

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I introduce the Bill.

12.52 hrs.

**DEMANDS\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—1964-65**

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

**DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 3—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,70,00 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, 1965, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND NO. 19—MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND NO. 21—UNION EXCISE DUTIES**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,50,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND NO. 22—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

**DEMAND NO. 23—STAMPS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Stamps'."

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 24—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 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, 1965 in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 26—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 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, 1965 in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 29—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,000 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, 1965 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 30—OPIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 39,00,000 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, 1965 in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 33—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 37—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 40—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME  
AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,43,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND NO. 47—ZONAL COUNCILS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

**DEMAND NO. 48—ADMINISTRATION OF  
JUSTICE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO. 51—STATISTICS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,21,000 be granted

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics'."

**DEMAND NO. 53—DELHI**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—ANDAMAN AND  
NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 55—LACCADIVE, MINICOY  
AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 60—OTHER REVENUE  
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 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, 1965, in

[Mr. Speaker]

respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

**DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of International Trade'."

**DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND NO. 79—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,47,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

**DEMAND NO. 85—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,66,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Communications (Including National Highways)'."

**DEMAND NO. 88—AVIATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Aviation'.

**DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS,  
HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 88,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 91—PUBLIC WORKS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND  
PRINTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,30,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 93—EXPENDITURE ON  
DISPLACED PERSONS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 94—OTHER REVENUE  
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
WORKS' HOUSING AND REHABILITATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 96—ATOMIC ENERGY  
RESEARCH**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

**DEMAND No. 97—DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 98—DEPARTMENT OF  
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Posts and Telegraphs'."

**DEMAND No. 100—POSTS AND TELE-  
GRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,16,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

**DEMAND No. 103—DEPARTMENT OF  
SUPPLY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 104—SUPPLIES AND  
DISPOSALS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

**DEMAND No. 107—OTHER REVENUE  
EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Technical Development'."

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,79,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION  
TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVE-  
LOPMENT**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'."

**DEMAND No. 123—LOANS AND  
ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERN-  
MENT**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,00,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND No. 125—PURCHASE OF FOOD  
GRAINS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Purchase of Food Grains'."

**DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering'."

**DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,05,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

**DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the

[Mr. Speaker]

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,10,00,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**Mr. Speaker:** The following cut motions have been admitted which may be moved by the hon. Members:

- 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 24, 25, 18, 22, 26, 40, 42, 43, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45 and 46.

Other cut motions are out of order.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** What about my other cut motions?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will look into them. If they are found in order, I will allow them.

**Shri Alvarez (Panjim):** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Advisability of purchase of large quantities of foodgrains (1)*].

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,68, 31,000 in res-

pect of Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extravagance, wastage and misuse of public funds and corruption and overhead administrative wastage (7)*].

(ii) "That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for assuring the producers that the creation of Foodgrains Corporation will not in any way work as a dis-incentive to them (8)*].

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Immediate need to revise the dearness allowance Formula (12)*].

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to revise the dearness allowance in case of lowpaid employees (13)*].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to grant dearness allowance to employees getting Rs. 600 to 1200 per month (14)*].

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Formation of Agricultural Prices Commission. (17)*]



(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of food grains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Import of foodgrains from USA under P.L. 480. (24)*].

(vi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of food grains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Distribution of imported food grains to various States (25)*].

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida** (Anand): I beg to move:

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

[*Need to preserve forest wealth of the country (18)*].

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,66,000 in respect of Communications (including National Highways) be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need of more roads (22)*].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need of purchasing large quantities of foodgrains (26)*].

**Shri Hukam Chaud Kachhvalya** (Dewas): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,11,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Payment to M/s. Bechtel Corporation of U.S.A. (40)*].

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 in respect of Department of Posts and Tele-

graphs be reduced by Rs. 100".  
[*Purchasing of additional staff car for the Department (42)*].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Renewal of loans to Khadi & Village Industries Commission (43)*].

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,70,000 in respect of Defence Services, effective—Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Revision of rates of D.A. to civilian employees and service personnel of I.A.F. (29)*].

(ii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Revision of rates of D.A. granted to Central Government employees (30)*].

(iii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Setting up of Bureau of Public Enterprises (31)*].

(iv) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Revision of rates of City Compensation Allowance (32)*].

(v) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,35,000 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Setting up of Agricultural Prices Commission (35)*].

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

(vi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,000 in respect of administration of justice be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Study of the Working of the Monopolise Law in U.S.A.* (36)]

(vii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,000 in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extra expenses on staff of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and timber felling operations* (37)].

(viii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Extra expenditure in Patents and Designs Department* (38)].

(ix) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Setting up of Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media* (39)].

(x) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,81,00,000 in respect of Purchase of food grains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Imports from U.S.A. under P.L.* 480 (44)].

(xi) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,20,00,000 in respect of other capital outlay of

the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Procurement of rice by Food Corporation of India* (45)].

(xii) "That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of other capital outlay of the Ministry of Transport be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Investment in the shares of Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited* (46)].

**Mr. Speaker:** The cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, how much time has been allotted?

**Mr. Speaker:** No time has been allotted yet. It is for the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It should go upto 4.00 P.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** Two hours will be enough. Let us begin and then we will see.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** There are fairly important things which will have to come up for discussion. Please do not bind us. When you allot 2 hours and afterwards, when you leave, there is nobody to change it and extend the time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I leave it to the House to decide that.

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** Three hours may be allotted on this.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Three hours.

**Mr. Speaker:** That means it will go upto 4.00 P.M. All right. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know which of my cut motions are in order.

**Mr. Speaker:** She can speak on all of them.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Sir, one of the most important items in the Supplementary Demands for Grants has been with regard to the revision of the dearness allowance permitted by the Das Commission. With regard to that matter, the most startling thing which comes before us is the fact that those who are in the lower income bracket, that is, clerks and others, are not getting hundred per cent neutralisation which has been demanded by employees and the rate at which they are given the dearness allowance is much less than that which is being permitted to the higher categories of employees. Actually, what we have emphasized in Parliament again and again upon the Government is that it is the lowest category employees whose real income has eroded and that they are the worst sufferers.

Sir, the Das Commission has admitted that both the index figures of cost of living and working class index numbers were very unsatisfactorily computed. As a matter of fact, only today during the Question Hour, I was very surprised to see that the computation, when it comes to the cost of living index figures, is worked out on figures which have absolutely no relation to reality whatsoever. The all-India average given today, during the Question Hour, has shown that there is over hundred per cent increase with regard to such things as edible oils and that here is 6.4 increase in regard to foodgrains. The figures which have been given in this House with regard to those very items, other than foodgrains, show that in edible oils, throughout last year, there has been a slight increase and during the last four months of the year, in regard to mustard oil, a fantastic figure is given, the figure of Rs. 3.90 which is the controlled price at which it was not available anywhere in India. It is on this basis that the cost of living index is computed in

2280 (A1) LSD-6.

Simla. Even the Das Commission has admitted that both these cost of living index figures and working class index figures have been computed in a way which does not have any relation to the reality as it prevails in the market. Therefore, if on top of that, the computation is done not to neutralise the rise in the cost of living by giving hundred per cent neutralisation to the lower categories of staff but to give them a lower rate of relief than that which is given to the higher categories of employees, I think, that is not right and proper. As a matter of fact, the Das Commission has referred to the Bank Award and there he has been forced to say that the neutralisation awarded to the Bank employees works out at 75 per cent in the case of clerical staff and hundred per cent in the case of subordinate staff. Therefore, the point to notice is that employees in the lowest pay ranges should be given hundred per cent neutralisation for a rise of every 4 points. As a matter of fact, the Das Commission has also admitted that the Second Pay Commission's award of an increase only if there is a ten per cent rise on an average for the whole year by itself has worked very adversely as far as the employees are concerned. Therefore, I would urge a revision in the D.A. formula and that there must be 100 per cent neutralisation of dearness allowance in the case of the lower grade employees. As such, I would urge that the amount which is being given already has got to be further increased if we are to bring about any social justice as far as the Government employees are concerned. This is one of the biggest items in these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

13 hrs.

Now, I would like to say something on the amount which is being asked for with regard to the Bechtel fertiliser plants. Five fertiliser factories are going to be set up by an

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

American firm, and we find that the total cost of the programme is very high. Already they have said that they would want a Rs. 200-crores project, while it is reported that our own Indian experts have said that such fertiliser factories can be set up by them within Rs. 150 crores. Even the technical know-how which is being offered to us does not seem to be, according to our own experts, of a very high calibre and of a type which cannot be made available by our own people. Yet, we are told that several conditions have been attached to this by the Bechtel Corporation of the USA, inasmuch as they have made proposals regarding pricing, marketing and the distribution of the product.

Even regarding the feasibility report, for which we have already paid Rs. 3 lakhs, they want a very high amount which may be something of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. With regard to the financial structure also, the Bechtel report is quite vague.

There are reports that Bechtels have suggested that they are unwilling to accede to Government majority shares in equity participation. Another report suggests that there has been some discussion where the Bechtels want 40 per cent of the shares and they want to overcome the resistance there is amongst the public against majority participation by foreigners, by asking for 20 per cent participation by the Indian public so that the Government shares could become reduced to 40 per cent as against private foreign and Indian private capital totalling to 60 per cent.

The fertiliser industry is the weakest link in our agricultural production. So, we would like that there must be a very clear pricing policy whereby we shall be able to give to the farmers the nitrogenous and other fertilisers that we want to pro-

duce in these five fertiliser factories at a cheap rate. Therefore, the question of production pricing and distribution cannot be left in any way in the hands of those who are foreigners and who belong to the private sector and who have, in the past as well as even at present not shown a very good record as far as production, distribution and pricing policy goes. We should make it very clear that Bechtels or any other foreign concern which is being brought into India will have to accept minority participation. Already this erosion has started, and we do not want it in such a strategically important sector as the fertilised industry. We are further worried that the Bechtel Corporation is associated with the name of Gen Clay, and we are already familiar with the Clay Committee report to the Kennedy Administration on US Foreign Aid Policy regarding India which had sabotaged our Bokaro deal.

Therefore, on this question of the Bechtel Corporation, we want to be very clear that anything which we sanction by way of supplementary grant will be entirely within the competence of the Government of India to handle and anything which erodes into the management of the price policy or the question of distribution will not be permitted. As a matter of fact, there was an item in the newspapers to the effect that not only is it that the costs are pitched very high, but Bechtels have suggested holding the prices at the present high levels to guarantee high profits on their investment. If that is the way we are thinking, if that is the way we are going to deal with it, we feel that in this critical situation concerning our foreign exchange crisis, it will be of no use for us to take upon ourselves the duty of granting this money which could be used for other better purposes.

Therefore, again I say that this whole question of fertiliser factories

being built by these foreign companies has to be looked into very thoroughly and there must be no erosion of our strategically important sectors of production specially agricultural production, and we should not allow anybody to have managerial control, pricing control or any hand in the distribution of such an essential commodity as fertilisers.

With regard to some other items, I would like to urge certain other points. Regarding the supplementary demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance, there is the question of the setting up of a Bureau of Public Enterprises. I am not quite clear what is the reason for having such a Bureau. We already have a Committee of Parliament going into the affairs of public undertakings. We also have the Estimates Committee. Now there is to be an extra expenditure on this Bureau. We would like very much that public enterprises should be made more efficient and more free from bureaucratic control, because today it is very very clear that if we have to go on with our policy of development and defence, if we have to really ensure and guarantee our continuing economic independence, it is necessary, in a poor country like ours, that the public sector must function in such a manner as will be able to contribute a good amount of resources for our budget and for our plans.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Without making monopoly profits.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** My hon. friend is all for the private sector.

**Shri Ranga:** No, certainly not. I said 'without making monopoly profits'.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We have always stressed that unless we can plough back resources from the public sector in a substantial quantity into the public exchequer and expand the public sector—which can only be

done if there is more efficiency and more economy—unless we can do that, we are afraid neither will the private sector come to your help to find a good solution to our problems; rather they will help stifle our plan and bury it at an early date. But the unfortunate part is that uptill now these public enterprises have been riddled and burdened with these civilians at the topmost posts.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** Whom will you place?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In the steel industry or in the highly technical petro-chemical industry, for instance, it is not possible for anybody except those highly technical people who know the latest know-how, the latest techniques, to be able even to scrutinise the project reports or give sanction for indenting any machinery for the latest processes. Yet we find that it is these ICS and IAS officers who are always put to examine these project reports. We have this whole galaxy right from the Joint secretaries in the departments to man these technical departments. In the Steel Ministry, in the Petro-chemical industry, in the oil industry, we have this same phenomenon from the top downwards.

Secondly, I would also like to say that it is not right to have so many duplicating bodies which will be entering into a post-mortem or pre-mortem of these public sector enterprises. The private sector always say that they can do these things more efficiently. But not a bit of it. They do not do it efficiently at all. What they do is to keep many of their rather shady deals away from the public eye. In the public enterprises, it is not possible to do that; nor do we want it to be so done. At the same time, there should be no such duplication as now envisaged through the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings as also the Estimates Committee of Parliament. With these, I think it would be impossible for these enterprises to function properly.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

On the question of revision of rates of city compensatory allowance, again I would urge that in big cities there should be inclusion of the entire urban areas for this purpose, not only particular corporation areas which are notified. For example, in the city of Calcutta, the Corporation's city limits are notified, and also just small little municipalities just adjacent to it, like Dumdum. But the City of Calcutta today spreads out right from Kalyani to Birlapur, which is a large area in which the cost of living is very high, equal to, and sometimes more than that of, Calcutta. So this question of city compensatory allowance to the employees of Government has to be looked into in this context, and the entire question which has been hanging for very long should be immediately taken up and finally decided.

The last point is with regard to the Agricultural Prices Commission and state trading. This is one of the most important things needing our attention. This morning also during question hour, the question of agricultural price policy came up. Parity prices are what are needed now, if we really want to give a fair deal to the farmer.

With regard to this terminology, there is the small peasant whom we always like to call kisan. But in the case of the big peasants I find they are being termed "farmers". With regard to these gentlemen, the rich farmers they have not only the capacity to hold their stocks, they have really the capacity to control the entire market today in many cases. The rich farmer actually inflates the prices while the small farmer owning upto 3 bighas of land, whose fraternity constitutes really the majority in our country, the small poor peasant is at the complete mercy of the richer farmer as well as the urban consumer and the industrialist.

Therefore, this whole question of parity between prices of manufactured goods and foodgrains is a very complicated one. There can be only one answer—there can be no two answers. Agricultural prices on a parity basis cannot be fixed until Government is prepared to control the prices of all essential commodities entering into the consumption of the ordinary person; cloth, housing all these things have to be gone into. Otherwise, there can be no parity of prices.

Here we are going to sanction these supplementary demands, but I would like to know whether this is going to be backed up with the purpose and firm commitment of Government to set up a machinery for distribution and control of prices of all essential commodities consumed by the common man.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I am going to confine myself particularly to three demands, Nos. 3 (Ministry of Defence), 53 (Ministry of Home Affairs) and 61 (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting).

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am sorry that Shri Chavan is not here. I am going to strike a somewhat jarring note which I wanted to do in his presence. I am going to urge that the House should reject the entire Demand of Rs. 61,78,000 on the ground that this Ministry has failed to dispel the widespread public suspicions that under the present Defence Minister, the functional powers of our armed forces are sought to be perverted towards parochial and narrow ends, and thus the national policy of India is in danger of being subverted.

I would, with a view to illustrate my point, give two instances, not for what they are, because the instances

in themselves are trivial, but the tendencies which they indicate are so dangerous that I have, after careful thought, come to the conclusion that they must be placed on record.

The first instance relates to the Republic Day Pageant Parade, about which recently I sent a communication to the Defence Minister himself saying that when this parade of the period soldiers was seen by the public, they particularly noticed that almost all the martial classes of India were represented, with just one exception, and they were the Sikhs. In the communication I said, and I am quoting:

"A printed hand-out by the Defence Ministry explained that only the period-soldiers appearing in Indian History upto the 18th century had been included in the Pageant and it was added in the colophon that the magnificent Sikhs, as soldiers, appeared in History only in the 19th century."

The communication proceeds:

"Previously, ever since 1962, and earlier, the Ministry of External Affairs of the late Nehru had been consistently asserting in its numerous publications that Ladakh was taken by the imperial Dogras in 1834, and that the Treaty of Lhasa took place in 1842 between the Emperor of China and Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir. It was after I repeatedly cornered our late Prime Minister with contemporary historical documents that Ladakh was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, that the treaty of Lhasa itself cites that the parties are "the Sikh People", the *Khalsajio* on one side and the Emperor of China on the other, that the Prime Minister sentimentally relented in writing with the observation that 'after all, Colonel Zorawar Singh (dogra) was leading these expeditious'."

I went on:

"It might now interest our present Defence Minister to know that as far back as 1609, the first Sikh militia was recruited by the 6th Nanak, Guru Hargobind, himself, which inflicted a crushing defeat on an imperial Mughal Army at Gurusar (Ferozepur), in which 1200 Sikhs were killed and 6000 Mughal troops including the veteran Mughal General Lalla Beg, the favourite of two Emperors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It was in 1707 that the Sikhs, under the incomparable Banda Singh Bahadur, set up their first sovereign Republic, after liberating the heart of northern India, the province of Sirhind. It was on March 29, 1748, that after capturing Jullundur Doab, the Khalsa declared itself a State, and in 1799 Lahore itself was made the capital city of the Sikh Commonwealth.

The Defence Minister and his historian: may now prepare a comparative chart of the emergence of Maratha soldiery and the rise of Sivaji."

I concluded by saying:

"In George Orwell's "1984", we hear of the Ministry of Truth which alters past History to comply with the ever-changing Party moods and behests of the Big Brother. Poul Anderson's stories, *The Guardians of Time*, show beautifully how time-travel, retrojection into the past, necessitates Time Police to protect History against meddlesome time travellers, but the notion that a thing which once existed might be caused simply and absolutely not to have existed is one which we cannot give a sense to."

To this communication, the Defence Minister has sent me a reply—this reply is in the form of a D.O. letter dated 24-2-65—in which he says, and I quote:

[Shri Kapur Singh]

"For this purpose seven different periods from earlier historical times to the end of the eighteenth century were chosen. The selection could not be exhaustive and it was not possible to include all warrior classes in the first display."

I have the following observations and comments to make on the reply which the Defence Minister has sent.

My first comment is that the hand-out definitely said that Sikhs were excluded because they emerged on the historical scene after the period covered, i.e., up to the 18th century.

My second comment is that if all "warrior classes" could not be included, would it not have been more tactful and expedient to exclude Marathas instead of Sikhs?

My third comment is that if the selection could not be exhaustive, the selection still must have been very meticulously partial since only one class, i.e. Sikhs, was excluded.

Lastly I would like to add that in all inclusion and exclusion there is always a basis for selection, whether it is a well-formulated rule or an unspoken prejudice. If there was a rule, this House has the right to know what rule it was by which the inclusions and exclusions were made. If the whole affair was regulated through freakish chance, Shri Chavan owes an explanation in justification of his competence as a Cabinet Minister.

I want to conclude this point by saying that no good can come out of an attempt to write off the Sikhs from the pages of History.

I would like to add that by personal enquiries I am convinced that Shri Chavan himself is perhaps not so parochially inclined as some of his advisers like to make him out to be. I would, therefore, caution him in the interests of national solidarity and in the interests of the good of the nation, to be careful in matters of this kind for they can have very far-reaching consequences.

The second instance which I want to cite is that of a short notice question which I and four or five other hon. Members of this House tabled during the last session. This question wanted to know whether there was any substance in the generally spread suspicion that ever since this Defence Minister had taken over this portfolio, there had been some kind of order, written or oral, which necessitated that Rajputs and Sikhs should not be posted to their own regiments and that Maratha officers should invariably be posted to Maratha regiments.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet):** Most unfair.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** This question was rejected by the Defence Minister. Then I wrote to him a letter asking him to let me know what the true state of affairs was, because this suspicion was widespread and it was doing no good to the morale of our armed forces. To that he did not sent any reply till I tabled a cut motion on the general defence policy. This reply has been received by me in the form of a D.O. letter dated 22nd February, 1965, in which he tells me, and I quote:

"I have no hesitation in stating that this has no basis whatever."

He says that officers are posted to various regiments of infantry on certain grounds, and that the first posting of an officer is governed by rules. Then he gives four rules. These rules are unexceptionable, and I have no quarrel with them, but at the end of this letter he has added certain statistics. He says that in the Maratha Regiments the percentage of officers of the same class is only 18.9, i.e., about 19 per cent.; in the Rajput Regiments, this percentage is 18.1, and in the Sikh Regiments this percentage is 36.1. Since the hon. Minister of Defence has taken his stand on statistics, I would like to say something about statistics, because more than one theory is cur-



rent on this subject. I do not subscribe to the theory that it belongs to a class which is generally described as lies, other kinds of lies and statistics. I do not agree that that is a proper description of statistics, particularly, Government statistics, but I do favour another definition of statistics which states that statistics are like bikinis, they are most exciting in not what they reveal but what they conceal. In the statistics which he has given, he has not told us as to what was the state of affairs before he took over charge and whether there have been any instructions, written or unwritten, which are responsible for the present state of affairs or for any divergences which have come into existence ever since he took over charge.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Do you dispute the statistics given there?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** No, Sir, I do not dispute the statistics, but I say that these statistics do not meet the point which I had tried to raise. This is the point I am trying to make.

I therefore say that I am perfectly satisfied on the basis of my personal enquiries that the relations between the Maratha officers and their Sikh subordinates in our armed forces are most excellent. Every soldier and every officer whom I have met has told me how considerate and how favourably inclined a Maratha officer is towards the welfare and towards the comforts and towards the interests of the Sikh soldiers.

**Shri Ranga:** As well as the others.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Secondly, there exist very deep and very good historical connections between the Sikh soldiers and the Maratha soldiers. Those links should be strengthened in the interests of not only Indian unity but in the over-all interests of the nation which is now faced with extraordinary danger. I have brought these two instances on record so that I may request Mr. Chavan to make sure that he gives no order, he drops no hint

and encourages no tendency which tends directly or indirectly to weaken these links which must be strengthened in the interest of the nation. Thereby, I finish my observations on Demand No. 3.

I now take up Demand No. 53 which relates to the Home Ministry. Mr. Nanda is also not here.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** I am here.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Mr. Hathi Singh is here.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):** Not Singh; Singh is there; Mr. Hathi is here.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I would like to preface the criticism which I want to make on the demands of his Ministry by saying that Mr. Nanda is, I know, a Punjabi Kshatriya and he is known for his devotion to causes and he has rightly earned the nicknames of 'Planning Nanda' and 'socialist Nanda'. I say this with a certain amount of hesitation, but when he is placed side by side with his neighbours from the Gangetic Doab or with our countrymen from beyond the Narbada, he is somewhat at a disadvantage where it is a matter of sharp-wittedness. There is an explanatory note under Explanation (b) of this Demand which says:

"Certain land was acquired during the year 1959-60 for the establishment of an Agricultural Farm for multiplication of improved seeds. The compensation payable to the land owners as assessed by the Land Acquisition Authority was paid to them but such of them as were not satisfied with the award filed suits against Government. In some of the cases the decision of the Court was announced during the year 1962-63 and enhanced compensation amounting to Rs. 54,000 was paid."

[Shri Kapur Singh]

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that in the debate on Supplementary Demands for Grants in November, 1963, my hon. friend the Maharajah of Kalahandi, Mr. P. K. Deo, had pinpointed a case where the authorities had determined Rs. 42,000 as the market value for a piece of acquired land but on appeal, the High Court awarded Rs. 3,11,000, exactly seven times the originally determined compensation. It was the opinion of the most competent lawyers that if the Supreme Court had been approached, this compensation would have been enhanced to Rs. 15 lakhs. But for that purpose the resources of a black-market millionaire and a lifetime of litigation would have been necessary. There is another case pending and it is within the notice of the Government where the Delhi authorities have awarded Rs. 2 per sq. yard for land which is situated near the Frank Anthony Public School in the Kailash Colony where the market value of land is Rs. 100. Although it has come to the notice of the Government, they do not seem to be anxious to do justice or to redress the wrong that has been done. Their attitude seems to be: where bread is not available, let the hungry eat the cake, where a person has no shelter over his head, let him make reservations in the Asoka Hotel; where the executive authorities have done wrong to the citizen and deprived him of his means of wherewithal, let him seek the help of the courts, the doors of which are open to every citizen. I would like to point out to them that socialism is not random loot of individuals, nor is it all-out protection to Government officers. These practices are not leading towards a socialist pattern of society but towards tyranny and corruption rackets. If the Government are not aware of the practices which are being adopted by the Delhi authorities in the matter of acquisition of land of the poor citizens, if the Government are not aware of the type of practices rampant here, then God have mercy upon the soul of this Ministry; if they are aware but

they do not care, then I say: God have mercy upon the soul of this nation.

Since my time is out and the bell is being rung again and again, though I would like to go on in this vein with regard to the other Demands, I would end by saying just this. I conclude by urging upon this House that the Supplementary Demands should be denied to this Government which is so careless about the interest of the citizens, which is so heartless with regard to the troubles of those whose governance is under it, which has shown incompetence in appreciating the proper principles by which a right government should be carried on.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, the supplementary demands cover a very wide range and there are quite a few demands which need a very thoughtful consideration from this House. But it would not be possible within the few minutes at my disposal to deal with more than two or three points which I would have to pick up in order of priority.

The hon. Finance Minister is by virtue of his own office a very powerful person. He seems to have the knack of concentrating more and more power into himself. Since he has taken over, he is also in charge of the Company Law Administration. A finance minister who has all the sinews in his hands, a finance minister who is also in complete control over the industry and commerce, is a person to be cared for. I think his ambitions for more and more power do not stay there, and I find that since the last Budget was passed he has set up a new Bureau in the Finance Ministry which will do overlordship over all the public-sector enterprises.

You will remember, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister started his second career as the Minister of Co-ordination. I had to raise several questions and points asking the Prime Minister to define the scope of his function and the control

which he could exercise over the other Ministries, although I was quite clear in my mind that the arrangement in itself was entirely unsatisfactory. It is only the Prime Minister who could be the co-ordinating authority because co-ordination means overall control. This special bureau which is to bring about certain co-ordination of public-sector enterprises means the overlordship of the Finance Minister in all the Ministries, various Ministries, six or seven, which have to deal with various types of public enterprises. I would rather like the hon. Finance Minister to define and to explain to this House two things. What happened to the co-ordination machinery which was built under him when he was just a Minister of Coordination? Who has taken charge of those controls and responsibilities with his appointment as a Finance Minister and the abolition of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination?

Secondly, I would like him to define what his relationship is with the other Ministries so far as these public-sector enterprises are concerned. You know, Sir, that we have also a Parliamentary Committee, namely, the Committee on Public Undertakings. May I know what would be the relationship of this Bureau with the Committee on Public Undertakings? In a sense, the Finance Minister could argue that wherever a single pie is spent he has got to put his finger in. For this, we have an arrangement already. Why a special sort of arrangement was needed here, that needs explanation.

I am quite clear in my mind that public-sector enterprises which we have been supporting all the time have to give an excellent account of themselves. I am quite clear in my mind that efficiency and commercial attitudes have got to be injected, but I wish that this should be the function of the Committee on Public Undertakings, the Parliamentary Committee, which is there, for overall control and for pattern and for all those matters. We should not have too many authorities, and I see no justification whatsoever for a full-fledged organisation

now with a Secretary to Government with a fixed salary of Rs. 3,000 and experts and all that. If there is anything needed, it is the need for strengthening the Secretariat of the Committee on Public Undertakings which is a Parliamentary Committee. That Committee must be strengthened; that Committee should have not only one of the Deputy Secretaries of the Lok Sabha to assist it, but it should have experts, and that Committee should have a full, strong Secretariat, which will be of real assistance to it in discharging its duties and responsibilities.

I then pass on to another point and that is about our food administration. A considerable amount of the supplementary demands goes to the purchase of food. I have, unfortunately, very serious complaints against the food administration, as it has been carried on during the last few months. I hope the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, whose mind was for quite a few days preoccupied with certain extraneous matters, not connected with the Ministry and with the subject of food, will now return to his real duties and see that the things are set right. It is really a very strange phenomenon that when we have such a surplus of foodcrops, a record rice crop, a record kharif crop, still, the prices are rising so high. It is strange that not only the prices should be rising so high but that food should not be available in certain parts of the country. I brought to the attention of the Prime Minister and the Food Minister at the end of December last, the state of affairs in Rajasthan, saying that Rajasthan had suffered twice, two consecutive bad years of famine; wheat was not available, and that something must be done immediately. In spite of my inviting the personal attention of the Prime Minister and the Food Minister, nothing happens.

Then again, a month after I invited their attention, the situation continues to be serious and bad. Possibly, the Food Minister does not feel concerned about it. He feels that it was something of the duty of the Rajasthan

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Government to look after it. Then I found that the second assessment was made by certain independent people. I could not go to Jodhpur again. Then, the *Statesman*, one of the respected dailies, had conducted a survey all over the country into the question of food availability and the prices. On the 13th February, there appeared a report in the *Statesman* that in the town of Jodhpur, there was a near riot condition almost every day near the fair-price shops. If this is the condition, in spite of the money which we are going to grant to the Ministry, and if the Food Minister does not find this worthy of his attention, then I do not know what to do. It has grown into a habit these days, a very unfortunate habit, on the part of some of our friends here to throw the blame on the States, the States who are not here to defend themselves. (*Interruption*).

When I enquired of the Chief Minister as to how the state of affairs could be explained, and when I tried to enquire into the state of affairs, I found that Rajasthan which was being promised 50,000 tons of wheat had suffered by a reduction and the quantity was cut down to 20,000 tons. Still, we go and blame the State Government to make good the management. Furthermore, the quantity was cut down from 20,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Even the 14,000 tons would not arrive in the State. But here we stand and say that the States do not go and implement things properly! This is a very unfortunate state of affairs.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I shall finish in another three or four minutes, if you will permit me. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs which can no more be tolerated, in so far as the food availability and the law and order questions are concerned.

I would next like to refer to one more point, and that is the price-line. We have all the time in this House, for the last six years, been talking of holding the price-line. I do not know at what level we want to hold the price-line. I collected statistics from all over the world. I find that except in South American countries like Argentina and Chile where the prices have gone up very high, rocketing up, and where the inflationary pressures are such, there is no country in the world where the prices have run so high as they have run in this country, namely, India. The Philippines comes next, but in all other countries, if you take it from 1953 onwards to 1964, the price level is just varying from 100 to 117 or 118. It is only in this country, as was made clear by the statement made this morning, that the prices go to 153, 147 and so on. This is a big rise which has taken place during all these years. I do not see any effective steps which have been taken. I think the hon. Food Minister, while answering questions today, said that this is a matter which will be answered by the Finance Minister, namely, the price-line, when it was pointed out that there are certain items in which the prices have gone up to 103 or 104 per cent. I think we must have a clear cut policy and enunciation by the Finance Minister, and we must try and make certain efforts to bring down the prices to the 1956 level. We would like to know what are the steps that will have to be taken, and the Finance Minister should stand or fall by his performance on this price-line.

Again, while I refer to prices, I want to refer to what the hon. Food Minister said this morning about sugar. He says that now they are making efforts to see that there are no black-market prices in sugar. If you will remember, during the last session, he himself admitted that two prices were common almost in all the places. I do not know, when this feature is there all these months, why it has not been possible for him to take any steps during all these months. He has not been

able to tell us anything about it. Now, he says that they are considering it. It is my considered opinion that wherever we have touched or interfered, we have only created more difficulties. Until and unless a clearer picture and better performance is promised and a better account is given, it will not give satisfaction to any of us here.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Sir, I want to confine my remarks to some demands regarding agriculture. In that connection, there are a number of schemes which can be taken up and should be taken up immediately, so that food production may increase considerably. I mentioned that a few days ago and I want to repeat it because I feel it is very important that we take up some schemes which can be completed within 12 months, which will not cost much. I have already given a list of such schemes in my constituency which will give immediate results. If they are taken up, they will help Government in cutting down imports a considerable extent. I have no doubt there are a number of schemes in other places also like these which will not cost much, but will give immediate results. It is time that we take them up and complete them as quickly as possible. There are a number of other things regarding similar matters and I hope action will be taken in that connection.

I would invite the attention of the Minister in charge of Community Development to the fact that at present sufficient money is not being given to the BDOs and so whatever money is there, it is being spent only on the salaries of the officers and practically no work is being taken up for the improvement of roads or anything that can be done in those places. I am speaking of Santhal Parganas district and I think it applies to almost all places. The grant has been cut down to a large extent.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

**Shri Himatsingka:** I was saying that the cut that has been imposed has affected the useful work that was being done to some extent in the different blocks. Therefore, Government should either reduce the number of blocks and save the money that is being spent only on the salaries or give them some more money so that the officers who are there can do some work.

Coming to health, a number of steps are being taken to eradicate malaria and leprosy and also TB. Malaria has been controlled to a very great extent almost all over the country, but leprosy is still eating into the vitals of the country and makes even the members of the family not to have much with the patient. Santhal Parganas is a district where the incidence of leprosy in certain areas is more than 2 per cent. There are certain institutions which are working for the control and eradication of leprosy. It is time that the Government take notice of such institutions and help them so that they can continue their useful work more vigorously and effectively. They have been able to control the disease to the extent that they have taken up the work in those areas, but if some more finance is made available to them, they would be able to control the disease in the whole district. Similarly about TB, there are a number of institutions which are helping the activities of the Government. I feel that some more funds should be made available to those institutions which are run by private bodies, because you spend much less that way than doing it through Government bodies, which on account of various things cost more.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about cancer?

**Shri Himatsingka:** I do not know

[Shri Himatsingka]

about it. Mr. Banerjee speaks on all subjects. I confine myself to such subjects as I know something about. I know that cancer is a serious disease, but not more; rather not enter into a field which I am not concerned about.

I am concerned with some institutions doing useful work about anti-leprosy and TB. I am glad to tell the House that the two institutions—Santhal Paharia Sewa Mandal for Leprosy and Brij Sewa Samiti T.B. Sanatorium at Vrindaban—are being very well spoken of even in Government reports and also in different conferences. They have been recognised even by foreign countries which have been helping us with grants.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** Are they not getting assistance from Government?

**Shri Himatsingka:** They are getting a lot of assistance from Government, but they deserve more so that they can lighten the burden of the Government. They can do more work with less expense. Apart from these two institutions there are a number of other institutions which are doing such useful work and they deserve greater help from Government.

**Shri Alvares:** I would like first to refer to the demand for the repayment of debt. A sum of Rs. 28 crores has been asked for by the Finance Minister in order to meet certain obligations. After looking at the total amount of debt that the Government of India has to pay and the yearly disbursement it has got to make, one gets the impression that the Government of India is the magnificent debtor not only in volume, but it also succeeds in conveying the impression that the Government of India by asking for debts and loans is doing a favour to the creditors all round the world. Yet, some explanation is necessary as to the plea made by the Finance Minister last year before the annual conference of the IMF at Japan, whereby the Finance Minister suggested amortization of the debt for a period of two or three years, be-

cause the Government of India was in difficulty in making its loan repayments. There has been no news thereafter from the IMF and therefore, we would be right in presuming that that plea for amortization has been turned down. Therefore, the Finance Minister stated last time that he had asked for a fresh short-term loan from the IMF in order to meet the external financial obligations. The matter is rather serious and I hope the Finance Minister in his reply will clarify this position in regard to the payment of debts.

Another issue, a small one, is that on page 79, under Demand No. 79(B) a sum of Rs. 88,700 has been asked for a car for the Ministry of Steel and for two other items. It would have been better if the Finance Minister had given us a break-up of the demand against each item. The car is to be bought from the State Trading Corporation. As far as we are aware, the State Trading Corporation deals only in prestige cars and not other cars. If this is so, where is the necessity for going in for such expensive cars when indigenous models would have served the purpose of the Ministry of Steel. If my presumption is wrong, it would have been better if the Finance Minister would have shown a break-up and allocated a reasonable figure against that item (B) in respect of a car for the Ministry of Steel.

The third item is in respect of Demand No. 125 on page 116. This is in respect of purchase of foodgrains. Many other hon. Members have referred to it, and in referring to it they have shown that this Demand needs more explanation than has been put in the short note at the bottom of the Demand. Sir, if we refer to the Economic Survey presented by the Finance Minister last year, we find that the short-falls in wheat and rice from expectations against the previous year came to the extent, as far as wheat is concerned, of 1,22,000 tons and 4,22,000 tons of rice. Against this we imported almost an extra 26 lakh tons of wheat

and 5.5 lakh tons of rice. Now, obviously, if in 1962-63 there was no food crisis of any magnitude and if the shortfall in 1964-65 was to the extent of only 1 lakh tons of wheat and about 4 lakh tons of rice, there would not have been any need to import this huge quantity of almost 26 lakh tons of wheat and 5.5 lakh tons of rice. From this it flows that there is some bungling somewhere because the shortfall is not as large as the quantity imported.

That leads on to another analysis. The Government of India without making its assessment of the total procurement of rice stated that it would be able to procure, in the year 1963-64, 7.5 lakh tons of rice. As against this 7.5 lakh tons it was able to procure only 4.17 lakh tons. Here again there is need for some explanation. Why is it that the Government of India was not able to procure the full amount? What are the circumstances that obtained at that time due to which the Government was not able to obtain the total quantity of rice when it has all the powers under the DIR etc., available for this purpose?

Therefore, Sir, an explanation is needed in respect of the following points. Why is it that if the shortfall was so low, the imports were of such a high character? Was it a mistake in assessment or was it a mistake in demand? Since, as I have said before, there has been nearly five times extra import more than the actual shortfall, that needs one explanation. Secondly, why was there no attempt made to procure wheat? We imported to the extent of 26 lakhs tons of wheat as against a shortfall of only 1 lakh tons. If that is so, if the shortfall was so little, there is obviously a need for an explanation to find out why there was no attempt to procure wheat. Wheat was there all over the country. I do not say that wheat has not come to the market. It may be argued that because wheat is in short supply there is no possibility of procuring it. We know that wheat was not in such a short supply, that the zonal system of procurement, that each State wan-

ted in order to protect its own local agricultural classes, militated against the equitable distribution of wheat and rice all over the country. I do hope that in future this zonal system will be speedily done away with.

14 hrs

Secondly, why was procurement at such a low rate? That it was so is a matter of fact. Nevertheless, now the Food Corporation has come into existence, there is no justification for the States to be given procurement rights separately. This would necessarily militate against the all India price policy for which the Government has now set up the Agricultural Prices Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Dantwalla. If the Food Corporation procures food at the producers' level at certain prices and the States, in order to protect their own interests, are able to procure foodgrains at different prices, obviously there will be disparity in prices. It is very necessary in this country to establish or set up the machinery for uniform food prices all over the country. In the matter of wages, both amongst Central Government employees and others, there is an attempt at uniformity. In regard to other matters such as industrial prices also there is such uniformity. Therefore, we do hope that this lacuna that has witnessed itself in the policy of procurement will soon be set at right.

There is one more point, and that is about the demand for increased dearness allowance. When the Das Commission was appointed by Government to investigate into the adequacy or otherwise of dearness allowance, most of the recognised Central Government employees' associations had suggested that the formula for the calculation of dearness allowance should be one of the terms of reference. While rejecting this demand, Government had stated that the Das Commission would be competent to consider it but not to give a judgment. The Das Commission, while not making any specific re-

[Shri Alvares]

commendation, has stated in its report that the formula of the Pay Commission works disastrously against the interests of the employees of the Central Government. Therefore, while agreeing to the payment of extra dearness allowance, Government would have done well to indicate that the revision of the formula, as recommended by the Das Commission, was also engaging their attention.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the fourth batch of supplementary demands presented during the course of the year, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 475.01 crores. Judged by any standard, it must be said that it is an amount big enough to be demanded as an additional expenditure.

Taking all the batches together, the net additional out-go from the consolidated fund has been stated to be of the order of Rs. 102.52 crores. Both the number of times supplementary demands have been presented and the amount involved therein smack of lack of foresight or planning based on inadequate data. Although I do not grudge additional expenditure which Government could not reasonably foresee or which is indispensable for the development of our economy, it is high time that Government should seriously consider reducing the supplementary demands to the minimum, extent possible both in number and also in magnitude.

There are items of expenditure which could have been avoided or at least very much reduced. An example has been cited by my friend just now of the purchase of a staff car for the Ministry of Iron and Steel at a cost of Rs. 88,700. This cannot be accepted as a very legitimate demand. Five Ambassador cars or three Willis Staff cars could have been purchased for much less than Rs. 88,700. It is hoped that in future at least such extravagant expenditure will not be incurred

when the achievement of maximum economy is the need of the hour.

With regard to dearness allowance to low paid Government employees, it has been paid on three counts, one in July 1963, one in February 1964 and the third in October 1964, amounting to a sum of Rs. 5.82 crores. In spite of these enhancements, the dearness allowance has not been able to satisfy the hard-hit employees, because of the reason that dearness allowance has still been left unrelated to the mounting cost of living. The higher the price, the higher the wages, and the higher the wages, the higher the inflation. It is a vicious circle. It is high time that we revise our policy and Government give serious thought to the proposal to pay the salaries to the low paid employees partly in kind, i.e., supplying essential articles of every day necessity like foodgrains, coarse cloth etc. at a fixed subsidised price. This will check inflation and satisfy the low paid employees. This proposal has the blessing of Acharya Vinoba Bhave also.

A sum of Rs. 1.90 crores has been provided for the maintenance of national highways and border roads. Coming as I do from the border State of Assam, I appeal to the Government to assign top priority to the maximum development and effective maintenance of the national highways and border roads in that State and in such a manner that rapid and unhindered movement of military traffic governed by exigencies of defence and security and the civilian traffic in all seasons and under all weather conditions are maintained in proper condition. The bitter experience of military vehicles being compelled to take one hundred mile circuitous route, because of the break-down of a bridge in the north trunk road near NEFA border during the last Chinese aggression, should not be allowed to be repeated at any cost. National highway No. 37 with 12' black topping is incapable of bearing



the burden of the present day traffic and the same in the strategic area from Makum to Digboi is long left in an impassable condition. It is indeed a shame that the worn-out narrow bridges over the Darika and the Mitang rivers near Sibsagar town have not been rebuilt to this date. These bridges are likely to be broken or washed away at any time. It is hoped that the department will rise to the occasion and see its way to keep the traffic undisturbed in the areas so close to the border.

Coming to import of foodgrains, while nobody takes exception to occasional imports to tide over a passing crisis, it pains me to think of our continued and chronic dependence on food imports. It is a sad commentary on our plans and programmes of agricultural development. I venture to say that if our planners had diverted a part of the heavy expenditure on imports to productive investment in agricultural development we would have eliminated this marginal shortage of 5 million to 6 million tons of foodgrains. Progressive reduction in food imports, a larger investment in quick yielding agricultural projects, adoption of adequate flood control measures, adequate investment in pesticides etc. would go a long way in the attainment of near self-sufficiency in food. Cohesive thinking, quick and correct decisions, capacity to anticipate and avert a crisis—these are the issues to which leadership and Government should address themselves.

With these words I give my support to these Demands.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Karara):** Sir, I have great respect for my hon. friend, Sardar Kapur Singh, who has gone away. His speech was centred upon the pronouncements and activities of the Defence Minister. I would implore him not to import any communal consideration in the Defence Services. The day we do it that will be the end of the security of our land. We have a large number of crises to

face, internal and external. Sardar Kapur Singh has been an eminent member of the Indian Civil Service and has maintained the highest traditions therein. So, when he referred to the Defence Minister and said that he was bringing in parochial views in the matter of administration, I thought, he was not quite fair to him.

The Defence Minister started his career as Defence Minister with the slogan that he would go and die, if necessary, on the heights of NEFA when the crisis was at its highest in November, 1962. We are still in the period of emergency. I am the greatest admirer of the Sikhs and I would not like to say the slightest thing against them. After our trip when we MPs went to NEFA last year, I came back with the greatest admiration for the Sikhs and wherever I see a Sikh, whether he be in the remotest town of Mysore, I stand up and salute him even if I do not know him. You may ask me, "Why?" It is because I have seen Sikh soldiers standing guard on the heights of NEFA all alone, away from their families. So, even if the Sikhs were not represented in the procession on the last Republic Day, they are here, there and everywhere. The Sikh soldier in the Army or in the Navy or the Air Force is here, there and everywhere. They are the backbone of our Army, Navy and Air Force. So, when he tells that the Defence Minister has imported any parochialism or partiality, I think, he is not being fair to him.

I have known the Defence Minister when he was the Chief Minister of Bombay. Once I went to him and told him, "You have appointed a man to the highest job who deserves to be inside the jail" and he said, "Alva, give me the name of the next man and I shall appoint him." I was taken aback by the promptitude and response in him. In Bombay he ran a Ministry wherein he tried to put everyone of every community. So, when he handles the most vulnerable spot in the Defence Services, I implore my hon. friend, Sardar Kapur Singh, not to raise these issues.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I have been taking some interest in the Defence Services. I have been around in a British submarine in Portsmouth, near London. Wherever I have been, I have taken some interest in our soldiers, airmen and Naval ratings. I have fought for these people. I have fought for all those airmen who die crashing. They die when they go up in the planes forgetting their wives and children. We, as MPs, are not taking sufficient interest about their widows and children. We have got a solemn duty towards them. Let us fight for their privileges, their emoluments, for the widows and children of the soldiers and officers who have to leave their quarters in one month's time after the death of these great soldiers. Let us fight for them. Let us fight for the officers and Jawans who have to live in rotten quarters right in Delhi. We have not yet given them decent quarters.

So, I would tell Sardar Kapur Singh and hon. Members like him that they should not make any reflection on the Defence Minister. The Defence Minister has a very tough and difficult job. Let us strengthen his hands. I am sure that no offence was meant to the Sikhs or to anyone. As I said—and I will repeat it—the Sikhs are the backbone of the Army. I have told my own people, the Christians, "You think of the security of your job; you do not want to be transferred here and there; you want to be with your wives and members of the family; you want to remain only in Mysore and do not want to go to NEFA; go and fight and die like the Sikhs for your country". That is the advice I have given to Christians.

I would not import these communal passions at all, but there are two communities which are still known as minorities. If any minority is doing a good job of Defence, it is the community of Sikhs and not Christians. It is left for my own community of Christians to say, "We shall fight and die for our land, whether it be here,

there or anywhere". So, my hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh, having said this, will I hope not raise this matter again and not even friends on this side or on the other side because the Army is very vulnerable.

Today you have read that China is training up nearly 250 or 300 million men and women for her militia. That warning has been delivered by a United States Army journal. I have seen in China Chinese women and girls being trained up for the militia. We are a great nation, but if we are going to throw stones here and there, we cannot stand up against our foe. Unity and integration is very essential and I would implore every hon. Member of this House to keep their hands off the Army, the Navy and Air Force and keep them away from the communal character. The British did it and produced the communal triangle. Read the great book written by Achyut Patwardhan and Asoka Mehta, the *Communal Triangle*. I offered to give a copy of the book to Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Minister for Commonwealth Relations, when he came here last time and he said, "I would like to read it; I shall get a copy". This book has depicted how Hindus were pitted against the Muslims, the Sikhs and others. We have not yet got out of this communal triangle. We are trying to bury it. So, let us see that these things are not aroused again.

In regard to the Demand regarding the National Highways, I would like to pay a tribute again to the people who are doing the border roads and who are working there. So many young men, ordinary drivers, getting only Rs. 150/- have perished driving on the NEFA roads. Their names are not known to us. Their names are known only to their wives and children. Even that great photographer of *Life and Time* Burke, perished on those heights. He was blown down by a huge piece of rock and fell down thousands of feet below. We cannot even trace the dead bodies. Unto all

these men we owe the security of our land. It has been mentioned in the notes that these drivers who drive the trucks are doing a great job in the snow. Let us pay them a great tribute and to those people who have built most strategic border roads which are so essential to move our armies. They do the work in the snow and do a very big job in less than five months in a year. They do the job which we had neglected for years.

In regard to Demand No. 97 in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, the representatives of the Asian Republics of the Soviet Union were entertained by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. That is a very good job done by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We must be very friendly with neighbours who still want to be very very friendly with us. The sum of Rs. 50,000 and odd which has been granted for the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for entertaining the representatives of the Asian Republics in the USSR has been well spent. They have been very happy. They are still in our country. We should bring people more close to us specially those from South East Asian countries.

In regard to Demand No. 19 regarding the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the less said the better. What is the use of this Public Enterprises Bureau? No doubt, the Estimates Committee recommended it. But how many recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been fulfilled? One ICS man retires and he finds a job in one of the public enterprises. From oil he goes to Hindustan Steel. I asked one gentleman, "I saw you in Hindustan Aircraft; from there you went to Oil and from there you have gone to steel". He is supposed to be the master and jack of all trades and does no service to the country. How many ICS men who retire offer their services free for national service? There are only two names that I remember, the great names of Netaji Bose and my hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath. They threw away their careers to

serve this nation. I would not like the public enterprises to be just a jumping off ground for all retired ICS men, Chief Engineers and every kind of man, except for first-class young men who are about 35 or 40 years of age and who do not get an opening. They have been to Europe, America, Soviet Union and all kinds of places for training but they have no opening. They do not get the jobs because they are not the sons of retired ICS men or other high ranking officers. It is time that we started to staff the public enterprises with first-class young men. One of the great tragedies of our national struggle was that first-class young men and women who fought for Indian freedom, who spent their lives abroad, were not anywhere near the Government or any of the national agencies. I have many friends amongst them. I cannot even find them. They have perished, frustrated and we cannot even trace them. Very few of the young men who fought for swaraj, who were inside jails, who were trained abroad in first-class universities have been taken in requisite Government service after we attained freedom.

Now, today we are going to commit the second mistake. Public enterprises are going to be run by old fossils, men who are too old to run them and who cannot control labour. There is such an amount of confusion in our public enterprises. We have thrown away Rs. 1000 crores in the public enterprises and we have not even Rs. 50 crores or 5 crores coming back to our pockets. All this is because the labour conditions are not permanent. No recruitment is proper; the system of appointment is all wrong; there are no consultations, no conferences, nothing of the sort. And here is the Bureau of Public Enterprises. That means more appointments, more cells and so on. However, I would like to pay a tribute to the Burmah Shell Refinery. When we went there, we found that it is the best-managed private sector unit in India. I even mentioned to the ESSO people, "You are not running so well as the Burmah

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Shell people are doing." If the Burmah Shell can run it so well—they have youngmen too—we should also be able to do that. But there are the retired ICS men and it is all like that, "I want to favour this man or that man; I must bring this man or that" and the whole system is wrong. Hence our public enterprises are suffering.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I want to urge one or two points about the Ministry of Health and sit down. There is a demand to provide for an honorarium to a retired doctor who is the Chairman of the Board of Inspection for Voluntary Medical Institutions—I do not know even his name. Only this morning there was a mention about doctors going on strike. You are giving high class specialists a net sum of Rs. 1100 or so. One such top specialist told me only today "I get Rs. 1100 and I have no children; thank God. I can get a job of 4000 dollars in America per month. What am I to do here? Am I to stay on or shall I go there?". We owe a moral duty to these men. If he gets Rs. 1100 only, what can he do with Rs. 1100—the man who has been more than 10 years abroad? We are not taking care of the specialists who slowly and slowly walk out of our land. The cream will thus be out of our land. They do not want to come back. How many of you have read the letter of that poor engineer which appeared in the *Statesman* last week stating, "I am a trained engineer in England and I have no job for the last several months. I am going back to Europe!"? Even the compounders say "Please look after us. We have also to work on Sundays and holidays without extra payment." They are also a part of the profession. These CHS doctors are very very important. We deprive them of private practice but then we give them nothing. How can they live? How are the specialists to go on? I know of one or two specialists in Delhi, a man who at Harvard has had 5000 dollars per

month and another man an orthopaedist and Cardiologist. How are you going to help these people if you give them only Rs. 1100? That is wrong. You must put them, the specialists, on Rs. 3000 grade and then Rs. 4000 so on.

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

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Just one sentence and I sit down. On the last occasion, when Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was in charge of the Health Ministry, I said, "You are putting old men in charge of the All India Medical Institute, men between 60 and 70, who can neither do research nor teach, nor give prescriptions." And fortunately, they were not appointed. One of them was very furious with me and I told them that they were too old to be appointed on the job.

In conclusion, I say, we should put youngmen and women and pay them handsomely so that they can not only look after their health but also the health of other families.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ़ डिमांड नम्बर 30 के बारे में कहना है, जो कि गाजीपुर प्रोपियम फ़ैक्टरी के बारे में है। इस डिमांड में कुछ रुपया तो कारख़ानों को देने के लिए और कुछ रुपया उस फ़ैक्टरी के एम्पलाईज को डीयरनेस एलाउंस देने के लिए रुपये की मांग की गई है। मेरी समझ में यह एशिया में अफ़्रीम का सब से बड़ा कारख़ाना है। परन्तु इस कारख़ाने में सब से ज्यादा प्रब्यवस्था है, यहाँ तक कि इस कारख़ाने में फ़ैक्टरीज एक्ट जैसे वे साधारण कानून भी लागू नहीं होते, जो कि दूसरे कारख़ानों में लागू हैं। वहाँ के मजदूरों और कार्यकर्ताओं का नौकरी की कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है और नौकरियों में किसी प्रकार की नियमितता नहीं है। वहाँ का मीनेजमेंट जब चाहे तब मजदूरों को बर्खास्त कर देता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार सम्बन्धित मंत्रियों से लिखा-पढ़ी

की गई है लेकिन फिर भी कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि गाजीपुर जिला पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और उस में वही एक कारखाना है जो वहां के लोगों को काम दे सकता है लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने उस के प्रति बेरुखी दिखाई है । जो काश्तकार अफ्रीम की खेती करते हैं उनको पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, उनके काम में अड़चनें डाली जाती हैं और उन को तरह तरह से परेशान किया जाता है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं बल्कि उस सूबे का जो एकमात्र कारखाना है उस में सत्र से ज्यादा अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न हो गई है । पीछे मुझे मालूम हुआ था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस का खाने को बढ़ाने जा रही है और उस में और अधिक एल्कोलाइड बर्क शुरू किया जायेगा लेकिन बाद में यह भी चर्चा हुई कि मालबा में एक और कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा और उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो सब से पुराना कारखाना है जहां लगभग दो हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं वह मृतप्राय हो जायेगा और उस में कम से कम आदमी रह जायेंगे ।

वहां के मजदूरों को पर्मानेंट नहीं किया जाता है । उन को सीजनल बेसिस पर रखा जाता है और फिर निकाल दिया जाता है । वहां पर फैक्टरीज एक्ट लागू नहीं किया गया है और स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना का काम भी बहुत कम होता है । इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे—अगर वह इस समय नहीं कर सकती है तो अगले बजट में करे—कि वहां के मजदूरों को स्थायी सविस दी जाये और इस कारखाने को और बढ़ाया जाये । सरकार ने कहा था कि हम गाजीपुर के इस कारखाने को बढ़ायेंगे और इस में एल्कोलाइड बर्क ज्यादा करेंगे ताकि उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिल सके और उस क्षेत्र की गरीबी दूर हो सके ।

वहां पर फैक्टरीज एक्ट और अन्य लेबर सम्बन्धी कानून लागू न होने के कारण वहां का मैनेजमेंट कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बुरी तरह परेशान करता है । सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे कि वहां पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उन की सर्विसेज पर्मानेंट हों । अगर सरकार उन को पेंशन नहीं दे सकती तो कम से कम ग्रेट्टिटी फंड उन को दिया जाये । सरकार अफ्रीम की खेती को भी खासतौर से प्रोत्साहन दे ताकि वहां की गरीबी को दूर करने में सहायता मिले ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इन अनुपूरक मांगों पर कई कट मोशन दिये हैं । मांग संख्या 6 में रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 2,95 70 000 रुपये की मांग की गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि वह मांग ठीक है बल्कि रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए और भी ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए क्योंकि जिस शत्रु से हम को लड़ाई लड़नी है वह हम से दो कदम आगे जा रहा है । अगर हम सैनिकों की तैयारी करते हैं, तो वह नये नये शस्त्रों की तैयारी करता है । जहां हम उन शस्त्रों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, तो वह अणु बम बना लेता है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में हम असमर्थ हो जाते हैं । अगर दुश्मन से सफलतापूर्वक लड़ाई लड़नी है, तो रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए रखे गए रुपये में और भी बढ़ोतरी कर दी जानी चाहिए ।

हमारी सरकार आज तक यह कहती आई है कि हम तटस्थता की नीति अपना रहे हैं । लेकिन वह नीति दुश्मन के लिए तो बिल्कुल नहीं अपनाई जानी चाहिए । आज की स्थिति में अणु बम बनाना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर इस के लिए रुपये की जरूरत हो, तो जैसे हमारी जनता ने पहले सहायता की है, वैसे ही वह आगे भी देने को तैयार है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री भाल्वा, ने कहा कि श्री कपूर सिंह को रक्षा सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध

[श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेख]

में क्षेत्रीय प्रश्न नहीं उठाने चाहिए थे। हमारी जनता चन्दे के रूप में एक एक पैसा दे कर देश की रक्षा के लिए सरकार को सहायता देती है, लेकिन जनता के ही कुछ आदमी उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। जैसा कि श्री आल्वा ने उदाहरण दिया है, कुछ लोगों ने नेफ्रा और लहास में सड़क बनाने के कन्ट्रैक्ट्स में लाखों रुपये खा लिए। इसी प्रकार रक्षा कोष के लाखों रुपये कुछ लोग खा गए और उस की रसीदों के बारे में बहुत गड़बड़ बताई जाती है। जो कम्बल दिये गए, वे भी कलकत्ता के बाजार में जा कर बेचे गए। अगर हमारी रक्षा सेवाओं में ऐसे आदमियों का योग होगा, तो फिर हमारी रक्षा सेवा किस तरह से आगे बढ़ सकती है? फिजूलखर्चियां जो हैं ये भी बन्द होनी चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से चोरियां होंगी, इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार होगा तो हम दुश्मन से किस तरह से लड़ पायेंगे, यह भी देखना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारी सरकार को इस तरह के जो घोटाले होते हैं इन पर कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए। रक्षा कोष के वास्ते जो पैसा आया वह बीच में ही कुछ लोग खा जायें, यह उचित नहीं है। इस तरह की बातों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रंगरूटों को तन्खाह बहुत कम मिलती है। मैं कई रंगरूटों से मिला हूँ। इतनी कम तन्खाह उनको मिलती है कि वे दो पैसे भी बचा नहीं पाते। उनके घर वाले इंतजार करते-रहते हैं कि मनी आर्डर आये ताकि वे अपना खर्च चला सकें। लेकिन उनको इतनी कम तन्खाह मिलती है कि वे घर पैसे भेज ही नहीं पाते हैं और वहीं उनके पैसे खर्च हो जाते हैं। ऐसी प्रवस्था में उनको क्या प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है। उनकी और जो बड़े मिलिट्री में अफसर हैं, उनकी तन्खाह में एक और दस का या एक और बीस का अन्तर हो तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है, तब तो उनको तसल्ली हो सकती है लेकिन

अगर अन्तर एक और सौ का हो तो कैसे तसल्ली हो सकती है, कैसे उनका हौसला बढ़ सकता है। रंगरूटों ने कहा है कि उनको बड़ों का आर्डर मानना पड़ता है और यह ठीक भी है कि वे बड़ों का आर्डर मानें। लेकिन जिस तरह के नए नए लड़के पढ़ पढ़ कर आ जाते हैं और इनके ऊपर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं, उससे भी बहुत खराबियां पैदा होती हैं। इन लोगों को वे आगे धकेल देते हैं और ये बेचारे जानते नहीं हैं कि क्या करना चाहिए। जब ये ऊपर इनके आ जाते हैं तो जो सिपाही है, जो हवलदार है, जो जमादार है, उसका चांस मारा जाता है। विद्या का प्रचार ज्यादा हो रहा है, इसलिए ये विद्या पा कर आगे बढ़ जाते हैं। लेकिन ये जो पहले से ही ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए हैं इनको चांस इस कारण से नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नीचे के आदमी हैं इनको भी कुछ चांस दिये जायें। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि जो स्टुडेंट्स हैं, इनको चांस न दिया जाय। इनको जरूर दिया जाए लेकिन इनको भी चांस मिलना चाहिए। अगर स्टुडेंट्स में से बीस लिए जायें तो इन में से पन्द्रह जरूर लिये जायें। इनके वेतनों में वृद्धि की जाए, यह भी मैं चाहता हूँ।

कोटा राजस्थान की बात मैं आप को बतालना चाहता हूँ। कुछ समय पहले मिलिट्री के रंगरूट वगैरह जो थे इन बेचारों को खेत जोतने के लिए लगा दिया गया। मैं कमांडिंग अफसर साहब के पास गया और उन से पूछा कि इनको खेती के काम में क्यों लगा दिया गया और अगर खेती का काम ही इनसे करवाना था तो ये बेचारे फौज में भरती क्यों हुए, ये वैसे ही खेती कर सकते थे। मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि इनके चालचलन के बारे में जब तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती है तब तक इनको इम काम में लगा दिया गया है और बाद में इनको हटा लिया जाएगा। अब ये जो छः महीने तक इस काम में लगे रहेंगे और छः महीने इस रिपोर्ट के आने में लग जायेंगे तो जो भी ट्रेनिंग इन लोगों ने

ले रखी है, उस सारी ट्रेनिंग को ये भूल जायेंगे।  
इस तरह की जो बातें हैं ये नहीं होनी  
चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

मैंने यह भी सुना है कि कोटा में जो मिलिट्री  
बगैरह रखी गई थी उसको हटा करके वहां एक  
ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोला जा रहा है। कोटा एक  
इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया है। वहां बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी  
मिलिट्री थी। वहां पर गांधी सागर डैम है,  
बहुत कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, बिजली के बहुत  
से कारखाने वहां बन रहे हैं। ऐसी जगह से  
मिलिट्री हटा कर दूसरी जगह भेज दी जाये  
और दूसरी जगह से ट्रेनिंग सेंटर यहां ला कर  
खोला जाए, यह क्या उचित है? यह चीज  
जो है इस पर भी ध्यान का ध्यान जाना  
चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जो राशि रखी गई है  
वह बहुत कम है और उसको बढ़ा दिया जाए।  
रक्षा सामग्री हमारे पास बहुत अच्छी होनी  
चाहिये। अगर दुश्मन दो अणु बम बनाये  
तो हमको एक तो जरूर बनाना चाहिये।  
हम इस अणु बम का प्रयोग करें या न करें,  
यह दूसरी बात है। यह अणु बम मारने के  
लिए भले ही न हो लेकिन बनना प्रवश्य चाहिये।  
दहशत के लिए हमारे पास यह प्रवश्य होना  
चाहिये। इसको चलायें या न चलायें, यह  
दूसरी बात है। अगर सामने वाला दो चलाये  
तो हम एक तो प्रवश्य चलायें।

जहां तक खाद्य समस्या का सम्बन्ध है  
हमारी सरकार इसके बारे में बिल्कुल  
निश्चिन्त मालूम देती है, वह सो रही है।  
जैसे राजा रईसों के जमाने में लड़का पैदा  
होते ही घातू की गोद में उसको डाल दिया  
जाता था उसी तरह से हमारी सरकार ने  
खाद्य के मामले को अमरीका की गोद में  
डाल दिया है। अमरीका हमें खाने के लिए  
गेहूं देगा तब खायेंगे नहीं तो बैठे रहेंगे। हमें  
अमरीका को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये कि पिछले  
सतरह सालों से वह हमें जैसे तैसे भिजाना  
आ रहा है। यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

हमें आत्म-निर्भर खाद्य के मामले में बनना  
चाहिये। हम रोजाना खाद्य प्रोडक्शन के  
आंकड़े देखते हैं और उनको देखने से मालूम  
पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार ने खाद्य स्थिति  
पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जो गेहूं  
हमें बाहर से मिला भी था उसके ऊपर भी  
उसने छः रुपये बढ़ा दिये हैं। इसका नतीजा  
यह हुआ है कि देशी गेहूं तो बाजार से गायब  
हो गया है और यह गेहूं भी मिलना मुश्किल  
हो गया है। हमारे यहां पर दस आदिमियों  
के एक परिवार को एक मन गेहूं महीने का  
मिलता है। राजस्थान का एरिया ऐसा  
एरिया है जहां अनाज बहुत पैदा होता है लेकिन  
वह बाहर चला जाता है और वहां के लोग  
बेचारे भूखों रह जाते हैं। जहां तक शक्कर  
का सम्बन्ध है गांव वालों को उसके दर्शन  
तक नहीं होते हैं, शहर वाले ही चट कर जाते  
हैं। दीवानी, दणहरा आदि त्योहारों को एक  
गुड़ की भेला ले कर वे अपना काम चला  
लेते हैं लेकिन इन त्योहारों तक को  
उनको चीनी के दर्शन नहीं होते हैं। उनको  
शक्कर भी मिलनी चाहिये। जहां तक खाद्य  
पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, जल्दी से जल्दी हमें  
आत्म निर्भर बनने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।  
हमें विदेशों का सहारा नहीं लेना चाहिये।  
आज अमरीका हमारा दोस्त है। लेकिन  
दुश्मन पाकिस्तान के बहुकावे में आकर आजकल  
अमरीका के भी हाथ हवास उलट सीधे  
हो रहे हैं। अगर अमरीका ने हाथ खींच लिया  
तो हिन्दुस्तान मुंह ताकता रह जायेगा।  
इसलिए खाद्य पदार्थों के मामले में हमें दूरगो  
पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये।

अब मैं डाक नार विभाग के बारे में  
एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह डाक नार  
का विभाग बेचारा किसी का एक बन कर  
नहीं रहा है। यह कभी किमी के सहारे रहा  
है और कभी किमी दूरगो के। कभी इसको  
दो विभागों में बांट दिया गया और कभी कुछ  
और कर दिया गया। एक बार तो इसका एक  
उड्डयन विभाग और दूसरा डाक नार विभाग

[श्री श्री तार लाल बेच्चा]

हो गया। इसके लिए एक मोटर कार खरीद रंग है। जो 102 कारों पहले से है, उनका क्या हो गया है। जहां तक डाक का सम्बन्ध है इसको गांव में जाने में पंद्रह पंद्रह दिन लग जाते हैं फिर भी वहां डाक नहीं पहुंचती है। उन बेचारों के पास साधन नहीं होते हैं, वे क्या करें। एक चिट्ठी भ्राप डाल दें, राजस्थान का एरिया ऐसा एरिया है कि वह चिट्ठी महीना महीना तक नहीं पहुंचती है। जब इनके पास साधन नहीं होंगे, पैसा नहीं होगा तो ये बेचारे क्या करें। जहां तक टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है कई बार सुनने में आता है कि इतनी तार चोरी गई है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह विभाग किसके सहारे चल रहा है। जो इसको आमदनी होती है वह वित्त मंत्रालय में चली जाती है और यह बेचारा हाथ मलता रह जाता है। अगर इसका हिसाब किताब अलग कर दिया जाए इसका हिसाब किताब वित्त मंत्रालय से अलग हो जाए तो मालूम पड़े कि वास्तव में कितनी बचत हुई और कितनी नहीं हुई। कोई ढंग ही आजकल बरता नहीं जाता है। कभी इसको उद्भयन विभाग में मिला दिया जाता है और कभी वित्त मंत्रालय में। इसको अलग रख कर इसका अलग से हिसाब किताब रखा जाए तो काफी फायदा हो सकता है और इसका विस्तार भी काफी हो सकता है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थियों के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। दुख पा पा कर ये बेचारे कैम्पों से वापिस पाकिस्तान रहे हैं और वहां फिर जब इनको धक्का मिलता है तो ये हिन्दुस्तान में वापिस आ जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान शरणार्थियों का एक भ्रूंडा बना हुआ है। अफ्रीका वाले इन को धक्का दे रहे हैं, बर्मा वाले दे रहे हैं, लंका वाले दे रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान वाले दे रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान विस्थापितों का एक भ्रूंडा सा बन गया है। हमारी सरकार कानों में तेल डाले चुपचाप बैठी हुई है। इन शरणार्थियों की दशा दयनीय है।

बेचारों को अगर दो रुपये दे भी दिये जाते हैं तो इससे उनका क्या बनता है। चाहिये तो यह कि उनके बच्चों को स्कूलों में ट्रेनिंग दी जाए उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाए लेकिन इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। इन बेचारे लोगों के बदन पर कपड़ा तक नहीं होता है। कैम्पों को देखने के बाद इनकी हालत में भ्रापको बता रहा हूं। यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि ये भ्रापस में लड़ते हैं। इन पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि ये चोरी करते हैं। गांवों में जा कर चोरियां करते हैं। मरे हुए ये बेचारे क्या चोरी करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि विस्थापितों पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए।

खाद्य समस्या को हल किया जाए और इस की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए शरणार्थियों को जमीन दे कर इनकी सहायता की जाए या जिस किसी और काम को करने के ये काबिल हों उस काम में इनको लगाया जाए।

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary budget I would like to confine myself to Demands Nos. 37 and 40 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Although at the moment, the pressing problems of the country like food shortage and the economic situation have been relegated to the background for some time, by the language question which is agitating the minds of the people, the Ministry has done well to tide over the food crisis by arrangement of proper distribution of foodgrains and affording remunerative incentive prices to the farmers; and action has also been taken to build up a buffer stock by procurement through the Food Corporation.

Initially some difficulties are being experienced by the farmers in getting immediate payment for the stocks sold or the stocks procured, and they are lying in wayside stations for want of



proper transport facilities. In Tanjore district of Madras State which is said to be the Granary of the South, large stock of paddy purchased by the Government await transhipment for want of wagons. Speedy steps should be taken to transport the stocks to the respective destinations.

The setting up of the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure with the perspective of the overall economic needs of the country and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer is a welcome step. Even after the announcement of the guaranteed prices for agricultural products, we find some hesitancy amongst the farmers to part with their stock at the price announced. This has to be taken into consideration with a sympathetic attitude in view of the pitiable economic standard of the farmers. Rice prices have increased much less than the prices of other commodities during the decade ended 1962-63, and wheat prices have declined during the same period. So the guaranteed prices offered at present are not sufficient to give some fillip or economic incentive to the producers to take up their profession enthusiastically.

Rural indebtedness exceeds Rs 3000 crores. 74 million rural families in the country have an average debt of Rs. 406. Suitable legislation should be enacted to relieve the farmers of this indebtedness and ways and means devised to provide cheap credit facilities. In addition to the steps for reducing the debt burden of the farmers, the farmers should also be assured that whatever increase in production is achieved will actually go to their benefit by the implementation of the land reform measures. The stumbling block in the proper implementation of the land reform measures at present is the defective system of village ac-

counts maintained by the hereditary village officials who seem to have developed an irresponsible attitude, emboldened by the hereditary rights. This stumbling block should be removed and the village officials and the accounts maintained by them must be in a position to show the correct position of the tenancy ownership and the tillers of the soil.

The Mahalanobis Committee has revealed that 20 per cent of the rural population has no land and 4 per cent of the rural population keeps 33 per cent of the land. It is only if the tillers of the soil are assured of ownership that there will be improvement in production and enthusiasm will be created amongst the farmers. Necessary steps should also be taken to see that there is equitable ownership of land in the country.

400 million tons of cow dung now used annually for fuel, if used for manurial purposes would help to bring about increase in food production. By the use of coke or second grade coal, the burning of cow dung which could be used for manurial purposes could be avoided and this could be used for improvement in food production.

Steps should also be undertaken to tap the sub-soil water in areas lacking irrigation facilities, such as Salem and Ramnad districts in Madras State. The package scheme for increasing production must be extended to areas having irrigation facilities.

Till 1962-63 about 11 lakhs acres of forest land are reported to have been surveyed and 3 lakhs of acres demarcated for forests in the country. In my constituency in the Madurai district of Madras State, great hardship has been caused to the poor ryots on account of defective survey having been carried out based on the old faulty zamindari records. Pattas have been issued to absentee landlords ignoring the tillers of the soil who have been cultivating the lands for generations. It would be of great

[Shri M. Malaichami]

help to increase food production if the fears in the minds of the people, that is, the ryots, are allayed by taking suitable steps for conducting a re-survey and re-demarcation. I would request Government to protect the ryots of the area by suitable action for re-survey and re-demarcation.

If a proper climate is created by increasing food production and good progress is achieved in that direction, then it would help the consumer to get foodgrains at reasonable prices, it would provide remunerative incentive prices to the farmer and the consumers would not be saddled with higher prices detrimental to the overall needs of economy.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मांगें हमारे सामने आई हैं उन में महंगाई भत्ते के लिए भी तजवीज की गई है। महंगाई भत्ते का जो सवाल है यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और वह बार बार उठता है। मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि करीब करीब 25 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकर हैं। अगर उनमें राज्य सरकारों के जिला परिषदों के, नगरपालिकाओं के और ग्राम पंचायतों के नौकर भी हम मिला दें तो यह संख्या करीब 90 लाख हो जाती है जो उन के कुटुम्ब के लोग उन पर निर्भर करते हैं उन की कुल संख्या मिला कर यह 4 करोड़ लोग हो जाते हैं। दाम प्राज कल घासमान को छू रहे हैं। इस लिए जो उन का जीवन का स्तर है उस के ऊपर दामों में वृद्धि की वजह से बराबर हमला होता रहता है और उन का जीवन स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। इसी लिए महंगाई भत्ते का इन्तजाम किया गया है। दो साल पहले हम ने बम्बई में इस मसले को छोड़ा और एक मुद्दा हम ने सरकार के सामने यह रक्खा था कि महंगाई का जो मूल्य निर्देशांक है उस को बनाने का काम भी सरकारी कार्यालयों द्वारा किया जाता है और उन में काफी गस्तियां रहती हैं खोरी होती हैं। जिसके

फलस्वरूप मजदूरों को जो महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। इस के ऊपर बम्बई में बड़ा भ्रान्दोलन चला। म्यूनिसिपल मजदूरों ने सबसे पहले हड़ताल की। बढ़ते बढ़ते सारा बम्बई शहर उस में शामिल हो गया और 20 अगस्त 1963 को बम्बई शहर में मुकम्मिल हड़ताल रही। उस के बाद सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठलाई जो मूल्य निर्देशांक है उस को सुधारने के लिए। गुजरात में भी इसी तरह की एक कमेटी बिठलाई गई जिस के परिणामस्वरूप प्रहमदाबाद और बम्बई में जो मूल्य निर्देशांक था उस में कुछ सुधार हुआ। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो अखिल भारतीय मूल्य निर्देशांक है उस में भी परिवर्तन हुआ और उस के बाद जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकर हैं उन के महंगाई भत्ते में कुछ इजाफा हुआ। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकरों को महंगाई भत्ता देने का जो प्रबन्ध प्राज है उस में काफी खामियां हैं और उसके प्राधार को सुधारने की प्राज आवश्यकता है। एक तो बारह महीने तक उन को इन्तजार करना पड़ता है कि बारह महीने तक अगर मूल्य निर्देशांक प्रीसतन 10 प्वाइंट ज्यादा हो गया तो उसके बाद सरकार को उस के ऊपर विचार करने की छूट है कि वह महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि करे या न करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दास कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है उसकी रोशनी में महंगाई भत्ता देने का जो वर्तमान प्राधार है उस में सरकार परिवर्तन करे और प्राज जो बारह महीने तक इन्तजार करना पड़ता है उस की जगह तीन महीने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये और जहां प्राज दस प्वाइंट प्रीसतन महंगाई निर्देशांक बढ़ता है तभी जा कर सरकार उस के ऊपर विचार करती है, उस दस प्वाइंट की जगह पांच प्वाइंट का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात में आप के सामने और रखना चाहता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त तो यह है कि जो नौकर या जो मजदूर कम मजदूरी

पाते हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। बम्बई शहर में उस को टेक्सटाइल स्केल कहा जाता है। उस के अन्दर जहाँ न्यूनतम वेतन 30 रु० होता है वहाँ पर महंगाई का पूरा मुभावजा या न्यूट्रलाइजेशन मिल जाता है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक अजीब व्यवस्था जारी की है कि जिस के फलस्वरूप जो सब से गरीब नौकर है चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोग हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता बहुत कम मिलता है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस आधार को बदला जाये और जहाँ बारह महीने की मियाद है वहाँ उस की तीन महीने किया जाये, जहाँ दस प्वाइंट है उसको पांच प्वाइंट किया जाये और साथ साथ जो निम्न श्रेणी के नौकर हैं उन को ज्यादा मुभावजा देने का इन्तजाम किया जाये और कोई एक स्थायी हल निकाला जाये।

साथ साथ में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें वृद्धि करने का अधिभार या न करने का अधिभार जो केन्द्र सरकार को दिया गया है, उसमें वह व्यवस्था होना चाहिए कि जब महंगाई का निर्देशक बढ़ जाएगा तो तुरन्त, बिना सरकार को पूछे या जांच कमीशन बिठाए, जो सपकारी नौकर हैं उनको महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा व्यवस्था हम नहीं करने है सरकार इसके लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं करेगा कि दाम बढ़े नहीं बार बार कहा जाता है कि दामों का जो स्तर है उसको हम नीचे लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार का सारी प्राथिक नितियाँ ऐसा हैं कि जिन के फलस्वरूप सरकार स्वयं दामों को बढ़ाने का काम करती है। मसलन कुछ महीनों पहले जो गहूँ आयात किया जाता है उस का दाम सरकार ने स्वयं बढ़ाया, तो उससे जो व्यापारी लॉग है उनको भी प्रोत्साहन मिला दाम बढ़ाने के लिए। इसी तरह में जो जनता के लिए जायनापयोगी पदार्थ हैं जैसे करासिन नौट्रिट इनके ऊपर जो आधिकारी कर या चुकी वगैरह लगायी जाती है वह इनकी ज्यादा

है कि उस की बजह से दाम बढ़ जाता है और इसमें कम्पनियों का मुनाफा भी बढ़ जाता है।

इसलिए मैं आपके मारफत वित्त मंत्री से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अपनी एक दाम नीति बनाएं जिसके अन्तर्गत कारखानों में जो चीजें बनती हैं और खेती की जो चीजें हैं उन में एक किस्म का समतोल आयम हो और साथ साथ का मजदूर तबके के लोग हैं, चाहे वे निजी क्षेत्र में हों या सरकारी क्षेत्र में हों, सभी लोगों को जिनका जीवन स्तर महंगाई की वजह से गिरा है, पर्याप्त मुभावजा देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

अन्त में मांग नम्बर 3 के बारे में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अफीम का दाम किसानों को आज मुरशिकल से 50 रुपया किलो मिलता है, लेकिन सरकार उसे 900 या 1000 रुपए किलो तक बेचती है और इस तरह इसमें स्वयं सरकार मुनाफा खोरी या कालाबाजार करती है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसानों और दूसरे लोगों को भी गैर मुनासिब ढंग से इसे बेचने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

तो मैं एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दाम बढ़ाने का सब से बड़ा कारण तो सरकार है और सरकार से सारे ऐसे काम व्यापारियों को भी प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, और दोनों मिल कर गरीब जनता को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को लूटने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए एक सही नीति चलाने के लिए मैं विनती करना चाहता हूँ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I wish to speak on my cut motions Nos. 12 to 14 regarding dearness allowance. The other day, on the 18th February 1965, a question was raised in this House regarding certain implications of the Das Commission's report and two pertinent questions were asked of the hon. Minister of Finance. One was whether Government was con-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

templating revision of the dearness allowance formula as per the recommendation of the Das Commission. The second was whether Government was going to revise the quantum of dearness allowance for those categories who are at the lowest level.

I may take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government that the total number of Central Government employees, according to statistics available with us, is 22 lakh and some thousands. Out of that, 14,76,000 are persons getting either less than Rs. 100 or Rs. 100. This category of employees, class IV mainly, are in the pay scale Rs. 70—109. They should have been benefited more by the Das Commission's recommendations, with the recent rise in dearness allowance. They have been given only Rs. 7.50. These people constitute the largest number. The next largest is the category of employees in the pay scale Rs. 150—209. Lower division clerks, storemen, storekeepers and so on. They have been given Rs. 12 whereas Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 have been given to others.

I expected even the Das Commission to take in to account the fact that this country is said to be moving towards socialism and therefore the recommendations of that body should also be in that direction. I have a request to make to the Finance Minister. The other day, on 19th February, he gave the employees' representatives a patient hearing. I am thankful for that.

There are three questions. The all-India consumer price index has reached 164 points in Dec. 1964. So we demand that there should be revision of dearness allowance and full neutralisation of the rise as indicated by the index figure. First of all, the index of the cost of living should be rectified. The Lakhadawalla Committee was appointed, as pointed out very ably by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. According to the recommendations of that Committee, the figures were corrected by LIC,

the State Bank, Reserve Bank and other bodies. But unfortunately, the Central Government has not taken any note of it. I would only request the hon. Minister to consider this while calculating the dearness allowance on the basis of rise in cost of living.

There are three points to be considered by Government. First, I would request the Finance Minister to give an assurance to this House and through this House to the 22 lakh Central Government employees that revision of the dearness allowance formula will be taken up on priority basis. If that is done, there is no ground for this agitation to continue. The Central Government employees were to stage a demonstration, unfortunately, before the house of the hon. Finance Minister. The moment he knew about it, he wrote to me; he was kind enough to do that. In view of that, they cancelled the decision to demonstrate and they came in deputation. I am thankful for it.

My request is that immediately revision of the dearness allowance formula should be taken up. I fully support the contention of Shri Madhu Limaye that instead of 12 months, it should be 3 months and instead of 10 points it should be 5. Or let us stick to the old formula, the First Pay Commission formula.

Another point. Though it was not included in their terms of reference, the Das Commission has recommended revision of pay scale or grant of dearness allowance to those drawing between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1200. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this point more objectively, as the Commission has recommended this. Those who are working in various departments in the pay scale Rs. 600—1200 tell us, 'We get the dearness, but not the allowance'. It is time their case was also considered by Government more sympathetically.

Then I would refer to Demand No. 3. Unfortunately, my amendment, for want of proper wording etc, had not been allowed. It relates to the functioning of the ordnance factories. The ordnance factories have resorted to retrenchment of casual workers, so-called casual workers. I do not know whether the Government of India are going to repeat the same mistake which they committed in 1956 when trained artisans numbering 6,000 or 7,000 were retrenched and given alternative jobs in railways and other departments. At the time when the Chinese aggression took place, we were short of technical hands. In the EME workshops which is a productive concern under the Defence Ministry, nearly 3,000 men are likely to be declared surplus. I do not know what is going to happen if these, 3,000 men, trained artisans, are retrenched in the context of our slogan 'produce or perish'. The Defence employees today feel that they having produced are now being 'perished'.

I would request the hon. Minister of Defence or the Deputy Minister of Defence to kindly consider whether the retrenchment of these trained personnel either in ordnance factories or in the EME workshops or other defence installations is necessary, at a time when the Chinese forces are concentrated on our border, according to the Defence Minister, when firing by Pakistan is going on ceaselessly on the cease-fire line. I know that the regular permanent people are not being retrenched, but after all, those who have learnt the job should not be retrenched.

Much has been said about holding the price line. Even in the statement laid on the Table today in reply to Starred Question No. 198, we find that the prices of all essential commodities have risen—rice 6.4 per cent., wheat 39.8 per cent, pulses 63.7 per cent, ghee 23.8 per cent, groundnut oil 39.4 per cent, mustard oil 104.7 per cent, vanaspati 16.4 per cent—and still we say that the price line is being

held. I do not know how. Unfortunately, it is like the elephant before blind people. Nobody knows what the price line is, and still every effort is being made to hold the price line, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to throw some light. State trading, more rigid controls, decontrol, partial decontrol, whatever is necessary should be taken into account; otherwise, it is very difficult for the common man to exist.

15 hrs.

I am happy that the Agricultural Prices Commission is being set up, but I am surprised that Raj Kishan, a professor who is working in the Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, is being nominated as one of the members. This gentleman was a witness in a case, in Suit No. 39 of 1964 against the *New Age* and he said in an affidavit in favour of Shri Mulgaonkar, Editor of *Hindustan Times*...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not here to defend himself.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There is no question of that. I am quoting from an affidavit.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You should not mention names.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have not mentioned any names, but the particular person who gave evidence on oath...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How is that relevant now?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That is relevant. Kindly hear me. He is being nominated as one of the members of the Agricultural Prices Commission, that is why I am mentioning. He said:

"I do not specifically remember whether the *Hindustan Times* suggested that the Government has forfeited its right to continue in office but it supported my own views which were that the Government was very inefficient in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the field of defence. I was of the view that the Government had forfeited its right of continuing in office."

Then he said so many things defending the private sector and so on. I am surprised that this gentleman who on oath criticised the Government in the Supreme Court and defended a paper magnate for paper owner like Shri Mulgaonkar, is being nominated as a member. I do not know what is going to happen.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** May I ask the hon. Member who is the person who is being nominated?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Dr. Raj Kishan, son of Shri Banwari Lal, aged 39 years, occupation Professor.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Generally the Opposition is charged with having no constructive proposals. The other day my hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel compared us to Miss Mayo, and I objected to it. So, without entering into any argument, I wish to show that we have some constructive proposals.

On Demand No. 3, I have a suggestion to make to the Defence Ministry. That we should establish more radars in Ladakh and NEFA area because without them we cannot defend our country. Our capital is so near to the Himalayan region that in few minutes a modern jet plane can fly from Lhasa, capital of Tibet, to Delhi. So, I very earnestly request the Government to give top priority to this suggestion, and take the help of all foreign countries that are prepared to help us in this direction.

On Demand No. 6, I requested the Defence Ministry to lay more emphasis on recruitment from martial races. Martial races are not confined to any particular State like Punjab. Recruitment should be encouraged by good treatment pay attractive uniform

etc. The British Government had extended recruitment to the Bhils also. Such backward communities should also be encouraged to join Defence Services.

On Demand No. 40, I wish to say that we are losing forests very rapidly in the country. In my State of Gujarat forests are fast disappearing from Sabarkanta and other districts. Because of this destruction we are having floods, and consequently we have to make various schemes for flood prevention. I very earnestly request the Ministry to give attention to this problem.

On Demand No. 61, I wish to point out that the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting has abolished the committee of Members of Parliament which was making very useful suggestions. I was myself a Member. I do not mind if the old Members are not retained, but such a committee should be revived.

Very powerful transmitters are required on our borders, and our Government is thinking of acquiring them from Russia, Japan, Poland and other countries. This must be dealt with on a priority basis.

On Demand No. 67. The other day I have spoken on this in the House. In Gujarat in Kaira district we have canals for the last 15 years, but without any water. This deficiency should be removed by giving assistance to raising the existing dams, and new canals should also be dug.

On Demand No. 78. The Gujarat Refinery Project, I am afraid, will be delayed because the laying of oil pipeline from Ankleshwar to the Koyali Refinery over the Narmada Bridge is being held up owing to some difficulty the Narmada Bridge at Broach. Government should pay immediate attention to this and avoid further delay.

On the need of Gujarat for roads. I shall simply draw attention to it while reserving my detailed suggestions to be taken up on the Demands of the Ministry of Transport.

On Demand No. 88. I am glad that the Civil Aviation Department has resumed the air service between Bombay and Baroda on the 23rd of last month. But if I want to go to Baroda from here, I shall have to go to Bombay first and from there to Baroda. So, I request that Baroda and Ahmedabad should be connected by air, which is only a matter of 60 or 70 miles, in which case it would be easier for us to go to Baroda from Delhi via Ahmedabad.

On Demand No. 125. I am ashamed that even after 17 years of independence, we have not been able to produce enough food in the country, and I do not know how long we shall depend on foreign countries for foodgrains. Serious efforts should be made in a national way. All farmers, traders etc. should be got together, and implementing a policy of self-sufficiency in foodgrains production should become the responsibility of all of us so that we do not have to depend on foreign assistance.

On Demand No. 132, of Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I request the Government to set up a corporation for the Narmada Valley, on the lines of the Damodar Valley Corporation, as it is a matter which concerns more than one State, namely, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The matter is under consideration of the Khosla Committee. I earnestly hope that the Committee may come out with such a proposal. I also request the Government to pay attention to the establishment of such a corporation as it is a thing of vital interest to various States.

Demand No. 45 relates to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I had said about Civil defence in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Defence. It was suggested that Civil defence was a matter for the Home Ministry. We are living in an emer-

gency and we have no arrangements like civil defence. I have not seen even in De'hi such an arrangement. Civil defence must be geared up.

Lastly, I come to the Ministry of Health, Demand No. 42. This morning I said about the exodus of doctors from this country to foreign countries. Unless we look into the subject very seriously, the problem could not be solved. Our Army is finding shortage of doctors; whatever doctors are available, will go to South-east Asia, African countries or the United Kingdom or the United States. I request the Ministry to pay attention to this.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):** Sir, I shall confine myself to two or three Demands. First, is Demand No. 123. The relevant para here reads:

"With a view to speed up the pace of their Development Plans in certain sectors, the requirements the States were reassessed in the course of the year and after taking into account the resources available to them it was decided to provide to them accelerated Central assistance amounting to Rs. 42.04 crores in the form of loans for Miscellaneous Development purposes for utilization on Plan schemes."

It is stated in this note that to such of the States which were not able to implement the plan schemes, additional assistance is being given. Many schemes taken up by the States were not being implemented because of the huge financial outlay involved. Take, for instance, Andhra and Rajasthan where Nagarjunasagar and Rajasthan Canal are taken up. They are asked to finance these huge irrigation projects out of their resources and all the resources that they were able to mop up in the State are being diverted to the execution of these huge projects with the result they are unable to find resources for other development plans. It is reported that payment of interest is insisted

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

upon from the time of sanction of the loan. It will be hard on the finances of the States and I would request the Finance Minister to see if it could not be delayed till at least they reach a stage when they begin to give certain results. I would also request that the Central Government make up their mind to evolve a scheme of All India nature so that where there are irrigation and power projects of this magnitude, they may be executed by the finances of the Central Government and the State Government might be left free to execute the smaller projects involving less financial outlays.

The second point is about the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. As the Commission expressed its inability to repay the amount of loan given to it, the same amount is given as a fresh loan to be repaid in five annual instalments and the Government have not yet taken a decision whether to sanction or not the working fund that has been asked for by it. This type of regularising an irregularity—I am unable to understand. The Commission is doing very good work and give employment to many people in the rural areas. But instead of not collecting loans that are given to the Khadi Commission, they can as well create a working fund and enable the Commission to go ahead with their programmes, rather than regularising an irregularity.

The present set up of the Commission having subsidiary bodies and State Boards in various States is not working very well and there are many lapses. The amounts given to these Boards are not usefully spent and the Commission has not got complete administrative control over these bodies. Government should think seriously of bringing out, if necessary, an amendment to the existing legislation so that the Commission is able to exercise complete administrative and financial control over the working of the State boards.

The measures taken about the Food Corporation are good and I hope that in times to come it will be able to have a commanding position over the procurement of foodgrains, if necessary, they should take up State trading in foodgrains so that they may be able to give equitable and remunerative prices to the farmers and reasonable prices for the consumer.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिद्दपुत्र) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 45ए के समर्थन में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है कि कई मंत्रालयों से कुछ काम और विभाग आदि को निकाल कर उन को एक नये डिपार्टमेंट के जिम्मे दिया जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एंड ग्रदर बैकवर्ड क्लामिज का काम और सोशल एंड मारल हाईजीन का काम सोशल सिक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट को दे दिया गया है। यह देखा गया है कि जब सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स सम्बन्धी रिपोर्टों पर इस हाउस में विचार करने का प्रश्न आता था, तो गृह मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री की तरफ से इस बात पर जोर नहीं जाता था कि उन पर विचार हो, हालांकि इस हाउस के माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर जोर देते थे कि इन रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने के लिए विशेष और अधिक समय दिया जाये। मैं आशा करूँगा कि इस नई व्यवस्था में इस तरह की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी।

जहाँ तक सोशल एंड मारल हाईजीन प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस को विशेष महत्व देता हूँ। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में नये, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, मारल हाईजीन सम्बन्धी सवालों की समस्या काफ़ी समय से गम्भीर होती जा रही है। हमारे देश में जो भी प्लांटिंग हो रही है, बड़े कारखानों और बड़ी खदानों के जो भी काम हो रहे हैं, उन के कारण हमारे समाज में जो सबसे कमजोर आदमी हैं, उन की रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था कम होती जा रही है और उन को जो नौकरी मि



चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलती है। उदाहरण के लिये हमारे यहां रेलवेज में अधिक लोगों को कंजुअल मजदूरों के तौर पर लिया जाता है। उन के साथ ऐसा बुरा बर्ताव होता है कि हर महीने उन की बहाली होती है और महीने के आखिर में उन की छंटनी हो जाती है। ऐसे मजदूरों में औरतों बहुत ज्यादा हैं। दूसरे महीने उन की बहाली के समय उन से घूस ली जाती है। रांची जैसे बड़े कारखाने में जो लांग हटाए जाते हैं, उन्हें अनस्किल्ड मजदूरों में भी काम नहीं दिया जाता है, हालांकि व यह काम तो कर सकते हैं, और एसी मजदूरों के लिए भी बाहर से घादमी बंगाए जाते हैं।

इन कारणों से बड़े पैमाने पर इम्मारल ट्रेफिकिंग चल रहा है। हाल ही में श्रम मंत्री ने कहा था कि कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम के कारण इम्मारल ट्रेफिकिंग बगैरह जो बुराइयां होती हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में वह एक बिल लायेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, नए भफसर रखे जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उस में ऐसे लेबर आफिसर्स की बहाली होगी जो पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं से विशेषकर वाकफ हों। मजदूरों के रिक्लूटमेंट के जो तरीके हैं, उन तरीकों में भी जल्दी सुधार होना चाहिये। उनके काम करने को जो कंडिशन हैं, उन्हें जो वक्त-बेवक्त काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, रात बेरात काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, उनको जो जरूरत से ज्यादा काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, इसमें भी धन्त होना चाहिए और इनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए पदाधिकारियों की बहाली हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस नई सोशल सिक्योरिटी की व्यवस्था में पिछड़े

हूए और जो डिप्रैस्ड लोग हैं उनके हितों को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा और उनको विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा। केवल बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं उनके निर्माण को पूरा करने की तरफ ही सारा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा बल्कि उनके सामाजिक और आर्थिक जो नतीजे हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri V. P. Gandhi. I will give him five minutes.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): Sir, I will do the best I can. I will begin with Demand No. 19 which deals with the creation of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. I do so because three other Members who spoke today before me have found it necessary to criticise these proposals. They have not accepted these proposals. I am afraid that they have perhaps introduced a certain slant for their view of these proposals, if I may say so, with all respect to the Members.

So far as I am concerned, I welcome the creation or the setting up of this Bureau of Public Enterprises. It was the Estimates Committee which, in March, 1964, made these very important recommendations. This Bureau is going to be entrusted with important tasks and with responsibilities which are very heavy. The Bureau is going to provide centralised control of policies and overall guidance in all matters, technical as well as administrative; and also the Bureau is considered responsible for setting up a centralised coordinating unit which will continuously make objective and comprehensive appraisal of the performance of the plants.

Sir, I am sure, the House would like to compliment the Ministry for having taken such prompt action on such an important matter and in fact this has come within a year since the recommendation of the Estimates Committee was made. I would also like to place on record our appreciation of the great services rendered by the Estimates Committee. Not much of coordination

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

was being done at present, or anything worthwhile being done at present; and I hope that the setting up of this new Bureau will usher in a new era. So far, it seems each Ministry considers itself responsible for its own sphere and precious little of co-ordination could be possible in such circumstances. The Ministry of Industry, of course, used to do some little effort but not much to talk about. So also the Ministry of Finance has what is called, a centralised co-ordinating unit, but I do not think even that touches the heart of the problem.

It was said in this House today that we have certain Parliamentary Committees like the Committee on Public Undertakings and also the Estimates Committee. I need not elaborate here that the Estimates Committee has functions which do not fit in in this case. So far as the Committee on Public Undertakings is concerned, I am sure that that Committee would not like to be saddled with the tasks, technical and administrative tasks, which require a whole-time attention of skilled personnel. I do not think that that Committee would be willing to accept such further responsibilities. I am glad that we can now say that the important fact that matters today is, I should say, better late than never, and that such a co-ordinating effort has at least been made.

I should like to say one more word before I sit down and that is about Demand 27. I welcome the appointment of the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission; that is a very important job done, and I am glad to say, well done, because Shri M. L. Dantewala is an eminently qualified person for the very responsible assignment that has been given to him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to preface my reply with drawing attention of the hon. Members to the introductory remarks appended to the supplementary demands for grants. The

formidable appearance that it presents is not quite so formidable in reality, because the net amount of additional grants that have been asked for is only in the region of about Rs. 62 crores odd. I have also referred in presenting the estimates for 1965-66 to the review of the revised estimates for the current year, wherein I had mentioned the considerable amount of saving which has been done under various heads of expenditure budgeted for during the current year and also a substantial improvement in the revenue position has been offset by a number of new demands, particularly, an amount of Rs. 85 crores that has had to be provided as loan to the States. That is why perhaps we might have otherwise a balanced budget for the current year, and these additional demands, largely due to providing the ways and means for the State for obtaining foodgrains, made us continue the deficit.

I am not making a fetish of it nor am I seeking to take cover under a procedural matter when I say that in discussing the supplementary demands I think it is generally accepted that the policy questions are not raised. But I welcome any amount of discussion of policy matters at any time by hon. Members where it helps; particularly the criticism of Government expenditure from hon. Members is something which adds to the armoury of the Finance Minister. I think no Finance Minister really feels at variance with hon. Members who criticise expenditure. I think it is very good they do so. I make careful note of whatever they say, and when my colleagues press for their demands, I trot out from my book the various remarks the hon. Members have made. Often-times, both the hon. Members and myself find our efforts are futile in the face of persistent demands which the Ministers have got to put out because of certain exigencies.

I merely preface this remark to say that while much of the criticism has been on policy matters they are wel-

come nevertheless. I have my colleague the Food Minister on my right and one of the matters which has been mentioned probably by many Members is the food policy and the price policy and various aspects. Undoubtedly, in regard to holding the price-line, so far as the Central Government is concerned, I must take the major responsibility as Finance Minister. But, at the same time, hon. Members of this House will admit that we are acting in what might be called a somewhat limited sphere: because the foodgrains are produced in the States; they are by and large sold in the States except where surpluses are available and the States' policies are really governed ultimately by the price. Of course, in regard to the amount of money that is in circulation in the country, may be the Central Government's extravagant policy would generally generate additional demands, and the supply being short, the price would go up. To that extent, I admit full responsibility. In fact, some of the very harsh measures that I have had to take recently in regard to controlling the credit in one form or another have been due to the fact that we should, whatever might be the consequences, put our foot down on inflationary pressures so that the pressure could be brought down to some extent.

At the same time, I have to point out to hon. Members that my control is neither complete nor does it cover the entire position. In any other country where monetary mechanism governs practically every action of human beings, may be manipulation of that monetary mechanism either to slow down the economic activity or to increase the tempo by what is called pump-priming is possible. But in our country, the organised sector which operates in the monetary field is a small one, while there is a very large sector outside, money-lenders outside, and a large amount of free money call it unaccounted money if you like.

There is also a fair amount of money in the hands of people who

have neither got accustomed to a higher standard of living nor do they know they possess money and we can tap it, particularly in the agricultural field. If I suggest to hon. Members that in certain areas where we provide the funds we should also get some control, I think hon. Members do not quite sympathise with me in what might be considered to a laudable objective.

The other day, my colleague Shri Bhagat was put to a considerable amount of difficulty in facing the question in respect of a somewhat innocuous Bill for getting some kind of information about the activities of the co-operative sector in the matter of credit. The money for the co-operative sector, except what is generated in the field in which it operates, which is somewhat limited, is provided by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank not being a deposit taking bank, any money that it handles or fund that is circulated is inflationary. We have today Rs. 270 crores outstanding in the co-operative sector. My colleague the Minister for Community Development and Co-operation wants this to be enlarged to Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 800 crores in the Fourth Plan. I do not precisely know in what manner these Rs. 270 crores operate in regard to prices. All that we want is that the Reserve Bank should know how these banks or societies operate so that they could have an inspection without detriment to the controlling powers exercised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I am prepared to stop the Bill. I am also prepared to stop further flow of money into that sector. If people agree, I do not mind that. I am not anxious to enlarge my responsibility, as an hon. Member put it. One thing that the Finance Minister does not want is that he does not want to enlarge his responsibility. Everybody seems to think that he is responsible for all the sins. Therefore, I would like to curtail my responsibility. But you cannot ask the Finance Minister to hold the price line and blame that the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Reserve Bank goes on giving money without asking what they do with the money. You cannot ask the Finance Minister why public-sector projects do not produce adequately, why inventories are high, why the capital is high, and why money given for capital is used for ways and means and why they do not borrow from banks which they ought to, and various other factors. Necessarily one has to have some measure of control. It is an answer to the creation of the burcau of public enterprise as it is an answer also to providing a measure of control on the operation of the co-operative sector without which we cannot provide additional funds. I am quite prepared to follow the behest of this House that the public sector should be given only this. But they should not ask me for growth. A Finance Minister, cannot be responsible for growth, cannot be responsible for finding resources for the Plan, for seeing that the Plan is properly implemented, that the production is maintained prices are maintained, and not only that, but also finding finance from outside for the purpose of importing foodgrains and essential articles. I agree that I will be foolish enough to accept a job which I am not able to handle properly. If my hon. friends put it to me, either hold the price line or get out, the obvious answer is that one has to get out. One cannot hold the priceline to the extent one should, unless the entire economic activity is under his control.

My hon. friend Shri Mathur who is one of the most competent members of this House both in regard to the information that he has and in regard to the presentation of his case found fault with my colleague for having made a promise of 50,000 tonnes imported wheat to Rajasthan. Thereafter, he said he could only supply 20,000 and finally agreed to supply 12,000 and even that is now frozen. I beg of my very respected friend not to take it fully literally. The fact is

that Rajasthan State is normally self-sufficient and is marginally surplus in wheat. It may be something has happened and production is not equal to the demand or it may be that head-loads or even lorry-loads have gone across to other States. That is a matter which falls entirely within the responsibility of the Rajasthan Government. Well, my colleague who has the unenviable task of having to find food from sources which are either non-existent or not very particularly plentiful depends very largely on supply of wheat to the States from imported foodgrains. I agree with the hon. members who said that after 17 years of independence should we still import foodgrains. Yes. I think it is a matter in which we all share the blame. At any rate, people cannot starve and so food has to be imported from every source that is possible.

I may tell hon. Members that the Government is straining practically every nerve to meet the situation, which has been made even more abnormal for the reason that in the United States, which happens to be our main source of wheat supply under PL 480 agreement, there is a dock strike and ships do not move. That is what has made the position grave. Otherwise, even in a difficult position, we could have kept the supply to the States to the extent that is normally necessary. My hon. friend must recognise that in this case it is not a question of Barkis not being willing. I think my colleague is quite willing to supply if the foodgrains are there. But since the ships have not come and the grains are not there, we have to make a cut everywhere. I agree that the needs of the States have to be met from imports if we can possibly get them.

The other side of the matter is not appreciated that this question of importing foodgrains from abroad is not an easy matter for the reason that we have not got such plentiful amount

of foreign exchange, so that we can go on buying. Secondly if other conditions like dock-strike in one of the major supply sources intervene, that is something which we cannot help.

When we come to the question of responsibility for prices, I agree to the extent that that responsibility could be fulfilled. I am prepared to take the burden. But it is also true that the seat of responsibility may be in the Centre, but the area of responsibility covers the States. Hon. Members would realise what I have said at the time of my budget speech, that I am rather distressed to see that practically every State that has presented a budget has presented a deficit budget. May be there are very good reasons for that. It may be because the Finance Commission is there and everybody is inflating his demand out of the one cake that we have. The cake is one and it is a question of everybody having a cut. But everybody inflating his demand does not enlarge the size of the cake. The size remains the same, but that is what we do. After all, Governments, even though they are corporate bodies, are manned by individuals. May be that is the reason. I hope that is the reason and that does not really reflect the position of the State finances; the State finances will recover before long, so that inflationary measures can be kept down. We are trying hard and we shall continue to try.

Let us see the basic factor. If you look into every demand here, it has got the same slogan—*increase in DA*. I want hon. Members to realise that the necessity for so many pages in this book is due to the provision for increase in DA. I do not say DA should not be given. I do not even say that more DA should not be given. I think more should be given if it is possible. Personally I am one of those who feel that more should be given. But we also try to get a little more work out of these people. My late lamented leader used to say very often that one of the things he disliked about the Government of India was

the enormous number of *chaprasis*. We are supposed to have put a stop to recruitment, but still they abound.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) वज रों की तादाद बेशक बढ़ जाए, महंगाई भत्ता नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए ।

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May be they cannot be sent away; they have to be provided with some kind of work. Perhaps as we get more advanced, we may train them to do some other work.

श्री मधु लिये : उनको पैदावार के काम में लगाईए ।

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That brings me to the point raised regarding the position in ordnance factories. There was a time when I had a residual interest in defence production. I had gone to many of these ordnance factories and I have talked to these men. They were earning a lot of money. In fact, the wage earners were getting about Rs. 230 or 240 whereas the supervisors were getting only Rs. 180.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They were piece workers.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I know. They were not very anxious to retain the high figure. They were anxious to know what will happen when the pace of work goes down. In fact, I remember having put down a note as to what we shall do about it. As some time or other, this question of translation from one area to another has to be undertaken. In fact the USA—I hope quoting the USA is not a sin—in 1944, when they were in the midst of war, they started an organisation for reconstruction and the main job was to place people who have been working in the ordnance factories and defence establishments in the army in civil employment. I quite recognise the need for it. I think there is some call working in the Defence Ministry in this regard. I would assure hon. Members that I shall take personal interest in this matter. It should not

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

be that people who are getting Rs. 240 or so will be suddenly told, they will lose the job. We have to start some kind of work near about so that they could be switched over. So, we should so organise our ordnance factories that they have a civilian component in them where they can manufacture cycles, scooters, etc.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** One Minister lost his job because of this that coffee percolators were manufactured in ordnance factories.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Coffee percolators may not have a big demand. There may be other things. I do not think he lost the job because of that. I do not think I will lose my job because I am going to attempt something of that nature.

बी मधु लिमये : पैदावार का अचूक काम करिए, फिर आप रहेंगे अपने पद पर ।

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am glad hon. Members have raised this. We shall look into this matter. I do not say we would be able to cover everything all at once. But I think an earnest effort has to be made.

Coming to the general defence expenditure, one hon. Member mentioned about one particular community not being represented in the Republic Day celebrations. It is rather unfortunate, because whatever may be its other shortcomings, our army has a non-communal, non-racial, non-territorial outlook. In fact, may I say, if it is not divulging a secret, when I was in Madras the other day, things were very black and I saw the area commander. He said, "many of the battalions I have are Madrasis." I said, it would not matter; a soldier is a soldier. It does not matter where he is and against whom he has to operate. If the law and order is in danger, you can expect a Madras soldier to do his duty. They were not asked to step in except in one instance, but

I am sure they stood by very efficiently. That is the record of our jawans and our officers. Though I am not the Minister responsible, I happen to know some of the very senior officers. There are Sikhs of whom we are very proud not because they are Sikhs, but because they are Indians and they are efficient. In one particular case, when three or four senior officers were sent from here to another country, the people there were told, "These people are tough guys; you better be careful when you discuss with them." I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Alva, in his usual way referred to the evil of bringing in the communal issue where communal issue does not exist. At least let us keep the army free from these communal questions.

Apparently my hon. friend Shri Alva, likes border roads better than anything else. Yes, border roads are good. The only thing which is not good about it is this: every week when I get the list of various items sanctioned without previous concurrence of the Finance Ministry, when I total up the amount, I find that the border roads occupy a pride of place. I have also seen some of the border roads. I wish that they are better. But it is very difficult to work under those conditions. I hope the border roads will ultimately become normal roads for us and I am glad that somebody stood up for border roads.

A question was raised about the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Yes, this is the empire of the Finance Minister being enlarged. But, what is the use of the empire being enlarged when the Finance Minister cannot be an Emperor but only a servant and that servant too gets all the kicks even intended for other people. It is not the intention of expanding the empire. When I was doing coordination work as Minister for Coordination I felt that there was need for some kind of a specialist agency for looking into the public enterprises not so much as an inspector;

or somebody who goes and pries into their secrets but as somebody who analyses what they are doing and their inventories, whether orders are placed in proper time, whether the production is not held up for want of stores but is in good progress, whether there is efficiency in performance etc. For doing this type of work a certain amount of technical staff is necessary and this work cannot be done by the Co-ordination Department. The Co-ordination Department takes an overall view of the entire economic aspect of their working. They are concerned with coal; they are concerned with its transport and various other things. At that time, as early as 1962, the need for an organisation of this nature was felt.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is not a question of this organisation sitting over the Ministries concerned. If they can suggest some things to the public enterprises without going to the Ministries concerned, they will do so; otherwise, they will bring everything to the notice of the Ministries concerned. Nor can this work be done by a Parliamentary Committee. I think a Parliamentary Committee cannot go into such little things as to whether orders have been placed properly or not, whether they are carrying enough stock or not. These things are such that a Parliamentary Committee cannot do. A barber cannot be a carpenter, nor a carpenter a barber. If you make a carpenter the barber, the result will be terrific cuts in the face. At the moment, I would request the hon. Members to leave it to me to choose whether a barber or a carpenter is needed.

In this case I can say it is not a question of expanding the empire. It is a very small cell. It might grow as public-sector enterprises grow, and when it grows it will perform also a very useful function. Our investment in public sector enterprises happens to be growing. I myself consider this as my duty and whenever I am out

I go and see these public-sector enterprises. It gladdens your heart to see that they are doing well.

If I am permitted to digress, I was in Durgapur for another reason recently. I was also in Durgapur before the end of 1957. Then I went round the place in a jeep. There were no roads and there was one small cutcha building for the office of the Durgapur Steel Works and there was one small hospital. After about three or four hours of going round, I was covered with so much dust that it took a long time to scrub myself. This time when I was there, I saw ten big establishments. There were at least 30,000 houses belonging to various establishments. There were very good roads—30 mile long black-topped roads, schools, very fine hospitals, etc. The whole place was throbbing with activity. This is in a period of seven years. We probably could have done a lot and we probably have also committed some errors while accelerating the pace of work. But we have done something, though still one or two things are lagging behind. We can certainly be proud of this place. The thing to do we have now is to accelerate the developmental works so that the projects are coming up quickly and the results are also coming to us quickly.

Therefore, Sir, I have put this proposal for additional sanctioned conscious of the fact that it is necessary.

Sir, my time is coming to an end. I find that Shrimati Renu Chakravarty is not here. I would like to tell her that there need be no fear in regard to any of these fertiliser plants about which we are thinking of. We are thinking of a lot of them because in the Third Five Year Plan we had estimated for a production of about 8,00,000 tons of nitrogen. We may not be able to reach that, but we have laid the foundation for reaching 8,00,000 tons or more within the first two years of the next Plan. Now we are thinking of 2.5 million tons. That is possible because of another development that has taken place. The number of refineries that we have to-

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

day and the production in those refineries being such, it would give scope for producing more naphtha. The fertiliser production in the future would be naphtha-based. It is not an easy process. It is not something we can go and ask the blacksmith in the back street to make. It is a very highly sophisticated process. We want to have the know-how and equipment. We must also have certain kinds of technical processes. That is where we seek some foreign help. In fact, practically every one of our refineries that have been put in the public sector has been done with some kind of foreign help—Russian, Rumanian, may be American, and so on. This proposal of Bechtel Corporation is a very interesting proposal because if that proposal comes through—I do not know if it would—their idea is to provide us with one million tons of nitrogen and for which they have to put up four or five plants. About the question of cost, the preliminary estimates which I have are extremely sketchy on which we cannot act taking it as a sound basis. One of the fertilisers projects for which we have concluded the preliminary work—that is, for Cochin—I think the cost worked out by our own technical organisation will be about Rs. 45 crores. That will produce about 2,00,000 tons. Therefore, I do not think the Rs. 200 crores or something of that sort that is mentioned is by itself either final or something which is astronomical. We will certainly bargain in all these matters and bargain very hard. I can tell you, if I do nothing else I will serve that purpose of turning down many of these offers much to the chagrin of my colleagues. So far as the management is concerned, the management would be such as is in the interest of the country. So far as capital is concerned, we are more or less committed to this. Unless it be something small or something extremely sophisticated the Government do want a measure of participation. It does not mean anything whether it is 51 or 49. In fact, Government control will be there in any event. I can

assure my hon. friends that proper care will be taken in this matter.

So far as the question of distribution is concerned, I do not think we have a distribution organisation ourselves. We might have to use other people for that because we are going to produce in the future very largely ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate and not sulphate of ammonia. It requires a large amount of education of agriculturists how to use it. In fact, in the Going report of 1944 they were cautious about suggesting ammonium nitrate to Sindri plant because there was a fear in these days that ammonium nitrate might explode.

I would like to assure my hon. friends that the interest of the country and the interest of finance would be adequately taken care of. Sir, I have not covered the whole scheme but, broadly, as I said, the formidable appearance of this particular book is not really so formidable for the reason that many of them are self-balancing items, and I hope hon. Members will take my word for it that as the custodian of finance I am correctly responsible and answerable to the House and I shall try to the best of my ability to safeguard the interests of finances of the country and also see that the wishes and intentions of hon. Members are carried out to the extent of my ability.

श्री अशु विमये : क्या महंगाई भत्ते के प्राधार पर पुनर्विचार होगा ? क्या डी० ए० के कामूले पर पुनर्विचार होगा ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, a Finance Minister who gives an impropu answer for an impropu question on a financial matter is a very poor Finance Minister. I am as much concerned in the well-being of government employees as the hon. Member is.

16 hrs.

श्री रामेश्वरामन्द (करनाल) : श्री वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि हम खाद्यान्न अमरीका से मंगते हैं और इस के लिए



हम उस पर ही निर्भर हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि खाद्य समस्या के लिए सब दोषी हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सब दोषी नहीं हैं। चूंकि वित्त मंत्री खाद्यान्न मंगाने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय को रुपया देते हैं, इस लिए मेरी समझ में वह ही दोषी हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चलो ऐसे ही सही। यह मान लेते हैं कि स्वामीजी दोषी नहीं हैं।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** वित्त मंत्री को चाहिए कि वह पैसा देते समय कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय पर नियंत्रण करें। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश आदि भारत के सारे भाग ऐसे हैं कि यदि वहां पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो हम दूसरे देशों को अन्न की सप्लाई कर सकेंगे। इस लिए वहां पर पानी अधिक से अधिक दिया जाये।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि किसान को अफ्रीम का जो दाम दिया जाता है और सरकार जिस भाग पर बेचती है, उन भावों में एक और बीस का अन्तर है और इसी लिए अफ्रीम की तस्करी होती है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय किसान के दाम में और बिक्री के दाम में कोई संतुलन—कोई नज़दीकी रिश्ता—कायम करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, it is not our intention to remove the disparity. We do not want to put more money in the hands of those people who grow opium nor to increase it in any measure beyond what is being done now.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** सरकार अफ्रीम की पैदावार पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाती ?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** So far as the question asked by Swamiji is concerned, we are trying our best. In fact, the Government of India proposed—and the Government of Rajasthan

has agreed to it—to take over Rajasthan Canal as a Central Government project. In fact, we are also trying, if possible, to use some of the surplus waters by equating both Rajasthan and Punjab for water supply and other matters. I quite recognise that we should increase food production. Of course, my responsibility is there, but I think the responsibility, as Swamiji will agree, is the responsibility of the people who have created both Swamiji and myself.

**Mr. Speaker:** Am I required to put any cut motion separately?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Cut motions 12, 13 and 14 may be put together separately.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. I shall put cut motions 12, 13 and 14.

*Cut motions Nos. 12, 13 and 14 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put all the other cut motions.

*All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 3, 6, 19, 21—24, 26, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 40, 42, 45—48, 51, 53—55, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 78, 79, 85, 88, 90—94, 96—98, 100, 103, 104, 107, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 132, 135—38, 140, 141 and 145.”

*The motion was adopted.*