and never takes a decision in time. The proposal, to establish an Atomic Power Station in Saurashtra region in Gujarat has been pending for a long time. A site was selected and

report was also submitted, but somehow or the other this Project is not taking shape at all. If you really mean to solve the energy crisis you should immediately implement the projects which have been more or less finalised. In the same way there is also a heavy industry project pending for a long time. For instance an expert team selected to Bhavnagar to establish a machine tool factory. There is a great demand for machine tool. The recession is over and machine tool also earns foreign exchange. I do not know why the Government is not implementing this very important project.

15.57 hrs.

[Shri Ishaque Sambhali in the Chair]

If this project is implemented it will benefit the Government by way of earning more foreign exchange as well as by way of providing more employment to the people. Under the pretext of the Sixth Finance Commission report they are not fulfilling their obligations. Gujarat is passing through a severe drought condition and the magnitude is so great that without the financial assistance of the Central Government I do not think the State Government under the President's rule can meet the situation. The Gujarat demands are coming up for discussion and I will not speak in detail about them now. I will only say that the Central Government is shirking its responsibility. Thousands of heads of cattle in Gujarat have died. Thousands more are half starved and they are going to their death-bed with empty stomach. With these words I oppose the demands for supplementary grants.

16.00 hrs.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
केयरमैन साहब, मैं आप का बहुत ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन कुछ खार बाँके आप की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। सब से

[श्री दरवा ।। ह]

पहले मे यह धार्ज करना चाहता हू कि यह रकम लोन के डिसेम्बर्समेंट के लिये धीर ऐड-वासेज देने के लिए है । इसलिये इस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता । कुछ बातों से इसेटिव के बारे में कहना चाहता हू । इस में इसेटिव के लिये काफी गुजायश रखी है, धीर ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सके उस के लिये कुछ इतजामात करने की कोशिश है । काफी रुपया होने विदेशी मुद्रा की शकल में मिल सकता है, धीर उस की रिपोर्ट हम ने किसी दोस्त में तैयार करायी है । जा लाग भारत के बाहर दूसरे मुल्को में रहते है वह अपना रुपया किसी न किसी ढंग से भारत में लगाना चाहते हैं । धीर हजारों की तादाव में ऐसे लोग है जिन के पास करोड़ों रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा की शकल में है । वह कहते है कि मकान बनाने के लिये पैसा यहा भेज सकने है आप उनकी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाये । आप ने अभी हाल में बोर्ड से इसेटिव दिये है, जैसे आप ने कहा है कि 5,000 रुं अगर विदेशी मुद्रा की शकल में किसी ने जमा करायी है तो स्कूटर मिलने में उस को प्रायरेटी मिल सकती है । मेरी राय में यह कोई बहुत बड़ा इसेटिव नहीं है, जब कि हम को धीर कामों के लिये करोड़ों रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा की शकल में मिल सकता है अगर हम उस तरफ थोड़ा सा ध्यान दें । लेकिन अभी तक उस बारे में ध्यान नहीं है । मेरे पास एक धादमी ने चिट्ठी लिखी है कि वह 25 लाख रुं लगाने के लिये तैयार है । वह दूसरे मुल्क में बैठे हैं यहा लाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उस के लिये सहुलियत बन्द कर दी गई । पहले धादमी विदेशी मुद्रा में ट्रैक्टर लाता था, अब 15,000 रुं वाले ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 45,000 रुं हो गई है, यहा से पैसा देना पड़ता है क्या कि आप के पास है नहीं । धीर जो सीलिंग जमीन की लगी है उसकी जमीन के लिये जो ट्रैक्टर चाहिये वह शीमनी कीमत पर मिलता है, जो आप के बस की बात नहीं है । जब आप

को विदेशी मुद्रा में करोड़ों रुपया मिल सकता है तो उस के लिये आप को जरूर इसेटिव देने चाहिये । इस से यह होगा कि जितनी भी विदेशी मुद्रा आप के पास है उस में बढोतरी होगी । करोड़ों पाउण्ड आप को मिल सकते हैं अगर थोड़ा सा इसेटिव दें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि छोटी छोटी जो स्कीमें है इन से हमारा क्या बनने वाला है । बालवाडी के बच्चों के लिये स्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम पर आप यहा पेमेन्ट कर रहे है । तो तीन से पाच साल तक के बच्चे खाली बालवाडी में ही तो नहीं है, बाहर भी करोड़ों बच्चे है इसलिय उब के लिये भी कुछ न कुछ इतजाम करना चाहिए । उस के लिये कुछ इतजाम नहीं हो रहा है । उन बच्चों के लिये सारी सहुलियात मुहैया करने की जरूरत है । अभी यह हो रहा है कि आप जितना रुपया खर्च करते है वह बेकार जाता है ।

टी० बी० कोरपोरेशन बनाया है ऐक्ट के मातहत । उस के लिये आप को फिल्म चाहिये । हम रोज देखते हैं कि जो फिल्में दिखाई जाती है वह हेजी होती है । अमृतसर में भी यही दिखाया जाता है । दिल्ली में तो कुछ इतजाम अच्छा है । लेकिन बाकी जगहों पर पुरानी फिल्में दिखाते है जिन को सस्ते दामों पर खरीदा जाता है । आखिर टी० बी० वाले पैसा देते है तो खरीदते बन्त क्यों न यह देखा जाय कि सही धीर ठीक फिल्मों पर खर्च होता है कि नहीं ?

एक बात धीर है कि कहीं प्लानिंग है भी ? एक साल में दो बर्फा आप बजट लाये है । प्लानिंग पाच साल की होती है, पाच साला प्लान हमारा कहीं पडा है, कुछ पता नहीं है । एक साल गुजर गया लेकिन प्लान खली नहीं । अब हम आक्षेप स करे तो क्या करे । कैसे हम अपने सुझाव प्लान के बारे में दे सकते है जब कि उस पर अमल ही नहीं हुआ

हुआ। कभी प्रोच के नाम से और कभी ड्राफ्ट के नाम से हमारे पास कामजात भाये हैं, लेकिन उस की फाइनेलाइज तो करें ताकि हम बता सकें कि इस में यह दिक्कतों हैं इन को दूर किया जाय। लेकिन अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकते। पाचवी योजना का काम कहीं जा कर खत्म होना चाहिये, कहीं उस की सूरत दिखाई दे कि क्या पाच साल से का खर्च कर रहे हैं, कौन से अच्छे कामों के लिये हम से रुपया भाग रहे है। इस के बारे में कोई बात हमारे सामने नहीं है। हम यहा कुछ कहें तो किस से कहें। टुकड़ों में लाने में कोई फायदा नहीं है। क तरह के अचाराजात आप अमरजोसी में करते है, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन हम को पता होना चाहिये कि आप की पाच साला योजना क्या है ,

मुझ से पहले बोलने वालों ने कहा कि फ्रंटलाइजर और दूसरी चीजें इतनी कम हैं कि जिसमें हमारा गुजारा नहीं होने वाला है। आइन्दा रबी की फसल अच्छी हो जाय तो उस के लिये जितना रुपया आप को खर्च करना होगा कहीं तो विदेशी मुद्रा को स्ट्रैंडन करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर हमारे सामने भाये तो हम कुछ कह सकते है। हम इस की हिमायत करते हैं, लेकिन जो इस में कमिया है वह दूर करनी चाहिये। और जो प्रोपोजल में ने दिये है विदेशी मुद्रा ज्यादा आ सके, स्ट्रैंडन हो सके उस के बारे में आप को ध्यान करना होगा।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Sir, I rise to oppose this bunch of supplementary demands, for according to me these demands represent the capricious and whimsical anarchy that is prevailing in the Ministries of the Government of India. The Central Government's expenditure will go up by another Rs. 129.56 crores during the current year, according to the second batch of supplementary demands, which we are discussing now

When the first batch of supplementary demands was placed on 31st August, it was then accepted that the budgetary deficit may come up to Rs. 261.70 crores as against the original deficit of Rs. 126 crores. Therefore, larger doses of taxation had been proposed in the mini-budget which we passed in August. The crux of the matter is this Rs. 261 crores was inclusive of Rs. 129.56 crores which was to be paid to the Central Government employees towards their increased DA. But the supplementary demands are not inclusive of the amounts which will be required for paying the increased DA. Yet, these supplementary demands constitute a total amount of Rs. 129 crores.

If the Government comes to the decision to pay increased dearness allowance to the Central Government employees and keep its word of honour then I am sure that this will further exceed Rs. 261.70 crores which had been stipulated in August this year, and we are going to be presented with another bunch of Supplementary Demands. Therefore, this kind of financial anarchy that is prevailing in the Government of India is a matter which should be seriously considered by this House

The anticipated deficit of Rs. 261.70 crores was calculated on the basis—I reiterate—that an additional amount of the order of Rs. 129.6 crores may be required to meet the liabilities arising out of payment of increased dearness allowance to Central Government employees in the context of rising prices. The present Supplementary Demands do not, however, include the amount likely to be required for the Central Government employees. I would like to know why increased dearness allowance to the Central Government employees, which was promised to be paid, is not included in the Supplementary Demands. Even then, this budgetary deficit will be higher than what was anticipated in the Budgets placed in February, in August and again in December this year.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty.]

I could have supported these Supplementary Demands had the drought- and famine-affected States received increased succour I would have defended the Supplementary Demands had the Plan outlays for the States been enhanced I could have appreciated in a favourable light if issue prices of foodgrains had been decreased, if the agricultural sector had been strengthened and its financial resources augmented But the Supplementary Demands have nothing helpful in these directions

The most intriguing aspect about the Supplementary Demands is that, out of Rs 129 crores, we are asked to sanction Rs 105 crores to the Government of USSR I am sure, the hon Minister of Finance will not be able to reply to my doubts and misgivings Yet, I would like to know the rationale of paying Rs 105 crores to the Government of USSR out of the total Supplementary Demands of Rs 129 crores Again, we have provided Rs 716 crores for Air India and this amount is equivalent to the loss that the Air India sustained due to that silly strike

Coming to the USSR, I would say at the outset that the trade agreement with the USSR has some welcome features It has boosted our export trade, it has helped us in our barter trade But it was stipulated that an equitable balance should be maintained between our exports and imports in the trade agreement If that was the stipulation, the Government owes an answer to this House as to why, in these Supplementary Demands out of Rs. 129 crores, we are going to pay Rs. 105 crores to the Government of USSR It can have only either of these two explanations either the exchange rate of rupee with rouble is declining or we are paying more for less goods

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) It is aid to the USSR

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY. USSR may be radically socialist but so far as their commercial practices are concerned, they are no better than the business practices that are pursued by the operators of Harrison Road of Calcutta or of Old Delhi All these Rs 105 crores are being routed to two political parties in the country It is rupee trade and it keeps to sustain two political parties in the country One is the Congress and the other is the CPI

Therefore while Russia is buying Indian goods dirt-cheap, we are buying newsprint, we are buying kerosene at a price which is much higher than the international price

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY You should not be allergic

SHRI PILOO MODY Just because he started talking about CPI you press the bell?

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry) We are enjoying this music

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Thank you You have at least paid a compliment to my music I will now give you two instances of how we are being milked The cif price of the Soviet newsprint is higher than the Canadian prices which were contracted for I would like to know whether a good friend like the USSR should take advantage of our shortage of news print and charge a price which is higher than the international price which often fluctuates due to different factors relating to world supply and demand Even in that context, the Russian newsprint costs much higher than the international price

Coming to kerosene, kerosene imports from Soviet Russia are dearer by about 39 per cent this year than in 1973. (Interruptions.)

SHRI S M BANERJEE The quality is so good

SHRI PILOO MODY: You ask them to buy Soviet kerosene and you ask for more DA?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The total kerosene imports from Soviet Russia would amount to 6,37,000 tonnes and cost the country about Rs. 21 crores. The cost of Russian kerosene thus works out to Rs. 333 as against Rs. 240 in 1973.

Therefore, while the price of kerosene is escalating from year to year, we are selling our products to USSR dirt-cheap to USA in this budget we have provided for paying Rs. 105 crores to USSR and Rs. 26 crores to Poland. I would demand that there should be an occasion in this House to discuss the entire gamut of our trade agreements not only with USSR but also with the East European countries.

Finally, I would conclude by saying, as I have said earlier, that I am not that allergic to the Communist countries. But my only complaint is that Russia is milching us beginning from wheat, kerosene, to newsprint, etc. Now, the effect of the Indo-USSR agreement is that while we are being milched ..

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): How is it relevant?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Relevancy is the Supplementary Demands. You must have commonsense to understand.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly explain to the hon. Member some procedures of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: While I have no objection to our barter trade agreements with these East European countries, we must also explore the possibility of similar barter trade with other countries belonging to other blocs.

Sir, I oppose these Supplementary Demands.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत माग का समर्थन करना हूँ। लेकिन मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो उपेक्षित और पिछड़े आंचल के प्रदेश हैं उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इस्पात मंत्री ने 12 दिसम्बर की एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि भारत में 118 मिनि स्टील प्लांट दिए गए हैं। उनकी सख्या आप देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 13 दिए गए हैं और वहीं पर महाराष्ट्र में 20 दिए गए हैं, उड़ीसा में दो दिए गए हैं। इसी तरह से हरिजनों के लिए साइट एलाटमेंट कारने के लिए जो रुपया दिया गया है उसमें भी 0.36 दिया गया है हिमाचल प्रदेश को, उड़ीसा को दिया गया है 2.10 और उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया गया है 7.71 लाख। इस तरह से भारत सरकार को जो विषमता बाले क्षेत्र हैं और जो पिछड़े और उपेक्षित क्षेत्र हैं उनके प्रति अच्छा रख नहीं है और मैं यह कहूँगा कि 27 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद जो आगे थे वह आगे होते जा रहे हैं और जो हम पीछे थे वह पीछे होते जा रहे हैं। अगर यह विषमता रहेगी तो देश में जो गरीबी की हालत है वह दूर नहीं होने वाली है। इससे हम नहीं समझ पाते हैं कि यह हमारी जो पालिसी है वह कहा जा रही है। देश की प्लानिंग कौन लोग करते हैं और किस तरह से करते हैं यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। जो उत्तर प्रदेश का पिछड़ा आंचल है, उड़ीसा का पिछड़ा आंचल है, उसमें भी जो हमारे गरीबी के पाकेट्स हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। ईस्टर्न यू० पी० जो हमारा है उसमें भी हमारा बलिया जिला सब से पिछड़ा इलाका है, उसमें ज्वाइंट सेक्टर में एक मिनि स्टील प्लांट आपने दिया था। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कहत है। लेकिन उस बिजली की कहत के होते हुए बलिया में मिनि स्टील प्लांट

[श्री बलिष्ठा प्रसाध]

संरक्षण हुए तीन साल हो गए, आज तक वह नहीं लगा। पहली खराबी तो आपने यह की है कि आपने एक महाजन को, पूंजीपति को यह लगाने के लिए दिया। पूंजीपति का जब तक फायदा नहीं होगा तब तक वह कभी लगाएगा नहीं। वह एक लाख रुपया लगा कर के अपना कंस्ट्रक्टेड स्टोरेज में रुपया जमा कर लेगा। वह लगाना नहीं चाहता। तो आप इस ज्वाइंट सेक्टर की पालिसी को चेंज कीजिए और अपने पब्लिक सेक्टर में मिनि स्टील प्लान्ट बलिया में लगाइए। विशेषकर जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनमें ज्वाइंट सेक्टर मत दीजिए, पब्लिक सेक्टर देना ही तो बीजिए। तब हम यह समझे कि आप बिषमता को मिटाना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा घर बलिया में है। जयप्रकाश बाबू हमारे यहाँ के रहने वाले हैं। वह ईस्टर्न यू० पी० को बिहार में शामिल करना चाहते हैं, इस माने में नहीं कि इस प्रदेश से निष्काश कर दूसरे प्रदेश में शामिल करना चाहते हैं बल्कि अपने आन्दोलन का कार्यक्षेत्र वहाँ पर बनाने जा रहे हैं। उसकी मुझे चिन्ता नहीं है। लेकिन चिन्ता इस बात की है कि 27 वर्ष की देश की आजादी के बाद भी जो बागी बलिया है, जो क्रान्तिकारी बलिया है उसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। जय प्रकाश बाबू अभी पिछले दिनों वहाँ गए थे। उसके पिछड़े पन के बारे में आप 9 दिसम्बर के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के आर्टिकल को देखिएगा, जो भी उसको पढ़ेंगे वह यही कहेंगे कि किस तरह से हमारी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। वह हमारा नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज का एरिया है। गंगा और घाघरा प्रति वर्ष उसको कांठती हैं, बरबाद करती हैं। नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज के अन्दर जो सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रुपया देना चाहिए वह रुपया सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं दिया और हमारी यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने भी ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के लिए एक पैसा नहीं दिया।

इस हालत में हमारी सम्पत्त में नहीं आ रहा है कि वहाँ की हालत में सुधार कैसे हो सकता है। एक मामूली बात आप देखेंगे कि हमारे साथ लगा हुआ जो बिहार का हिस्सा है छपरा और झारा है वहाँ पर 1.1 रुपया 60 पैसा किलो चावल मिल रहा है जब कि जयप्रकाश बाबू के घर में बलिया के एरिया में दो तीन रुपये किलो चावल बिक रहा है। हम जा कर लोगों को क्या समझाएँ? वहाँ पर हम क्या जवाब दें इस बात के लिए कि कौन सी हमारी पालिसी है ?

आप कहते हैं कि वह ब.डॉर एरिया है। तो सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बाडर एरिया में वह रानीगंज मार्केट है जो 8 किलोमीटर के अन्दर गंगा जी से नहीं पड़ता। तो वह बोडर एरिया में नहीं आता। (ब्यवधान) मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा।

आपने जो लेवी लगाई है वह 85 प्रतिशत लगाई है। आज देहात में गल्ले की राशन की बूकाने तो है लेकिन उनमें गल्ला नहीं है और जो गरीब मर्चेट ले जा कर बेचता है वह पन्द्रह परसेंट में कैसे ले जा कर बेचेगा? इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज में लेवी का कम से कम 35 प्रतिशत जो पहले था वह बिंधा जाये। 85 प्रतिशत लेवी जहाँ पर कि सरप्लस एरिया है वहाँ लगाई जाय। हमारे एरिया में 35 प्रतिशत से अधिक लेवी नहीं लगनी चाहिए। हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट डबलपमेण्ट टैक्स लगाने जा रही है, वह उस ने लगा भी दिया है। उसके बाद 6 एकड़ के किसानों पर मालगुजारी लय रही है। सवाल है कि रिडो-सिज का, वह हमें इकट्ठा करना चाहिए, हममें कोई दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन यह जो प्लानिथ का तरीका है जिसमें कि सेक्टर का राय नहीं का जाती है और हम लोगों की राय नहीं ली जाती है, तो इसके हम लोग स्वयं मुक्तभाषी होने। गरीबों की परेशानी बढ़ेगी।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता था कि साथ गरीबों के लिए कपड़ा यहां पर राशन की दुकानों से बंटवाया जा रहा है। लेकिन वह गरीबों को नहीं मिल रहा है। जो हमारी पालिसी है कपड़े के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो अपना कपड़ा देती है स्टेट्स को उसमें कम से कम बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए परसेंटेज प्रथिक मार्क करे और उस एरिया में डिस्ट्रि-ब्यूशन के सेंटर पर एक कमेटी बनाई जाय, उसकी देखरेख में जो कपड़ा गरीबों के लिए दिया गया है वह उन्हें दिलवाया जाय।

एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबर हमारा जो है उसके लिए जैसे कि सोशल वेलफेयर के लिए बोर्ड आप बनाते हैं ऐसे ही एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबर के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबर बोर्ड बनाइए जो उनकी प्राबलम्स को देखे और जितनी चीजे गवर्नमेंट की एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबर को जाती हैं वह सारी चीजें उसके मार्फत उनको दिलवाई जायें।

श्री मधु लिवये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं सरकार की निर्यात नीति के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं। विगत कुछ वर्षों में हीरों की जो निर्यात तेजी से बढ़ रही थी उसमें रुकावट उत्पन्न हुई है। वह निर्यात घटने लगा है। इसके बारे में एम०एम०टी०सी० क्या कर रही है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। एम०एम०टी०सी० जो एक सावजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनी है उसके ऊपर यह दायित्व था कि डायमंड्स के लिए जो कच्चा माल आता है, कच्चे डायमंड्स आते हैं जिनको पालिश नहीं किया गया है, उनके मूल जो स्रोत हैं, प्राइम सोर्सिज हैं, वहां से डायमंड आयात करने के अपने दायित्व को सही प्रकार से निभाए। लेकिन एम एम टी सी बाना, सेराल्वीन और अंगोला आदि जो इसके मुख्य स्रोत हैं वहां से डायमंड लेने के बजाय लंदन में जो डायमंड ट्रेडिंग

कम्पनी है उन्हीं के मार्फत अपना सारा व्यापार करना चाहती है। यह सरकार इतनी बेईमान और ढोंगी है कि दूसरे देश अगर रोडेशिया और साउथ अफ्रीका से व्यापार करेंगे तो उनकी तो बुराई यूनाइटेड नेशंस में करेगी लेकिन इनकी हिपोक्रैसी की हद देखिए कि यह जो डायमंड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी है जिसका हैड-क्वार्टर लंदन है वह वास्तव में साउथ अफ्रीकन कम्पनी है। यह साउथ अफ्रीका में इनकार-पोरेटेड है। उसी के साथ मिल कर आप उसकी एक सबसिडियरी हिन्दुस्तान में खोलना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात का क्या इन लोगों पर असर हो रहा है? वट्टोपाध्याय साहब कहाँ हैं? इसका असर हुआ कुछ इनके सब पर? यह सरकार बहुत ही ढोंगी सरकार है और बेईमान तो मैंने पहले ही कह दिया। (व्यवधान) सुभद्रा जी, पी०यू० सी० की चेयरमैन, तो प्रगतिशील विचारों की है और प्रगतिशील चीजों के बारे में बोला करती हैं तो क्या वह चाहती हैं कि हमारी एम एम टी सी ऐसी एक कम्पनी के साथ साझादारी का काम करे जो साउथ अफ्रीका की कम्पनी है? (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि एम एम टी सी आने वाले दिनों में प्राइमरी सोर्सिज को डेबलप करने के लिए क्या काम करने जा रही है? इसमें फायदा यह भी हो सकता है कि बाना, अंगोला, सेराल्वीन ये अफ्रीकी देश हमारे कारखानों में जो माल बनता है वह भी बार्टर के तौर पर लेने के लिए तैयार हो जायें और हमको कच्चा माल उनसे मिल जायगा; उन डायमंड्स को पालिश कर के हम विदेशों में निर्यात कर सकेंगे। अब यह साउथ अफ्रीकन कम्पनी जिसके साथ एम एम टी सी नयी कम्पनी खोलकर साझादारी कर रही है वह भारत में जो कम मजदूरी है, चीप लेबर है उसका शोषण कर के मीनोपीली बढ़ाना चाहती

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं सब से पहले इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा।

आज एम० एम० टी० सी० के कार्य के बारे में खलासा कीजिये और इस बात की जांच कीजिये कि क्या एम० एम० टी० सी० के बड़े बड़े अधिकारी कहीं लन्दन स्थित इस साउथ अफ्रीकन कम्पनी के साथ मिल कर अपना काम तो नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं आज केवल इशारा करना चाहता हूँ—अगर मंत्री महोदय मुझको मजबूर करेयें तो फिर और भी बातें सदन के सामने रखने क लिये तैयार हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले मैंने यहाँ भाषित का सवाल उठाया था और मैंने एक गम्भीर आरोप लगाया था कि भारत ने अपनी जो प्रोटोटाइप कार अहमदनगर के क्लीफल डीपो के पास टेस्टिंग के लिये भेजी थी, उसका जो इंजिन था, वह स्मग्ल्ड इंजिन था, वेस्ट जर्मनी का था। आज मैं खुल कर पूरी ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—मेरा जो क्वेश्चन तोड़ा-मरोड़ा गया उसका एकमात्र कारण था—आज सारी दुनिया सुने—मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—भारत में जो मशीनरी लगी हुई है उसमें से लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी इम्पोर्टेड मशीनरी है, जिसके लिये भारत ने कोई लाइसेंस प्राप्त नहीं किया। मैं आज जो बोल रहा हूँ वह पूरी जानकारी के आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ। वेस्ट जर्मनी के इंजिन के बारे में जो मैंने कहा है वह भी सौ-फीसदी सही है और आज जो कह रहा हूँ—वह भी सौ फीसदी सही है। पाच-छ साल से एक तमाशा किया जा रहा है हमको बताया जा रहा है कि यह स्वदेशी कार है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Is the machinery smuggled?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं। यहाँ तो रहस्य है। मैं, सभापति महोदय, एक-एक डोज देता जा रहा हूँ—बीमार आदमी को अगर जबरदस्त

डोज दूंगा तो वह मर जायगा, इसलिये धीरे-धीरे दे रहा हूँ। पहले मैंने इंजिन की बात कही—आठ-दस दिन पहले, आज एक गम्भीर बात कह रहा हूँ—एक करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मशीनरी भारत में लगी है—मैं समय पर सब तफसील देता हूँ।

श्री वसन्त साठे (भकोला) यह डोज देने के पहले कोई डोज लेकर तो नहीं आये है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं डोज लेने का काम पर छोड़ता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है—यह स्वदेशी धार के न्यम पर ठगी का काम किया जा रहा है। इस के बारे में आप मंत्री महोदय को आदेश दें कि आज सारे तथ्यों को सदन के सामने रखा जाय।

तीसरा मामला—एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज का मामला है। एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज के बारे में जो सरकार की नीति है, उस नीति के चलते आज बहुत विदेशी मुद्राकी चोरी हो रही है। सभापति महोदय, इस में जो विभिन्न माल मगाया जा रहा है—यह उस की कुछ तफसील मैं देना चाहता हूँ—जैसे विटामिन बी, स्टेनलैस स्टील, कई किस्म के केमिकल्स, पॉलिस्टर चिप्स, पॉलिस्टर रेजिन्स, लैबोरेट्री कैमिकल्स, बूलेन-फैल्ट्स, रोलर बीयरिंग्स आदि। यह सारा माल सरकार इन एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज को मगाने दे रही है। मतीजा यह हो रहा है कि निर्यात करने के बजाय आयात करने का काम इन एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। उस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—यह केवल कर्नाटक एक्सपोर्ट हाउस का मामला नहीं है—इस में बहुत तरह-तरह के फ्राड किये जा रहे हैं—एक की चर्चा तो राज्य सभा में शोबावत जी ने की है जिस का अभी तक कोई खलासा नहीं आया है।

मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में 10 दिन पहले श्री बट्टीगोपाय ने यह जवाब दिया था— यह बात सही है कि पोलिस्टर फाइबर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की मारफन मंगया जाता है। यह केनलाईज्ड आईटम है लेकिन केनलाईज्ड आईटम होते हुए भी कुछ पार्टीज को, कुछ कम्पनियों और फर्मों को रिलीज आर्डर दिया जाता है और इस के लिये एक शर्त होती है कि सिर्फ एक्चुयल यूजर्स को ही बचेगा। इसमें श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की जो दोस्त कपनिया है, इन कपनियों को उन के कार्य बाल से ...

श्री सुरेश महन्ती : कौन दोस्त कपनिया ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है, समय पर उनकी पूरी लिस्ट रखूंगा।

श्री एस०भार०बामानी (शोलापुर) : यह आप पहले भी कह चुके हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : दामानी जी, एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज का मामला आज पहली बार उठा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : आप उस तरफ तबज्जह न दीजिये, जल्दी खत्म कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सभापति महोदय इस में जल्दबाजी क्या है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। पूरे रात भर काम करना है, कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं है। अगर वे टोकते हैं तो मुझे तो कोई एतराज नहीं है, जरूर टोकिये। अगर मैं कोई गलत बात कह रहा हूँ—तो जरूर टोकिये।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन मुझे तो एतराज है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्यों ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं नहीं चाहता कि वे टोकें।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : लेकिन मैं तो स्वागत करता हूँ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय से यह कह सकता हूँ कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के कार्यकाल में पोलिस्टर फाइबर के आयात का सवाल हो या एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज के जिनने मामले है उन सभी मामलों की जांच करने के लिये—क्या एक संसदीय कमेटी नियुक्त करने के बारे में मैंें पहले करेंगे ? अगर मंत्री महोदय स्वयं पहले करेंगे तो जना सोचेगी कि उम में छिपाने लायक कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस मुद्दा का आप विरोध करेंगे तो हम इस तरीके पर पहुंचेंगे कि नारा सामना पहले और थोड़े से भरा हुआ है। तो एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज की योजना की जांच करने के लिये मैंें एक संसदीय कमेटी की मांग कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे कटमोशन को भी आप जरा गौर से देखिये—जो आखिरी कटमोशन है उसी से प्रारम्भ करता हूँ। उस में यह कहा है—“फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड” में जाने-माने तस्कारी के अनधिकृत प्रवेश को चर्चा”। मैंने बहुत दिन पहले इस मामले को उठाया था—रामू नारंग की बात पर जब मैंें उस दिन बोल रहा था, उसी समय इन्टर गुजराल सदन में आये। मैंें सोचता था कि कोई वक्तव्य देगे, लेकिन बिना वक्तव्य दिये, मुझ से लावी में मिलकर चले गये। तो लावी में मिलने में तो कोई काम नहीं बनता है...

श्री सरजू पाण्डे (गाजीपुर) : लावी में क्या कहा ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : वह नहीं बतलाऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय, क्या आज इस बात का खुलासा आयेगा कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के ऊपर रामू नारंग जैसा तस्कर कैसे जा सका। पिछली बार जब इस बोर्ड के विस्तार करने का विधेयक श्री गुजराल ले कर भाये तो मैंने उन पर आरोप लगाया था कि वे अपने दोस्तों के लिये बर्ष तैयार करना चाहते हैं। अब यह दोस्त कौन है—इसका खुलासा हो जाना चाहिये। सभापति महोदय क्या रामू नारंग जैसे लोगों के लिये बर्ष तैयार करने के लिये फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड का विस्तार किया गया? आज मैं फिर माग करता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर भी मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें।

सभापति महोदय इन भागों में एक माग समाज कल्याण विभाग की है

सभापति महोदय : आप इसी पर खत्म कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर तो मैं प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप 14 मिनट ले चुके हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में समय की कोई बात नहीं है—मेरे जो मुद्दे हैं उनको मैं सक्षेप में रखूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप अगर मेरी जगह होते तो यही राय कायम करते।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ज़रा मेरे ऊपर मेहरबानी कीजिये। मैं बाल कल्याण के बारे में यह कहना चाहता था कि इन के लिये पिछले 27 वर्षों में सरकार ने तरह-तरह की योजनाएँ चालू की लेकिन उन योजनाओं को सरकार कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकी और बहुत सारी योजनाओं को अब पैसे के अभाव में समाप्त किया जा रहा है। चाँटेर आरु चिल्ड्रेन के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव की चर्चा भी

यहाँ आई थी, एक विधेयक की चर्चा भी आई थी, तो क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री हम लोगों के सामने इस की कोई रूप-रेखा रखेंगे कि भाग्य चल कर बाल कल्याण के बारे में सरकार का इरादा क्या है, सरकार की योजनाएँ क्या हैं?

सभापति महोदय, अंतिम बात मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे मित्र श्री एम०एम० बनर्जी हर दिन दोपहर एक बजे उठते हैं और जो चार इस्ट-मलमेट्स डी० ए० के ड्यू हो चुके हैं, पाचवा, और छठा भी हो सकता है, उन के भुगतान के बारे में कुछ न कुछ कहते हैं। लेकिन मंत्रियों द्वारा किसी तरह का कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं आता। साथ ही साथ ए० जी० कार्यालय में जो लोग हैं, राजकोट ग्वालियर और इलाहाबाद में उन के साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती हो रही है। और चूँकि आडिटर जनरल का कार्यालय एक स्वायत्त कार्यालय है इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि पार्लियामेंट के प्रति दायित्व नहीं है। तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के महंगाई भत्ते की चोरी करने का अन्तिम निर्णय आप ने किया है? यदि किया है तो स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहिये। फिर मजदूरों को जो भी करना है वह करेगे। और हमेशा आप विरोध पक्ष के ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं कि वह मजदूरों को भड़काने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन असलियत यह है कि आप की गलत नीतियों के चलते मजदूर इस के लिये बाध्य हो जाता है कि वह आन्दोलन का रास्ता अखितयार करे। तो आज आप अपने भाषण में ए०जी० आफिस के जो सस्पेंडेड कर्मचारी हैं उन के बारे में और महंगाई भत्ते के बारे में सरकारी नीति क्या है उस की स्पष्ट घोषणा आप करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I must confess that my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, is a very capable parliamentary juggler. With very great ability, he has indulged in a jugglery of rules and regulations. He is, according to him, an expert on various companies. Today he has told us that he has got so many doses with him, and he comes with one dose after the other. He talks very often of companies. In all humility and with great respect, I would request him to look at the company he keeps. A person is judged by the company he keeps (*Interruptions*). I am saying this out of affection for him.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What is wrong with Dandavate?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He is a nice man; I am not talking of him. I am talking of various parties whose voice unfortunately he is becoming much against what he should do.

One of the friends from BLD brought in again with his usual bias Russia. I was rather surprised; I should not have been because that is what he talks always—I would not take much time; I am bound by the word of honour I have given to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The hon'ble BLD member brought in his bias against Russia. We all know that in our economic problems, in our political international problems, Russia is the one country which has stood by us in great strength and for people to stand here and try to be little Russia is, to say the least, most unfair in this situation of economic difficulties, many of which are for reasons beyond our control. That being so, the Opposition leaders are taking an attitude which, to say the least, is not in the interest of the country. They are trying to create more difficulties in an already really difficult economic situation in the country.

These Supplementary Demands are very important. They relate to important matters like foreign loans,

provision for space research, for DTC etc. I strongly support these Demands.

I should like to make a few submission with regard to two or three demands. It is good that the Government has given additional grand to the Delhi Transport Corporation. This will certainly enable them to have more buses and it will result in some improvement in the transport services. There has been some improvement during the last year or so but that is not enough. Much more is required. I welcome the provision of Rs. 4 crores for this purpose. I wish to suggest to the Government that they should take some more steps to improve the bus service.

Delhi's transport problem cannot be solved merely by buses. You have to chalk out a coordinated transport policy whereby you can utilise properly all means of transport. What a pitiable situation we are in! The transport situation is difficult. Yet there are three thousand taxis in Delhi and because of increase in the cost of petrol and the decline in the number of passengers they are lying idle. Why not give them permit to operate from one stage to another stage and thus relieve the pressure on the transport?

Similarly there are cycle rikshaws which serve a useful purpose. Unfortunately we find that we are in a position where we have cycle rikshaws in this country. But only two thousand of them have been given licences. There are 17,000 cycle rikshaws and they do not have a licence. The result is that they are fleeced by corrupt staff and Inspectors. There is therefore need to evolve a coordinated transport system. There is an additional provision for the Space department. This is a very welcome thing. I wish to say that the country is eagerly awaiting the day when the Indian satellite will go into space. Even if more were to be given to this purpose the country will welcome it. Our advance in atomic research has been commendable. It is true that there was criticism

(Shri H. K. L. Bhagat.)

by some people in-side our country and out-side also. May be, we are poor and we have our difficulties. But we have to advance with the advancement of the world.

I wish to come back to the transport problem. If we have to remove traffic congestion we have also to clear the bottlenecks. The trans—Jamuna bridge is one of those big bottlenecks. Conditions there are almost chaotic. Everyday thousands of people have to wait for hours together to pass through the bridge. Mr. Chairman, you know because you must be crossing the bridge several times. Another trans—Jumuna bridge was sanctioned and construction was about to start but it has not started yet. Taking advantage of this discussion I should urge upon the Minister of Transport to see that work starts on this bridge. With these words I support the demands.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Everyone knows that the demands are very soon going to be accepted by the House, whether one supports them or opposes them. One could not, therefore, make too much of grievance of it. But even after spending so much money the benefits do not accrue to the type of people to whom the benefits must go. It is no use this House passing Budget after Budget including supplementary budget, but finding that vast sums of money had not been usefully or judicially spent.

Now, I have every sympathy for the hon. Minister because I know although he is in charge of Finance Department only, he has to take notes on various points and complaints and grievances. Even if he could not find time to reply to all of them he should atleast pass on those suggestions to the various Ministries concerned.

With regard to demand No. 12 I want to ask: What progress have the

Government been able to make with regard to development of Kandla Free Trade Zone?

As far as I know this Kandla Free Trade Zone was established with the purpose of having export promotion industries in that area. But, for the last so many years we find that hardly a few industries have developed there because not only they lack in infra-structure necessary for the industry but Government's policy also is far from satisfactory, and the zone is disintegrated. In fact one wonders whether Government of India wants industries to be established there and export promotion to take place. After all, Kandla Port free trade zone was established with a few objectives. I would like those objectives to be promoted as early as possible.

I would like to re-emphasize the suggestion already made by others including myself about the confiscated smuggled goods. These should be sent by way of re-export and it is not fair for the Government to tell us again and again that the matter is under consideration. So much quantity of confiscated smuggled goods is there in possession of the Government. By re-exporting the same, they can benefit the national exchequer by earning hardearned foreign exchange.

On Demand No. 24—Education I do not want to repeat that it is no use having this or that small or minor demand of several lakhs of rupees, unless this Government is ready and bold enough. I would say, to spend not lakhs but crores on education with right priorities—more money for primary education, for teachers, for students of High Schools and Colleges so that they feel a sense of involvement and a concern for the community. The students and teachers must not only be in the minds of Government but also of society and leaders in general. There are a variety of reasons for the restlessness in this sphere in this country. There is so

much of student unrest. One reason is that there is complete dislocation of priority with regard to spending on education. My complaint is not about educational demands put in the Supplementary Budget, but my complaint and question is as to why it is so small.

On Demand No. 26—Child Welfare Policy & Programme, I find on page 6 that this particular programme of nutrition for children (age group of 3 to 5 years) was started but due to lack of funds it was stopped. It was re-started again. But, then, what is the Government's policy in regard to the children? It is tragic that we in this House do not have time to discuss such vital issues like policy on Children's Welfare. Nobel Prize Winning Poet from Chile—Gabriela Mistral has said—

"We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed."

To him we cannot answer 'Tomorrow'. His name is 'Today'. That is the imagination of a Chilean poet. We should look to the interests of the children while they are children. Lots of more money and imagination should go into the programmes for children's development and welfare. I have visited a number of countries abroad and have seen the type of attention shown by the various governments and peoples to their children in matters like crossing the road, getting free milk, education, etc. They care for their future generation, but we do not care for our future generation, much less for the present.

About Demand No. 48 concerning the police, I would submit, their service conditions are poor. Then, again, instead of defending the international

border, the Border Security Force is used for political ends and for defending the internal borders between various States! This should be stopped.

Mr. Limaye has rightly drawn attention to the Film Institute in Poona. I wish that the Poona institute is run on better lines and it becomes a better body in terms of autonomy. A number of promising young artists boys and girls, feel frustrated because of the bureaucratic working there.

The Delhi Transport Corporation is in a miserable state of affairs. I have been in Delhi for more than two years now and I have never used the buses. It is impossible to use the buses. They are always crowded, and not on time. I would say, spend more on public transport; let Ambassadors and Fiats wait. This Government has no sense of priorities. In the name of socialism it gives priority to looking after the rich and the business people and it takes money from them for fighting elections and again coming to power.

The Air India pilots' strike was unfortunate, but let us remember that the pilots went on strike because of the lack of a climate of confidence and dialogue. We should take a lesson from this for our other public sector undertakings. There should be a climate of confidence and dialogue between employers and employees.

I support my friends Shri Banerjee and Shri Limaye in their demand for payment of increased DA to Central Government employees. There is already tremendous distress for the fixed income people, and it is caused further by the compulsory deposit of additional emoluments. I hope Government will look into the problems of these people who are sandwiched between rising prices on the one side and inability to earn more because they belong to the fixed income group on the other.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
(Bhubaneswar): Sir, while I support these supplementary demands, I wish

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

to bring to the notice of the Government two or three points for their consideration. Some of the big capitalists who used to thrive on the spending capacity of the Government and its monetary institutions are now raising the false alarm of recession and trying to pressurise the Government to have more credit expansion towards the private commercial sector. This year's credit expansion is in no way less than last year's, may be the difference is just Rs 25 crores. So, Government should not be unnecessarily pressurised in the name of recession to expand the credit to the commercial sector further.

17.00 hrs.

Here, I would give only one instance. If he looks to the return flow of credit which was given to the commercial sector—I am taking the instance of the sugar industry—he will find that in this financial year, with the present stock with them and considering the price which they are getting, they should have refunded credit to the extent of Rs 100 crores to the Government, to the banking sector. But they have not done it.

Secondly, in the main Budget, when it was placed before the House, the deficit which the Government envisaged this year was of the order of Rs 126 crores. But, Sir, without being contradicted—I do not know if my information is correct or wrong—, without being contradicted, may I say that at this moment Government is having a deficit financing of Rs 500 crores and by the end of the year, it may reach the figure of even Rs 800 crores. This will again add to the inflationary pressures. I hope, the Government will take note of this.

Thirdly, I congratulate the Minister for giving more money for education. I am glad that, in every State, the Central Government is slowly esta-

blishing one Central University in Orissa, we have three Universities and out of these three Universities, I suggest that the Utkal University can be converted into a Central University. Then the other two Universities, the Sambalpur University and the Berhampur University will get more funds from the UGC. I plead with the Government to look into this.

Lastly, Sir, when the hon. Minister was the Minister of Shipping and Transport, he had made some efforts to improve the Paradeep Port and in regard to setting up of Paradeep Fertiliser. Those efforts could not materialise and he had to leave the Ministry. Therefore I would request him to pursue those things.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Mr Chairman, Sir, I have already made it clear to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that I would not take more than ten minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN: No. Only two minutes please.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Kindly do not stop me, Sir. I have to make some important points.

I shall confine myself to Demands Nos 86 and 100. Let me start with Demand No 100, that is, the question of payment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. May I invite your kind attention to page 29 where it is stated:

"For meeting additional requirement to cover the expenditure on additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government from 1st January, 1974 onwards, a supplementary requirement of Rs. 90.48 lakhs has been estimated."

It is clear that this amount has been sanctioned to meet the dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government from 1st January, 1974 onwards. I

lay emphasis on the word 'onwards' According to the Pay Commission formula, the Central Government employees are entitled to four or five instalments of dearness from 1st June, 1974 onwards. In this House, in reply to a call-attention, the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri C. Subramaniam, has made it abundantly clear that there is no intention on the part of the Government to defer the question of payment of dearness allowance. He has allayed the fears of the Central Government employees that the entire amount may be frozen under the black Act, Compulsory Deposit Act. He had promised that he would make an announcement. But no announcement has so far been made. My fear is arising from various reports from various places that the Government is not going to pay this amount in the name of fighting inflation. There, may I invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister? My grouse against the Government is that they are not paying these four instalments of DA in spite of the fact that this is due to the employees in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I can understand if the prices were going down. Then the question of DA would not have arisen. The Government itself has miserably failed to hold the price-line or bring it down to a reasonable level even after 27 years of freedom, to suggest to the Government employees not to claim this DA let it go into their accounts because "You will get an interest of 11 per cent." When the money has been dwindling—even the former Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan has admitted in answer to a question that the value of the rupee is today only 29 paise—you can imagine what they will get after two years. Sir, the Government employees want it in cash. I can tell you with all the honesty at my command—I am not trying to threaten—the Central Government employees outside and the working class people and we, belonging to CPI or SP or any other party who represent the employees, will surely start a movement inside the House from the 18th, that is, tomorrow

and outside also by the Government employees, if the Government fail to pay the four instalments of DA.

My second point is about Demand No. 98. I would request the hon. Minister of Labour—fortunately, he is here—to kindly lend me his ears for at least five minutes.

A question was raised in this House regarding the losses sustained by the Air India due to the strike and lock-out. The hon. Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, my hon. friend, Shri Raj Bahadur, made a historic statement by saying that the Air India sustained a loss to the tune of Rs. 11 crores due to the strike. He forgot to mention the lock-out after the strike. I have in my possession a photostat copy which I have produced and which I have shown to the hon. Speaker to show that this lock-out was the greatest fraud. The Form 'N' which is a requisite for declaring a lock-out under the Industrial Disputes Act was not submitted in time to the Regional Labour Commissioner. My information is that a scrutiny of the photostat copies of the inward register maintained by the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay reveals that entry No 1862 in the said register was made on a subsequent occasion with the result that the original entries dated 3rd and 5th August, 1974 had to be altered. An examination of the register will also indicate that the ink with which the alterations have been made differs from the ink used at the time of making the original entries.

I mentioned this only because the Asstt. Regional Labour Commissioner, Shri K. K. Rai was influenced by the overbearing Managing Director, Mr. Unni of Air India supported by the over-powerful Tatas and Mr. J. R. D. Tata and the poor Asst. Labour Commissioner had to do this alteration to show that the form was received in time and legally there was a lock-out. I will give a challenge here. We have written a letter to the Prime Minister. I have sent this even to CBI. I want

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that there should be an investigation. Let the Labour Minister investigate and see the document and if it is proved that the entries were genuine and not fake, I am prepared to have any punishment the House may award me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken your time. Now please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Let the Minister kindly give me two minutes of his own time.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have to go to the next item.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Next item will be taken up next time.

It is also pertinent to note that whilst the letter from Air India dated 2nd August, 1974 registered by RLC as 1861 bears No. GM/74-63(A)/2849 the letter 1862 although dated a day later, i.e. 3rd August, 1974. This should be examined. Three ace pilots Capt. Nadkarni, Capt. Hiranand and Capt. Mathur have been removed from service. Shri J. R. D. Tata may call him anti-national but I am not going to take lessons from stooges of British Empire, I am not going to take lessons on patriotism from the son of a today because they supported the British Empire. These pilots have been sacked. Their appeals were rejected on the 9th of December, 1974 by the Chairman. I demand that an enquiry should be made into this.

And regarding the dearness allowance, I know that Mr. P. K. Mukherjee cannot say about it, let Mr. Subramaniam come. Let him make an announcement, that it will be paid according to the Pay Commission report. If it is not going to be paid, there will be trouble despite the MISA, despite DIR and other things. The employees' unity has been strengthened due to the indifferent and arrogant attitude of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I am grateful for the observations made by the hon. Members on this batch of Supplementary Grants. In these Supplementary Demands for Rs. 129.58 crores, one major item is the credit to the USSR, Poland and Burma. They constitute 111.50 crores, and on certain other items like New Services some amounts have been sanctioned. While presenting the Supplementary Demands before the House, it was taken into consideration that only the inescapable items and that too to the barest minimum, will be taken into account. Therefore, it is not correct to conclude that Government wants to spend money in any way as they like without looking into the considerations of effect on the economy as such. In that connection some hon. Members asked why we are going to pay Rs 100 crores credit to USSR and all that. I would not like to discuss the details of the trade pattern existing between USSR and certain other countries. But I would like to say that this type of credit facilities is nothing unusual, in the normal trade practice in international world. Even last year, credit to the extent of Rs. 181 crores was given to USSR and that too was repaid never they were in a position to build up their reserves and almost within the same financial year these are not credits as such but these are in the nature of advances. These will be repaid within the current financial year as soon as they would have reserves in their accounts. This is not an unusual practice. I would like to point out only one thing and that is this. I will indicate the kind of trade pattern which for the last three years has been developing between India and the USSR and that is reasonably favourable in terms to India. In 1971-72 imports were in the order of 87 crores and in exports the figure is 209. In 1972-73 it was 106 and 305. In 1973-74 this was 250 and 284. Certain observations have been made about the price of the commodities. On this, I would like to point out only one item, that is, about Tea, where the Hon.

Member will realise that the unit value of prices realised on global export of tea is Rs. 7.6 per k.g. whereas in USSR it is Rs. 9.4 per k.g. So far coffee is concerned the figures are Rs. 7.8 per k.g. and in USSR Rs. 16.2 per k.g. Of course, it is in that proportion to all other items. It varies from item to item. So, it would not be desirable to come to the conclusion that in the overall trade pattern certain parties are getting undue concession at the expense of the other. In a pattern like this mutual interest of the contracting parties are looked into and in all these trade agreements our interests have not been dispensed with in favour of the others.

Mr. Chairman, while taking part in this discussion certain other items have also been brought and I would like to discuss about one particular item, that is, DTC. I was afraid of this question when I was in my previous Ministry but after having come to the Ministry of Finance perhaps the breakdown in DTC would not frighten me any more. Anyway even in today's discussion this has taken a lot of time and I got some assistance from my colleague, Mr. Trivedi, and I can say that certain improvement has taken place with the introduction of various services like Mudrika and Green Line and certain other services based on scientific basis. As far as I understood, while I was in that Ministry, the major problem of the DTC is to augment the fleet and that too is not so easy because of the non-availability of spare-parts, tyres and inadequate arrangement of repairing and maintenance facilities. This is the crisis faced not by one but by every transport corporation both in the public as well as private sector in the country. Our colleagues in that Ministry are trying their best to improve the services and, I hope, it will be possible to do so with the additional money we are providing by way of this grant. It will help them to get over the crisis which they are facing. It is known to the House that at one

stage the financial situation of DTC reached such a state of affairs that they were not in a position to pay to their own employees. With the provision of this money they would be able to get rid of their financial crisis and be in a position to augment their fleet and improve the services to some extent.

AN HON. MEMBER: How is it that public transport is far better in other places.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In Delhi the special difficulty is that they have to cover the longest mileage which no city service in any part of the country does. Further at places like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras there is the benefit of suburban railways but Delhi is denied of that privilege.

One pertinent question has been raised by almost all Members and that is the subject on which my senior colleague has answered the questions at length in the form of calling attention notices in this House and the other House. That is regarding the D.A. which has become due.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: His senior colleague has already made a statement. That is all right. But, when is it to be paid to the employees? We want a firm date when the D.A. is going to be paid to the employees.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am not going to say that we are not going to pay them. What I wanted to emphasise was this that I have nothing to add to what has already been stated by my senior colleague on the floor of this House and the other House. What he pointed out was that it was under the consideration of Government; the Government would arrive at a decision as soon as possible. All that I wanted to point out was that I have nothing more to add to this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is to be decided? This I cannot understand.

(Shri S. M. Banerjee.)

A decision was taken, they have accepted the Pay Commission's recommendations fortunately or unfortunately. When are they going to pay this? And what is there to decide?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member, Shri Limaye has given some cut motions dealing with the question of one Mr. Narang. I have got some information from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In fact one question was tabled on the floor of Rajya Sabha about his association with the Films Censor Board. In reply to that question, it was pointed out by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting..

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, I rise on a point of order. It has been ruled by the hon. Deputy-Speaker that you cannot refer to the proceedings of one House—in the other House. So, in the light of that well-established ruling, I want to seek your guidance in the matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNDGI (Calcutta—South): That was a Government reply.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: It has been written in the rules. I am therefore, rising on a point of order. You are prohibited from referring to the matters that relate to the proceedings of the other House. In the light of that well-established ruling, how can the hon. Minister refer to what has been said in the Rajya Sabha?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The Finance Minister spoke in this House. He referred to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be no dialogue please.

मैं सम्मता हूँ कि इस हाउस का उस हाउस में और उस हाउस का इस हाउस में रफरेन्स दिया जाता रहा है। किसी ऐसे बॉके पर जो बहुत ही कंट्रोवर्शियल मैटर

हो उस बॉके पर इजाजत न देना वह समझ में आता है। लेकिन जनरल तौर पर इस पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं लगायी जाता है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I was not referring to the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. What I was wanting to point out so far as Shri Narang was concerned was that he was not a Member of the Films Censor Board but he was only a member of the Advisory Board and he has now been removed from that post. That is what I wanted to say.

Shri Mavalankar and Shri Limaye raised a question about the new policy. It is known to the House that the new policy resolution was tabled on the Table of both Houses. And the new policy about the Children's Welfare has been enumerated therein. As and when adequate funds are made available, the State Governments have been requested to make arrangements for the provision. It is expected that they will take due care of it.

Regarding the last point, Mr. Mavalankar wanted to have some clarification about the confiscation of the smugglers' properties. There too, we have clarified the position pretty well on the floor of this House as well as on the floor of the other House, that this is under the active consideration of the Government.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Regarding confiscation of smugglers' properties, I would like to put a question. When the smugglers were arrested, simultaneously, we also knew about their wealth which involves so many crores of rupees. Fully knowing the details of the properties which they have acquired, the money they have earned and the quantity of money they possess, why have not the Government taken action and when are they going to take action to confiscate the properties of the smugglers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a good suggestion. This is not a point of order.

डा० कौलास (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उन की प्रीपटी का ऑफिसकेट करने में आज क्या सोचा जा रहा है अब ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The hon. Minister has said that the question of dearness allowance to the employees is under the active consideration of the Government. Active consideration means what? Does he anticipate that it will be given? Four instalments are due. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what does he mean by active consideration? What is under active, consideration, whether to give it or not to give it or to impound it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a point of order. This is a point of clarification.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: On a point of submission...

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have nothing to add.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to ask this question. There are several points made about the prices that are being agreed to on this rupee trade business. No satisfactory answer has been given. I want to know, if the Government's condition is so bad that it has to come up with three Supplementary Demands for Grants in the course of a year, why are you giving aid to the countries of the Eastern bloc?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since no satisfactory reply has come in regard to the dearness allowance for Central Government employees, we walk out as a protest against the indifferent, cold and callous attitude of the Cen-

tral Government. They have betrayed the confidence of the employees. It is more than cheating the Government employees. I say 'Shame on this Government'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We also walk out as a protest?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are also walking out as a protest on two grounds, on the aid to the Eastern bloc and on not fulfilling the promises made to the workers.

Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Piloo Mody then left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 5, of Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column there-of—

Demands Nos. 12, 24, 26, 44, 61, 70, 77, 80, 83, 86, 94, 99, 100 and 102."

The motion was adopted.