

try to educate them and better their conditions rather than keep them in the same conditions in which they are.

Therefore, the policies of this Government as laid down in the Finance Bill have been thought out very carefully. As I said, there is always scope for improvement, and we can go on improving it.

Lastly, I want to refer to one point, and that is with respect to the LIC. It was said that the LIC had been exempted. I would like to point out that the LIC is not exempted at all. There is a different calculation for the LIC for this tax, i.e., super-tax. That is why it is separated from others. The LIC pays 22.5 per cent as super-tax, while ordinary companies pay 25 per cent.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: 50 per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am referring to supertax. In this relation, it is 22.5 per cent in the case of the LIC and 25 per cent in the case of the ordinary companies; and the local bodies pay 16 per cent, and the co-operative societies also pay 16 per cent. Therefore, let it not be thought that the LIC is being put on a different basis.

Moreover, this has not been done only now. The LIC has inherited this taxation which was there obtaining for all the insurance companies which were there before. Therefore, I have done nothing new in this matter. Let hon. Members not be unnecessarily suspicious in matters of LIC because LIC is now a nationalised institution.

I hope my hon. friends will look at the Finance Bill and the financial measures of Government from this point of view and not from a prejudiced point of view.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.51 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60. There is one hour allotted to it. Members will be brief in their speeches.

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,59,189 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Industries' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,75,986 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,28,039 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Census' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 27,93,071 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,83,467 be granted to the President to make

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Manipur' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

**DEMAND NO. 93—COMMUNICATIONS
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,44,837 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

DEMAND NO. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,01,17,881 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

**DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,45,979 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

**DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,23,613 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1960".

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 31, 51, 55 and 115. Demand No. 31 pertains to superannuation allowances and pensions. I would refer

briefly to superannuation allowance including pension.

It has been seen that after retirement of a government servant, it takes full one year and in certain cases, two to three years to finally decide the pension claim. In this House, this was referred to previously too. I know two cases where the employees actually died but their pension claim could not be settled. The same thing pertains to gratuity. Gratuity is the only life-saving of an employee. He should be given his gratuity within three months or at least within six months of retirement. But that is not being done. In most of the undertakings, whether in the private sector or public sector, wherever this scheme is in vogue, such delays take place. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider whether some orders could not be issued to effect final payments without any delay. As a *via media*, I would suggest that *ad hoc* or provisional payments could be made immediately on retirement and final adjustments could be made at the time of final payment. This would save the retired government employee or private employee from numerous difficulties which he generally faces after retirement.

The hon. Deputy Minister, replying on a previous occasion while excess grants were discussed, assured this House that pension rules had been amended and the quantum of pension had also been increased. The demands put forward by the All India Pensioners' Association with headquarters at Calcutta are three. The first is that they should also be entitled to dearness allowance. Now only a portion of dearness allowance is being paid to them. But with the rising cost of living when Government unfortunately has failed to check the soaring prices or hold the price line, it is but natural that the pensioners also should get something to eat. It looks ridiculous in my eyes that a pensioner

drawing a meagre pension of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 or even Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 should not be given Rs. 45 or Rs. 50 as dearness allowance. Some portion was merged, and in reply to a question, the hon. Minister said that the entire question was under consideration.

The second point is about commutation of pension. The demand they have put forward is very simple. Suppose they commute a portion of their pension, after the recovery of the amount, the pension must be restored. I hope this simple demand which does not involve very much financial repercussions should be accepted by the hon. Finance Minister.

Demand No. 35 relates to pre-partition payments. I want to know what is the amount actually due from Pakistan at present, whether they have respected their commitments which they made after the partition. My information is that they are not honouring any commitment of theirs and whatever was agreed to by Sir Pheroze Khan Noon is not being honoured now by the present President of Pakistan. I want to know what amount has been realised and what still remains to be realised from Pakistan.

Demand No. 51 pertains to census. I would once again plead in this House the case for upgradation of cities like Kanpur, Madurai, Madras, Jaipur and others. The census figures of Kanpur show that it has a population of 9,461,000 whereas the Corporation once gave the figure of 11 lakhs. When I asked why this discrepancy was there, I was told that there was a floating population of 1½ lakhs. I do not know how 1½ lakhs people could float. They come from Lucknow to Kanpur. But after all Kanpur is not a corridor. So there must be something wrong in these calculations.

As regards Madras, the Chief Minister stated in the State Assembly that the population of Madras City according to the census figures comes to 17 lakhs, and he would see that the Centre decided to upgrade the city to 'A' class. Since the census figures are provisional figures, I would request that before they are finalised, these matters should be decided.

After the census, what will happen? Thousands of employees will be declared surplus. With growing unemployment in this country, I would request the hon. Finance Minister or the Home Minister to kindly find out some alternative jobs for these unemployed people.

Demand No. 55 concerns Himachal Pradesh. Unfortunately, whenever I go there—recently I had been there—I find that it has become just a district of U.P. The persons who belong to Himachal Pradesh have nothing to do with the administration. I am sorry to say this. I do not look at it from a parochial point of view. I also come from U.P. But the people of Himachal have a genuine feeling against the working of this administration there. In Himachal Pradesh, when we are sanctioning amount after amount—it is necessary also to guard our border in the larger interest of security—it is necessary to have roads and other things.

But what is happening? Recently the transport workers of Himachal Pradesh were told that if they wanted to have the pensionary benefits under the Himachal Pradesh Government rules, no trade union legislation would be applicable to them. This sounded something peculiar to me. After all, whether it is Himachal or Punjab or any Pradesh, they have to respect the law of the land. Thousands of transport workers have been given notice that within a specified time—I think it is the 1st July 1962—they should indicate whether they wanted the pensionary benefit and if they did so, they would be deprived of the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

other benefit which is generally guaranteed under our Constitution under various pieces of legislation.

Then I come to the granting of loan or aid. In Himachal Pradesh, there are many houses which are in a dilapidated condition which require renovation. These have become no more than what we call in Hindi *khandhar*. Those houses of ex-rulers are being acquired by the Himachal Pradesh Government and I am sorry to say that huge amounts are paid for them. I want an enquiry into it by a high officer of the Central Government. Whatever property belonged to the ex-rulers has been shifted on to the Himachal Pradesh Government in the name of farm, museum or exhibition, I do not know what. But all those properties have been taken at a very heavy price.

16 hrs.

In Himachal Pradesh, housing facilities for those who are working in the hill areas should be made available. Good accommodation wherever available should be acquired by the Government, but I find they are being used only for hotel and not accommodation purposes.

I want to say a word on Demand No. 115 about the commuted value of pensions. I would once again request the Finance Minister to consider this demand of the pensioners. They saw the Prime Minister also, and he gave them a patient hearing, and I am sure the three points mentioned by them will be considered favourably and sympathetically.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East):
I want to speak on Demand No. 97—
Communications.

The shortage of aircraft has been a regular feature in the Agartala-Calcutta sector. I drew the attention of the Minister concerned in May last that since January this shortage of aircraft had taken place so many

times, due to which 1500 KG of goods were held up at Calcutta and could not be transported to Agartala. You know that for the transport of goods, Tripura depends only on airlifting, and there is no other way of carrying things from Calcutta to Agartala. It means that if there is a breakdown in the transport system even for one or two days, much damage would be created in our territory.

The first time I drew their attention, I was told that care would be taken so that these inconveniences created due to shortage of aircraft would be removed. After a month the same thing repeated itself, and on the 24th of last month I put a question here and the Minister told me that the aircraft was being repaired, it would be sent there, and everything would be all right. But how long this sort of thing will go on, I do not know. They always give me this sort of assurance, but ultimately the thing remains as it was and there is no improvement. Therefore I request the Minister to take proper steps and special care so that these things are not repeated.

Secondly, there is a tendency to go on increasing the passenger fare in our part. At first it was Rs. 35, then it became Rs. 45 and then Rs. 52 and now it is Rs. 67. The people who have to come from Tripura have to avail only of the plane, there being no other transport, and it is very difficult for a poor man to get out of Agartala. Government justifies the increase by saying that it wants uniformity of rates, but you cannot have uniformity of rates unless the standard of living there improves. So, I suggest it should not be more than Rs. 45 per passenger from Calcutta to Agartala.

Then I want to speak a word on the Home Ministry, and that is not a minor point. The other day I got a copy of a memorandum submitted to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister by a

Member of this House, Shri Biren Dutta, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to what is happening in Tripura in Amarpur sub-division of Ampa area. Very recently the Tripura Administration has taken steps to drive out the Muslims from that area. Of course, if there are non-Indians or Pakistani nationals, they should be driven out. I have no objection, and I rather support it because the Government should take all care and precaution so that complications may not arise regarding the safety of our country. But between the 4th and 6th June the Administration there has driven out 700 Muslims, and out of them, as this memorandum indicates, 101 persons are not Pakistanis. They are Indians, and they have legitimate documents to prove that they are Indian nationals. Their names have been in the voters' list since 1950 and they have voted in three general elections so far. If there is any objection, it should have been taken earlier before their names were entered in the rolls in 1948. How can you say now that these people are Pakistani nationals? So, my point is this that while we should drive out undesirable elements in the interests of the country, every care must be taken so that *bona fide* citizens are not harassed and pushed across the border. Shri Datar is here. I request that he should visit the place and find out from the Administration there as to what is taking place, so that there may be no abuse. This is my earnest request to him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think this brochure on the Demands for Excess Grants is a tribute in a way to the wholesome practice of budgeting that has been prevailing in our country in the last few years. Formerly these Excess Grants used to amount to many crores, and now I find that their amount has dwindled considerably. This shows that the budgeting is done much more carefully than before. I hope the time will come when these Excess Demands for Grants will become a thing of the

past, and there will be absolutely no occasion to discuss them.

At the same time, I think that these Excess Demands for Grants are an indirect tribute to the watchfulness of our Public Accounts Committee. Most of these have been pointed out by the P.A.C. and they have come to us for regularisation. I believe, of the many committees that this Lok Sabha has, this P.A.C. is really the guardian of the financial health and accounting integrity of our country, and I pay a tribute to the P.A.C. for being so careful about it.

But I cannot help saying that all these Demands show the same medley of one word, "mis"—miscalculation, mis-arrival, misclassifications, mis-connotation of proforma etc. I want to ask the Finance Ministry whether the persons who work there are so absent-minded that they do not know how to classify things properly, how to indent for things rightly and how to frame proformas correctly. I think these things are a very big slur on the working of the budget section of the Ministry. It shows that while other bodies are exercising so much vigilance, these persons go on in their lordly way of not taking due precautions about things. I now come to census. I think our census operations have on the whole been good but they have been like answer books in our examinations.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some answer books are very good but some students give us also howlers. Some of the reports of our census operations are full of what I may call in the academic language, howlers. There is a town in my constituency; everyone knows that its population has increased tremendously. Anyone who passes by that town will be of that opinion. Yet our wonderful people who have taken the census have brought down its population. I cannot understand how that has happened.

(General)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Which town?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The name of the town is Batala. I did not want to give the name of the town; it is in my constituency. I do not talk about other cities like Madras or Bombay. I can find out things in my own constituency. How has that happened? The fact of the matter is that in some places and in some towns these census operations have not been done with as much care as they should have been done. One mistake like this militates against the soundness of the conclusions that the Census Commissioners may arrive at. So, I would request the hon. Home Minister to devise ways and means by which we can have a good cadre of persons—we have a nucleus organisation—who can be entrusted with the census operations work. Most of these persons are short term employees or even part time or casual employees and therefore, sometimes the census operations in our country are not conducted with as much exactitude as they should have been.

Another point is about the pensions. My hon. friend the Home Minister will be aware of the fact that I sometimes write to him letters about pension cases of some persons and I always get very prompt replies from him. But the misfortune is that the pension cases take such a lot of time in getting finalised. I do not know what kind of rules we have got or the British Government had left to as their legacy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Change the rules.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I think there is a general feeling in the country that the pension cases are not decided as promptly as they should be. I think it is a fundamental problem and the Home Ministry should look into it. They should appoint a committee to revise these rules so that people who suffer on account of the late payment of the pensions and the late decisions about their pensions may benefit. The cost of living index has gone up and there is a

good case for these pensioners to have the quantum of their pension stepped up. I think something should be done about that. These pensioners are everywhere in all parts of the world and we find them everywhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are also pensioners.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes; here are some pensioners in this House but I hope you would be very soon one of them.

I was submitting respectfully that these pensioners deserve a better deal at the hands of the Government. I think there is an organisation which is presided over by an ex-judge and he always sends us material about hard cases of these pensioners. I think the Home Minister should be a little more generous to the pensioners and a little more careful and prompt in deciding their cases. Unless that is done I do not think that we can be satisfied. When I go about in my constituency so many pensioners come to me as they come to any other Member of Parliament and ask for these things. I think something should be done for these persons.

My friend spoke about Himachal Pradesh and he said that he found UP'ians there. I have a great deal of respect and affection for the hon. friend who made this remark. But I think there is a constitutional provision that certain posts should be reserved or the people of Himachal Pradesh. If there are some persons from U. P. to be found in Himachal Pradesh, I would welcome that because that is a sign of national integration. I know Punjabis were driven out of Delhi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Punjabis are everywhere.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They were driven out of Delhi systematically but I have never made a complaint about that. U.P. people have come and some people from other States have

come. After all they are also Indians and you cannot complain about that. Though there has been a systematic squeezing out of Punjabis from services in Delhi, I did not complain about that. (Interruptions.)

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): He contradicts your statement; he is also from Punjab.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If there are persons from U. P. in Himachal Pradesh, if there are persons from South India in Punjab, if there are persons from Maharastra in any part of my country, in Punjab and elsewhere, I think it is a symbol of national integration and we should welcome it. We should not be so narrow minded as to say: Why are non Bengalis in Bengal or why are Bengalis in Punjab? I welcome Bengalis in Punjab; I welcome people of all the States in Punjab. So, if some U. P. persons are to be found in Himachal Pradesh, I think it is a good sign and I wish that in other States also there should be people present, who do not belong to that State. That is a step towards national integration and any small step taken in that direction is welcome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I have four cut motions.

Defective computation of pension

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 6,75,986 in respect of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100." (1).

High expenditure incurred on census operations

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 3,28,039 in respect of Census be reduced by Rs. 100." (2)

Educational expenses on Manipur girls

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess

grant of a sum of Rs. 5,83,467 in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100." (3).

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 9,23,613 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I support what my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma said when he spoke about the difficulties which the pensioners often go through in the complicated computation of their pensions. Sometimes it is so delayed that in the most difficult period of their lives, they do not get it. Sometimes it actually comes when a man is dead. There are cases like that also. So, making these rules simple so that these cases could be dealt with expeditiously is very important. There is another question which has a much larger import. It is time we also think about revising the pensions because the rate of everything has gone up so much. The cost of living has gone up so much. But I do not think there has been any revision of the pensions.

After all, when a person has put in so many years of service, during the period of his life when he really needs more he gets only too little, and it was always too little. Now, it is almost a negligible quantity. Therefore, I would like to have a simplification of the rules in regard to pension and enhancement in the rates of payment. I request the Government to think more deeply as to how far they can revise the actual pensions in keeping with the enhanced prices of today.

The second cut motion which I would like to touch upon is in regard to Demand No. 51, with regard to census. The census has to be taken every ten years. It is a very, very important function which the census

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

department has to undertake and on the basis of the census so much of our planning, so much of our national schemes and the rest depend. Even the question of our security depends on analysis of the census figures. Therefore, the men who carry out the census operations have to be very thorough and have to go into the most interior places of the country and have to be very accurate. As a matter of fact, I do not know what Shri D.C. Sharma meant when he said that the figures relating to the population of towns have been reduced. But certainly we all know—and it is common knowledge—what has happened in respect of the census figures of Assam, for example. The computation of the figures has been delayed not only by months but by years. I do not know finally what is going to emerge. Therefore, we all realise that the census and the computation of the census figures are very important.

Once in every ten years we have this big operation, with a huge staff coming into existence. What I would like the hon. Minister to realise is this. Right from the preliminary stage when the operation starts, down to the period of winding up and final computation and compilation of the census figures and the publication of the results, the whole thing takes almost three years. During this period, there are a number of people who are appointed. They acquire a certain amount of proficiency and efficiency. It is, therefore, only right that, after they have put in this service of about three or four years, we should try to utilise their experience, as was done in the case of the census of 1951, with the help and support of Shri Mitra who is still the Registrar of Census Operations, we were then able to absorb almost all the staff in various other projects connected with planning and other schemes. This time, such a thing has not been done yet. I would urge that this aspect must be attended to. For example, in Alipore, in my State,

there are about 300 census operators who have been working since the past two or three years. We should have to utilise their services. They were promised that they would be taken on to the metropolitan organisation. Some sort of co-ordination between the Centre, the Home Ministry, and the State Government should be there so that they could absorb this staff. I would urge that this should be done.

I do not want to add anything more on the question of Himachal Pradesh. But I do want the hon. Home Minister to look into the question of Manipur. An excess grant is being asked for now for the construction of schools, hostels and teachers' quarters for tribals and increased expenditure on contribution paid in respect of shifting cultivation schemes by tribals etc. These additional funds are required because the original grant did not provide for these, because of oversight. It reads thus: "these additional funds were not provided through oversight." I want to ask the hon. Home Minister: is this really the way in which our Central Government and its departments in the Ministry deal with all these far-flung areas like Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh? Of course, I do not know very much about Himachal Pradesh, but I certainly know about Manipur and Tripura. I have been there with the Estimates Committee and I have seen what happens in Tripura. I feel that we are doing injustice to those people. I am more than convinced on this point. Recently, I saw the type of people who are put in there—the official committees—for such important things as education of girls. What is the attitude of those people? They are fashionable ladies who are put on to this work. They just go and say, "In Manipur, girls' education is very backward. They cannot speak English." We were absolutely shocked when we heard this remark. Why should the Manipur girls be spoken of like that? That is one of the few areas in India where the women are hard-working. They

have their own bazars to carry out their retail trade. They are one of the most advanced sections of society socially; yet educationally they are the most backward. It is a sad thing that when we are putting up this National Council for Women's Education, we cannot even have one Manipuri girl to head that. We have the wife of the Chief Commissioner on that body, who tells us that the Manipur women are backward because they cannot speak English. In the note given in the pamphlet on excess grants, it is said that they have, through oversight, not provided for the constructions of hostels, schools and teachers' quarters! I have no time here to describe all this, but if I tell this House some of the answers which I have received from time to time from the Ministry itself as to the progress made in regard to the construction of schools, hostels and teachers' quarters, the House will be shocked about the state in which we have left education, especially girls' education, in a State where women are socially and even economically a very important part of society. Therefore, I again say that I feel that as far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned, where there are large numbers of tribals, we are really keeping them backward by our consciously not allowing them to develop because of the bureaucracy of the Central Government and the Central administration.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is not oversight, but short-sight!

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My point is on Demand No. 122 with regard to the national water supply and sanitation scheme. It is a TCA programme. We have not been given sufficient data to find out exactly why this excess grant is necessary. It is said that it was mainly due to the adjustment of incidental charges on material and equipment received under the TCA programme for national water supply and sanitation scheme. We are not aware as to how this national water supply and sanitation scheme is proceeding. But I would say that this is a very important

scheme; it is the question of national water supply. We know the position in all our cities and suburbs. I come especially from an endemically cholera-ridden area—Calcutta and its suburbs. I think in the whole of Asia it is one of the worst cholera-ridden areas. The WHO team has mentioned it. Yet, I would like to know what the water supply and sanitation scheme has achieved. We have this huge concentration of working class, of refugees, which makes Calcutta one of the biggest concentrations of population anywhere in the world with the worst sanitation, and worst drainage. Yet, we have this national water supply and sanitation scheme, the TCA programme, the WHO, the metropolitan organisation; all these very big names. But we see that nothing proceeds, and if you go there and see, you will find at this time that there is no drop of water to be had in the *bastees*, in the quarters of the working class, and even in areas where the middle class people live. Unless we proceed to solve this problem quickly, it is going to lead to the worst possible situation. There is no planning about the water supply scheme for which we have the TCA help. We do not know how far they have been really utilised. Also, there is difficulty as between the metropolitan organisation and the Americans and the West Bengal Government between those officers, etc. I want to know how far these foreign agencies have given us help. We do not want them to interfere in our administration. We want that this money should be utilised quickly for the benefit of the people because water is the primary necessity of life. Yet, we have not been able to give it in one of the most crowded important metropolitan centres like Calcutta and its suburbs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the demand for excess grants is pursuant to a note made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 41st report and it is better that the criticism that is offered in that report is reiterated. It has been said in

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

this House over and over again—and it has been said by the Public Accounts Committee so often—that these excess grants must be made as soon as the appropriation accounts are available.

There is a convention that they should be made within two months of such appropriation. But these excess demands are being given to us, pertaining to the period 1959-60, for being passed in June 1962. Why it took such a long time for these excess demands to be presented is a very mysterious question. I cannot understand it. Is it that this machinery is not working properly or does it absolutely refuse to give any attention whatsoever to the reports of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee? Is it merely water thrown on the stone that this Ministry does not take notice of these objections that are being made from time to time and goes on acting in its own way. Is it that the caravan goes on and the Public Accounts Committee Members go on only shouting at them, What is the idea behind it, I cannot understand. There must be a halt to this. This malady must be remedied and sooner it is done, the better it is for parliamentary control of our expenditure.

I would first refer to the census question. This time a special direction was given that particular items, which were being entered in the previous census, must be given up now. I have not understood the reason behind it, except that of the pious, wishful thinking that by this method, probably people will forget their castes. We have not forgotten our castes and we are not going to forget them. I do not understand why there should be this obsession about the castes. We make the most use of it. Everyone who goes into the election campaign, if he is a *bania*, he approaches a *bania*; if he is a Jain, he approaches a Jain; if he is a Rajput, he approaches a Rajput; if he is a brahmin, he approaches a brahmin. All these things are going on. Then, there are sche-

duled castes, there are castes and castes. What benefit was there to be derived by not getting them enumerated in the proper manner. I cannot understand this. For statistical purposes, whether we like it or not, the enumerators ought to have been asked to enumerate in the same manner as they did before.

Another point about census is, I have not understood the argument that is advanced in the explanatory note (ii) Actually, when the whole thing commenced, it was suggested that 2000 tons of papers was necessary for this purpose. Instead of 2,000 tons, the actual supply amounted to 1,643 tons as against the estimate of 1,350 tons. The excess grant was for 293 tons. What prevented them from taking money for 2000 tons when the estimate was made for 2000 tons, Where is the necessity for excess grant at all? This explanation is, in my opinion, the most childish explanation that can be given for the purpose of this excess grant.

Referring to this question of national highways I often feel that we have become very static about national highways. When the National Highways Act was taken into consideration, we had an idea that it would be an evolutionary process and an increasing number of roads in India would be declared as national highways. Unfortunately, in respect of some roads which were in existence at the time of the British, because they were not passing through big cities, because some sort of docile people live in those areas, the neglect of the Government of India is very patent. There is a road which runs from Delhi and goes right through the heart of Rajasthan, through the heart of Central India—Madhya Bharat—and goes by the shortest route to Bombay. Notwithstanding that fact and the fact that that road was the first road that the British built in 1837 and it was used as a dark road, up to date that road has

not been declared a national highway. Every brick that was built by the British in 1920, when the administration of the road was handed over to the various States, has collapsed and the road has been in a dilapidated condition. Although some States have taken up the repair of some bridges and culverts, what prevents the Government of India from declaring this road, which is the shortest route from Bombay to Delhi, being declared a national highway? I cannot understand. I would, therefore, suggest that there must be a dynamic body working, with proper suggestions, for the declaration of highways as national highways and for the maintenance of the highways in a proper manner.

I come to demand No. 57. In these areas, whether it is Manipur, Himachal Pradesh or other areas, one thing which strikes the attention of us "tribal welfare educational schemes". The moment I read this word 'tribe', it strikes me that somehow or other, in India, we are doing everything within our power to proselytize the Hindus to Christianity. This word 'tribe' has never been described properly and has not been understood properly. Its significance has also not been understood properly. Its significance has also not been understood. The moment a man belonging to a particular tribe embraces Christianity, he ceases to belong to that tribe; he cannot intermarry in that tribe. He is no longer accepted by the tribe and yet, it is he who derives the benefit through the machinations of the Christian missionaries. It is the Christian converts who get the benefits on account of the funds that are given to these tribes. The educational funds are entirely utilised for the upliftment of these people. They derive benefits from the American missions that are there and also from the Government, because the controlling body is generally the so-called educated missionaries, whom these missions have brought up. It is they who derive the benefit. The real poor man who genuinely belongs to the tribe, whose

culture is deep in our country, who believes in the culture and religion of this country, who has got everything to do with this country, suffers. He is not allowed to benefit from the funds allowed for the tribals. This tribal question must be looked into very carefully. Leave aside Manipur; this is going on everywhere. The same is the story in Madhya Pradesh, in Chotanagpur, etc. At the cost of the money of the nation, we are increasing the proselytization of the poor tribals. We should put a stop to these things.

Shri Bade: These foreign missionaries must be driven out of India.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They ought to be, but I do not know when we will drive them out.

I come to demand No. 115 regarding pensions and superannuation allowances. I remember the present Minister of State, Shri Datar, was kind enough to help me in securing pension for a big retired Government officer. But with all the help that the Minister could render, it took five years for the pension to be secured. There cannot be one man who can be pushed and pushed for getting pension for one individual. How much it must be costing several persons to secure their pensions! How many of them are suffering! There must be some committee appointed to look into this, either at the parliamentary level or at the Ministerial level, whichever the Government may choose to have. These pension cases must be properly looked into. Formerly, in the British days, pension was available for a man the moment he handed over his charge. What is happening now? Why is it that pensions are delayed? It is high time that we did something to ameliorate the condition of these poor pensioners. Very recently I came across the case of a chowkidar. He expired only two months back. That poor man was getting a pension of only Rs. 4 for the last 28 years. How could he maintain himself on Rs. 4? How can

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

we conceive of a man maintaining himself on Rs. 4? What is that pittance that we are paying to him? We have been increasing the salaries of one and all. The ticket collectors who were getting Rs. 15 are now getting more than Rs. 80. Why should a man get a pension of only Rs. 4? He should be given something more, at least Rs. 30 so that he can make both ends meet. How many such cases are there where people are getting a pension of Rs. 4, Rs. 5 and Rs. 9? How long people can go on like this? After all, it is our duty to look after them. We have to discharge that duty. We are going to provide old age pension. Old age pension should be provided not only to those who are government servants but also to those who have rendered service to government for 20 years, 30 years and more. They are living on a pittance of Rs. 4. It is high time that Government looked into these affairs and did something for the sake of these pensioners who have rendered service to this country.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाउस का ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं वह तो बर्दाश्त भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन गजेटेड अफसरान के नीचे क्लास के जो पेन्शनर्स हैं उन की हालत बहुत ही खस्ता है। आप इस के लिये कमेटी अथवा कोई कमीशन बना सकते हैं जो कि उन की हालत का जायजा ले और यह देखे कि किस बुरी हालत के अन्दर वह गुजर कर रहे हैं। जो पेन्शन उन को दी जाती है वह बहुत मामूली है और खास कर आज जब कि मंहगाई जोरों पर है और चीजों के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं उन को मिलने वाली पेन्शन की रकम बहुत ही नाकाफी साबित हो रही है। मैं ऐसी जगहपर रहता हूँ जहाँ कि काफी पेन्शनर्स रहते हैं और उन से मिलने और बातचीत करने का मुझे मौका मिलता

रहता है और मैं जानता हूँ कि बस किसी तरह वह जिंदा रहते हैं। सरकार को ऐसे बड़े पेन्शनर्स पर रहम दिखाना चाहिये और खास कर आज के हालात में जब कि प्राइसेज इतनी बढ़ रही हैं और दिन पर दिन मंहगाई बढ़ रही है उन की पेन्शन में इजाफा करना चाहिये। प्राइसेज इतनी हाई जा रही हैं कि उन की सामर्थ्य के बाहर हैं। अब गजेटेड अफसरान तो अपने इंड्योरेंस से या और चीज में रुपया निकाल कर जैसे जैसे गुजर कर भी लेंते हैं लेकिन वे कर्मचारी जिन की कि तनखवाहें मामूली होती हैं, फोर्थ क्लास सर्विस के हैं, क्लर्कस् हैं, असिस्टेंट हैं या सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट्स हैं उन की पेन्शन आज के हालात में बहुत ही मीगर है और उन की हालत काबिले रहम है और उन की पेन्शन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

जहाँ तक हैल्थ का सवाल है नेशन की हैल्थ के लिये यहाँ आ कर कहा जाता है कि हम ने यह किया और वह किया लेकिन पानी जो कि किसी नेशन की प्राइम नैसेमिटी होती है और नेशन की हैल्थ शुद्ध पानी पर डिपेंड करती है उस पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा सका है। आज मुल्क के अन्दर ब्लड्स और वाटरलॉगिंग की प्रॉब्लम पैदा हो गई है और सारे के सारे कुंए खराब हो चुके हैं। दिल्ली राज्य को ही ले लें यहाँ के तमाम गांवों के अन्दर पानी भरा हुआ है। ६ महीने पानी भरा रहता है। कुंए खराब हो चुके हैं और यहाँ पर पानी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। अब शो के लिये बाहर से यदि कोई आता है तो उस को अशोक हॉटल दिखा दिया जाता है या चंडीगढ़ भेजे देते हैं या कोई यहाँ की अच्छी सड़क दिखा देते हैं। दूर क्यों जाइये यहीं दिल्ली स्टेट के अन्दर फ्लड्स और वाटरलॉगिंग की वजह से गांव के कुंए खत्म हो चुके हैं। उन के अन्दर पानी बिल्कुल खराब हो चुका है। कुंभों की भरम्मत, उनकी देख भाल और दुरुस्ती करने की हमारी रफ्तार इतनी धीमी है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। मेरे स्थान में

तो हैलथ डिपार्टमेंट को अगर तोड़ दिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। हैलथ डिपार्टमेंट वही अंग्रेजों के वक्त में जैसे वह काम करता था, अब भी कर रहा है। उसका ध्यान दिल्ली को डेवलप करने की ओर रहता है कि यहाँ अच्छी, अच्छी सड़कें हों जायें। लेकिन अन्य जगहों और विशेष कर गांवों की हालत दुरुस्त करने की ओर वह अमली कदम नहीं उठाता है और उधर उस की रपतार निहायत ही धीमी रहती है। अब यह ठीक है कि यहाँ दिल्ली में ऐसे मकान बनवा दिये गये हैं जहाँ कि मक्खी और मच्छर नहीं आते हैं। यह बड़े अफसोस का मुकाम है कि नेशनल गवर्नमेंट को इस देश में कायम हुए १४ वर्ष हो गये और काफी ग्रान्ट्स बगैरह भी वह प्रावाइड करती है लेकिन पता नहीं वह ग्रान्ट्स कहाँ जाती हैं या उन को खा लिया जाता है क्योंकि हैलथ डिपार्टमेंट दस गांवों के वास्ते भी यह दावा नहीं कर सकता कि वहाँ उस ने पानी का उचित बन्दोबस्त कर लिया है। गांवों में वही गन्दगी, मक्खी मच्छर, कूड़ा करकट का ढेर और गन्दी टट्टियाँ देखने को मिलेंगी। यह तो ठीक है कि यहाँ दिल्ली में साउथ एवेन्यू में आप को मकानों में मक्खी मच्छर नहीं मिलेंगे लेकिन दूर वयों जाइये यहाँ दिल्ली में बाकी जगहों में वही गन्दगी और खराब हालत मौजूद है। अब नेशनल गवर्नमेंट को कायम हुए करीब १५ साल हो गये कम से कम पानी जो कि हैलथ के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, उस का तो बन्दोबस्त ठीक से होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज हम उस में भी मिजरेबिली फेल हो रहे हैं। अब अंग्रेजी में जवाब दे दिया जाता है कि यह हो रहा है और वह होने जा रहा है लेकिन दरहकीकत नाला वहीं पर बह रहा है जहाँ कि वह पहले बहता था। मैं तो जहाँ जहाँ गया हूँ मैं ने वही खराब हालत पाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इस हैलथ डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में इन्क्वायरी कराई जाय कि ग्रान्ट्स जो उस को मिलती हैं यह दरअस्ल कहाँ जाती हैं या फिर इस मुहकमे को ही तोड़ दिया जाय तो भी अच्छा होगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शर्मा जी का बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि फाइनेन्स बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं एक प्वाइंट मिस कर गया था सो आज उन्होंने मुझे वह रिमाइंड करा दिया। उन्होंने सैशस की बात कही। उन्होंने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के एक कस्बे का जिक्र किया है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने गांव गांव में घूम कर देखा है कि जिस गांव में जिस घर में १० वोट थे वहाँ सिर्फ दो वोट हैं। ब्राह्मण, चमार, मुसलमान सब ने इस के बारे में शिकायत की और यहाँ तक कहाँ कि मालूम होता है कि डिक्टेटरशिप चल रही है। अब शर्मा जी को शायद मालूम नहीं है कि यह सैशस के काम की जिम्मेदारी गांव के प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल के टीचर्स की है और उन से इस की बेगार ली जाती है। इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई अलग डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है और सैशस का काम यह टीचर्स लोग ही करते हैं। अब मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह की बेगार उन से क्यों ली जाती है। अगर उन से यह काम लिया जाय तो उस के लिये मुनासिब महेनताना भी उन को मिलना चाहिये। आज मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाय ४० करोड़ के हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी करीब ६० करोड़ के हो गई है लेकिन इस बारे में सही इन्फारमेशन गवर्नमेंट के पास नहीं है। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह सैशस का काम ठीक ढंग से करे और उस के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करे।

पेशन के बारे में जैसा कि मेरे अन्य साथियों ने कहा है पेन्शन माकूल दी जाय और इन टाइम दी जायें। रिटायर होने के ६ महीने बाद से उसे पेन्शन मिलनी शुरू हो जानी चाहिये। क्योंकि इस में देर होने से बुढ़ापे में उन को बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है।

पानी की व्यवस्था करने का जहाँ तक सवाल है हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस दिशा में प्रबन्ध किया है और कर रही है।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

ट्यूब वल्म के जरिये वह गांव गांव में पानी दे रही है। मैनीफैस्टो में इस बात का ऐलान किया है कि वह अगले पांच वर्षों में लोगों के बालों मुझ पानी का बन्दोबस्त कर देगे। अब जैसे कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट तैयार किया जाये तो इस से तो काम होगा नहीं। अब एकदम से कोई जादू तो हो नहीं सकता है। हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की आवश्यकता है और वह रहना चाहिये अलवत्ता इस बात की निगरानी रखनी चाहिये कि ठीक से काम किया जाय। संयोग से हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री में दानों मिनिस्टर्स डाक्टर हैं और मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि उन के कारण यहाँ ठीक से काम चलेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मैं ने जो मुझाव दिये हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was wondering whether in connection with the Demands for Excess Grants it would be open to the hon. Members to cover the whole ground, because only during the last few weeks we had the debate on the Demands relating to the various ministries and there it was perfectly open to the hon. Members to traverse the ground relevant to each particular ministry. For example, I may point out here, that we had a lengthy debate so far as the Home Ministry's jurisdiction was concerned. Himachal Pradesh, naturally, was discussed. Census operations were not discussed by any hon. Member at all. Therefore, I was rather doubtful as to whether a general discussion traversing the whole ground would be a proper one when we have got Excess Demands confined only to certain items.

So far as the merits of these Demands are concerned, there was no objection at all. In fact, the Public Accounts Committee themselves have made a recommendation that they

ought to be regularised. I would, however, without technically depending upon the nature of such discussions, point out to the hon. Members that whatever points they have made would be looked into very carefully so far as future work is concerned.

Certain hon. Members said something about census operations. So far as census operations were concerned, if there had been any difficulty at all it would have been better if it had been pointed out to us when the census operations were held early last year—that is, in 1961. Now we are at the stage of compiling the various publications so far as the valuable information is concerned.

Shri K. R. Gupta: We were not in the House then.

Shri Datar: Hon. Members will kindly remember that a similar question was asked to me and I told the House that we have got before us a particular schedule according to which all the information which has been collected will be duly collected and published in the form of special books and handbooks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will take some time.

Shri Datar: Therefore, that work is going on. Regarding the census operations, only one objection, which was perhaps relevant, was pointed by an hon. Member. He stated that the census officers had asked for 2,000 tons of paper. Actually, when the estimate was made, it was little more than what was actually required. As you will kindly note, it was ultimately found that only 1,643 tons would be sufficient. We had, after calculation, asked for 1,350 tons. A little more was necessary, but it was far short of 2,000 tons which had been asked for. Under these circumstances, the House will kindly appreciate that economy measures in respect of paper, amongst others, are being followed even in respect of such large operations as census.

So far as Himachal Pradesh was concerned, nothing was said about the merits of the demand. General points were raised as to whether there were certain officers from the adjoining State of U.P. I may point out to Professor Sharma that only the other day there was a discussion as to whether a special Act which deals with reservation of certain posts at lower levels for the local inhabitants should or should not be continued was discussed on a Bill and it was ultimately withdrawn. But I might point out that there are special provisions. So far as domiciliary restrictions are concerned, they are removed by an Act of Parliament. Still, in respect of certain packages of territories like Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and also a certain part of Andhra Pradesh they have reserved certain posts at the lower levels. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that there has been an influx of a large number of officers from U.P. or other States.

So far as Manipur was concerned, all that was pointed out by my hon. friend was that certain amounts which ought to have been asked, were not asked at the proper time through oversight. His objection was to the expression "oversight". May I point out here that when very large schemes are in operation it was on account of real inadvertence that the whole bill relating to certain schemes could not be received in time. By the time they were ready, naturally, the work had to go on. Therefore, this oversight or inadvertence was only with regard to the submission of the schemes and not with regard to carrying out of the schemes themselves.

Shri Bade: Will the Minister say whether he has spent all the amount?

Shri Datar: It is not a question of spending.

Shri Bade: What portion has he spent?

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member understand very carefully what was done. There was some delay in submitting the schemes; nothing more.

The schemes were being carried out and the tempo of expenditure had risen in subsequent years, so far as the Second Plan is concerned. We had some shortfalls, so far as the earlier portion was concerned, but the tempo rose and, therefore, larger amounts had been required. All that happened was that this amount was not asked for in time and by the time it was asked the year was over. That was all the difficulty.

Lastly, the hon. Member made certain observations about the tribals. So far as the tribals are concerned, we have got a constitutional provision under which the Scheduled Tribes and the tribal areas are to be fully looked after. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they have nothing to do with the question of religion as such. The question of religion comes into operation only so far as the Scheduled Caste Hindus are concerned. Therefore, it would not be proper to bring in the question of religion and make certain observation, which were more or less of a general nature. It is the policy of the Government to see that the Scheduled Tribes are fully developed, that their areas are fully developed and their interests are fully secured.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some of the points raised by hon. Members have been covered by my hon. Colleague, Shri Datar. There are one or two points which have been left and I would like to answer them. Some of the points that were raised have really become a feature like a hardy annual coming every now and then.

There was a point about the delay in presenting the Demands. It was asked why there should be any excess demands. So far as the delay in presenting the Demands for Excess Grants is concerned, I would like to state that the correct position is that the Demands for Excess Grants are presented on the basis of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee. I

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would like to inform hon. Members here that the relevant Public Accounts Committee Report on which these Excess Grants have been asked for, that is, the Forty first Report, was presented to Parliament only on the 19th March, 1962. Therefore this delay was very much unavoidable. I do not consider that it is any fault of the Ministries concerned that they have brought these Excess Demands very late.

The Public Accounts Committee has very rightly adopted a procedure whereby it has started making recommendations in regard to the excesses in advance of their main report. Even if the interim report is received, action is immediately taken on them. I would like to point out to hon. Members that out of a total number of 144 Grants and appropriations pertaining to 1959 and 1960, excesses occurred only in 14 cases. That does not speak of a large number of cases which come in for the Excess Grants. I think that those excesses also in terms of money have been proportionately reduced by the concurrent saving in the respective ministries concerned. It has been very much compensated by the savings that have accrued to various ministries.

I would like to inform hon. Members that the whole question of budgeting and financial control has been thoroughly examined in connection with the proposal made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in 1958 and as we come across certain defects which cause these inconveniences we try to remove them.

A few hon. Members have made a point about the pensions. Primarily the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Finance are concerned with that. I would like to mention that mostly in the case of the representations which have been received we have seen that improvements are made. I would like to inform the hon. Member that as early as April, 1961, we placed on the

Table of the House a copy of the simplified rule; which we ourselves brought out for avoiding these delays. I do not say that not a single case comes in which hardship is not caused but I think lakhs and lakhs of cases are being disposed of each year. A few cases will always be there in which we cannot avoid that hardship, but mostly we now try to see that delays do not occur and if we are able to locate the delays in giving pension to individuals, we try to remove the cause for that delay.

There were one or two points raised about the dearness allowance. A representation was received by the Central Government about the dearness allowance saying that it be granted to all pensioners irrespective of the date of their retirement. Shri Banerjee and Shrimati Chakravartty have more or less raised that point. May I inform the House that an *ad hoc* increase to low-paid pensioners is under consideration and we will take a decision very soon on that matter?

There was another point about the fixation of . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you do it retrospectively?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: An *ad hoc* increase in the dearness allowance is under the consideration of the Government.

17 hrs.

The basic policy point that the pension rate should be increased for all retired persons was raised by some hon. Members. Whatever we say, we must also realise the implications of our words and statements. It is very easy to say, "Do this or do that," but the moment we say that, we should also study the implication of any proposal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi raised this point. I do agree that the low-paid pensioners are suffering hardship. But can we mitigate that? If we take the case of all the pensioners, we have to face the

problem of huge expenditure on only one item, and that is pension. Looking to our financial position and our capacity to spend money I would like to ask the hon. Member himself whether he considers this a feasible proposition. And the difficulty comes, in how are we going to discriminate between one class of pensioners and another class of pensioners. If we really accept his basic policy, then all the pensioners have got to be brought within this orbit. I do not think the hon. Member would have very seriously considered the financial implications of this proposition. Otherwise, he would not have said that there should be a general policy to allow an increase in all the pensions.

But I would also like to tell hon. Members that the fixation of a predetermined amount as the absolute minimum is not possible because of the reason that the size of the pension is directly related to the total strength of pensionary service and the emoluments drawn by a government servant during the last three years of his service. So his argument that the pensioners are virtually very low paid persons also does not hold true in all cases, because during the last years of his service the person gets the maximum amount of salary, and the pension is computed and determined on that basis.

I would also like to inform the House that we have also allowed certain educational concessions to low-paid government servants. But to carry this concession to all the pensioners will be probably difficult.

Then there was another point about pension, that it is not being computed precisely because the pension rules are not simple. I would like to inform the House that the quantum of pension depends on two elements: one is the qualifying service, and the other is emoluments. The rules for reckoning both of these have been considered and simplified recently after the recommendations of the Pay Commission. I do not therefore see that much hard-

ship is now caused after the simplification of these rules.

There is another point which I like to refer to. Shri Lahri Singh raised this point, and he went all out to say that nothing was done so far as water supply was concerned. I would like to say that he should be briefed with more facts before he makes such a sweeping statement in the House. I have with me a full page about the achievements of the Second Plan so far as water supply is concerned. And, as he has made such a sweeping statement, I would like to quote those figures. During the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 57 crores—Rs. 34 crores in the Central Health Plan and Rs. 23 crores in the State Health Plans—was made only for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (urban). 208 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 27.9 crores were approved under this programme during the Second Five Year Plan, and a loan assistance of about Rs. 42 crores was paid to all the State Governments during that period. This is for urban water supply. For rural water supply and sanitation schemes, a provision of Rs. 28 crores was made in the State Plans under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) during the Second Five Year Plan. 214 such schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 5.48 crores were approved during this period and expenditure under the Health sector of those schemes is estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 18 crores.

It does not mean that all that money has flown out and that no result has been achieved. I would beg of him—not only he is a very senior Member and has a lot of experience of the Legislature but he has himself been in the Government—he should bear with me where facts are concerned. And he should at least keep this in mind that sweeping statements do a lot of damage in decreasing the confidence of our countrymen towards the Plan.

With these words I would request the House to vote all the Demands for Excess Grants and I once again

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repeat that we shall try our best to avoid all the delays and excesses, if possible. Before I conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He wanted the Health Ministry to be abolished

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is why I said that he was himself a Minister and he should not indulge in such sweeping remarks.

I would like to conclude by quoting what Ghalib said. These points have been coming up again and again. Ghalib says:

या रब न तो मझे हे न मझेगे मेरी बान ।
दे और दिल उनको जा न दे मझ को जुबां और ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order, Sir, these cannot be put now. There is no quorum. These are financial demands.

17.06 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have to make a statement. I think that will be allowed.

This morning some hon. Members wanted to know whether we are bringing forward a Resolution regarding Joint Committee of Parliament on Public sector undertakings. I have just now received a letter from the Minister of Industries. He says that at least two days will be taken up in the House in discussing that Resolution. If the Minister himself says two days, I do not know, perhaps the House would like to have some more time. Certain controversial questions were raised last time, you may remember. Therefore it is not possible to bring it now as we have decided that the House must adjourn on the 22nd. I propose to bring forward that Resolution early next session which is going to be called in the first week of August.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When will the session begin?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The session may begin on the 6th of August. I promise that in the first week of the next session the Government will bring forward that Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take the voting on Monday. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 18, 1962/Jyaishta 28, 1884 (Saka).