

Shri R. K. Malviya: It is not possible to give any assurance about the date, but I will only say that we will try to see that it applies as soon as possible.

I have replied to almost all the points. The amendment is very simple. What is required by this amendment is only to exempt Orissa for the time being and allow us power to apply it to other States as and when found necessary. With these words, I move.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

Shri R. K. Malviya: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—1963-64

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,00,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.'"

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,77,50,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 56—STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of

[Mr. Chairman].

the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,00,000 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, 1964, in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

Shri Prabhat Kar has given notice of four cut motions. Three are out of order. He can move the fourth one.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I have also given cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: It has not been accepted.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I want to know whether the hon. Min-

ister will make a statement as to why he is coming out with this supplementary grant.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Minister does not move. The hon. Member knows.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I wanted to know whether you are going to give us any reasons why you have brought in these supplementary demands.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are given in the statement. If a new point is raised, I will reply.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,00,000 in respect of loans and advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of Refinance Corporation (4)]

First of all, the fact that the hon. Minister has come out with a supplementary demand for grants to the tune of Rs. 33 crores is a clear indication that there has been no planning so far as the Finance Ministry is concerned. We have all been talking of emergency, tightening up and streamlining our administration, etc. But we find that this Finance Ministry has not got any plan in regard to revenue or expenditure. The hon. Minister has placed before the House certain anticipations about the revenue which everytime has come to be much larger than the expectation, and similar is the case with regard to the expenditure. Everytime, after he places an estimate, soon after he comes out with a supplementary grant with the expectation that the party which has got the majority in the House would enable the House to pass the demand. This is not only fair to the Finance Minister, but it speaks of the unplanned way in which the Finance Minister is moving.

I want to make two or three points. The first is about the question of the grant-in-aid to the States. It has been often found that the grant-in-aid to the States, so far as the expenditure is concerned, is entirely in the hands of the States. Often we have found that the grants which have been passed by this House especially in regard to welfare and educational and similar purposes are concerned have not been well utilised by the States. After the grants have been paid to the States, the Central Government does not have any control over expenditure. We find that because the Union Territories Bill has come into force, certain amounts will have to be paid by the Central Government to those States. A sum of Rs. 14,37,00,000 has been put down as supplementary grant. But so far as the grant-in-aid to the States is concerned, I want to know whether the Central Government keeps full information on monies which have been spent by the States.

Then I come to Demand No. 126 which deals with Refinance Corporation. So far as the working of this Corporation is concerned, we find that in addition to the paid-up capital of Rs. 2.50 crores, a line of credit up to Rs. 26 crores under PL 480 counterpart funds is available to the Corporation for lending to the private enterprise in accordance with Agricultural Commodities Agreement with the U.S.A. I want to know which are the enterprises, in particular the industries, which have been financed by the Refinance Corporation under the Agricultural Commodities Agreement. So far as the capital is concerned, it has been contributed by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank and also private banks. Today, the Government have come to the House with a demand that further loans be granted by the Central Government so that the Refinance Corporation can make advances. The purpose of the Refinance Corporation was that the banking and industries be helped with medium-term loans for the commercial and industrial enterprises. Up till now, as we can see, so far as the

working of the Refinance Corporation is concerned, it has been limited. What is to the extent to which this loan, which has been the counterpart of the PL 480 funds, has been spent? It has been said that the Corporation has, up to 30th June, distributed Rs. 20 crores and expects to utilise the entire line of credit of Rs. 26 crores within the current year; it is also said that the Corporation has requested for the balance of Rs. 6.5 crores for which a supplementary grant is required. Guarantee is being given by the bankers and the amount is being spent by the Refinance Corporation. I would like to know what type of loan and to which type of industries this loan has been granted so that this amount can be spent.

Then, I would like to refer to Demand No. 131, and this is about the Central Consumer Co-operative Stores. It is said that in pursuance of the recommendations of the last Pay Commission, it has been decided to set up a Central Consumer Co-operative Store with a number of branches in Government residential colonies and major office buildings in Delhi and New Delhi. It is a good thing that a number of branches of these stores in Delhi and New Delhi are being started. I want to know what steps are being taken to start the consumer co-operative stores for the Central Government servants in different parts of the country. There are quite a large number of Central Government employees in various parts of the country. What are they going to do about that, because we find only about Delhi.

And the last point, I come again to the first one as to why all this expenditure which we find here could not be visualised at the time when the budget was placed before the House and the Demands were passed and why so soon after the passing of the budget these supplementary demands have been asked for.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Madam Chairman, I repeat what my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has said

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

about bringing this supplementary budget just three months after the main budget was passed. This to my mind is really surprising and it reflects the inefficiency of the 'efficient' Ministers.

I would confine myself to certain Demands. First of all I would take Demand No. 5 under Commerce and Industry. Under this demand comes quality control, pre-shipment inspection and other things connected with the Export Promotion Council and export of our goods, etc. You know, Madam, that because there is a shortage of foreign exchange we are trying our best to boost up our exports, and I am happy that the export of certain goods has really secured a good market in other countries. But when I talk of this export business I must also mention how people are trying to conserve their foreign exchange in the foreign banks by exporting jute by having under-invoicing in jute, etc. A question was asked in this House today. Unfortunately no supplementaries could be asked or answered; it has simply been replied to. There are two or three business houses in Calcutta. You know, Madam, that recently there had been a vigorous search for more than twenty to thirty days in all the offices of Bird & Co. and also the offices of McLeod & Co. headed by Bajouria... (Interruption) and some other company. We have been raising in this House since a very long time that effective steps should be taken both by the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry to check this sort of pilferage or drainage of foreign exchange. Certain things have been brought to our notice, and I would like to ask the hon. the Deputy Minister to kindly remove my doubts as to whether it is a fact that in the affairs of Bird & Co. or of these other companies four Central Ministers, either directly or through their sons or in-laws, are involved.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is absolutely untrue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy. I should also like to put a supplementary and ask whether any State Minister is involved.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No Minister or any political persons or officers are involved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was told that many sons of Ministers are appointed on handsome salaries and they are working there. I am sure, Madam, that that information is not incorrect and the hon. Minister will kindly bear me out that their sons are in it. Anyhow, it is a question of their conserving fifty lakhs in foreign banks. The results of the investigation will, I am sure, be placed before this House after the matter has been properly investigated into by the Enforcement Branch and by the S.P.E. I am told that more than fifty lakhs have been conserved by them, at this hour when we are in dire need of foreign exchange. How they do it is a matter for investigation. Mostly they do it with the help of under-invoicing in jute... (Interruption)... under-invoicing and over-invoicing, both, but mainly under-invoicing. Now I am told that a senior officer who has caught these big fries who were doing all sorts of funny tricks, has been warned. First of all he was in Bombay. He was shifted from Bombay because he was interested in catching these big fish who tried to pilfer or drain our foreign exchange, and he was transferred from Bombay to Calcutta. Now he is in Calcutta, and this Assistant Commissioner, Customs has been threatened, and I think he is likely to be murdered, by these big business houses because he had brought to light how they robbed the country at this hour when we are in great need of foreign exchange. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the history of this Bird & Co. and McLeod & Co. and whether it is a fact that responsible officers of the Reserve Bank are also involved. My knowledge is confined to the press statements or the news which appear-

ed in many known presses of this country.

Then I come to Demand No. 9. That relates to the Defence Ministry. Here it is mentioned:

"On the 8th May, 1958, a fire was caused by the wreckage of an I.A.F. aircraft, which crashed near the Delhi Flying Club and as a result two private aircraft were destroyed. The Insurance Company, with which these aircraft were insured, filed a suit claiming damages of Rs. 70,000 from the Government. The suit was contested but the court allowed the claim of the plaintiff together with the costs on the 15th January, 1962. An appeal was filed in the High Court, but meanwhile the decretal amount totalling Rs. 74,487 had to be deposited in the Court in March, 1963."

Well, there are bound to be crashes with the growth of our air force strength. But I would like to know from the hon. the Deputy Minister of Defence who is here what progress has been made, what steps have been taken to have proper maintenance and proper checking of our aircraft. Now, in Kanpur we had many depots—air manufacturing depot, A.M.D. and R.M.D. One of these was responsible for maintenance and repairs and the other for production of aircraft. Now I am told that the factory where we were manufacturing Avro 748 is being converted into a corporation.

14.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

How far this is true and who is being brought as Chairman we do not know, and whether some retired person will be brought because I am afraid that a retired person may be brought there. A scathing criticism has been made by the Tata Enquiry Committee into the Avro 748. Vested interests will always oppose the manufacture of these things in the public sector. I do not hold any brief for anybody.

But that report is scandalous, critical without any positive criticism and it must be brushed aside and we should go on with our production of Avro 748. But I am told that the Avro 748 is not fit for high-altitude flights. If that is true then it is a serious matter which should be considered by our Ministry, and I would like to know what they are going to do, whether this is being converted into a limited concern or corporation.

Then I come to Demand No. 38, grants-in-aid to the Union Territories: In the Union Territories in this country, whether it is Himachal Pradesh, Manipur or Tripura, or all those areas which have recently come into the territory of our country, that is Goa, Daman, Diu, etc., I want all our labour legislation to be implemented there. They have no legislatures of their own and, therefore, this matter has to be considered in all seriousness. The various pieces of legislation passed by this House should be implemented there. I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light whether the labour legislations have been implemented there or not.

Then I come to another Demand which is a very welcome thing, namely Demand No. 131, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, that is, setting up of a Central Consumer Co-operative Store. This is a welcome feature and I must congratulate the Home Ministry and the Cabinet on the same. They have taken the correct step, because the Central Government employees are very much agitated over the rise in the prices of all essential commodities including foodgrains. They are demanding—they shelved their demand due to the emergency; in November 1962 they wanted more dearness allowance, but though they were entitled to it under the Pay Commission formula they did not press it then. They shelved their demand because they felt that the country is facing the Chinese aggression, they have to defend the country, they have to shed every drop of their blood for the defence of the country. That was why

[Shri S. M. Bannerjee]

they shelved their demand. But they wanted an assurance from the Prime Minister of this country and the Minister of Planning that they would see that the prices do not go up. Unfortunately, Sir, this Government has miserably failed to hold the price line, to punish the profiteers, racketeers, blackmarketeers and hoarders. They have put trade union workers behind the bars under the Defence of India Rules. May I ask how many profiteers and hoarders have been put behind the bars under the Defence of India Rules? This is a sad commentary on our democratic traditions, a sad commentary on our developmental economy. Naturally, I would welcome this, and I would request the hon. Minister to let us know whether all Central Government employees will be benefited by the Consumers' Co-operative Society; otherwise the employees demand that the dearness allowance should be revised and linked up with the cost of living index. That is the stand of the Central Government employees and they want an arbitration on that. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly throw some light on that.

Then I come to Demand No. 136 under the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. This Demand deals with the purchase of shares of the Cochin Refineries Limited. This concern where 47 per cent. or 51 per cent. of the shares will be owned by the Government will be known as the Cochin Refineries Limited. Is it not high time that they took a policy decision about the oil companies, the oil refineries and other things? It is a very strange thing that in our country we drill for oil, we take out oil and we refine it but it is sold by the foreign monopolists. It is a tragedy at this hour, when those people who are getting only Rs. 125 are asked to pay....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take only three more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are eleven speakers and we have only two hours. The hon. Member cannot have more than ten minutes and he has already taken ten minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not know there was some limitation, I will take only two more minutes.

I would request the hon. Deputy Finance Minister to kindly consider this. It is high time that these foreign oil companies are taken over by the Government. A person who is getting only Rs. 125 a month is asked to pay Rs. 4 as compulsory deposit which we oppose, but when we request the Government to utilise other resources, to augment their resources for the Five Year Plan by nationalising the banks, by nationalising the foreign oil companies, they reply in the negative. The hon. Finance Minister in one of his speeches said that banks cannot be nationalised because we are wedded to democratic traditions and we cannot do anything without paying compensation. Sir, after the zamindari abolition people were paid in bonds. Why can't these oil companies or banks be paid by way of bonds. That is a matter to be considered.

The last point which I would like to touch is about irrigation and power. In regard to irrigation and power there are many disputes. I would like to know whether the dispute about Rihand Dam between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh has been settled? About flood control there is a Master Plan for flood control, but the Master Plan cannot control either the "master" or the flood. I want to know what is happening to that and whether the Government is serious about taking measures for controlling the flood. This is a matter which has taken a long time. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this before it is too late, because many States are facing severe floods and after the floods will come naked starvation of the toiling millions. There-

fore, Sir, it is high time that we get an answer to these points.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड नम्बर ९४ के विषय में मैं सदन में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस डिमांड में सीमैन के लिये कुछ रुपये की डिमांड की गई है। आप देखें कि कलकत्ता में करीब करीब सात हजार पाकिस्तानी सीमैन हैं। वे भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं, पाकिस्तान के नागरिक हैं। भारत सरकार ने उनको नौकरी दे रखी है। वे भारत सरकार के प्रति जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। अगर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन हिन्दुस्तान की किसी जहाजी कम्पनी से रुपया ले कर भाग जाता है, तो बदनामी हिन्दुस्तान की होगी और उसके खिलाफ किसी कोर्ट में कोई केस नहीं चल सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कलकत्ता की समस्या को आप देखें। वहां पर हिन्दू मस्लिम सवाल तो है ही लेकिन साथ ही वहां पर फिफ्टी फिफ्टी का रेशो भी रखा गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि पचास परसेंट पाकिस्तानी सीमैन लिये जायेंगे और पचास परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन लिये जायेंगे। इसके बारे में एग्जिमेंट भी हो गया है। फारेन कम्पनियों क्या कर रही हैं। बंगाली सीमैन को कैसे नुकसान हो रहा है। पाकिस्तानी सीमैन की भरती चटगांव से भी होती है। इंग्लिश कम्पनियों से, फारेन कम्पनियों से यह समझौता हो गया है कि कम से कम दो हजार सीमैन चटगांव से फारेन कम्पनियां लेंगी। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पाकिस्तानी सीमैन को हिन्दुस्तान से भी नौकरी मिलती है और साथ साथ पाकिस्तान से भी मिलती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन को सिवाय कलकत्ता से और कहीं से नौकरी मिलने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है। वहां पर भी यह है कि पचास परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन होंगे तो पचास परसेंट पाकिस्तानी सीमैन लिये जायेंगे।

चीन ने जब असम पर हमला किया तो जो कारगो हमारा वहां जाता था ब्रह्म-पुत्र से, मंगा से, चंकि उन जहाजों पर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन थे, स्टीमरों पर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन थे, लिहाजा उन्होंने स्ट्राइक कर दी और उन्होंने भारत सरकार के सामने यह डिमांड रखी कि अगर आप हमारी डिमांड को नहीं मानेंगे तो हम स्ट्राइक नहीं तोड़ेंगे। आप समझ सकते हैं कि जिस वक्त चीन का आक्रमण हुआ और असम को हमें सामान भेजना था उस वक्त चूंकि पाकिस्तानी सीमैन स्टीमरों पर काम करते थे, लिहाजा उन्होंने हम को मशिकल में फंसा दिया। उस समय जिस भयंकर परिस्थिति में हम फंसे हुए थे, उसका लाभ उठा कर यह डिमांड पेश की कि जिस किसी भारतीय कम्पनी की असम से ट्रेड होगी, उस में सिवाय पाकिस्तानी सीमैन के दूसरा कोई सीमैन नहीं रखा जायेगा। यह बहुत बड़ी डिमांड थी। हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि शिपिंग हमारी सैकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस है और उसके ऊपर हमारा बहुत कुछ दारो-मदार है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि चाइनीज एग्जेशन अभी भी बना हुआ है, एमरजेंसी अभी भी लागू है, इसका लाभ उठा करके हमें पाकिस्तानी सीमैन से कहना चाहिये कि या तो वे इंडियन नेशनल हो जायें ताकि उनके ऊपर हमारा पूरा अधिकार हो सके नहीं तो तुरंत उनको भारत से हटा दिया जाना चाहिये और उनको किसी प्रकार की नौकरी देना हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अभी १३ तारीख को एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा गया था कि फारेन कम्पनीज ने करीब १२ परसेंट फ्रंट रेट बढ़ा दिया है। इसका कंटेनेटल लाइन पर क्या असर हुआ है, इसको आप देखें। फारेन कम्पनीज चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग आज जो तरक्की कर रही है, उन्नति कर रहा है, उसकी उन्नति न हो और भारतीय शिपिंग

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

कम्पनियों को पराभव करने के लिये फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियों ने दो प्रकार के समझौते किए हैं। एक तो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान से समझौता करके जो हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन हैं, उनके स्थान पर पाकिस्तानी सीमैन लेना शुरू किया है और दूसरे उन्होंने १२ परसेंट फ्रेट ज्यादा किया है ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का जो सामान आज सौ रुपये में बाहर जाता है या सौ रुपये में बाहर जा कर बिकता है, वह वहां ११२ रुपये में जा कर बिके। इसका यह अर्थ है कि हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है, उसकी कीमत १२ परसेंट अधिक हो जायेगी। ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा निवेदन है कि मैरीटाइम कमिशन जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में अपने ढंग का पहला कमिशन है, उसकी जो रिक्वेस्ट है कि साठे सात परसेंट से ज्यादा फ्रेट नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये उसको सरकार स्वीकार कर ले। अगर फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियां उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो इस लाइन में जो हमारी तीन कम्पनियां इस वक्त काम करती हैं, इंडियन स्टीमशिप, सिंधिया और गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन इन तीनों कम्पनियों की एक मलग लाइन बनानी चाहिये। वह हमारा करेंगे क्या? वह हम से कम्पिटिशन करने के लिये तैयार हैं। हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा कार्गो हैं लेकिन जो भी कार्गो यहां से जाता है उस का मुश्किल से ७॥ परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज से जाता है। फायदा फारेन कम्पनियां उठाती हैं चूँकि हमारी शिपिंग की तरक्की हो रही है, उस को खत्म करने के लिये वह सोचती हैं कि फ्रेट १२ परसेंट कर दिया जाये। इस लिए गवर्नमेंट से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह फारेन लाइइंजस के चक्कर में न आ कर ऐसे कदम उठाये जिस से ७॥ परसेंट से ज्यादा फ्रेट न बढ़ने पाये। अगर इस से ज्यादा बढ़ेगा तो जो भी हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ५० के० और कांटेनेन्ट को हो रहा है उस के लिये कार्गो की बहुत कमी हो जायेगी और हम वर्ल्ड मार्केट से कम्पिटिशन नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये आखिरी बात मैं यह

कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन मैरीटाइम कमिशन ने जो ७॥ परसेंट फ्रेट की बात कही है उस को मानना चाहिये और उस पर प्रमल करना चाहिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : इंडियन शिपिंग ७॥ परसेंट से ले जाने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वे जाना चाहें या न जाना चाहें, हमें कानून बनाना पड़ेगा कि उन को ले जाना होगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वे नहीं ले जायेंगे तो हम लोग जायेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर हम लोग नहीं जायेंगे तो सारा देश चला जायेगा, सारी हमारी एक्सपोर्ट खत्म हो जायेगी।

इस वक्त सिडनी में सीमैन बेलफेयर के वास्ते एक अफसर नियुक्त है। हमें चाहिये कि सिंगपुर, अदन, कोलम्बो और हांगकांग में भी अपने सीमैन बेलफेयर अफसर रखें। जो हिन्दुस्तान के सीमैन बाहर जाते हैं वह अधिकारी उन के बेलफेयर का इन्तजाम किया करें।

इन दोनों मुझाग्रों के साथ मैं फिर सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ७,००० पाकिस्तानी सीमैन हिन्दुस्तान के जहाजों में लगे हैं काम करने के वास्ते, उन के सामने दो विकल्प रखे जायें। या तो वे इंडियन सिटिजनशिप स्वीकार करें, और अगर नहीं तो उन्हें अविजम्ब अपने यहां के रजिस्टर से खारिज कर दिया जाय और उनके स्थान पर ७,००० हिन्दुस्तानी सीमैन को नियुक्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Now the supplementary demands for grants for expenditure by the Central Government has come before the House. Since the budget session was over

only very recently, I do not understand why these supplementary demands could not have been conceived much earlier and included in the original budget in which case there would not have been any waste of time either for the House or for the Members. With these preliminary remarks, I come to the details.

If we make a reference to Demands at pages 3, 5, 10 and 6, it will be observed that in four of the court cases Government has lost. The court cases were started because of some lacuna in the contracts that the Government had entered into with some firms. It is surprising that Government has lost in all four cases. May I know why the Government is losing in such a way in every case? There can be only two or three causes. The contract itself might have been defective and the parties might have taken advantage of it and won the case. Or, the Government counsels might have been inefficient and might have advised the Government wrongly. As this is a drain on the public exchequer and a charge on the Consolidated Fund, it must be gone into and stopped forthwith.

Then, if a reference is made to page 6, under demand No. 30A, it will be seen that large sums to the tune of some crores of rupees are given to Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, I do not grudge the allotment. It is a strategic frontier of our country and so we must help that State to our utmost. But the point at issue is whether the Government has set up any machinery to check whether the money so sanctioned is properly utilised and not wasted or misused and, secondly, whether there is any machinery for audit.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Is this money given to some individuals or some Government?

Shri Priya Gupta: I only want a machinery to be set up for auditing and for checking whether there is proper utilisation of this money. I do not grudge the payment of money. In

fact, I would say that more money should be sanctioned to Kashmir, because it is a frontier State.

Then, coming to the demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I have a submission to make. Of course, I am grateful to Dr. Rao, the Minister and his assurances. While I was coming to Delhi recently from Cooch-Bihar, I found some thousands of acres of paddy lands under water because of over-flooding due to the change of the course of the river Torsha, which has got three beds. It has changed its course, flooding the highway right from Alipur Duar up to National Highway No. 31 connecting Matabanga with Cooch-Bihar. Thousands of acres of paddy lands have been flooded and crops have been damaged. The waters of the river is flooding even the highway and it is likely to be damaged. So, I would submit that some solution must be found to regulate the course of the river Torsha as it is recurring every year.

Similarly, in Katihar sub-division of Bihar, mainly in Minihari thana and Barari thana the rivers Ganges and Mahananda cause great havoc every year. Thousands of acres of paddy lands are damaged every year. So, it has been the urgent demand of the agriculturists of that area to erect bunds in such a way that flood waters do not enter the paddy fields and damage the crop every year. This has not been done as yet and hence I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this.

Then I come to the river Bokaro. The water of that river is utilised for drinking purposes. After the setting up of the Bokaro thermal plant, since dust coal is used for the power house, that is spoiling the water of the river. Now the colour of the water is jet black and it cannot be used for drinking purposes. Yet, drinking water is drawn from that river. Some contrivance should be found to see that drainage water does not fall into the river bed prior to the stage from

[Shri Priya Gupta]

where drinking water is drawn so that drinking water may not be polluted.

Coming to Grant No. 136, there was an accident on the 4th June in an open mine in Kargali owned by the N.C.D.C. I made a complaint to the Ministry of Fuel and the Ministry of Labour. It was an open quarry. It was declared dangerous by top-ranking officers and digging was not allowed. All on a sudden, on 4th June, 1963, so many years after as soon as top-ranking officers, mechanical engineers and superintendents have examined and left the site after giving orders to start work, there was a land slide. It was not an ordinary accident. As soon as the drilling work started, there was a big land slide, just falling over the people. People have just started coming for work. They were killed and till now the debris could not be cleared. I want to know the nature of responsibility that these high-ranking officials of the National Coal Development Corporation have. There should be a probe and a judicial inquiry into this as to why it happened. It is a national enterprise.

15 hrs.

While on this subject I shall draw through you the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to the Euclid dumpers which are lying idle. There is a machinery known as dumpers for breaking layers of the quarries and each one of those dumpers costs about Rs. 1 lakh and more. The 20 to 28 Euclid dumpers recently received are today lying idle for want of repairs. Who is responsible for that? Why is there so much wastage of capital? It has got to be seen and the hon. Minister should have a probe into this.

Then I come to the working of the N.C.D.C. itself. Side by side the N.C.D.C. the private collieries are there and they are earning much money. We know of a peon who has ultimately become a contractor and a proprietor now and is a *crorepathi* (a

millionaire) by having a colliery running side by side the N.C.D.C. colliery. But the N.C.D.C. collieries are running in a loss. This has got to be probed into.

Coming to Demand No. 9, I will request the hon. Minister to consider the recognition of the Behala Flying Club for the purpose of giving training for Army and the Air Force.

As regards Demand No. 16 relating to the Ministry of Education, I would draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that the Bengali Raisina High School which is being troubled by the municipal authorities. It was started when the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi for providing the facility to the sons and dependants of the officers and clerks attached to the Central Secretariat. This may kindly be looked into.

As regards the Central Government Servants' Consumers' Co-operative Store which comes under Demand No. 131, I would request the Government to look into the proper functioning of these Stores. The unnecessary handling of affairs in the management of the Co-operative Stores by the departmental officers leads to loss and the Store cannot function properly. I would request the hon. Minister to make the rules and laws of the Co-operative Stores in such a way that departmental officers are not given power to interfere in the administration of the Store.

An Hon. Member: Sir, the hon. Minister is sleeping.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is listening with his eyes closed. He is listening with deep attention.

Shri Priya Gupta: While on this subject I draw the attention of the hon. Ministers for Food and Finance to the burning demand of the employees of the Central Food and Supply Department of the Eastern Region Directorate who have been sanctioned overtime by a particular

circular of the Home Ministry and Nagaland Allowance which are still to be paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find, the hon. Member is speaking on matters which are not contained in the Supplementary Demands.

Shri Priya Gupta: This matter comes under Finance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion should be confined only to the Demands mentioned in the Supplementary Demands. It is not a general debate on the Budget.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have not done any general *charcha* or discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the question of collieries he went into some case of a Calcutta colliery.

Shri Priya Gupta: On all the items I have quoted the Head under which the reference comes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to finish now. His time is up.

Shri Priya Gupta: You have taken two or three minutes of my time. However, one sentence more and I will finish.

The Food Directorate (Eastern Region) staff has been pressing for the amount of overtime that has been sanctioned by the Home Ministry circular. It has not yet been implemented.

Regarding reorganisation of Region on zonal basis, for the Eastern Group Food Directorate, I request that there should be a zonal office for Orissa, three for Bihar, three for Assam (at Gauhati, Manipur and Silchar) and eight for West Bengal. The name should be abolished and it should be numbered as Zone A, Zone B, Zone C etc., as has been agreed to by the Government while discussing it with the employee's representatives. I request that these three burning demands of the Food Directorate staff of Eastern Region should be looked into properly and should be met.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Himatsingka. I find, the number of hon. Members who wish to speak is increasing. So, I request hon. Members to finish their speeches in five to seven minutes each and they should confine their remarks to the Demands.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Shall we send our names or should we try to catch your eye?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall give him an opportunity. I have also got some names for my guidance.

An Hon. Member: I request that time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, not for Supplementary Demands.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Raghunath Singh, has drawn the attention of the House to the difficult situation that is created by the crews of mercantile marine in times of difficulty. I had drawn the attention of the House some time ago to this important question. I feel that unless the Government takes up a definite plan and train Indian mariners to take up this work in sufficient numbers, it will always be a problem for this country to have regular Indian crews for the marine services that we have in the country. Last year during the emergency, as has been mentioned already, a situation was created whereby supplies to Assam were blocked by the strike that the mariners started because they are all Pakistanis and had inspiration from outside. As a matter of fact, the House may not be aware that one of the terms is—in fact, that is being worked out—that the head office of the Union is situated in Pakistan and negotiations have to be carried out with the Head Office in Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is the worst part of it.

Shri Himatsingka: Almost more than 90 per cent of the crew comes from Pakistan. Therefore there should

[Shri Himatsingka]

be some definite plan for training and unless the Government and the shipping companies should keep this fact in view that whenever they employ anybody he is an Indian. There is no dearth of Indian seamen and if proper training is given, I think, there should be no difficulty in having a sufficient number of persons of Indian origin to man our different ships and for the services that they need. Unless some regular scheme is taken up and training is given, it will always be a problem and we will be in very great difficulty in times of emergency as also in ordinary times. This is one matter which the hon. Minister of Shipping should keep in view and arrange for proper training for a sufficient number of persons to man our ships.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few months back when the hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget, he had assured the House and the country at large that as a result of his Budget proposals the prices will not rise. In spite of the fact that during the Budget discussion many hon. Members had expressed the opinion that as a result of the new taxation and other things, prices were bound to rise, the hon. Finance Minister gave that assurance in the House that there should be no rise in the price line. But during the last four months we find that there has been a rise of 40 points in the cost of living index.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On what Demand is he speaking?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Please have some patience and listen to me. This is the background on the basis of which I want to stress certain points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It must be related to some Demand. It is not a general debate on the Budget.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There is a Demand here—Demand No. 139—about the Consumers' Co-operative Store.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no Demand No. 139.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Demand No. 131, page 22.

In order to stress my point about that I was giving this background. I was reminding the House and the hon. Deputy Minister of the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister. This is a very serious matter and there is a Demand in regard to that. If the hon. Deputy Minister says that that Demand is withdrawn then it is a different thing. But I hope he is not withdrawing that Demand.

My point is that the Government has remained callous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is wide off the mark. It may be only incidentally relevant.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Anyway, this pertains to that particular subject. The Central Government has come out with the proposal to set up a Central Consumers' Co-operative Store. In fact, the store has been set up in Delhi. It shows that now the Government has at last, to some extent, understood the necessity of holding this price line. This is my point. At the same time, I say that it is for the Government to realise now how the prices have increased. A little amount of help to Central Government services would not help the country as a whole. Take, for example, the Central Government services. They are spread throughout India in a almost all the cities. As far as I know, there has been no consumers co-operative stores in any part of the country, neither in Calcutta, nor in Bombay, nor in Madras, nor in any big city of the country. So, it is high time for the Government to realise that there has been a very steep rise in prices and not only there is a necessity of supplying the Central Government employees at the subsidised rate but also it should be the endeavour of the Government to try to hold

price line, to lower the prices, so that the general masses of the country can derive benefit from the Government subsidy.

The second point that I want to emphasise in this regard is this. This is in respect of Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government. There is a very important point that arises out of this head. That is the question of the vagaries of the private sector. We come from a State, and particularly from a city where for the last few months there have been raids, searches, in the offices of certain firms—Bird and Co, Mcleod and some other firms also. The names have not been published. There is a widespread rumour in the city of Calcutta that there is a common practice among this section of businessmen, industrialists and traders of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. It is a good sign that the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance are trying to catch them and this supplementary demand is required for giving loans to the Refinance Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Private companies are not there.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are two points in this connection. Please allow me to speak. I am not dilating on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow anything if it is relevant.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is relevant. In this case there are only two points. In order to put a stop to over-invoicing and under-invoicing, there should be total State trading in imports and exports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not relate to that.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is there in a particular demand. Anyway, I leave it since you are taking objection to this.

The last point that I want to stress is about the Demand No.136—Capi-

tal Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. During the last budget session, it was pointed out by some of us that the Government of India was departing from the Industrial Policy Resolution which stated that henceforth the Government of India would take over new refineries into their own hands. It was our apprehension in those days and later on it has come true that a substantial concession is being given to a private petroleum company to start a refinery in India in Cochin. We want a refinery in Cochin. In fact, we want more refineries. But the point is this. The Phillips Petroleum Co., an American Company, most probably, is entering into a partnership with the Government of India. Not only that. There are other private companies, both foreign and indigenous, which are also participating in this which shows that these foreign and indigenous companies will be in a position ultimately to control our petroleum industry. Already, they have a very strong grip over the oil industry in our country. Now, if this thing goes on, there is a great danger not only to our national economy but also to the sovereignty of our country. The new Minister, Mr. Alagesan is here and I also draw his attention to this fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Yes, just a minute more. This is an important thing. Recently, we found in Delhi that just in front of the Indian Oil Co. depot another depot of the Caltex had been opened where a certain Minister of the Central Government was present. Does it signify a real departure from the oil policy of the Government of India? Is there any relation between the two? Therefore, I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Government of India to this serious situation that has been created out of this deviation from our Industrial Policy Resolution in regard to oil.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regarding

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

the supplementary demands for grants, even in the introductory remarks it has been stated that the total additional requirements of Rs. 33.90 crores will be set off to the extent of Rs. 33.61 crores and there will be a net excess of Rs. 29 lakhs only to be borne by the Government.

Here, I would like to mention regarding the constitution of River Boards in the country. A demand to that effect is here and the amount has been sought to be sanctioned by this House regarding the constitution of the River Boards in the country. They have said that they have obtained the consent of some States for constituting the River Boards for some rivers and as regards the remaining rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Cauveri and others, they are going to constitute the River Boards soon. It has also been stated that there will be a common Chairman for the present. I would like to point out in this connection whether any useful purpose will be served by constituting these River Boards. My fear is that it will not help the smooth working of the execution of the different projects. On the contrary, it would prove only an impediment and it may create a rivalry between the different riverine States for the distribution of river waters. It will not help the Government in executing the projects speedily. I would like to know whether these River Boards have been constituted only to rehabilitate certain officers of the Government of India. It looks as though it will serve only that purpose. From the press reports I find that so far as the constitution of the River Board on the river Cauveri is concerned, so far neither the Government of Madras, nor the Government of Mysore has given their consent. It is still pending.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): The Mysore Government has recommended for such a Board.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am speaking about Cauveri. I would only

suggest to the Minister for Irrigation and Power that by constituting these River Boards no useful purpose will be served and that the Central Water and Power Commission which is charged with this stupendous task of administering the irrigation and power resources of the country can very well do that job. I would only request the Minister to reconsider the whole matter and see that further obstacles are not created in the smooth working of the execution of the various projects and in the cordial relations that exist between different States in our country at the present moment.

Then, I would like to say a word about the oil refinery that is going to be started in Kerala. I am very happy that at last Government have taken the right decision and the oil refinery is at last going to be started in Kerala. Some time back, I saw in the press that a discussion was brought up in the Madras Legislative Assembly about the starting of another oil refinery in the south, which may be located in Madras. I would like to know from the concerned hon. Minister who hails from that State whether any decision has been taken to start such a refinery in that State also. If that is correct, I am happy because we are going to get another oil refinery in that part of the country.

Another matter that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is regarding the Refinance Corporation. The Refinance Corporation was set up in 1958, its objective being to give financial aid to many industries in this country to grow up and also to help in the industrialisation of the country. In this connection, I would like to ask only one question, namely whether this Refinance Corporation has been helpful to the small industrialists. I would like to know how far it has helped the small industrialists in this country to start industries and also to carry on the different projects that they have undertaken. If this Refinance Corporation has not come to the aid of the small indus-

tries, it is better that Government see to it that first priority is given to small industries, and especially to the backward areas where capital formation is becoming so difficult for starting such industries. Government should see that the aid that is given through this Corporation is disbursed in an equitable way, the first priority and also due preference being given to those regions which are backward and where there is no wherewithal with the industrialists to start industries on their own.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सप्लीमेंटरी बजट से पता चलता है कि कान्वालडेटिड फंड आफ इंडिया से सिर्फ २६ लाख रुपया लिया जा रहा है और ३३.६१ करोड़ रुपया एडीशनल रिसीट्स, रिकवरीज़ और सरेन्डज़ आदि से प्रायगा। इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारे सालाना बजट का अन्दाजा ठीक तरीके से नहीं किया जाता है और इस की रिसीट्स और वसूलियत पर काफी रोशनी नहीं डाली जाती है। इस लिए तकरीबन ३४ करोड़ रुपया आरीजनल बजट से ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है।

इसके बाद मैं खास तौर पर इरिगेशन की डिमांड पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य, श्री बैंकटासुब्बया, ने ही नहीं बल्कि मौजूदा इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी, जब कि वह मेम्बर थे, गुल्हाटी कमीशन और रिवर बोर्ड के खिलाफ कहा। जहाँ तक रिवर बोर्ड का सवाल है, चन्द लोगों की यह आदत हो गई है कि जिन्होंने अपनी अनधिक सेवा और कष्ट से इंजीनियर हो कर अपना तमाम जीवन इरिगेशन के क्षेत्र में अर्पण किया है और इस विषय पर जुड़िशली विचार किया है, उस गुल्हाटी कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन्स को बिलकुल धक्का लगा कर और उस की सिंपरिट को मार कर अपने विचार प्रकट करें। इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर ने उन रिकमेंडेशन्स के खिलाफ अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया और उस में साफ तौर से यह बताया :

"Immediate steps should be taken to prepare comprehensive Master Plans for the entire Krishna and Godavari basins. These Plans should have dovetailed into them the State Plans comprising existing projects, projects under construction and those contemplated in the immediate future. They should be prepared by a Central Authority in consultation with the States concerned. For this purpose, a Central Authority, like a River Board, under the River Boards Act of 1956 should be established."

उचित तो यह था कि रिवर बोर्ड कायम कर के उस की रिकमेंडेशन्स के अनुसार पानी का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जाता, लेकिन उस के स्थान पर पहले ही डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करके रिवर बोर्ड को कायम करने की बात कही जाती है। इस बजट के पेज १३ पर साफ तौर पर बताया गया है कि जहाँ जरूरत नहीं थी, जहाँ कोई झगड़े नहीं थे, वहाँ पर रिवर बोर्ड कायम कर दिए गए और जो ग्रहम नदियाँ हैं, जिन के कारण इन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स में बाधा आ रही है, उनके लिये रिवर बोर्ड अंडर कनसिडरेशन है।

"During the last fifteen years there has been a great increase in the tempo of river valley development schemes like irrigation, flood control and hydro-power generation. In the implementation of these schemes, difficulties involving the rights of the respective States in regard to the use of the waters of the rivers flowing through more than one State have often arisen. These have in turn brought into sharp focus the need to have Master Plans for each river basin. In order to resolve such difficulties and also to regulate the development of inter-State rivers on scientific lines..."

[श्री शिवमति स्वामी]

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम ने, जब कि वह इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर थे, जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया, वह बिलकुल अनसाइटिफिक, इनहुमैन और फेमिन कन्डीशन का बिलकुल ख्याल न करते हुए किया। मैं गुल्हाटी कमीशन की रिक्मेंडेशन की समरी को पढ़ कर बताता हूँ कि वह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन साइटिफिक है या अनसाइटिफिक। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कृष्णा और गोदावरी के बेसिन में कितने फेमिन के ताल्लुके हैं।

"The Commission has found that there are 34 taluks in which 75 per cent or more of the annual land revenue was suspended at least twice in a 10-year period. The normal annual yield of crops in these taluks is also low. Three of these taluks are in the Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, three in Madhya Pradesh, nine in the districts of Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra and 19 in various districts of Mysore."

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सिर्फ तीन फेमिन के ग्रस्त ताल्लुके हैं, लेकिन हमारे प्रदेश में फेमिन से ग्रस्त १६ ताल्लुके होते हुए भी, हम लोगों के भूखों मरते हुए भी और कहत से इतनी तकलीफ पाते हुए भी उस प्रदेश को ज्यादा पानी देना कोई जस्टिस की बात नहीं है, जहाँ पर ४५ परसेंट इरिगेशन है और ४४ इंच, ४५ इंच रेन हो रही है। इस लिये रिवर बोर्ड की आवश्यकता है और वह जल्द से जल्द कायम किया जाये। क्या तीनों कन्स्ट्रस्टेड एग्जिड फार्मूले के मुताबिक पानी का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर लें और इस में प्राविशलिज्म का प्रश्न नहीं आना चाहिये। इस झगड़े को निपटाने के लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट रिवर बोर्ड की जरूरत है। पानी की तकसीम एक साइटिफिक तरीके से होनी चाहिए।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर को गलत तरीके से बहवाइज करके उन से पोचमपाड और श्री-

शैलम् का काउंडेशन-स्टोन ले करवाया गया। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश को बघाई देते हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आन्ध्र प्रगति कर रहा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुल्हाटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर इस हाउस में डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ और उस पर हम लोगों के विचार नहीं सुने गए। उस के साइटिफिक रिक्मेंडेशन को बिलकुल धक्का लगा कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर जैसी शखसियत की तरफ से जो कुछ किया गया है, उससे हमारे प्रान्त या महाराष्ट्र की जनता, अर्थात् तकरीबन चार पांच करोड़ लोगों की क्या भावना होगी? उन की यही भावना है कि किसी इन्फ्लुएन्स की वजह से ऐसा किया जा रहा है और इस गवर्नमेंट को किसी साइटिफिक तरीके से पानी की तकसीम नहीं की जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इसको निपटा लिया जाना चाहिये तथा रिवर बोर्ड को कायम किये बगैर पानी की तकसीम नहीं की जानी चाहिए। जो फार्मूला गुल्हाटी कमीशन ने पेश किया है, उसके आधार पर तस्फिया हो सकता है। हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह बिलकुल ही अनसाइटिफिक स्टेटमेंट है।

पेज २ पर कहा गया है कि एक मार्किटिंग डिवलेपमेंट फंड एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कायम किया जाएगा। इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है उसको एस० टी० सी० को डायरेक्ट प्रोड्यूसर के पास जा कर खरीद कर एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये। इस माल को उसको मार्किटिंग कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये खरीदना चाहिये। आज होता यह है कि एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट के वाइसेस इशू कर दिये जाते हैं और बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैन मैदान में आ जाते हैं और खरीद कर एस० टी० सी० को दे देते हैं। बड़े बड़े लोग जो हैं बिडला, डालमिया जैसे बड़े बड़े जो लोग हैं, उनके जरिये इस माल को खरीद लिया जाता है और

उन्हीं को लाइसेंस वगैरह दे दिये जाते हैं इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट के। उनके पास अपनी एक माइन भी नहीं होती है, एक एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं होती है, एक पत्थर भी नहीं होता है। वे माइन अोनर के पास जा कर खरीद करके एक्सपोर्ट के लिये दे देते हैं या एक्सपोर्ट कर देते हैं। इससे जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारी हैं, उनकी जो एसोसिएशन हैं, उनको लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। इन एसोसिएशन के द्वारा अगर एक्सपोर्ट माल का किया जायेगा तो फायदा ज्यादा लोगों को हो सकेगा। आज होता यह है कि पूंजीपतियों से ही चार चार और पांच पांच लाख टन खरीद कर लिया जाता है। उनके पास अपनी कोई माइन नहीं होती है। वे जा कर खरीद कर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को देते हैं। मुझे एक बड़े एक्सपोर्टर ने बताया कि इस काम के लिए अपने पैसे की भी जरूरत नहीं है। एक बार एक्सपोर्ट परमिट मिल जाए, तो लाइसेंस मिलने में कोई देरी नहीं लगती है और फंड से पैसा मिल जाता है। इस तरह जो प्रोड्यूसर है, उसका एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। समाजवाद को अगर आप मानते हैं तो आपको देखना चाहिये कि प्रोड्यूसर को लाभ पहुंचे।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिबर बोर्ड के बारे में जो कहा जाता है, उसकी जल्द से जल्द स्थापना होनी चाहिये। जब यह कहा जाता है कि यह अंडर कंसिड्रेशन है और जिस तरह से स्टेटमेंट्स दे दिये जाते हैं, वे नो उसके खिलाफ ही जाते हैं।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay—Central South): Two speakers who preceded me, Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri S. M. Banerjee, have both asked Government why it had to come to this House with these supplementary demands so soon after the Budget. My simple answer to them would be that most of these items were new items

of expenditure and quite a number of them were post-budget items. Therefore, they could not possibly have been thought of and provided for in the Budget. I shall briefly consider a few of these items and see what their position is.

First I take the proposal that has come to India from the ECAFE conference. It asked India if she would be willing to be the host country for the Asian Population Conference. The proposal came after the Budget was passed and hence the demand for Rs. 1,50,000 can only come now and not before the Budget.

Secondly, let us consider the demand for government capital participation in the Pyrites and Chemical Development Company Limited for Rs. 40 lakhs. It was originally the National Industrial Development Corporation that had developed this pyrites organisation and Government could only take it from the NIDC when it was offered to it. That offer came after the Budget.

Thirdly, there is a demand for Rs. 6.5 crores to help the Refinance Corporation. In this case, Government has taken a decision to utilise the entire line of credit for Rs. 26 crores. Already Rs. 19.5 crores have been used and now the proposal is for Rs. 6.5 crores more. In this case also, the provision could be made only when the demand came from the Corporation making it necessary for us to provide for it. It could not be done before that.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Then there is also the item for Rs. 2 lakhs for the Central Consumer Co-operative Stores. We know that in the present situation in regard to the food prices, the Government has decided in favour of extending the co-operative field and it is only now that this step could be taken. I do not think any blame can attach to Government on that count.

Lastly I shall consider this capital participation again, in the Indo-American enterprise, the Cochin Refineries Limited. In this case, it is quite clear that nothing could be done at the time the Budget was passed, for the agreement with the Phillips Petroleum Company of U.S.A. was actually signed on 27th April 1963. So in this case the Government has had to use the Rs. 25 lakhs required for the project out of the contingency fund, which of course will be made good to the fund duly.

This is just an illustration of how some of these criticisms can be made without properly going into the merits of each item. The demands before the House total up to Rs. 33.9 crores. They are distributed over 8 items and four appropriations. What is worth noting in this connection is that the bulk of these demands will be set off. In fact, they will be set off to the extent of Rs. 33.61 crores on account of additional receipts, recoveries and surrenders; therefore, the nett outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India arising from these supplementary demands would amount to only about

Rs. 29 lakhs. I am quite sure that there would be no difficulty in this House accepting these proposals and these Demands, and I say this not because the net outgo will be small, would be only about Rs. 29 lakhs or less than one per cent, but because I am convinced after a consideration of these various items that the purposes for which these demands are made are necessary purposes, are purposes some of which are vital and important for the progress of this country.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मण्डलमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स में जो डिमान्ड ३३.६० करोड़ रु० की है उसके कारणों में यः लिखा हुआ है :

"The main items of additional expenditure under Revenue are: Rs. 14.78 crores for giving revenue gap grants to the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry...."

यूनियन टेरिटरीज नई फार्म हो गई इस लिये १४.७८ करोड़ रु० ज्यादा खर्च होंगे। लेकिन इस संबंध में मेरे मन में एक शंका उत्पन्न होती है कि जब यूनियन टेरिटरीज सेंटर के अर्न्तगत चलनी थी उस समय जो बजट था उस में और अब के बजट में कितना फर्क है? कितना ज्यादा पैसा लगता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि केन्द्र के नीचे जब यूनियन टेरिटरीज थीं तब जो खर्च होता था और अब जो लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बलीज बनीं हैं उनके खर्च में कितना फर्क हो गया है। उन को थोड़ा सा इस का खुलासा करना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं डिमान्ड अर्थात् मांग नं० ५ पर आता हूँ। इस डिमान्ड में लिखा हुआ है, पंज २ पर :

“With a view to stimulate and diversify the Indian export trade it has been decided to establish a Marketing Development Fund.”

इसके वास्ते ३८० करोड़ रूपया और लगेगा। मैं मार्केटिंग डेवेलपमेंट फंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे टेक्सटाइल का एक्सपोर्ट कम होता जा रहा है। जब टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट हमारा कम होता जा रहा है और उसके लिये यहाँ पर काफी आवाज उठाई गयी तो शासन ने मोचा कि इसके लिये मार्केटिंग डेवेलपमेंट फंड कायम किया जाय और वह काम क्या करेगा ?

“(a) Market Research, Commodity Research, Area Surveys and Research Programmes;

(b) Export Publicity and Dissemination of Information;

(c) Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions;

(d) Trade Delegations and Study Teams;

(e) Establishment of Offices and branches in countries abroad;....”

यह जो खर्च है मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में से जो अलग अलग जगहों पर एम्पोरियम होते हैं उन पर बहुत खर्च होता है। योरप में अभी एग्जिबिशन हुई है इसी तरह से जहाँ भी एग्जिबिशन होती है वहाँ पर गुड़िया रक्खी जाती है साड़ियाँ रक्खी जाती हैं, बड़ा अच्छा डेकोरेशन किया जाता है लेकिन वह सब लास पर होता है। इस पर से टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के वास्ते जो मार्केटिंग डेवेलपमेंट फंड

बनाये जाते हैं उस में से इस तरह की चीजों पर ३८० करोड़ रु० खर्च हुआ है। मैं शासन को नोट आफ वाणिग देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का व्यर्थ का खर्च नहीं होना चाहिये और इस की तरफ व- देखे। आज कल वह शकर का एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है। शकर के एक्सपोर्ट होने से जो गरीबों की शकर है, यानी गुड़, वह भी १।०० सेर हो गया। यों पर इतने लोग बैठे हुए हैं, मिनिस्टर भी हैं, उनके पूर्वजों ने भी १।०० सेर गुड़ नहीं खाया होगा लेकिन आज गावों में १।०० सेर गुड़ मिल रहा है और २० नये पैसे में चाय मिलती है। इस तरह की दिक्कत हो गई है कि महीने में १।४ कीलो शकर एक आदमी को मिलती है हमारे यहाँ और शासन शकर का एक्सपोर्ट करने को तैयार है। इस तरह की चीजों को सरकार को देखना चाहिये और ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिये जो एम्पोरियम खुलते हैं और एडवर्टाइजमेंट की दूकानें खुलती हैं वहाँ पर पैसा व्यर्थ न खर्च हो। यह तो उसी तरह से है कि जैसे एक बड़े आदमी को बीमारी हो जाती है तो डाक्टरों की कमेटी रक्खी जाती है। एक डाक्टर कहता है उसे यह बीमारी है, दूसरा डाक्टर कहता है कि दूसरी बीमारी है। अगर कोई बैद्य आ गया तो वह कहता है कि तीसरी बीमारी है और इस तरह की कमेटी होने से मरीज की मृत्यु हो जाती है। इस लिये जब उन्होंने देखा कि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में आवाज उठी कि एक्सपोर्ट कम क्यों होती जा रही है तो उन्होंने इस के वास्ते एक मार्केटिंग बोर्ड बना दिया और उस पर ३ करोड़ रु० के करीब खर्च करेंगे जब कि यहाँ से कपड़े का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत नहीं होता है। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर एक योजना रखें कि यहाँ से दरअसल कितने करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट कहाँ को होता है। केवल मार्केटिंग डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड कायम कर देने से हमारे यहाँ का टेक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ जायेगा ऐसा नहीं समझता। इस के संबंध में बहुत सी बातें शासन के सामने हैं।

[श्री बड़े]

इसके बाद इमजेंसी पीरियड में डिमान्ड नं० ५६ आती है। उसमें क्या होता है ?

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य (रायगंज) : क्या डिमान्ड की हिन्दी नहीं है ?

श्री बड़े : आप सुनिये तो। मैंने डिमान्ड के साथ मांग भी कहा है लेकिन मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि बंगाल के लोग हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा को समझते नहीं हैं। मैं मांग कहता हूँ हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में "मांग" कहा जाता है। हिन्दी का शब्द है मांगना, उससे मां शब्द बना। यह नाउन है और मांगना खर्च है। इस लिये मांगने में मांग आई है। तो आप मांग नं० ५६ देखिये। उस में लिखा गया है :

"The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its 16th session expressed a desire to organise an "Asian Population Conference"... The Conference is also expected to suggest practical solutions of solving population problems."

चूँकि इमजेंसी पीरियड है। हमारे ऊपर कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट स्कीम का टैक्स लगता है। टैक्स बढ़ता जा रहा है और उसके लिये यः स्पेशल मांग २ करोड़ १६ लाख और ७१ हजार ६० की बजट में रक्खी गई है क्योंकि हम पापुलेशन ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं। आखिर उसे कंट्रोल कैसे किया जाय ? चीनी हम ज्यादा में ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर इस तरह का खर्च नहीं किया जाता। मैं कहता हूँ कि यः खर्च नहीं होना चािये।

जो रिबरबोर्ड्स है उनके बारे में यहाँ काफी चर्चा हुई, और काफी चर्चा होने के बाद हमारे क्षेत्र में नर्मदा रिबर की प्रोजेक्ट हुई। उस पर एक बोर्ड और होने वाला है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बोर्डों के जो चयरमैन रक्खे गये हैं वे कामन रक्खे गये हैं। आखिर कामन चयरमैन रखने का क्या मतलब है ? बोर्ड जरूर होने चाहिये लेकिन कामन चयरमैन रखने से दिक्कत होती है। रिहन्द रिबर प्रोजेक्ट जा था उस में यू० पी० और मध्य

प्रदेश में आपस में झगड़ा हुआ, जो कि अब मुशकिल से हटा है। इस तरह का झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिये। बोर्ड होना चाहिये लेकिन उनके अलग अलग चयरमैन क्यों न रक्खे जायें ? अलग अलग चयरमैन होने से झगड़ जल्दी हल होत है। हमारी मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा है कि यह जो नर्मदा वैली प्रोजेक्ट है उसके लिये अलग चयरमैन होना चाहिये। आखिर एक चयरमैन रखने से शासन का क्या मतलब है ? मन में यह शंका आती है कि शायद शासन की दृष्टि में कोई एक व्यक्ति हो, उस को ही वह वहाँ रखना चाहता हो। जिम किसी भाई भतीजे की सिफारिश होगी शायद उसको वहाँ रखने का उद्देश्य हो। इन बातों से जनता के अन्दर गलतफहमी हो जाती है। उन को दूर करने के लिये रिबर बोर्ड्स के लिये अलग अलग चयरमैन होना चाहिये।

इस प्रकार से मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो फिजूलखर्चियाँ होती हैं शासन में उन को रोकना चाहिये और रिबर बोर्ड्स आदि जो हैं अगर उनकी जरूरत होती है तो वे जरूर होने चाहिये लेकिन उनके चयरमैन अलग अलग होने चाहिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदानों की जो पूरक मांगें रक्खी गई हैं ३३.६० करोड़ ६० की उनके संबंध में श्री प्रभात कार साहव ने अपनी विरोधी आवाज उठाई। मैं उन के तर्क से सहमत नहीं हो सका। इसके दो कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि इम में केवल २६ लाख ६० का अतिरिक्त व्यय-भार बढ़ता है। ३३.६१ करोड़ ६० तो बचत और दूसरी बातों से प्राप्त हो जाते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त दूसरी बात यह है कि हम हमेशा इस बात की सदन में मांग करते रहते हैं कि वर्ष के अन्त में जा कर इस तरह की जो अनुपूरक मांगें रक्खी जाती है, जब आवश्यकता पड़े, तो उन्हें सदन के सामने आना चाहिये और उनकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने इतनी देरी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

जहां तक मैंने इस विवरण का अध्ययन किया है, इस में कोई भी मांग ऐसी नहीं है जो अनुचित कही जा सके। लेकिन दो मांगों के संबंध में मैं खास तौर से सम्बद्ध मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो जिस के बारे में मेरे साथी श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी भी कुछ फर्मा रहे थे। वह हैं नदी घाटी मंडल अर्थात् रिबर बोर्ड्स के बारे में। मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्य का अभी तक पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं किया है। इन राज्यों के अन्दर अपनी अपनी खींचतान चल रही है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिये था कि आज नहीं बल्कि वर्षों पहले इस तरह के बोर्डों की स्थापना कर दी जानी चाहिये थी ताकि ऐसे झगड़े आगे न बढ़ते। उदाहरण स्वरूप अभी बड़े साहब ने रिहन्द का जिक्र किया। बड़ी कठिनाई से वह मसला हल हुआ है। मैं अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को हादिक बघाई दूंगा कि उनकी मध्यस्थता के कारण दोनों राज्यों में जो कटुता चल रही थी उसका अन्त हो गया। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह अभी तक नहीं आया कि जब सन् १९५६ में यह कानून पास हो गया था तो अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन क्यों नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बारे में मंत्री जी सतर्कता से कार्य करेंगे तो देश का बड़ा भला हो सकेगा।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अब इस मंत्रालय का भार हमारे आदरणीय इंजिनियर डा० राव साहब के कंधों पर पड़ा है और मुझे आशा है उनका जो अनुभव है उसका उपयोग करके वे इस संबंध में जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करेंगे ताकि इस तरह के जितने मतभेद हैं वे खत्म हो जायें।

मुझ दो एक बातें और कहनी हैं। इसमें लिखा गया है कि इन कार्यों के लिये एक सेंट्रल आफिस बनाया जाए। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन का कार्यालय यहां मौजूद है। उसके होते हुए एक नया कार्यालय बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है। इस

कार्यालय में पहले से ही इतने कर्मचारी और विशेषज्ञ तथा इंजिनियर हैं कि एक नए कार्यालय बनाने की बात में समझ नहीं सकता।

दूसरे जैसे यहां कृष्णा गोदावरी के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है। मैं यमुना नदी की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिस तरह का झगड़ा रिहन्द के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बीच चला वैसा ही एक बड़ा भारी झगड़ा यमुना के बारे में पंजाब सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच चल सकता है। वास्तव में स्थिति यह है कि यमुना के कैंचमेंट एरिया में से ७५ प्रतिशत उत्तरप्रदेश में है, २४ प्रतिशत हिमाचल प्रदेश में है और एक या दो प्रतिशत पंजाब राज्य में आता है। लेकिन फिर भी हम कई वर्षों से देख रहे हैं कि पंजाब सरकार की ओर से उन योजनाओं में अड़चन डाली जाती है जो कि यमुना के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से आरम्भ की जाती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर एक योजना अभी तक डाक पत्थर में अघूरी पड़ी है जिसकी आधारशिला हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सन् १९४९ में रखी थी। उसका कार्य नहीं हो पा रहा है। उसके कार्य में बार बार बाधा पड़ी है, कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से और कभी पंजाब सरकार की ओर से। अगर इस प्रकार का रिबर बोर्ड पहले से बना होता तो कभी का इस काम को समाप्त कर दिया जाता और यह मतभेद पैदा न होता। रिा अनुरोध है कि इस बारे में शीघ्रता की जाए।

दूसरी बात जो मुझ कहनी है वह गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये खोले गये कोओपरेटिव स्टोरों के संबंध में है। मैं इस कार्य का स्वागत करता हूँ और हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट को आए दो तीन साल हो गए तब इस काम में इतनी देरी क्यों की गई? यह तो बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिये था।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

इस संबंध में मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकांश कर्मचारी दिल्ली में रहते हैं लेकिन और भी कुछ नगर हैं जहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी काफी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं जैसे देहरादून और बंगलौर में। देहरादून में मिलिट्री एकादमी है, आई एं। नेचुरल गैस कमीशन का दफ्तर है, फ़ैरेस्ट रिमचं इंस्टीट्यूट है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य कई संस्थाएँ हैं। उसको भी अखिल भारतीय नगर कहा जा सकता है। इसी तरह दक्षिण भारत में बंगलौर है। ऐसे नगरों में भी सरकार को इस प्रकार के कोओपरेटिव स्टोर जल्दी से जल्द चालू करने चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए कोओपरेटिव स्टोर खोले गये हैं उनके ही अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों के लिये कान्टीनस खोली जायेंगी। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इन के खुल जाने से कर्मचारियों को जलपान के लिए बाहर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। उनके पैसे की भी कुछ बचत होगी और उनको खाने के लिए अच्छा सामान भी मिलेगा। लेकिन इस संबंध में इस बात पर ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जो लोग अभी तक इस काम में लगे हैं उन के पुनर्वास की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। उनको कोई दूसरा कार्य दिया जाए और उसके बाद यह कार्य चलाया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आशा तो यह थी कि खर्च घटेगा लेकिन खर्च बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। रेलवे के सिवाय किसी और मुहकमे ने अच्छा काम करके नहीं दिखलाया है। रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने तो जिस वक्त असम में संकट आया तो उस का मुकाबला करके देश को बचा लिया।

इरीगेशन के मुताल्लिक इसी हाउस में पिछले सेशन में माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब

इस बात को मंजूर कर चुके हैं कि मैसनरी बैल्स बने हुए हैं अगर उनकी मरम्मत कर दी जाए तो सिचाई का ४४ फीसदी मसला हल हो सकता है। लेकिन उस ४४ परसेंट मसले को हल करने की तो कोशिश नहीं की गयी, और नई डिमांड्स ले कर आ गए हैं। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि इसी हाउस में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह माना है कि ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया मिल मालिकान टैक्सों का दबाए बैठे हैं और इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह ढाई अरब रुपया हूज कर जाएं। बजाय इसके कि जनता को बोझा लादा जाता उन मिल मालिकान से वह ढाई अरब रुपया वसूल किया जाता और अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की जरूरत ही न रहती।

एक किसान अगर ६ महीने भी लगान नहीं दे सकता, अपनी आवश्यकता नहीं दे सकता, तो उसके बैल, उस की जमीन, उस का घर, उस की कड़ी और तख्ता कुर्क कर लिया जाता है, उसके खिलाफ वारंट जारी किया जाता है और उस को जेल में डाला जाता है, लेकिन मिल मालिकान जो ढाई अरब रुपया दबाए बैठे हैं उनके खिलाफ एक भी वारंट जारी नहीं किया गया, न उन से जवाब तलब किया गया और आज तक भी गवर्नमेंट के सामने कोई ऐसी स्कीम नहीं है कि ढाई अरब रुपए को वसूल किया जाए।

हमने देखा है कि बहादुराबाद में, हरिद्वार के पास तमारी सरकार हेवी इलेक्ट्रिक्स पर सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है और रूस से भी इस में उस को इमदाद मिल रही है। इस काम के लिए जो जमीन ली गयी थी पिछले दो साल से वह बेकार पड़ी है, उस का एक इंच तक काम में नहीं लिया गया। अगर उस में खेती की जाती तो आज उस जमीन से बीस लाख रुपया मिल सकता था। न तो उस जमीन पर वह कारखाना

बना और न उसमें खेती की गयी। दो साल से बेकार पड़ी है।

अगर आप को फायदा था तो पहले क्यों नहीं दिखलाया। बजट के मौके पर क्यों नहीं बतलाया कि हम को ३३ करोड़ का फायदा है, और डिमांड्स लिए गए। अगर आप को फायदा हुआ था तो उस का उचित हिस्सा किसान को पहुंचाना चाहिये था, छोटे मजदूर को पहुंचाना चाहिए था, छोटे दुकानदार को पहुंचाना चाहिये था। लेकिन उस फायदे के रुपये में से खर्च न कर के आपने नए टैक्स लगाते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि बड़े बड़े लोगों से रुपया लिया जाए। लेकिन आज बचत योजना के लिए उस को मजबूर किया जा रहा है जो भूखा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह रुपया दूसरी जगह में वसूल किया जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप कौन सी डिमांड पर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं सिचाई की डिमांड पर बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात को मंजूर कर चुके हैं कि इस रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है और बजट सेशन में उन्होंने रुपया मांगा था। तो फिर नई डिमांड को क्यों लाया जा रहा है।

दूसरे कोआपरेटिव का ढोंग रचाया जाता है। लेकिन कोआपरेटिव को एक भी ट्यूबवैल नहीं सौंपा जाता। जो प्राइवेट फारमर हैं वे चार चार और पांच पांच हजार में ट्यूबवैल बना लेते हैं। लेकिन सरकार एक ट्यूबवैल पर सत्तर सत्तर और अस्सी अस्सी हजार रुपया खर्च करती है। जब तक यह काम प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को नहीं सौंपा जाएगा, प्राइवेट फारमर को नहीं सौंपा जाएगा, गांवों की सोसाइटीज को नहीं सौंपा जाएगा, तब तक इरीगेशन का मसला ट्रिगिज हल नहीं हो सकता।

यह मसला तभी हल होगा जब प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को यह काम सौंपा जाएगा। इस वक्त जबकि चारों तरफ इमरजेंसी है इस रुपये को घटाया जाय। उस रुपये को बढ़ाया न जाय। जो तनख्वाहें बड़े बड़े अफसरों की हैं उन तनख्वाहों को काट कर यह रुपया पूरा किया जाय। लेकिन जनता के ऊपर यह इरीगेशन का बोझ लादना जबकि पूरे १५ सालों में आज तक हम अपना २० फीसदी इंतजाम नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं, सरासर गलत होगा।

16 hrs.

आज हम से रुपया मांगा जाता है लेकिन मैंने खुद आजमगढ़, और जौनपुर में जाकर देखा है कि मुगलों के जमाने में नहरें बनी हुई थी उन में घास उग आई है। उनमें कवाड़ और कूड़ा करकट उग आया है। वह पानी निकलता नहीं है। शहर के शहर बह जाते हैं। आजमगढ़ को मैंने डूबा हुआ देखा। जौनपुर को मैंने डूबा हुआ देखा और जहां से हमारे श्री सरजू पाण्डेय आते हैं उस जिले को मैंने डूबा हुआ देखा। जो मुगलों के जमाने में निकासी का सिस्टम कायम किया गया था उस निकासी के सिस्टम के ऊपर एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है। गाजीपुर इसलिए डूबा पड़ा है कि जो मुगलों ने इंतजाम किया था पानी के निकासी का, वह पानी की निकासी का इंतजाम नहीं हो सका है। बजाय इस के कि उस इंतजाम को सही करते हम से इरीगेशन के लिए और रुपया मांगना सरासर बेइसाफी है। आखिर टैक्सदेह्न्दा कौन है? टैक्सदेह्न्दा किसान है मजदूर है। उस रुपये को रोक कर और अधिक रुपया जनता से मांगा जा रहा है। अब रेलवेज को आप बेशक रुपया दे दीजिये क्योंकि रेलवे ने संकटकाल में हमें बचाया है लेकिन इरीगेशन के लिए रुपया मांगना गलत है क्योंकि पिछले सालों में यह २० फीसदी इरीगेशन भी डेवलप नहीं कर सके हैं।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

श्री के० एल० राव जो बड़े तजर्बेकार हैं और जिन्होंने बड़ी सेवाएं की हैं उन से मुझे यह उम्मीद है कि पहले वह मैसोनरी वेल्लस का जीर्णोद्धार करके इस मसले को हल करेंगे। सिचाई के लिए नया रुपया इस वक्त नहीं मांगेंगे। देश की रक्षा के लिए डिफेंस में रुपया देना जरूरी है। डिफेंस के लिए रुपया प्रोवाइड किया जाय लेकिन इन चीजों के लिए नये रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I did not want to speak on this subject, but having listened to the speech of Shri Sivamurthi Swamy who made a few remarks on the river boards, I would just like to make a clarification or two to the House regarding the river boards. Without any reason he shifted his arguments from that question to the question of the river water dispute between Andhra and Mysore. He was more led by emotion than by reason, and more imagination than understanding of facts. He said that the former Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim had based his decisions most unscientifically. I would like to submit, whatever might have been the faults of the hon. Minister, he was a man above suspicion and he wanted to do his best for all the three States as far as distribution of water was concerned. Secondly, his decision was completely based on the Gulhati Commission. He did not give a decision of his own. It was only after studying the report of the Gulhati Commission that he came to this decision.

Then, commenting on Shri Venkata-subbaiah's speech he said that Andhra got an extra share of water. My humble submission to the House is that we ourselves who come from Andhra accepted Shri Ibrahim's decision under protest because compared to 1951 we had got much less than what we had requested for.

The most damaging thing that he said was that when the Prime Minis-

ter came to Andhra Pradesh he was somehow or the other made to agree to the Pochampad and Srisailam projects. He said "somehow or other they managed to get Pochampad and Srisailam". My humble submission is, not only the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh but also the Prime Minister of India and all of us from Andhra felt that rivers were not the property of a State and that whatever was good for the nation, whatever was good for the whole country should be done. We viewed it from that angle. That sort of an assurance was given both by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. If he had read the report he would have seen that what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said was: "If I am today giving the right of way to these two things it is because whichever State can utilise the water immediately for the benefit of the whole country may utilise it. It is in that perspective that I am giving clearance to these two projects". Moreover when Malaprabha was started, when Indrajai laid the foundation for Malaprabha in Mysore State, our Chief Minister went and congratulated the people there and gave his best wishes for them.

I only want to say, Sir, that in river water disputes let not people have a sort of narrow view of things. Whether it is Mysore, Andhra or Shri Sivamurthi Swamy, let them not think in that way and let them not cast aspersions on the Prime Minister or any other Minister and say that they are using their influence in the matter of river projects.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मांग संख्या ६, १६, ५०, ७०, ६४, और १२६ के बारे में थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

बहुत सारी बातें इस में कही गयी हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि डिमांड नम्बर ६ के मातहत करीब ६०,२८२ रुपया डिमांड इसलिए किया गया है कि दिल्ली फलाइंग]

क्लब के पास भारतीय वायु सेना के एक हवाई जहाज के गिरने से आग लग गयी जिससे वहाँ खड़े दो प्राइवेट हवाई जहाज नष्ट हो गये। इन हवाई जहाजों का बीमा करने वाली कम्पनी ने सरकार के खिलाफ क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा दायर कर दिया।

उस कम्पनी का सरकार के खिलाफ दावा मंजूर कर लिमा गया और इस डिमांड की इसलिए जरूरत महसूस हुई।

डिमांड नम्बर ५० को यदि आप देखें तो उस में भी कहा गया है कि गुप्तचर्या कार्यालय का एक अधिकारी बीमार हो गया और उसने १३ नवम्बर १९५६ में बीमारी की छुट्टी ले ली। उस का इलाज सरकारी दवाखाने में किया गया और ३ दिसम्बर १९५६ को एक विशेषज्ञ ने उसकी जांच भी की। उस के बाद वह अधिकारी मर गया। उस अधिकारी की विधवा स्त्री ने सरकार के ऊपर १०,००० रुपये की क्षतिपूर्ति का दावा कर दिया जिस के लिए कि सरकार के ऊपर ५,००० रुपये की डिग्री हो गई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि सरकार के जो वकील हैं उन्होंने इस मामले में क्या किया और क्या राय दी थी। कई जगह आप देखेंगे कि क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए इस में रुपया मांगा गया है। अब्बल तो अदालतों ने देखा होगा कि कोई गैरकानूनी बात हुई है तभी उन्होंने सरकार के खिलाफ फैसला दिया है और सरकार को मुआवजा अदा करने का आदेश दिया। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की मुआवजे की रकम के लिए दावा किया जाता है तो सरकारी वकील क्या राय देते हैं और किस तरीके से पब्लिक का पैसा ऐसे कामों में देना पड़ा है ?

मांग संख्या ७० के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जोकि सिंचाई और बिजली से सम्बंधित है। श्रीमन्, मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ और जैसा कि इस सदन के माननीय

सदस्य जिन में कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी हैं और श्री यशपाल सिंह ने भी जैसा आज कहा है, आजमगढ़, बलिया, गोरखपुर गाजीपुर, और देवरिया ऐसे पूर्वी जिले हैं जहाँ कि गरीबी का नंगा नाच होता है। कई बार यहाँ पर सब ओर से इस बात को कहा गया है कि अगर सिर्फ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था उन जिलों में कर दी जाय और बाढ़ को रोका जाय तो वहाँ की गरीबी दूर हो सकती है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी बड़े पैमाने पर न तो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होती है और न ही बाढ़ को रोकने का इंतजाम किया गया। देखा गया कि वहाँ बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए फिजूलखर्ची अवश्य हुई है। मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि हजारों और लाखों रुपया सिंचाई की मद में खर्च हुआ। मैं अपने जिले की एक मिसाल लेता हूँ जहाँ सीमेंट के करीब करीब ३०० पीपे एक जगह छिपाये गये खुले मदान में और जब यह मालूम किया गया कि पीपे यहाँ क्यों रखे गये तो बतलाया गया कि यह पीपे बाढ़ विभाग वालों ने रख दिये हैं। इन पीपों को विभाग ने कागज पर इस्तेमाल हुआ दिखाया है मगर दरअसल वे इस्तेमाल नहीं हुए। लोगों की निगाह बचाने के लिए मदान में डाल दिया गया। आज भी वे वहीं पर पड़े हैं कोई भी मिनिस्टर जा कर उन को देख सकता है।

इसी तरह से गांवों में मिट्टी डालने की बात है, १०, १२ गांवों को इसके लिए पैमेंट हुआ लेकिन मज्रा यह है कि जो गांव थे नहीं उन के लिए रुपया दिया हुआ दिखलाया गया। क्या इसी तरह से यह सिंचाई विभाग काम कर रहा है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सारे विभागों को बंद करके कम से कम पूर्वी जिलों के बास्ते आप माकूल व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि बाढ़ से रोकथाम की जा सके।

गंगा नदी है। इस से सारे गांव के गांव कटते जा रहे हैं। गाजीपुर में बलिया में जिन जिन इलाकों से हो कर यह नदी बहती है उन के हजारों गांव टूट टूट कर इस दरिय

[श्री सरजू पान्डेय]

में जा रहे हैं। उन को बचाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया जा रहा है। नदियों के लिए रिवर बोर्ड्स बनाये जा रहे हैं। उनमें महानदी, ताप्ती आदि सब का नाम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप बोर्ड बनाते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी रकमें लेते हैं। सदन से उस के लिए रकमें सेक्शन कराई जाती है लेकिन दरअसल उन रूपयों का होता क्या है? सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। बाढ़ नहीं रोकी जाती है। जब से आपने बाढ़ रोकने का इंतजाम किया है तब से बाढ़ और ज्यादा आने लगी है। परिणाम उल्टा हुआ है। जब से आपने कोशिश की बाढ़ रोकने की, मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि जितने बांध बनाये गये हैं बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये वह बाढ़ आने के कारण बने हैं। वह इस कारण कि बहुत सारे बांधों में पुल नहीं बनाये गये। हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार कहती है कि हम से कुछ मतलब नहीं यह तो राज्य सरकार जाने और राज्य सरकार कहती है कि इंजीनियरिंग जानें। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बांध बनाये गये बाढ़ रोकने के लिये वह बाढ़ आने का कारण बने और लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से सिंचाई विभाग में जाया हुआ। लेकिन सिंचाई का प्रबंध नहीं हुआ अभी तक मुश्किल से कुल १२-१३ परसेंट ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है। इस सिलसिले में निवेदन यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था आप करें साथ ही साथ जितना भी रुपया आप मांगते हैं मुआवजे की शकल में उस के लिए भी कोई जांच करें और देखें कि जो लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उन को भी आप कोई सजाएं देते हैं या नहीं। उन डाक्टरों से आप क्यों नहीं पूछते कि जिस आदमी के लिए १०,००० रुपया आप दे रहे हैं उस आदमी को बीमारी कौन सी हुई? उन डाक्टरों ने यह भी नहीं बताया कि उस आदमी को बीमारी कौन सी हुई और कैसे वह मर गया? इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि शायद उस को टी० बी० हुई थी। इतने दिन अस्पताल में रहा लेकिन वह पता

नहीं कि उसे क्या बीमारी थी? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जाय और सिंचाई की माकूल व्यवस्था खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में करे और बाढ़ को रोकने का इंतजाम करे ताकि वहाँ के किसान खुशहाल हो सकें।

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to draw your attention to Demand No. 70, under which Government want to form river boards. They have also stated the reasons for the same.

"In order to resolve such difficulties and also to regulate the development of inter-State rivers on scientific lines it has been decided to set up River Boards in terms of the provisions of the River Boards Act 1956".

Government propose to have a river board for Krishna-Godavari waters. The idea is very good and we welcome that. But the way in which the Central Government and the engineers have so far dealt with the distribution of waters of Krishna and Godavari has created suspicion among the people of Andhra, and they have every right to feel so. In 1951 there was a conference which was attended by Ministers of the various States and the Central Government assisted by Engineers in which a decision was arrived at that Andhra will have 983 TMC, Maharashtra 485.9 TMC and Mysore 475.7 TMC of water of Krishna. After that, the other two Governments wanted *de novo* consideration of the whole question. Andhra Government protested against it. In spite of that protest, even without intimidating the Andhra Government, the Central Government appointed a commission called the Gulati Commission. It toured all the States, collected data and prepared a report. On that report, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has given some sort of an award which was laid on the Table of the House. As a result of that award, Andhra lost 183 TMC whereas Maharashtra and Mysore gained more—114

and 124.3 TMC of water respectively. But, soon after the decision of the Central Government was announced, it was denounced by the Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore. Also, no less a person than the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Kannamwar and the State Irrigation Minister came to Delhi to get that decision modified. They also issued a statement that the Minister of Irrigation and Power has promised to reconsider the whole question. Then, only fifteen days back, the Maharashtra State Government again issued a statement that the Prime Minister has assured them that he will reconsider the whole question. I find from the newspapers of today that some of the Members of Parliament from Mysore have also made a representation to the Prime Minister to revise the award. So, whenever an award is made, which is not to the liking of an influential State Government it tries to get that award changed. If this trend continues, I wonder whether there will be any sanctity to agreements. Therefore, while welcoming for the formation of the river boards, I doubt very much whether they can function well.

For instance, in the case of a river dispute with Orissa, a committee of engineers went into the whole question and gave a report which is favourable to Andhra State. Again, they were asked to prepare another report. When they prepared the second report, it went against the interests of Andhra State and in favour of the interests of Orissa. This is how reports are prepared by committees and commissions. Therefore, I am not very hopeful that the river board for Krishna-Godavari will function well.

Regarding Krishna-Godavari waters, even though the award of Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim was not favourable to Andhra Pradesh starting the Pochampad and Srisaillam projects the Andhra Government, however, accepted the proposal of the Central Government with a strong protest. since

an assurance was given that a thorough investigation would be made of these rivers, and of the necessity of power for various industries in the State and that justice would be done to all the States concerned. Though in the past the awards and agreements were being revised or modified quite frequently on representation by some influential State Governments, with the formation of the river boards I hope the awards and agreements will be respected by the respective State Governments.

Then, I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister another aspect of these projects. There are so many irrigation projects in Andhra State, the benefits of which will accrue not only to Andhra State but to the country as a whole. When those projects are completed, our food production will increase tremendously. Now we are spending Rs. 100 crores to 150 crores every year for the purchase of foodgrains from foreign countries. If Government spends some crores of rupees on the irrigation projects, the food production will increase by leaps and bounds and Government can save quite a lot of money on import of foodgrains. We have in Andhra so many projects like Nagarjunasagar, Tungabhadra High level canal, Srisaillam and Pochampad. It is very difficult for the State to execute all of them with its limited financial resources. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take over the Nagarjunasagar project in the Central sector, in which case they can complete it in four or five years. Incidentally, it will help them in solving the food problem. So, I request them to consider this question sincerely and seriously.

श्री झोंकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर १७,
जो कि सिचाई मंत्रालय के बारे में है, पर
कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं गवर्नमेंट को
घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उस ने करोड़ों रुपये
खर्च करके हमारे कोटा, राजस्थान में नह

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा]

निकाली हैं और नहरों से डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरीज निकाल कर छोटे छोटे माइनर्ज बगैरह भी बनाए हैं। लेकिन जहां पर नहरे निकाली गई हैं, वहां के किसानों की दशा अच्छी होने के बजाये उन को नुकसान हो रहा है। इस की बजह यह है कि जो नहरे निकाली हैं, उन में सीपेज और लीकेज होने की वजह से सारी जमीन बर्बाद हो रही है और फसलें गल रही हैं। यदि जाप लाखेरी स्टेशन से डकनिया स्टेशन तक रेलवे से भी आप देखते जायें, तो आपको दोनों किनारों पर खेत पानी से भरे हुए मिलेंगे और वहां के किसानों की फसलें गल रही हैं।

इस के बारे में हम ने कई दफा मंत्री जी को भी लिखा, सुखाड़िया जी को भी लिखा, यहां भी कहा कि वह सीपेज बन्द होनी चाहिये। बड़ी मुश्किल से उस के लिए करीबन चालीस लाख रुपए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मंजूर किया गया। वह रुपया अभी उस लैफ्टबैंक कैनल पर लगाया जा रहा है और उस में फ्रंश लगाया जा रहा है। लेकिन पता नहीं किन इंजीनियरों ने ऐसा एस्टीमेट बनाया है कि वहां पर लाखों रुपये लगाते हुए भी अभी तक पानी की सीपेज नहीं रुक पाई है। वहां के किसानों का मुंह यह कह कर बन्द कर दिया गया कि तुम्हारे लिए गवर्नमेंट ने इतना रुपया लगाया है। उधर गवर्नमेंट ने हम को कह दिया कि तुम्हारे लिये चालीस लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, जिस से फ्रंश लगाया जा रहा है, पानी नहीं आयेगा।

लेकिन खेतों में पानी उसी तरह भरा हुआ है और रुपया वैसे ही बर्बाद हो रहा है। जिस तरह का एस्टीमेट बनना चाहिए था या जिस तरह ठेकेदारों से काम लेना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो सका। सीमेंट की जगह खाली सूखे कातले ही लगाए जा रहे हैं। इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। ऐसे एस्टीमेट के मुताबिक काम नहीं हो रहा है। कई दफा किसानों की इस शिकायत को दोहराया गया है

कि उन की फसलें गल गई हैं। जिन किसान की जमीनें नहरों में आई हैं, उन को उन का मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। जिन जमीनों में बैंक बनाने के लिए मिट्टियां खोदी गई, किसानों से उन का करता भी लिया जा रहा है। उस के लिए कई दफा तहसीलदारों को लिखा गया कि जिन जमीनों में नहरे निकाली गई हैं, उन का करता माफ कर दो, लेकिन कोई नहीं सुनता है।

इसलिए इंरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। वह किसानों के फायदे के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन को नुकसान हो रहा है। जिस जिम एरिया में नहरे निकाली गई हैं, वहां पर पानी इतना उपर आ गया है कि दो फीट खोदने पर भी पानी आ जाता है। इस का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। नहरों के पास बागीचों में जितने नीबू या अनार के पेड़ हैं, वे सारे के सारे गल गए हैं। उस के लिए कई दफा लिखा गया, लेकिन उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अगर आप हमारे इलाके में जाएं और घूम कर देखें कि वहां सीपेज रुका है या नहीं तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वह रुका नहीं है और किसानों को लाभ होने के बजाय नुकसान हो रहा है। नहरों से उस को फायदा होना चाहिये लेकिन नुकसान हो रहा है। हमारे जो एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टर हैं, वे जाते हैं, अफसर वगैरह जाते हैं और देखा गया है कि अफसर लोग जहां पर तीन मन पैदा होता है, उस की जगह तेरह मन और जहां चार मन पैदा होता है, उस की जगह चौदह मन लिख देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि इतना अनाज पैदा होगा। वास्तव में तीन मन और ढाई मन भी बड़ी मुश्किल से सैकड़ों रुपया खाद पर खर्च करने के बाद पैदा हो सकता है। अगर वे इतने खाद न लगायें तो उन की सारी भूमि बेकार हो जाती है। इस वास्ते उन को कम्पलसैरिली खाद देना पड़ता है, वरना उन की सारी जमीन बरबाद हो जाती है। अगर सीपेज को नहीं रोका गया तो हमारा जो

कोटा राजस्थान का इलाका है, वह सारा बबाद हो जाएगा, सारी खेती बरबाद हो जाएगी और नहरों से फायदा होने के बजाय उल्टे नुकसान होगा। सीपेज से किसान बरबाद हो जायेंगे।

अन्त में मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को मुआवजा दिलाया जाए और उन से जो कर्जा लिया जा रहा है, उस को बन्द करवाया जाए।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Deputy-Spaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants that are being asked for, I would like to make a few observations on some of the items under these Grants. While speaking on Demand No. 38, Grants-in-aid and loans to States, my hon. friend, Shri Priya Gupta, has made certain remarks with regard to grants or aids being given to Jammu and Kashmir State and I feel that he is suffering from some delusion.

Shri Priya Gupta: He is wrong. I did not object to the grant of it. It may be extended. I do not mind that. But there should be proper check on proper utilisation of the fund.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The way in which my hon. friend expressed himself about these grants and aids was not at all healthy. Actually, my hon. friend should know that Jammu and Kashmir State stands financially integrated with the Centre as any other State in the country. Naturally, therefore, under the Constitution funds will flow to that State as grants and loans as they will to any other State in the country like Bengal, his State.....

Shri Priya Gupta: It is not my State.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Madras, Bombay or any other State. Naturally, therefore, as far as that part is concerned, there is nothing new.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Bengal is not his State.

Shri Priya Gupta: My State is Bihar

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He is elected from Bihar.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Let it be Bihar. My submission is that it is not correct to say that. The way in which my hon. friend expressed it it was as if funds were being drawn and handed over to a person or to a few persons. The Centre passes on grants to the States under the Constitution and Jammu and Kashmir State is one such recipient.

Secondly as far as the principle of financial integration with the Centre is concerned the accounts include the accounts that you have to maintain with regard to your own revenues and expenditure and it has to be done by the Accountant-General who is directly under the Auditor-General of India. Therefore, all the accounts are to be maintained, seen and examined by him. The question of giving loans to anybody or person in the State does not arise. Rather I would say that in that State as well the Audit Report comes to the Government. It is taken up first by the Public Accounts Committee and is then discussed in the State Legislature. Then, whatever defects may be they are corrected. Therefore, as far as that part is concerned, there is nothing objectionable.

As regards giving of these grants to the States, specially such of the States, as are small ones, for instance, those that have come into being now who have been given some assistance and loans by the State in order to enable them to set up their own self-governing institutions like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and others the Central Government is doing well by helping these States like that.

I would mention my own State in this connection. When we took over the Government of that State in 1947, the revenues of the State were hardly Rs. 2,50,00,000, more particularly

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because of the ravages that were perpetrated upon that State by the raiders from Pakistan. It is due to the assistance, help and loans that the Centre has been granting that last year's Budget has exceeded Rs. 25 crores. From Rs. 2,50,00,000 the Budget of the State has exceeded Rs. 25 crores. It is because of the loans that flow to the States and these aids that go to the States that the States come up, more particular the more backward States. Therefore, this step should be welcomed and is welcome.

I am very happy that this time funds are being asked for as loans or aids to these newly formed self-governing units that were working as Centrally administered territories till now, like, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Goa and another State. Keeping that in view this is the right thing that the Central Government is doing. Therefore it should be encouraged and should be very much welcomed.

The second point that I would like to make is with regard to the river boards. I have heard some of the speeches made and I feel that most of the speeches today were rather not to the point. My friends should know that river boards are being formed or rather are going to come into being for a very specific purpose, the most important purpose being the well-being of the country as a whole. You know, Sir, last year in this very august House we discussed our flood problem for a number of days and a number of problems came up during that discussion. It is right from the watersheds, the forests or the mountains down to the seas where our rivers flow that these waters have to be protected, conserved, utilised and harnessed. Over and above that the entire country has to be saved from floods.

While participating in that discussion I had submitted and proposed that we should set up separate boards for the different river basins. But today what I find from this explanation is that the boards that will be set up may

be for one or more rivers. Maybe, because of topographical reasons or because of the circumstances prevailing in those areas, it may be possible to set up one board for more than one basin. I would submit that as far as the setting up of these boards is concerned, these boards shall have to do a lot of work, firstly, how best we can conserve our waters and utilise them and also, as some of my hon. friends from Andhra and Mysore have pointed out, the distribution of the waters. That of course will naturally be done on certain principles that may be laid down by the States, between themselves, or with the aid of the Centre. The main purpose is that we are able to generate as much of energy as possible so that we can utilise it for the development of the country. Then, we have to utilise our waters for irrigation and drinking purposes.

Even this morning I had asked a question which was not replied to properly because the Chair did not allow it. Today one of the very pressing problems before us is our rural water supply. I have worked over this for some time. I have attended one or two conferences out of the country. I had specifically gone there to understand how those modern countries had solved their two problems, that is, the rural water supply and rural sanitation problems. Today we may have set up some local self-governing institutions but I may tell you that personally I am not at all satisfied with regard to these two problems. These are two important problems on which the future life of the nation rests. Therefore my submission is that we should welcome these boards. They should function properly and all the States should co-operate.

One point more and that is with regard to shipping, shipping rights and the recruitment of our seamen from Pakistan. I fully support what my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh has said and would also submit that our efforts should be to raise our own army of seamen and train them. I

must pay my compliments to the Ministry of Communications. They are doing wonderfully well in regard to all the other means of communications, but I would say that they should pay more and more attention to increasing our tonnage as far as our coastal trade is concerned and to our vessels going to the other seas.

With these few remarks I support these Demands.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had a very small demand which related to welfare of seamen. However, my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh has taken the opportunity to say something about the seamen in a general way and has raised certain important and fundamental issues. I felt dutybound to make my observations by way of clarification in regard to them.

He has raised the question of employment of Pakistani seamen in the context of the diminishing number of jobs so far as Calcutta recruiting centre is concerned. He has given certain figures. Just to get into proper sequence and to state the context of things, I would like to place authentic figures.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are these figures correct?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I should compass my observations in the minimum time possible. Therefore, I expect my hon. friend Prof. Sharma would allow me to do that.

The total number of seamen that we have got on our registers is 51,137. Out of this, the number of Indians is 45,624.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it an all-India figure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, an all-India figure, both Calcutta and Bombay put

together. And the number of Pakistanis is 5,503 of which at Calcutta the number of Pakistani seamen registered is 4,961 and at Bombay 542.

The picture so far as the employment opportunities are concerned is as follows: The number of jobs on the deck, engine and saloon at Bombay—the number of jobs that were available on 31st March, 1963—was 20,810 and at Calcutta the total number on the same day was 9,451. That means, roughly about 30,000 jobs we have against a registered number of 51,137. If I refer to the figures for the last year—it is just for the sake of comparison—in Bombay the number of jobs were 19,712 which means in this one year there was a slight improvement, an improvement of the order of 1,098. In Calcutta, however, there has been a decline. It fell from 10,238 in 1962 to 9,451 which means a loss of 787 jobs. But if I give a larger perspective, things would really look like alarming and I really feel concerned about it so far as Calcutta is concerned. While we have been able to retain the employment opportunities and the number of jobs at Bombay which will be apparent from the following figures, namely, that on 1-1-1957 we had at Bombay as many as 22,825 jobs and on 1-1-1958 it rose to 24,338 and at present, that is, on 1-1-1963 it is 20,919, there being a decline of the order of 4,000, in the case of Calcutta, when the number of jobs available was 16,585, the number of jobs available at Calcutta now is 9,336 which means a decline of about 7000 jobs—a loss of 7000 jobs. Altogether, we have lost 11,000 jobs. Partially, it is due to the fact that some ships go out of use.—they are simply scrapped; they do not come back for recruitment. But a substantial part of the loss of these jobs can be ascribed to the fact that the foreign shipping companies cease to come to our shores for recruitment and they go to other places. We have found that although there is no officially recognised recruitment centre at Chittagong, some of these compan-

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ies are taking their ships to Chittagong for recruitment which means that Pakistani seamen who are registered with us have got a double advantage. They can get themselves recruited at Calcutta as seamen registered on our books of registration and also at Chittagong, whereas Indian seamen can only find recruitment at Calcutta and, as I have just now indicated, the number of seamen at Calcutta is quite large. In fact, we have got a rule in this particular matter and the rule is that the number of seamen to be registered at a particular port should not exceed more than 150 per cent of the number of jobs available. For 100 jobs available there can be only 150 registrations. But in the case of Calcutta, the position is different. I am taking only the deck and engine crew into account which are more important. The number of jobs on these two particular services, for these two particular kinds of jobs, is 6,943. The number of seamen registered, however, is 13,162. But on the basis of 150 per cent rule, this number should have been of the order of 10,416. Therefore, a surplus is there of the order of 2,746. The question that Shri Raghunath Singh seems to have raised is 'What are we to do about this?'. Can these 2746 Pakistani seamen who are registered at Calcutta be asked to go over to Chittagong where they are already finding a sort of centre? We may officially say that Chittagong is not yet recognised as a recruiting centre, but the fact of the matter is that all reports show that foreign ships are going there. So naturally our seamen are agitated. The shipping circles are agitated, and we ourselves feel concerned about the employment opportunities to be made available to our own seamen.

So, this point is really an important point, and I can only assure my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh and the House that the matter is constantly under our review, and we are trying to see what we can do to meet the situation with a view to protecting the legitimate rights and interests of our

seamen and of our nationals who have got no other place to go to excepting Calcutta, in this region, for their employment opportunities. That is what I would like to say so far as this question raised by my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh about seamen is concerned.

Another point that he raised in this connection was about the recent increase in the freight rates by the India, UK, and continent Conference to the tune of 12½ per cent with effect from 1st August, 1963. That is a matter in regard to which we have already expressed our concern and anxiety, because if we take item by item the various export commodities, the impact is really severe in many cases. I may take the House into confidence and say that from the studies that we have been able to make so far, the impact in certain cases ranges from a sum of 10 shillings increase per metric tonnes or per 1000 kilos to as much as 75 shillings in certain cases. In the case of textiles and other sensitive commodities, the impact has been very heavy, and we are really concerned about what to do about this particular matter.

I can only assure the House that we are again trying to see how best we can serve the interests of our export trade with a view to protecting it properly. We have got to provide due protection to it. We were already suffering from one particular handicap in so far as our export trade had to contend in certain important cases against discriminatory freight rates which meant that for the same commodity going from Japan or other places in the East to the UK or to the Continent, the freight charged was comparatively or relatively or proportionately less as compared with freights of a higher order which the same commodity was made to pay when it went from our country. That was already a problem confronting us. We set up a Freight Investigation Bureau. It took up the question with the shipping conferences concerned, and I am glad to say that in as many

as 250 cases, the Freight Investigation Bureau succeeded in getting substantial reductions and the removal of these discriminations in the freight rates. So, we are alive to that problem, and it was with a view to step up our efforts in this direction and to give an added importance to it that a high-powered body, the Maritime Freight Commission was appointed, and for the first time it examined this particular matter, namely, the proposed increase by this conference in the freight rates on West-bound cargo. Unfortunately, the Conference has not accepted, or if I may use the expression which has been used by another responsible body in this context, they did not show sufficient "consideration or respect" for the findings or recommendations of this freight investigation bureau. I very much regret it, and our trade has been protesting against it. In fact, I am being flooded with telegrams and representations by the trade in various commodities, that we should do something about that. As I said earlier after all, shipping is a means to an end. Shipping is to be employed to serve the needs of our trade, and particularly to protect our export trade and to give it as much of encouragement and protection as possible; and we are trying to see and trying to ensure that so far as that is concerned, all due protection and promotion of our export trade is secured. In that connection, I make bold to say the other day that after all, the conference of the shipping lines is a means to an end and not an end in itself. If they outgrow their utility or usefulness, then we shall have to devise steps to protect the legitimate interests of our export trade, and I can do and give that assurance to the House here.

The third point that he raised was about welfare officers to be appointed in the different ports which he mentioned in the course of his speech. I would only say that wherever an officer has not been specifically appointed for this purpose, our diplo-

matic missions abroad look after the welfare of our seamen, and they are properly looked after.

I do not think we need entertain any anxiety on that account.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the embassies, they do not know the labour laws and they cannot settle the disputes on the spot.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think we have to strike a balance between the requirements of a situation and the expenditure that has to be incurred, the requirements of the seamen and the amount that has to be spent on the appointment of a particular officer. One has to be commensurate with the other. Otherwise, it will be wasteful expenditure which should be avoided in all cases.

He also made a reference to the strike on the river services for Assam last year at or about the time of the invasion by the Chinese. I can assure him that that was a lesson that we took to heart. We have set about ourselves to do something to arrange or manage things in this behalf in such situations. We have already set up a transport organisation which has progressed sufficiently, I should say, substantially, and I can assure the House that with the increase in the rail and road transport capacity, we are sure that if any untoward situation like that arises in future, we would be able to cope with the situation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Hon. Members in the beginning either through ignorance or through some misconception complained that we have come to this House so soon after the Budget session with this bunch of supplementary demands. I would have actually expected that they should have complimented Government for coming so quickly with these demands. The nature of the demands is such that it has to be so; the Constitution and conventions provide that if there is a new

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service or if there are post-budget developments as a result of which there is some transfer or reallocation or new items of expenditure, we have to come to the House and I think Parliament should expect Government to do so, the sooner the better. That is exactly what we have done. So instead of complimenting Government for following the correct parliamentary procedure, the hon. Members have tried to find fault with them. Therefore, it is my duty to point out that at least on this score their complaint is neither fair nor reasonable.

If you see the demands, they total up to Rs. 33.90 crores. The main items are as follows: Rs. 14.78 crores for the new Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and others—that is, under revenue account—and Rs. 5.14 crores on capital account. The House is aware that we have passed the new legislation. My hon. Colleague piloted the Bill. New Governments in the Union Territories have come into being and it is required under the law of Parliament that they must have their separate funds. The new fund has to be created in each of the States. There is no new expenditure. What was there under a different head in the Budget has to be kept under a separate consolidated fund of the various Union Territories. Therefore, reallocation has to be made. This is a specific post-Budget development which has arisen as a result of the law of this House, and therefore, we have to provide a new item. The result is that we have come to this House with Supplementary Demands for about Rs. 20 crores which is a very large chunk out of the total of Rs. 33 crores.

There is another item which is also a new service, that is the creation of a special fund, that is the Marketing Development Fund. There was a provision already of Rs. 3.80 crores in the Central Budget for the current year. It was thought necessary, and rightly so, because the promotion of international trade is getting into stride, that a special fund should be created

especially for market research, commodity research, area surveys, research programmes etc., which is a very dynamic subject. Quick changes are taking place in consumer preferences and in the preference of commodities in various countries, and if our country is to survive in export trade, it has to attune itself to the quick-changing patterns in the various countries, and therefore, it is very important. Similar, export publicity, dissemination of information in regard to our international trade and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions are equally important. We are just now having a big trade fair in Moscow. Already, our trade with the Soviet Union and the East European countries is growing very rapidly, and such exhibitions and trade fairs will help in the promotion of international trade very much. This Fund is also intended to deal with various other matters of export promotion and developing our international trade. So, the Ministry of International Trade came to the conclusion that we must have a Special Fund with which to finance all this necessary expenditure. This is again a development after the Budget was passed by this House, and therefore the Fund has been created. Actually, there is no new disbursement or new item of expenditure, because already there is provision of Rs. 3 crores under Demand No. 2 and Rs. 80 lakhs under the existing Demand in the Budget.

So, if you see the entire Demands, actually the net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India arising from these Supplementaries totalling Rs. 30.9 crores is only Rs. 29 lakhs. The Constitution provides that for any new service we have to take the sanction of the House, and rightly so. Similarly if there is a new allocation, it has to be covered by a vote of the House, and therefore, it was necessary and quite proper for us to come to this House, and I think the House should appreciate that the Government has been very quick in taking the correct constitutional procedure in respect of

granting of funds for the governance of this country.

Another point, again a very mis-conceived one, was made by the hon. Member. He said we were losing all the cases, we were not taking care of our legal proceedings, not appointing proper lawyers, that the cases were not conducted properly, with the result that we had to come to the House for making payments. But he does not realise that only in the cases where Government loses, when the court passes decrees against the Government, that we have to come to the House for making payment. Such items are very few. There are only four items in this respect, but as against this, there are dozens of cases which the Government wins. As against 12 or 15 or a large number of cases in which Government wins, they need not come to the House; and there are only a few cases in which the Government lose and in which they have to come to the House. Still, the hon. Member has come to the hasty conclusion that the Government cases are not conducted properly. I think this is not a very well-informed criticism of the Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It would be interesting if the hon. Minister furnishes figures as to the number of cases in which the Government have won and the number of cases in which they have lost and how much amount has to be paid.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are winning in many cases and losing only in a very few cases. That is the point. We are trying to conduct the cases well in respect of all these litigations to the best and to the maximum possible extent.

Then the hon. Member referred to Avro-748 and to various other matters. I need not go into the details. I can only tell him in a sentence that he need not harbour any such fears because the Government or the Cabinet has already decided that the Avro-748

programme will continue and already new manufactures are taking place. So, there should not be any apprehension on this account.

Then the hon. Member referred to the Refinance Corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that there is going to be a Corporation for Avro?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No. The present arrangement is continuing. Then, about the Refinance Corporation, the hon. Member asked what types of industries are helped by this Corporation and how it is that we have come to this House for this fund so quickly. I think if the hon. Member refreshes his memory about the constitution of the Corporation and the nature of its working he will find that the very name suggests that it is a Refinance Corporation. It does not finance directly, but it finances through the various approved bodies and actually the arrangement is that the various scheduled banks, the State Finance Corporations and the Madras Industrial Finance Corporation, etc. are financed, for the industries undertaken by these organisations, by the Refinance Corporation. I think the Corporation has received so far 312 applications for a total sum of Rs. 49.10 crores since its inception in June, 1958, and up to the end of June, 1963, the total refinance sanctioned by the Corporation from its inception is Rs. 36 crores, out of which Rs. 20 crores have been disbursed. In addition, the Corporation has sanctioned applications for refinance, for the medium-term export credit, for Rs. 10.83 lakhs.

The hon. Member asked what are the industries which are being helped: It is difficult for me to give the names of the industries, but I can give the categories of the industries. For example, they are the Food Manufacturing industries, except beverage industries; manufacture of textiles, basic industrial chemicals, including fertilisers, manufacture of artificial fibres,

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manufacture of cement, manufacture of iron and steel and basic industries; manufacture of metals, transport equipment, machinery including electrical machinery, motor vehicles, photographic and optical glass goods, etc. In addition to these, they are also helping the small-scale industries which come under the credit guarantee scheme of the Reserve Bank and the other banks. Recently we have formulated specific proposals about the export industries. We have also recently liberalised the provisions for financing and giving help for export under the scheme. For example, when an industrial concern is also an exporter, the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs will apply separately to loans made to it for financing industrial expansion and granting export credits. Similarly, it provides medium term loans, what are popularly known as "term loans". For example, in export credit it is giving more facilities—where a loan is for a period longer than ten years, that part of it which is repayable within a period of not more than ten years will also be eligible for refinancing. It is giving various other facilities, and I think it is doing an extremely good work. It has fulfilled a vital need in our financial and credit structure, and the result is that it is drawing its money quickly. That is why we had to come before the House, because it wanted more funds. Its activities are increasing, as the House would like them to increase, and therefore its need for money came earlier than what we expected. That is why we had to come with a fresh demand to this House in the shape of a supplementary grant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If necessary the House will sit for a few more minutes and finish this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have almost finished. There were one or two general points raised and I need not go into them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Bird and Company and McLeod Company?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About Bird and Company, as I said, there are no names of either Ministers or high Government officials.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have accepted that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is all untrue. There are no such names in the books we have seen so far.

There are one or two general points raised by hon. Members and, as I said I need not go into them. For example, a point was raised about the prices. I only want to say this that the setting up of the Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores is a welcome measure and the hon. Member need not accuse the Government at least of ignoring the price line because whatever steps should be taken are being taken by the Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Are such stores going to be set up in other States also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Such consumers co-operative stores should be set up. Delhi being a centrally administered territory it is the responsibility of the Central Government and, therefore, of this Parliament. The setting up of co-operative stores in other States should be the responsibility of the State Governments.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What about the Central Government employees; whose responsibility is it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It should be of the Central Government.

Shri Priya Gupta: We want that there should be no intervention by departmental officers or the executive in the affairs of the co-operative societies and the members of the societies should have the hold on them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Members would have the hold on them and there would

be no interference. The policy of Government on this point is very well known. We discourage all unnecessary intervention from government departments.

17 hrs.

Then, there was the question of inter-State water boards. I need not go into the question about that. I very much appreciate the expressions, emotional or otherwise, made by various hon. Members coming from various States. I need not go into it because that is a larger issue and a separate issue. The only point is that this is very welcome measure. Actually, for the last ten years the Government was trying to have various boards not only for the utilisation of river basins and development but also for ironing out the various inter-State difficulties, and after a good deal of efforts and the law passed by Parliament, the good offices of the Government here and also the co-operation of the various State Governments it has been now possible to begin with these five inter-State river boards. For that token grant has been asked for, and I think it should be welcomed by hon. Members because in future, I entirely agree with hon. Members, all these rivers or river basins are national assets and they have to be looked after in that way. There cannot be any clash between the national interest and the sectional interest. The national interest has got to prevail if the country is to survive and I know this is the general opinion and general

climate in the country. From that point of view, the setting up of such inter-State River Boards should be welcomed, because it will subserve to the general regional interest, based on technical and other considerations and not on narrow considerations of any State or any sectional interest. With these words, I commend the Demands for Grants for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the motion of Shri Prabhat Kar to the vote of the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 5, 38, 56, 70, 113, 126, 131 and 136."

The motion was adopted.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 19, 1963/Sravana 28, 1885 (Saka).