

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

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Seaman's Provident Fund Bill, 1965, be taken into consideration:

*"Enacting Formula*

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Sixteenth', the word 'Seventeenth' be substituted.

*Clause 1*

- (2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be substituted.

*Clause 9*

- (3) That at page 6, line 26, for the figure '288', the figure '228' be substituted."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

*"Enacting Formula*

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Sixteenth', the word 'Seventeenth' be substituted.

*The motion was adopted.*

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

*"Clause 1*

- (2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be substituted."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

*'Clause 9*

- (3) That at page 6, line 26, for the figure '288', the figure '228' be substituted."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

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

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.36 hrs.

**DEMANDS\* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1965-66.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1965-66.

**1.—Expenditure met from Revenue**

**DEMAND NO. 4—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

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

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'".

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,03,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'".

**DEMAND No. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,50,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'".

**DEMAND No. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,68,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND No. 25—MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,51,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

**DEMAND No. 27—UNION EXCISE DUTIES.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,75,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

**DEMAND No. 28—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

**DEMAND No. 30—AUDIT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Audit'".

**DEMAND No. 31—CURRENCY AND COINAGE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Currency & Coinage'".

**DEMAND No. 32—MINT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mint'".

**DEMAND No. 36—OPIUM**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Opium'".

**DEMAND No. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,67,28,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'".

**DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments'".

**DEMAND No. 46—FORESTS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'".

**DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

**DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'".

**DEMAND No. 52—CABINET**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cabinet'".

**DEMAND No. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

**DEMAND No. 55—POLICE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Police'".

**DEMAND No. 57—STATISTICS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,31,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics'".

**DEMAND No. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

**Mr. Deputy-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, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

**DEMAND No. 59—DELHI**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi'".

**DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1966, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'".

**DEMAND No. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

**DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,000 be granted

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply'".

**DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

**DEMAND NO. 70—BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-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, 1966, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

**DEMAND NO. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

**DEMAND NO 72—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 280,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

**DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

**DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,99,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

**DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

**DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.'"

**DEMAND NO. 84—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

**DEMAND NO. 87—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,47,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Geological Survey'".

**DEMAND NO. 88—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966,

in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

**DEMAND NO. 93—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Light-houses and light-ships'".

**DEMAND NO. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'".

**DEMAND NO. 96—PUBLIC WORKS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,09,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works'".

**DEMAND NO. 100—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'".

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

**DEMAND NO. 103—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,05,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses'".

**DEMAND NO. 104—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'".

**DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

**DEMAND NO. 107—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,64,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Social Security'".

**II. Expenditure met from Capital and Disbursement of Loans and Advances**

**DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Civil Aviation'".

**DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'".

**DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,37,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'".

**DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

**DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,41,66,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

**DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'".

**DEMAND NO. 124—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,84,00 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, 1966, in respect of 'Commutated value of Pensions'".

**DEMAND NO. 127—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,00,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

**DEMAND NO. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

**DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,59,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

**DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".



[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

**DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

**DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,61,06,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

**DEMAND NO. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

**DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,77,02,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

**DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,00,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

**DEMAND NO. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'".

**DEMAND NO. 148—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not Met from Revenue)'".

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra):** I

would like to make some observations. The last batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the current year was, as the House is aware, presented in the Lok Sabha on the 25th February, 1966. The total amount asked for was Rs. 335.66 crores as assessed up to the middle of January, 1966. As a result of information that has since become available, the additional requirement under Demand No. 100-Atomic Energy Research during the current year is now estimated at only Rs. 6 lakhs instead of Rs. 26 lakhs shown in the printed booklet. This is because the requirement of Rs. 20 lakhs for housing for the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which was provided for under Demand No. 100—Atomic Energy Research will now be met from another grant in the Capital section. As savings are available under the Grant in the Capital section, no additional funds will be required on this account. The total amount now required is consequently Rs. 335.46 crores, of which Rs. 94.98 crores relate to Revenue, Rs. 45.48 crores to Capital and the balance of Rs. 195 crores to Loans and Advances.

The main items under Revenue are Rs. 26.27 crores for Defence, Rs. 17.15 crores for transfer of Emergency Risks Insurance receipts to the respective Funds and other expenditure under the Emergency Risks Schemes, Rs. 16.50 crores on account of discount on Treasury Bills and interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Rs. 6 crores for payment to States for border security, Rs. 5.5 crores for dearness allowances increases, Rs. 5 crores for payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties and Rs. 4 crores for payments against Tax Credit Certificates.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I am sure you will agree with me that when the Deputy Minister is making an important speech, like this, or rather, reading out an important speech, there should be quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Deputy Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung...

Now, there is quorum. Now, Shri L. N. Mishra may resume his speech.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** On the capital side, provision has been made for additional expenditure for purchase of fertilisers—Rs. 13 crores; for the Farakka Barrage Project—Rs. 6.61 crores; and Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation—Rs. 12.77 crores. Of the requirement of Rs. 195 crores under Loans, Rs. 125 crores are for States for Plan and other purposes, of which Rs. 25 crores are recoverable during the year itself and Rs. 70 crores for various parties including public sector concerns. The total requirement of Rs. 335.46 crores will be set off to the extent of Rs. 115.53 crores on account of additional receipts, recoveries, adjustments, surrenders etc. and the net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India would amount to Rs. 219.93 crores only. The detailed explanations in support of the additional requirements have been given in the Supplementary Demand Statement; and I need hardly repeat them here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The time allotted is 2 hours.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order, under rule 376(2) which says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment".

I would invite your attention to Demand No. 140—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Now a supplementary grant of Rs. 138 lakhs is sought for investment in the Hindustan Zinc Private Ltd. which involves a new service. As mentioned in the explanatory statement, the Metal Corporation of India was acquired by Government by passing an ordinance. The whole matter was very controversial and it was objected

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to by all sections of the House, by all Members of this House, on the ground that the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance was not necessary. When the Bill to replace the Ordinance was brought forward here, all Members, whether belonging to this side or the other, objected to it, including Shri Arun Guha. Our contention was that this taking over by Government of a particular corporation which was recommended to be given a loan of Rs. 4 crores by the Planning Commission was not with good intentions. One of the biggest industrialists of this country, Shri Birla, wanted to get into this Corporation, but the Metal Corporation did not want to include him. Hence Government wanted to come to his help and took it over.

Despite our objections, the Corporation was taken over by Government. Now I feel that this Demand No. 140 cannot be discussed in this House. The House has every right to discuss the other Demands, but it cannot discuss Demand No. 140. I would invite your attention to a judgment delivered by a Division Bench of the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court comprising Kapur J. and Dulat J. on the 13th. In their Judgement, they held the Metal Corporation Act invalid, I have got with me a copy of the Judgement. If the Act has been held invalid, I do not now how this Demand can be discussed in this House.

I am aware that they had some provision for the workers who are working there, Nearly 4,000 workers are there. But discussion of this Demand now will be illegal. Here we are asked to vote a demand which should not normally exist in the grant. My contention is—I am glad the hon. Minister of Mines and Metals is here now—that when an Act has been declared invalid by a High Court, when a stay order has not been obtained, when Government have not gone in appeal to the Supreme Court for an injunction and

when no other Bill has been brought forward to revalidate the Act, it is beyond the competence of this House to proceed with a discussion on the Demand in question. I would request your ruling on the point.

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** An application for a stay order was made to the High Court and an interim stay order has been granted upto the 24th, when it will be considered again. We have also sought leave of the High Court for making an appeal to the Supreme Court.

If I may say so, it is not the question of the taking over of the Corporation that has been contested nor the purpose for which it has been taken over; the dispute is over the quantum of compensation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have got a copy of the judgment with me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Stay order has been granted. Let him not contest that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Now, speaking on these Demands, I would confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 14, 25 and 140 . . . .

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** What about cut motions?

**श्री मधु लिये (गुंजर):** मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह जो साधारण अनुपूर्क मांगें हैं उनके बारे में कटौती के प्रस्ताव दिये गए हैं, तो उनको पेश करने की इजाजत कब दी जायेगी ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members who wish to move cut motions may pass on their slips to the Table within about 10 minutes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What is the total time allotted for this?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 5—7 minutes each.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That is hardly adequate. You can increase the time by half an hour. This is as good as a general budget.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have a heavy agenda before us.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** If we cannot have 15 minutes, what is the use of speaking?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then others will be shut out.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would earnestly request you to show some latitude.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right—about 10 minutes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** As I said, I will confine myself to some of the Demands only. Demand No. 14 is among other things, on account of additional expenditure on account of payment of arrears of Government contribution in respect of certain categories of workers subscribing to the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund. The payment under this fund even after retirement or even after a person dies takes a long time. So I plead with Government and the Finance Minister to kindly see that some method is evolved by which the provident fund is paid at least within three months of retirement or within three months of a man's death. I know that more than a lakh of workers in these ordnance factories were given the option to remain under the provident fund scheme or come under the pension scheme. It was not properly explained to them, with the result that now they find the pensionary benefit is much more. So, I would request that they should be given another option that an opportunity should be given to them again to exercise their option.

Coming to Demand No. 25 Company Law, it has been stated here:

"Creation with effect from different dates during the cur-

rent year of the following posts in the erstwhile Departments of Company Affairs and Insurance and of Revenue for implementing the provisions of the Companies Amendment Act, 1965 which were enacted for the purpose of exercising a check on malpractices, misfeasance and other fraudulent methods adopted by some companies, and for examining the working of the Customs Department."

It is a welcome feature. You know that this company law affair has been transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the law Ministry. I do not want to say anything about that. It is their business. But I want effective functioning of the Company Law Department. I had read out just now Question No. 415 of 8th March, 1966. A question was put whether Government has taken steps or whether they have taken any final decision regarding the abolition of the managing agency system. I know the whole question has been referred to a Commission headed by Mr. Patel. What reply did we get? It was said that practically all these managing agencies' terms were coming to an end on 31st December, 1965. The question arose whether the terms should be renewed beyond that date. By a notification it was said that normally it should not go beyond 31st March, 1967, but the Law Minister has expressed his helplessness. What we find from the statement which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 415 of 8th March, 1966 is that the term of nearly 35 managing agents was renewed not only for one year or six months, but, without caring in the least for the notification that it should not go normally beyond 31st March, 1967, it was renewed for five years and ten years. Why I want to raise this question is that for Messrs. Parry & Co., and others, it was renewed for ten years. So, I want an answer from the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that in the me-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

memorandum against the ex-Finance Minister submitted by some Members of Parliament to the President, this was one of the charges against him that he renewed the managing agency system, without least caring for the instructions in the department, for five years, six years and so on. And from the statement it will be quite clear that he took this action after March or May, 1965, knowing full well that some memorandum was being drafted against him, and after the submission of the memorandum in September, most probably in August or September 1965, he thought it proper before resigning or before quitting this Government, to extend the period of managing agency of nearly 35 managing agencies for five years or more. This requires a thorough investigation. When we said in this House that we demanded that the charges in the memorandum submitted against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari ex-Finance Minister, deserved a thorough probe, we were told that no probe was necessary. And Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari goes round the country and tells the press people that because there was some hand of big business, some of the Members submitted this memorandum. I would demand a reply from the Finance Minister and Law Minister as to how these managing agencies could be renewed beyond the period of 31st March, 1967. Why for five years and ten years?

This is a question of corruption, and deep-rooted corruption which can only be unearthed by appointing a Commission. That is why I still plead that there should be a commission appointed to go through all charges against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, including extending the life of the managing agents for five years or ten years.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** We have not asked for any money for that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, no. Kindly read it. Don't try to shield. It says:

"Creation with effect from different dates during the current year of the following posts...."

It is in page 14.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** This is company law, not for managing agents.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Company Law Administration.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is what I am saying. This is about the functioning of company law. But unless we ask for any specific demand for managing agency, he cannot raise it and he is raising a policy issue.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This is too much.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Government have asked for some posts in Company Law.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They want money for Company Law, and the duty of Company Law is to see that the companies function properly, it should investigate and so on.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That can not be raised.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am only speaking on the Company Law Administration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is all right. You have said what you wanted to say.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want that there should be a commission to go into the various charges against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, why these Managing Agencies were renewed beyond 31st March, 1967.

Demand No. 51 . under Ministry of Home Affairs. I would invite your kind attention to page 44:

"Increase expenditure under travelling allowance due to more tours undertaken by non-official members of various sub-committees working under the Department of Administrative Reforms as well as for payment of Dearness Allowance..".

When we talk of administrative reforms, there is a commission appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai called the Administrative Reforms Commission. I raised this question the other day that when this Commission is considering all aspects as to how the administrative work can be streamlined, what reforms there can be in the administration, how efficiency, can be increased and so on..

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is for 1966.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Yes, but the retrenchment issue is also coming from 1964.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is about past expenditure.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You have appointed a commission now. What I am saying is that under a different scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a particular committee to go into this entire question, previous to this commission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is for that that they want this money.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Kindly hear me. They appointed a committee to consider how there could be increase in efficiency and also how red-tapism could be avoided. This scheme was known as the officer-oriented scheme, and under that scheme they are suggesting retrenchment or transfer or declaration of surplus to the tune of 10,000 employees. Ten thousand employees including LDCs, UDCs, section officers, section assistants and assistants, are going to be retrenched, or they have to accept voluntary retirement. The other day the Deputy Home Minister, Shri Shukla, in his reply said that there was no possibility of retrenchment, that they

would be given alternative jobs, but I have in my possession information that on 15th March, 1966, after that assurance, a letter has been issued marked "Immediate" to all ministries asking the men to retire voluntarily. Young men who can serve for another ten or 15 years have been asked to retire voluntarily. They say it is voluntary retirement, they have been asked to retire voluntarily. That is why I request that this officer-oriented scheme should not be implemented, and the whole case should be referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission. I, therefore, plead that this will be most unfair, that this retrenchment, if it is carried out, will result in mass agitation not only in Delhi but in other places.

14 hrs.

Lastly, a word about the Metal Corporation of India. The hon. Minister said that a stay order had been obtained, I have nothing against that. The choice before the Government is either they pay a compensation of Rs. 25 crores or they allow this company to function. I am all for taking it over; I want the metal corporation and also aluminium corporation to be taken over by the government; I am an ardent supporter of nationalisation and public sector. But the point is whether the government has done it with good intentions. What has been done? Mr. Birla wanted to be associated with the metal corporation. The managing director A. C. Datta and others did not want Mr. Birla to come. But because of Mr. Birla's influence with the government, he got an ordinance passed, when actually this session was going to meet after eight days. This matter deserves reconsideration and rethinking. I would request the hon. Minister who is in charge of the metal and mines department to reconsider the whole matter.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बनारसपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज जो मन्लीमेंट्री बजट है, उसमें सिर्फ होम मिनिसट्री की प्राण्ट पर मैं चन्व शब्द बोलना चाहती हूँ। इसमें दो-

## [श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

तीन आइटम्ब एडमिनिस्ट्रिव जस्टिस, पुलिस और दिल्ली के बारे में है।

पिछले दिनों में जो घटनायें देश में हो रही हैं, चाहे पंजाब में हों, चाहे दिल्ली में हों, उनके लिये हम लोगों को इतनी नाराजगी और इतनी चिन्ता है कि आज होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर उनकी बहुत भारी एडमायरेर होने के बावजूद भी मैं हाउस से यह कहना चाहती हूँ, कि अगर वह अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को फोरन ठीक नहीं करते हैं तो उन को होम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहना चाहिये।

पिछले दिनों में हम लोगों ने देखा कि दिल्ली के कुछ सिपाहियों का ट्रांसफर किया गया, कई थानेदार हटाये गये। यह हमारी आदत हो गई है कि अगर हम अनआयोराइज्ड स्ट्रक्चर को हटाना चाहते हैं तो ऑपडियां गिराते हैं। पुलिस को दुरुस्त करना चाहते हैं तो सिपाहियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं। करप्शन को हटाना चाहते हैं तो सेर-सेर भर आटा ले जाने वालों को पकड़ते हैं और जो असली कन्नूरवार हैं, उनके खिलाफ हम लोग कार्यवाही नहीं करते।

मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि जिस दिन दिल्ली में यह लूटमार हो रही थी, जिस दिन दुकानों में आग लगाई जा रही थी, हम वहाँ मौजूद थे, हमारे डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर वहाँ पर मौजूद थे, मैं अपने डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहती हूँ कि बेहतर होता कि वे वहाँ न जाते, वहाँ पुलिस न होती तो बेहतर था, अफसरान न होते तो बेहतर था, ती कम से कम दिल्ली के लोग अपनी हिफाजत खुद कर सकते थे। अगर वहाँ पर दुकानें लुटी हैं तो पुलिस के भरोसे पर, उन्होंने विश्वास किया कि पुलिस मौजूद है और पुलिस की कमी नहीं थी। मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि मूटठी भर लोगों ने जाकर सरेआम इतनी पुलिस के होते हुए दुकानें लूटी। इतनी पुलिस के होते हुए आग

लगाई और अफसोस यह है कि आज दिल्ली की जनता कहती है कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर तक वहाँ गये, तो भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से, कि किस को पकड़ा गया। आज कौन नहीं जानता है, हिन्दुस्तान के कौने कौने में कौन नहीं जानता है कि इस सारे फिसाद के पीछे कौन है। बार बार यहाँ यह बयान दिये जाते हैं कि यह कुछ गुण्डों के काम है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ होम मिनिस्टर साहब से, अगर नहीं जानते हैं तो मैं बतलाती हूँ। गुण्डे सबसे ज्यादा सेक्युलर होते हैं, वे तो फिरका-परस्त होते ही नहीं। यह फिरकापरस्त आदमियों की कार्यवाही है। इसका आज कौन नहीं जानता है। पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर बार बार कहते रहे हैं कि पंजाब में यह सब जनसंघ करवाता है, कभी कहते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० करवाता है। दिल्ली में, हमारे सेक्टर में, होम मिनिस्टर साहब बार बार कहते हैं कि यह काम गुण्डे कर रहे हैं।

मैं कल पानीपत गई थी, मेरी आवाज नहीं निकलती है मैं क्या कलं, वहाँ अफसरों की मीटिंग बुलाई गई, वहाँ पर एक भी पब्लिक का आदमी बोल नहीं सकता था, दाढ़ें मार-मार कर राने लगे थे। किस तरह से उन तीन आदमियों ने रेजिस्टेंस करते हुए जावे दीं। उन्होंने दुकानें बन्द न करने की बात कही थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम दुकानें बन्द नहीं करेंगे, किस तरह से उनको जिन्दा जला दिया गया। क्या यह गुण्डों का काम है? मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि गुण्डों को क्या परवाह थी, उनके लिये पंजाबी सूबे का सवाल आये या गैर पंजाबी सूबे का सवाल आये, अगर कोई दुकान बन्द नहीं करता है तो न करे, इससे उनको क्या? असल में इसके पीछे दूसरी ताकत थी

अब आप सिपाहियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे या थानेदारों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें। मैं गृह मन्त्री से पूछना चाहती हूँ, मुझे

लगता है कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का रबैया इन जमायतों के बारे में गलत है। जो लोग भाग लगाते हैं, जो दुकानें लूटवाते हैं, जो कत्ल करते हैं, जब हिन्दू और मुसलमान का फिसाद होता है तो हम चुप लगाते हैं। हम उसके बारे में कम बात करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हमको ख्याल होता है कि हमारे कहने से पाकिस्तान वाले फायदा न उठा लें। हिन्दुस्तान का मुँह काला न हो जाय। लेकिन आज मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है, आज सिखों पर हमला हुआ है, अगर हम इस देश के अन्दर अपनी माइनारिटीज की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो कोई भी हुकूमत हकूमत कहलाने लायक नहीं है। आज हो सकता है कि कुछ जमायतें हों जो सब मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तानी एजेंट समझती हों, कुछ जमायतें हों जिनको सारे सिख हिन्दुस्तान के ट्रेटर नजर आते हों, शुरु है कि आज उन जमायतों की हुकूमत नहीं है। ईश्वर ने गंजे को नाखून नहीं दिये हैं। आज हमारी हुकूमत है, उस जमायत की हुकूमत है जो दुनिया के सामने ऐलान करती है कि हमारे देश में रहने वाले, चाहे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, चाहे यू०पी० वाला हों, पंजाब वाला हों, महाराष्ट्र वाला हों, सब को बराबर के अधिकार हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी केन्द्र में चुन चुन कर लोग दुकानें लूटते हैं।

हमारे यहां मैं हजार दफा होम मिनिस्टर कह चुकी हूँ और इस सदन में कह चुकी हूँ। हमारे यहां सरकारी अफसरों को—मैं इस लिये आप से कह रही हूँ कि सरकार ने जिन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है, उनके साथ मेरी हमदर्दी इस मायने में नहीं है कि उनको अपना फर्ज पूरा करना चाहिये या, पर हम उनको कौनसी ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। हम उनके सामने कौनसा आदर्श रखते हैं जो वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करेंगे। हमारे यहां सरकारी अफसर चाहे बे किसी भी महकमे में हों, चाहे पुलिस में हों, किसी मिनिस्ट्री में हों, कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, सोशलिस्ट

पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, पी० एस० पी० के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, लेकिन आर० एस० एस० के मेम्बर बन सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री समझती है कि यह एक कल्चरल आर्गनाइजेशन है। हम समझते हैं कि वह एक कल्चरल आर्गनाइजेशन है। इसलिये वह सियासी जमायतों में नहीं आती है। आर० एस० एस० के गुरुजी की यह बात इस हाउस में पचासियों दफा कही गई है, स्टेट की डेफिनीशन बिल्कुल भ्रमण है। उनकी राष्ट्रियता की डेफिनीशन भ्रमण है, उनकी किताबों में यह बात साफ तौर पर लिखी हुई है...

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** जो यहां पर नहीं है, उनके लिये कहा जा रहा है।

**श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी :** जब उनकी नेशन की, स्टेट की डेफिनीशन भ्रमण है, सिटीजन की डेफिनीशन भ्रमण है, तो मैं एक पोलिटिकल साइन्स के फेल हुए विद्यार्थी से पूछती हूँ कि वह एथीकल्चरल आर्गनाइजेशन है या सियासी जमायत है।

जब कोई जमायत इन सब की डेफिनीशन देती है तो जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में बैठ कर पढ़े लिखे लोग उस जमायत को कल्चरल जमायत समझते हैं, तो मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि यह मौका है कि उस मिनिस्ट्री की तहकीकात की जाय, वही ट्रेनिंग लेकर लोग वहां आकर बैठे हैं, जो होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मिसगाइड करते हैं।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप से अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ और आपके जरिये और इस हाउस के जरिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आज वह यह कहें कि दिल्ली में कार्यवाही इसलिये नहीं करते कि मामला ज्यादा न बिगड़ जाय, अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहें कि जनता के कानियों को इस लिये नहीं पकड़ते



[श्रीमती सुमद्रा जोशी]

कि ज्यादा कतल शुरू हो जायेंगे, चोर को इस लिये नहीं पकड़ते कि ज्यादा चोरियां शुरू हो जायेंगी तो यह चीज दिल्ली के लोगों को सेटिस्फाई नहीं कर सकती।

इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि आप अपने एटिचूड पर विचार करें। मैं कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जस्टिस नहीं हूँ, आप सिपाहियों को निकालें, यानेदार के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें, लेकिन जो जमायतें ऐसी चीजों का सपोर्ट करती हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही न करें, इस लड़के को पकड़ लें, उस छोकरे को पकड़ लें—जब झगड़ा हो, या किसी चोर उचक्के को पकड़ लें, लेकिन जो ये सब करवाने वाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही न करें, यह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ जस्टिस करना नहीं है।

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Sir, I will confine myself to only one or two points as the time will not permit me to cover all the demands in this supplementary budget. The first point is that the supplementary demands for grants include a demand for additional payment required for the privy purses of the erstwhile maharajahs. Coming in the background of the general budget for this year, which has found it necessary even to levy additional tax on sugar and other necessities of life, when the State budgets are forced to tax even foodgrains in this year of scarcity, I do not see any justification whatsoever for giving additional fodder to these white elephants. Today the erstwhile maharajahs absolutely serve no useful purpose, and what is more, they are using these grants to enter politics in a big way and provoke and perpetuate the worst elements of reactionary philosophies in this country. They do not believe in democracy. But this strange democracy like Hitler's democracy, or rather, the pre-Hitler democracy which paved the way for Hitler coming into power, this so-called Congress democracy, is

feeding these very reactionary elements out of the taxes collected from the toil of the people; feeding these white elephant and enabling them to preach and practise the worst reactionary politics in this country.

**An. hon. Member:** What can they do? (Interruption).

**Shri Daji:** They can act as coolies or they can join the Congress and sell permits or licences. I do not care how they live. While there are thousands of people who are unemployed, when we are unable to feed the unemployed, why should we make a fetish of something which was agreed to some 18 years ago? Whatever other things had been done 18 years ago, today, it does not stand to reason that the privy purses should be continued. No longer should the privy purses continue, but they have again and again raised this issue. I am confident that if this Government is prepared to take a free vote of this House, this thing will not be supported. Even most of the old Congressmen, not the new, the post-1947 recruits—not they—but the pre-1947 Congressmen who have any inkling of the State People's movement or who have known how we, the young lads then, who were connected with the Congress braved the lathies and bullets of these maharajahs, know how these maharajahs lived. We knew that these maharajahs were being paid thousands of rupees of privy purses, for doing what,—they no longer live in the State capitals. My maharajan for instance lives in Bombay, squandering money in the race course.

**An. hon. Member:** Maharani. (Interruption).

**Shri Daji:** I meant the State from which I come. I thought the simple English was understood. So, this demand, coming as an additional demand for grants, is unconscionable, and I think the Government should take immediate steps to stop it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not additional.

**Shri Daji:** Now, I come to the next point. Some officers are required to run the company law administration, because the company law amendment has given wider powers to check malpractices in company administration. But, Sir, the record of the company law administration is far from satisfactory. The company law administration is only trying to tinker with the problem; the company law is not drastic enough; but whatever powers existed in the company law, I know that they are not sufficiently exercised, and a wholesale, organised, large-scale misappropriation is going ahead. I wish to inform the House through you—the Social Security Department also has a claim under these supplementary grants—that the amount of provident fund misappropriated by various companies in India amounts to Rs. 40 crores, that is, Rs. 40 crores of workers' money deducted by the employers by the various companies which ought to have been deposited with the Government, have been misappropriated by these companies, and yet I am yet to hear of a single penal action being taken against the companies which misappropriate. Not only that. Most of the closures, particularly the closures of the textile mills, whether in Bombay or Maharashtra as a whole or in Madhya Pradesh or any other part of the country, are the result not of a genuine crisis that the industry faces but a manufactured crisis resulting from continuous misappropriation of company accounts and company funds by a group of managing companies. And the company law administration has been unable to check it. It is all left to the shareholders who may be in a minority and they may not be able to function well, and there may be hundreds of thousands of reasons like this, but the company law administration has been unable to put a stop to this growing practice of misdeeds and misappropriation which is now resulting not only in loss in coal production but in

unemployment of thousands of workers. Therefore, this department should mend its ways before it can deserve any consideration from Parliament by way of an additional grant.

**Shri Bhagat:** Provident fund comes under the Labour Ministry not under company law.

**Shri Daji:** The department of Social Security is also connected with it. Apart from misappropriating provident funds, there are examples of mismanagement. The Hind Group, the Swadeshi Mills, Rajnandgaon Mill, Maharashtra Mill, Muir Mill, Kanpur—these are the companies where the company law administration did not act in time. The company law administration wakes up like Rip Van Winkle; when the horses have belted away, they start locking the stables; it always happens like that. The same is the case with the Home Ministry. This Government stands self-condemned when this Government could not prevent the burning to death of three veteran Congressmen in broad daylight in a city of an important State of our country. How can the ordinary citizen hope for any protection? This is an absolutely corrupt, inefficient, ineffective government, because the persons in authority in Punjab did not want Punjabi Suba; they have manufactured this so-called upheaval; they are flaming it and fanning it to the extent that when three veteran Congressmen, one of whom was the colleague of Bhagat Singh, were burnt to death, I want to ask for your explanation. What was your police doing at that time?—the ever-present police which even follows me to the hotel and sites outside? What was the police doing at that time, when an entire procession went and surrounded the shop and locked these three people in and burnt them? Where had they gone? Were they wearing bangles? All this has been done, I dare say, with the full connivance and knowledge of the Punjab Government which has been thoroughly and consistently against Punjabi Suba. Now

[Shri Daji]

the Punjabi Suba is coming and we hope it will be honestly and really implemented. But this Government which stood against Punjabi Suba stands discredited; its hands are besmirched by this bloody rioting, and its connivance in the bloody rioting, and therefore, it should be promptly removed, to gain the confidence of the people of Punjab and of the countrymen of India as a whole.

Then, I come to my third point; the Ministry of Steel, and the Department of Mines also want certain things. I have no time to go into all those things, but let me say just a few words about bonus. This sovereign Parliament passed an Act called the Bonus Act, and employer after employer is openly violating the Bonus Act by not making the payment before the due date, and the Ministry is feeling helpless. Is this the way we inspire confidence among the working classes or among the people in general, about the laws that the Government make? If once by chance you want to pass a law in favour of the employees, even that law is being sabotaged by the employers, giving rise to industrial unrest and strikes and hunger-strikes. There are many other consequences which follow, because this Government is unable to enforce the Bonus Act passed by the sovereign Parliament.

We have been told today—it was retracted and I do not know whether Shri Jagjivan Ram was right to-day or he was right last week—that in view of the payment of bonus the mineowners are demanding an additional Rs. 4 per ton. The total bonus payment will not equal or is not more than a percentage of the increase at Rs. 4 per ton!

Then, I turn to one important demand and that is about the loan to the States. Much has been spoken in this House and will be spoken hereafter about the growing budgetary indiscipline of the States. It is true; there

have been overdrawals. But in this context, I wish the Finance Minister to make a distinction between State and State. There are States which have a backward economy and large responsibilities. Even the third Finance Commission has not been able to do justice to them. Because of the added responsibilities that the backward State face, they require an additional amount by way of grants from the Centre. It is a question of policy, viz do you want to perpetuate the backwardness of certain States for ever or help them to catch up with the advanced States and become equal partners in this Republic of India. The backward States like MP, Rajasthan and Kerala should be given adequate help. All the members from Madhya Pradesh—Congress as well as others—have submitted a special memorandum to the Finance Minister only a few days ago. I submit that the whole question of State assistance should be reviewed with this background that the backward States should be helped to be able to catch up with the forward States and live jointly in the fraternity of well-developed States in India.]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move the cut motions, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

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

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 in respect of taxes on income including corporation tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Ineffective drive against unaccounted money, foreign exchange violations and tax evasion (2)*].

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy underlying the Intelligence Agencies' and Home Ministry's in-aptitude in dealing with the problem of corruption in high places (3)]

**Shri Bade:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Recent air crashes (6)]

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Manner in which tea estates are purchased (7)]

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,68,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of foreign advisers (8)].

(iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,000 in respect of forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for concentration of opium cultivation in Madhya Pradesh only. (9)].

(v) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,000 in respect of forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of bringing foreigners in India for Logging Training Centres. (10)].

(vi) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 in respect of privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discontentment of erstwhile Indore State and members of Holkar family

for disregarding the sentiments regarding inheritance. (11)].

(vii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent attitude of the Ministry towards Hindi. (12)].

**Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants for 1965-66. While doing so, I want to make a few observations on some of the demands. Firstly, I take up Demand No. 12, which is for Rs. 2.48 crores for the navy. It covers pay and allowances of the navy and of civilians and provides for more naval officers and sailors. In this connection, I like to point out that the Indian navy requires to be very much strengthened. It is not strong enough. We have a very long coastline on the west and the east, extending for thousands of miles. We had bitter experience of Pakistani naval attacks on Dwarka and Cochin during the recent Indo-Pakistani conflict. We should have more warships, destroyers, torpedoes, aircraft-carriers and anti-submarine craft. We have no submarine at all, while China has 30 submarines, Indonesia has 6 and Pakistan has one. We should at any cost purchase one submarine at least without any delay. Nothing is known about the result of our talks with the Soviet Government regarding the purchase of submarines.

I come to Demand No. 60 concerning Andaman and Nicobar islands. The demand is for Rs. 10 lakhs for payment of increased DA to the labourers there. The labourers in these islands should be given all facilities to lead a contented and decent life. Their standard of life should be raised.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands should be well developed. The refu-

[Shri Muthiah]

gees from Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon should be settled there. The Nicobar islands are not sufficiently developed. They are thinly populated. The standard of life of the people there requires much improvement. The southernmost islands in the Nicobar group should be particularly developed in respect of communications and transport and the basic needs of life, and more people should be settled there than at present, in view of a possible peril from Indonesia at some future date. The islands are very important, strategically, from the point of view of India's defence. They form the outer wall of Indian defence.

On 14th January, 1966 the Captain of the Ship "The State of Madras" told me, when I was on board the ship going to Singapore, that he saw one day a number of Indonesians landing on one of the southern-most islands of the Nicobar group and that he saw several times Indonesian boats coming very near our islands. He also told me that this was reported to the Government. I request the government to be very vigilant and take proper steps, so that the islands can be well protected from possible danger.

I then come to Demand No. 63, which is for a token grant of Rs. 1,000 for the setting up of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Commission has been set up to consider measures for ensuring the highest standards of efficiency and integrity in the public services and for making the public servants fit instruments for achieving the social and economic objectives of our government and for making public servants responsive to the people. The Commission has to consider Central-State relationships, Central administration, State administration, district administration and the redress of people's grievances. It should find out methods to eliminate the present red-tapism and undue

delay and corruption in the administration. It has to suggest a machinery to hear and redress people's grievances at the Central level, State level and district level.

I come to Demands Nos. 72 and 74 concerning Irrigation and Power. The first demand is for Rs. 2.80 lakhs for increased allowances for the Central Government employees in the Irrigation and Power Ministry and for providing air-conditioning facilities in the new accommodation allotted to this ministry. The second demand for Rs. 93 lakhs is for the Trisuli Hydel Project in Nepal. I find no reference in this demand to the proposed 250 MW thermal plant at Tuticorin to be set up in the fourth plan, about which questions were asked in Parliament. The Chief Minister and the Minister of Electricity of the Madras Government are expressing their deep regret over the Central Government's delay in giving approval to the plant. The Madras Government is most earnest about putting up this plant at Tuticorin in the fourth plan in view of the State's serious shortage of electric power for its numerous industries and the frequent failures of the hydel projects because of the failure of rains.

I come to Demand No. 83 concerning Petroleum and Chemicals. The demand is for Rs. 94,000 for the payment of French experts of the French Petroleum Institute to advise and assist the Central Government on the planning of oil refineries and petrochemical industries in the country.

In this context, I like to point out that a fertiliser plant is essential for Tuticorin to cater to the needs of the southern districts of Madras State, which are predominantly agricultural areas and which require a good deal of fertilisers for the millions of farmers there. A licence was issued to Messrs Kothari and Sons about five

years ago to start a fertiliser factory at Tuticorin, but to the terrible disappointment of the people of Tuticorin and Tirunelveli and Madras State, they surrendered the licence to the Government some months ago. In view of this, the Central Government should take immediate steps to establish a fertiliser plant in the public sector at Tuticorin in the fourth plan.

I come to Demands Nos. 4 and 114 concerning the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The first demand is for Rs. 1.39 lakhs and the second demand for Rs. 77,000. The first concerns civil defence and the second concerns equipment under TCA programme. While supporting the demands, I appeal to the Government to establish an aerodrome near Tuticorin, between Tuticorin and Vallanad near the Palayamkottai-Tuticorin Road, in view of the Tuticorin port becoming a major harbour and the hinterland developing fast into an industrial area.

I come to Demand No. 142 which concerns port development. The demand is for Rs. 1.51 crores. In this connection, I wish to point out that sufficient funds were not allotted for the year 1965-66 for the Tuticorin harbour project. Because of want of funds, the construction of the two breakwaters has been practically suspended. The harbour authorities are feeling very much disappointed and frustrated. The people of Madras State are also disappointed at this. I have talked several times with the Chief Engineer and other engineers of the harbour project. I have talked to many prominent leaders of Tuticorin. They feel that something should be immediately done, and additional funds should be immediately allotted for the Tuticorin project, so that the construction of the two breakwaters may be continued without break, and the whole work may be expedited. The Central Government should also call for tenders without delay, so that the construction may go ahead.

**Shri Krishanpal Singh (Jalesar):**  
Sir, I had no intention to speak dur-

ing this debate, but certain remarks made by my neighbour, Mr. Daji, have compelled me to say a few words. Not because I have any direct connection with any princely house. I myself had been, in the past, a critic of the princes, but I think as Mr. Daji grows a little older and grows a few grey hair like me, he will realise that this institution has contributed a good deal to the ancient culture of India.

Now Sir, if we take architecture alone and see the temples of Kajaraha and other monuments we feel astounded as to what they had achieved in the past. Similarly, music, painting and all the arts were developed under their patronage. Not only that, among even the rulers of ancient India the ancient idea of kingship was so sublime that some of those old kings in India have left a permanent impression in the history of the world. It is only the other day; speaking on the food debate, Dr. Singhvi remarked that during the time of princely India in the State of Rajasthan arrangements for the supply of fodder and giving relief to the people who were hit by scarcity were better than they are now. So, Sir, to condemn the princes outright, especially when they are not capable and they are not here to defend themselves, is I think really unfortunate. I think that the little which our Government is doing to preserve their institution is the least which could have been expected, and I hope that this House will not try to cut down any of the privy purses. The Government are already following a policy of gradually reducing the privy purse. On the contrary, I wish that some of these princes who understand democratic institutions as well as any of us do should have a place in our Constitution.

Just a few minutes back my hon. friend here was speaking about the Second Chamber. I was not concerned with the making of this Constitution. But if I had had any hand in it, instead of making our second chambers what they are at present, I would have certainly given a position in the second

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

chambers to our ruling princes, to the heads of some of our religious institutions and also some of our industrial houses which have done so much in their respective spheres. Then the second chambers would have appeared more realistic than they are at present. It is true that the second chambers, constituted as they are at present, reflect the same kind of opinion as we have in the lower house and, therefore, they are considered superfluous.

Sir, I would again press that the ruling princes or the princes of India should be preserved and they should be given a specific place in our Constitution.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While doing that I would refer first to one Demand, Demand No. 127. This Demand asks for a sum of Rs. 125 crores for miscellaneous advances to State Governments. It also asks for a sum of Rs. 16.50 crores for advances to foreign governments. I shall also briefly refer to a sum of Rs. 3.88 crores asked for the purpose of a loan to the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

Talking, first, about the large sum of Rs. 125 crores that is required for advances to State Governments, we have been lately in a mood to think of State Governments from a particularly suspicious angle. I do not think that is justified, for here we have been given a list of what are the programmes that the State Governments have on their hands. For instance, some of these sums are required for the State Governments for promoting agricultural production schemes, some are required for special development crash programmes, some are required for distribution of fertiliser and seeds among the cultivators and some are required for loans to States for rural electrification. That is a necessary thing at this juncture since it will be used for supplying power to pumps for lift irrigation. Again, there is an item here for water supply and drain-

age schemes. All these are necessary items and we ought not to look at any demand from the States for loans and advances as suspect. We should consider the timely observation made yesterday by the Finance Minister when he said—I will just read from the synopsis of yesterday's proceedings—

“So there was realism in the States. Also it was hoped that by better collection and by more vigorous means of limiting expenditure they would be able to cover some of this deficit.”

We all join in that hope and we support this Demand.

The next item is a sum of Rs. 16.50 crores for advances to foreign governments. In this connection, I would say that we are gratified at the excellent way in which the Government has been managing these trade agreements with East European countries and the United Arab Republic. We all know the mechanism of these trade agreements which have been working very smoothly and very profitably for our country. Today there is no greater need for this country than the need to increase our exports, and it is very imaginatively done under these various trade agreements. These advances are only going to be temporary. After all, when there is trade between two countries, between India and, say, UAR, there cannot be an equal amount sent out and an equal amount received in India. Sometimes we may receive more from them and send out less and there may be need for temporary accommodation. That accommodation is going to be provided for here through the Reserve Bank through the accounts of these various foreign companies, and I think that arrangement has been working very well. That arrangement has the support of this House.

Finally, just a word about Hindustan Zinc Limited which has recently been formed to take over the Metal Corporation of India Limited. We all

know the dire need of this country for metals like zinc. In view of that, we cannot but welcome any encouragement that is being given by loans and advances to this newly-formed company, the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिमांड्स फीर सप्लीमेंटरी घांटस रेश की गई हैं मैं समझता हूँ यह बजट के ही समान है। इनके तहत 335.63 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। 335.63 करोड़ रुपये का सप्लीमेंटरी बजट रेश किया गया है। इसमें ब्राइटमस तो बहुत सारे हैं लेकिन समय बहुत थोड़ा है। इसलिए मैं जिन जिन पर मुझे बोलना है उन पर, हर एक पर, एक, एक और दो, दो मिनट लेकर आगे बढ़ता हूँ।

अभी यहाँ माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो जली कटी बातें कही हैं और आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ को कोसा है वह उन्हीं को शोभा देता है। लेकिन मैं एक बात यहाँ पर बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी ऐसा हिन्दुस्तानी है, कोई भी ऐसा जनसंघी देश में नहीं होगा जिसमें कि पानीपत की घटना पर दुःख न हुआ हो और जिसका कि सिर उस कांड की वजह से शर्म से नीचे न झुक जाता है। हम सभी को इस घटना पर बहुत दुःख है लेकिन माननीय सदस्या ने जो जहर उगला है वह उचित नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अच्छा हुआ कि गंजे को नाखून नहीं हैं तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कहावत स्वयं उन्हीं पर लागू होती है और हमारा कहना है कि अच्छा हुआ कि वह कभी होम मिनिस्टर नहीं बनीं, अगर बनती तो बड़ा मुश्किल होती और उस हालत में एक, एक जनसंघी को वह फांसी पर लटवा देतीं। वह प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तरफ से पानीपत फस्ट हैड एनफारमेशन लेने गई थीं और जैसा अभी उन्होंने हाउस में जहर उगला उससे हम घबड़ावा कर सकते हैं कि उन्होंने इन्दिरा जी के बान में क्या क्या जहर न उगला होगा। मैं इस बारे में और

कुछ ज्यादा न कहते हुए यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के कम्युनिस्ट मत और विचार रखने वाले कांग्रेस में घुस जाते हैं और वे कांग्रेस के लीडर बड़े जाते हैं तो किस प्रकार की स्थिति बन जाती है वह आज हाउस के सामने है। बाकी इस तरह की अवांछनीय घटनाएं जैसे कि पानीपत में हुई उसके लिए हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी चाहे वह जनसंघी हो या कोई भी हो उससे बड़ा रंज है और सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। जितने भी जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता हैं और एम० पी० हूँ उन्हें आज पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसके लिये बड़ा दुःख है। इस बारे में अधिक न कह कर आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की यह डिमांड है। उसको देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की मोनोपली को कितना ऐक्सटेंशन सरकार द्वारा दिया गया है? श्री टी० टी० कृष्णभाचारी ने 35 कम्पनियों को ऐक्सटेंशन दिया है। इन 35 कम्पनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को 10, 10 और 5, 5 साल के लिये ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है। हरडोलिया कैमिक्ल्स लिमिटेड के मैनेजिंग एजेंट ई० आई० डी० पैरी लिमिटेड को दस साल के लिये ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है अर्थात् 31-1-75 तक बढ़ा दिया है। दूसरी कम्पनी बलवत्ता मूवीटोन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड है उसके मैनेजिंग एजेंट बोस ब्रादर्स को पांच साल के लिये बढ़ा दिया है। इसी तरह बिस्सा स्टोन लिमिटेड कम्पनी के बर्ड एंड कम्पनी को 7 साल के लिए ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि 35 कम्पनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज का टाइम आगे ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है। इन सम्बन्ध में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कन्वेंशन नम्बर 415 जो कि 8-3-65 को आया था उसके जवाब में सरकार ने यह फरमाया था कि 31 मार्च, 1967 के बाद हम मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को ऐक्सटेंशन नहीं देंगे। ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं



### [श्री बड़े]

आता कि यह 35 कम्पनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को क्यों एक्सटेंशन दिया गया है ।

दूसरा कट मोशन मेरा डिमांड नम्बर 58 के बारे में है जो कि प्रिवी पर्सन से सम्बन्धित है । इसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो उनकी अस्टव्हाइल स्टेटों में वारिसा का हक दिया जाता है उसमें होम मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में पावर्स नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि वहां प्रेशर और फोर्स लगाया जाता है जो कि अनुचित है । इस इन्हैरिटेस के मामले को तय करने के लिये जजेज् मुक्करर करने चाहिए । अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि इंदौर स्टेट में ऊषा इंदौर महाराज की लड़की थी । उसने एक पंजाबी युवक महोत्रा से शादी कर ली तो वहां जो अहल्या गांधी संरक्षक समिति है उन्होंने उस बारे में रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया शासन से कि यहां की गद्दी पर मराठा या धनगर ही का हक आता है और उसको लेकर झगड़ा चला । इस वास्ते इन्हैरिटेस का मामला डिसाइड करने का हक जजेज् को ही देना चाहिए ।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर 46 पर आता हूं जो कि फारेस्ट के बारे में है । इस में गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत से फारेस्ट्स एक्सपर्ट्स बाहर से मंगाये हैं । इसमें यह कहा गया है :—

“The Government of India, with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, are operating the project “Logging Training Centres” for the establishment of 4 Training Centres. This project went into operation in July 1965 when the agreement for its implementation was signed between the Government of India and the United Nations Special Fund. Under this project, training will be imparted to the officers and staff of the State Forest Departments as well as the nominees

of forest lessees is the use of modern logging tools and mechanical equipment with a view to avoiding wastage of timber and reducing transportation costs.”

मुझे तो यह चीज बड़ी ही हास्यास्पद लगती है । आखिर बाहर के फोरैनेस यहां आकर देखेंगे क्या ? वह क्या हमारे साखू और झाड़ को देखेंगे ? उनको हमारे जंगलों के बारे में कुछ मालूम ही नहीं है और वह हमें क्या गाइड करेंगे ? हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के जंगलों में कोई 56 लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं और उनको लकड़ी के बारे में नहीं अधिक् अच्छा ज्ञान होता है क्योंकि वे वहां पर नुदुनों से काम करते हैं । फोरैने एक्सपर्ट्स को क्या मालूम कि हमारे जंगलों में क्या होता है और वह हमें क्या सिखायेंगे ? हमारे जंगल उनको मालूम ही नहीं हैं । अभी एन वहां पर जर्मन डाक्टर आया था और जब उसने वहां पर टिम्बर के पत्ते देखे तो उसे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि यहां इतने बड़े पत्ते होते हैं । उनको बतलाया गया कि इससे भी बड़े झाड़ और पत्ते हमारे यहां होते हैं । मेरे साथ उन्होंने हमारे जंगलों को देखा तो आश्चर्य में पड़ गये और कहने लगे कि इस प्रकार के जंगल तो हमने वेस्ट जर्मनी में देखे ही नहीं हैं । दरअसल उनको हमारे जंगलों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है और यह फोरैने एक्सपर्ट्स को इस के लिए मंगा कर पैसे की फिजूलखर्ची की जा रही है जो कि रुकनी चाहिए । अब अगर यहां के इंडिया के एक्सपर्ट्स यदि स्विटजरलैंड में या इंग्लैंड में भेजे जायें तो उन लोगों को स्विटजरलैंड के जंगलों के बारे में क्या ज्ञान होगा ? इस तरह से एक्सपर्ट्स को मंगाना या भेजना महज पैसे का अपव्यय है और उनसे जो ट्रेनिंग पर जाते हैं लौटने पर पूछा जाता है तो प्राइवेटनी वह कहते हैं कि सीखा क्या बस मजा उड़ाया । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह जो फोरैस्ट्स एक्सपर्ट्स

बुलाने या बाहर भेजने की पद्धति है यह तुरन्त बन्द की जाय। फौरनर्स जो यहां इसके लिए आते हैं उस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होता है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि कि यह अपव्यय फौरन बन्द किया जाय।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री बड़े :** बस मैं एक मिनट में खत्म किये दे रहा हूं।

ऐयर होस्टेज के बारे में जो कि डिमांड नम्बर 4 है तो इन रीसेट ऐयर फ्रेसेज के बारे में बिल्टज भ्रमबादर के 26 फरवरी के प्रंक में एक खबर इस प्राणय की छपी है कि यह जो ऐयर फ्रेसेज होते हैं इसमें पायलेट्स और ऐयर होस्टेसज का आपस में झगड़ा चलता है। इतना ही नहीं, इन ऐयर होस्टेसज का सम्बन्ध ऊपर वालों से रहता है ऐसा इस भ्रमबादर में लिखा है और परिणामस्वरूप इससे पसेजर्स की सेफ्टी धोखे में रहती है। उस भ्रमबादर में यह लिखा है :—

"It will be unfair to throw all the blame on the pilots. The top is not free from the rot.- What better instance of this could there be than that of the air-hostess who, about two years ago, when asked to explain why she reported late for duty, was brutally frank to tell the Operations Manager to call for the explanation from Mr. X (here she named the person who has at the very summit in the IAC)."

इस प्रकार जो ऐयर होस्टेसज और पाइलेट्स का झगड़ा चलता है उसकी तरफ शासन को देखना चाहिए और जहां भी इस तरह की गड़बड़ हो तो उसकी पूरी तत्परता से जांच पड़ताल करवा कर जरूरी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए ताकि वहां का काम ठीक से चले।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त कर दें।

**श्री बड़े :** बस एक प्वाइंट ग्राघ मिनट में कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा। वह है—

Need for conservation of opium in Madhya Pradesh only.

इसके बारे में कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ओपीयम की कल्टीवेशन ज्यादा होती है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी होती है, लेकिन उसमें यह कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के ओपीयम में मफिया की परसेप्टेज ज्यादा होती है। वहां पर ओपीयम की रंदावार मुद्दों से चली आ रही है, यहां तक कि जब चाइना को मफिया भेजी जाती थी तो वह वहां से भेजी जाती थी। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है वहां पर मारफिया सम्बन्ध ज्यादा होने की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुकाबले में मध्य प्रदेश में इसका ज्यादा कल्टीवेशन होना चाहिये और इसके लिये लाइसेंस दिए जायें।

**श्री बाल्मीकी (वृर्जा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। महंगाई भत्ते की दर और वेतन की सीमा में वृद्धि के कारण इस प्रीचित्य में मेरा विश्वास है। फिर भी बजट के बाद अनुपूरक मांगों का लाया जाना कुछ विधित सा प्रतीत होता है। देश की कराधान की नीति किसी भी प्रकार की हो और जिस प्रकार से वह चलती है, उसमें समाजवाद का समावेश बहुत कम प्रतीत होता है। यद्यपि समाजवाद की भावना मानी गई है, लेकिन उसका किस प्रकार से अर्थ-नीति में पूर्णता के साथ पालन किया जा रहा है, इसमें मेरा गहरा शक है। मैं इन मांगों के बारे में कोई दूर-दृष्टि से नहीं देखता हूं, फिर भी मैं यह जरूर देखता हूं कि जब आप किसी भी प्रकार की वृद्धि करते हैं वेतन-क्रम के अन्दर या भत्ते की दर के अन्दर, उसका प्रभाव देश पर क्या पड़ता है और देश में महंगाई जो बुरे तरीके से सारे देश को खा रही है, वह बढ़ती जा रही है और वृद्धि का प्रभाव इस प्रकार से महंगाई पर, नित्य

### [श्री बाल्मीकी]

प्रति की चीजों की कीमतों पर पड़ता है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज सभी लोगों और विशेषकर कम आमदनी वाले लोगों, गरीब लोगों, मामूली लोगों और जिनकी आर्थिक दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय है, उन पर कैसे प्रभाव पड़ता है, यह सरकार को जानना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी आप इस प्रकार का कदम उठाते हैं, उसका प्रभाव राज्यों पर भी होता है। राज्यों के अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अवस्था अत्यन्त शोचनीय है, उसको सुधारने के लिये किसी भी प्रकार का कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है और क्योंकि इधर भी आर्थिक पहलू होता है, इसलिये वह बात वहीं रह जाती है। बात कुछ डिस्पैरिटी की भी आती है, भिन्नता-विभिन्नता की भी आती है। आप यह देखें कि केन्द्र के वेतन क्रम के अन्दर और भत्तों की दर के अन्दर और राज्यों के वेतनक्रम और भत्तों की दर के अन्दर कितना अन्तर है। उसे सरकार को देखना चाहिये। भारत सरकार का यह उत्तरदायित्व होता है जो भिन्नताओं से लड़ती है। सरकार भिन्नताओं की दूरी को दूर करके वेतनक्रम का एक ऐसा समान स्तर सारे देश में कायम करे जो मित्रता हो जाय।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अनुपूरक मांगों का यह तीसरा और जैसा कि इसमें जाहिर किया गया है, अन्तिम दौर है। दौर तो चलता रहता है, लेकिन इसके साथ आमदनी के जरिये, कराधानों को बढ़ाने के जरिये, जो आपके हैं, वह आपके अपने हैं। मैं इसमें विश्वास करता हूँ कि—

#### अर्थस्य मूलं राज्यम्

अर्थात् अर्थ की जड़ राज्य है। लेकिन जब जड़ ही खराब हो तो अर्थ कहाँ से पैदा होगा। इसलिये जड़ मजबूत होनी चाहिये, जड़ ऐसी होनी चाहिये यदि उसे पानी न

प्राप्त मिले तो भी वह धरती में, गहरी जमीन में रह कर अपना काम चला सके, लेकिन देश के अन्दर . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इनकी जड़ को खाँद दो।

श्री बाल्मीकी : जड़ बहुत गहरी है, आप खोद नहीं सकते, अभी तो आपके पास क्षुर्पा भी नहीं है।

एक माननीय सवरथ : वह कहते हैं कि सरकार की जड़ें खोदना चाहते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : इस तरह की बातें कह कर मुझे बहाने की कोशिश न कीजिये।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि अर्थ नीति, कराधान की नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि सरकार इस प्रकार के कदम उठाये धन इकट्ठा करने के और उसको व्यय करने के कि उसका प्रभाव जनसाधारण पर, मामूली आदमियों के जीवन पर बहुत बुरे तरीके से न पड़े। आज बचत की बात तो बहुत कही जाती है लेकिन सरकार का यह डिपार्टमेंट कुछ ग्लेमरस डिपार्टमेंट हो गया है, जहाँ कहीं कि यह कुछ लेडीज का डिपार्टमेंट हो गया है तो अनुचित न होगा। यह ठीक है कि आदमियों की बनिस्बत सदनारियाँ अधिक बचत करती हैं और उसी प्रकार से धन भी इकट्ठा करती हैं। लेकिन सरकार के महत्वमों के अन्दर बचत की दृष्टि से कोई काम होता है, वह मैं नहीं मानता हूँ।

मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि नये मंत्री आते हैं, उपमन्त्री आते हैं, पार्लियामेन्टरी सेक्रेटरी आते हैं वे नये फर्नीचर के खर्च में आते हैं लेकिन आप मेरी अंगुली देखें सरकार ने जितना रूढ़ी फर्नीचर आज हमारे फ्लैट्स में दिया हुआ है और जिस तरह से हमारे फ्लैटों को दरगुजर किया जाता है, उसकी मिसाल और कहीं नहीं है। डाक्टर ने मेरी इस अंगुली में लगी हुई फांस को एक माइनर ऑपरेशन का रूप दिया है, लेकिन वह भेज इतनी रूढ़ी

है कि ज़रा सा किसी का हाथ लग जाय तो उसमें बहुत सी फांसे घुस जाती हैं ।

फिर भी यह बात ज़रूर है कि सरकार को बचत का ध्यान करना ही चाहिये, बचत आप नहीं करते हैं और खर्च करते चले जाते हैं वो वही स्थिति प्रतीत होती है—

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्

कर्ज लेकर भी पी पिये जाओ, लेकिन इस से देश के अन्दर विकास का उजाला नहीं आयेगा । समृद्धि बढ़े कार्यों से नहीं होती है, बड़े कारखानों से नहीं आती है, समृद्धि गरीबों की मेहनत से आती है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धर्मों से आती है । यह जो बड़ा भारी इण्डस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन का नशा है यह देश को कर्ज में दबाता चला जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया है ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मुझे और टाइम वीजिये । अभी तो मैं डिमाण्ड पर भी नहीं आया हूँ । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप को इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैं आपका ध्यान डिमाण्ड सं० 72 की ओर जो सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय से ताल्लुक रखती है, दिलाना चाहता हूँ । आज किसानों को सिंचाई के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है, बिजली नहीं मिलती है, उनको खेती की उन्नति के लिए पानी मिलना चाहिये, बिजली मिलनी चाहिये । मेरे जिले के अन्दर जो मांट ब्रांच एक नहर है, शाखा गंगा नहर, जो मथुरा की ओर जाती है, उसका उपयोग यहाँ समाप्त किया जा रहा है । नहर हमारे यहाँ बहती है, उसका पानी सिंचाई के लिये मथुरा और दूसरे जिलों को दिया जायगा और वहाँ उस क्षेत्र में ट्यूब-वेल का भी प्रकरण जारी है । ट्यूब वेल छोड़े गये हैं लेकिन बिजली के अभाव में वे चले ही नहीं हैं । मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार इस काम को लेकर वहाँ के किसानों पर सरकार व पुलिस द्वारा जो बलम हो रहे हैं, मैं यकीनी तौर से सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ और यह

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार देखे कि वहाँ नहर की जरूरत है या ट्यूबवेल की जरूरत है । सरकार उस कठिनाई को भी दूर करे ।

अब मैं सामाजिक सुरक्षा की डिमाण्ड सं० 107 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मुझे बड़ा पसन्द आया कि हरिजनों के काम के प्रतिरिक्त यद्यपि हरिजनों के साथ अब भी अन्याय होता है, उन्हें सामाजिक सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है और आज भी उनके सिर काट डाले जाते हैं, उन्हें सरकार की ओर से कोई सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है ।

मैं अभी इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, आज जो स्थिति पंजाब और दूसरी जगहों में हो रही है, उसका हमें बहुत दुख है, खेद है । पानीपत में जो कांग्रेसजनों को जलाया गया है वह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर तथा शोचनीय बात है । लेकिन इसे भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है । इस प्रकार की जो शोचनीय और दुखजनक घटनायें घटित होती हैं, इन पर हम गहरा अफसोस जाहिर करते हैं । हम देशवासियों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम इस ढंग से कार्य करें कि देश में शान्ति कायम रहे । हमें ऐसे शान्त वातावरण को तैयार करना चाहिये कि हमारे देश से जातिभेद, वर्ण भेद, भाषा भेद, वर्ण-भेद जैसी बुराईयां दूर हों ।

गरीब लोगों के लिए, कष्ट पीड़ित लोगों के लिए, निर्धन व्यक्तियों के लिए, बूढ़ों के लिए, औरतों और बेवाओं व अनाथों के लिए, उनकी भलाई के कामों आदि के लिए जो खर्च रखा गया है मा रखी जाती है, उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये । जब सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात कही जाती है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप गरीब लोगों का, ध्यान रख बेवाओं का कमजोर लोगों का, दूढ़ों का, उनका जिनके पास रोजगार के कोई साधन नहीं है, ध्यान रखें और उनके लिए कौषी योजना में हर्षास्त धनराशि का प्रावधान करें ।

## [श्री बाल्मीकी]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ-साथ सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करता हूँ कि नीति अनौचित्य नहीं होनी चाहिये, जो नीति आपने अपनाई है उस पर आपको दृढ़ रहना चाहिये, उसका आप को सच्चे दिल से पालन करना चाहिये और ऐसी आर्थिक नीति अपनानी चाहिये जिससे देश और देशवासियों का हित हो।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं तीन मन्त्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन मन्त्रालय, यानी सिविल एवियेशन। आज प्रखबारों में खबर आई है कि एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल ने अपनी जो उड़ानें हैं विदेशों में जाने के लिए उनको अनिश्चित काल तक मुस्तबी रखा है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? उसके बारे में जब बयान आएगा तब बहस होगी। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इतनी बड़ी कम्पनी में इतनी सड़ान आ गई है कि इसके बारे में जब तक कोई जांच समिति बिठाई नहीं जाती है, यह मामला साफ होने वाला नहीं है। इधर वित्त मन्त्रालय ने विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के लिए नियम बनाये हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक से अनुमति पत्र जब तक नहीं मिलता है कोई भी विमान कम्पनी विदेशों यात्रा के लिए टिकट न कटवाये। उसको पी फार्म कहा जाता है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल जो सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी है यह बराबर वित्त मन्त्रालय के द्वारा और रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा जो कानून पास किया गया है उसका स्वयं उल्लंघन करती चली जा रही है और अभी तक इसके बारे में जो ठोस कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये थी, मुझे दुःख और खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नहीं हो पाई है। एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के जो व्यवस्थापक हैं उनका इस में सम्बन्ध

घाता है और सांताक्रुज के जो स्टेशन मैनेजर थे बखशी साहब उनका भी इससे सम्बन्ध घाता है। इस बखशी साहब ने अपने रिश्तेदार के लिए पासपोर्ट पर चार सौ बीसी करके रिजर्व बैंक की मुहर लगाई है। वित्त मन्त्रालय को इस बात का पता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या कोई जांच हो रही है?

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** इनको यह चार सौ बीसी शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये। यह अनुचित है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please do not bring in names of persons who are not here in the House to defend themselves.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं मन्त्री को कई बार लिख चुका हूँ इसके बारे में। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर उनको आप बन्द नहीं करेंगे मेरा समय आप बढ़ाइये। सांताक्रुज के जो स्टेशन मैनेजर थे उन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदार के लिए पासपोर्ट पर चार सौ बीसी करके रिजर्व बैंक की मुहर लगाई है। इस अधिकारी को अब तक मुभत्तिल क्यों नहीं किया गया, गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

आज गृह मन्त्रालय और वित्त मन्त्रालय पास आकर पूरक मांग कर रहे हैं। हम से कह रहा है कि हमें पैसा दो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं वह इस मामले में कर रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं जो व्यवस्थापक हैं, उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने भी अपने एक रिश्तेदार के लिए रिजर्व बैंक पर अनुचित ढंग से से दबाव डाल कर उनके लिए पी० फार्म दिलवाया है। जिस किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के लिए वह गए हैं वह जिस विषय

को लेकर या उससे इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और न उनको इस विषय की जानकारी थी। फिर भी इन कानूनों को तोड़ा जा रहा है।

श्रीर एक बात एयर इण्डिया इंटरनेशनल के सम्बन्ध में मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ अधिकारियों ने एक षडयन्त्र बनाया है। वे किसी भी नागरिक से—बम्बई में हर एक आदमी इसको जानता है—पांच सौ या हजार रुपये ले लते हैं और कहते हैं कि उनको टिकट मिल जाएगा और रिजर्व बैंक के पी फार्म की वे जरूरी भी परवाह न करें, हम आपको पी फार्म दिलवा देंगे, ऐसा वे कहते हैं। इस तरह से वहाँ टिकट आदि दिये जा रहे हैं। अभी तक एयर इण्डिया इंटरनेशनल के सबसे बड़े जो अधिकारी हैं उनको क्यों नहीं आपने मुआतिल किया है, यह भी मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। यह जो सांताक्रुज के स्टेशन मैनेजर थे उनको आपने किसी दूसरी जगह भेज कर उनको बढोतरी दी है, उनको तरक्की आपने दी है। उनको क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है? आखिर केन्द्र में भी सेंट्रल इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो है। वह क्या करता है? हमारे टेलीफोन टैप करने का काम करता है? इधर पन्द्रह बीस दिन से मैं देख रहा हूँ। कई मेरे मित्रों ने मेरे पास शिकायत की है कि जब कभी आपको टेलीफोन करते हैं, एक्सचेंज की आवाजें आती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मामला मैंने बताया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मन्त्रालय का जो सदाचार का, भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी अभियान है यह भी एक नम्बर का डोंग है सब से बड़ा मसला इस सदन में इस बक्त चल रहा है, एक ज्योतिषी का। कई मन्त्रियों से उनका रिश्ता है। इस ज्योतिषी ने न्यूयार्क टाइम्स को... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : ज्योतिषी पर आपको क्या आपत्ति है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may wait; the statement is going to be made.

श्री मधु लिषये : उसके पास आप भी जाओ और उनको अपना हाथ दिखाओ और पूछो कि आपके भविष्य में क्या लिखा हुआ है। गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर बहस चल रही है और मैं सदाचार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कह रहा हूँ और मैंने इस मांग पर एक फटोती प्रस्ताव भी दिया है।

इस ज्योतिषी ने न्यूयार्क टाइम्स से एक मुलाकात में कहा है—यह 28 फरवरी के शंक में आया है और सदन में भी उसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई है :

"It's all a dirty game of politics. There is absolutely no truth to the charges. I am an astrologer and only an astrologer as my father and my grand-father were before me. We do not dabble in business. We have a higher calling."

उनका हायर कालिग है। अभी मैं खोलता हूँ यह हायर कालिग क्या है। एक मिनट में खोलता हूँ। इन्होंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को भी चिट्ठी लिखी है। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है :

"None of my sons is engaged in business. Therefore, to suggest that my son is engaged in export-import trade is the very travesty of truth."

उन्होंने स्पीकर साहब को प्रीस की है मेरे अधिकारों की सदन में रखा की जाए। मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री जी को एक नोट भेजा है। उसमें से कुछ वाक्य मैं पढ़ता हूँ जिससे बिल्कुल इस बात की सफाई हो जाएगी कि यह ज्योतिषी महोदय क्या करते हैं, मन्त्री महोदय के साथ उनका क्या रिश्ता है। सारे देश को इन्होंने

## Residential Lines

दुनिया में बदनाम कर रखा है। एक मजाक का विषय हमारे देश, हमारे मन्त्रिमण्डल और हमारी सरकार को बना दिया है। मैंने इन्दिरा जी को जो चिट्ठी लिखी है, उसमें से मैं कुछ वाक्य पढ़ता हूँ।

"Shri Chaman Lal is a businessman with firms and offices in both Bombay and Delhi.

That the Finance Ministry received information about the shady dealings of this firm in the matter of export-import, licences, smuggling and violation of foreign exchange regulations from our Ambassador in Iran, Air Marshal Engineer, and messages from Ankara confirmed this information."

चमन लाल फर्म के बारे जो टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी है, उसके पेज 133 पर उनका टेलीफोन नम्बर और ये सारी चीज है। उसको पढ़ने में मैं समय नहीं बिताता हूँ।

"That the said Shri Chaman Lal has trade relations with Shri Kewal Joshi, son Haveli Ram and that Jugal Joshi also is a son of the said Haveli Ram.

Shre Kewal and Jugal are associated with a firm by name, Joshi Traders . . . . .

इसके ऊपर छापा पड़ा है। झूठ बोल रहे हैं यहाँ पर, अपने पत्र द्वारा हवेलीराम।

"There is the following entry at page 350 in the above mentioned Directory:—

JOSHI TRADERS; 32, Netaji Shah Marg-6

H. R. Joshi }  
Kewal Joshi } 272647  
Jugal Joshi }

जीडेशनल साहज दी गई है।

H. R. Joshi }  
Kewal Joshi } 274948  
Jugal Joshi }

यह जो रेजीडेंशल नम्बर है, यही हवेली राम का रेजीडेंशल नम्बर है उनके दरियागंज के घर का। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह झूठ कहा है कि हमारा बिजिनेस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उनका सम्बन्ध बराबर है। उनके लड़कों का है।

भ्रन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सामने जो मन्त्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं जब वह गृह मन्त्रालय में थे तब जोशी ट्रेडर्स पर जो छापा मारा गया उसमें उन्होंने नन्दा जी के कहने पर दखल दिया था। उस समय नन्दा जी बंगलौर में थे। उस वक्त भ्रनुचित ढंग से इन्फोसमेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट पर, रिजर्व बैंक पर विस मन्त्रालय पर भगत साहब की मारफत दबाव डाला गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि एक निष्पक्ष जांच समिति बनाई जाये। नन्दा साहब ने श्री ल० ना० मिश्र ने भगत साहब ने और दूसरे मंत्रियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो जो किया है उसको मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। क्या इस तरह से सदाचार का अभियान चल सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि...

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I rise on a point of order under Rule 352 (v). It says that a member, while speaking, shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. The explanation about the term 'persons in high authority, is also given here. (Interruptions)

श्री लक्ष्मण लिखधे : यह राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल के लिये है।

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Not Rashtrapathi.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has not mentioned any high authority.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** The term 'minister' is included in the term 'high authority'.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल के लिये है यह बताइये न। ठीक है।

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** The explanation is given below:

"The words "persons in high authority" mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion . . .".

It is not necessarily the President. The no-confidence motion against a Minister can be discussed only by a substantive motion.

"...drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order here.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिरी जुमला कह कर खरम कर रहा हूँ। इस समय कई मुख्य मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ जैसे बीजू पटनायक, सुखाड़िया साहब, मैसूर के निजलिगप्पा साहब, के० बी० सहाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार के भूतपूर्व वित्त मन्त्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी के खिलाफ कई संसद् सदस्यों और विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाये हैं। अगर नन्दा जी चाहते हैं या इंदिरा जी चाहती हैं, कि लोग उनके भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी अभियान में विश्वास करें तो मैं मांग करता हूँ, आपकी मार्फत, कि इन सभी मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ, और अभी जो मामला एयर इण्डिया इंटरनेशनल का विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी के बारे में हुआ है तथा हवेली राम से

सम्बन्धित जो मामला गृह मन्त्रालय का आपके सामने लाया गया है इन सभी मामलों में निष्पत्ता प्राप्ति की जाये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister can reply now.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** Mr. Madhu Limaye has made some personal allegations against me. I want to reply to that first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can reply otherwise also.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I want to reply to that first before it goes to the press. I will finish in two minutes.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मुझे भी एक स्पष्टीकरण करने का मौका दिया जाये।

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** मैं एक बात कहूँ जो अभी मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा उसके सम्बन्ध में। श्री हवेली राम जी और चमन लाल जी के कामों से मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। श्री मधु लिमये अपना हाफ एन धरवर डिस्कशन उठा रहे हैं उसका जवाब जिनको देना है वह देंगे। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा कि जब मैं गृह उपमन्त्री था तब मैंने दबाव डाला एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट पर। मैं कहूँ कि शायद उनको भ्रम हुआ है कि जब नन्दा जी बंगलौर थे तब मैं यहाँ था। जहाँ तक 24 जुलाई का सवाल है, मैं बंगलौर में ए० आई० सी० सी० में केरल में था।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैंने कब कहा कि घाब यहाँ थे।

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** मैं केरल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में गया था। इसलिये किसी पर दबाव डालने का सवाल नहीं है। मैं दिल्ली में नहीं था। आई बाब नाट इन देल्ही।

दूसरी बात एन्फोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट की है। बू कि वह जवाबदेही को साब कह रहा



[श्री ल० ना० मिश्र]

हैं इसलिये मैं सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ कि न मैंने एम्बोस्फेक्ट डाइरेक्टोरेट या इनकम टैक्स में जाकर न श्री बली राम भगत के सामने जाकर चमनलाल ब्रदर्स या हवेली राम जोशी या केवल जोशी किसी की सिफारिश की है न दबाव डाला है न कोई बात की है। श्री नन्दा जी ने किसी पर कभी भी दबाव नहीं डाला है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप जांच समिति के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं उन की चुनौती स्वीकार करता हूँ। जांच समिति नियुक्त की जाये। अगर मैं साबित कर सकूँ तो वह माफी मांगें सदन से और अगर मेरी गलती होगी तो मैं सदन से माफी मांगूंगा। मेरी चुनौती को स्वीकार किया जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण : हाउस में इस तरह से खड़े होकर क्यों कहते हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने भ्रम पर आरोप लगाया है। मैं अपनी सफाई दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहता हूँ कि यदि मेरी गलती है तो मैं माफी मांगूंगा अगर आप की गलती है तो आप माफी मांगिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या आप हवेली राम को जानते हैं? कभी देखा है आपने उनको?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस का क्या मतलब है जरूर देखा है। आप को भी मैं देखता हूँ।

श्री बाजी : आप ने कभी उन से पत्रिका जो नद्वी बनवाई।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मेरे पास कोई हारस्कोप नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very sorry

that this strange controversy has arisen over some astrologer whom none of us know and about which very precise and definite clarification has been given by my hon. friend, Shri L. N. Mishra. (Interruptions).

Astrology is an art, a science and a humbug. I do not know to what kind of astrology he was referring, whether he was referring to that astrology which is an art and which is practised by some persons who predicted even the fall of Edward VIII and who foretold the death of Lord Kichner. Of course, they were not Indians. There are some persons who look upon astrology as a great science, a science of calculation based upon mathematical calculations and which are the property and possession of persons of abnormal intelligence. Of course, there is also an astrology which is a humbug. Perhaps my friend was referring to some astrologer who may be described as a humbug. I do not want that the time of the House should be wasted on this.

I shall now refer to Demand No. 7. I should say very respectfully that the Government had done well in purchasing the tea estates in Assam; I congratulate the Government on having done that. But, of course, I do not like that the same British managers who were managing these tea estates before the Government took them over, should still run them. When there was the Pakistani aggression over our country, we heard dreadful tales about the complicity of some of these British tea estate managers and I had thought that the Government would have taken a lesson from that. But unfortunately, though they have taken the possession of the house, the inmates are still the same. What kind of possession is this? I, therefore, think that it is a very half-hearted, hesitant and a halting step

that Government have taken. If the Government want to run these tea estates, the managerial talents are not wanting in this country; Indian entrepreneurs are available in this country and they can look after the estates. Therefore, I would say that these tea estates, after they have been purchased by the government should not be entrusted to the tender care of the British managers. I am happy to note this because I think this is a step which leads to the nationalisation of the tea industry. I look forward to the day when the plantation industry in this country will be nationalised, and when the worker in the plantation industry will reap greater rewards than he is doing now, and when the profit motive will be lessened and the social incentives will be more operative. I hope the Government will take note of this and do something.

Now, I come to Demand No. 28. This Demand relates to the Ministry of Finance. Trotsky wrote the history of the Russian Revolution.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** My hon. friend may write our history.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In that great book, he has made a statement to the effect that no man who has money to distribute omits himself. I find that the law is operating so far as the Ministry of Finance is concerned. Most of these Demands deal with the Ministry of Finance. They want this thing and that thing. I tell you that the budgeting of the Ministry of Finance is something which requires a definite review. I think the budgeting of the railways is much better than the budgeting of the Finance Ministry, and I wish they had some kind of talent available for the budgeting in the Finance Ministry. All the time we have been thinking of introducing economy in expenditure. All the time we are talking of that. The other day there was a question in the House, and it was said that the non-plan expenditure was being reduced by 15 per cent. I have not got

that statement here before me just now, but that was the answer given by the Ministry of Finance. But what do I find here? I find here that a whole army of officers is going to be appointed, consisting of a joint secretary, deputy secretary, under-secretary, 'under-under-secretary,' director of inspection and investigation, joint directors of inspection, inspecting officer, assistant inspecting officers and so on. I wish they should have some deputy inspecting officers because they should exhaust all the words which are relevant. Then they are also going to have junior analysts, stenographers and steno-typists. India is passing through a financial crisis, and the Ministry of Finance must set an example by curtailing its expenditure. They should serve as an object-lesson to the rest of the country. They should not want more than the normal share of the cake of this country, but I find that they are wanting more slices of this cake than the rest of the country and the rest of the Ministries. I would ask the hon. Minister to look into this question and justify this. I do not want that the Ministry of Finance should go on adding to the personnel and adding to the bureaucracy which I think is not very effective in this country.

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

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I wanted to speak on five Demands. I shall finish in another two or three minutes.

Then, I come to Demand No. 52 at page 45. Under this Demand I find that the Cabinet or the Department of Cabinet Affairs is asking for more money, and of course, this money is required for being spent on Director-General of Security, Deputy Secretary, section officer and all that kind of thing. I would like to know why the Department of Cabinet Affairs is following Parkinson's law. Why is it proliferating so much? What is the new need that has arisen? I think we have the same set-up as we had be-

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

fore with the Prime Minister and the other Ministers; of course, some more Members have joined the Council of Ministers now. But I do not understand why the Cabinet should be expanding so much in terms of expenditure and why it should not be possible for the Cabinet to stick to those things which are not so expensive.

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

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I want to speak on two more Demands.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He wanted two minutes and he has already had them. Now, he should conclude.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs through you to one very important thing affecting the service conditions of the Central Government employees. The President of India has elevated or increased the age of superannuation to 58. But, unfortunately, when it comes to the question of implementation on the railways and other places, it is left to the mercy of the Administration to decide whether the officer (Gazetted or non-Gazetted) should be allowed to continue or not. Three conditions have been laid down in this regard. One is the integrity of the officer, the second condition is the physical fitness of the officer and the third is his medical fitness. May I ask the Ministry concerned whether these three conditions are also pre-conditions for an employee and officer to continue in the service of the Central Government at any stage up to 55 years of age or up to 30 years of service? If they are normal pre-conditions for that purpose, why should they be made as special pre-conditions in order to make the officer retire? Why should there be extension after each year of service after 55 years, it must be automatic up to 58 years.

Then, I would like to submit that the denial of allowing continuity of

service to the Government employees beyond 55 years of age up to 58 years of age is a clear violation of the Supreme Court's judgement delivered on the 5th December, 1963 nullifying the provisions of rules 148 and 149 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code. I desire a clarification from the Home Minister in this respect.

Then, I would like to submit that in the railways there are three types of officers cadre working as junior officers as assistant traffic superintendents, assistant electrical engineers, assistant engineers, assistant commercial superintendent etc.

**An hon. Member:** The hon. Member is speaking on the railways now?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I am addressing these things for the Home Minister.

They have got three types of service conditions for each of the cadres.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member can continue his speech on Monday. Now, we have to take up non-official business.

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## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

**Shri Hem Raj (Kangra):** I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1966."

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

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1966."

*The motion was adopted.*

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