

उनको न देनी पड़े। यह मेरा प्रश्न तनख्वाह से सम्बन्धित नहीं ऐसा मंत्री महोदय नहीं कह सकते हैं। चौथी योजना के मातहत शिक्षा योजना बनेगी, तब हज़ारों हज़ार मध्यमिक शिक्षकों को केवल उनकी छुट्टी की तनख्वाह उनको न मिले, इन्क्रिमेंट उनको न मिले इसलिए उनको जो नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है, ऐसा न किया जा सके और स्थायी उनको कर दिया जाये, तब क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था आप करेंगे? क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई सिफारिश केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी और आपकी मदद इन सिफारिशों की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करेगी?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: The House knows that the Plan is intended for developmental purposes; it is for the purpose of development. The salaries of teachers is not development. It is the elementary....

श्री मधु लिमये : शिक्षा भी तो विकास में आती है। उस के बिना विकास कैसे ?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I do not know why Mr. Limaye always jumps up before I finish. I have not yet finished.

It is the elementary responsibility of every State, the primary, the elementary and the fundamental responsibility of the State, to see that their teachers are well paid. It has nothing to do with the Plan; it has nothing to do with development. (*Interruptions*). They have to find the resources. How do they pay their civil servants? That does not come in the Plan. If they can pay their civil servants, I say that they should pay their teachers also. If they want assistance from the Centre, that is a different matter, but it has nothing to do with the Plan. We have taken that view in the Education Ministers' Conference. That has been my strong view and I will justify it. I say that it is in the interest of the teachers themselves that their salaries should not be a part of the Plan. Let it be understood that so long as Education is a State subject,

it is the fundamental responsibility of the State Government to see that their teachers are well paid.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट सवाल है। सारे देश से इसका सम्बन्ध है। इस सवाल में नोटिस की बात नहीं उठनी चाहिये। इस बात पर नये सिरे से विचार होना चाहिये। मधु लिमये साहब ने जो बात कही है मिनिस्टर साहब उसका उत्तर नहीं दे सके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हर किसी को नहीं बुला सकता हूँ।

We now go to the next item, namely, further discussion of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Mr. Tyagi is to continue his speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): My name was also given.

Mr. Speaker: I do not find it here.

14.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67.

Mr. Tyagi is to continue his speech.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): How much time has been taken?

Mr. Speaker: Two hours and ten minutes have been taken.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I would not take much time. I will only enumerate a few points.

One of them is that the supplementary demand of Rs. 218.93 crores is mostly due to the action of devaluation that we have taken because

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Rs. 6.21 crores go to Embassies and Missions as extra payment that we have to make on account of devaluation, Rs. 2 crores go to Railways and Rs. 203 crores go to the International Monetary Fund, etc., for rupee securities in order to make good the shortfall on account of devaluation. Therefore, there is nothing which concerns the normal expenditure, in the Supplementary Demand. It has mostly been due to the fact that we have agreed to devalue the rupee. But, Sir, I would like to say one thing. This must act as an eye-opener for us. Despite this, we have taken no strong action to counter-act devaluation. The follow-up action was talked about in Parliament from all sides, but no follow-up action has been brought forward by the Finance Ministry so far.

14.19 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

How is it that, despite this, deficit financing is going on like anything unchecked? The States have overdrawn to the tune of Rs. 180 crores; there was deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 188 crores by the States and Rs. 180 crores by the Centre, thus totalling Rs. 368 crores of deficit financing last year. I would like to know what deficit financing is proposed to be effected this year. That will give us an idea as to whether the Government really deserve support for their financial policies.

I will only enumerate a few points, which occurred to me as points of economy, where some money could be saved.

I have insisted a number of times, and the whole House has practically agreed with me on this idea, that in these days of scarcity let there not be too much of publicity; it is mostly wasteful. All art paper publications, photographs etc. must be stopped. Every small unit of Government administration comes out with some journal or a sort of weekly or some type of pamphlet. That is wasteful

and should be stopped. No art paper should be used at all.

Then, there are about 15,000 State telephone connections in Delhi alone. The cost comes to about Rs. 45 lakhs per year. Can these connections not be reduced to some extent? We are spending today Rs. 45 lakhs on these 15,000 Government connections in Delhi alone.

Then, I would suggest that the staff cars can be pooled. At present, one staff car is given to a Minister and the Minister goes in it only once in the evening, and the driver and the car are standing idle for the rest of the day. So, I suggest that the staff cars may be pooled.

Construction of buildings must be stopped forthwith. This is a matter on which practically we from all sides of the House are agreed, namely that in these days of scarcity we should stop wasting the cement on buildings and thereby creating dead capital. Let there be no dead capital not only in Delhi but in all the States. If possible, an appeal could be made to the people also not to put up buildings now.

Then, there is the question of deputation allowances. 25 per cent increment is given to any Government servant, of whatever grade he may be, if he is transferred from one office to another. He may be living in the same residence; his office remains the same, and his secretariat remains the same but only the department changes, and he gets an increment of 25 per cent of the pay just for nothing. I think this matter has to be examined.

Then, tours must be curtailed. Having been a Minister, I know that I was entitled to carry an orderly also with me on the aeroplane. I suggest that we must curtail some expenditure there also.

I would specially emphasise the curtailment of the expenditure on the Planning Commission which is to the tune of about Rs. 3 crores a year.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I said last time that the Planning Commission should be abolished.

Shri Tyagi: I have seen their reports. I have also seen the reports of the Bell Commission from America which came here and stayed here for a few months. The reports which the Bell Commission have submitted are much more informative and precise and understandable than the reports of the Planning Commission here. So, I would suggest that the expenditure on the Planning Commission should be curtailed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The discredited vice-chancellors of some universities have been appointed as educational advisers to the Planning Commission.

Shri Tyagi: Then, a cut should be effected in the food imports. We are importing foodgrains worth Rs. 290 crores. I suggest that that must be curtailed. For, everybody in the country realises today that this food aid is not without strings. When we accepted it for the first time, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had announced that it would be without strings. But today it is not without strings; it with ropes and chains. We must, therefore, curtail these food imports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not bother about strings at all, but it is a net now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Why should Shri D. C. Sharma go on interrupting in this manner?

Shri Tyagi: Half the amount that we spend on these food imports could be diverted towards minor irrigation or such other things which would immediately pay. Nearly half or one-fourth of the payment that we have to make in foreign currency could immediately be diverted towards the development of agriculture.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Almost all the provisions in this supplementary budget arise as a result of the decision of the Government of India to devalue our currency. Whether it be

on the issue of dearness allowance or on the issue of making more funds available to the diplomatic missions abroad or the issue of increased contributions to the IMF etc., all these arise because devaluation has been forced upon us against our better understanding. Nevertheless, now that devaluation is here, we have to consider the follow-up measures and in that connection examine two specific provisions that are made in these supplementary demands.

The first of them is in regard to the Dearness Allowance Commission. Two days ago, while speaking over this Demand, Shri V. B. Gandhi paid a compliment to those who had drafted the terms of reference could understand that compliment he paid because on the Second Pay Commission on which he was a member, there were identical restrictions put in determining the wage scales of Central Government employees. I could understand those terms of reference in the context of a Taxation Commission. It is the Taxation Commission which can consider how to bring about engalitarianism, how to cut off the peacks of income that are there in this country so on. While considering such matters, the terms of reference of this Dearness Allowance Commission would have been relevant. But we find that Government have hedged the discretion of this commission by all sorts of restrictive terms, by asking the commission to consider the capacity of Government to pay, the liability of the State Governments to pay increased dearness allowance to their staff etc. etc. This is quite unfair. Neutralisation must be both axiomatic as well as automatic. It should be axiomatic because it is a result of Government's economic policies that the value of the rupee has come down and the standard of living of the Central Government employees has gone down; it should be automatic because Government have to do justice to the Central Government employees to enable them to maintain their standard of living which has gone down because of

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the repercussions of their economic policy. In the entire private sector of industry, whether it be in Bombay or Calcutta or any other industrial centre, neutralisation is an automatic process and the neutralisation is hundred per cent complete neutralisation. So, I do not see why Government try their best to raise all sorts of restrictive issues limiting the neutralisation for the Central Government employees. Therefore, I do hope that Government would liberalise the terms of reference at least now so that the Gajendragadkar Commission will be able to do full justice to the issue of neutralisation of the high cost of living, as far as the Central Government employees are concerned.

The second point is in respect of the limitation of Rs. 400. Two years ago, when the Central Government employees negotiated the question of dearness allowance, Government had agreed that neutralisation should be on salaries up to Rs. 700, but finally they allowed neutralisation up to Rs. 1200. Therefore, to restrict the neutralisation by limiting it to salaries up to Rs. 400 is to prohibit the Dearness Allowance Commission from considering the salaries of even the class III employees is Rs. 575. Therefore, I do hope that the Finance Minister will consider this point that it is unfair to limit the neutralisation upto a salary of Rs. 400 only, and therefore, they should permit the Gajendragadkar Commission to give neutralisation up to Rs. 700, as was decided last time under the negotiated Ministry of Finance.

The third point is in regard to the wage freeze. We have heard about wage freeze, but I would like to say that the working class will not accept a wage freeze in this country. Let not Government vitiate the atmosphere in this country by talking in terms of wage freeze. Wage freeze can possibly occur in a country of affluence but in a country where the wage are sub-standard to talk of wage freeze is absolutely ridiculous.

But I do understand that the question of productivity is important and that in considering the situation in the context of devaluation, the country must also think of a higher productivity. If Government want to consider the question of productivity, let the Prime Minister call a conference of all trade unionists where we can consider how to increase productivity, on this condition that greater productivity and higher wages would be linked together in some proportion.

My next point is about the contribution which the Government of India are making to the tune of Rs. 203 crores to the IDA the IME and the World Bank. It has been stated that this contribution is in the form of non-negotiable bonds. So far so good. But may I suggest that the essential question in this country is one of food production and productivity in general? All these take him to work out. In the context of devaluation, what we can do immediately is to introduce some financial discipline in the Government's and the country's economic order. Government, of all the sectors in this country, is guilty of financial indiscipline to the largest extent. Shri Tyagi quoted some figures which fall short of the actual deficit financing. Deficit financing in the last year of the Third Plan was Rs. 435 crores.

Again, nobody has told us yet what is the amount of created money, credit money. We find that last year the IMF gave Rs. 44 crores as credit to the ICICI. Here is a financial institution that does not pass on the actual money to its own creditors, to its own members. All these institutions indulge in the policy of created money and this issue of credit money is much more disastrous than the issue of inflation. Now, the Government has by various methods....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Alvares: It was said by the Speaker that each group will have 15 minutes.

The Government of India had been asked to adopt some measures whereby money would be made dearer. But there was a howl from financial institutions saying that this policy of dear money is restricting the creation of credit. This is a false cry, for after all where does credit come from?

In speaking on the Budget last year, I had said that while I do admit that there is investment shyness in this country, nevertheless the monopolists have not suffered as a result of this policy, because after all in this country there is a practice of under-writing equities. Once these equities have been under-written, they are being taken over by the promoters of the same company. Therefore, the process of under-writing in a backdoor fashion creates monopolist tendencies because they themselves buy up all the shares that are put on the market.

Therefore, by these various methods, by the method of created money, by the method of deficit financing, by the method of monopoly control, the economic situation in this country is placed in a situation where galloping inflation takes place and Government finds, it difficult to control the resultant situation. Therefore, I would make one or two suggestions.

In the wake of devaluation, the most important thing would be fiscal and monetary discipline on the part of Government and the corporate sector. But Government have not given any evidence of it. May I suggest that in the first instance these Rs. 203 crores are being paid to the IMF, the IDA and the World Bank because of the devaluation of our currency and to bring our contributions to these three situations on par in terms of the gold value at the pre-devaluation level. Even though they are non-negotiable, it would be advisable for Government to impound these Rs. 203 crores which are given in the form of non-negotiable securities; may be, slowly in the course of the next two years, they may be withdrawn from

circulation so that the Government slowly starts on a policy of deflation.

Much has been made of the deflationary measures adopted by the Wilson Government in UK in an attempt to stave off devaluation of the pound. They have said that employment has constricted, and certain other repercussions have taken place. I am sure in this country, the same repercussions will not take place. Here in this country, cheap money, created money, has the only effect of inflation and accumulation in the black market. I am sure that if the measures adopted by the Wilson Government in UK were to be introduced in this country, not only would they not have the effect of job restriction etc. but on the country, they would have a deflationary effect and a large part of the black money that is there in this country would come out.

As I said, the Government must also show some sense of monetary discipline. There are vast reserves of black money in this country, there are vast reserves of gold hoardings in the country. In the ultimate analysis, while we have drawn Rs. 303 crores from the IMF to meet our balance of payments liabilities, how are we to do it in the future? After all, there is a limit to the amount we can draw. There is a limit money to the money which these financial institutions will give us in order to meet our balance of payments deficit. If we have to get over this situation, we can do in two ways. One is by increasing our exports in which case it is a matter of speculation how far we can increase our exports and the other—the best method—is by payments in gold. There are, as I said, vast reserves of gold in this country. The Government have tried all manner of means to bring out the hoarded gold. May I suggest this simple but difficult method of commanding these gold reserves in this country? If only a fraction of that could be marshalled by Government, we should be able to meet our

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balance of payment liabilities with much more ease and much more solvency than we have done. (*Inter-ruption*). He does not want it because it hurts vested interests. The best way out of the difficulty is to mobilise the gold reserves in this country. We are told that there are gold reserves of the value of 4,000 crores here. May I suggest that Government makes all serious efforts to mop up at least a portion of this? If they do, then all our balance of payments difficulties will be met and in addition, we shall be able to introduce some sense of responsibility in our financial and monetary transactions in this country.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्पष्टीकरण और व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे उठ सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जो बहस चल रही है उसी को लेकर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठता है, उस दिन शुक्रवार को यानी चार दिन पहले की बात है, जब मैं शुक्रवार को बोल रहा था तो मुझे बार बार टोका गया कि पूरक मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैं कोई सवाल नीति का नहीं उठा सकता, तो अब उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नियम संख्या 216 और 389 देख लीजिये । 216 इस प्रकार है :

“The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them....”.

मतलब नीति जो ओरिजिनल ग्रान्ट्स के पीछे है उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जायगा, यह मतलब नहीं है कि पूरक मांगों के पीछे

जो नीति है उसके बारे में कुछ निवेदन नहीं किया जायगा । तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बिल्कुल नहीं टोकना चाहता हूँ, इन मामलों के बारे में आपकी राय चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ रियासत के भारत में शामिल होने से सम्बन्धित समझौते के महत्वपूर्ण कागज़ गायब हो गये हैं, यह चार दिन पहले 96 आवर्स पहले मैंने कहा है, इसका खंडन सुरक्षा और विदेश मंत्री द्वारा या प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दो घंटे के अन्दर होना चाहिए था, लेकिन 96 आवर्स हो गये . . . (व्यवधान) आप जवाब दीजिये, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

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

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Our Group did not have a chance to participate. I want to put two questions.

Since subscription of the Government of India to these three financial institutions is in the form of rupee securities—it is in the nature of non-negotiable bonds—what prevented Government from representing to these financial institutions to allow them to maintain our subscription at the old rate so that this would not be an added pressure on the inflation here? This is one question.

Secondly, there are three demands presented here under 25,96 and 137 relating to minor items. All the three relate to court fees which became due by the Government in three litigations that they lost, three judicial cases that they lost. In this connection, I want to know from the Government whether in all three cases enough care had been shown and exercised by the Government especially at the time when they received the final notice of litigation as prescribed and laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure—every time the Government has to be sued, a final notice has to be given under section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure—and what was the reaction of the Government in each case, because besides the court fees

concerned, Government lost also the money in all the three cases. These are the two points on which I seek clarification.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): As for the first point which he has raised, I can say that when we have gone to a new rate of exchange, we cannot have the old parity and old rate. It is not possible, and it is not desirable as well. You cannot have two rates. It is like asking that you devalue the rupee for internal rate of exchange and do not devalue for your servicing of the debt and all this, we have not done that. The rate is one whether for internal or external purposes, similarly for gold parity or for internal parity. Therefore, that is not possible.

As for the other three cases, he himself said they are minor cases. He had asked me information, asked Government to find out whether the department had secured themselves..

Shri Shinkre: But your advisers are there.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If he had raised it during the course of the debate, I could have found out, but now I am on my legs, and I cannot run and find out. Certainly I will have it supplied to him.

The hon. Member raised this question also, raised a point of order. He cannot expect me to reply when I am not called upon to reply and if four days have elapsed, it is not due to the Government's lapse. If at all, it is on the part of the hon. Members opposite, because this debate which should have been over in one hour and 30 minutes....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं है, आप नहीं तो दूसरे मंत्री रख सकते थे ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When a matter is raised in the course of a debate, the answer comes at the end of the debate

when the Minister concerned is asked to reply, and since I am asked to reply now the hon. Member cannot take exception that the reply is coming now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जल्दी चाहता था, बीच में भी खुलासा हो सकता था । अब भी चाहता हूँ, अब बता दीजिये ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the question that the hon. Member raised in a very dramatic manner is concerned, it is a serious matter of course. Naturally when he said that a vital document like the Instrument of Accession of the princely State of Kutch with the Government of India is missing, it is a matter of very great concern, but I am glad to announce to the House and assuage the feelings of the hon. Member and also of the hon. House and the country, that there is no cause for such fear. The original document is intact in the possession of the Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : ओरिजिनल कापी ? महाराजा की कापी नहीं ? और दूसरे डाक्यूमेन्ट्स के बारे में ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The original is with the Government of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : और दूसरे डाक्यूमेन्ट्स ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो वाइटल डाक्यूमेन्ट है, उसके बारे में कह रहा हूँ ।

Hon. Members have expressed their apprehension about the inadequacy of the follow-up measures that the Government is taking after devaluation, and also it has been said that even, now there is lot of over-spending, deficit financing is going on, not enough care is being taken to see that expenditure is cut down. The hon. Member knows that it is not true. Already in the course of the last few months it has been said that we have been running at a very high level so far as expen-

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ses are concerned, and an all-time record of deficit financing was there. It is true. The figure that he has quoted, the dimensions and the size of it are really frightening, and actually we have decided to call not only a halt, but also to retrace the steps, and every effort is being made to cut down expenditure.

In future, it has been announced, deficit financing will not be there. So far as the actual steps to bring down the expenditure are concerned, a high power committee is looking into it to see how much can be cut down; they will complete the review by the end of this month.

Then each administrative ministry has also been asked to set up such a review so that it is a continuous process. You cannot chop and chip just now; you cannot do it at a stroke; you have to have a built-in machinery and there should be an over-all consciousness that we have to bring down the running expenses so as to match with the resources available and not allow any built-in deficit budget; it has to be an all-time continuous effort.

Similarly there are many other matters. Although individually they are small items, they add up to a big figure. The hon. Member mentioned about cutting down on tour and other administrative expenditure. We have issued instructions that the allowance . .

Shri Tyagi: Stop building houses.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, there is no new house, no public building; that has been stopped.

Shri Tyagi: No more offices and other things.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has been stopped, no more offices.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: (Gorakhpur): What about those buildings that are being pulled down?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What has been pulled down is pulled down, we cannot put it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): He cannot be pulled up?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Later on, but now what has been pulled down is pulled down. In the follow-up measures, it is not only the bringing down of expenditure, though that is a very important item, but what is needed is that urgently in the very near future we have to raise resources from the utilisation of our existing public sector projects and various other things. We have to make the functioning of the administration more efficient, see that the existing industrial units are better utilised. In that context, the liberalisation of the imports and all that is necessary is being provided, and it is expected that in the course of a few months, the balance-sheet, should improve, and if the receipts improve by better administration of the public revenues received by the public sector and the industrial programme gets going as a result of better utilisation, the total balance-sheet should improve by higher receipts and bringing down of expenditure. That is at the moment being vigorously pursued. Therefore, we do appreciate that no measure should be spared in ruthlessly pursuing the follow-up measures. The impression that we are not at it is not correct. We are vigorously pursuing all the follow-up measures at our command, and we will pursue it, because if we do not do that, the purpose of devaluation will be defeated.

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister be in a position to acquaint this House as to what measures they are taking, in due course of course, not just now, but let them just acquaint the House as to what measures they are actually taking in regard to reduction of expenditure.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have said we will cut down expenditure; we have announced that there will be a 3 per cent cut in revenue expenditure, 5 per cent in capital expenditure, and an over-all cutting down of 10 to 15 per cent. That is the target.

Shri Tyagi: We want details.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The details we will be able to give later. I have said an inter-departmental committee is reviewing it, and the review will be complete by the end of this month. Various other processes will start and we will be able to say something about it later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्र ध्वज का मैसूर सरकार द्वारा नीलाम । (व्यापार) क्या मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि उनका इस राष्ट्र-ध्वज से सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : केन्द्रीय सरकार की इसकी नीलामी से सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैसूर सरकार का है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an important issue, Sir; it happened in your own home State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has nothing to do with the supplementary demands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: These demands are concerned with the grant of money. This point was discussed in the House the other day that the Mysore Government is not entitled to any assistance from the Centre because they have insulted the national flag. Their Gazette notification lists the national flag among various propaganda and miscellaneous articles. It is your State Sir, which has inflicted this indignity on our national flag.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have been told that it has been withdrawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But that officer at Bidar should be taken to task; he should be punished.

श्री मधु लिमये : नोटिफिकेशन है मैसूर गवर्नमेंट का 5 अगस्त, 1966 का ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with the supplementary demands.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्र ध्वज का यह अपमान है, भगत साहब को फैसला देना चाहिये ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने यह कहा था कि यह मामला मैसूर सरकार से सम्बन्धित है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह राष्ट्र ध्वज का मामला है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि राष्ट्र ध्वज का मैसूर सरकार से क्या सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्र सरकार ही का यह विषय है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बड़े महत्व की चीज है, लेकिन सप्लिमेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं है । आप ने पैसा क्यों मांगा ? यह राष्ट्र ध्वज का अपमान हो रहा है । इस पर डिवीजन होगा ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Some hon. Members said that the terms of reference of the dearness allowance commission are loaded against the employees. That may be their feeling; probably they may not like this commission at all. The basic demand was that this should be enquired into by some independent body.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The objection is about parts 4(a), (b), (c).

Shri Alvares: Will you say whether the commission can give a recommendation on 1, 2, 3 irrespective of 4.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not required to answer in a manner which the hon. Member wants. Item 4 says whether the said commission would go into other relevant matters. There is a fundamental point, the basis of the formula, neutralisation and the quantum of neutralisation, the quantum and also revision of the formula. That was one of the basic demands that had been made. Now, about the 'any

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

other relevant matter. The hon. Members are aware of the times we are passing through from the time the Second Pay Commission submitted its report till now. Many things have happened. The economy has undergone a good deal of changes. They are: the capacity of the States budgetary situation, inflation, etc. The economic background has completely changed. So, when we say that the Commission will look into this, it will mean the conditions, including the capacity of the lower middle class employees to bear the burden of the rising prices. Therefore, to say that the terms of reference are loaded against the employees is not correct. Moreover the commission has agreed to consider the representations in accordance with the terms of reference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We got some clarification from the Commission Chairman who in his wisdom and in all fairness had given them; we got it only yesterday. Two points only remain to be answered by you. One is that only limited terms of reference had been given as far as the middle-class employees are concerned, that is, upto a salary of Rs. 400. The universal demand is: it should be above Rs. 400 also. The second is that the terms of reference are sometimes restrictive. Will the commission be precluded from doing certain things..

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the terms of reference are concerned, they are final and we are not going to change them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not going to co-operate.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): This is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Sharma: We must realise the situation prevailing in the country. The hon. Minister should clarify the position. The terms of reference restrict or limit the salary upto Rs. 400. I request the Government again to consider that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I am saying that the Minister should not be interrupted, Members go on giving their views.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When the terms of reference were drawn up, all these points were considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We were never consulted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You cannot make a running commentary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are two lakhs of employees....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; do not make a running commentary.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Coming to the price rise, many hon. Members said that the prices were high and should be brought down. They said that it should be subsidised. An element of subsidy will mean a larger burden, again on the people. So far as fine rice is concerned, there is no element of subsidy. They said that the Madras Government charged a particular price, Kerala Government another price and another State Government, another price. State Governments do so because they procure indigenously some rice and some rice is imported; so they charge on that basis. For fine rice, it is the economic cost. There is no profiteering by the State. There is a subsidy on coarse rice and we are incurring a good deal of cost for the coarse rice, obviously for a good purpose because it goes to meet the demands of the poorer sections of the community. I think these were the main points raised. With these words, I commend the Demands for acceptance by the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Demand No. 66; he has not touched it at all.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I want to put one question before you put the demands to the vote of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had a full-dress debate for three hours.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Still, the House may want some clarification; the House may not be satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, Mr. Deshmukh; please sit down. I shall put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

15 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Cut motion No. 6 is in regard to dearness allowance. Please read it, and put it separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Futility of setting up of the Special Commission of Enquiry on Dearness Allowance to decide the principles for the grant of further dearness allowance to Government employees. (6)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14]

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Bata Singh, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker

Alva, Shri A. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Basawant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkar, Shri
Biat, Shri J. B. S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Harvani, Shri Anagar
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri

AYES

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Ranga, Shri

Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Rajeswar
Patil, Shri M. B.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar

[15.05 hrs.

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vimala Devi, Shrimati

Rao, Shri Thriumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Linga
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. p.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddnanjappa, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwar
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tula Ram, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav, Shri RamHarkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 20; Noes 91.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the other cut motions, 5 to 19 excepting No. 6 which has already been negatived, to the vote.

All the other cut motions were then put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the supplementary demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 6, 16, 17, 23, 30, 34, 35, 66 and 117”.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No.15]

AYES

[15.08 hrs.

Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dhuleswar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gupta, Shri Badahah
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kajrolkar, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj [Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwanath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddy, Shri Linga
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri, D. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananappa, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramduleri
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha Singh, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Biren Dutta, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Dasaratha Deb Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Harvani, Shri Ansar

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Limaye Shri Madhu
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Nair Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shinkre, Shri
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Vimala Devi, Shrimati

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 93; Noes 21.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The supplementary demands are granted.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): There is one correction. I am for Ayes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be noted.

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 6 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Navy."

DEMAND No. 16—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of External Affairs."

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 23—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Audit."

DEMAND No. 30—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

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

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation."

DEMAND No. 35—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Agriculture."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray

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

DEMAND No. 117.—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,60,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage."

15.08 hrs.

MOTION RE. THIRTEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar on the 18th August, 1966, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64 laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1966."

Shri Balmiki to continue his speech.

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़): मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दस करोड़ लोगों की समस्या है। इस पर बहुत थोड़ा समय दिया जाता है जो कि बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है। इस वास्ते यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि समय बढ़ाया जाए। यह थैंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की समस्या नहीं है, सारे राष्ट्र की समस्या है। दस करोड़ लोगों को अपाहिज बना कर देश को नहीं उठाया जा सकता, दुश्मनों का मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता। इस वास्ते समय बढ़ना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; we will see.

Shri Gulshan (Bhatinda): I also agree that the time may be extended.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): एक घंटा समय बढ़ाया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right Please sit down.

Shri Gulshan: I want to understand what is this "All right". Has the time been extended?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We will see about it later. Shri Balmiki.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन मैंने आपका तथा सदन का ध्यान समता की ओर आकर्षित किया था। देश के अन्दर योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है। लेकिन समता के बिना यह सारा काम अधूरा रह जाता है। समता ममता की जननी है। देश के अन्दर सभी देशवासियों में समत्व और ममत्व की भावना जागृत होनी चाहिए।

श्रद्धामयाऽयम् पुरुषो

योयन् श्रद्धः स एव सः ॥

जैसी श्रद्धा हमारे मन में है वैसी सब के मन में है और जैसी सब के मन में है वैसी हमारे मन में है। यह विश्वास ही हमारी संस्कृति का मूल संदेश है।

यदि इस भावना पर चला जाये, तो समता का कार्य बढ़ सकता है। समता के कार्य को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकारी आधार पर कायज पर तो बहुत काम हुआ है, लेकिन मनो में भावना जगाने के लिए काम नहीं हुआ है। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं को बल इसलिए नहीं मिला है कि उनके पीछे समता की भावना नहीं है। समता की राह कठिन है। समता स्वयं मार्ग में भटक रही है और यदि आने वाली पीढ़ी की भावना को बदलना है, तो समता की राहों की ओर आना होगा और समता की परवाह करनी होगी। मैं कवियित्री