

[श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी]

इस के साथ साथ मैं फिर मन्त्री जी ह कहूंगा कि और भी शिपिंग कम्पनीज के लेन की कमीशिश करे और एक वफा उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के इस बात की ख़ुशी हो कि उत्तर प्रदेश सारे देश में जहाज चला रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you got anything to say in reply?

SHRI KAMPLAPATI TRIPATHI: I have nothing to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.55½ hrs.

DEMAND* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1971-72 and

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR (GENERAL), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the Demands for Excess Grants (General) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Both of them will be discussed together.

DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 84,95,36,194 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army, for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,09,19,266 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence-services, Effective-Navy, for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 11,48,88,770 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 51,34,251 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 20—MINT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,90,412 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Mint' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 24—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,20,26,693 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Ministry of Finance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972".

DEMAND NO. 41—POLICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,89,04,053 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 46—DELHI

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 96,75,441 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Delhi' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 49—TRIBAL AREAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,35,38,976 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Tribal Areas' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 51A—MIZORAM

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,60,162 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Mizoram' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 64—DIRECTOR GENERAL MINES SAFETY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,20,885 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 66—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,29,00,198 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 74—ROADS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,29,75,935 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 12,930 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Mines' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND NO. 86—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,30,41,247 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND No. 93—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,50,03,512 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1973."

DEMAND No. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 40,825 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 15,76,38,941 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,19,20,592 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,57,25,472 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1972."

DEMAND No. 2—AGRICULTURE

MR. DEPUTY-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, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 7—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 130,00,00,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of food'."

DEMAND No. 11—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,35,00,00,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 35—CURRENCY COINAGE AND MINT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'."

DEMAND No. 44—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'."

DEMAND No. 71—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-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, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.'"

DEMAND No. 78—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,00,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport.'"

DEMAND No. 90—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,01,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research and Development'."

DEMAND No. 98—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,40,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 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, 1974, in respect of 'Department of Space.'"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this Government has again come out with a supplementary budget for a considerable amount of money. It is said here: I am referring to the FCI—

"The total offtake originally estimated at 8.70 million tonnes is now expected to be of the order of 10.49 million tonnes in view of the heavy demand of the public distribution system. The revised provision has taken into account the import of 2.37 million tonnes of wheat and 1.20 million tonnes of milo..."

I am not taking the other items here at the present moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To which page are you referring?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am referring to page 4. They further say:

"The prices of wheat and milo in international markets had gone up considerably due to competitive buying by a large number of countries... Besides, there has been some increase in the cost of internal procurement attributed to the general rise in prices."

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About the latter part of what I have quoted, I may say that it has been done in order to please the rich landlords. We would like the hon. Minister of Agriculture to come and tell us what is the recommended cost of production. What was the finding of the Agricultural Prices Commission as to the cost of production of wheat? Am I right in saying that the basic cost of production of wheat is never more than Rs. 50 per quintal? We want to get these details because the House needs enlightenment on this before it can allow this money.

We have to sanction money to feed the FCI. Now, a useful report has been given by the Committee on Public Undertakings, which has just been placed on the Table of the House. It says, among other things—it is interesting for the House to know—that the total incidentals on wheat come to Rs. 10.26 per quintal. At page 25, when you see the comparative figures you will find that the total charges for a quintal of wheat imported, with effect from 1st April, 1967 come to Rs. 2.18, and for wheat imported (indigenous), with effect from 4-5-1967, it amounts to Rs. 9.15 per quintal. It has suddenly jumped up by more than 400 per cent. I expect the concerned Minister to enlighten this House in this regard.

Then, at page 29 of the PUC Report :

“In reply, the Government stated that the recommendations of the High Level Committee appointed to probe into the procurement and distribution incidentals of the Food Corporation of India were still awaited. That Committee was appointed on the 11th January, 1973.”

How is it that its recommendations are still awaited? This year is ending, and we are approaching January, 1974. It is a vital point. Why have we been kept in the dark? Then the Committee says:

“...It in turn appointed a technical sub-committee to go into certain details, and the terms of this technical sub-committee were finalised on 3rd May, 1973.”

The committee was appointed on the 11th January. For five months they stood like that and they constituted a technical sub-committee after five months. Then the report says:

“The details of the amount of subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India subsequent to the year 1970-71 were as follows:—

It is a fantastic growth. It has come, including the amount that they want now, to as much as Rs. 366.92 crores. Then it goes on to say:

“The Committee regret to observe that the 12th Report of the Food Corporation of India was presented to Parliament on the 26th April, 1972. It was only on the 11th January, 1973 that the Government appointed a High Level Committee to probe into the procurement and distribution incidentals of the Corporation. The Committee were also informed that the High Level Committee in turn appointed a technical sub-committee whose terms were finalised only in May, 1973. It has thus taken almost one year for the Government even to initiate to action in this matter...”

“The Committee does not appreciate the inordinate delay in examining the scope for the reduction of the incidentals.”

Then it says:

“The Committee regret to note that the crash programme failed to correct the regional imbalances in the open which carries with it and that even now the Corporation had to resort to storage of stocks

in the open which carries with it the attendant risks of pilferage and damage due to vagaries of weather."

15 hrs.

The comments are all very bad. In spite of that the Government have taken no steps whatsoever to improve the functioning of the FCI. Let us see, for example, West Bengal where the FCI procurement performance had been very low. It says here that the total kharif procurement so far as been a mere 1,000 tonnes most of which carried over from the previous harvests. The Minister had said the other day that so far they had not procured more than 10,000 tonnes out of a target of five lakh tonnes. Here is an editorial which says:

"The District Magistrates have not been fully briefed on what they should do or should not do, while the Ministers are discreetly keeping at a distance from the procurement scene."

That is the performance of the Food Corporation of India for which we have to force another levy on the tax payer in this country; it is about 130 crores.

They have made some tall claims and I find no substance in them. The Reserve Bank report on currency and finance, the latest issue for 1972-73, in page 13 refers to this. They claim higher public distribution. You should tell me how it is so. The figures are given at page 13 of this bulletin. They do not really substantiate that there is a higher procurement target. The report says that the absolute quantum of availability at 95.1 million tonnes in the year had provided a fairly high *per capita* availability of 464 grammes per day. Where is the 464 grammes per day? You ask any hon. Member here whether anybody felt that any Indian in the country today is able to get 464 grammes of cereals or foodgrains as predicted by the Government.

What about the arrivals of foodgrains in selected markets and the performance of the FCI? You will see that FCI operations are dwindling from 1970-71. Then why do they want to come here for getting more money? Take rice for example. It was 2112 thousand tonnes in 1970-71 and it came down to 2026 thousand tonnes in 1971-72 and up to a certain date in 1972-73 it is only 1646 thousand tonnes. Similarly for wheat, from 3045 thousand tonnes in 1970-71 it came down to 2912 thousand tonnes in 1971-72 and it has declined further in 1972-73. The performance of the Food Corporation had been very deplorable; they are neither fish nor fowl. We had read about corruptions and malpractices and the involvement of Mr. Iqbal Singh a Congressman and a former Minister. We have seen all those things. In spite of this the Government did not hesitate to come forward and ask for more money from the House.

We want that the FCI should take over marketing of sugar. The profitability of the sugar industry and the avarice of the sugar tycoons know no bounds. The combined profit and loss account of 37 sugar companies for 1971-72 shows a profit, before tax, of Rs. 622 lakhs; it jumped up to Rs. 1527 lakhs in 1972-73. There are so many others. Comparative Profitability of sugar companies for different regions (1971-72 & 1972-73). In U. P. it was 8.4 per cent in 1971-72; it had risen to 17.9 per cent in 1972-73. Profit after tax as percentage of net worth which was 4.8 in 1971-72 had risen to 19.3 in 1972-73. In Bihar also it has jumped up. In the south, it had jumped up from 15.2 in 1971-72 to 25.6 in 1972-73. This being a basic item, we want that the FCI should take over the distribution of sugar in this country.

There is a most distressing article in the *New Statesman* which says that India has become a vast black market, meaning that foodgrains can only be bought in the black market. What function is the FCI performing? Has it become a tool in the hands

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of the ruling party for their own purposes, for fulfilling their own causes and to give protection to the big landlord lobby? In West Bengal, we had the bran scandal. It was about bran produced out of FCI's wheat supplies. Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed wrote to me saying:

"With effect from 1st May, 1972, the distribution of the remaining fifty per cent, which was being done by the flour mills, was also brought under Government control".

That is, just after the election, i.e. *bak-shesh* business.

"On April 26, 1972, the State Government appointed wheat bran advisory committee, comprising two official members as Chairman and Member-Secretary respectively and 13 non-official members including a few MLAs... On the basis of the recommendations of the non-official members of the Advisory Committee, 70 stockists were appointed for different areas of the State and in all 878 permits were issued."

—of course, for a very handsome consideration!

The gentleman who was the Food Minister of West Bengal till the other day, Shri Kashi Kanta Maitra, has come out with a public statement only day before yesterday repeating what he said when he had to leave the ministry, namely, there should be a judicial probe. But because the Chief Minister is deeply involved in the matter and it will expose the game of the Chief Minister, this judicial probe is not being done. This is out of wheat supplied by FCI, for which this House is asked to sanction more money. We demand that a thorough probe be instituted into the bran scandal. It should not be left to the police, because the police are only the paid tools

in the hands of the Government and the ruling party there. I wrote a letter to Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and he has replied:

"Shri P. K. Sen Gupta, Shri Arun Das Gupta and Shri Prevedayal Gupta have already been arrested for their alleged complicity in certain irregularities in the matter of distribution of wheat-bran. The investigation in this matter is in full swing..." etc.

We want to know, why is it that none of the MLAs belonging to the Congress Party have not been arrested? That is the specific question. You are only making a scapegoat of certain officials, but really allowing the *magarmach*, the big tycoons, to remain out. We want a proper and comprehensive reply on this.

At page 6 of the Supplementary Demands we find that they want Rs. 135 crores for the Textile Corporation of India. This is for the Foreign Trade Ministry for meeting the demands of the Textile Corporation of India. This is again another very fishy thing.

There is a very well-written article which says:

"The textile importers are alleging that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation is holding them to ransom by not clearing the incentives due to them since January. According to them, the ICMF has been frittering away its export promotion funds in various ways which should not normally come under export promotion activities. These sources claim that the ICMF has collected funds to the extent of Rs. 150 to 160 crores in the last six years by charging a premium on imported cotton. It further says that in the year 1967-68 about 8.60 lakhs bales of foreign cotton were imported.....While

the estimated collection from premium on foreign cotton has been about Rs. 150 to 160 crores, the actual disbursement by way of incentives has been not more than Rs. 25 crores on the basis of an average of Rs. 25 crores per year."

There is serious criticism about the functioning of these people who are wanting to have money from the exchequer.

I want the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh, to say "Yes" or "no" to my questions. Today there is no export incentive given; they are only making good their past default, because in the past they did not collect their dues fully, from particular mills. If these facts are correct, is it not a fraud on the people because again, I have to come to the same issue—the textile magnates made a handsome contribution to the coffers of the ruling party, and that is why, out of sheer gratefulness, the ruling party had to allow them 20 per cent rise in their prices and they have already given them a number of benefits in return for the consideration that they have shown, including the freedom to squeeze?

The cotton textile industry on the whole have earned record profits. Their shares have reached new peaks. The equities of mills like Century and New Shorrockes have risen in prices in the share market by about 140 per cent in one year. In one year alone the price rise has been over 50 per cent. The institutional financing for the cotton textile mills has been the highest. In spite of that they have to be fed because of the class character of the ruling party that is in power here.

There is a very useful recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee in the past, not during my regime, in the Action Taken Report:

"In the Minutes of Dissent on the report of the Sarkar Committee on Steel Transactions, Mr. P. C. Padhi suggested a system of periodical review of foreign exchange

transactions by an external authority like the Auditor-General. During the course of the oral examination the Public Accounts Committee raised the issue and desired that the Ministry of Finance should furnish a note on the subject. In their note the Ministry of Finance have summed up the Government's view on the subject."

It says:

"While the need for periodical review of exchange control and import trade control procedures and internal checks can be granted, it does not seem to follow from this such a review should be necessarily or appropriately entrusted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India."

We are not surprised-by "we" I mean those who are sitting on this side of the House—by this reply. We want a proper audit of these foreign exchange transactions. I do not know why the Government is opposing that. I do not know what are the reasons behind their arguments and what they have in their minds. I hope Shri Ganesh would take the House into confidence and say why they are opposing audit by the Auditor-General in these matters, as suggested here.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands of the Ministry.

Before I proceed further, I want to make some clarification about what my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, said just now. He raised certain points about the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the Export Promotion Council. As to what he said, either he wants to mislead the House or the Members here or he himself does not know anything. (Interruptions) You have had your say. Please allow me to have my say.

The Indian Cotton Mills Federation is collecting levy and paying to the Cotton

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Textile Export Promotion Council which is a semi-Government body. Who are the Members of the Export Promotion Council? The Textile Commissioner and the representatives from the Finance Ministry and other Ministries also. They recommend what incentives should be given for exports. The Cotton Mills Federation only provides funds and that amount is paid to the exporters of cloth and yarn exported from the country. I am happy to tell the House that in spite of the keen competition from Japan and other developed countries, our exports of textile goods have increased considerably. This year, our exports of textiles will exceed Rs. 200 crores. That means our textile industry will earn Rs. 200 crores by exporting cloth...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. Is Mr. Damani holding an office of profit there or is he connected with the organisation that he is talking about?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I am not a member of this organisation nor a member of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not disputing that he owns cotton mills.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I know he is misleading the House. I must clarify...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not disputing that part.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I am sharing my experience. I am not a member of the Export Promotion Council. I have nothing to do with that. But I must clarify what is happening and what work is being done.

After saying this, I want to express my concern also regarding the recent economic situation in the country. The prices are rising...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The present economic situation in the country is not

within the scope of the Supplementary Demands. Kindly don't go into that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly ask him from which page he is reading. You asked me twice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is talking of p. 8 of the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am wanting you to ask him as to from which page he is reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. I would like hon. Members to remember this that the man sitting in the Chair is not a stone, is not a piece of wood. I am watching every word of the hon. Member, whether he is speaking within the scope or not. You asked as to from which page he was reading. He is talking of p. 8 of the Supplementary Demands. If he had spoken outside the scope, I would have stopped him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You asked me twice. I wanted you to ask him also.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I am sorry I have to clarify these things.

What Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said was that we have to import foodgrains, we have to import many other things. What I am saying is that it is a matter of great concern that our production is not going up and we have to import foodgrains. Last year, there was a fall in the agricultural production. As such, Government had to import foodgrains to meet the requirements of the country. Whatever prices we have to pay, we have to see that the people get food, they do not die of starvation. And Government has been successful in this respect.

As far as industrial production is concerned, they are lagging behind. In the last four or five years, the production has

not gone up. So, prices are rising. Industries are not coming up...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The Government is doing its best; the Ministry of Finance is doing its best, to bridge the gap in the Budget. Ultimately, what do you find at the end of the year? There is deficit financing...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please speak on the Demands.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I will cite one or two examples and then I will end.

What is happening is this. The price rise is due to the fact that the production has not gone up. The money supply has increased, and more money is chasing less goods. The production has not gone up. What are the reasons for this? If you allow me, I will cite one or two examples...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow you to say anything outside the scope of these Demands.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu had gone out of the way. I wanted to reply to him. It is easy to charge, it is easy to allege, but it is difficult to produce. What about the public undertakings?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not talking of public undertakings.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: From this side, Sir, we have to reply to them and say what is correct. As I have said, the industrial production is lagging behind. They are not working properly. My hon. friends on the Opposition are creating trouble. That is also one of the reasons...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to express my views on the subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel that these Supplementary Demands should not be passed by the House because no amount has been provided in the Supplementary Demands for implementation of the entire Pay Commission's report which we expected...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is not provided, you cannot speak on that. You should take some other occasion for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request them to apprise this House before it adjourns *sine die* whether instructions have been issued for implementation of the Pay Commission's report in all the departments.

My next point is this. Demand No. 7 deals with the Food Corporation of India. May I invite your kind attention to page 5 of the Supplementary Demands for 1973-74? "A provision of Rs. 9.42 crores was made in the current year's budget for the payment of incentive bonus to the State Governments for procurement and delivery of rice to the Central Pool."

The State Governments were given incentive bonus to the tune of Rs. 9.24 crores. But what was the incentive given to the employees? 945 employees retrenched, and in UP alone 833 people were retrenched. The other day, when we were discussing the functioning of the FCI, almost all members, irrespective of their political affiliation, requested Mr. Chinde who was replying to the debate, to reconsider and allow these 945 employees to continue in employment in the larger in-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

terests of the Food Corporation of India. At that time, in defence of these employees, I pointed out that in the FCI there are 7000 employees working as deputationists. They are holding their lien in some other department, either in the Railways or in the P & T or other departments. They are also getting 20 per cent deputation allowance from the FCI. If these 7,000 employees are asked to go back to their parent departments, the jobs of these 945 employees could be saved. I would request my hon. friend, Shri Ganesh, either to reply to it or assure this House if my statement is correct that 7,000 men are working as deputationists and an amount of Rs. 9.24 crores are to be paid to the State Governments as incentive bonus, then why should these 945 men lose their jobs?

Then I come to Demand No. 11—Foreign Trade. Something has been mentioned about exports and STC has been mentioned. What did happen recently? A corporation has been formed—Leather Marketing and Development Corporation. I am very happy that there will be more exports of leather and naturally Kanpur, my place, will be benefited. You know, Sir, Kanpur is a place where maximum leather is available for exports. What is happening? Who is being brought as the Managing Director? A gentleman from Bata. Is there no man available in the public sector undertakings for that post? Then, what is happening with regard to Marketing Officers? Marketing Officers are needed for the efficient functioning of any export corporation, whether it be leather or any other commodity. Marketing Officers drawn from the public undertakings were asked to come for an interview. They came for an interview to Delhi recently. Men with brilliant qualifications, with excellent academic record were interviewed recently. But one who was a simple Matriculate and having a diploma from some Jullunder Institute which was not recognised by the Government of India was selected in preference to all the other brilliant people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Foreign Trade, I

mean the Minister of Commerce, who is not here—but Mr. Ganesh will take a note of it—if that is going to be the Selection in the STC, at the cost of efficiency, at the cost of all norms of efficient functioning, then I do not know as to what is going to be the future of this corporation.

Then I come to the retrenchment of hundreds of Census employees in Kerala. The hon. Minister, Mr. Ganesh assured this house that efforts will be made to absorb them. I would congratulate him but now the entire question has been referred to the Cabinet Secretariat. Sir, I have received a telegram today from Alleppey in Kerala that some hundreds of Census employees are facing retrenchment. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly assure this House, as they have stopped retrenchment in UP at least till 28th February 1974, that there will be no retrenchment here also.

Now, coming to Demands 3, 4 and 5—1970—72, these deal with the Defence Services. The hon. Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Patnaik is here. Both Patnaiks are talking to each other. I would request Mr. J. B. Patnaik to hear me for a moment. I am so happy that they are discussing. Four or five days back or a week back we raised in this House that 11,000 MES employees throughout the Country were going to be retrenched because of cut in the Budget. The hon. Minister made a statement in reply and particularly I am happy today that instructions have been issued to withdraw those notices in respect of 11,000 employees. I congratulate the Deputy Minister. He is here. I congratulate the hon. Defence Minister who is unfortunately not here, but in India, I think. Although these instructions are issued, to withdraw the notices in respect of 11,000 MES employees, the eastern command and the western command have not withdrawn them. In the northern command the notices are withdrawn. I would request the Minister to kindly see that instructions are issued by

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respective commands in this regard. These should be withdrawn here and now.

With these words I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on this point. Last but not least, I would say this. Let him realise the growing discontent among the Central Govt. employees regarding the Pay Commission report. Let him come forward with a statement to dispel those fears.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : While supporting the Demands, I would like to make a few remarks, particularly, relating to the Demands for Excess Grants. I emphasize my support in respect of the Demands, particularly, the Demand for Excess Grants regarding the tribal areas. The concentration of tribal people in that part of the country which I happen to represent, namely, the North-Eastern Area, is maximum. When we go through the explanations given in support of the excess demands we know there is not much to which we can oppose but one thing is very prominent and that is, that this area is full of unpredictabilities. What I would suggest, Sir, is this. For an abiding solution of the problem that concerns the tribal areas, particularly of the North-Eastern areas, —and this also applies to other areas where tribals are there, —we must form an abiding policy and also introduce a strong machinery to implement that policy and programme so that we may reduce gradually, nay once for all, this element of unpredictability in respect of the expenditures. We have to spend, in order to remove the disparities in the way of development.

We have to spend more for the tribal areas; otherwise the question of disparity will be a continuous headache to our planners and all the administrative apparatus. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Govt. of India that the attitude of the Government in this regard should be positive. I would like to mention the problem of the North-Eastern areas particularly Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram

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and also parts of Tripura. Here the tribal people, in spite of their efforts, have not been able to come up to the level of the people in the rest of the country. They have difficulties due to lack of communication facilities. They have to live in isolation from the rest of the country because of the communication difficulty. If we naturally want to bring them into the mainstream of thought and development, political, economic and social, we have to spend whatever is needed for the development of these tribal areas. If we increase only contingent expenditure and from time to time come for additional Excess Grants, perhaps a modest sum, I am afraid, that is not going to remove the difficulties faced by the tribal people in these areas.

Coming to Mizoram the next demand— it is very much connected with the tribal development since Mizoram has been particularly recognised that in 1972 when this union territory was carved out of the State of Assam, it was not known at that time what would be the actual requirements of this union territory. The amount demanded is very little. The principle involved is that this union territory is very small as compared with the other areas of the States in the country. The smallness of it becomes aerial only when we travel from end to the other end of the union territory. It takes a number of days, number of weeks even, for a person to reach from one end to the other. In the course of his travel one will find that there are many undeveloped roads in many corners of this state. Therefore, in order to develop Mizoram, Government has got to make, I should say, a very special programme. Emphasis should be given by making a departure from what you do with regard to the rest of the States and Union territories. There are union territories in some States which are more or less in the same level. But, Mizoram occupies a special position because it has been neglected for many years. The human elements are valuable and the people there have shown their brilliance in

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

a number of fields, particularly, in the Indian Administrative Service. We can introduce in schools and universities, other courses in the scientific line so that we can attract the young talents to come up to the level of the other States. In Mizoram we find that people are more or less inclined to study the other courses of studies. From the primary to the university level, we should lay emphasis on the scientific and technological studies so that we may develop the talents there to meet the requirements of the modern age.

The next point that I would like to emphasise is the roads which has been mentioned here. The condition of National Highways in our sector, particularly, in Nagaland and Manipur sectors, is miserable. Mention has been made that State Governments have been asked to be disciplined about their expenditure and in the execution of the work. Perhaps, it has not been properly appreciated that the National Highway No. 39 in the Nagaland-Manipur sector known as Imphal-Dinapur Road is in a worst condition as compared with its counterparts in the rest of the country. Therefore I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Transport to this sector of the National highways. They should not be contented with merely spending money. They should also be particular about coordination of their efforts of both Central as well as State Governments with regard to improvement of the conditions of the Manipur-Nagaland sector.

I would now like to make another point in respect of Demands for Grants—Grant Nos. 73 and 74. There a mention has been made under foreign trade—promotion of exports of commodities, particularly textile products. I have tried to emphasise this on earlier occasion also. I do not think that my repetition will be out of place because, so far, the attention given to the promotion of handloom and khadi clothes exports to foreign countries is very inadequate.

I belong to a weaver State. I know that there are agencies exporting handloom. I know that some of the southern States and also the eastern States including my State of Manipur provide some of the goods for export. But there is practically no appointed agency to handle these exports. Some lay commercial-minded men or some profiteers here and there pick up products from Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Manipur and export them. Naturally one does not know the amount exported from each State. I have tried to find out from the Central Government the amount of foreign exchange earned by different States as a result of the export of handloom products and khadi cloth. But the reply given so far has not given any clue. I feel that no proper analysis has been made in this regard. I would suggest that more attention should be given to promotion of the export of handloom and khadi cloth which are very popular in the international market.

Mention has been made about the supply of fertilisers from Germany to some hill areas in UP, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. But this free supply of fertilisers has been sold to the farmers of these areas and naturally the farmers are not getting the benefit of the free supply by these friendly countries. I have practically no objection to the system which is there. I would like to know since when aid in the form of fertilisers and equipment etc. has been received from Germany and how the proceeds received from the sale of the free supply of fertilisers are going to be utilised. I do not know whether they are utilised at all I would like to know whether Government are thinking of introducing similar schemes for the other hill areas. Particularly in my area. I would like to know whether they are thinking of reaching such things. Perhaps, I hope the Government will do well to take up similar schemes and encourage other tribal people also to receive similar facilities in other hill areas as well.

डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पल्लव (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जनता पर प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष करों का बोझ लादने के बाद तथा भारी-भरकम बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद भी सरकार को यह 284.81 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का लंकर उपस्थित होना पड़ा है और वह भी विषयों पर जिन के बारे में सरकार ठीक से कोई तर्कसंगत उत्तर देने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं आप का ध्यान सर्व प्रथम मांग सं. 7 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस में कहा गया है—

“बहुत बड़ी संख्या में देशों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में काफी मात्रा में प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर गेहूँ और माइलों खरीदने के परिणाम-स्वरूप इन के दाम काफी बढ़ गये हैं।”

इस कारण को अतिरिक्त अनुदान मांगने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की गलत आर्थिक नीतियों के परिणाम स्वरूप तथा गलत अनुमानों के परिणाम स्वरूप यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है। सरकार को पहले से मालूम था कि हम को अधिक अनाज की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी—तब फिर वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में या भारतीय बाजारों में पहले से यह अनाज खरीद सकती थी। सरकार ने एक दम निश्चय किया कि हम राष्ट्रीयकरण के आधार पर अनाज के धोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेंगे और जल्दबाजी में सरकार ने कदम बढ़ाया जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को अतिरिक्त अनुदान की आवश्यकता पड़ी। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में जब गेहूँ के दाम सस्ते थे, सरकार उस समय गेहूँ का स्टॉक खरीद सकती थी, लेकिन उस समय सरकार ने नहीं खरीदा और जब दाम बढ़ गये, जब दूसरे देश गेहूँ खरीदने के लिये आ गये, उस समय सरकार को गेहूँ मंहगे दामों पर खरीदना पड़ा। इस कारण सरकार को भारी घाटा उठाना पड़ा; या अधिक दाम चुकाने पड़े।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में मंहगे दामों पर गेहूँ तथा माइलों खरीद सकती है, लेकिन अपने देश के किसानों को उतना पैसा देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। अमरीका और दूसरे विदेशी बाजारों में सरकार ने 140 रुपये प्रीमियमवटल गेहूँ खरीदा हो, माइलों खरीदा हो, चाहे उसमें थूरा मिला हुआ हो, लोहे के कण मिले हुए हों—सदन के सामने यह प्रश्न पहले आ चुका है—रुद्धी माइलों और ज्वार खरीदा गया, जो खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में सड़ गया, जिस से सरकार का बहुत नुकसान हुआ और इसी कारण आज सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांग को लंकर उपस्थित होना पड़ा। आज स्थिति क्या है—मैं इस के विस्तार में नहीं जानना चाहता, लेकिन इतना निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य निगम आज जनता का सहायक न हो कर कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करने वाला निगम बन गया है। आज खाद्य निगम के लगभग 7 हजार कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स से आये हुए हैं—मैं इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। एक तरफ तो हम यह मांग करते हैं कि हमारे देश में एम्पलायमेंट के अवसर नहीं हैं, दूसरी तरफ दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट से आदीमियों को यहाँ ला रहे हैं, दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में उनके लिये स्थान खाली रहें—ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है? इन को इन के परेन्ट डिपार्टमेंट में भेजना चाहिये और इनके स्थान पर कम्प्लीशन से दूसरे लोगों को नियुक्त की जानी चाहिये।

15.45 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

उसी खाद्य निगम के 1242 आदीमियों को रिवर्शन के आर्डर दिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिवर्शन के आर्डर के क्या कारण थे? इसके अलावा लगभग एक हजार आदीमियों की छटनी की जाने वाली है। खाद्य विभाग के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार से सरकार अपनी अनुदान की मांग लाई है मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मेरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे।

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

इसी खाद्य विभाग के बारे में एक बड़ी विचित्र बात मैं आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। इस में कहा गया है—“इस प्रकार अर्जित बोनस की राशि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को खेती के काम में आनेवाली उर्वरकों आदि जैसी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर दी जानेवाली राज सहायता पर खर्च की जानी है।” यह बोनस की राशि राज्य सरकारों को कब दूँगे, कौसे दूँगे, अभी तक आप ने राज्य सरकारों को दिया या नहीं दिया। किसानों को अभी हाल में बीजों की जरूरत थी, लेकिन उनके लिये बीज उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके। उनको रसायनिक खाद की जरूरत थी, वह भी उनको नहीं मिल सका और जो कुछ मिला वह बहुत मंहगे दामों पर मिला। इसी तरह से डीजल के बारे में हुआ—मैंने कुछ दिन पूर्व ही बतलाया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में 1 रु. 25 पैसे लिटर में भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका। हम ने जो अतिरिक्त बोनस राज्य सरकारों को दिया है वह किसानों के हित के लिए दिया है ताकि किसान अधिक खेती कर सकें—लेकिन ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। हम यदि किसानों की उन्नति चाहते हैं तो उनको सस्ते दामों पर उर्वरक दिलवायें, उनके लिये डीजल की व्यवस्था करें—लेकिन ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने की कोई चेष्टा सरकार की ओर से नहीं की गई। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक मांगों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री वंशकांत बरुआ) : कौन से जिले में ?

डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम और मंडासौर जिले में डीजल 1 रुपये 25 पैसे लिटर में बिक रहा है। दूसरे सदन में हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न के साथ इसका बिल भी प्रस्तुत किया है।

मैं अब एक दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने मांग सं. 78 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली

सड़क परिवहन निगम के लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। इसमें उन्होंने कहा है—कुछ दिन पूर्व दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का गठन किया गया था। उस के पूर्व उसका प्रशासन जनसंघ के पास था। उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कहना था कि वह प्रशासन ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है, लोगों को बसें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, बहुत ज्यादा भीड़-भाड़ होती है, चारों तरफ आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं और यह कह कर सरकार ने उस निगम का गठन किया और प्रशासन को अपने हाथ में ले लिया . . .

श्री मधु लिमबे (बांका) : बहुत गलत काम किया।

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : मैं गलत काम की बात इस समय नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आज स्थिति यह है कि सरकार करोड़ों की मांग करने के बाद भी उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं कर पा रही है और अब सरकार का यह कहना है कि हमने 287.67 लाख रुपये की रकम मांगी थी और अब उनको 701.67 लाख रुपये की आवश्यकता है। वह कहते हैं कि हम बसों की नई चीसज खरीदेंगे ताकि बसों की सुविधा बढ़ सके। आज स्थिति यह है कि आप घंटों खड़े रोहयें, प्रतीक्षा कीजयें, उन में चढ़ने की जगह ही नहीं मिलती है। आप बस में चढ़ जाइयें तो यह भी निश्चित नहीं होता है कि आप अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुँच जायेंगे। पिछले दिनों कुछ चीसज खरीदी गई थी, उन की वाहीज अभी तक बन कर तैयार नहीं हुई हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप जनता को सहूलियत देने की बात कहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत कुछ महीने में कितनी चीसज खरीदी गई, उन की वाहीज बनाने में विलम्ब क्यों हुआ। आज जनता मांग कर रही है, कार्लज के विद्यार्थियों को कीठनाई हो रही है। लेकिन आप व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ चुके हैं, टैंकसीज में चढ़ना सम्भव

नहीं हैं, थ्री-व्हीलर्स में चढ़ना सम्भव नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक मात्र साधन बसें हैं, लेकिन बसें भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं—तब जो मांग लेकर आप उपस्थित हुए हैं, ये कभी भी तर्कसंगत या ठीक नहीं कही जा सकती।

मैं आपका ध्यान आइटम नं. 11 की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें आपने कहा है कि इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन को कपड़े के निर्यात के बारे में सहायता देने जा रहे हैं। 7.10 कराड़ की आवश्यकता की बात कही गयी है लेकिन यह आवश्यकता क्यों घटी? इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन ने जिस प्रकार सरकार की सहायता का दुर्य-योग किया तथा कपड़ा मिल मालिकों ने सूती कपड़े का जो निर्यात किया वह विदेशों से कमीसल किया गया और उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस प्रकार का कपड़ा नहीं चाहिए। क्या यह ठीक था? आप कपड़े की क्वालिटी को ठीक से मॉन्टिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं। कुछ दिन पूर्व मैंने इस सदन में सवाल उठाया था कि क्वालिटीयर में बिड़लाज द्वारा संचालन कपड़ा मिल के बारे में। मैंने बताया था कि किस प्रकार इस कपड़ा मिल ने कपड़े में घोटाला किया, 20 मीटर के स्थान पर 18 मीटर कपड़ा दिया। और आज ऐसे लोगों को किसी न किसी प्रकार से सरकार की ओर से सहायता देने की बात की जा रही है चाहे फिर वह इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन ही हो। मैं समझता हूँ काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन के जरिए से इस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा सहायता देना आपत्तजनक है। यदि इस प्रकार से आप सहायता देते हैं तो फिर यहां पर इस मांग को लेकर उपस्थित होने का कोई औचित्यपूर्ण कारण नहीं है।

एक विशेष बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। डिमाण्ड नं. 66, एक्ससेस ग्रान्ट्स जो है, "एक्सपेंडीचर आन डिस्प्लेड पर्सन्स" शीर्षक से है। जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां पर 23 हजार शरणार्थी ऐसे हैं जो कि अपने ही घर के हैं। कल तक छम्ब का

क्षेत्र अपना क्षेत्र था। उस क्षेत्र के लिए हमारे लोगों ने अपनी कमानियां दीं, अपना रक्त बहाया लेकिन उसको शिमला एग्जीमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने दूसरे देश पाकिस्तान को दे दिया। उसके परिणामस्वरूप आज 23 हजार शरणार्थी ऐसे बैठे हैं जिनके पास कोई घर नहीं है, जिनके खाने-पीने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार ने पैसे की मांग की है एक्ससेस ग्रान्ट्स में, लेकिन वे शरणार्थी जो अपनी मांगें लेकर आते हैं, उनके पुनर्वास की समस्या हल होनी चाहिए परन्तु उनके लिए आपने कोई निश्चित प्रावधान नहीं किया है कि उन 23 हजार शरणार्थियों के लिए क्या करना है। इसी प्रकार से बाइमेर क्षेत्र के 50 हजार शरणार्थियों का सवाल है जिन्होंने 1971 की लड़ाई में भातीय सेना को राह बताई थी कि अमुक स्थान से शत्रु कमजोर है और अमुक स्थान से शत्रु को पराजित किया जा सकता है। जिन लोगों ने धैर्यता के साथ आगे बढ़कर सेना की मदद की थी ऐसे 50 हजार लोग बाइमेर क्षेत्र में बेघर-बार हो गए हैं। मन्त्री जी वहां पर मांग लेकर खड़े हैं लेकिन सरकार ने उनके लिए कौन से निश्चित कदम उठाये हैं यह बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। आप उन्हें अपने ही घर में कब तक शरणार्थी बनाए रखेंगे?

डिमाण्ड नं. 74 में सरकार ने रोड्स के बारे में पैसे मांगा है और यह कहा है कि नेशनल हाइवेज को हम दुरुस्त करना चाहते हैं जो कि जगह जगह खराब हैं तथा राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कहीं कहीं पर काम चल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो घटनाओं की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल के पुल की घटना है यह पुल पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष से बन्द है। डेढ़ वर्ष हो गए बार बार मांग की जाती है कि बम्बई आगरा मार्ग पर यह महत्वपूर्ण पुल है लेकिन यह आज भी दुरुस्त नहीं हुआ है। बम्बई आगरा मार्ग का अधिकांश भाग अनेक स्थानों से कट गया लेकिन दो तीन साल हो गए हैं उसके रिपेयर्स की कोई बात ही नहीं है। धौलपुर के निकट चम्बल का पुल भी आज बन्द है जिसके कारण सारा ट्रीफिक हाइवर्ट हो

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

करके डंडवा होकर जा रहा हूँ। मैंने पहले भी मांग की थी कि यहाँ दिल्ली से जयपुर होकर अजमेर तक का मार्ग नेशनल हाईवे है, इसके बाद फिर इन्दौर से लेकर बम्बई तक का मार्ग नेशनलाइज्ड है लेकिन इसके बीच का जो टुकड़ा है अजमेर से इन्दौर तक का मार्ग जिसके ऊपर नसीराबाद में आर्मी का हंडक्वार्टर है, नीमच में सी. आर. पी. का हंडक्वार्टर है जहाँ 60—70 बटालियन्स हैं, मद्रा में भी आर्मी हंडक्वार्टर है—यदि इस टुकड़े को भी नेशनल हाईवे से सम्बन्ध कर देंगे तो धौलापुर के निकट के चम्पल पुल के कारण जो डाइवर्ट होकर रास्ता जा रहा है वह भी नेशनल हाईवे में जुड़ जाता है तो उसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ आर्मी की दृष्टि से भी और जनता की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी पहुँचेंगा।

अन्त में जैसा कि बनजी साहब ने यहाँ पर कहा है, मैं भी रूढ़तापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए इसमें बड़ी आशा थी कि सम्भवतः उनके लिए पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर किसी प्रकार का प्रावधान किया जायँगा लेकिन इसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। आज की बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई को देखते हुए आज उनके लिए यदि किसी प्रकार का प्रावधान होता तो मैं समझता हूँ उनका बड़ा संतोष होता क्योंकि पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों के बाद भी कर्मचारियों का उसके लाभ में अधिक समर्थक वीचत रखना ठीक नहीं है। इसके अभाव में उनका उभरता हुआ असंतोष आपके लिए कभी भी कीठनाई का कारण बन सकता है। इन्हीं कुछ बातों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अतिरिक्त मांगें रखी गई हैं उसमें नियमित प्रोत्साहन के लिए जो रकम मंजूर की जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों की सबसे शक्तिशाली जमात है बिना पार्लियामेंट की सम्मति

लिए यह जबरदस्ती टैक्स वसूलती चली जा रही है। स्पिंडल और लूपज के ऊपर यह टैक्स लेंती है। उसी तरह से जो आयातित कपास है उसके ऊपर भी वह टैक्स लगाते हैं। यह स्वच्छावली लेती नहीं है। दामाणी साहब, कुछ इस सदन को भी मर्यादा होती है। वह वालंटरी लेवी बिलकुल नहीं है क्योंकि आयातित रुई के लिए यदि उनका आदानपत्र देना हां तो फेडरेशन की सिफारिश के बिना, या तूम लगाना हां तो फेडरेशन की सिफारिश के बिना उनका न नया तूम मिलेगा और न उनका रुई मिलेगी। इसलिए मंरा कहना है कि यह वालंटरी लेवी नहीं है, यह टैक्स है। एक दफा पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने इराके बारे में कुछ कहा था लेकिन पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को इस मामले में

श्री एस. आर. दामाणी (शालापुर) : मंत्री इन्हीं बोलने की कोई इच्छा नहीं है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने मंरा सम्बोधन किया है इसीलिए मुझे एक शब्द कहना है। माननीय सदस्य यहाँ पर जिन बातों का वर्णन कर रहे हैं वह उनके अनुभव की नहीं हैं। इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन जो आयातित रुई पर या स्पिंडल्स पर रकम ले रहा है वह कहां पर खर्च की जा रही है, इसका भी तो बने बतायें। यहाँ से जो कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट होता है उसपर वह खर्च की जा रही है और वह पार्लियामेंट के एक्ट के अनुसार है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो राबसे पहले मंरा यह मुद्दा है कि यह वालंटरी लेवी नहीं है, यह वास्तव में टैक्स है और पार्लियामेंट की सम्मति के बिना किसी भी निजी संस्था का टैक्स वसूलने का अधिकार हम दें नहीं सकते हैं। इसका हम कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन एक असें से कारपोरेशन टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स की चोरी कर रहा है, अपने को इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन्स एक्ट के तहत रीजिस्टर करके। मैं कई दफा इसके बारे में

बोल चुका हूँ लेकिन कोई संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं आ रही है ।

16 hrs.

इस फंडरेशन के सम्बन्ध में तीसरी बात यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी आमदनी क्या है । लूस और स्पिंडलस पर इनको लेवी मिलती है । इनको जो मार्कीटिंग फंड है सरकार का फंड है उसमें से पैसे मिलते हैं इम्पॉर्टेड काटन पर इनको पैसे मिलते हैं । और इनके खर्च क्या हैं ? एक तो निर्यात प्रॉत्साहन के लिए यं लोग विभिन्न मिलों को पैसे देते हैं । दूसरे इनका प्रशासकीय खर्च है । तीसरे गैर कानूनी ढंग मीनिस्टरों और अफसरों को स्ट्रटेज करने के लिए यह पैसे बर्बाद कर रहे हैं । इंडियन काटन मिल्स फंडरेशन को इमारतों को खरीदने, जायदाद को खरीदने का अधिकार कहां से प्राप्त हुआ यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । बम्बई में इन्होंने एक इमारत खरीदी है और किरायें पर दे रखी हैं । अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए नहीं रखी हैं । इस बात का भी खुलासा होना चाहिए ।

अब आयातित रुई के बारे में क्या बात है ? आयातित रुई, लॉग स्टीपल कभी कभी साँ करांडे रुपए तक की आयात की है । दुनिया में बीस लाख बॉल्स पैदा होते हैं और 18 लाख एक्पोर्ट ट्रेड में आते हैं । 18 लाख में से अमरीका जैसा अमीर देश एक लाख बॉल लेता है, जापान जैसा अमीर देश दो लाख बॉल्स लेता है और यह भी निर्यात के लिए लेता है, लेकिन यह गरीब और दीरद्व हिन्दुस्तान चार लाख बॉल्स तक आयात करता था और एक धले का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं । केवल कुछ वर्गों की अय्याशी के लिए । तो आप साँ करांडे रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा इर्बाद करा रहे हैं और मंगाने की बात करते हैं । क्या इन बातों का आप समर्थन करना चाहते हैं ? तो इन बातों का खुलासा आना चाहिये । और लॉग स्टीपल काँटन, कपास इस देश में अगर पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो कीर्जयें । लेकिन विदेशों से लेना और अन्ध-रुनी इस्तेमाल के लिये और उपयोग के लिये इस्तेमाल करना एक दम बन्द होना चाहिये ।

दूसरी मांग मंत्री सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के बारे में है । मैंने इस सवाल का कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी उठाया । एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ पी. ए. सी. के सभापति यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं और एंस्टीमंस कमेटी के चेंबरमैन सभापतित्व कर रहे हैं, मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि डी. जी. एस. एण्ड डी. सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के तहत है, यह रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए आर्डर्स देता है, इंडेंट्स देता है, और विश्वास कीर्जिए कई मर्दानों में 60 प्रतिशत तक मुनाफा निजी फॉर्म और कम्पनियों का रहा है । हमारे देश के जवान खून बहा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर निजी कम्पनियों सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री की जानकारी में 60 प्रतिशत का मुनाफा कमाती है । पी. ए. सी. और एंस्टीमंट्स कमेटी के चेंबरमैन इस की जांच करें । या अलग से इस पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बने मगर इस मामले की जांच होनी चाहिये । नये मंत्री खाडिलकर साहब इस के बारे में क्या कर रहे मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Since it is addressed to you, Sir, and me, it will be helpful if the hon. member cites some specific cases. In our committee, we go through the debates of the House and when there is something of concern to us in the matter of money as far as the Consolidated Fund of India is concerned, we take notice of it. Therefore, I request the hon. member to cite some specific cases, That will be of great help to us.

श्री मधु लिलमः : सभापति महादय, रक्षा मंत्रालय की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में रक्षा सचिव ने स्वयं यह कबूल किया है । और एक मद की बात होती तो आप को दे देता । कई मर्दानों के बारे में यह हो रहा है, खास कर के जिस में एक ही फर्म पैदा करता है, एकाधिकार उत्पादन में और बाजार में वहां यह बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है । तो आप

[श्री मधु लिमयं]

रक्षा मंत्रालय से इस की जानकारी मेरे भाषण के आधार पर प्राप्त कीजिये। इस की जांच जरूर होनी चाहिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will do that.

श्री मधु लिमयं : अब मैं तीसरी मांग की ओर आ रहा हूँ। एक मित्र ने कहा कि दिल्ली के परिवहन निगम की केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेने की क्या जरूरत थी? विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार गैस है, परिवहन है, बिजली है, पानी है, यह सब स्थानीय निकायों को देना चाहिए। बम्बई में बी. ई. एस. टी. परिवहन व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अच्छी है। म्युनिसिपैलिटी के तहत है राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद। उसी तरह गैस के बारे में बम्बई में मांग करते हैं कि गैस, पानी की तरह म्युनिसिपैलिटी के हाथ में जाना चाहिए। सभापति महाशय, अभी कहा गया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में आने के बाद इस की वित्तीय हालत अच्छी नहीं है, और आप ने पैसे की मांग की है। आज हालत क्या है बम्बई की बी. ई. एस. टी. हाँ, दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट हाँ, पूना ट्रांसपोर्ट हाँ, या विभिन्न राज्य परिवहन निगम हाँ, इन सभी लोगों के सामने दो विकट समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो यह कि इन लोगों को आवश्यक चीसस नहीं मिलती क्या कि अगर टाटा की चीसस ले लें तो उस के ऊपर स्वयं पालखीवाला ने कहा है कि 16,000 रु प्रीमियम है। क्या पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स प्रीमियम दे सकती है? अशोक लेलैंडस के बारे में भी प्रीमियम वाली बात है। इसीलिये सरकार अगर स्वयं ट्रक और चीसस नहीं बना सकती तो वर्तमान उत्पादकों को कहें कि वह अपनी पेंदावार को और बढ़ायें बशर्ते कि जो अतिरिक्त पेंदावार होनी एक-एक चीसस सरकार को अपने कबजे में नियंत्रित दाम पर लेना चाहिये और प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स को।

आप लांग पेंदाल के ऊपर टैक्स बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कितना भी बढ़ाइयें और कौन्सिलिटिक एजेंडस का इस्तेमाल कीजिये, लेकिन डिस्ट्रीलेट्स जाँ हैं उस में तो ज्यादा आम परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते कि विशिष्ट सीमा से भी अधिक कीरासीन बढ़ाया और डीजल बढ़ाया। यह नहीं कर सकते। तो ऐसी हालत में जब क्रूड आयल ही नहीं मिलेगा तो हाई स्पीड डीजल आप कहां से बनायेंगे? इसीलिये पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं तो मानता हूँ कि प्राइवेट पेंसंजर ऑटोमोबाइल को एक दम बन्द कर देना चाहिये। अभी रास्ते में मुझे कई टैक्स नहीं मिली मैं स्कूटर रिकशा से आ रहा था विजय चौक मैं एक घटना घटी प्रधान मंत्री एम्बेसंडर कार में आ रही थी और उन के पीछे उन के अफसर इम्पोर्टेड कार में शान के साथ आ रहे थे। क्या उस में पेंदाल कंजम्पशन ज्ञान नहीं है? प्रधान मंत्री एम्बेसंडर कार से आरंभ और उन के सचिव इम्पोर्टेड कार में आरंभ, क्या मजाक चल रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री वगैरे से आरंभ और उनके सचिव फर्स्ट मिस्टर में इम्पोर्टेड कार से आरंभ। तो इस के बारे में कुछ होना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप वरीयता दीजिये पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को और उस के बिचें चीसस वगैरे का उत्पादन बढ़ाने दीजिये, वह चाहे अशोक लेलैंड हो या टाटा मसीडीज हो। क्यों कि आप मैं तो अभी कुव्वत नहीं है बढ़ाने की, तो उन को बढ़ाने दीजिये। लेकिन एक एक चीसस उन से ले लीजिये और निजी क्षेत्र में बँचने की इजाजत न दीजिये। पहले पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को दीजिये।

पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स की दूसरी अड़चन क्या है? उन को पूज्य और स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं। बम्बई में जो महाराष्ट्र ट्रांसपोर्ट के लोग हैं और म्युनिसिपल ट्रांसपोर्ट के लोग हैं उन्होंने मुझे को कहा कि बीयरिंग्स क भी सवाल है। पहले सिम्पसन और किलोस्कर बीयरिंग बनाते थे। बीच में सिम्पसन मैं हड़ताल हो गई तो अकेले किलोस्कर उस क्षेत्र में रह गये। और जब एक दफा ट्रांसपोर्ट

वालॉ की मीटिंग थी तो किलॉस्कर का प्रतिनिधि सभा त्याग कर के चला गया और बोला कि आप का वीयरिंग्स नहीं दूंगे, कंपनी के दाम पर लिस्टेड प्राइस पर नहीं दूंगे। बम्बई में ऑपेरा हाउस में बहुत सामान मिलता है लेकिन 15 से 30 परसेंट तक प्रीमियम है। तो वह लोग कहते हैं कि यह प्रीमियम कहाँ दिखाएँ। आडिटर कहता है तुरन्त कि आप ने जरूर पैसे खाया है। तो ऐसी हालत में वह बंचारे क्या करे। यह सरकार चलंगी कैसे? इसीलिये परिवहन की जो बात है, मेरी मांग है कि पुर्जों वगैरह के लिये सरकार निजी कम्पनियों से, पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स के लिये, लिस्टेड प्राइस पर पुर्जों, पार्ट्स और सामान अर्जित करे और राज्य परिवहन, म्युनििसिपल परिवहन, इन संस्थाओं को दे। जो निजी कम्पनियों चींस बना रही हैं, अशोक लेलैंड हो या टाटा हो, उन को उत्पादन बढ़ाने दीजिये। मैं उत्पादन बढ़ाने के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन उस उत्पादन का इस्तेमाल मुनाफा कमाने के लिये, प्रीमियम कमाने के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये। अतिरिक्त सारा उत्पादन पब्लिक अन्डरटैकिंग्स के लिये रिजर्व कीजिये तभी तेल सम्बन्धी आप की जो नीति है वह सफल हो सकती है। और प्राइवेट ऑटोमोबाइल के उभर, निजी कारों पर एकदम आप रोक लगाइयें। देश की जनता आप को दुआ देगी।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ, और विशेषकर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के जो सिंधी लोग हैं, जिस भूमि पर हमने कब्जा किया था और वाद में जिस को हम ने खाली किया वहाँ 51,000 हिन्दू लोग रह गये हैं। इसी तरह छम्ब सैंक्टर में 21,000 आदमी रह गये हैं जिनकी तादाद मिलाकर 72,000, 75,000 होती है। वह लोग न पाकिस्तान जा सकते हैं, न हिन्दुस्तान में हम उन्हें रहने देंगे हैं। इसीलिये इन लोगों को बसाने के वास्ते जैसे बांगला देश की क्राइसिस के जमाने में सैन्स लगाया गया था उसी तरह से बस टिकट, रेल टिकट और हवाई जहाज टिकट पर सैन्स लगा कर उन लोगों को मुस्ताकिल तरीके से हिन्दु-

स्तान में बसाना चाहिये। अब यह कहना कि पाकिस्तान में हालात अच्छे हो गये हैं, यह लोग वापस जा सकते हैं, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मंहरवानी कर के उन एरियाज में जा कर पाकिस्तान में गुमनाम जा कर और वहाँ रह कर देखें और पता लगायें हिन्दुओं पर वहाँ क्या गुजरती है? मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दू वहाँ गये तो या तो उन का धर्म परिवर्तन होता है या उन को मर जाना पड़ता है। इस के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। उन को अपनी वह वीटियों की इज्जत खराब होते देखना पड़ता है। इसीलिये भारतवर्ष के हर आदमी की और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि उन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान में ही बसाना चाहिए। इसीलिये डिमान्ड में 100 करोड़ रु. उन के लिये रखा जाये। किसी भी तरीके से वह पैसे इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है।

यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि लड़ाई खत्म होने के बाद दो साल गुजर गये हैं और वह लोग न उधर के हैं और न इधर के हैं। जिम्मेदारी से काम करना चाहिए। हर साल हमारे देश की आवादी 1 करोड़ 30 लाख बढ़ जाती है। इसको देखते हुए क्या इन 75 हजार को खपाना मुश्किल काम है? हम को चाहिए कि हम मेहनत करके इनको वहाँ बसा दें। इनके वास्ते हम बचत भी कर सकते हैं और दो चार दिन में इन लोगों के लिए एंजाम किया जा सकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एक सौ करोड़ रुपया आपको इनके वास्ते मुहैया करना चाहिए। अगर गवर्नमेंट को इस में कोई तकलीफ है तो वह एक एक फीमली को एक एक आदमी के जिम्मे कर दे। मैं एक फीमली का भार उठाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं बहुत बड़ा जमींदार तो नहीं लेकिन एक फीमली का इंतजाम मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। उसके लिए जगह दे सकता हूँ।

आप प्राक्वोरमेंट कर रहे हैं। आंध्र में हम लोग दुगना अनाज देने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन वहाँ लेने का इंतजाम ठीक नहीं है। मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी बात कहता हूँ।

[श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

हम लोग देना चाहते हैं अनाज लेकिन वहां ले नहीं रहे हैं, एक महीने से नहीं ले रहे हैं। हां सकता है कि थोड़े दिनों के बाद, एक दो महीने के बाद जमाखोर लोग गांवों में पहुंच कर सब अनाज उठा ले और तब गवर्नमेंट को कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। आप आंध्र प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट को जल्दी इसके बारे में हुकम दें। हम दो सौ परसेंट अनाज देने को तैयार हैं, लैवी देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट नहीं उठा रही है। वहां लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। हम लोग एक महीने के बाद भी पैसा लेने को तैयार हैं लेकिन लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। फूड मिनिस्टर को मैं चाहता हूँ शिन्दे साहब यहां से फ़ोन पर इसके बारे में हुकम दें और उन से पूछें कि निजामाबाद में जब लोग लैवी देने को तैयार हैं तो क्यों नहीं वे ले रहे हैं। मैं कलक्टर को इसके बारे में रिटर्न पीटशन दे चुका हूँ। इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्री सुरज पांडे (गाजीपुर) : मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में अनाज की हालत बहुत खराब है, कठिन है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि बहुत से देश के भागों में चार रुपये किलो अनाज बिक रहा है। सरकार विदेशों से अनाज मंगाने के लिए पैसा लेना चाहती है और उस के बावजूद सदन की स्वीकृति चाहती है। वह कहती है कि दुनिया के बाजार में अनाज मंहगा हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना पैसा हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर खर्च कर रहे हैं उतना पैसा अगर अपने देश में ही किसानों पर खर्च होता तो हम इससे ज्यादा अनाज और इससे कम पैसों में इकट्ठा अपने देश में कर सकते थे। सरकार में यह खामी रही है और इसको उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। उमको स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि उसने गलत रास्ता अपनाया है। जहां तक अनाज के व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात है, वह ठीक है। लेकिन जो नीतियां हैं उनको लागू नहीं किया गया जो परवीजिंग सेंटर बनाए गए वहां पर किसानों को दुरी तरह परेशान किया जाता है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बहुत सा अनाज जो किसान

देना चाहते हैं वे दे नहीं पाते हैं। उनको दाम भी सस्ता दिया गया है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

खाद के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप कुछ खाद जर्मनी से पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए मंगा रहे हैं। खाद की समस्या हमारे यहां बड़ी जटिल है। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में खाद बिल्कुल मिलता ही नहीं है किसी कीमत पर भी खाद नहीं मिलता है। कहीं कहीं पर तो एक बोरा खाद के लिए 150 रुपये तक देना पड़ता है। किसान बिल्कुल पागल हो रहा है खाद के लिए। खाद के वितरण के लिए कोई एजेंसी ही नहीं है। मालूम ही नहीं होता है कि यह सरकारी या गैर सरकारी एजेंसी है। कितने हाथों से खाद का वितरण हो रहा है इसका कोई पता नहीं लगा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई मंत्री या कोई भी राज्य की सरकार यह नहीं बता सकती है कि उनकी एजेंसियां कितनी हैं। इस तरह से खाद की चोरबाजारी हो रही है। खाद में मिलावट भी बहुत हो रही है। बहुत सी जगहों से मुझे सूचना मिली है कि खाद में नमक मिलाया जाता है या सफेद खाड़िया डाली जाती है। इस तरह से पूरी बरबादी हमारे यहां कार्तकारों की हो रही है। इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। जिस तरह से खाद का वितरण और जगह होता है उसी तरह से हमारे यहां भी होना चाहिये, वितरण की व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक होनी चाहिये। हमारे जिले बड़े गरीब हैं। अगर खाद वहां नहीं मिलेगा तो अगले साल भी अनाज का उत्पादन नहीं हो सकेगा या कम होगा।

विजली की आइटम इस में नहीं है। लेकिन एक शब्द मैं उसके बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में इराका बड़ा भारी संकट है। पिछले साल प्राइवेट कूप का सरकारी ट्यूबवेल जो थे वे सारे के सारे बन्द पड़े रहे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों को पानी नहीं मिला। टॉपों में खाद

तो उन्होंने डाल दी लेकिन पानी के अभाव में अनाज की पैदावार नहीं हो सकी। अगर आप देश को अनाज नहीं दे सकते हैं तो सारी बातें निरर्थक हैं। जो तय्या आज विदेशों से अनाज खरीदने पर खर्च कर रहे हैं वही तय्या आप काश्तकारों को इंसीटव देने पर खर्च कर सकते हैं।

गन्ने के बारे में एक बात कह कर मैं रागाप्त करता हूँ। आंध्र प्रदेश में गन्ने का दाम भी सतत तय्या सात पैसे की विचटल मूकरर किया गया है। वहाँ के लिए तमाम हम लोगों ने मेमोरैंडम दिया है, कान्फ्रेंस हुई है तमाम दलों के लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया है कि गन्ने के वाजिव दाम वहाँ मिले लेकिन आज भी इसके बारे में वहाँ की सरकार मौन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हस्तक्षेप करें ताकि वहाँ काश्तकारों को वाजिव दाम गन्ने के मिल सकें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, the first remark that I would like to make is that the Government, indeed, has not been able to assess the magnitude of the economic crisis that we have been facing and, therefore, has come forward with Supplementary Demands. To my mind, what was in order was a Supplementary Budget. We are facing a crisis situation and there should have been a crisis budget. The economic crisis is going to be accentuated by the petrol crisis which the whole world is facing except probably the oil-producing countries. The petrol crisis is going to throw everything out of gear. So, I thought that the Government would come forward with a Supplementary Budget Instead of Supplementary Demands.

Now I would like to make brief references to a few Demands. One of them relates naturally to the demand for loan assistance for the Ganga Bridge project in Bihar. My complaint is that the loan assistance by the

Central Government seems to be of a niggardly character. There, the expenditure has gone up to the extent of Rs. 14 crores on Government's own admission, and yet the Government thinks that the ceiling of Rs. 9 crores would operate so far as the expenditure during the Fourth Plan period is concerned. I think, this is a completely irrational view to take. In fact, the State Government should have been rewarded by a much higher assistance for having chalked up this much of progress with regard to the construction of the bridge. That is, Rs. 14 crores have been spent in place of Rs. 9 crores that had been anticipated earlier. We do not find such remarkable progress being made in respect of many projects. Because of the fact that there has been the association of a Committee of Legislature with the Ganga Bridge project; you find such a good progress having been made here. My request would be that the Government should go upto the fullest extent in meeting the remaining part of the expenditure which, it is plain, would be beyond the capacity of the State Government to meet.

But there is another way in which Government could come to the assistance of the State Government, and that is perhaps a much easier way to do—to include the bridge in a scheme of national highway which should run upto the border of Nepal near Sonbrsa. If that is so, I think the problem for the State Government would be more or less solved. The Central Government require such a national highway in the national interest.

So much with regard to the Demand for the Ganga Bridge Project.

Now, the second Demand to which I want to make a reference is Demand No. 44. Here, a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 5 lakhs is required for meeting the expenditure on the Secretariat of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. Although it is a small amount, it gives an indication of the attitude of the Government with

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

regard to the administrative expenditure. We have been told that the Government wants to bring about a reduction to the extent of Rs. 400 crores in expenditure. If the Government were really very serious about this, then they should not have allowed the expenditure to go up with regard to a particular administrative item. And this is sought to be done on the ground that there has been a re-organization in the Ministry. If re-organisation costs you this much amount, then I should think the reorganisation should not have been undertaken. What kind of re-organisation is it that it requires more expenditure? And the results of it we are yet to see. So, I think this is not in keeping with the announcement of the Government that they are going to bring about a substantial reduction in the administrative or non-Plan expenditure.

I am really sorry that I do not find the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals here. We thought that he would be present to answer some of the points that we might raise with regard to the demands of his Ministry. Here, although it is for a limited item—for investment in the Bitumen Marketing Corporation—I think it would be in order for me to contend that this could have been found from the internal resources, from the present budgetary allocation. But that has not been done. That is precisely the point which I want to raise. But I do not find him here. I do not know if the Minister of State for Finance will be in a position to answer for him. So, how am I to proceed with this point, when the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is not here?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us call him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I will have to go into some details about this item.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Minister from Finance is here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He could take not of it, but we would certainly require answer to the points that we raise.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will take note of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You may, but is it not the duty of every Minister who comes with the Demands for approval to be present here?

श्री मधु लिमबः सभापति महानुच, अगर कम उन के राज्य मंत्री या उपमंत्री रहते, तो अच्छा होता ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भोला पत्तान शास्त्री): गवर्नमेंट का मंत्री यहाँ हूँ । माननीय सदस्य बोलें । उन को जवाब मिलेगा ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : All right. The precise point that I want to raise is with regard to the Oceanic Petroleum company. There had been a contract with the Oceanic Petroleum Company which had been cancelled. The contract was at a lower rate earlier, but now a contract at a higher rate has been signed with the same company, which would mean that our exchequer would be sustaining a loss to the extent of 1.5 million dollars. This company is Bahama-based, and you know that in Bahamas they have got a complete tax-holiday. One does not know the capital structure of this company. How did the Government enter into a contract with this company, one does not know. It was a contract, a cast-iron contract with the company. What then was the reason for cancelling this contract? What was the reason that even before the ink on the cancellation was dry, another contract was signed? Did they go into the capital structure of the company? Did the Government know the credentials of this

company? Who has been responsible for entering into the contract?

श्री मधु लिमचै: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के समर्थन में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कई साल पहले जब सल्फर का बहुत बड़ा अभाव था, तो व्यापार मंत्रालय ने—उस समय श्री मनुभाई शाह मंत्री थे—एक ऐसी कम्पनी के साथ कन्ट्रैक्ट किया था, जिस की न माइन थी, न कुछ था, और अन्त में देश को धटा हुआ। तो क्या इस के बारे में भी यही हो रहा है? अमरीका में एक ऐसी कम्पनी है, जो इस तरह की कम्पनियों के विश्वसनीयता, क्रेडेंशियल्स के बारे में जानकारी सप्लाई करती है। पहले उस से सारी जानकारी हासिल करना चाहिए।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The wonderful thing about it is that it has been granted an ex-gratia payment by way of Recompense. Recompense for what?

Contract at higher rate was signed with the same company. One thought that this company would be punished for having broken the contract. The Government should have sued this company. Instead of that what we find is that the Government rewarded the company by entering into another contract with it at higher rate. We thought that the Government should have at least blacklisted this company but Government has not done anything of that kind. We would like to know why is the Government entering into such deals which cause so much loss to the exchequer. If the loss had not occurred, much of the resources required for this investment in a Corporation which the Government wants to set up, could have been found from the existing provisions. These are the few points which I wanted to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister. Before the hon. Minister starts replying, I have to say one thing. Mr. Mishra has raised a very important point. It is true that the Ministers of Government are sitting here and they can convey whatever

the hon. Members say about other Ministers to them. But it seems, it would be better if the State Minister or the Minister concerned is present when their Budget Demands are being discussed.

DR. KAILAS : (Bombay South) : I went out to search for Mr. Borooah so that he can remain present in the House, but perhaps he is busy in the meeting of the Consultative Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the Minister would be coming?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will convey.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I will convey.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister is part and parcel of the Government. He will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate. Naturally the debate has spread over many points. Many specific points also have been made by hon. Members.

Sir, this is the second batch of the Supplementary Demands for grants presented in the Current year. The Demands included in this batch involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 284.81 crores, of which Rs. 133.48 crores are on revenue account, Rs. 10.61 crores are on capital account and Rs. 140.72 crores are for dispersal of loans and advances.

On the Revenue Account, the major requirement is for reimbursement of consumers subsidy to the Food Corporation of India amounting to Rs. 121 crores. The existing budget provision of Rs. 130 crores for reimbursement of subsidy to the Food Corporation was exclusive of the subsidy reimbursable on these imports. The other important item on revenue account is Rs. 9 crores for payment of incentive bonus to State Governments under a new scheme with a view to maximise procurement and supply of wheat to the Central Pool.

[SHRI K. R. Ganesh]

These are on the Revenue Account. On the Capital side, Rs. 10.61 crores is mainly for meeting the additional expenditure on various projects for development of atomic energy etc. There is also provision for loans and advances. Hon. Members have touched some of the points.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said about procurement price that has been given by the Government. It is known to the House, with a view to maximise procurement, with a view to give incentive to farmers, there was a general feeling in the House and outside also, that procurement price should be increased.

As a result of this and the decision of the Chief Ministers, it was necessary to increase the procurement prices because, in the conditions in which the country is, it is necessary to fix the targets so that the distribution machinery which is very vital for the sustenance of the vulnerable sections of society the targets for the procurement prices are achieved.

There has been a lot of criticism about the F.C.I. I would only mention to the hon. Members that there is already a discussion going on in the House about the Food Corporation of India and in these discussions the hon. Members will have an opportunity to make their specific points which they have been making. The only other point that I would mention in this regard is this. In the budget of the F.C.I. for the current year, there is a subsidy to F.C.I. This Rs. 130 crores is on account of the sub-sidy payable to the Food Corporation.

This is in regard to reimbursement for making maximum purchases and at the price at which the Corporation has issued foodgrains to the State Governments for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system. This provision has to be augmented in the current year to Rs. 251 crores. The reasons have been given why this provision has been asked

for—because of the fact that foodgrains have to be imported, because also of the increase in the internal procurement prices and because also of the fact that a large quantity has to be pushed into the distribution system. Therefore, this provision has to be made in the supplementary budget.

With regard to the incentive scheme, this is also very necessary for maximising the procurement which, as I have indicated earlier, is very vital for the maintenance of the distribution system. Some hon. Members have also mentioned about the Delhi Transport Corporation. As far as the D.T.C. is concerned, the current year's budget provides an amount of Rs. 287.67 lakhs out of which Rs. 197.68 lakhs are for purchase of buses and Rs. 90 lakhs as ways and means loans for the Corporation. The requirements of the Corporation during the year 1973-74 are placed at Rs. 701.67 lakhs; Rs. 291 lakhs as ways and means support and Rs. 410.67 lakhs for purchase of buses for which orders have already been placed. Accordingly, a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 414 lakhs is required to meet the excess expenditure.

The Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services recommended an addition of 1,127 buses during the Fourth Plan period—679 were for replacement and 449 for expansion in the fleet of the D.T.C. 304 buses were purchased in 1971-72 and 294 in 1972-73. During the current financial year, 175 buses have already been purchased and 250 more are likely to be added before the close of the year.

With these, some overaged vehicles would be scrapped. DTC is expected to have a total fleet of 1,850 buses by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Therefore, to provide the D.T.C with the necessary funds for the purchase of new buses so that, in the capital city, they could have the necessary fleet of buses and, for an

efficient transport system, it has become very necessary.

Shri Madhu Limaye has raised many points. I am afraid I am not able to answer some of the specific points that he has raised because I shall have to send these to the ministry concerned. As far as the Indian Cotton Federations is concerned, I may mention here for the sake of record, that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been operating a voluntary scheme for the payment of cash incentive for exporting of cotton textiles. Since 1st April, 1968, Government have been contributing to the export promotion fund of the federation maintained for this purpose by way of a grant from the MDF at the rate of 5 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of cotton textiles. This scheme at present stands extended up to 31st March, 1974. For the period from 1st June, 1972 to 31st March, 1973, Government contribution from the MDF was raised to 6 per cent f.o.b. value of the exports for meeting the additional requirement of funds for payment of enhanced incentives to export of cotton textiles to the UK in the context of the need to maximise our exports to that destination, with a view eventually to obtaining a satisfactory quota level for our cotton textile exports to the enlarged EEC after the entry of UK into the EEC. The balance requirements of the exports promotion fund are met by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation from a voluntary levy on imported cotton.

The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has also been raising funds by imposing spindle-loom levy from time to time on spindle and loom shift working of all spinning and composite mills. The rates of cash assistance vary from item to item and destination to destination and are determined by the cash assistance panel headed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay; the Ministry of Finance and the other Ministry are also represented on this panel. This is the scheme. The hon. Member has made some specific points on this, and I shall send them on to the Minister of Commerce.

He had also mentioned about the Indian Cotton Mills Federation not paying income-tax and wealth tax. He had asked a question and we have given him a reply to that question. Under some specific provisions of the Income-tax Act, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been considered to be a charitable institution. After giving him the answer, we have also indicated that this will require looking into, and we shall look into this matter also about the provision that is there. But at the moment, as the law stands, I do not exactly remember whether it is section 11 or section 10, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation comes within the meaning of an institution for charitable purposes for which income-tax exemptions have been given.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What is the law? The Textile owners' federation is a charitable institution?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That is the law at the moment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Were they at any stage registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : They were registered in 1968 or so under the Indian Trade Unions Act. This is a matter which requires to be looked into. But the reply has been given already....

श्री मधु लिमये: ठीक नहीं है यह। आप ने जवाब तो दिया है, लेकिन यह अच्छा नहीं है।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर): सभापति महोदय, आप भी उन को कुछ बॉलिए न, चैरिटेबल इंस्टीट्यूशन बना दिया ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These are the facts. Government will have to go into the question how they got registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, and how this concession is available to them. This will

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have to be gone into. At the moment, as the law stands today, this is the position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Is he satisfied ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am not entering into a discussion with him. At the moment, as the law stands today, under section 11 or 10 they are entitled to being classified as a charitable institution or an institution for charitable purposes...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : *Chanda.*

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon Member only thinks of *Chanda*. I am stating the facts. That is the position under the present law. For the benefit of hon. Members, I may also tell them that there was a Supreme Court judgment in relation to some Andhra issue in regard to this. But the thing requires to be looked into, and I have already indicated to hon. Members that it should be really looked into.

These were some of the specific points raised by hon. Members. I commend the Demands to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बातों का जवाब कौन देगा ? मैंने आप की तवज्जह इस बात की ओर दिखाई कि अमेरिका जैसा दुनिया का सब से अमीर देश एक लाख बेल लांग स्टेपल गटन की मंगता है और दुनिया का सब से गरीब देश 4 लाख बेल मंगवाता था, इस वक्त क्या इम्पोर्ट हैं मुझे पता नहीं हैं और एक घंटे का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हैं। सब वरिष्ठ वर्गों के लिए चल रहा है। इस के ऊपर कोई सफाई देंगे क्या ? अभी नहीं देंगे तो आगे चल कर ब्यान में रख दीजिएगा।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I will bring this particular point to the notice of the Commerce Minister. With these observations, I Commend the Demands to the acceptance of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैंने कई प्रश्न पूछे, लेकिन इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने रक्षा के बारे में कहा था—सेना की मांगों के लिये डी. जी. एस. डी. के द्वारा इण्डेन्ट्स दिये जाते हैं और कई मर्दानों पर 60 प्रतिशत का मुनाफा होता है—क्या इस की जांच करायेंगे और हमारी जो दो कॉर्टियां हैं, उन के सामने यह बात आयेंगी ?

सभापति महोदय : हमारा ख्याल है कि ये उस मिनिस्ट्री को लियेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन जवाब नहीं आता है। आप इतना निर्देश दीजिये कि उन के पास मामला भेजने के बाद वे यहाँ आ कर उस का जवाब दें। अन्यथा इस बहस का क्या लाभ है ? उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन यह स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ कि इस को रोका जायगा या नहीं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. member himself has raised it in the Consultative Committee of the Defence Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will first put the Demands for excess grants.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What has happened to my points ? The Minister is not yet available.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has said he will convey it to the Minister.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the answer be laid on the Table ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In fact, when I met him in the corridor, I told him, 'Please do not go away. I am raising some points about your Ministry'. We must have some answer about them. This should be held over till he comes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He has raised a specific point. Even if Shri Borooah comes, he will have to get the facts on that. He spoke about a contract and various other things on which he will have to get facts.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It should be held over till he comes. Otherwise, do you not think it is a grave injustice to the House? What is the difficulty about this? He is somewhere in the precincts of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever points you have raised will be conveyed to him. The Minister has promised that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Unless we are satisfied, how are we going to vote on that?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may vote against it.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप घूँकें वोट लेने जा रहे हैं—इस लिये मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये जो एक्सस ग्रान्ट्स हैं, इन का जो विवरण दिया गया है, उस के दूसरे पृष्ठ पर इन्ट्राडक्टरी रिमार्क्स में कहा गया है—

“The excesses have been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee have in para 2.55 of their 96th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) recommended their regularisation under art. 115 of the Constitution”.

पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमिटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, जिसका इन्होंने आधार लिया है, मैं उसमें से केवल ती वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

“Year after year, Parliament is being....

सभापति महोदय : आप दोबारा डिबेट उठा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यवस्था पर आप का निर्णय चाहता हूँ—

“Year after year Parliament is being presented with a *fait accompli* which, to say the least, is highly undesirable. The situation needs to be remedied without further loss of time.”

इन्होंने क्या कहा है—एक टास्क फोर्स बनाई है, लेकिन कमिटी कहती है—

“The Committee desire that the matter should be examined expeditiously and remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken intimated to them. The Committee further desire that there should be an in-built system which would serve as a self-regulatory apparatus in the various Ministries to analyse the reasons for the excesses as and when they occur and take timely remedial measures to obviate them

सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार कभी भी इस सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लेता है। जब आप वोट लेने जा रहे हैं तो इस पर मैं आप का निर्णय चाहता हूँ—सदन के सामने जो फाँट-एकम्प्ली है, उस के बारे में आप को क्या कहना है?

सभापति महोदय : आप का प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर क्या है?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : They are confronting the House with a *fait accompli*.

जब तक इस का खुलासा न हो जायें, इस पर वोट नहीं होना चाहिये। ये लोग कमिटी की अवज्ञा कर रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि इन्होंने जो एक्सस की बात बतलाई है, उस के लिये यह अनुदान की मांग है, लेकिन दूसरी बातों का खुलासा नहीं किया है। क्या खुलासा नहीं होना चाहिये था? किसी भी बात में ये पार्लियामेंट को नहीं पूछते हैं, इस से तो फिर वही अच्छा है कि पार्लियामेंट को खत्म कर दें, सौविद्यत प्रणाली यहाँ पर चालू करें, पार्लियामेंट की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, आप इस की रक्षा कीजिये।

सभापति महाद्वय : मैंने कर दिया है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : कम से कम इतना आदेश दीजिये कि कल मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में कुछ कहेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) to the vote. The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of the following demands entered in the Second Column thereof :

Demands Nos. 2 to 5, 20, 24, 41, 46, 49, 51A, 64, 66, 74 78, 86, 93, 107, 111, 125 and 126.

The motion was adopted.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मैंने कुछ बातें रखी हैं, आप आदेश दीजिये कि कल मिनिस्टर साहब आ कर उस पर वक्तव्य दें।

सभापति महाद्वय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वे उन को कन्वे कर देंगे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ठीक है, लेकिन यह भी कीजिये कि कल वक्तव्य दें।

सभापति महाद्वय : जब वे उन को कन्वे कर देंगे तो हम समझते हैं कि वे आपको सॉल्टिस्फाई करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) to the vote. The question is :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year end-

ing the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the following demands entered in the second columns thereof :—

Demands Nos. 2, 7, 11, 35, 44, 71, 78, 90 and 98.

The motion was adopted.

12.47 HRS.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL,* 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I move‡ :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1972, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19-12-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with recommendation of the President.