

**DEMANDS No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL  
OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications.'

15.44 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON  
ACCOUNT) BILL, 1967.**

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1967-68."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part

of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to speak...

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. That is not allowed now. He should have given previous intimation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If there is no time, that is a different matter, and I can understand. But if there is time, then I have a right to speak.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time. So, he may please resume his seat.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.46 hrs.

**DEMANDS\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67**

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands in respect of the General Budget for the year 1966-67. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section II, dated 27-3-1967.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Chairman]

to these Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been circulated may, if they wish to move any cut motions, standing against their names, pass on slips to the Table within ten minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the motions that they would like to move

**DEMAND No. 1 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 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 1967 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

**DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 23,23,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

**DEMAND No 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

Mr Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,97,61,000 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, 1967 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' "

**DEMAND No. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

Mr Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 6,42,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,40,000 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, 1967 in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'."

**DEMAND No. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,49,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND No 13—BOTANICAL SURVEY**

Mr Chairman: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

**DEMAND No 15—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,95,000 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, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND No. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'External Affairs'"

**DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF FINANCE****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 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, 1967 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND No. 19—CUSTOMS****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Customs'."

**DEMAND No. 20—UNION EXCISE DUTIES****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,90,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND No. 21—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Taxes on income including Corporation tax etc.'"

**DEMAND No. 22—STAMPS****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,52,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Stamps'."

**DEMAND No. 23—AUDIT****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Audit'."

**DEMAND No. 24—CURRENCY AND COINAGE****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,26,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Currency and coinage'."

**DEMAND No. 25—MINT****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,74,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'of Mint'."

**DEMAND No. 26—KOLAR GOLD MINES****Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

[Mr. Chairman]

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

**DEMAND NO. 27—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS'."**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 29,61,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Pensions and other retirement benefits'."

**DEMAND NO. 29—OPIMUM**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Opium"

**DEMAND NO 30—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

Mr. Chairman: 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND NO. 31—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

**DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 35—AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture' "

**DEMAND NO. 36—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

Mr. Chairman: 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, 1967, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 37—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

**DEMAND NO. 39—FOREST**

Mr. Chairman: 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, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

**DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 45—CABINET**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND NO. 46—ZONAL COUNCILS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

**DEMAND NO. 47—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO. 48—POLICE**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Police'."

**DEMAND NO. 50—STATISTICS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,35,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics'."

**DEMAND No. 51—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers."

**DEMAND No. 52—DELHI**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND No. 52-A—CHANDIGARH**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

**DEMAND No. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,89,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND No. 54—TRIBAL AREAS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,91,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Tribal areas'."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

**DEMAND No. 55—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

**DEMAND No. 57—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

Mr. Chairman: 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,35,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 61—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 63—BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,67,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation & Power'."

**DEMAND No. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,32,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,78,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,55,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,000 be granted to

[Mr. Chairman]

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND No. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND No 78—MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND No. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,00,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

**DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 83—MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

**DEMAND No. 84—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,36,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

**DEMAND No. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

**DEMAND No. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be



granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 87—METEOROLOGY**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,90,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

**DEMAND No. 92—AVIATION**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 93—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,89,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

**DEMAND No. 95—PUBLIC WORKS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 102—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WORKING EXPENSES**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,35,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

**DEMAND No. 105—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,92,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

**DEMAND No 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the India Security Press'"

**DEMAND No. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 25,50,00,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,46,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Government for Development'."

**DEMAND No. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,50,00,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,72,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Chairman:** 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,65,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,98,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,86,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,60,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS NOT MET FROM REVENUE**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,82,00,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs not met from Revenue'."

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 in respect of Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory governments be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Desirability of more Central assistance to the State of Orissa to meet the drought situation in some districts there. (15)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Need for flood protection embankments along the Brahmani river in Orissa. (29)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,35,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Working of Post Offices in the Orissa circle. (34)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,65,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Desirability of establishing a short wave transmitter at Cuttack. (36)]

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

Cut motion No. 15 relates to grants-in-aid to the States and Union territories. The Demand to which it relates does not provide for any Central assistance to the State of Orissa, to meet the drought situation in some districts there.

Since 1955, Orissa has been ravaged regularly but alternatively by floods, drought and famine. Last year, that is, during 1965-66, this drought took on a very serious turn. But the blame was put on Providence, as usual, that is, the monsoon. Actually, it was due to the callous and indifferent attitude of the State Government and the Central Government who thought and took it for granted that there would be late monsoon and everything would be saved, therefore did not give much thought to such important measures as relief measures, measures for combating famine and scarcity conditions, as well as public health and drinking water facilities. The result was this man-made famine because of which lakhs of people had to suffer.

If you will remember, Sir, the Opposition had repeatedly brought this to the notice of Government of Orissa and India since October, 1965 and had requested for giving timely relief measures. But the people were denied of these relief measures till March, 1966. I urge upon you to see that the same history is not repeated this year too, because Orissa is again drought-stricken.

But I suppose the out-going Ministry did not have the time to inform the Central Government of the actual position, as I could gather from the hon. Minister's reply a few days ago on the floor of this House, where there was no mention about Orissa as one of the drought-stricken areas, or of the districts of Dhenkanal, Phulbani, parts of Cuttack district, Ganjam, Sambalpur, Balasore and Puri which have again been drought-stricken this year to the extent of about 60 per cent or more.

So, I would urge that Central assistance which is badly and urgent-

ly required is given to this State irrespective of the political affiliation of the State Ministry.

In September, 1966, about Rs. 80 lakhs had been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for provision of drinking water facilities, but the amount had been sanctioned only till January, 1967. Unless the level of water goes down, the digging of wells cannot be undertaken. The Revenue Secretary and the Special Relief Commissioner had come to Delhi in this connection in January this year and had requested for an extension of this assistance till the end of March, 1967 but that had been refused. Now, the present State Government, within a few days of their coming into power, have to undertake the serious and onerous duty of continuing the relief measures without having the adequate finances.

I urge upon you to see that Central assistance which is urgently required is given to Orissa

I come to cut motion No. 29, concerning the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As you know, during floods, the most fertile lands growing rabi and kharif crops are the first to suffer due to sand-casting, which makes the land useless for future cultivation resulting in unavailability of productive cultivable land which in the long run hampers production which is vital to our economy. So if flood control devices like permeable screens and embankments are built along the banks of the rivers Ramiala, Brahmani and Sapua in the Denkanal district, more than a lakh of acres could be saved from sand-casting, as well as silting of the river beds, due to soil erosion which results in loss of water potentialities.

During the Third Plan, these permeable screens had been sanctioned, but for some unknown reason, after a few had been taken up, they were dropped. I urge upon you to see that these permeable screens which had been sanctioned during the Third

Plan may be completed during the Fourth Plan, for which Rs. 26 crores are necessary during the Plan period in Orissa but only Rs. 3 crores have been granted.

I now come to cut motion No. 34— Posts and Telegraphs. As regards the working of post offices in the Orissa Circle, I wish to bring to Government's notice some of the crying needs of the post offices in the Orissa Circle, specially in the districts of Dhenkanal and Kalahandi. Firstly, even those post offices which have the status of head post offices are now functioning in rented buildings, paying rent to the PWD. They are badly in need of remodelling, additions and alterations. There is also need for new construction as the P. & T. Staff are without any quarters and have to live like gypsies. In the district headquarters, of Dhenkanal, the head post office has no space for transacting postal work like stamp vending, public counter, telegraph and public call office. Similar is the case with post offices at the sub-division headquarters of Talcher, Athmallik and Kamakhyanagar and Athgarh.

Also in the mining areas of Talcher Thermal and the NCDC coal mining areas of Dera colliery, South Bolanda and Deulbera collieries, which are developing rapidly. The public in General, the State Government and the Central Government officers and the employees are facing a lot of difficulty in transacting their postal business, due to shortage of hands. Even though postal business is increasing, there are very few people to run the post offices and sub-post offices there. I would urge upon Government to see that this question of paucity of staff is given a thorough look-up and necessary action taken.

Fourthly, due to late arrival of trains, the districts of Dhenkanal and Kalahandi are getting their mail after 3 days and at 3 O'clock in the afternoon. They have to clear their mails by 3.30 P.M., that is, within 1½

hours. This causes great inconvenience to the public as well as to government officials who have no chance to reply to mails by return of post. So I urge upon Government to see that mail motor service is introduced. This will facilitate early delivery and late clearance.

Finally, since Government are laying emphasis on austerity and efficiency, I should think that a new postal division requires to be constituted comprising the sub-divisions of Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, Angul, Athmallik, Rairakhol, Jajpur (of Sambalpur district) and Athgarh (in Cuttack district) having its headquarters at Dhenkanal. From the geographical as well as administrative points of view, this will be a compact division affording easy transfer facilities and also minimizing government TA bills and increasing efficiency.

Finally I come to my cut motion No. 35, provision of a short wave transmitter at Cuttack. The present medium wave transmitter which is at Cuttack is hardly powerful enough to be audible to more than 75 to 100 miles, thereby the districts of Keonjhar Mayurbhanj and Balasore are being left out. Moreover, because of this weak transmitter, two relay stations, one at Sambalpur and another at Jeypore, had to be constructed, but still it is not audible throughout the State. It increases the establishment cost, but does not serve the purpose. So, if a short wave transmitter could be installed, it will not only cater to the entire Orissa population, but also to the lovers of Orissi music outside the State.

If I could go back to the old Kalinga days, which was the name of Orissa, which had spread its cultural influence through constant trade and commerce in the far eastern countries such as Java, Sumatra and Cambodia. The same culture is retained in those countries

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

still through dance and music, which are so akin to Orissa.

Moreover travellers and friends who come from those countries to India take great interest in Orissi dance and music, which were also exhibited a few days back in Delhi. Moreover, the Government of India is anxious to develop friendly relations with all countries, more so with the countries belonging to Asia, which are our neighbours. So, the establishment of a short wave transmitter at Cuttack would be the most economic way of serving both the purposes. But if there are any difficulties in obtaining permission for a short wave length from the International Board, a medium wave transmitter of more than 100 KW, say 1,000 KW, will serve the purpose partly.

श्री जयु सिन्घे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने सभी कटौती के प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। उन की संख्या 22 है। सब पढ़ कर मैं समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता। सभी वित्त मंत्री साहब ने जो बजट पर बहस हुई उस का जवाब देते हुए कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जो बिलकुल साधारण बातें थीं और इस सदन की दृष्टि से बेमतलब थी। जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि जिस तरह बेटी का सुधार होना चाहिए उसी तरह औद्योगिकरण की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। उन्होंने साथ चल कर यह कहा कि जिस तरह बड़े उद्योगों का हमें निर्माण करना है छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में भी हमें कुछ ध्यान करना चाहिए। वह तो बिलकुल साधारण बातें हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस बजट देश की प्रावश्यकताओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए किन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए? इन चीजों के बारे में यह क्या करने वाले हैं? साथ-साथ वित्त मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि वह विरोधियों के बकर सुनाव चाहें और उन पर

अवकाश बचट पेश करते समय वह विचार करें तो दो तीन बातें प्राथमिकता को लेकर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। बात बिलकुल साफ है कि जब तक कि बेटी की पैदावार बढ़ती नहीं और हमारी बुनियादी षष्ठ की प्रावश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए हम बार बार अमेरिका के पास झोली लेकर जाते रहेंगे तब तक न हिन्दुस्तान में आत्म-सम्मान रह पायेगा और न कोई स्वतन्त्र और निरपेक्ष विदेश नीति चल पायेगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यहाँ बेटी की पैदावार का और अनाज की पैदावार का है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिहार में और दूसरे राज्यों में अकाल की स्थिति है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस में सरकार का दाव नहीं है, अकाल की स्थिति इस लिये पैदा हुई कि पानी नहीं बरसा, तो वह दोष देते हैं—पानी नहीं बरसा—इस बात को, लेकिन प्राबिधिकार सरकार का भी कुछ कर्तव्य होता है।

16 hrs.

सरकार को इन बात को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिये या कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में हर साल पानी नियमित रूप से सभी जगह पड़ेगा, ऐसा तो सम्भव नहीं है इसीलिये हमारे जो सिंचाइ के साधन हैं उनका विकास कर के पानी की कमी को हमें पूरा करना चाहिये या। आज बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में क्या स्थिति है? कुछ खोदने के लिये आज मशीनों का अभाव है। मेरा ध्यान है कि बिहार सरकार के द्वारा ये सारी बातें केन्द्र सरकार के सामने रखी गई हैं। उसी तरह आज पम्पिंग सेटों का हमारे देश में अभाव है और ऐसे रूढ़ी किस्म के पम्पिंग सेट बिकरिख किये जाते हैं, कम से कम बिहार के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ कि वे अगने के तत्काल बाध बरान हो जाते हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई अन्य बजट के समय मैं अपनी नीति विचारित

करेंगे और आवश्यकता पड़े तो कापून प्रावि भी ब्यायेंगे कि उन तमाम फालतू चीजों की, बाध कर जिन में ऐयासी और विवाहिता का सामान है वा बड़े लोगों को धाराम से जिम्नगी बिताने के लिये जिन चीजों की जरूरत है उन की पैदावार भगले 10-15 लाख के लिये बिलकुल बन्ध कर देंगे ? हमारे देश में पैदावार के जो साधन हैं, की पूंजी है वह सिमित है इन सारे साधनों को वे इन कामों के लिये लगायेंगे ? जैसे कूप प्रावि खोदने के लिये जिन मशीनों की जरूरत है वे मशीनों पैदा करें, पम्पिंग सैट बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करें और किसानों को कर्जा दे कर वे सस्ते में दिखाने की कोई योजना बनायें, कम दर पर बिजली का इन्तजाम करें । यदि ये सारे काम न नहीं करेंगे तो मेरा ब्याल है कि प्राथमिकता का मामला बिलकुल गड़बड़ हो जायगा और जो प्राथिक योजना सरकार बनाती है वह बिलकुल कमी सफल न हो पायेगी ।

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DZO in the Chair]

एक और बात इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । मुझे इस बात का पता चला है कि बिहार सरकार के द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार के पास यह सुझाव रखा गया था और जैसा कि विरोधी दलों ने चुनाव के पहले भी यह भांग की थी और अपने बोधना पत्रों में कहा था कि बिहार जैसे इलाके में जहाँ 20 प्रतिशत भी फसल नहीं पैदा हुई है ऐसे इलाकों में प्रकाल की स्थिति घोषित की जायेगी । बिहार सरकार चाहती थी कि बिहार के ऐसे सभी टापुओं में प्रकाल की घोषणा की जाये, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा भ्रंशना रखा गया है, बिहार सरकार को मना कर दिया गया है । जब खाद्य मंत्री बिहार गये थे, सचकारों में यह बात निकली है कि बिहार सरकार के उनके द्वारा कहा

गया है कि प्रकाल की स्थिति की घोषणा न की जाये । मैं बिना मंत्री को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से बराबर यह प्रश्न भाता रहा है और पिछले खाद्य मंत्री ने शन्त में इस बात को स्वीकारा था कि अगर फसल 25 प्रतिशत से भी कम है तो उस स्थिति को प्रकाल की स्थिति माना जायेगा और उसी पैमाने पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी । तो क्या बजह है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस स्पष्ट भाषावाचन के बावजूद आज बिहार सरकार के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया जाता है कि बिहार के कई इलाकों को प्रकाल क्षेत्र घोषित करने की इजाजत दी जाय, उस में बाधा उत्पन्न कर रही है । प्रकाल की स्थिति घोषित होने का क्या नतीजा होगा ? आप सूरज को सूरज कहें, चाँद चाँद को चाँद कहें और रात को रात कहें और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों से प्रपीस करें कि प्रकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए कलाँ कलाँ काम हम को करना चाहिए, लेकिन ये सारी चीजें नहीं हो रही हैं । क्या कारण दिया जाता है ? दुनिया में हमारी बदनामी हो जायेगी कि स्वतंत्र भारत में भी प्रकाल पड़ता है । तो जो सही स्थिति है जो वास्तविकता है उस पर चहूर डालने से काम नहीं बनता । इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ सम्भव प्रकाल की स्थिति है उस स्थिति को स्वीकारा जाय और बड़े पैमाने पर भगले एक-डेढ़-दो सालों में पम्पिंग सैटों और कुएँ खोदने की मशीनों का निर्माण किया जाय । टी० वी० सैट और एयर कन्डीशनर, पीतल के बाबरूम के सामान जैसी चीजों का, चाहे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हों वा निजी क्षेत्र में हों, पैदावार पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाय और सारी पूंजी और साधन आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए बुटाये जायें । आज विदेशी सहायता के कर वा विदेशियों के सहयोग से वहाँ पर कुछ

### [श्री मधु लिमये]

उद्योग चालू करने की बात बल रही है लेकिन मुझे ताज़्जुब होता है कि ग्राज भना-बन्धक चीजों के लिए विदेशियों की सहायता ली जा रही है, जैसे कोका कोला, पीकलेट, फ्राइसकीम, बिस्कुट आदि, इन कार्यों के लिए विदेशी पूंजी की सहायता प्राप्त लेते हैं, क्या नतीजा होता है? क्या ये सारी चीजें विदेशी सहायता के बजाय हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छी तरह से पैदा नहीं की जा सकती हैं। विदेशी सहायता का मतलब होगा—विदेशी मुद्रा यहां से चली जायेगी विदेशों में। जब विदेशी मुद्रा का अभाव है तो इस तरह के विदेशों के साथ सहयोग के जो करार होते हैं, उन के ऊपर वित्त मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय क्यों रोक नहीं लगा रहा है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

और भी बहुत सारे मामले हैं। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि शासकीय खर्च हम कहां तक घटा सकते हैं और उस से कितना पैसा बच जायगा। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राज जैसे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय है सुरक्षा मंत्रालय पर 900 करोड़ रुपया हम सोग खर्च करते हैं, क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बता सकते हैं कि इस 900 करोड़ रुपये का सदुपयोग हो रहा है? ग्राज सबेरे ही मैंने खराब टायरों का सवाल उठाया था और उस में मैंने इन बातों को सबूत देकर साबित किया है कि इस तरह के खराब टायर सेना के द्वारा खरीदे जाने और उनका अग्रिम इलाके में भेजा जाना—एक अष्टाचार और देशद्रोह का नमूना है। अगर सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के खर्च की छानबीन करने के लिये इस सदन की स्थायी समिति बनेगी और दूसरे मंत्रालयों के लिये भी बनेगी तो मेरा क्याल है कि शासन सुधरेगा और यह जो फिजूलखर्ची चल रही है, अष्टाचार हो रहा है उसके ऊपर हम अच्छी तरह रोक लगा सकेंगे।

ठीसरी लोक सभा में मैंने कई मामले

उठाये हैं जो कि झूठे रह गये। अब नये वित्त मंत्री आये हैं नई सरकार बनी है, इस लिये उन में से कुछ मामलों को मैं पुनः उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह 9 नवम्बर की बात है, यहां पर चुनाव कानूनों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बल रही थी। इस बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए मैंने यह चेतावनी दी थी कि ग्राज वित्त मंत्रालय में जो बातें हो रही हैं—मैंने बड़े एण्ड कम्पनी का जिक्र किया था और कहा था कि मुझे खबर मिली है कि नई सरकार बनने के पहले बड़े एण्ड कम्पनी का जुर्माना घटाया जायगा उसके लिये साजिश की जा रही है और जो साजिश थी वह उरा बयत मैंने बताई थी कि रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को व्यापार मंत्रालय में अतिरिक्त सचिव की जगह दी गई है और दूसरे जो रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं—ग्रानन्द साहब उन को प्राश्वामन दिया गया है कि प्राप्त के पद को भी बड़ोत्तरी मिल जायगी और बड़े एण्ड कम्पनी पर जो 1 करोड़ 65 लाख का जुर्माना हुआ था उसको एक करोड़ से अधिक रकम से घटाया जायगा

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : कितना ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक करोड़ से अधिक रकम से घटाया जायगा। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी और 9 नवम्बर को कहा था और चेतावनी दी थी कि प्राप्त इन सारी घटनाओं पर नजर रखिये इस को प्राप्त प्रकाशित न कीजिये दो-चार महीने के बाद पता चल जायगा कि मेरी वाणी सही निकली। पुराने वित्त मंत्री ने हटने से पहले यानी 13 मार्च को वह हटे होंगे मुझे तारीख याद नहीं है . . .

Mr. Chairman: 10 minutes are being given to each Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बजट पर नहीं बोला हूँ इसलिये मुझ को मौका दीजिये। सदन का समय तो बच ही गया है, उस पर बोधूँ था इस पर बोधूँ—इस में क्या फर्क पड़ता है।



**Mr. Chairman:** Every Member is being given 10 minutes' time. So kindly be brief.

**श्री मधु सिमये :** समापति महोदय . .

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If you give me, I shall take notice of it.

**श्री मधु सिमये :** समापति महोदय 13 मार्च के पहले यानी पुराने वित्त मंत्री के हटने के पहले जैसी मैंने भविष्यवाणी की थी उसी तरह हुआ और बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी का जुमाना जो एक करोड़ 65 लाख रुपये था वह घटा कर 40-45 लाख रह गया है । जब इस तरह के काम होते हैं तो इस में सरकार को धाटा होता है । एक और अच्छे कामों के लिये सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है लेकिन इस तरह के अप्रत्याचार के काम जब हो जाते हैं तो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये और जो लोग दोषी हैं उन को या तो नौकरी से फौरन हटा देना चाहिये या उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा देनी चाहिये ।

इसी तरीके से व्यापार मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कई मामले उठाये थे । इस प्रकार के कठौती प्रस्ताव भी मैंने न दिये हैं । एक मामला सल्कर का गंधक का उठाया था और मैंने यह कहा था कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा बिल्कुल गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से सल्कर के बारे में यह कहा गया कि अब निजी क्षेत्र में सल्कर का आयात नहीं होगा सारा काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन करेगी । सल्कर की सप्लाई के लिए एक ऐसी प्रमरोकी कम्पनी के साथ करार किया गया कि जिस कम्पनी का सल्कर के व्यापार से कभी भी सम्बन्ध नहीं था । औरतों के जूते मंगाने का काम यह कम्पनी करती थी । लाखों रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा हमारी बर्बात हो गई है और उस के बाद उन को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना पड़ा । आज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बढनामी इसलिए हो रही है कि यह जो वर्तमान हुकूमत है उस ने सार्वजनिकता, अप्रत्याचार, फिजूलखर्ची इन

सारी चीजों को लेकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बिलकुल बर्बाद कर डाला है ।

अभी अभी वित्त मंत्री ने रूस का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि वहां भी अप्रत्यक्ष करों के द्वारा ही सरकार अपना खर्चा चलाती है । मैं एक बात वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रूस और पूर्वी योरप के देश हैं या पश्चिमी योरप के पूंजीवादी देश हैं इन देशों में जो वेतन में अन्तर है और हमारे देश में साधारण लोगों के वेतन और बड़े लोगों के वेतन श्रेणियों में और खर्च में जो अन्तर है उस की ओर भी वह ध्यान दें । जैसे शिक्षा का क्षेत्र आप लीजिये । प्राथमिक शिक्षक को जो तनख्वाह या दूसरी सुविधाएं यहां मिलती हैं और विश्वविद्यालयों के जो बड़े उपकुलपति हैं, वाइस चांसलर्स हैं उन को जो पैसा मिलता है, भत्ता मिलता है, तनख्वाह मिलती है, सुविधाएं मिलती हैं उन में वह तुलना करें । इसी तरीके से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो कारखाने हैं, मामूली सफाई करने वाले मजदूरों की जो आमदनी है और खर्चा है और जो बड़े बड़े मैनेजर हैं व्यवस्थापक हैं या डाइरेक्टर्स हैं उन की जो आमदनी और खर्च है उस की वह तुलना करें और तौलनिक के प्रांकड़े रखें । उसी तरीके से सरकारी नौकरी में मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे एक मामूली चपड़ासी को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है और जो बड़े सचिव है उस को जो तनख्वाह और सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, बंगला और मोटरगाड़ी मिलती है, उन चीजों की कोई पैसे के रूप में उसकी कीमत क्या है, यह बतायें और इसकी रोशनी में रूस में क्या स्थिति है, इंग्लैंड में क्या स्थिति है, यूगोस्लाविया में क्या स्थिति है और स्वीडन में क्या स्थिति है उस का चित्र वित्त मंत्रों को जब उनको भौत्ता मिले तब सदन के सामने रखें ।

केवल दूसरे देशों का हवाला एक छोटा सा मैं दूंगा । दूसरे देशों में विशेषतः समानता और बराबरी के बारे में आज दुनिया के जितने प्रगतिशील देश हैं वे

### [श्री मनु लिमचे]

बहुत धागे बड़े हैं? यह भारत दुनिया का सब से गरीब देश है लेकिन आज इस देश में जितनी आर्थिक विषमता है, असमानता है दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं होगी। ऐसा कोई नहीं कह रहा है, ऐसा केवल मूखें भादमी ही कहेंगे कि भूमिदों का पैसा लेकर उस का बंटवारा करो। यह बिल्कुल सतत बात है। वित्त मंत्री सदन को गुमराह न करें। देश को गुमराह न करे। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि बड़े लोगों की आमदनी और खर्च में और गरीब की आमदनी और खर्च में, खेतिहर मजदूरों की तो मैं बात ही नहीं करता क्योंकि अगर पिछले बीस सालों में किसी की आमदनी घटी है तो खेतिहर मजदूरों की घटी है उनकी तो मैं चर्चा ही नहीं करता, जो गैर बराबरी है उस को समाप्त करके जो पैसा बचेगा जो पूंजी बचेगी वह जब तक आवश्यक काम हैं उन्हीं कामों के लिए नहीं लगाई जाती है, देश की तरक्की नहीं होगी। मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी प्रगला बजट पेश करते समय इन बातों का ख्याल करेंगे।

**Mr. Chairman:** Anybody from the Congress side would like to speak?

**Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor):** Sir, I would like to speak.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli):** They have not got any cut motion to their credit.

**Mr. Chairman:** They can take part in the discussion.

**Shri Bedabrata Barua:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the cut motions for a reduction of expenditure, I want to place before the House certain general financial attitudes that we have to compromise with. In view of the very

complicated situation that we have faced, a complication that has been imposed upon our country by a food situation where, though we had increased our production by fifty per cent in a decade and new land had been brought under plough, we have found that the food crisis is such that the shortages that have overtaken us have not come to an end and even though the country has done much better in the matter of production of jute, sugarcane and other things the country is not, taking all these things together, advancing towards self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

Therefore, the moot question would be—it is not a question of criticism, it is not a question of finding fault here or there—a general awakening in regard to the basic factors of fertiliser and water. So far as fertilisers are concerned, the present Budget has brought about a proposal that we should increase our fertiliser production, increase our available water supply and increase our irrigation potential. The National Council for Applied Economic Research recently found out that this question is not one of finding out how to increase our irrigation potential but how to utilise the available water. Only 6 per cent of the river flow is being utilised now for irrigation purposes. With that 6 per cent which has been utilised 4.5 million acres of land could have been irrigated with the available facility for irrigation, but it has not been done because of the resistance from the peasants. They are unable to utilise the available water because of unwillingness or their inability to pay the money for it.

So it becomes a question of advancing in a direction, in an atmosphere of prevailing inactivity on the part of social leadership that goes throughout the villages. This leadership forms the rank and file of all our

parties. Therefore, it becomes a question of constructive endeavour in which the whole nation has to participate.

Naturally, a Budget would be a repetition of many facts that we have confronted with and, sometimes, we have failed to carry out. The question of inflation has been brought before our eyes. It really appears that India today is in for a period of serious inflation. If we are to confront this position, if we are to offset this trend towards a serious inflation certain measures have become essential for our country.

This period of serious inflation can be countered only if the deficit financing that is revealed at present to be of a very great extent, an extent which we can no longer ignore, particularly when the responsibility of ruling the country has to be shared by the representatives from all sections of the House, that is reduced to a great extent. It is essential that we take a more stringent attitude, this House takes a more stringent attitude in regard to the wasteful expenditure and also the natural tendency of the various States of India to go on spending money even when the question of resources cannot be individually faced. So, the question of deficit financing becomes the first principle of monetary policy because, so far as our country is concerned, or for that matter any country is concerned, we will have to face this question, that monetarily considered, when we go on increasing the currency of a country and production does not increase in the same rate, there is bound to be pressure upon the currency system and prices would rise. This again brings us to the whole question of planning and, I have no doubt, that financial discipline would inform not only the States but it would also inform the Central Government and our industrialists, our governments at the var-

ious States led by the opposition. Here I am constrained to refer to the particular report about Japan where when the allied powers occupied Japan they went to see the factories that were producing aeroplanes and war goods. They were surprised to find that the factories were first class but the buildings were not first class, they were ordinary buildings. So, the question of financial discipline should engage the attention of the Government, which means the removal of corruption and implementation by a set of social workers.

Shri Masani, an hon. Member of the opposition, said that it is a question of thinking in terms of State capitalism. We have got only one issue before us. We have not got enough social workers and the few social workers that we have got have to be paid, which means thinking in terms of increasing the governmental machinery or proliferation of government machinery. That has become necessary because at the village level and the State level we require thousands and thousands of social workers who would carry through the country, who would mobilise the country with their dynamism by putting their heart and soul into the work. That becomes a very difficult problem and their honesty and their integrity becomes a question of national consensus by all acting together. So, we want a cadre of social workers.

It is not a fact that India is the most taxed country in the world. Under the British tax system, the estate duty in Great Britain would wipe out any property in two generations. We have not got that rate of taxes in India. The worst part of our taxation system is that it is very easy to evade taxes. It should be our national endeavour to ensure that to the extent it is possible for us we see that the evasion of tax is stopped.

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

We, therefore, request this House to consider in terms of an era of co-operation, an era in which the frustrated efforts were not always leading to success in politics but an era in which the whole country could co-operate together in the creation of a better country, in facing a very complex situation, a situation made more complicated by the regional pulls and by the centrifugal forces working in various parts of the country so that there will be national regeneration.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuzha): Sir, I move:—

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 in respect of Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Discrimination shown in providing grants-in-aid to States and the wasteful expenditure in Union territories to perpetuate centrally sponsored Governments (12)]

In allocating funds to the States and Union territories, the Government has not taken into consideration the demands of the various States. In the previous Budget there was a provision of Rs. 47 lakhs and nobody knows how it was spent last year. Generally, the Government gives only a report how the amount is spent but the actual work done is not given. This year also they have asked for Rs. 85 lakhs for the settlement of landless labourers, but I ask whether we have surveyed even the waste and fallow lands which are available in our country now. 20 years have elapsed since independence and it is a pity that so far we have not even been able to survey and find out how much land is available in our country for cultivation. How are we going to solve our food problem then? We are begging for food from outside and we are not in a position to cultivate our own land which is there in our country. We are depending very much on

foreign loans, on dollars, for feeding our own people. The cultivation of waste and fallow lands is absolutely essential as far as Kerala, West Bengal and other deficit States are concerned. Unless these waste lands are cultivated, the problems of the States, like Kerala and Bengal, cannot be solved

I want to point out that the problem in Kerala and Bengal is very much acute. The food position in Kerala is very precarious. Kerala is a deficit State. We are producing only cash crops in our State and we give one-fifth of the total foreign exchange that the Government of India is earning, but we are not provided with food. Even now the Government of India has not supplied us the promised amount of rice. The food position in Kerala is very bad. In Bengal also the food position is very bad. How are we going to solve this problem if we are not going to cultivate our fallow lands in the country? The Government is simply saying that the Food Corporation of India has failed to procure sufficient quantity of rice. The Centre should have taken drastic measures to do so in the past. However, the Government has not even fulfilled the earlier promises about the supply of rice to Kerala, with the result that the present position is very bad. Therefore, the Centre must take urgent steps to give food to Kerala. The Centre cannot escape from the responsibility of giving food to Kerala because they are giving a very good amount of foreign exchange. So, it is the Centre's duty to give food to Kerala and also to West Bengal; otherwise, the farmers will direct their attention to producing other crops which will be available for food supply. So, there is always a danger of the falling of the production of cash crops

My other cut motion relates to the failure of Government in re-opening the closed cashewnut factories that are there in Kerala. 40 cashewnut factories are closed and 19,000 workers are out of employment. The Government

is aware that it is a foreign exchange earner. But only from that point of view the Government is looking at the problem. They are not doing anything to develop that industry. With the limited resources of the Kerala Government, it is very difficult to promote that industry. Unless something is done from the Centre, it is very difficult to promote that industry. So, if immediate steps are not taken by the Government, the industry will suffer. It is desirable that a cashewnut committee or a board be formed for the development of that industry. Unless these things are done, it is very difficult for a State like Kerala to develop.

I hope the Government will take into consideration all these problems and act without any delay.

**Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to draw particular attention to the excessive social and developmental expenditure that is being incurred by this Government. It would be seen that in 1965-66 the expenditure on revenue account was Rs. 180 crores and the amount budgeted for in 1967-68 is Rs. 247 crores and on capital account, from a sum of Rs. 152 crores, the amount has been increased to Rs. 210 crores, and yet it is not considered enough. The Finance Minister said that the time is propitious for increasing the developmental outlay and for that purpose, further resources would be mobilised. I am no prophet of gloom. But the past experience suggests that additional mobilisation of resources is just another name for additional taxation and additional taxation will mean more pressure on the economy which is already tax-ridden. That is not difficult to predict.

Sir, we are going ahead with additional taxes and the result is that the economy is unable to bear those taxes.

There is already a malaise in the capital market. Recessionist tendencies are visible in engineering and transport industries and the position is becoming precarious. I think, if these trends continue, the economy will go from bad to worse.

The Finance Minister said that the taxes are not inflationary. What about excise duties? The excise duties are added to the cost of commodities and as a consequence what happens is that they are passed on to the common people who have to bear them. Therefore, if the prices are to be reduced, it is absolutely necessary that these excise duties have to be brought down. The fundamental difficulty with this Government is that it believes that it can go on adding to the developmental expenditure and get away with it. But it ultimately boils down to this that they have to indulge in deficit financing. Year after year, the Finance Minister has assured the House that there would be no further deficit financing. But at the end of the year, they repeat the same old story saying, that things went out of control, that they could not exercise any rigid discipline, and the result was that deficit financing had to be resorted to with precarious consequences to the economy.

I was surprised to read in the *Hindustan Times* of 23rd March, 1967, that the Planning Commission is of the opinion that Rs. 2600 crores worth of expenditure can be incurred. The Finance Minister in Para 37 of his Budget speech stated that the resources in sight are only to the tune of Rs. 1711 crores. From where Rs. 900 crores are to come? I think, the Planning Commission is just incorrigible. They are almost irresponsible. They cannot suggest from where Rs. 900 crores will come and they just go about the same old marry way without learning any lesson from the past,

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

without learning anything and forgetting anything. The result is that it has gone into disrepute. Actually, I would describe the Planning Commission as the old man on the back of Sinbad, the Sailor. It is for the Finance Minister to decide how to deal with that old man, how to get rid of it or to manage it. But it is absolutely necessary that the initiative is wrested by the Finance Minister from the hands of the Planning Commission. We stand at the cross-roads of history and let it not be said by posterity that the Planning Commission which was intended to be a good servant proved to be a bad master and that the Government succumbed to it. Therefore, the Planning Commission has to be controlled; it has to be absolutely metamorphosed and we have to bring about drastic change. Otherwise, it will be a liability.

Now, I would like to draw attention to the mechanics of budgeting that has been going on for the last five years. There are substantial revenue surpluses, Rs. 229 crores in 1964-65, Rs. 320 crores in 1965-66, Rs. 174 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 233 crores in 1967-68. But where does all this money go? It goes to finance capital expenditure. What the Government does is that it budgets expenditure at Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 100 crores beyond the available resources and then it imposes additional taxation to the tune of about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 100 crores with the result that every year you have escalation. What I would suggest is, though it is an unorthodox proposition but all the same absolutely necessary, that capital outlay shall not be financed out of revenue surpluses beyond 5 per cent of the total revenue receipts. Such a limit has to be recognised because otherwise there can never be scope for tax reduction. Whatever the surplus, you can always say that this has to be used for financing capital expenditure

and the result would be that there can only be one-way traffic in taxes; that is only escalation. After all, there is a limit to what the economy can bear in the form of taxes. That is one thing which has to be considered. Of course, even the Finance Minister admitted that deficit budget is out of question. Even with regard to balanced budget, I submit that the method of balancing has to be reversed. What they have been doing is that they pitch the expenditure at a high figure and increase the resources or try to mobilise resources, which means additional taxation and deficit financing. They try to match the expenditure. Actually, the whole method must be reversed. You must budget your expenditure within the resources available. I would suggest that Mr. Morarji Desai learns a little from Mrs. Morarji Desai and he would do better. If Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri had learnt a little from Mrs. Sachindra Chaudhuri, he would have done better.

An hon. Member: You have been doing like that?

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sometimes you have to learn from the most unexpected quarters.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has calculated that the notes and bank deposits during the first four years of the Third Plan increased by 46 per cent—that is, the currency in circulation, as you may call it broadly, while the national income increased by only 18 per cent. The result is obvious. The wholesale prices index increased from 127.5 in 1960-61 to 173.9 in 1965-66 and now there has been another 17 per cent increase as the Finance Minister stated in his speech and today the

index number stands at about 200. The value of the pre-War rupee today is less than 14 paise. Can you imagine what it means? It means that the rupee is shrinking. In 1939, if you had a silver rupee, today you have a nickel rupee . . .

An hon. Member: A copper rupee.

Shri S. S. Kothari: . . . or a copper rupee. After five years, if you put through the Fourth Plan in the form in which it is there at present, you will have inflation of a type which I will simply describe as galloping and it will be absolutely out of control.

If the Finance Minister is not aware of the horrors of runaway inflation, let him consult his West German friends, to whom 1947-48 is almost a nightmare. It was only through the currency reform in West Germany in June, 1948 that they were able to put the German economy right. For 6 or 8 Reichs Mark, one Deutch Mark was given. I do not think that this House is interested in having a naya rupee which will be equal to ten old rupees. The way in which we are moving will only lead to this result.

I would submit that the Fourth Plan has to be drastically cut and the outlays have to be limited absolutely to the resources available

I would like to make one more important point and that is this. We are suffering not only from obsolescence of machines, tanks and aircraft, but also from, what I would describe as obsolescence of thought and ideas on planning. Even the Communist countries are now re-thinking. The trend there is towards less Statism, less State monopoly and, shall we say, towards decentralisation in various spheres. But this Government on the opposite side only thinks of further Statism, further centralisation. Even in Communist countries

what is happening is that, for public sector enterprises, they want a return on capital employed, i.e., they want profits and the profits have to be the touchstone of efficiency. But when we talk about corruption and inefficiency of a high level in public sector enterprises here, we are simply told that public sector enterprises are not meant for profit. I would say that profits are the sinews of growth. If you do not have profits, if the money that is put into public sector undertakings just sinks, if it is lost, then how can you have progress? It is a mockery of democratic socialism to say that you can have socialism even if your State sector does not run properly; if part of the money that you invest in public sector undertakings is lost, then what sort of socialism is this?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will conclude now.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I think there is not much time. But I will make only one more point. We have come to a stage where in my opinion it is necessary to appoint now a Taxation Enquiry Commission. That Commission should not only enquire into the whole structure of direct and indirect taxation and the rates of the various taxes, but it must also enquire the expenditure and outlay of the Government of India on both capital and revenue accounts. It is not enough to have economies on the revenue account only, because as Shri Morarji Desai himself has said, their scope is limited. Where the money is being lost is on extravagant expenditure; on social and developmental outlays. They have got to cut the expenditure on these. They have to limit or reduce the Fourth Plan. They have to give certain tax reliefs which are most necessary, so that the investment market may be revived. As regards investment capital, of course, in a controlled manner, foreign equity capital must flow into our country instead of Government-to-Government

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

loans; for that purpose, they have got to do away with at least two taxes which have proved burdensome on the economy. I would refer to the surtax on companies, which penalises efficiency and is the highest on the most efficient companies. Then, they have got to get rid of the annuity deposit scheme which siphons off savings from the private sector to the public sector, where the money is used inefficiently, which in other words amounts to a transfer of resources from efficient use to inefficient use, from private saving and investment to public consumption.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member may now move their cut motion to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1966-67—in addition to those which have already been moved.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to boost export after devaluation (1)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Undesirable connections between higher Army officials and foreign embassy officials or Ambassadors. (2)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Utter inefficiency shown in the production of Arms in the newly set up Ordnance Factory at Tiruchirappalli and the heavy loss incurred due to the mismanagement by the administration. (3)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to categorically reject the proposal of Indo-U.S. Foundation. (5)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,00,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Extravagant expenditure of 11:96 lakhs incurred by providing air-conditioning facilities in connection with the Tripartite Summit Conference held at New Delhi in October, 1966. (6)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to scrap the scheme of introduction of electronic computers in L.I.C. (7)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 in respect of Audit be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to restore in full the recognition of All India Audit and Accounts Association. (8)]



**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,26,000 in respect of currency and coinage be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*High cost of imported Currency Note paper for printing Notes. (9)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,61,000 in respect of pensions and other retirement benefits be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to increase D.A. to pensioners as a result of the inordinate rise in prices of essential commodities. (10)*]

"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 Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Abuse of the terms of the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme of the U.S. Government and the consequent speeding of C.I.A. activities under the guise of providing technical aid then under P.L. 665 and now under PL-480. (11)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,00,000 in respect of Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Indiscriminate raising of loans internally and externally for wasteful expenditure causing high interest liabilities, rapid pace of expansion of Treasury Bills and further spiral in prices. (14)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,01,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure

of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to enquire into the inordinate delay caused in deducting the loss sustained by the erstwhile Hyderabad State due to underselling of wheat in the year 1952-53. (16)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,41,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Increase in expenditure on the Central Intelligence and the secret service which is in the nature of spying on political opponents and acting in liaison with similar services of other countries. (17)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 in respect of Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Four expenses of Ministers undertaken for Election purposes but indirectly accounted towards official duties. (18)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Police be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Improvement of the working and living condition of the Police and the terms and reference of the subject referred to the Commission. (19)*]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,35,000 in respect of Statistics be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Dangerous repercussions of setting up a computer centre at Delhi and*

[Shri Nambiar]

to prevent further installation of computers. (21)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,01,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Conduct of Delhi police for interference in industrial and auction disputes. (22)]

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,01,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Ineffectiveness of the Super Bazar in reducing the prices of essential commodities and the wasteful expenditure thereon. (23)].

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,94,000 in respect of Chandigarh be reduced by Rs 100".

[Indiscriminate expenditure on Chandigarh as a result of its being kept as a Union territory. (24)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 51,89,000 in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Continued state of insecurity to the C.P.W.D. workers and other sections of working class. (25)]

Shri Umanath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 3,55,000 in respect of Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take over closed textile mills. (26)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,000 in respect of Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to revoke the order compelling textile mills to close down for an additional day in a week. (27)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,000 in respect of Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs 100".

[Failure to re-employ all workers in Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry, on the earlier service conditions. (28)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Inordinate delay caused in the implementation of the recommendations of the Statutory Wage Board for working journalists by Bennett and Coleman Company. (30)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 6,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to convene the promised tripartite meeting on Job Security in foreign oil companies. (31)]

**Shri Madhu Limaye:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

*Failure to hold inquiry into the irresponsible S.T.C. agreement with an American ladies' footwear importing firm for the supply of large quantities of sulphur, an agreement which could not be fulfilled and which resulted in loss of foreign exchange and delay in supply of sulphur to essential industries. (37)*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

*Failure to take action against the Textile Commissioner and Joint Chief Controller of Import and Export for permitting transfer of Bombay Textile Mills' Licences to Dhanraj Mills on the road to bankruptcy and illegal amendment of these licences to include nylon filament yarn without proper authority from the licensee Mills. (38)*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

*[Failure to prevent purchase of defective tyres imported through the S.T.C. by the Armed Forces and sending of some of these quantities to forward areas in defiance of the Army Headquarters directions. (39)]*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,23,64,000 in respect of Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

*[Failure to place before the public Gen. Henderson's report on the*

*N.E.F.A. debacle and other relevant documents necessary to make a proper evaluation of the various factors leading to India's defeat in 1962. (40)]*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

*[Failure to enforce the objective of free and compulsory primary education throughout the country even 17 years after the Constitution came into force. (42)]*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

*[Failure to persuade the State Governments to abolish expensive, exclusive English medium and other medium 'Public' schools which perpetuate class distinction and snobbery. (43)]*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100".

*[Failure to protect old temples and other places of archaeological interest and prevent pilfering of carvings and pieces of sculptures. (44)]*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,000 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced Rs. 100".

*[Failure to ensure a decent salary to the primary teachers and reduce the existing gap between the pay-scales and amenities of primary teachers and those of Universities, Vice-Chancellors and other top people in the educational sphere. (45)]*

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs 100".

[Failure to discontinue the system of granting extension to officers against whom corruption charges have been levelled and whose conduct has not been above suspicion. (46)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to prosecute the anti-black money drive vigorously and eliminate corruption in the investigating agencies of the Finance Ministry. (47)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,39,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to link D.A. with cost of living index on the basis of full neutralisation. (48)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 12,34,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to persuade the State Governments to abolish the C.D. Blocks or at least to reduce the excessive administrative expenditure. (52)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 12,34,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide the necessary boring equipment to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other areas to dig wells, tube-wells, etc. (53)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,34,000 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide cheap pumping sets to the farmers on a large scale to reduce their dependence on rains. (54)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,41,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide house plots to Harijans and Adivasis in Union territories and to persuade the State Governments to do likewise (56)]

[Failure to probe the charges about the plot to murder the Congress President on 7th November 1966 in Delhi. (57)]

[Failure to publish the report of the Government investigating agencies on 7th November, 1966 demonstration and violence in Delhi (58)]

[Failure to help start prosecution against the former West Bengal Ministers in the Isah Ban case. (59)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to intervene in the Times of India dispute and take steps to lift the lock-out and bring about a settlement. (64)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 in respect of Ministry of Transport and Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take action against the *Appejay Shipping Lines* for their attempt to defraud the nation in regard to rice imports from Burma in 1961-62. (67)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,04,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to clear up the A.I.I. administration and firmly deal with the cases of the violation of foreign exchange regulations. (68)]

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,04,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to extend and strengthen the landing strip at Cochin to enable Viscounts to land there. (69)]

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): I shall confine myself to Demands Nos. 5, 35, 42, 51, 123 and 130.

In Demand No. 5, an additional amount has been asked for for payment of increased dearness allowance. You would recall that when there was growing discontent among the Central Government employees throughout the country and they threatened with mass agitation throughout the country, Government at their instance appointed a commission with **Shri Gajendragadkar**, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as its chairman. That commission submitted an interim report. But we had submitted in the course of our evidence before that commission that this Government had miserably failed to hold the price-line and, therefore, the commission should decide on the basis of 1.85 points. The commission perhaps

did not think it proper because they did not get a clear order from the Government, since it was not included in the terms of reference, and, therefore, they ignored that point.

Today, what is the condition of the employees? As I am speaking in this House, according to the Pay Commission formula and according to the Das Commission formula, the index has reached a level of more than 185 and that justifies an increase in dearness allowance in the form of interim relief. The formula was that there should be a constant rise of ten points and there should be an average rise of ten points within a year to justify further increase in dearness allowance. Today, the index has risen by more than ten points; actually, it has risen by more than 11 points. So, I feel that there is enough justification on the part of the Central Government employees to agitate and demand a further rise in the dearness allowance. I know that the Finance Minister will immediately say that this does not take us anywhere and it is a vicious circle. I do agree but even after 20 years of Independence, Government have miserably failed to hold the price-line and to check the prices of all essential commodities, including the foodgrains, and, therefore, the Central and State Government employees will be at liberty to demand more dearness allowance to make both ends meet.

So I feel that the hon. Finance Minister should announce without waiting for the Commission's final report which will be submitted in the month of May—that might be implemented after two or three months or might be amended by referring it again to it, if the Finance Minister so desires; I hope he will not tinker with the report—I have a feeling that without referring this question to the Gajendragadkar Commission, according to the previous formula, dearness allowance should be increased forthwith to avoid or avert the impending unrest in the country among Central Government employees.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

When I speak on supplementary grants, I must say something about what has happened in Kanpur. One goldsmith aged 32 years along with his wife, 25 or 23 years, committed suicide five or six days ago. He was one of the goldsmiths who became victims of this Gold Control Order. He was given an alternative job in an ordnance factory. Unfortunately, there also he suffered retrenchment with the result that he had nothing to eat either for himself or for his children, for seven days. After that, he and his wife both took poison and committed suicide.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): When he was in service, why could he not eat?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He was not elected like my hon. friend; he was defeated in his search for job. He was given a job only for six months as a casual labourer. He lost his job. He could not get employment from the employment exchange. The name of the Employment Exchange should be changed if it cannot exchange a job. After waiting patiently for seven days, he committed suicide. Let us not laugh at it. If you go to Kanpur, you will find that every citizen there feels the poignancy of what has happened. There is a thin line between hunger and anger, and once they meet, there is going to be a serious condition in the country.

Therefore, I feel that all those people who were retrenched from the defence installations, who were goldsmiths, should be given some job if the Finance Minister if he is sincere in giving jobs to those who were uprooted because of the Gold Control Order.

I now come to Demand No. 35—agriculture. Much has been said about foodgrain prices and control or de-control. This Government swings between control and de-control. There is a calculated move to see that control is lifted and statu-

tory rationing dispensed with. I do not stand for rationing; I do not stand for control. But whether there will be any control on prices is the main question. Government should think twice before taking a decision on this subject. They should have the unanimous opinion of all MPs before taking a decision, because I know there is pressure from the big monopolists that control should be lifted from every item including foodgrains.

Then I must refer to Demand No. 51—privy purses. This is a very sore point I want to know whether it is a fact that some ex-rulers have written to Government that they do not want the privy purses and privileges. If they have done so, I welcome it. But even without that, I have to say this. I have seen the list of privy purses and privileges given to one family in Rajasthan, that of the Maharaja of Jaipur. It was recently published. I was surprised to see that such advantages and privileges should be given to one family. Can we afford this in a country which is full of poverty and unemployment? Can this Government possibly spend so much to maintain a particular family, its lands, its cars, its horses and polo pony? There is a big list of privileges maintained by them.

Then I come to the question of loans and advances by the Central Government to various States. I asked a question here whether it is a fact that the ex-Finance Minister promised the ex-Chief Minister of UP an amount of Rs. 3½ crores for raising the dearness allowance of its employees. The reply was no. Hon. Mr. Pant also replied that there was no such proposal. A proposal was mooted in the month of July, 1966 which was turned down by the Central Government. The ex-Chief Minister of U.P. is fortunately or unfortunately a member of this House today, and I would request that she should make a statement on this that definitely it was said to the ex-Chief Minister of U.P. that she would be

given Rs. 3 crores. They asked her to prune her own plans, to forego certain projects and said that it would be compensated by the Centre. I want a clear reply from the Central Government, from the Finance Minister, as to what will be the fate of those government employees who were assured that there would be parity between the Central Government and State Government employees in the matter of dearness allowance. If they do not get anything from the Centre, I do not know what is going to happen to them.

Lastly, about the commuted value of pensions. The All-India Pensioners' Association throughout the country have been demanding some rise in their pension. They are getting Rs. 20, Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, and we were assured in this House by all the previous Finance Ministers and the present Finance Minister also that something would be done to better the lot of the pensioners.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

So, I demand that there should be some rise in the quantum of pension and that dearness allowance should be given to those pensioners who are drawing a pension up to Rs. 300 or Rs. 350, because the time has come when you do not expect the pensioners to continue with that meagre pension.

An argument may be advanced that after all the pensioners have sons, there will be so many people to earn, but nowadays it is very difficult for a son to feed his father, or a father to feed his son, unless both get something.

With these words, I request the hon. hon. Finance Minister to make an announcement here and now when he replies, that the dearness allowance will be increased for the Central Government employees, because all the conditions laid down by the Das Commission or the Second Pay Commission have been fulfilled. If it is not increased, I am afraid there is going to be

serious trouble among the Central Government employees.

श्री खड्गलक्ष्मी बर (गुडगांव) : जनाब मैं कट मोशन लाने का धाम तौर पर आदी नहीं हूँ। मेरे पांच वर्ष गुजर गए दूसरे हाउस में, मैं ने बजट के मामले में हमेशा ही सरकार की हिमायत की। लेकिन हम हाउस की चूक ट्रेडींग्स एंड एमो है कि चाहे इंडियेंट कांग्रेस और तमाम पार्टियों को हरा कर आये उस के लिए मौका नहीं है कि वह अपने विचार इस शानदार हाउस के सामने रख सके। इसलिए मैंने कटमोशन दी कि बाई वे आफ राइट में खड़ा हो जाऊगा और खड़े होकर अपनी बात कह सकूंगा। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि मैंने मोरारजी भाई को बड़े ठंडे दिल से सुना। मुझे रंज है कि गांधी बादी होते हुए और एक शानदार नेता होते हुए जिन्होंने कामराज स्कीम के तहत अपनी आजाकारी की थी और आज वह फिर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर आए हैं तो मेरा यकीन था कि वह इस हाउस को कान्फिडेंस में लगे और जो देश में इस वक्त एकोनामिक स्थिति है जो इस वक्त फूड के मामले में फूड के मौजूद होने में जो सच्ची बात है, जिस तरह से आज डीवैल्यूएशन से हमारे देश का विकास कम हुआ है और न सिर्फ यह कि बजाहिर तो पाच से साठे सात रुपये डालर के लिए लेकिन यहां ग्राम मार्केट में, चौर बाजारी में वह 17 0 का और जिस दाम में यह चीनी और दूसरी चीजें बाहर भेजते हैं तकरीबन उस में 25 रुपये पड़ जाते हैं, यह मैं समझता था कि यह इमको खुले तौर से स्वीकार करेंगे लेकिन इन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। क्यों नहीं किया? क्योंकि जब इन्दिरा जी पार्टी लीडर चुनी गई थी तो इन्होंने कहा था कि इन के सिर पर हमने कांटों का ताज रखा है, हम चाहते हैं कि सब इनकी मदद करें। मैं मोरारजी भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर अपने गले में उस्तरों की माला डाली है। सांप निकल गया लकीर पीटा करो। प्राण

[श्री अब्दुल गनी हार]

देश की हालत क्या है ? हकीकत यह है कि आपको देश बालो को कहना चाहिए कि इस वक्त हमारे पास गल्ला इतना नहीं है कि जो पूरे तीर पर एक एक व्यक्ति गरीब और धमीर खा सके। आप नवजवानो से कहे कि वह हफ्ते में कम से कम तीन दिन में तीन फाके ढरकर करे एक एक वक्त का खाना गरीबों की जो आज बिहार में हालत है, जो आज केरल में हालत है, उनको पूरे तीर पर मोट कर मके और सोशलिज्म भ्राये। सोशलिज्म इस तरह से नहीं भ्रायेगा कि आप चन्द चपरासियो को निकाल दे, चन्द पटवारियो को निकाल दे, चन्द छोटे भ्रफसरों को निकाल दे। आप जानते हैं कि एक के ऊपर एक भ्रफसर चढे हुए हैं। वह इस हालत में है कि उन को जो बाबा भादम के वक्त का तरीका था उस से आप नहीं हटा सके वरना यह नामुमकिन है कि भ्राफिमस को दो घंटे भी बैठकर फिर सिगरेट पीने या काफी पीने का मौका मिले और भ्राये वक्त कही टी के लिए उठ जाय कही भीटिंग का नाम लेकर कोई मिलने को जाय तो उम से मिलने के बजाय काफी का य। सिगार का कष ले।

आज देश की हालत ऐसी है, जहा तक फूड का मवाल है देश इस वक्त न सिर्फ अमेरिका का मोहताज है बल्कि जो अमेरिका इस बान का दावेदार है कि वह डेमोक्रेसी का भ्रलमबरदार है उम ने इस मौके पर उसी डेमोक्रेसी को सैबोटेज करने के लिए भ्रपना रुपया खर्च किया और न सिर्फ उन्होंने किया बल्कि उन के चाहने वाले जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, आज काग्रस वाले भ्रपने सीने पर हाथ रखकर कहे कि जो करोडों रुपया एलेक्शन में खर्च हुआ क्या उस का किसी रजिस्टर में इन्दराज है, उस का किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के यहा इन्दराज है ? यद्दो हालत स्वतंत्र पार्टी का है और दागर पार्टी का मुझे माफ करें तो उन का भी यही

हाल है . . . . . (ब्यबधान)

में इंडिपेंडेंट भ्राया। दस हजार 9 सौ कुछ रुपये में ने खर्च किए। मेरा कोई दपतर न था कोई मेरे पास बोटर्स लिस्ट न थी, कोई एजेंट न थे, कोई बर्कर्स मेरे पास न थे। मैं ने सिर्फ यह कहा कि यह वह सोबर अब्दुल गनी है जिस ने पार्लियामेंट में अपनी सोबर भ्रावाज उठायी है और जिम ने शानदार रेकार्ड कायम किया है हाउस में। . . . . (ब्यबधान)

मैं समझता था कि आप बजाय बोलने के, भ्रगर आप में जरा सी भी हिम्मत है तो आप जरा सोचिए कि आप किस गांधी बाबा के नाम पर बैठे हुए हैं ? आप के प्रेसीडेंट हारे, आप के जनरल सेक्रेटरी हारे, आप के फाइनेस सेक्रेटरी हारे और उस के बाद भी आप यहा बैठे हुए हैं। क्या आप हुकूमत करने के लायक हैं ? किसी भी दश की कोई भी बाइज्जन पार्टी, कोई भी खुदर पार्टी ऐमा नहीं कर सकती। चैम्बरलेन गए, मारी पार्टी गईं। लेकिन एक आप है जो बैठे हुए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि आप के जो गुनाह हैं, आप के जो ऐब हैं, आप ने जो जरायम किए हैं जिन का प्रकाश होगा उडीसा में, बंगाल में, करल में और दूसरी जगहों पर, आप डरते हैं कि भ्रगर हमने गद्दिया छाड़ी तो यह हमारे जो ऐब और गुनाह हैं वह सामने भ्रायेगे क्योकि जनाब-भ्राला, मैं भ्रजं करू कि इन के जिम्मे कुछ मुर्दा साप इन के गले पडे हुए हैं, इन्होंने खुद कुछ बडे बडे लोगो को एव्यूज भ्राफ पावर के जुर्म में निकाला है, उन को हटाया है चीफ मिनिस्टर के पद से लेकिन सारी भ्रागॅनाइजेशन उन की झोली में डाल दिया। इस का नतीजा तो . . . . . (ब्यबधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्वाइट भ्राफ भार्बर.....



श्री अशुल शर्मा वर : मैं जानता हूँ, आप मुझको कहेंगे कि बजट पर मैं ने कुछ नहीं कहा। बजट के लिए यह जरूरी है कि.....  
(व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Hon'ble Member may resume his seat. A point of order has been raised.

श्री अशुल शर्मा वर : मैं जानता हूँ कि इन में यह हिम्मत नहीं है कि यह मेरी बात सुन सकें। सुन इसलिए नहीं सकेंगे कि...  
(व्यवधान) ..... देखिए,  
..... खबडाइए नहीं  
अभी तो ड्रग्याने में हुआ..... (व्यवधान)  
..... फिर यहां होगा, तब आप देखिएगा.....

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से आप के द्वारा यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि कट मोशन में यह बातें नहीं बोली जाती।.....

श्री अशुल शर्मा वर : मैं मानता हूँ तारकेश्वरी जी ने जो फरमाया है, आखिर एक पुराना इन का साथी हूँ मैं जानता हूँ.....  
(व्यवधान)..... लेकिन इस के यह माने नहीं हैं कि स्पीकर साहब आपने हाथ बंधे हुए पायें कि एक इंडिपेंडेंट के लिए मौका नहीं है, सेक्रेटरी भी अपने हाथ बंधे हुए पायें, एक इंडिपेंडेंट को मौका न मिल सके।  
..... (व्यवधान)

यह आप बजट क्या लाये हैं? क्या बजट इसलिए लाये हैं कि लोगों को भूखा मार दिया जाये? क्या बजट आप लाये हैं कि किसी तरह खुदा ने बारिश नहीं की तो आपने कितने ट्यूबवैल इस लिए बनाये कि सरकारी पैमाने पर इरिगेशन हो सके? माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम के लिए कितने ट्यूबवैल लगाये गये?.....  
(व्यवधान) ..... आप बजट की बात करते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि गांधी जी जिनका कि आप लोग बेला होने का दम भरते हैं,

भाज गांधी जी के ऐसे कितने ही बेले हैं जिनके मुंह पर स्याही मली हुई है। ऐसे एक घाघ मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं है बल्कि पचासों मिनिस्टर्स इम किस्म मिलेंगे। आप के श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के मुताल्लिक क्या हुआ? आप क्या कोई इनकवायरी कराने को तैयार हैं? आपके मनुभाई शाह ने जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये बगैर क्लियरेंस सर्टिफिकेट के तो क्या आप उस की इनकवायरी कराने के लिए तैयार हैं?

देश का बजट बनाने के लिए जरूरी है कि भविष्यमंडल एक टीम की तरह से हो। अब हालत यह है कि कैबिनेट के एक भाई श्री अशोक मेहता का मुंह मशरिफ की तरफ है तो कैबिनेट के दूसरे साथी मेरे भाई श्री मुरार जी देसाई का मुंह मगरिफ की तरफ है। जहां इस तरह से झलगाव हों वह हमारे सामने क्या बजट लायेंगे?..... (व्यवधान) वह सही फरमाते हैं कि वह बजट लाये हैं। मैं मानता कि बजट बेशक वह लाये हैं लेकिन इससे कितने बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा? इस बजट में ऐसा कौन सा आइटम है जिसके जरिये वह देश में से बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर सकते हैं? मेरे दोस्त यह भी बतलाये कि बजट में वह कौन सा आइटम है जिस में उन्होंने गुंजाइश रखी है कि जो बारिश नहीं हुई, खुश्कशाली हुई तो उस के लिए माइनर इरिगेशन का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं? मुझे इस बात का भी सदमा है कि अपोजीशन के महान नेताओं ने भी आज के बदले हुए हालात को नहीं समझा। उन्होंने यह नहीं समझा कि अब वह पहले वाला अपोजीशन नहीं रहा है। आज अपोजीशन आठ स्टेट्स में गवर्नमेंट में बदल गया है। आज अपोजीशन बालों की केरल में, मद्रास में, बंगाल में, उड़ीसा में, बिहार में, हरियाणा में और राजस्थान में मेजरिटी है और वह टूट रही

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दर]

बैचेज पर है और इस लिए आज उनकी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। अभी जब श्री बाजपेयी हुकूमत के खिलाफ नो कौन्फिडेंस मोशन लाये तो मैं खून के घासू रोया कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं समझे हैं और वह और वह वही सन् 57 और 62 वाला अपोजीशन समझते हैं लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि तब और अब के अपोजीशन में बहुत फर्क हो गया है। पहले और जमाना था और आज और ही जमाना है। इसलिए मैं तबको करना हूँ कि अपोजीशन के नेता लोग मिल कर जिम्मेदारी के साथ पूरे मामले पर गौर करेंगे। वे तबिक उन घाठ स्टेटो के बारे में देखेंगे कि उन पर इस बजट का क्या असर पड़ता है जहा कि और कांग्रेसी हुकूमते चल रही है बल्कि वह पूरे देश के बारे में भी देखेंगे कि इस बजट का क्या असर पड़ रहा है? मैं यह समझता था कि वह हमें बुलायेंगे, बुला कर मशविरा करेंगे क्योंकि हो सकता है कि आज जो सरकारी पार्टी यहा पर है वह कल माइनारिटी में हो कर अपोजीशन में जा सकती है और आज अपोजीशन बैचेज पर बैठने वाले पर सरकार की जिम्मेदारी आ सकती है। जरूरन इस बात की थी कि हम सब को बुलाकर आपस में मशविरा करते और मोचते कि किम तरीके से हम मिल कर देश को मनीबतों से बचा सकते हैं? मुझे रंज है कि डा० लोहिया मौजूद हैं, मसानी जी मौजूद है, बाजपेयी जी है और डागे साहब है उन को आपस में मिलकर और बातचीत करके कोई हल निकालना चाहिए था. . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member resume his seat. His time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Thank you very much. अगर यही जरा पोलाइटली कहा जाता तो अच्छा रहता वहरहाल आप जो चाहें कह सकते हैं, पूरी पाबर्स और डिस्क्रिप्शन आप के पास है।

आपके बड़े राइट्स हैं। पहले चेयरमैन साहब ने भी ऐसे ही कहा था जैसे मैं शागिर्द हूँ और वह मास्टर है। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके ऐसा न कीजिए क्योंकि मैं पुराना हूँ. . . . .

Mr. Chairman: It is a question of maintaining order. As you are an old, experienced Member, you should also help the chair to maintain the decorum and dignity of the House."

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee (Howrah): —And not to indulge in irrelevant talk.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दर: जनाब चेयरमैन साहब मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का यह मौका दिया। बस एक आखिरी बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। मेरी इस वक्त यह दरखास्त है कि बजट के लिए यह बड़ा जरूरी है और इस वक्त श्री मुरार जी देसाई को देखना होगा कि किस तरीके से ऐसे वक्त पर जब कि देश ऐन तबाही के दहाने पर खड़ा है प्राफिगिएयल और अपोजीशन पार्टीज मिल कर अपने देश को बचा सकती है तो उसे जरूर बचाये। इन्हे डरना नहीं चाहिए। शायद यह और हम दोनों यहा मरे पड़े हो और यहां मिलिटरी का राज्य हो। याद रखिये कि जब देश भूखा मरेगा कोई दुनिया की ताकत इस हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को बचा नहीं सकेगी। हम डेमोक्रेसी को जो कि अमरीका सेबोटिज कर रहा है अगर देश भूखा मरता तो दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत उसे बचा नहीं सकेगी। लिहाजा एक हां कर वत्ने अजीज के तमाम मनाइल हन करना जरूरी है।

شری عبدالغنی در (کراچی): جناب

میں کئی سوچنے لائے کا عام طور پر عادی نہیں ہوں۔ میرے ۵ برس گزر گئے دوسرے ہاؤس میں میں نے بچت کے معاملے میں ہمیشہ ہی سزاؤ کی حمایت کی۔ لیکن اس

ماؤس کی چونکہ ٹریڈینس کچھ  
 ایسی ہوں کہ چاہے کوئی انڈیپنڈینٹ  
 کانگریس اور تمام پارٹیوں کو ہرا کر  
 آئے اس کے لئے موقع نہیں ہے کہ وہ  
 اپنے وچار اس شاندار ماؤس کے سامنے  
 رکھ سکے اس لئے میں نے کبھی روشن  
 دی کہ باقی وہ آف رائٹ کہو ہو  
 چائنا اور کھڑے ہو کر اپنی بات کہ  
 سکونگا۔ مہری عرض یہ ہے کہ میں  
 نے مرارجی بھائی کو بڑے تھلے دل  
 سے سنا۔ مجھے رنج ہے کہ گندھی  
 واپس بڑے بڑے اور ایک شاندار  
 لہنگا ہونے شروع کرنے جنہوں نے کامیاب  
 سکھ کے تہمت آگھاگاری کی تھی اور  
 آج وہ پھر فائلینس منسٹر بن کر  
 آئے ہیں تو میرا یقین تھا کہ وہ  
 اس ماؤس کو کانگریس میں  
 لہنگے اور جو دیہی میں اس وقت  
 اسک سکتی ہے جو اس وقت  
 فوڈ کے معاملے میں فوڈ کے موجود  
 ہونے میں جو سچی بات ہے جس  
 طرح سے آج قی رہاوایشن سے ہمارے  
 دیہی کا رگاس کم ہوا ہے اور نہ  
 صرف یہ کہ بظاہر تو پانچ سے ساڑھے  
 سات روپے ڈالر کے کئے لیکن یہاں  
 عام مارکیٹ میں چور بازاری میں  
 وہ ۱۷ روپے کا ہے اور جس دام میں یہ  
 چھٹی اور دوسری چھڑیں باہر  
 بھجوتے ہیں تقریباً اس میں ۲۵  
 روپے پڑ جاتے ہیں۔ یہ میں  
 سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ اس کو کھلے طور  
 پر سوہکار کرینگے لیکن انہوں نے ایسا  
 نہیں کیا۔ کہیں نہیں کیا۔ کہیں

کہ جب اندرا جی پارٹی لہڈر جی  
 کئی تہوں تو انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ ان  
 کے سر پر ہلے کانٹوں کا تاج رکھا ہے۔  
 ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ سب ان کی مدد  
 کریں۔ میں مرارجی بھائی سے  
 کہا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے فائلینس  
 منسٹر بن کر اپنے گلے میں استروں  
 کی مالا ڈالی ہے۔ سانپ نکل گیا  
 لیکر پیٹا کرو۔ آج دیہی کی حالت  
 کہا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ آپ کو  
 دیہی والوں کے کہنا چاہئے کہ اس  
 وقت ہمارے پاس فلو اتنا نہیں ہے کہ  
 جو پورے طور پر ایک ایک دیہی فریب  
 و امیر کھا سکے۔ آپ نوجوانوں سے  
 کہیں کہ وہ مدتہ میں کم سے کم  
 تین دن میں تھیں فلیے ضرور کریں  
 ایک ایک وقت کا کھانا فریبوں کی جو  
 آج بہار میں حالت ہے جو آج کہوں  
 میں حالت ہے ان کو پورے طور پر  
 بہت کر سکیں اور سوشلزم آئے۔  
 سوشلزم اس طرح سے نہیں آتا کہ  
 آپ چند چھڑا سہوں کو نکالیں۔  
 چند چھوٹے انسروں کو نکالیں۔  
 چند پگولاریوں کو نکال دیں۔ آپ  
 جاننے ہوں کہ ایک کے اوپر  
 ایک انسر چڑھ ہوئے ہیں۔ وہ اس  
 حالت میں ہیں کہ ان کو جو بابا  
 آدم کے وقت کا طریقہ تھا اس سے  
 آپ نہیں ہٹا سکیے۔ روزہ یہ نامکن  
 ہے کہ آفسرز کو دو گھنٹے بھی  
 بیٹھ کر پھر سگریٹ یا کافی پینے کا  
 موقع ملے اور آئے وقت کہیں ٹی کے  
 لئے آتے جا لیں۔ کہیں میڈنگ کا نام

[عربی عبدالغلیٰ در]

لہکر کوئی ملے کو جائے تو اس سے  
ملے کے بجائے کافی کا یا سگار کا  
تھیں لہن۔ آپ دیکھیں کی حالت  
ایسی ہے جہاں تک فوج کا سوال ہے  
دیکھیں اس وقت نہ صرف امریکہ کا  
محتاج ہے بلکہ جو امریکہ اس بات  
کا دعوے دار ہے کہ وہ ڈیموکریسی کا  
علمبردار ہے اس نے اس موقع پر  
اسی ڈیموکریسی کو سہولت کونے کے  
لئے اپنا پیسہ خرچ کیا اور نہ صرف  
انہوں نے کہا بلکہ ان کے چاہنے والے  
جو انڈسٹریلسٹس ہیں آپ کانگریس  
والے آپ سہلے پر ہاتھ رکھ کر کہیں  
کہ جو کروڑوں روپے الیکشن میں  
خرچ ہوا کیا اس کا کسی رجسٹر میں  
اندراج ہے اس کا کسی انڈسٹریلسٹ  
کے یہاں اندراج ہے۔ سونڈر ہارتی کا  
ہے اور اگر دیگر پارٹیوں کا مجھے  
معاف کریں تو ان کا بھی یہی حال  
ہے..... (ویوڈھان).....  
میں انڈسٹریلسٹ آیا۔ دس ہزار نو سو  
کچھ روپے میں نے خرچ کئے مہرا  
کوئی دفتر نہ تھا۔ کوئی مہرے پاس  
ووٹس لکھتے نہ تھے۔ کوئی ایجنڈہ  
نہ تھے۔ کوئی ووٹس مہرے پاس نہ  
تھے۔ میں نے صرف یہ کہا کہ یہ وہ  
سوپر عبدالغلیٰ ہے جس نے پارلیمنٹ  
میں اپنی آواز اٹھائی ہے اور  
جس نے شاندار ریکارڈ قائم کیا ہے  
ہاؤس میں۔ (ویوڈھان) میں سمجھتے

تھا کہ آپ بجائے بولنے کے اگر آپ  
میں ذرا سی بھی ہمت ہے تو آپ  
ذرا سوچئے کہ آپ کس گاندھی بابا  
کے نام پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ آپ کے  
پریزیڈنٹ ہارے۔ آپ کے جنرل  
سہکریوں ہارے۔ آپ کے نائٹس  
سہکری ہارے اور اس کے بعد بھی  
آپ یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ کیا آپ  
حکومت کرنے کے لائق ہیں۔ کسی  
بھی دیکھ کی کوئی بھی پارٹی  
کوئی بھی خوددار پارٹی ایسا نہیں  
کر سکتی۔ آپ جانتے ہیں چھمبر  
لہن گئے۔ ساری پارٹی گئی۔ لہکن  
ایک آپ ہیں جو بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔  
آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آپ کے جو گناہ  
ہیں آپ کے جو عیب ہیں آپ نے  
جو جرائم کئے ہیں، جن کا پرکاش  
ہوگا ایسے میں، بلکال میں، کیرل میں  
اور دوسری جگہوں پر آپ کرتے ہیں  
کہ اگر ہم نے گناہ چھڑیں تو یہ  
ہمارے جو عیب اور گناہ ہیں وہ  
سامنے آئیں گے کیونکہ جناب والا میں  
عرض کروں کہ سائپ ان  
کے گلے میں پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔  
انہوں نے خود کچھ بڑے بڑے لوگوں  
کو ابھرا آف پارو کے جرم میں نکالا  
ہے۔ ان کو ہٹایا ہے۔ چیف منسٹر  
کے ہتھ سے لہکن ساری آرگنائزیشن  
ان کی جموں میں قال دیا۔ اس کا  
نتیجہ تو..... (ویوڈھان)

ایک مائلہ سدسہ : پوائنٹ  
آف آرڈر....

شری عبدالغلیٰ در: میں جانتا ہوں  
آپ مجھے کو کہہ گئے کہ بھرت  
میں نے کچھ نہیں کہا - بھرت کے  
لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ— (ویوڈھان)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may  
resume his seat. A point of order has  
been raised.

شری عبدالغلیٰ در: میں جانتا ہوں  
کہ ان میں یہ ہمت نہیں ہے کہ یہ  
مہری بات سن سکیں - میں اس لئے  
نہیں کہہ گئے کہ.... (ویوڈھان)  
دیکھئے گورنر نے نہیں - ابھی تو ہریانہ  
میں ہوا.... (ویوڈھان) پھر یہاں  
ہوگا تب آپ دیکھئے گا

شری تارکھشوری سنہا : اڈھیکس  
مہودے - میں مائلہ سدسہ سے آپ کے  
دواڑہ یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ، کت  
موفن میں یہ باتیں نہیں ہولی  
جاتیں -

شری عبدالغلیٰ در: میں مانتا ہوں  
تارکھ وری جی نے جو فرما ہے آخر  
ایک پرانا ان کا سامی ہوں میں جانتا  
ہوں..... (ویوڈھان).....  
لیکن اس کے یہ معلیٰ نہیں کہ سہکو  
صاحب اپنے ہاتھ بلندے ہوئے پائیں  
کہ ایک انڈیپنڈنٹ کے لئے موقعہ  
نہیں ہے - سہکریگی بھی اپنے ہاتھ

بلندے ہوئے پائیں کہ ایک انڈیپنڈنٹ  
کو موقعہ نہ مل سکے.....  
(ویوڈھان).....

یہ آپ بھرت کہلائے ہوں - بھرت  
اس لئے لائے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو بھوکھا  
سار دیا جائے کیا بھرت آپ لائے ہوں کہ  
کس طرح خدا نے بارش نہیں کی  
تو آپ نے کتے ٹھوب ویل اس لئے  
جلائے جس سے کہ سرکاری پیمانے پر  
اوی گھن ہو سکے مائلہ اوی گھن  
اسکھوں کے لئے کتے ٹھوب ویل لگائے  
گئے.... (ویوڈھان) آپ بھرت کی  
بات کرتے ہیں تو میں کہونگا کہ  
گاندھی جی جی کا کہ آپ لوگ چھلا  
ہونے کا دم بھرتے ہیں آج گاندھی جی  
کے ایسے کتے ہی چھلے ہیں جن کے  
کہ مہرہ پر سہامی ملی ہوئی ہے -  
ہیسے ایک آدھ ماسٹر یا چھف  
ماسٹر نہیں ہیں بلکہ پچاسوں  
ماسٹرس اس قسم کے مائلہ گئے - آپ کے  
شری سہراملم کے متعلق کہا ہوا -  
آپ کہا کوئی انکوائری کرانے کو تیار  
ہیں - آپ کے مٹو بھائی شاہ نے  
جنہوں نے کہ کروڑوں زمینے کے لائنس  
دٹھ بٹھہر کلہنگریلس سرٹیفکٹ کے نو  
کہا آپ اس کی انکوائری کرانے کے لئے  
تیار ہیں -

دیہی کا بھرت بنانے کے لئے  
خروڑی ہے کہ ماسٹرسڈل ایک ٹیم کی  
طرح سے ہو - اب حالت یہ ہے کہ

## [شری عبدالغنی در]

کھدھت کے ایک بھائی شری اشوک، مہتا کا منہ مشرق کی طرف ہے تو کھدھت کے دوسرے ساتھی سرے بھائی شری سرار جی دیسائی کا منہ مغرب کی طرف ہے۔ جہاں اس طرح سے الٹا ہو وہ ہمارے سامنے کہا بھت لائیکے... (ویدولھان) وہ صحیح فرماتے ہیں کہ وہ بھت لائے ہیں۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ بھت بھشک وہ لائے ہیں لیکن اس سے کئی ہروزگار لوگوں کو روزگار ملے گا۔ اس بھت میں ایسا کون سا آئٹم ہے جس کے ذریعہ وہ دیش میں سے ہروزگاری کو ختم کو سکتے ہیں۔ سرے یہ بھی بتائیں کہ بھت میں وہ کون سا آئٹم ہے جس میں انہوں نے گلجائیں رکھی ہے کہ جو بارہی نہیں ہوئی خشک سالی ہوئی تو اس کے لئے مائلر ایپرکیشن کا انتظام کر رہے ہیں۔ سرے اس بات کا بھی سدسہ ہے کہ ایپرکیشن کے مہان نھتوں نے بھی آج کے بدلے ہوئے حالات کو نہیں سمجھا۔ انہوں نے یہ نہیں سمجھا کہ اب وہ پہلے والا ایپرکیشن نہیں رہا ہے۔ آج ایپرکیشن ۸ اسٹیمس میں ڈورنڈت میں بدل گیا ہے۔ آج ایپرکیشن والوں کی کھول میں ۰ مدراس میں ۰ آریسہ میں ۰ بہار میں ۰ ہریالہ میں اور راجسھان میں سجاتی ہے اور وہ ایک ٹریڈی ہولڈرز پر ہیں اور اس لئے آج ان کی ہی ہاری ڈسڈاری ہے۔ ابھی جب

شری واجھئی حکومت کے خلاف نو کانڈیڈٹس موشن لائے تو میں خوں کے آنسو روہا کہ وہ اپنی ڈسڈاری کو سمجھ میں اور وہ وہی سنہ ۵۷ اور ۶۲ والا ایپرکیشن سمجھتے ہیں لیکن ان کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ تب اور اب کے ایپرکیشن میں بہت فرق ہو گیا ہے۔ پہلے اور زمانہ تا اور آج اور ہی زمانہ ہے۔ اس لئے میں توقع کرتا ہوں کہ ایپرکیشن کے نھتا لوگ مل کر ڈسڈاری کے ساتھ ہورے مسئلے پر فور کریکے۔ وہ یہ صرف ان ۸ اسٹیموں کے بارے میں دیکھیں کہ ان پر اس بھت کا کیا اثر ہوتا ہے جہاں کہ غیر کانگریس حکومتیں چل رہی ہیں بلکہ وہ ہورے دیش کے بارے میں بھی دیکھیں کہ اس بھت کا کیا اثر ہو رہا ہے۔ میں یہ بات سمجھتا تھا کہ وہ ہوں بلانگے۔ بلا کر مشورہ کریں کہونکہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ آج جو سرکاری پارٹی یہاں ہے وہ کل مائلر ایپرکیشن میں ہو کر ایپرکیشن میں جا سکتی ہے اور آج ایپرکیشن ہولڈرز پر ہوتے والوں پر سرکار کی ڈسڈاری آ سکتی ہے۔ ضرورت اس بات کی تھی کہ ہم سب کو بلا کر آپس میں مشورہ کرتے اور سوچتے کہ کس طریقے سے ہم مل کر دیش کو مصیبتوں سے بچا سکتے ہیں۔ سرے رنج ہے کہ کانگریس لوہا موجود ہیں مصائی جی موجود ہیں۔ واجھئی جی ہیں اور کانگریس

صاحب ہوں ان کو آپس میں مل کر  
اور بات چیت کر کے کوئی حل نکالنا  
چاہئے تھا۔۔۔۔۔ (ویدو بھائی)

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. member resume his seat? His time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Thank you very much.

اگر یہی ذرا پولا تھی کہا جاتا تو  
اچھا رہتا - بہر حال آپ جو چاہوں  
کہہ سکتے ہیں بڑی پاروس اور  
تسکوبھن آپ کے پاس ہیں - آپ کے  
بڑے رائٹس ہیں - پہلے چہرہ میں  
صاحب نے بھی ایسے ہی کہا تھا  
جیسے میں شاگرد ہوں اور وہ ماسٹر  
ہوں - اس لئے مہربانی کے ایسا نہ  
کہجئے کہونکہ میں پرانا ہوں۔۔۔

Mr. Chairman: It is a question of maintaining order. As you are an old, experienced Member, you should also help the Chair to maintain the decorum and dignity of the House."

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: And not to indulge in irrelevant talk.

شری عبدالغنی در جلاب چہرہ میں  
صاحب میں آپ کا بڑا مشکور  
ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے  
کا یہ موقع دیا - بس ایک آخری بات  
کہہ کر بیگمہ جاننا - میری اس وقت  
یہ درخواست ہے کہ بجٹ کے لئے یہ  
بڑا ضروری ہے اور اس وقت میں  
مراہ جی دیسائی کو دیکھا ہوگا کہ  
کس طریقے سے ایسے وقت پر جب کہ  
دیکھ میں تھامی کے دھانے پر کہڑا ہے  
افہمیل اور اپوزیشن پر تہذیب مل کر  
بچا سکتی ہیں تو اسے ضرور بچائیں -  
انہوں قدرنا نہیں چاہئے - شاہد یہ  
اور ہم دونوں یہاں سرے پڑے ہیں لو

اور یہاں ملتی ہوئی کا راج ہو - ہاں رکھئے  
کہ جب دیسے ہوگا مریکا کوئی دنہا  
کی طالت اس ہمارے تہہ کو سہی کو بچا  
نہیں سکتی - اس تہہ کو سہی کو جو  
کہ امریکہ سمیت تہج کر رہا ہے اگر  
دیسے ہوگا مرا تو دنہا کی کوئی بھی  
طالت اسے بچا نہیں سکتی - لہذا  
ایک ہو کر وطن عزیز کے تمام مسائل حل  
کرنے ضروری ہیں -

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members who have participated in this debate and for points they made and the suggestions they offered. Strictly speaking, a debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants does not permit references either to the original demands except by way of clarification or a discussion on the basic policies underlying those demands. But I am new to this side of the House and my sympathy lies with those who, when they could not get a chance in the general debate, utilised the opportunity to express themselves during this discussion. At any rate, I have tried to profit from all that they have said, but I think it will be impossible for me in the short time I have at my disposal to reply to the various points raised in detail.

The first point I wish to make is that while this Appropriation Bill provides for an issue of Rs. 1592 crores and odd from out of the Consolidated Fund of India, in actual fact, the gross requirements are only of the order of Rs. 451.5 crores except under Treasury Bills. The requirements on revenue account are Rs. 164.5 crores, on capital account Rs. 60.98 crores, on loans and advances Rs. 188.5 crores and on repayment of Debt Rs. 1178.87 crores. Out of this Rs. 1178.87 crores, the bulk is required for notional discharge of Treasury Bills and that is

[Shri K. C. Pant]

covered when these Bills are re-invested. Therefore, the actual requirement under Repayment of Debt is only of the order of Rs. 37.5 crores. Adding up these figures, one gets a gross requirement of Rs. 451.5 crores.

Rs. 67.7 crores are recoverable by way of receipts, recoveries, adjustments, surrenders etc. Hence the net outgo would be of the order of Rs. 383.8 crores. I think it would interest the House to have a very brief look at the break-up of this Rs. 384 crores, which is as follows: Transfer to States Rs. 177 crores, interest and debt repayment charges Rs. 85 crores, transfers to IFC and public sector undertakings Rs. 47 crores, defence Rs. 34 crores and miscellaneous notably P&T, CPWD, Farakka and dearness allowance Rs. 41 crores. I shall not burden the House with more figures.

Various members have spoken on their cut motions. I wonder if it will be possible for me to deal with each and every one of them, but I shall certainly try to deal with as many of them as I can. Cut motion No. 15 by Mr. Deb refers to "Desirability of more central assistance to the State of Orissa to meet the drought situation in some districts." Before I give the facts, may I say that Mr Deb's fear that the political complexion of the State Government has anything to do with out decision at the centre about the quantum of assistance that we give it is unfounded?

I hope that the facts and figures that I now place before the House will convince him of my statement. Sir, relief measures in connection with drought conditions are primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Nevertheless, recognising the acute drought conditions that arose in 1965-66 assistance has been sanctioned to the State from time to time, as also to other States which have suffered from the same acute conditions. Rs. 45 lakhs was provided in the last financial year. The total assistance given in this finan-

cial year so far amounts to Rs. 9 crores. The drought conditions in the current year are, according to the State Government's own estimates, confined to certain limited pockets and relief measures on this account are not likely to be substantial. The large scale expenditure is mainly on account of the continuance of relief operations started last year and it will be noted that almost the entire expenditure has been supported by central assistance. In addition, assistance to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs has been given to Orissa Government to intensify agricultural programmes in order to secure additional production in areas where this can be achieved. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that after this explanation my hon friend will not find it necessary to press his cut motion.

Then he referred to his cut motion No. 29—the need for flood protection embankments along the Brahmani river in Orissa. The Brahmani is an inter-State river draining parts of Bihar and Orissa States. Some flood protection measures such as flood embankments, closing of spill channels, construction of spurs, sluices etc., have already been undertaken and are continuing in the Fourth Plan. The Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee in their report submitted in 1962 have examined the flood problem of Brahmani river and have recommended construction of new embankments raising and strengthening of existing embankments and provision of sluices, escapes, etc., These are being undertaken by the State Government, who are responsible for the planning and execution of flood control schemes. In view of this explanation I hope he will not find it necessary to press his cut motion.

Then, he referred to the short wave transmitter for Cuttack. In doing so, while speaking, he mentioned the fact that if there was any difficulty in setting up a short wave transmitter because of the international agency which assigns the short waves to various countries, he would be quite happy if a medium wave transmitter was



set up. Well, I am glad to be able to inform my hon. friend that the broadcasting facilities in the State of Orissa are proposed to be augmented during the Fourth Five Year Plan and among the provisions that have been made is the installation of a 100 k.w. medium wave transmitter at a suitable place. Rs. 57.5 lakhs Plan provision has been made for this. In addition to that, Rs. 47 lakhs has been provided for construction of permanent studios and office accommodation at Cuttack with auxiliary studios at Bhuvaneshwar, and Rs. 8 lakhs for conversion of auxiliary transmitting centres at Sambalpur and Jeypore into partial programme originating centres. However, I may state here that in setting up new transmitter stations priority has been given to the schemes meant for border and trans-border coverage, and this is because of the hostile attitude of our neighbours Pakistan and China. Therefore, the other schemes in the Fourth Plan for internal coverage will be taken up subsequently. As such, it will not be possible to commission into service the 100 MW transmitter at Cuttack before 1970-71.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to various points. He stated that since he did not get a chance in the general debate he would make a general speech and he did so. But I would find it rather difficult to meet all the points of a general nature that he has raised. I shall confine myself to the few specific points which he has raised.

He referred in particular to the provision of additional irrigation facilities in Bihar. In that connection, more than 100 rigs have been despatched to Bihar and the Centre and the State Government have been continuously in touch quite often, discussing this matter and the demand of Bihar has been fully satisfied. The Bihar Government has no grievance

on this score. In U.P. also the requirements are being assessed and the Central Government is in touch with the U.P. Government.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma (Khammam):** When the hon. Members raise some points, is it not common courtesy that they should be present in the House when those points are referred to in the reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** Some other hon. Members will report to them what has happened in the House.

**Shri Nambiar:** All the leaders of the opposition have gone for a meeting with the Prime Minister. That is why they are not here.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Shri Madhu Limaye cannot be represented by anybody else in this House.

Shri Madhu Limaye referred to the broad fact that investments should be diverted into essential channels and investments should not be made on non-essentials. He referred to priority being given to pumping sets and the like to increase agricultural production. There is no quarrel with him on that so far as it goes. I think we are at one with him, so far as this broad distribution of investment is concerned.

Then he referred to the need for looking into defence expenditure. This is a very broad matter which involves not only the Finance Ministry but also the External Affairs Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the Prime Minister, in fact the whole apparatus of Government. Therefore, while one could think of introducing economies wherever it is possible, the broad position one takes on this matter is not one to which I can refer at this stage.

In passing may I say that Shri Madhu Limaye referred to certain officers by name? It is the convention

[Shri K. C. Pant]

in this House that usually officers are not referred to by name because they cannot come here to defend themselves. So, I would appeal to him to observe that convention, because it is a healthy convention and it has been observed in the past by and large.

Shri Madhu Limaye referred to the import of sulphur. He has also given a cut motion which refers to the import of sulphur by a U.S. firm which deals in ladies' footwear. He referred to the loss in foreign exchange that has resulted. Without going into all the details, which will only tax the patience of the House, may I just say that neither loss in foreign exchange nor any other kind of loss was incurred on account of this transaction. The S.T.C. has not been put to any loss whatsoever.

Then, the hon. Member, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, first of all, raised the question of bringing fallow land under the plough.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : बिहार में जो अकाल पड़ा हुआ है उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि कितना रुपया आप बिहार को दे रहे हैं वहाँ रिलीफ मिशन के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : मैं सारी बातें बता सकता हूँ लेकिन अगर मैं इस सवाल के सारे ज्योरे में जाऊँगा तो मुश्किल पड़ेगी।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह बहुत अहम सवाल है। बिहार ने यहाँ से छः करोड़ की भाग की है। वहाँ हालत यह है कि लोगों को खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। दस पन्द्रह दिन में वहाँ इस तरह भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी जिसका आपको एहसास नहीं है। हम समझते

हैं कि बिना नब्दी की तरफ इसके बारे में कुछ आभास मिल जाता है तो बड़ी सहायित बिहार को हो जाएगी।

Shri K. C. Pant: After I deal with the other points, if I have time I shall give the details.

Shrimati Gopalan referred to the need to bring surplus land under the plough. I dare say nobody can disagree with that, but may I remind her that in India already 41 per cent of the total land area is under the plough which is a higher percentage than for any other country in the world except perhaps Italy? Already we have almost 8 per cent more under the plough than is really required for a balanced agricultural economy which requires 33 per cent to go into forests, 33 per cent into agriculture and 33 per cent for the rest. Nevertheless, one can understand that in crowded States, where food is scarce, every patch of land that can be cultivated ought to be cultivated.

Then, she complained of the Centre not keeping its promise to supply rice to Kerala. With all respect, being aware of the overall food situation in this country, being aware of the limited availability of rice in foreign markets, being aware of the foreign exchange payments that we have to make to import whatever rice we can get and being aware of the drought conditions that have prevailed in this country, I dare say that the Centre has been even handed in the matter of distribution of rice. If a survey is taken of the whole country, of all the States, I think objective observers would recognise that considering the difficulties in the situation, the Centre has been doing whatever it can particularly for Kerala whose difficulties it realises.

Shri Nambiar: But that is not enough. Now there is no food at all to

be distributed on the ration cards and people are actually on the verge of starvation. Some relief is to come immediately. That is the point. The average can be worked out later on. We can work out the average and what the death rate in Kerala or Bihar is later. That is another matter. Let us send some food there first.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Neither Shri Nambiar nor I represent the average. The point really is that realising full well the overall rice budget in the country, could he suggest which of the States rice should be diverted from.... (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree, the problem is serious.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** I have not for a moment said anything at all to suggest that the Centre is indifferent to Kerala or to Bihar. With Shri Nambiar and Shrimati Sinha in this House it is impossible to be indifferent to either of these States. But I have just pointed out the difficulties with which the Centre is also faced in this matter.

Then, she raised the question of the cashewnut industry. I do have some information on it, but I am afraid that that information is too sketchy and I would not like to take up the time of the House on the basis of that sketchy information.

Then, the hon. friend opposite, Shri Kothari, made a very broad survey of economic policies. I must say he fully utilised, what I said earlier, an opportunity to express general opinions in a debate in which they are not strictly permitted. I think it is very difficult for me to meet those points here and now. The only thing I can tell him is that what he said about deficit financing, more or less, echoed what the Finance Minister said earlier. He only expressed some doubt. I take it that both of us will be here for the next five years and there will be many occasions when we can have exchanges on this point.

Then, Shri S. M. Banerjee referred to the matter of D.A. and he referred to the fact that the price index has gone upto 185 and since it has crossed 10 points, some immediate steps should be taken to compensate for it.

**An hon. Member:** It has gone upto 186.5 points.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The point is simple. The Gajendragadkar Commission has given its findings for the price index levels at 165 and 175 points but it has not taken up the matter of D.A. at 185 points. It has already, in fact, dealt with that aspect of the Report where it could have taken this up. Now, it is dealing with the broader questions. The point before us is whether or not we ought to await the findings of the Gajendragadkar Commission which is a very high-power Commission and which is going into the entire matter of studying the repercussions of its own recommendations on the States finances and the finances of the local bodies, etc. It is going into the whole problem and we expect certain guidelines from it. Now that we know that its recommendations are going to come to us in the month of May, just five weeks hence, would it be proper at this stage to anticipate them or to take action without awaiting their findings? The Government's position is that we should await the findings of the Commission.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My point was not that. In the terms of reference to the Commission, only 165 points were mentioned. The question of the price index rising to 185 points is outside the terms of reference and they will not consider that. You may ask the Gajendragadkar Commission to consider it at 185 points and I shall be satisfied. Otherwise, you will have to take a decision on your own.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The hon. Members know that even the question of 175 points was outside the terms of ref-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

erence of the Gajendragadkar Commission. But when it was referred to them, because it crossed 175 points, while the Commission was considering the matter, they did take it up and they did make their recommendation.

He referred to the promise of Rs. 3½ crores by the Central Government to U.P. I have already explained the Government's position. I do not know what more I can say in the matter. As far as the States being able to or unable to fulfil the promises to their employees is concerned, I think the States are completely free to make whatever promises they like to their employees provided they can meet them.

So far as the matter of pensioners is concerned, we have done something in 1958 and in 1963. I am not going into the details. But to state briefly, we do realise, as all of us do, that the rise in prices is hitting the pensioners as it is hitting any other class in society. It is not for lack of sympathy that we do not give them something more but for lack of resources

I think I have covered all the points that I possibly could and in view of what I have said, I do hope that I have persuaded at least some of my friends not to press their cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: I now put the cut motions to the House. If the House agrees, I may put all of them together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. 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, 1967, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 1, 5 to 9, 13, 15, 16, 18 to 27, 29 to 31, 34 to 37, 39 to 41, 44 to 48, 50 to 52, 52A, 53 to 55, 57, 58, 61 to 63, 67 to 70, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83 to 87, 92 to 95, 102, 105, 113, 116, 120 to 123, 128 to 130, 132, 136, 140 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

17 30 hrs

#### APPROPRIATION BILL\*, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67."

The motion was adopted

Shri K. C. Pant: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dt. 27-3-67.

\*\*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.