

15.23 HRS.

***DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—
1968-69**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1968-69. Time allotted is one hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : Too short.

DEMAND No. 8, EDUCATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Education’.”

DEMAND No. 26, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance’.”

DEMAND No. 45, TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Territorial and Political Pensions’.”

DEMAND No. 55, SALT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Salt’.”

DEMAND No. 56, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs’.”

DEMAND No. 58, BROADCASTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Broadcasting’.”

DEMAND No. 66, EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Expenditure on Displaced Persons’.”

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 67, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.’”

DEMAND NO. 71 OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.’”

DEMAND NO. 78, OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.’”

DEMAND NO. 113, LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969 in respect of ‘Loans and Advances by the Central Government’.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of cut motions.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : I want to move all the cut motions standing in my name.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I also want to move all the cut motions standing in my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions may be moved, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 in respect of Education be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Expending Government funds for spiritual education (1)]

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 in respect of Territorial and political pensions be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce political pensions (2)]

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expedite the work of the International Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee (5)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the Board of Arbitration more effective (7)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make tourist promotional work in the European countries more effective (8)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 in respect of loans and advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make the units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India run profitably (9)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 in respect of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[As the Vidyashala to supply the spiritual basis of Indian culture does not include representation of other Indian religions (11)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,03,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced to Re. 1."

[Withdrawal of the special Indian notes has unnecessarily eliminated a natural link and loan of this country (12)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,000 in respect of Salt be reduced to Re. 1."

[Provision could have been made in the budgets of 1967-68 and 1961-69 in respect of payments to agarias, etc. (15)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in submission of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee (18)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Supplementary Demands and the cut motions are now before the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The Supplementary Demands have to be reviewed on their own grounds and also on the grounds of the general budget and the changes which have taken place since then. I do not see anyone representing the Finance Ministry here. In order to simplify their task, I would lay five separate charges in respect of these supplementary demands and in respect of the working of the budget which was considered and passed.

My first charge is that the Finance Ministry has ceased to be the watch-dog of Government. It has to be noted that within 3 months of the passing of the budget, the Ministry has come here for an appropriation of Rs. 256 lakhs. This has been reduced by some transfers. But the fact remains that these transfers do not reduce the new expenditure which has arisen in these three months. This is a very considerable expenditure. It is not the whole of it. Under three token grants, Rs. 2.5 crores would be given as loans and advances by Government. In total, about Rs. 5 crores expenditure has arisen since the budget.

15.16 HRS.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

What was the purpose of this budget if this expenditure could not be anticipated? The Finance Department was supposed to be the watch-dog of Government. It has now become the most

[Shri Lobo Prabhu] spendthrift Department amongst all the Departments. Its own staff has increased more than the staff of all other Ministries. The Finance Minister who has been associated with this Ministry longer than anyone since Independence can only have the record of having raised taxes more than many of them put together. He has raised the level of taxes from Rs. 800 crores to the present level of taxes of Rs. 2500 crores. The Administrative Reforms Commission has pointed out that since 1961, 1 lakh employees are being added annually to the Central Secretariat alone. Under these circumstances my first charge is that the Finance Ministry has ceased to be the watchdog of Government and has failed in its duties to Government and to the country.

My second charge is that much of this expenditure is wasted. I have 4 separate cut motions here. I would mention 4 items here. Firstly, there is the item of Ramakrishna Vidyashala of Bangalore. This is a new service. There is no reason why it should have been included in the supplementary demands. Secondly, I would refer to the expenditure on the Commission of Inquiry to go into licences. There have been for too many commissions and committees on this. We had the Hazari Report which Government themselves admitted was based on incorrect information. Now, this Commission has already spent Rs. 9 lakhs and is proposing to spend Rs. 3 lakhs. It was supposed to complete its work by the end of February but it was given a life till the end of June and now it is being extended till end of March next. The staff that it has is rather staggering. There is one Secretary on the scale of Rs. 2500-3000; there are six Directors and so many other staff. So much so that one wonders if this is not the worst form of abuse of licences. Why has the Finance Ministry allowed the Industry Ministry to waste public money like this? This is a charge that must be answered.

Thirdly, I must refer to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. They

gave a contract of a film of 3000 ft. But a film of 6000 ft. was supplied and they had to pay an amount of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs more. This is because someone did not know his business and he allowed longer films being produced. The film has been of no use unless the Minister tells me the use to which it has been put.

Then, I come to advances and loans. We had occasion before to talk about the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticls Limited. Unfortunately that Ministry has even lost its head, Shri Ashoka Mehta, and God knows what will be the further progress of things in this matter. Rs. 2.5 crores have to be paid as loan to make these three enterprises to carry on.

Secondly, there is a very interesting thing, which should interest the Minister of Commerce who has just left, that the Indian Electrical Works, which were taken over in 1961 for being badly run, has been run even worse; it has not earned any profit and it is involving the Government in more and more investment.

These items are evidence of the complete collapse of the Finance Ministry and its ability to check wasteful expenditure, and this is coupled with the fact that the Ministry neglects to spend where it is necessary. It has no sense of priority. I can refer to so many things. So many things were said about Bihar. I will now refer to my own State where, for a long time, we have been asking for money to have the same number of tubewells put down, the same number of pump-sets put down this year as last year, but the reply given is that this is a matter for the State and no further money can be found in the Plan for this. I will refer again to the scheme for rural housing which my good friend, Shri Tapuriah, raised here and where we were informed that not even a loan could be given from private banks. This is the kind of priority that Government gives to things which can provide employment, which can relieve the growing unemployment here. There are many more things that can be added

and I have no doubt that they will be added to the priorities—things which have been neglected. —

My fourth charge is that the Finance Ministry has lost complete control over the other Ministries. I have worked for some time in the Finance Ministry. I have also worked for a long time in the Food Ministry and I remember the time when the Food Ministry had to wait for sanction even for small things, in respect of the principle of the scheme. But now it appears that the Food Ministry can do anything; it can proceed with any scheme of procurement, any scheme of zonal control. I would like, in this connection, to point out that the zonal control should have been removed this year because the harvest provided 18 ounces per head, an absolute record in the annals of this country. But what has this Government done? This Government has been continuing these controls with the result that, while the price of rice rose from Rs. 40 to 125 in Bengal and Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 in U. P., it also rose in Maharashtra and Madras by an equal proportion. This is a shame that, at a time when the grains of this country should be available to all, the Finance Ministry has not been able to compel the Food Ministry to apply its mind to the problem of making the foodgrains available to all and reducing the expenditure involved not only by itself but by the people from a system which has no meaning at all.

Lastly, I have to refer to the various taxes levied by the Government. We have no precise report from the Ministry about how the budget has progressed. There was a statement from the Minister that taxes were looking up and that they would not be below the expectations that they had. There are two sets of taxes to which I had occasion to object when I spoke on the General Budget. First, in the case of Postal Department, I have to raise this; the postal revenue in spite of an increase from 25 to 50 per cent has not risen at all; this is my information and I hope, this will be confirmed. (Interruptions).

Similarly, the freights which have been imposed by the Railway Ministry have not increased the income of Government but have reduced it. What is the Finance Ministry doing? It does not apply its mind to such things and comes to us asking for more and more like Oliver Twist. Only Mr. Morarji Desai is too aggressive to be like him.

This House must reject these Demands because it is a betrayal of the interests of the country.

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स हाउस के सामने हैं मैं उन को पास करने के हक मैं हूँ और इन मांगों का अनुमोदन करता हूँ। लेकिन जैसे माननीय सदस्य श्री लोबो प्रभू ने कुछ बातें कहीं हैं, मैं भी कुछ बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय श्री लोबो प्रभू ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जिस से यह साबित हो कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री नाकामयाब हुई है और वह इस काबिल नहीं है कि शासन का भार पूरी तौर पर सम्भाल सके। उन्होंने केवल एक बात अपने हलके की कही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतने बड़े बजट में जो अरबों रुपयों का है, अगर उस में ढाई करोड़ ५० का फर्क आता है तो यह कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन इस के साथ हमारी कोशिश यह जरूर होनी चाहिये कि जो बजट हम पेश करें, उस में तब्दीली की जरूरत न पड़े। लेकिन हालत ऐसे होते हैं जिन को कंट्रोल में नहीं रक्खा जा सकता। फिर भी जैसा उन्होंने कहा, डाक के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि पिछले दिनों जब बजट आया तब उस ने छोटे अखबारों के ऊपर एक बड़े जोर का आघात धारा गया। पैकेट पर डाक दर 2 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 5 पैसे कर दिया गया, और जिस अन्डर सर्टिफिकेट आफ पोस्टिंग पर 6 पैसे लगते थे उस पर 10, पैसे कर दिये गये।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

लेकिन इतना बड़ा जुल्म और इतनी बड़ी ज्यादाती होने के बावजूद आमदनी में कोई इजाफा नहीं हुआ क्योंकि जो छोटे अखबार थे वह बन्द हो गये। जो मेजरिटी आफ दि प्रेस है, वह बन्द हो गये, और जो बड़े अखबार हैं वह आज वैसे ही बन्द हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं वह इस बात को नहीं सोचते कि उस से किस का फायदा होगा और किस का नुकसान। इस टैक्स को बढ़ा कर मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का जो सब से बड़ा जुल्म हुआ है वह अखबारों के ऊपर हुआ है, और वह यह कि उन को मौत के गढ़ में फेंक दिया गया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर बार बार इस तरह पर सप्लिमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स आती हैं तो उन के साथ हम को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जो पैसा हम लोगों में से वसूल करते हैं उस को हम ठीक से खर्च करते हैं या नहीं। यह एक फंडामेंटल मामला है कि हम पैसा लें और खर्च करें, लेकिन वह ठीक से खर्च हो। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए बेतहाशा लोग नौकरियों पर लगाये गये हैं। मैं ने इन्फार्मेशन हासिल की है कि वह नौकरियां बहुत सी ऐसी हैं जिन के बारे में सेंक्शन नहीं है लेकिन लोग एम्प्लाय कर लिये गये हैं और जब उन को तन्वाह देने की बात आयगी तब पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ जायेंगे कि पैसे चाहिये। यहां पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं हैं, मैं उन से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह मेरी बात को फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर तक पहुंचा दें कि जो पैसा उन्होंने फालतू अखबारों से लिया है अगर वह ठीक से खर्च नहीं किया गया तो उस के लिये सैकड़ों अखबार वाले जो अपनी जिन्दगी सिसक सिसक कर काट रहे हैं उन को अच्छी दुआ नहीं देंगे।

दूसरी बात पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स की है। अभी उन्होंने उन का जिक्र किया है। पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स को हम पैसा देते हैं। वह जितना कर्जा मांगे हम को उन्हें देना चाहिये, लेकिन वह कर्ज ठीक से इस्तेमाल होता है या नहीं, इस का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स में कई हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। लेकिन वह पैसा ठीक तौर से वापस होता है या नहीं, यह ध्यान हम को रखना चाहिये।

इस बजट के अन्दर वर्क्स, हाउसिंग, मिनिस्ट्री का भी जिक्र है। इस मिनिस्ट्री में एग्जेक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, सब डिविजनल आफिसर, ओवरसीयर बेतहाशा भरती किये गये हैं। उसको कोई काम ही नहीं है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैम्बर्ज आफ पार्लियामेंट के लिए एक अलग से सैक्शन खुला हुआ है, पूल सा आपने बना रखा है। उन लोगों को अगर आप पूछें कि सारा दिन क्या काम करते हैं या आप अफसरों को टेलिफोन करें और पूछें कि वे कहां हैं तो आपको जवाब मिलेगा कि वे इस्पैकेशन पर गए हुए हैं। लेकिन हालत यह होती है कि एक बंगला जिस में एक मिस्ट्री मुरम्मत का काम चार पांच दिन में पूरा कर सकता है, उस मुरम्मत के काम को पूरा करने में पांच पांच महीने लगा दिये जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनको भी आपको देखना चाहिये और जो अफसर ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं, कर्मचारी ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं, वे ठीक से काम करें, इसकी व्यवस्था भी आपको करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं, उनको तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि पास कर दिया जाए लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि जो पैसा जनता से टैक्सों के जरिये वसूल किया जाता है, उसका इस्तेमाल भी ठीक हो सही हो।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mand-saur) : I thank you for permitting me to refer to certain matters. It is somewhat surprising that so soon after the general budget, the Finance Minister has to come to the House with a demand for supplementary grants. It appears he has not been able to make a success of his efforts to effect economies. The Ministries are continuing to spend heavily. As I had said earlier, financial advisers attached to the various ministries should be activated. They should examine carefully the estimates of the ministries so that there may be a proper check over their estimates. I am glad that two of the important ministers concerned with industrial development and information and broadcasting are here today. It is natural because the supplementary grants principally relate to these two ministries.

A considerable amount of money is being sanctioned for the industrial licensing policy enquiry committee. The industrial licensing policy has been a failure because it has tended to thwart rather than promote industrial development. The Ministry should see that the country's growth is stimulated. The licensing procedures continue to be cumbersome and the applications for industrial development take considerable time. The applicant has to go from one department to another and it takes even one or two years for particular licence to be sanctioned. The amount of time, energy and money required to obtain an industrial licence could probably suffice to set up additional plant. The procedures have to be simplified. Where no foreign exchange or a nominal quantity of foreign exchange is involved, I feel that the licensing procedure could be dispensed with and the ministry should establish an economic bureau which could advise industrialists about the demand and supply position of any commodity. If in spite of the warning given by the economic bureau, an industrialist wants to go ahead with a particular industry, it is his funeral. One or two will burn their fingers and automatically the rest will proceed

along the right lines. I am sure it will stimulate industrial development and simplify matters.

Where foreign exchange is required, I would suggest that it should be obligatory for the authorities to process the industrial application for industrial licensing within a maximum period of say, three months. It should not take a considerable period. Actually if it takes more time, I would say that that is the tragedy of industrial licensing which must at all costs be avoided if this country is to acquire the momentum of growth.

I would make a suggestion in this regard. I do not know whether it would appeal to the Government, but let it declare the year 1969 to be what I would call the "industrial expansion year". And let the Government make an all-out effort to establish a target for a number of industries, say, 500 large scale and 2,500 small scale industries. Let them at least initiate such projects during the coming year. The conditions are propitious, the economy has turned the corner and we are on the road to revival. This would give an impetus, a tremendous push, and that would assist considerably in propelling the economy further ahead.

We have a considerable amount of installed capacity which has to be utilised. If attention is given to that aspect, I am sure there could be an upsurge in production and the national income, just as there has been a welcome upsurge of about nine per cent in agricultural production.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up. He has exhausted five minutes; he cannot go on like this.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : With regard to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I find that probably this particular demand has the potentiality of being called what is generally known, as a "scandal". If we analyse it, we find that out of Rs. 6,98,449 only Rs. 2,16,090 was the legitimate payment. Rs. 4,82,359 have been paid to the producer in respect of deleted

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portions of a film and other items. In this, there is the amount in regard to probable earnings of the producer for a period of 12 months; then there are the expenses for 12 months. Besides there is the net interest on the amount and then again there is the fee for the counsels of the producer. I would like to know who the arbitrator is. He has played deliberate mischief and he has given a judgment in favour of the producer to swindle the Government of about five lakhs. Whereas the film had been scheduled to be for 3,500 feet, I do not know how the film went up to 6,174 feet. It does not matter, but why this extra payment for the cut portion? The film in its final form is to be accepted by the Ministry. There is no need to pay for the deleted portions. I do not understand what kind of arbitration award is this and how the Minister just accepts it and who the arbitrator was who has given this loaded award against the Government. It is indeed a great pity.

With regard to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, I would make only one point. Let it establish an institute for the exploitation of petro-chemical products. This is a very important matter. I do not have the time to go into the details, but what I would suggest is obvious: if the Government pursues this matter, there could be a tremendous potential for expansion and growth.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: One more minute and I have done. With regard to the public enterprises, they should be made to yield surpluses. What has happened is that the various sectors of the economy have lost their capacity to generate surpluses. If the economy of the various sectors do not generate surpluses, you cannot have further growth, because growth comes out of surpluses. I would suggest that industrial research should be initiated to develop incentive schemes to motivate the workers and staff in industrial enterprises so as to improve production,

performance and productivity. The policy of "neither carrots nor sticks" has failed. You have to enforce discipline and you have to provide incentives, for good work or for hard work.

The last point that I am making is this. While the Public Enterprises Bureau is doing good work, it must be seen that other Ministries give it the fullest co-operation.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक): सभापति महोदय, मैं इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। इस में रामकृष्ण विद्याशाला, मैसूर की ओर से एक इंस्टीट्यूशन खोलने के लिए दो लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। उस इंस्टीट्यूशन के द्वारा आल-इंडिया बेसिस पर स्पिचुअल और मारल एजूकेशन का प्रचार और प्रसार किया जायेगा। आज की स्थिति में ऐसे स्कूलों की बहुत जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन में तीसरी बार आई हूँ। आप तो इस सदन में अभी नये हैं। इस सदन में जिस तरह कार्यवाही चलती है और जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है, उस को देख कर मुझे खेद होता है। इस बार जो नये पड़े-लिखे, फ़ारेन कन्टीस में शिक्षित नौजवान मेम्बर बन कर आये हैं, वे समझते हैं कि यहां पर हल्ला और गड़बड़ करने से ही सब समस्याएँ हल हो जायेंगी। मैं एक बहन और मां के नाते माननीय सदस्यों को कुछ नसीहत देना चाहती हूँ। अभी बिहार के बजट पर डिसकशन के समय कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह शिकायत की कि विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए पर्याप्त रुपया नहीं रखा गया है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि बाद में उन्होंने इस बजट में रखी गई थोड़ी रकम को भी मन्ज़ूर न करना चाहा।

अगर विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ठीक काम नहीं किया है और उस की नीतियां देश की जनता के हित में नहीं हैं, तो वे अपने कार्य, चरित्र और नीतियों से उस को बदल सकते हैं और देश के लिए और पार्टी इन पावर के लिए एक नमूना पेश कर सकते हैं।

श्री लोबो प्रभू ने कहा कि बजट साल में केवल एक ही बार आना चाहिए और इस तरह बार-बार स्प्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स नहीं लाई जानी चाहिए। मैं उन को कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर देश के अलग अलग भागों में स्ट्राइक, गड़बड़ और दंगे होते हैं, उन की रोकथाम करने के लिए सरकार को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है और उस के लिए इस हाउस के सामने आना पड़ता है। टीचर्स, पुलिस और सरकार के अलग अलग एम्प्लॉईज की तरफ से आन्दोलन और हड़तालों की जाती हैं। इन आन्दोलनों में रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को भी नष्ट कर दिया जाता है। इसी लिए सरकार को और पैसा मांगने के लिए हाउस के सामने आना पड़ता है। एक साधारण घर में कोई छोटी सी चीख के बिगड़ जाने से मां को बड़ा कष्ट होता है, जब कि बच्चे उस की परवाह नहीं करते हैं। घर में आम तौर पर तो बच्चों पर कम खर्च करना पड़ता है, लेकिन अगर बच्चे बिगड़ जायें, तो उन के सुधार के लिए ज्यादा खर्च करना जरूरी हो जाता है। यह देख कर बड़ा खेद होता है कि इस हाउस के मेम्बर अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते हैं, गैर-जिम्मेदारी का व्यवहार करते हैं और बच्चों की सी बातें करते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि जरूरी कानून बनाने में देर लग जाती है और साथ ही इस पार्लियामेंट पर देश का अधिक पैसा खर्च होता है। मैं निवेदन

करना चाहती हूं कि यह देश हम सब का है और इस की प्रगति के लिए काम करना हम सब का काम है।

श्री लोबो प्रभू ने यह भी कहा कि बेकार कामों पर ज्यादा पैसा नहीं खर्च करना चाहिए। लेकिन जहां गड़बड़ होती है, वहां पुलिस को रखना पड़ता है, कई प्रकार का इन्तजाम करना पड़ता है। उस के लिए पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है और आखिर में वह पैसा जनता की जेब से ही आता है।

जब पांडव बनवास गये, तो सब शहर वाले भी उन के पीछे पीछे चले गये। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कौरवों के राज्य में नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। इस पर दुर्योधन ने सोचा कि सारे गांव खाली हैं, अब मैं क्या करूं, अब पांडवों से भी अच्छा काम कर के जोगों के मन से उन [के नाम को भुला दूंगा। उसी प्रकार] अगर कांग्रेस ने ठीक काम नहीं किया, तो जब यू० पी०, बिहार, हरियाण और पंजाब आदि राज्यों में विरोधी दलों को सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला, तो उन्हें कांग्रेस से अच्छा काम करके दिखाना चाहिए था। लेकिन अपनी नीतियों के कारण उन्हें सरकार से हटना पड़ा। जब वे लोग मिनिस्टर बने, तो पापुलर बनने के लिए उन्होंने लैंड रेवेन्यू माफ कर दिया, फ्री एजुकेशन कर दी, टीचर्स का वेतन बढ़ा दिया। लेकिन इस सब खर्च के लिए उन्होंने सैंटर से पैसा मांगना शुरू किया। सैंटर रुपया कहाँ से लाये? और रुपया प्राप्त करने के लिए सैंटर को लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने पड़ेंगे।

बिहार में अकाल और बाढ़ आदि के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह तो उचित है। लेकिन आन्ध्र में भी वैसी ही परिस्थिति है। इसलिए आन्ध्र के लिए कुछ रकम मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि रामकृष्ण विद्याशाला की ओर जो इंस्टीट्यूशन खोला जायेगा, उस में केवल लड़कों के लिए प्रबन्ध होगा, या लड़कियों के लिए भी। इस प्रकार के स्कूल हर स्टेट और जिले में होने चाहिए। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्य वहाँ जा कर कुछ दिनों तक रहे मैं उन की कानवीनर बन कर उन के खाने-पीने का सब प्रबन्ध करूँगी। जिस के पास आध्यात्मिक जीवन नहीं है, वह हमेशा बगावत करने की कोशिश करता है। आज इस देश के सभी बच्चों और बड़ों को आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा देने की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार के जिन कामों में फिजूलखर्ची होती है, उन में खर्च को कम करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Metur) : Sir, the lighthearted way in which the Government is carrying on the affairs of this country is evident even from the first page of this book giving the Supplementary Demands while making provision under the head "Education" for imparting moral and spiritual education. I would like to ask the Government whether they are at all serious about this. I see from the statement that they have allocated a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to Ramakrishna Vidyalaya to impart moral and spiritual education throughout the country. Can anything be more funny than this? I really suspect something very bad about this whole affair. After all, this is a very big issue. We all know it and the Opposition is one with the Government if they do seriously feel that we should aid our educational institutions to impart moral education. This is a necessity. But is this the way to go about it, just throwing away Rs. 2 lakhs to Ramakrishna Vidyalaya? I am sure if some other private organisation like the YMCA or some

other organisation approach the Government telling them that they are also going to have some kind of moral education in their institutions the Government cannot deny them help. If they deny them definitely they will be accused of partiality. This is the lighthearted and callous way in which Government is squandering our money.

There are other points which Shri Lobo Prabhu and others have rightly pointed out, about fertiliser, chemicals and other ministries. About Information and Broadcasting also some points were mentioned. I do not want to dwell at length on that because Information and Broadcasting Ministry has become notorious for increasing its expenditure without increasing its efficiency in any way.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Nothing new.

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SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am corroborated by the Minister who says, "Nothing new". So it is the normal way with that Ministry and I need not waste much of my time on that. I hope Shri K. K. Shah will do something to boost up the image of his ministry.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : This is a reward for listening to you.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : You are bound to listen when your subject is there. It is not to oblige me, I am sure, that the Minister is here but because his subject is there.

Unfortunately, though he is very patient with Members, he never improves upon the working of his ministry. That is the predicament in which we are placed with his ministry. I would recall to his mind only one thing. Some years ago—probably, he was not there at that time but even after he took over, I think, I have put in this request to him—I had made the point

that there are many countries in the world which broadcast in Hindi, Tamil Telugu and other Indian languages with a view to catering to the need of the Indian population and also to cultivate friendship with our people here. I have been asking this Government for so many years that we should have at least one broadcast in the Malay language which is predominantly spoken in Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma and other parts, and also in Sinhalese. But not even half an hour could this Government find to broadcast in either Malay or Sinhalese with a view to cultivating the people in those countries. During the Indo-Pak War when Sukarno the Indonesian President, was against us, it was definitely the people who were with us. But we do not have any contact with the people. After some time we knew this, when Sukarno fell and the Government was taken over by Suharto and supported us. During that time, I remember, the Trichy Station of All India Radio gathered together some Malay students reading there in St. Joseph College and other places in Madras, and broadcast a fine programme in the Malay language. That captured the imagination of people so much that there were a lot of appreciating letters for that programme. If you have some kind of a continuous programme like that, it would help a long way in cultivating people of our neighbouring countries at least. Even that you are not doing. I do not want to deal much with this.

The important thing on which I want to dilate a little is the labour policy of this Government. It is unfortunate that they make tall claims about their sympathy with labour, about the welfare of labour, how they are looking after them and how much money they are spending for the welfare of labour. They are never tired of shedding crocodile tears for labour interests in this country. But there are two things that I would like specifically to point out. One is the Central Government employees wherein the Central Government is directly concerned, not only on the administrative side but also in the public sector.

Some time ago when a question was raised with regard to HSL, I think by Shri Tapuriah or Shri Patodia, the whole argument of the Minister was that there were inter-union rivalries in the public sector which hampered production there. But the Minister should know that there are inter-union rivalries in other sectors as well. Not only in the public sector but even in the private sector there are inter-union rivalries, but the management there is capable of managing it with the result that they are able to show some profit. But, unfortunately, in the public sector the management has failed miserably and many of our public sector enterprises are facing crises and are only showing losses, which go on increasing year by year.

With regard to the Central Government employees, nothing that the Government has done so far is satisfactory. In regard to this particular matter I would like pointedly to press for only one thing. That also I have been stating here many a time. When there is inflation in this country and the Central Government employees agitate and when there is an increase in dearness allowance or in the basic pay and all that, naturally that leads to repercussions in regard to the State Governments' employees. Every Finance Minister is very clear in his conscience. They are very vehement in telling us that it is none of their business to look after the States. But I should say, constitutionally and the way the country has been going ahead all these last 20 years as far as the economy and the financial and the fiscal policies are concerned, no State can even remotely control the fiscal policies of the Centre. So when the fiscal policies of the Centre lead to an increase in prices, to inflation, it is the moral responsibility of the Centre to see that the States are provided with enough money so that the State Government employees also get dearness allowance. There is an unhealthy sort of growth that is there. The State Government employees feel that the Central

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Government fellows are a privileged class and that they being in the States are not at all privileged and are rather underprivileged. This kind of a thing should be removed. Government should have a re-thinking on this basic issue. I would like to insist on that.

With regard to employment problem also, even today there was a lot of discussion going on in our Assembly in Madras about the closure of mills in Madras and other places. Thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. Even the Swatantra Party has started a trade union there and they were also agitating sometime back. The problem is so acute. Our Chief Minister had talks with the Commerce Minister here—unfortunately, I do not find him here—and he also had talks with the Labour Minister. Our Labour Minister also had talks with him. In that, we were told that they had agreed to certain things. In the interest of labour, at least, as far as my State Government is concerned, they have postponed the collection of sales-tax and they have accepted the deferred-payment basis for that and they have been given so many other concessions. But not even a token concession is shown by the Central Government. If they would have come forward to some extent, at least, to provide Rs. 5 crores that they have promised as a loan to tide over the crisis, a lot of problems with regard to labour could have been solved. They will also be losing by way of excise. After all, if the mills are closed, definitely, the Central Government is also losing excise. So, this kind of indifference is, unfortunately, aggravating the problems of the State.

One more thing I would like to say about labour. There is a tendency to which even the Labour Minister, sometime back, has given expression that they should have more labour legislations at the Central level. I would urge upon the Centre to give more powers to the States because the labour problems always become law and order problems. If the State Governments

do not have powers to compel the management to accept arbitration and to fall in line with the Government, it will be very difficult for the States to carry on and to solve the labour problems. That is what we are experiencing in this field. The people tell us that law and order has broken down and that we are helpless. We are helpless because we do not have the powers. The Government can arbitrate but it is not binding on the management. The labour is prepared to hear us but from the management side, they are always unwilling. They know how to manipulate things in New Delhi and they get away with it. So, this kind of trend should be arrested by the Government to see that more labour legislative powers are given to the State so that there will be a healthy set-up in the country.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no quarrel with the Finance Minister for getting a supplementary grant and I would, certainly, support it. But there are certain trends in the country, two or three trends, to which I would like to draw the attention of Government.

One is the proliferation of Union Territory business because, behind this extension of Union Territories in the country, there has been a proliferation of bureaucratism in the whole country. For example, in a small district, an Inspector-General used to do and now in a Union Territory, the whole set of officers will be necessary. Expenditure merely on officialdom is, certainly, no substitute for democracy. When they were created, it was expected that they will be a temporary measure. But in the name of certain public demands and for other reasons, the Union Territories are proliferating and the expenditure in the Union Territories has been traditionally, accepted and to have a better claim to the Central revenues. It is rightly so provided that the money is spent for the welfare of the people, not on the bureaucrats or on salaries or increased salaries of those bureaucrats who will be necessary to man the Union Territories.

This has been the position. We must inquire into the whole business of these Union Territories to find out whether we can have a new administrative system; we must have a new system where we will not have a big peg for a small hole. We should have a new service and try to manage with smaller costs. We should enquire whether the same proportion of administrative expenditure is incurred, whether it is a big State or a small State. If the administrative expenditure in the case of Union Territories is very much large, we should find out how large it is and whether it is at all necessary in the interest of the country. This is one part of the business. Union Territories have become a sort of attraction for bureaucrats and it is quite likely that the whole country will find itself in smaller and smaller States and Union Territories because it is by this method that bureaucracy may expand and proliferate without any regard for the welfare of the people.

Then about public sector enterprises, the principle is about the fiscal and economic policies that are involved. No public enterprise can grow in a mixed economy if the fiscal and economic policies of the Government are entirely oriented towards private enterprises. We have to examine whether our fiscal and economic policies are oriented towards the development of the public sector. There was a lot of argument about public sector. Even in such debates, the public sector is not spared. But what happens in the private sector? It buys at Re. 1 per kilo and sells the same thing at Rs. 6 per kilo with a label of a big name. We do not inquire into that! We do not inquire if the private sector sells something at 600 per cent more! But we have a sort of very curious interest in trying to find out how the public sector functions. It is, therefore, necessary to put matters right by saying that the public sector has been required to do the unprofitable part of development, that part of it where the private sector will not go; secondly, the public sector is required to sell things with reference to the social cost involved;

that means, it should give at a price which will be good for the people; its pricing policy is oriented not for profit but for the welfare of the people; so, after requiring the public sector to sell taking into account the welfare of the people, it cannot be expected to make profit always. Of course, this does not absolve the Government of its duty to find out whether the public sector can be made more useful and more efficient. (*Interruption*). I would say that both the public sector and the private sector must be examined properly and thoroughly; we should go into the entire thing, whether the cost structure is the same in the public sector and the private sector, whether the cost and efficiency are the same in Tatas or in the public sector; and again what are the profits in the public sector and the private sector; these have to be examined.

What is the policy of the LIC and other institutions? I know it for truth that the LIC, for example, is barred from giving advances even for housing purposes to public sector enterprises. These are the things which are loaded against the public sector.

Then on the question of capacity in the public sector, we have to find out whether there is enough demand for it, whether we have installed the capacity according to the demand; if they work under-capacity, then it means that the public sector has not been properly planned. So, so far as fiscal and economic policies are concerned, they should be attuned to the needs of the public sector.

Take, for instance, the steel industry. In 1966, the Railway Ministry had a cut back of 33 per cent of demands for steel industry. The whole country is told that the transport difficulties are immense and that the Railway Ministry are looking after them. Is this the way of looking after them—cutting back 33 per cent of the demands? It is not the first duty of the Railways to fill the public coffers by giving profits to other projects. First of all,

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

its duty was to keep the steel industry going, to keep the public sector enterprise going as a profitable concern, as a going concern to utilise the demands for the development of communications and all that.

Then I would like to refer to the type of control over business. We want more and more of parliamentary control over the public sector. Parliamentary control should be there over the public sector with a view to see that it results in the advancement of the public sector. At the same time, we should also devote our attention to the private sector. What is the type of parliamentary control on the private sector? Its cost structure should be examined. How much steel is produced in India, how much of it is being given to one enterprise, Hindustan Automobiles or, say, Hindustan Motors? Is there any cost audit in their case? Do we actually find out how much of the steel has gone into that particular unit and how much of it has gone to other enterprises or has been sold to others profitably?

We have a system of auditing. When there is audit, we believe religiously that the money will be spent properly. But the point is that there must be better auditing, not only the type of audit where whatever the management says is accepted but something deeper to find out what is happening. This type of control should be there not only on public enterprises but also on private enterprise. The private sector also gets its quota of foreign exchange. Is there any system by which we can find out how much of it is properly spent, apart from over-invoicing and under-invoicing? We have not.

These are basic problems of the economy. Unless we look into these problems, it is no use trying to say that we have the institution of public enterprises and we wish them to succeed. We must have control over all industries, publicly-owned and also the private industries.

Then there should be interchange of manpower as between one unit and another. If necessary, people who may be in surplus in one unit should be taken on to a sister unit. For example, in Bokaro, we can have people from Bhilai who may be in surplus. This should certainly be done. I do not know what legal or administrative difficulties are there. But we should be able to utilise our manpower in such productive ways. We do require more and more yield from our public enterprises. If the public enterprises were able to give us Rs. 500 crores in five years, there would have been no controversy at all over these enterprises and the country would have enough money for development purposes.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) :
सभापति महोदय, सरकार का जो 1968-69 का सप्लीमेंट्री बजट सामने आया है, इस को पढ़कर ऐसा लगता है कि यह बजट सरकार की फिजूलखर्ची, अन्वयवस्था और प्रशासनिक गड़बड़ी का बजट है। क्योंकि इस में वे तमाम चीजें रखी गई हैं जिनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और ऐसी चीजों की चर्चा छोड़ दी गई है, जिनकी आज बहुत आवश्यकता है और जो आज अहम सवाल बन गये हैं। उदाहरण स्वरूप,— पूरे देश में 27 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी अपनी मांगों के लिये आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, उन की जो बुनियादी बातें हैं—महंगाई भत्ते का सवाल है, मिनिमम वेजेज का सवाल है—उन की चर्चा इस बजट में बिलकुल नहीं की गई है। आज स्थिति यह है कि 27 लाख कर्मचारी हड़ताल करेंगे, केवल 27 लाख ही नहीं, उन के पक्ष में राज्य सरकारों के 40 लाख कर्मचारी भी हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं—देश में यह संकट की स्थिति पैदा होने जा रही है—इस के ऊपर सरकार का कोई मुझाव नहीं है, कोई चेतना नहीं है, कोई समझ नहीं है। अगर समझ है तो इस वान

की कि देश के अन्दर आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक शिक्षा विचार आने चाहियें। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक विचार किन को सिखलाये जायेंगे—क्या टाटा और बिरला को सिखलाये जायेंगे? बड़े बड़े पूजीपतियों को यह शिक्षा दी जायगी या मजदूरों को यह शिक्षा दी जायगी?

सभापति महोदय, आज देश दो वर्गों में बटा हुआ है—पूजीपति और मजदूर, ऐसी अवस्था में सामाजिक नैतिकता और आध्यात्म और इन से सम्बन्धित बहुत से विषय विवाद के विषय हैं। हमारे देश में हजारों वर्षों से इन बड़ी बड़ी जातियों के लोगों ने, धर्म के प्रचार करने वाले बड़े बड़े महापुरुषों ने आध्यात्म और नैतिकता की बातों की हैं और हमारे समाज के शोषित लोगों को लूटा गया है। उन्होंने इस बात का प्रचार किया है—ब्रह्म सत्यं जगत् मिथ्या—ब्रह्म सत्यं के नाम को लेकर समूचे संसार की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं उन को भुलाकर पुनर्जन्म, परलोक और आध्यात्म के नाम पर ठगने की प्रवृत्तियाँ चली आ रही हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जो विषय है उस में धर्म की परिभाषा का प्रश्न कहाँ आता है। मैं नहीं समझता माननीय सदस्य को धर्म की परिभाषा का ज्ञान भी है या नहीं। इसलिए इस प्रकार से उनका आक्षेप करना गलत है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He deals with the demands relating to moral and spiritual education.

श्री क० सि मधुकर : धर्म की परिभाषा मैं भी जानता हूँ। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज देश अंधविश्वासों में पड़ा हुआ है इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा का प्रचार किया

जाए। अंधविश्वासों से निकल कर लोग वैज्ञानिक आधार पर काम करें। आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक शिक्षा के नाम पर लोगों को ठगने का काम न किया जाए। फिर तो सभी धर्मों के लोग कहेंगे कि हमारी भी आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक शिक्षा का प्रचार किया जाए। इसलिए ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आपने एक प्राइवेट प्रोड्यूसर को 3500 फुट लम्बी फिल्म बनाने का ठेका दिया लेकिन उसने अधिक लम्बी फिल्म बना दी। इसपर विवाद उठा और आप पंच फंसले में गए। उस पंच ने सरकार के खिलाफ फैसला कर दिया। सरकार को चार लाख से अधिक रुपया देना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन दूसरी ओर आल इंडिया रेडियो के जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं वे अपनी मांगें उठा रहे हैं और हड़ताल भी कर रहे हैं, पिछले बीस वर्षों से उनको अभी-तक कन्ट्रैक्ट पर ही रखा गया है, अभी तक उनको रेगुलर नहीं बनाया गया है। सरकार इस बात का जवाब दे कि उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स को कब तक रेगुलर बनाया जायेगा? सरकार उनकी मांगों को कब तक पूरा करने जा रही है? यह विभाग इतना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है, सारे देश के प्रचार का यह एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है इसलिए इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है अन्यथा किसी भी समय गड़बड़ी पैदा होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है। जहाँ आप तमाम उलूल-जुलूल बातों पर इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं वहाँ इन आवश्यक खर्चों की ओर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मीमा सड़क विभाग के एक कर्मचारी ने एक एक्सीडेंट कर दिया जिसमें एक आदमी की जान चली गई। इसमें सरकार को मुआविजा देना पड़ा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह काम गलत है,

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]
 मुआविजा मिलना चाहिए लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरह की घटनायें क्यों होती हैं? इनको रोकने का आप प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आप ऐसा काम क्यों करते हैं जिसमें ऐसा खर्चा करना पड़ जाता है और उसका अन्दाजा नहीं होता है। उदाहरणस्वरूप, आपके यहां एक समिति कायम की गई, औद्योगिक नीति निर्धारण करने के लिए, उसके काम करने का समय भी तय कर दिया गया। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि उसका समय फिर बढ़ाया जा रहा है। उसने समय के अन्दर अपना काम क्यों नहीं पूरा किया? आखिर इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसके ऊपर है? इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह बजट तमाम उलूल-जुलूल बातों के लिए रखा गया है। इसमें केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सरकार की प्रशासनिक खराबियों, गलत अन्दाज और दूसरी उलूल-जुलूल बातों के कारण यह बजट यहां पर लाया गया है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इसको सुधार करके ऐसी मांगों के साथ यहां पर रखा जाए जोकि आज के अहम सवाल हैं जैसे कि कर्मचारियों का सवाल है, रेडियो ग्रांटिस्ट्स का सवाल है, उनकी मांगों को इसमें रखा जाना चाहिए। इस बजट में प्राकृतिक दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए 200 ६० देने की मांग की गई है जोकि बहुत नाकाफी है जबकि और बहुत सी फुजूल-खर्चियां की गई हैं। उन लोगों को अधिक पैसा मिलना चाहिए, वास्तविक रूप में उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति होनी चाहिए ताकि दुखी और गरीब लोगों को कुछ सहूलियत मिल सके। इस बात पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए तथा साथ ही साथ फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना चाहिए।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (विलासपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, इस हाउस के सामने जो

सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट पेश है उस में खासकर मैं एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अभी हमारी बहन ने रामकृष्ण विद्याशाला, मैसूर के बारे में कहा है जिसमें मारल एन्ड स्प्रिचुअल एजुकेशन देने की बात है। अगर हम स्प्रिचुअल एजुकेशन देना चाहते हैं तो उसको किसी जाति विशेष से संबंधित नहीं रखना चाहिए। ऐसी मारल एजुकेशन देनी चाहिए जिसमें कि सभी चीजों का समावेश हो। जो भी हमारे यहां के ग्रन्थ हैं, चाहे वह राम और कृष्ण के ग्रन्थ हों, ईसा के ग्रन्थ हों या गुरुनानक जी के ग्रन्थ हों या हमारे पास आज जो लेटेस्ट ग्रन्थ हैं जैसे कि अवतार मेहरबाबा का ग्रन्थ, गाड्ज स्पीक, लिसिन टु ह्यूमनिटी स्टे विद गाड, एवरी थिंग इन नथिंग वगैरह, इनको भी आप देखें। इन चीजों को देखने के बाद आप सोचें और समझें कि दरअसल इन चीजों की स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंग में जरूरत है या नहीं। यदि आप स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंग देना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंग की वजह से आपकी सरकार भी टिक सकती है। और यदि स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंग नहीं है तो फिर मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम कौन सा रास्ता अख्तियार करें। मैं कांग्रेस का मेम्बर होते हुए बुलन्द आवाज में कहना चाहता हूं कि स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंग के लिए जो आप दो लाख रुपया देना चाहते हैं उस रकम को आप बढ़ाइये। इस काम के लिए आप जितना भी रुपया बढ़ा सकेंगे और उससे जो स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंग दे सकेंगे वह आपको हर जगह पर काम आयेगी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बंधों के लिए रुपया न दें, वह तो आप जरूर दीजिए... (व्यवधान)... यहां पर हमारे ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, वे बहुत ही स्प्रिचुअल माइन्डेड हैं इस बात को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता

हैं। उनके खयालात को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि हरेक तरह से लोगों के बीच में जितनी भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्प्रिचुअल टीचिंगज वह बढ़ा सकते हैं उसको बढ़ायें मैं एक बात और कहूँगा कि आजकल हमारे यहां जो यह बात पैदा होती है कि अरे भाई यह तो जीवित आदमी है तो इसमें जीवित और मृत का सवाल नहीं पैदा होना चाहिए बल्कि हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि दरअसल उसकी टीचिंगज से हमारे लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सकता है या नहीं। यदि फायदा पहुंच सकता है तो उसे करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी चीजों पर हम जो इधर उधर खर्च करते हैं उसमें कमी करनी चाहिए और फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना चाहिए। हमारे जो सेन्ट्रल इम्प्लॉईज हैं वे आज चाहते हैं कि उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़े। पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर्स के लिए आपने एक कमेटी बनाई और उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी इस हाउस को दी। उस रिपोर्ट को कम से कम आपको दबा कर नहीं बैठना चाहिए। आप कुछ दूसरे लोगों से भी पूछिए कि वर्तमान स्थिति में आज जिस तरह से खर्च बढ़े हुए हैं उसमें इसकी जरूरत है या नहीं। यदि उन को जरूरत नहीं है तो मत दीजिये लेकिन यदि हो तो उन को भी आप बराबर दीजिये। इस तरह से एक पूरी स्थिति अपने सामने रखिये ताकि वह अपना काम ईमानदारी और सच्चाई के साथ में कर सकें। आप उन को इस तरीके के रास्ते में मत डालिये कि वह बेईमानी की तरफ जायें। जैसा कि गांधी जी ने हम से कहा था कि लब इज ट्राएम्फ, यदि दरअसल में प्यार सत्य है तो हमें सर्वत्र प्यार का प्रचार सत्य के लिए करना पड़ेगा और उसी

रास्ते को लेकर हमें चलना पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो अनुपूरक बजट सम्बन्धी मांगें हैं उन का मैं पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) :
Sir, I want to say a few words about these supplementary demands, especially about the Labour Ministry and its demands. In this country, big newspapers are being run by very big monopoly houses like Tatas, Birlas, etc. The Labour Ministry has got a responsibility so far as legally defending the rights of the employees working there is concerned. But in this they have thoroughly failed. Not only that. They have started a new theory to be explained among the workers that when any wage board gives any decision, that is only a basis for negotiation. I submit that when the Government accept any wage board decision, the employers must respect it and implement it. If they refuse to implement it, Government must take enough power to get it implemented. Today quite the contrary thing is taking place. Several thousands of press employees are on strike. Their leaders and other members are being arrested and put in jail only for the crime of demanding the implementation of the wage board decision which has been accepted by Government. The Labour Minister used to talk much about it, sometimes even in a threatening tone that he is going to assume power. But nothing is happening. Such a Labour Ministry has no right to demand more money and no useful purpose will be served if we grant more money to that ministry.

A wage board was set up for sugar industry in 1965. Till this day no recommendation has been finalised and put before Government. What is the Labour Ministry doing about it? Is it having any other work except looking into this? The second wage board for textile workers has been working for the last two or three years. But no decision has come out. The textile mill-owners, num-

[Shri Ramani]

bering more than 6000 are opposing the wage board in so many ways. The Labour Ministry is not looking into it properly. It is keeping quiet in regard to all these things, but it demands more money to spend on arbitration boards, wage boards, etc. That is why I say that this ministry and this Government have no right to demand more money from the public exchequer to spend as they please. Today unemployment is increasing and workers are fighting to defend their employment. But the Labour Ministry should have come forward to their help. Instead of that, if they start speaking that if any recommendation or decision comes that is only a basis for negotiation and conciliation it means that statutorily they are not going to assume power to actually implement the decisions. Whether it is a wage board decision or any other decision they are not prepared to take power in their hands and force the employer to accept it and implement it. In such a position I actually oppose more money being given and I oppose the demand for more money from the public funds to be spent on this.

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये पांच मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दें।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : सभापति महोदय, यह भी तो देखिये कि मांगें सदन के सामने मंजूरी के लिए कितनी पेश हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : 1 घंटा इन के लिए रक्खा गया था जोकि अब खत्म भी हो गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उस समय को बढ़ा दीजिये। 29 मांगें मंजूरी के लिए पेश हैं जिनमें से मैं सिर्फ 5 पर बोलने वाला हूँ साथ ही एक शब्द भी मैं अपने भाषण के दौरान नहीं दुहराऊंगा।

मैं डिमांड नम्बर 113 से प्रारम्भ करता हूँ। यह इंडियन इस्स एंड फारमैसि-युटिकल्स लिमिटेड के बारे में है। उस में से एक वाक्य मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“No provision for loans to the Company was made in the Budget in the expectation that it would be in a position to finance its requirements from the State Bank and from sale proceeds of products of its three units, viz., Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh, Synthetic Drugs Project at Hyderabad and Surgical Instrument Project at Madras.”

मेरी राय में यह जो ढाई करोड़ रुपये की रकम इस प्रकल्प को दी जा रही है उस में से एक घेला भी नहीं देना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन लोगों की अयोग्यता के कारण यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। आप को मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 3 अप्रैल 1968 को मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को उस के सम्बन्ध में एक लम्बा पत्र लिखा था जोकि इस सदन की टेबल पर रक्खा गया है। उस अपने पत्र में से एक वाक्य, जोकि मैंने उन्हें लिखा था, वह मैं इस समय सदन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“If things are not rectified promptly this public sector project will have to be abandoned altogether for it is at present on the verge of bankruptcy.”

उस का दीवाला निकल रहा है इस की चेतावनी मैंने 3 अप्रैल 1968 को दी थी और आज 23 अगस्त है और यह अपने बजट में क्या कह रहे हैं ? हमारा खयाल था कि जो माल इन कारखानों में पैदा होता है उस को बेच कर या बैंकों से कर्जा लेकर खर्चा चलाया जायगा। अब बैंक कर्जा क्यों त्ही दे रहे हैं ? दरअसल बैंक के

संचालक इतने मूर्ख नहीं है कि वे ऐसे एक प्रकल्प को कर्जा दे जिसका कि दीवाला निकलने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई हो। दूसरे वहाँ की जो पैदावार है, उस को बेच कर विक्रम कैपिटल बनाने की जो बात थी वह इसलिए नहीं हुई क्योंकि ये कुछ बेच नहीं पाते हैं और पैदा भी नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह सब ढोंग है। एक अर्से से पिछले साल से अखबारों में खबरें निकाल रहे हैं कि माल तैयार है, आइये उठाइये, लेकिन माल का पता नहीं है, ग्राहकों का पता नहीं है। जो प्रकल्प मरीजों को बचाने के लिए चालू किया गया था उस में आज ऐसा माल उत्पन्न हो रहा है कि वह जानवरों को खिलाने के भी लायक नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा पैसा लगा कर यह सारा काम किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इस सदन से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि या तो सरकार एक स्वतंत्र जांच के लिए तैयार हों या इन को एक घेला भी न दिया जाय। मैं इस के बारे में बहुत कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ लेकिन चूँकि मेरा पत्र सदन की टेबल पर रक्खा है इस लिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार और सदस्यगण इस पत्र में जो मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं उन पर गौर फरमायेंगे, और इस लिये मैं उस को छोड़ता हूँ।

अब मैं दूसरे मुद्दे पर आता हूँ जिस का टाल्लुक गृह मंत्रालय से है। ज्वायेंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी के बारे में अनुदान की मांग संख्या 67 है। उस में कुछ खर्च बतलाया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has been covered by two Members.

श्री मधु लिमये: हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं उस ढंग से कहूँगा जिस तरह से किसी दूसरे मेम्बर ने नहीं कहा होगा। इस के बारे में मेरी यह मांग है कि गृह मंत्री

सदन से माफी मांगें और कहें कि उन के बड़े मंत्री ने जो यहाँ पर कहा कि ज्वायेंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी का जो करार है उस के अनुसार तन्खाह की हमारी मांग या मंहगाई भत्ते को तन्खाह में मिलाने की जो मांग है यह दोनो पंचों के सामने भेजने लायक नहीं है, आबिट्रैबल नहीं है। इस गलत बयानी को ले कर माफी मांगें। गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि:

16.41 HRS.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

“The demand for needbased minimum wage”.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Needbased wage.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Need based minimum wage भी तो वेज ही है। मंत्री महोदय कानून के पंडित हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं हूँ। मैं साधारण लोगों की तरह देखता हूँ कि तन्खाह नीड बेस्ड हो या और किसी आधार पर हो, वह सब तन्खाह ही में आ जाता है। मजदूरी सम्बन्धी कानूनों में तन्खाह की यह व्याख्या की गई है कि उस में मंहगाई भत्ता वगैरह सारी चीजें आ जानी हैं। इस लिये गृह मंत्री द्वारा जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to conclude now.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं पांच मांगों पर बोले बिना नहीं बैठूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The difficulty is this.

श्री मधु लिमये: डिफिकल्टी का क्या मतलब होता है? यह बजट आप ने क्यों रक्खा है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have got to follow not exactly but some time schedule at least. One hour was allotted. Already we have taken one hour and twenty minutes. If every Member were to speak as if it was a General Budget discussion, it would be difficult. You have already taken 10 minutes, I had requested others to conclude within 5 minutes, If you say, "I will have to have time for five Demands", it is impossible.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नियम के अनुसार बोलता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Others have followed the time schedule.

श्री मधु लिमये : वैसे तो 32 मांगें हैं जिन पर मैं बोलना चाहता था लेकिन मैं सिर्फ 5 पर अब बोलूंगा। आप चाहते हैं तो उनमें से एक और भी काट देता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक या दो मिनट में खत्म करें ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He was given only 5 minutes but he has consumed ten minutes. What is this? We are also to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is difficult. You must realise the difficulty.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहता था कि गृह मंत्री का यह कहना कि यह आरबिट्रबल नहीं है जो करार हुआ है उस के बाखिलाफ है। मैं करार में केवल इतना ही हिस्सा उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is going to be a debate on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा इस को छोड़ देता हूँ। अगर वह माफी मांगे गलत बयानी के लिये और प्रश्नों के सामने मामला भेज दें तो मैं इस को भी छोड़ता हूँ।

अब मैं पर्यटन मंत्रालय के उपर आता हूँ। सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स में कहते हैं कि यहां पर्यटक कितने आये। उन का अन्दाज था कि 6 लाख लोग आयेंगे चौथी योजना के दौरान, लेकिन आये हैं कुल 1 लाख। अब मेरा एक ही प्रश्न है. . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिरी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक और प्रश्न पूछ कर मैं खत्म कर दूंगा। मुझे इस के आंकड़े दिया जायें कि जो पर्यटक लोग आते हैं उन से विदेशी मुद्रा सरकार को कितनी मिली है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार जिन होटलों में लोग ठहरते हैं वहां ऐसे ठेकेदार लोग होते हैं जो चाहे डालर हो चाहे जर्मन फ्रैंक हो या कोई और विदेशी मुद्रा हो सभी को काले बाजार में बेचते खरीदते हैं। उस में होटल वालों का कोई हिस्सा होता है या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन कुछ ठेकेदार हैं जो सीधे खरीदते हैं। आप पर्यटन के नाम पर इतना पैसा मांग रहे हैं, आंकड़े भी दे दिये कि इतने पर्यटक आये, लेकिन जरा मेहरबानी कर के इतनी इतला दीजिये कि प्रत्येक पर्यटक जो इस देश में आकर रहता है कितनी मुद्रा खर्च करता है। इस के पूरे आंकड़े दीजिये।

मेरी अन्तिम बात यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग जांच कमेटी के लिये पैसा मांगा है। इस कमेटी को ले कर क्या क्या घटनायें घटी हैं, आप स्वयंम जानते हैं। ठेकर का मामला हुआ। मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि ठेकर साहब हट गये तब उस कमेटी का क्या हुआ? कमेटी के बारे में खर्च बतलाया है। चेअरमैन से ले कर स्वीपर तक 28 कर्मचारी इस कमेटी के लिये हैं और उस पर काफी ज्यादा रुपया खर्च आया है। मैं मंत्री

महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कमेटी के काम के बारे में कि अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है। क्या सारे कागजात उन के भेज दिये गये हैं या बिड़ला साहब के जो दोस्त इस सरकार में, नौकरशाही में और मंत्रिमंडल में हैं, उन्होंने सारे सबूतों और दस्तावेजों को खत्म कर के इस जांच कमेटी के काम में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? उस की प्रगति के बारे में जो तथ्य हों उन को वे सदन के सामने रखें।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hardly we have passed the budget three months back and again the Government has come forward with these supplementary demands. This shows that there is defective budgeting and that the Planning Commission is also planning in a defective manner. I think, this is the first time that the Government have come forward with these supplementary demands within three months of the passing of the budget. That means there is, definitely, defective budgeting. This has to be rectified.

Our Government, instead of helping agriculturists, is only damaging the cause of agriculturists. In some States, they have fixed the prices and have reduced the prices and in some States they have increased the prices. They have fixed prices of rice in some States at Rs. 670, in some other States at Rs. 750 and Rs. 870. But they are importing rice at Rs. 1500 per tonne. That is the landed price here. When they are spending so much money on foreign exchange in importing rice, why can't they increase a little in the price of rice in our country to encourage our farmers to grow more? Our Government's intention is to be self-sufficient by 1971-72. But actually Government is following such a policy by which we will not become self-sufficient and we will be deficient. If we are going to do like that, I think,

our agriculturists will not be encouraged to grow more food. When you reduce the prices of foodgrains they will take to commercial crops and other things and there will not be enough foodgrains in the country.

In south, as you know, there are drought conditions. The people, specially the agriculturists, have been affected very badly. But the Government is not doing enough. Our Deputy Prime Minister says, self-help is the best help. What is self-help? You take away all our money by taxes and you say that self-help is the best help. You say, self-help is the best help. I cannot understand this logic. Instead of helping in bad times, Government is going back preaching sermons. I want the Government not to preach sermons but to come forward with a real proposal to help us. We know that in our country whenever there are drought conditions, Government spent a few crores or rupees to help them. But if you think of the production, what is the amount that we are losing every year? How many crores of rupees are we losing by way of not producing enough foodgrains? How many crores of rupees are we spending on import of foodgrains from other countries? They are forgetting this aspect; they are not taking this aspect into consideration.

Government must include permanent relief measures in the national plan and they must provide some funds for permanent drought relief for the States. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and some parts of Madras are chronically affected by this and the ryots there are suffering very much. There must be a national plan and there must be enough funds for permanent relief works. Government must come forward and say that in the national plan itself they have provided so much funds for permanent drought relief measures and for eradication of famine in these areas. Government must take up this as the most important item.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tiruvandrum) : First, I refer to the Demand in respect of the Ministry of Tourism. The Demand is for propaganda in European countries to attract tourists to India. My point is this : without giving adequate facilities for tourists in India, what is the meaning of doing propaganda in foreign countries? Here it is an admitted fact that facilities for foreign tourists in India are too inadequate. In this respect, I have a special complaint that the tourist centres in the South are neglected. As an instance, I will cite the case of the internationally reputed tourist centre, Kovalam, in Kerala. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after his visit to Kovalam, said that he had not seen a more lovely beach than Kovalam anywhere in the world. Many of the foreign dignitaries who visited Kovalam had also passed similar remarks. But then it is fourteen years since the proposal has been with the Government to develop Kovalam as an international tourist centre. Recently the Government of India have taken over that project, but precious little has been done for the development of that place. A year ago, the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Dr. Karan Singh, laid the foundation stone of Hotel India at Kovalam, but even after one year the plan, the estimate and the design of the hotel have not yet been finalised. I would request the Government to expedite steps for the development of that project and for giving more facilities for tourists from foreign countries.

Now I come to the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, particularly the Demand for the Fertiliser Corporation of India. The production of fertilisers in the public sector units is much short of the installed capacity. On an analysis of the information given on the floor of this House, I find that last year the production in all the fertiliser units under the Government of India, has varied from 27 to 70 per cent of the installed capacity, and in the majority of the cases the produc-

tion was 40 per cent of the installed capacity; this includes, the much publicised FACT also; which was the first fertiliser factory to be set up in India and in that factory the production was only 40 per cent of the installed capacity.

So I would urge upon the Minister to set right things in these units. We are very much short of fertiliser in the country. Our agriculturists have taken to fertiliser in a big way and we are importing one million tonnes of fertiliser this year. In such circumstances, I would appeal to Government to rectify the shortcomings in our fertiliser factories, avoid corruption and try to work the units efficiently.

Lastly, I come to the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee. When the Hazari Report was discussed here, some of us expressed a fear that Government appointed the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee just to avoid taking decisions on the recommendations of Dr. Hazari. This has come true. This committee was appointed with Prof. Thacker as Chairman for six months. Then the term was extended by another six months. Now the Minister has come forward with a demand for extension upto 31st January 1969. I do not know what useful purpose is served by this Committee. The Planning Commission has formulated the guidelines of industrial licensing policy in their approach to the Fourth Plan and the Plan is being drafted accordingly. The Government of India's standing committee have endorsed these guidelines. Also licences are being issued profusely to Birlas, Tatas and other big business groups. In these circumstances, why this Committee should continue to function is beyond my understanding. The Chairman has resigned, the Secretary has retired; still the Committee is functioning, for what purpose—nobody knows.

Then the claim of the Ministry that the work of the Committee will be over by 31st January 1969 is false. According to the note given in the Book of Demands :

"A provision of Rs. 2.82 lakhs was made in the current Budget to meet the expenditure on the Committee upto 30th June 1968."

This is for April, May and June, for three months Rs. 2.82 lakhs. The average works out to less than Rs. 1 lakh a month. For seven months, the Minister has asked for Rs. 9.42 lakhs. That means on the 31st January 1969, this Committee is not going to be wound up. So it is the intention of Government to continue the Committee till the end of the financial year. Then they may come forward with a further demand for its continuance in the next Budget. So according to me, no useful purpose will be served by the continuance of the Committee and I demand that it be scrapped.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : I have listened with great interest to the various points made by hon. Members here. Some valuable suggestions have also been made by members. May I assure them that Government will consider them, and if found feasible and practicable, necessary steps will be taken ?

As for the point made regarding the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, as the House is aware, the Committee was set up on 22 July 1967 to inquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the period 1956 to 1966. Because of the initial delay in the preliminary arrangements, the field to be covered by the Committee and also the resignation of the previous Chairman, the term of the Committee has been extended to 31st January 1969. An additional expenditure of Rs. 9.42 lakhs has been necessitated by this extension and also by the creation of certain additional posts for early finalisation of the work of the Committee.

17.Hrs.

Mr. Kothari referred to the economic situation in the country. This is hardly the occasion to discuss the economic situation. However,

I should like to say that the outlook is encouraging. Industrial production has registered an improvement in the first quarter and there are indications that there will be further improvement in the overall industrial production.

About the grant given to the Ramakrishna Vidyashala, it is a fact that Government had given a grant of Rupees two lakhs to this Vidyashala in Mysore. The grant is intended to set up an institution which will supplement academic education by imparting instructions based on Indian culture respect for all religions... (*Interruptions*). We have heard two or three hon. Members refer to national character and spiritual education in this country. Therefore, we thought that the grant given to this institution was proper.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This is not in keeping with the secularism of the country. It is not taken seriously. Two lakhs is not enough to do that job.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : An hon. Member referred to the working of the public enterprises. It is constantly kept under review for improving their profitability and specific measures are taken in the area of management, personnel, scrutiny of project reports, inventory control, etc. This question has been discussed many times here and I do not want to say much now. Regarding DA and need based minimum wage, that question too has been discussed many times and I do not want to take the time of the House. Therefore, the demands with which we have come before the House may be passed.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बड़ी हान्यकारक स्थिति है। मैं पेट्रोलियम मंत्री के सामन बोल रहा था। वह क्यों भाग गये उन की ओर मे कोन जवाब देगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I should like to make one observation. When such a debate takes place and certain

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER]

points are raised, the Ministers responsible must be present. The House must take these things seriously.... (Interruptions). This is a general observation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : The hon. Member, Mr. Limaya referred to the joint consultative machinery and said that the Home Minister had made a wrong statement and that he should apologise. I emphatically deny that the Home Minister had made a wrong statement. According to the scheme, if the question of need-based minimum wage of the Central Government employees is confined to a class or grade, it is arbitrary. Otherwise, it is not so. The Home Minister has not made any wrong statement.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : There are two grants so far as my demands are concerned. One was about arbitration. A sum of about Rs. 4 lakhs had been provided. The second was that we have not started transmission in Malay language.

The word used by my hon. friend was "notorious". He said we were notorious for not doing something. He used the word in the wrong context. The notoriety lies in this. I get the minimum grant and spend the minimum expenditure; the demand goes on rising and rising; I must utilise the transmission in 83 dialects in a number of foreign languages; the hours must go on increasing. And the transmission stations must go on increasing. But the demand must come down and the grants must come down !

For the sake of information to my hon. friend I might say that we are just appointing a staff for the transmission in Malayan language. I hope he will be satisfied.

So far as Shri Lobo Prabhu and Shri Kothari are concerned, I might say a few words about arbitration. The

first arbitration was set aside. The second arbitrator was the ex-Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court. The first one was an officer. They asked for an officer of our department and even that arbitration went against us, and it was set aside. The second arbitrator was the ex-Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court—Mr. Bhandari. The arbitration went against us. Therefore, you cannot say that when a case has been referred to arbitration, the judgment will be according to what we think is proper. At the most you can say that in the drafting of the agreement there was something, the interpretation of which went against us and was not acceptable to the arbitrator. Therefore, on these points I hope the hon. Members will be satisfied that this in any case could not be expected. Therefore, I have to come before the House for an additional amount.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेट्रोलियम मंत्री की ओर से कौन जवाब देगा ? ढाई करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है, जो न मेरा है, न उन का है और न आप का है। श्री रघुरामैया अभी यहाँ पर मौजूद थे। लेकिन अब वह इस सदन में नहीं है। आप उन को रेप्रिमेंड कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have made a general observation. It is very difficult now. On the next occasion, I hope it will be followed.

I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

1765 *Appropriation* BHADRA 4, 1890 (SAKA) D.E.G. General 1766
(No. 3) Bill 1965-66

Demands Nos. 8, 26, 45, 55, 56,
58, 66, 67, 71, 78 and 113."

The motion was adopted.

17.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, *
1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : I beg
to move for leave to introduce a Bill
to authorise payment and appropri-
ation of certain further sums from and
out of the Consolidated Fund of India
for the services of the financial year
1968-69.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to authorise payment and
appropriation of certain further sums
from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of India for the services of
the financial year 1968-69."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :
I introduce †the Bill.

Now, I beg to move ‡ :

"That the Bill to authorise pay-
ment and appropriation of certain
further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the
services of the financial year 1968-69,
be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That the Bill to authorise pay-
ment and appropriation of certain
further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the
services of the financial year 1968-69,
be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That clause 2, clause 3 and the
Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 2, Clause 3, and the Schedule
were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the Title were then added to the
Bill.*

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :
I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

DEMANDS † FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1965-66

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
House will now take up discussion on
the Demands for Excess Grants in
respect of the Budget (General) for
1965-66.

DEMAND No. 3—AVIATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mo-
tion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 8,43,983 be
granted to the President to make
good and excess on the grant in
respect of 'Demand No. 3—Avia-
tion' for the year ended the 31st
day of March, 1966."

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE —ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26-8-68.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡ Moved with the recommendation of the President.