

तो उसने कहा हां, हुक्म तो हमारे पास आ गया है लेकिन अगर दीये के लिये वोट दोगे जन संघ के लिये वोट दोगे तो सरकारी खेती नहीं होगी। डर कर उन लोगों ने जाकर दीये के लिये सब वोट डाल दिये।

मैं हारा या जीता, यह अलग बात है लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्न कराने की जो पद्धति है ये ठीक नहीं है। एक पार्लियामेंट के भेस्टर को हजारों मील घूमना पड़ता है। पहाड़ों में, आदिवासियों के बर बर जाना होता है। एक झोपड़ी यहां है तो दूसरी उससे कितनी ही दूरी पर है। किस तरह से छः छः महीने पहले से या साल जाल पहले से लोग जाकर उन लोगों को समझाते हैं, यह सब अधिकारियों के हाथ में रहता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इसे ऊपर जाह्नव विचार करें। आगे जब कभी भी इलेक्शन हो, वह कैसे गुप्त मतदान ढारा हो सकता है, इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये। गुप्त मतदान का मतलब है सीक्रिट वोट। आज देखने में आता है कि सीक्रिट वोट नहीं होता है। वहां पर बैठे हुए हर एक आदमी को यह मालूम होता है कि किस दल या व्यक्ति के लिये वह वोट डाल रहा है। मैंने बताया है कि सफेद, लाल या जिस रंग की पर्ची वह लेता है उससे पता चल जाता है कि किस पार्टी को वह वोट दे रहा है। इस तरह की चीजें न हों, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से गुप्त मतदान हो सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन बजे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस डिबेट का जबाब देंगे। अब हम सभ्यमेंटरों द्विमांड़ज लेते हैं।

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

There are 17 cut motions that I have received notice of, but the Members who have given notice are not present here.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,39,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Defences, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 19-B—GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,65,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu'."

DEMAND NO. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,71,000 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, 1962 in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

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DEMAND NO. 35—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 52—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 54—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,67,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 58—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion move

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 73—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year end-

[**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:**]

ing the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF STEEL,
MINES AND FUEL**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 84,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 85—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,29,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 87—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

DEMAND NO. 88—P. & T. DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,87,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'P. & T. Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 89—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 95—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,54,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 97—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 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,

1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,83,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,18,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,41,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHHS (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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphhs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 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, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come to course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the Demands are before the House, and therefore any hon. Member having the opportunity can speak on all the Demands because only one opportunity will be given to him.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I wish to make a few observations on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1961-62.

I welcome the decision of the Government of India to upgrade the City of Delhi as an A Class City for the purpose of payment of enhanced house rent and city compensatory allowances. I would, however, have liked this to have been given effect to from an earlier date, the date on which the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission were given effect to. I know that the Government will plead that the census figures were available only later, and therefore this was implemented from that date, but the demand for upgrading the City for purposes of paying enhanced house

rent and city compensatory allowances has been there for a very long time. It was said that it would be considered after the Second Pay Commission's Report was received, and then it was again shelved stating that it would be done after the census figures were received. So, I wish that it had been given effect to with retrospective effect from the date on which the Second Pay Commission's recommendations were given effect to. It is not as if the population of the City of Delhi has risen only now. The population was growing, and even from 1955 we had been urging that it should be treated on a par with Bombay and Calcutta in this respect.

While taking this decision, they should have also considered the question of the City of Madras for payment of enhanced house rent and city compensatory allowances. The cost of living in the City of Madras is rather high. Whereas the all-India average has increased by only 28 per cent during the last few years, in the City of Madras the cost of living index shows a sudden rise of about 40 per cent. So, to go by the population alone is not very correct. We should take into account the conditions obtaining in the cities and the cost of living obtaining there, and then decide on enhanced rates of house rent and city compensatory allowances.

I may add in this connection that the former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, in the course of a statement has strongly urged that Madras should be upgraded as an A Class City for the purpose of payment of these allowances. I remember that when he was contesting in 1957 for election to the Lok Sabha, he gave some sort of an assurance to his electorate in the City of Madras he was returned from that constituency then—that he would sympathetically consider the question of upgrading the City of Madras on the same lines as Bombay and Calcutta for payment of these allowances. After elections he forgot it, but now again he has supported this demand for upgrading the city.

Then I come to Demand No. 51 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is regarding the census. Increased allocation is being asked for because there has been an increase in the tabulation offices from 78 to 87. In a planned economy, statistics are very essential, but if these figures are compiled after a lapse of a number of years, no useful purpose will be served. The census was conducted in 1961. There are so many booklets that are supplied as a result of the census; but if they are supplied late, they would not serve any useful purpose because they become out of date.

Last time, I remember that even after three years we were supplied with some booklets regarding age groups, employment etc. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon Government that they should expedite the publication of the various census figures and these booklets and not delay like last time. If any useful purpose is to be served in this planned economy speedy compilation of these should be done.

Then, I come to Demand No. 52, the Directorate of National Sample Survey. The leisurely fashion in which these surveys are conducted is very deplorable. For instance, following the recommendation of the Gadgil Committee on Dearness Allowance that the construction of the consumer price index for working classes is rather faulty, that these figures did not have any relation to the actual facts obtaining and that Government should consider reconstructing the consumer price index for working classes and the middle classes in a new way so that they may have some bearing to the realities obtaining—this report was submitted in the year 1953—a survey was undertaken. A survey was undertaken, to inquire into the family budgets of working classes and the family budgets of middle classes. Some centres were selected for the working classes and

certain cities were selected for the middle classes.

Every time, when we asked about the progress of these surveys, we were told that the Advisory Committee was going to meet and that the recommendations of that committee were awaited. Now, even 7 years after those surveys were undertaken, those figures are not available. This construction of consumer price index has undergone some sort of metamorphosis. First we were told that it would be a survey into the family budgets of the working classes and a survey into the family budgets of the middle classes. Suddenly, after the surveys had been going on for some time in some 50 centres for working classes and some cities for the middle classes, we were told that the government had taken a decision that thereafter they would compile these consumer price indexes for manual workers and non-manual workers. But, we were not told the grounds for this change.

Anyhow, these survey reports have been delayed for long and I hope that they would be made available very soon because there has been unconscionably long delay in the submission of these reports. These survey organisations must be made to expedite their work.

I hear that there is some sort of difference of opinion between the Directorate of National Sample Survey and the Indian Statistical Institute with the result that the work is not being done and there is a standstill or a deadlock. All these should go and the Directorate should be asked to expedite its work.

Then, I come to Demand No. 64. In this Demand, there is a reference to the appointment of the Krishna-Godavari Commission. We expected that at least during this Session of Parliament this report would be available to us. I do not want to go very

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

much into the background of the appointment of this Commission. It was against the wishes of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that this Commission was appointed, following the dispute about the sharing of the waters of the rivers Godavari and Krishna. This Commission asked some of the representatives of my party to meet in the month of November, 1961. The representatives of my party went to present a memorandum and to give evidence. But this Commission treated these representatives rather very callously. They simply took over the memorandum, said a word or two and then said that that finished the matter.

This question of the sharing of the waters of the rivers Krishna and Godavari is very vital to the people of Andhra; so also, I agree, for the people of Maharashtra and Mysore. But the way the representatives who went to give evidence were being treated is rather very unfortunate. And, any delay in the submission of this report is going to cause delay in the taking up of the various projects.

For example, there is the construction of the dam across the river Godavari at Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh. This is being delayed. We are utilising only 17 per cent of the waters of Godavari and 83 per cent goes to waste, goes to the sea. If these waters are to be exploited for irrigation purposes, dams have to be constructed. This Pochampad project was sanctioned years ago but could not be taken up because of the Nagarjunasagar project, because the Government of India was not able to finance both the Nagarjunasagar as well as this Pochampad projects. I do not know when the report of this Commission is coming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute. May I know if there is an other hon.

Member who wants to participate in this?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Yes, Sir; I will participate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should give some indication by at least rising in his seat. How could I understand that he wants to participate or not?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want the Government of India to allow the Andhra Pradesh Government to go ahead with the construction of the dam across the river Godavari at Pochampad in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, because I do not know how long Government will take to arrive at a decision after the Commission gives its report. There will be consultation all round between the Governments of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh; and all these things will cause delay. Development plans cannot wait thus. It is said that the Government of Mysore while addressing the new legislature has stated that the Government should appoint a tribunal or river board for these rivers. All these are going to result in delay. I would therefore urge upon the Government to see that the Pochampad project is sanctioned. The consideration of the report and other things may take their own time.

Coming to Demand No. 83. I fail to understand why an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 being the air passage charges of officials who accompanied the Indian Steel Delegation to Moscow in 1955 was being adjusted in 1962. What does it show? It shows that the accounts are not maintained properly. Why should it take seven years to carry out this adjustment? To which head was this sum debited or credited all these years? If this is how accounts are maintained we cannot correlate expenditure and performance nor can we find out whether expenditure incurred is wasteful or fruitful. Who is responsible for this? Where was the file lying all along? All these pertinent questions arise. It reflects

little credit on the Finance Ministry. I do not know why the Audit has also not raised any objection. These are some of the things which require to be looked into by the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not given any cut motions?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to know whether any other hon. Member has any other cut motion standing on his name. No. So, there are no cut motions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise to speak on Demand No. 111—Defence—Capital Outlay. I am rather surprised to read the account which is given in this booklet. Under this demand we are asked to deal with eleven contractors. Of course the number of contractors is not very large. Our Defence Ministry is perhaps the biggest Ministry in the Government of India and it has to deal with a large number of persons and has also to construct so many kinds of things. Naturally it requires a large number of contractors. Of course I have conscientious objection to the utilisation of contractors of any building work to be done by the Government of India. I feel that free India should not be a paradise for contractors. I believe that the work that is executed by the contractors these days should be executed by co-operatives of all kinds. This is what is being done in so many other Ministries. But I find that in the Defence Ministry the old thing still continues, the old tradition and the old practice of having contractors to execute their works. I want that this thing should be put an end to as early as possible. In place of these contractors we must have co-operatives which should undertake this kind of work. For instance, after going through this demand I find the work which has been done by these contractors could have been very well done by labour co-operatives. I do

not understand why the Defence Ministry should keep alive that class which believes in profit and which is utterly lacking so far as the motive of service is concerned. I think contractors have no place in free India and I think that they make money out of all proportion to the work that they do, out of all proportion, to the services that they render to the nation and also out of all proportions to the advantages that accrue from them to any department of the Government. I do not know why there are so many contractors in the Defence Ministry.

Now, the cases of eleven contractors have been brought to our notice. All these eleven contractors have failed in one way or another to fulfil the terms of their contract. That can happen. I do not take any objection to that. In so many places and in so many countries things like that happen. The contractors fail to abide by the terms which have been laid down in the contract. There is nothing new or novel about it. I take it as something very normal. But, how are the agreements between these contractors and the Ministries drafted? Who drafts them? Are these the old and outmoded contracts and agreements that were drawn up by the British Government or are we having new forms of contract? Because, I find that whenever there is a dispute between a contractor and the Ministry, it is the Ministry that suffers. The award of the arbitrator goes in favour of the contractor and not in favour of the Ministry. It is a wonder and at least it baffles my small intelligence why it happens like this. A contractor fails to do his part of the work and instead of paying us for the default, he goes to an arbitrator and the arbitrator gives a verdict in his favour. It is something anomalous which I fail to understand. Of course you will say that the amount is not very big. Whatever the amount may be, this shows that there is something wrong with the agreements that are drafted, with the way in which notice is taken of what is not done.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Take, for instance, item No. 1. A contractor is given a particular construction work inside an ordnance factory. He does not complete the work in spite of repeated requests and notices. I am very glad that the Defence Ministry is specialising in requests also. I thought that the relations with the contractors should have been at a different level, but I am very happy that the relations with the contractors stand on a very polite and friendly level. I wish this kind of friendliness should be shown all along the line. The wordings are, "requests and notices." Requests and notices are too very incongruous things, but perhaps when requests fail, notices take their place and when notices fail, I think something else take their place. The note says:

"The contract was, therefore, terminated and the unfinished work was completed through another agency at his risk and cost. Consequently a sum of Rs. 2,995.61 nP. representing extra cost of work, compensation for delay and cost of excess stores issued was recovered from him. The matter went up for arbitration and the Arbitrator remitted compensation for delay. As a result a sum of Rs. 1,417.89 became payable in satisfaction of the arbitration award."

This is wonderful world. I fail to understand this sort of the world; it seems to me that this is a world which perhaps existed in the fairy tales! Here is a man who does not fulfil the terms of the contract. He does not give complete satisfaction, in spite of the requests made by the Defence Ministry. I hope that the request was made with folded hands, which might have had a better effect. In spite of that, he was asked to pay Rs. 2,995.61; because he had not completed the work in time, the matter was then taken up to the court. It is a good thing we have arbitration. I

have no objection to that. But what happens? Instead of his paying something, we have to pay something later. This is the story all along the line.

I would submit very respectfully that this system of getting the works executed must be changed. If the contractors are a necessary evil, they may be kept, but we must scrutinise properly the qualifications and the capacity for work of these contractors to whom we give the contracts. That is the second point. Thirdly, the system of making requests should be done away with, because I think these requests are worsening the situation which is already not very desirable. Fourthly, I would like to know how the clauses are worded with the result that, generally speaking, the verdict goes against the Ministry. How is it that the contractor is the top-dog when he gets the contracts? He is the top-dog when he fails to execute it, and he is the top-dog when he comes to pay compensation! What is this kind of world in which we are living? Fifthly, as a point of principle, I say that I do not like these contractors; these contractors are the relics of the British Empire, and we do not have any empire now. We have a democratic, socialist, free, republican India. I think in that picture these contractors should have no place, especially contractors of this anti-social variety. I would like to know why this happens. So, while I have all admiration for the Defence Ministry—they are doing very important work—my very humble request to the Ministry is that they should cease to be—I wanted to use a particular word but I do not use it—at the mercy of these contractors. The Ministry should see that the contractors do not have such occasions to be used in their dealings with the Ministry.

Then, I want to say a few words about Demand 19-B. These will not be words of criticism but of appreciation. I am very happy that this booklet has become brighter and has

acquired a halo in my eyes because in it are included the demands for grants arising from the integration of Goa, Daman and Diu with my country. I think this booklet deserves to be preserved and at least I am going to preserve it, because it makes Goa, Daman and Diu an integral part of our country, and we are doing everything in our power to give Goa, Daman and Diu all those facilities which free India enjoys. I am glad that Goa, Daman and Diu are going to have a broadcasting station. I think so far the Goa Radio and the Ceylon Radio have been at par with each other; that is to say, they had specialised in some kind of entertainment which I think is not altogether very desirable. I am sure that the broadcasting station for Goa, Daman and Diu will follow the pattern which is obtainable in our country, and I am sure that this station will become a useful one.

I also find that we have reserved some money for the ports. My feeling was that if there is one thing which requires development on a big scale, it is the ports in Goa, Daman and Diu. I think by the integration of Goa, Daman and Diu in our country, the facilities for harbours and other things will increase. I wish there was a greater amount set apart for this, so that we shall be able to expand this kind of work in that part of the country.

I find that Rs. 15 lakhs are going to be spent on Portuguese detenus. I would like to know how long these detenus are going to be there in our country. Of course, we should give them all facilities which are guaranteed under the international law, and I am sure the Government will not be found failing in discharging those obligations which are the result of international conventions and international law. We are going to do our best for them, but I would like to know one thing: whether this charge will be recovered from the Portuguese sometime. Perhaps not. All the same, I welcome all this, and

I think the people of Goa, Daman and Diu are going to have a very bright future as an integral part of the constitutional framework of our country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I was not here for sometime and that is why I could not move my cut motions. I thought that they would be taken up after some other Members spoke. So, I would now request you to move my cut motions if you will kindly allow it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not possible. Hon. Members have to be present in the House. When one thing is finished, the next item has to be taken up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was not in the Order Paper. It was actually after the President's Address, the debate on it, etc., that this item could come up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What was not on the Order Paper? The debate on the President's Address was concluded at 1.30 and it was announced that the Prime Minister would reply at 3 O'clock. It was in order. But not even one Member among those who had tabled cut motions was present to move the cut motion. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to move cut motions now. If he wants to speak on the Demands, I would allow him to do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to speak on Demand Nos. 9, 31, 47, 51, 53, 60, 85 and 99.

As regards Demand No. 9, I have only one criticism. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has very ably spoken about the contract system in the defence establishments. I have been pleading in this House that the contract system should be abolished as far as defence is concerned, because in the defence department, we are dealing with strategic points and other things which are needed in the interest of the security of this country. We cannot possibly afford to

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be swindled by the contractors. So, I request that in the defence department at least the contract system should be abolished. After the construction of the Amar Project and many other projects by our jawans, we have come to the conclusion that this contract system is neither cheap nor lasting. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the suggestion, which is not only my suggestion, but the suggestion of various committees and various other Members of this House, and to see that the contract system is abolished.

14 hrs.

I welcome the manufacturing programme in ordnance factories and I would like that more men should be recruited in the ordnance factories to step up production. But at the time of recruitment, something has been found out. Some Muslim employees have not been taken in. I do not know whether there are any rigid conditions. But many people whose conduct has been verified have not been taken in the parachute factory and in the Harness and Saddlery Factory in Kanpur. I am bringing this to the notice of the hon. Deputy Minister not as a matter of complaint, but I request he may kindly make the necessary investigations whether there are persons whose antecedents have been verified and who have not yet been taken into the job.

Demand No. 31 deals with pension. In this connection, I would like to refresh my memory and also the memory of this House regarding the various demands of the pensioners. The quantum of pension must be revised. The quantum today has no relation to the rising cost of living. I am not referring to the tragic formula in the defence and other establishments, but generally the quantum of pension given to the pensioners today is so meagre that it is actually negligible and it does not fulfil their real needs. Throughout my career in Parliament, my request and the request of the All-India Pensioners

Association has been that they should be paid some dearness allowance. I submit to the hon. Deputy Finance Minister, who is very sympathetic towards the pensioners, that their quantum of pension should be increased.

Another demand which has been put forward by the All-India Pensioners' Association is that when a portion of the pension has been commuted, after the commuted portion is recovered, then it should be restored. Suppose my pension has been commuted to the tune of some amount. It cannot be a permanent deduction from my pension. The amount must be restored, after that particular amount has been recovered. In addition to their pension, they should be paid dearness allowance as long as Government is unable to stabilise the prices. These are the three demands of the pensioners which I wanted to bring to the kind notice of this House and the Deputy Finance Minister. My attention has been drawn to Demand No. 47, which deals with the travelling expenses incurred by the various Ministers. The note says:

"The expenditure on tour expenses of Ministers is of a fluctuating nature and depends on the extent of tours undertaken by them. In view of the all round increase in developmental activities the Ministers have had to undertake more tours than anticipated. On the trends of the latest actuals, the total expenditure during the year is likely to amount to Rs. 8,00,000 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 7,00,000 resulting in an excess of Rs. 1,00,000 for which a supplementary grant is required."

I would like to know specifically when the Ministers toured most, whether it was during January and February, 1962 before the elections or what was the purpose of their tours. My information is that many Ministers toured the country or

specially their constituencies during the elections. It requires some close scrutiny whether this amount is justified or not. I am not opposed to the tours of Ministers. It is better that they tour, so that we may also talk to them in our own areas and be educated. But the whole difficulty is their tour starts only at the time of elections. My information is that this particular amount was spent during January or February. I want that some details should have been given, so that this House would have sanctioned this amount ungrudgingly.

Demand No. 51 relates to census. I have got a serious grouse against the census authorities. In Kanpur, the Corporation says that the population is more than 10 lakhs. But I am told that the census figure is 9,46,000 and odd. When asked how to reconcile the two figures given by the Corporation and by the Census Commissioner, they said that 1 lakh is floating population which does not stay in Kanpur. I can understand this happening in Calcutta or Bombay where people come from long distances, but so far as Kanpur is concerned, there are no daily passengers. People come on cycle from a distance of 10 or 11 miles. So, there cannot be a population of 1 lakh or more which is floating population.

If the figures given by the Census Commissioner are provisional, they require scrutiny and revision. I would also request the authorities to consider other places like Madura, where there has been a general grouse against the census authorities. People say that merely to deprive the Central Government employees of increased allowances—if the population becomes 10 lakhs, the city will be upgraded—this has been done. I do not impute such motives, but I would submit that if the census figures are provisional, they must be looked into again.

Demand No. 53 deals with privy purposes to Indian rulers. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned to

the ruler of Bastar. This gentleman caused miseries to so many people. He incited the poor tribals against the governmental machinery as a result of which several people lost their lives. Still, we want to pay Rs. 2,000 to the ruler of Bastar. It is not a question of the ruler of Bastar alone. The Government have not yet stopped these privy purses. If the displaced persons from East Pakistan and West Pakistan could be rehabilitated in these 14 years—the Ministry of Rehabilitation is coming to an end and we have to find a job for the Minister—how is it that the ruiers have not been rehabilitated yet and still we have to pay income-tax-free privy purses to them? This is a shame. I hope the Government of India will take adequate measures. I do not want to refer to names—Maharajas and Maharanis who may be here in the near future....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not refer to names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said, Maharajas and Maharanis. We have seen in the general elections how they have been sabotaging all our plans and projects. They are not moving towards socialism; they want to retard our progress. Still, we are paying handsome amounts to them. In the larger interests of the country, in the interest of the successful implementation of our plans and mobilisation of our internal resources, we should stop these privy purses. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this request of mine.

Demand No. 60 wants more amount to be sanctioned for the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It said that as a result of this enquiry and investigation untouchability is coming to an end. During the elections I have seen how these harijans are being dealt with. There are certain villages in my constituency also which are predominantly inhabited by harijans. There untouchability is still going on. Untouchability has

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not been removed to any extent from the remote villages. The hon. Minister of State, Shri Datar, has been telling this House that it is merely imaginary. Now that the elections are over I do not want to say anything which might be called imaginary. It is a reality, a grim reality, and I would request that before sanctioning this amount it should be made clear that the Commission must complete its work and its report should be properly implemented so that there should be an improvement in the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Demand No. 85 relates to the retention price of steel. This has become another problem. Who is to decide about the retention price of steel? We have in our public sector three steel plants—Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. The main factor which decides the retention price of steel is not our Plan, is not the Ministry here; it is not our Minister here who decides it but it is the TISCO and ISCO which are deciding the retention price. I would like to know why delay has taken place. What is the basis of fixing the retention price? How long is the Government going to be dependent on TISCO and ISCO? I would like to know whether they are going to decide the fate of retention price of steel or the Government will take it in its own hands.

Lastly, I want to refer to Demand No. 99 relating to the workcharged establishment in Central P.W.D. About 300 people of this workcharged establishment are going to be retrenched from the Horticulture Division of the Central P.W.D. In the first instance they were being transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Later on it was decided that they would be retrenched in the month of November. But the hon. Minister took a lenient view of the whole thing and postponement of the actual retrenchment was ordered till about 31st March 1962. Now I am told that about 300

persons have been given notices and their services are to be terminated on 4th April 1962. Their services are being transferred and, at the same time, they are being retrenched. I do not know whether "transfer" means non-continuity of service or break in service. It has been decided now by the hon. Minister in charge of Works, Housing and Supply that their pay would be protected when they go to the Municipal Committee. But they have not been given continuity of service. It means that those malis, masons and others numbering about 300 who have completed more than five or six years and in certain cases even more than 12 years service, even after successful and faithful completion of so many years of service are being denied continuity of service with the result that they will become the junior-most in the New Delhi Municipal Committee and their services are likely to be terminated without any notice. Thus they will be at the whim of the authorities of the Corporation. I would only request that their services should be taken as continuous services and they should not be left at the mercy of the Corporation. After all they have faithfully served this particular department for so many years.

With these words, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these few points and the few observations that I have made. I am sorry I could not move my cut motions. Still I feel, though they have not been moved physically, the hon. Minister will not brush them aside and he will kindly consider the substance of those cut motions and try to reply at the time of his reply.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to touch those points to which I have already referred in the course of my previous speech, but the demand for supplementary grants aggregating to Rs. 115 crores call for certain searching criticisms.

In the first place, Demand No. 9 on page 7, dealing with defence services draws my attention. My grievance has been that invariably the Defence Ministry fails to give this House any information at all in respect of the grants that it asks for. In the present case Rs. 21 crores are asked for. What is the explanation given? It is said: "to meet additional expenditure in increasing the strength of the Army", "to meet additional expenditure in increasing the strength of civilians" and "to meet additional expenditure in increasing the strength of staff". May I know if this House is going to be treated in this niggardly fashion? Even bare particulars are not given. We are not asking the Defence Ministry that it should tell us whether in the matter of stores purchases they purchase such and such category of stores of such and such calibre or anything of that kind. We only want a general indication as to what is happening. In this case Rs. 21 crores are asked for in addition to the amount which we have already given and this time the defence expenditure goes to over Rs. 300 crores. I, therefore, plead that the Defence Department can very well disclose without prejudice to security more details if they abandon the mentality of concealing everything and marking them as top secret, and if we get that information I think we will be able to realise in a better way what our Defence Ministry is doing.

There is another Demand, Demand No. 19 on page 11 which refers to the expenditure incurred in connection with Goa, Daman and Diu. While speaking on the Bill on this subject, I had referred to the failure of the Government to provide compensation for those martyrs who lost their lives in 1955 while trying to enter into Goa on the Independence Day. My further plea is that on the spot where these 25 martyrs were shot down in Goa a suitable memorial to perpetuate their memory should be raised. I do not think the public will grudge the expenditure or the

exchequer would grudge the expenditure on putting up a fitting memorial on the spot where these martyrs were killed.

Coming to Demand No. 47 on page 20, which deals with the expenditure on the tours of ministers, this House might feel surprised that every year the people pay Rs. 7 lakhs on touring expenditure of ministers and in this election year we are paying Rs. 8 lakhs. A few minutes earlier I made a grievance of the fact that when tours of ministers are organised and circulars are sent round to members, definitely arrangements are made at public expense fixing up discussions between the Congress Party and the ministers. May I know how the public is bound to bear the burden of discussions between the ministers and the Congress Party? The Congress Party must bear it. Why should the office of the Collector be utilised for that? Why should public money be utilised for circularising all these things? Why should the entire staff to which such circulars are sent be alerted because the ministers want to have discussion with the Congress Party. Surely, Sir, this is abuse of administrative machinery. As I said earlier, I have documentary evidence to prove that it is being done. This fact cannot be denied that the Collector's office is being abused for the purpose of arranging discussions between the ministers and the Congress Party. And, examining the figure of Rs 8 lakhs, I believe there are about 40 ministers and on that basis each minister spends Rs. 20,000 on tours which is about 50 per cent or more of their salary. Rs. 20,000 per year is given to each Minister for his expenditure on tours. For the last five years I have been complaining that the Members of this House do not get a bus to go back to their places if this House sits beyond six o'clock. Surely, the ministers' expenditure in this connection requires to be severely curtailed, and I endorse the remarks made by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee who asked as to how it is that the ministers

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suddenly became active in the election year and whether it was during the course of the election. I might assure him that it might be a few months prior to that.

Coming to Demand No. 64 on page 40, which refers to the Krishna-Godavari Commission, though I do not have to offer any criticism, I seek information from the hon. Minister as to how far the Commission has made progress and when do we expect settlement of the whole question. We will be happy to have a settlement or at least some type of report from the Commission giving an indication as to the extent of progress.

Then I come to Demand No. 46 which refers to the fixation of retention price of steel. The criticism of Shri Banerjee has been that it is the private companies that fix the retention price of steel. It is not so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They influence it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not know what he means by influencing the fixation of retention price. After all, the private companies have got to place before the Commission their production figures, various items of expenditure etc. which go into the retention price. But what I find is that there is enormous delay in fixing the retention price, years and years elapse and afterwards retrospective effect is given. It is unfair to the shareholders of the company and it makes it very difficult for the company to keep its accounts. So, it is not good either to the exchequer or to the company.

I was surprised to find that subsidies are being given to the private steel companies for the production of some unusual steel products. Apart from that, Hindustan Steel, a public sector company, is also getting

a subsidy for the production of pig iron. I should like to have information on this point as to why is it that we have to give a public sector company subsidy for the production of pig iron. It really calls for a searching enquiry into the cost of production, so far as the public sector is concerned.

With regard to Demand No. 87 on page 49, which refers to the expansion of Posts and Telegraphs, only two or three days back the hon. Prime Minister stated that there is considerable room for improvement in this department. The hon. Minister is asking for funds for expansion of telephone facilities. Somewhere I read, I think it was two or three days back, that the hon. Minister in charge of Posts and Telegraphs stated that in the Third Plan there is going to be tremendous increase in the telephone services. We welcome the expansion of the telephone services, but what type of service are we getting? In Bombay city, where we expect that the services should be of the highest order, one finds that the telephone has become a refined instrument of torture. It is very seldom that you get the correct number at the first shot, and there are numerous faults and defects which our instruments disclose which it is very difficult to describe. I do not know whether it is as a result of overloading the exchange. I am sure the offices concerned are doing the best, but what the public is interested in is that they should have an adequate, dependable and reliable service. Often when complaints are made the telephone exchange operator very courteously takes down that complaint and nothing happens for days together. This is my personal experience, and I have conveyed it to the General Manager. When this happens in the case of a Member of Parliament, what must be the position of the poor user of telephone who has nobody to back him? At least, we get an opportunity to voice

our own grievances. And the grievance which I am voicing is not a solitary instance. It is typical of the service, so far as Bombay city is concerned. I have no experience of any other city except Delhi, where also I daily get about ten wrong calls asking for Rashtrapathi Bhavan, and if there is a function in Rashtrapathi Bhavan it goes up to nearly 30 wrong calls per day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be something akin between his residence and the Rashtrapathi Bhavan.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, there is a difference of only one digit in the telephone number, but 30 people cannot be dialling wrong number. I can understand some people making a mistake but not all people. Therefore, I say that the telephone is becoming a refined form of torture rather than a means of communication. Be that as it may, the point that I am making is, while expansion is very welcome, first we must think of consolidation. If our exchanges are over-loaded, the existing services must be so re-organised that to a certain extent the service is satisfactory. I have no doubt that the officers will be doing their best, but it is desirable that occasionally some grievances regarding this must be mentioned because only year before last suddenly the telephone charges were switched up by nearly 40 per cent in some cases. This House was not consulted and an indirect taxation to that tune was levied and what is the return in service? Perhaps, 40 per cent increase in the number of wrong calls that we are getting. I, therefore, hope that the hon. Minister will make a searching enquiry and see that steps are taken to re-organise the existing services and to put it on a satisfactory basis before he thinks of expansion.

The last point to which I come is Demand No. 88 on page 51, which refers to the payment of contribution by P&T as dividend to the general

revenues. On page 51 one finds these words:

"With effect from 1960-61 the Posts and Telegraphs Department, like the railways, pays a dividend to the general revenues, calculated at the rate in force from time to time for the railways, on the main capital at charge during the year and retains the balance of its surplus for strengthening its reserve...."

I should like to know why is it that we are asking for a contribution from the P&T Department on the same basis as the railways. These contributions require to be fixed on different basis. It is not possible in a short space of time to discuss the economics of railways and the economics of Posts and Telegraphs, but I do believe that just as we have got the Railway Convention Committee, similarly there should be a Posts and Telegraphs Convention which should go into the economics of Posts and Telegraphs, bearing in mind that these rates of posts and telegraphs can be switched up at any time without consulting this House in the form of taxation at the time of the budget, and in the light of additional taxes fix the contribution payable to the general revenues. It is no use fixing the contribution at 4 per cent or 4.25 per cent and then increase the telephone services by 40 per cent. What is the meaning of it? I, therefore, say that the contribution should be related, in some way or the other with any increase that may occur in the postal or telephone charges in the course of a particular year and it is necessary that a committee should be appointed for this purpose.

I have not been able to move my cut motions. Anyway, they are of not much use because we know the fate of these cut motions all these five years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, he has stated what he wanted to say.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I only hope that the hon. Ministers con-

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cerned will look into the points which I have mentioned.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to say something about the Krishna-Godavari Commission, which was criticised in a way by one of the hon. Members belonging to Andhra who, after making a speech, left the House. I do not find him here now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has come back for the reply.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Very good. Shri Bharucha also wanted to know something from me. Firstly, so far as these two rivers are concerned, the States interested in them are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Madras. Some dispute arose about the waters of these two rivers sometime before 1951. In 1951 a meeting was held in Delhi, but the representative of Orissa was not present at that meeting. Some settlement was arrived at which it is not necessary to state here. That was repudiated afterwards by one State, then by another and subsequently by a third, and so on.

The matter came up again before us last year or the year before. The Planning Commission called a meeting of the States and the question was discussed here by the Ministers. Unfortunately at that meeting also no good solution could be found. Subsequently, I personally visited the States and suggested to hem that this matter should be amicably settled among them and there should be no litigation or any other differences over this matter. They agreed and as a first step, I suggested that the water supplies of the Krishna and the Godavari should be assessed—how much water is available in these two rivers—so that we may settle the matter in the light of availability and requirements. They agreed. After that

we set up a Commission on the 1st of May 1961 which was given time up to 30th November 1961. During this period from time to time the Commission visited various States. I do not wish to go into details. But the Commission required some material on the basis of which alone they could trace the history of the rivers, the gauges recorded at different times, etc. This sort of data was required by them, but that could not be furnished within the time stipulated. Therefore, the Commission could not finish their work. I made a further request that the work should be finished as early as possible. A complaint was made that some States were not cooperating. But I should say that all the States have been co-operating. There may have been some delay. But the main reason for the delay was lack of full data without which the Commission's work could not be finished. Therefore, the time had to be extended and we have now extended the time by three more months. I hope the report of the Commission will be before us within this time and I wish and pray that this matter may be very amicably settled between all the States.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I seek one clarification? The hon. Minister stated that the Aandhra Pradesh Government agreed to the setting up of this Commission. But the Minister for public works Department, Shri Alluri Satya Narayana Raju stated in the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pre-desh categorically that he did not agree to the setting up of this Commission.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: May I say that if any Minister, is reported to have said something contrary to that, I cannot believe that he said so, unless we meet together.

The Ministr of State in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as the Home Ministry's demands are concerned, four have been referred to and certain comments made. They are numbers

47, 51, 52 and 53. I would like to make a brief reply to the comments made on all these four demands.

The first relates to the Demand about Cabinet. In particular criticism was made on the additional supplementary demand of Rs. 1 lakh for the travelling allowances or tour expenses of the Ministers. So far as this question is concerned, may I point out that the amount that was being spent in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 was about Rs. 6 lakhs 50 thousand. On that basis subsequent calculations were made and for the year 1961-1962. The amount that was budgeted was Rs. 7 lakhs in the belief that at best there would be an addition of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 6 lakhs odd that was being formerly spent. Before I deal with the need for adding one lakh . . .

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Can we have a break-up Minister-wise?

Shri Datar: It has been supplied already in reply to questions; that cannot be asked in the Supplementary Demand here.

May I point out that it is one of the obligations of the Ministers to put themselves in touch with the trends in the whole country to find out how development is going on and how the administration is being carried on in different parts. (*Interruption*). I would request hon. Members to have patience. One of the duties of the Ministers is to go round and to find out how things are. That will have a great bearing upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties as servants of this House. That is the reason why Ministers have to go round.

Secondly, when Ministers go round, their programmes are fixed up by district officers. While fixing up these tour programmes, so far as the official side is concerned, it is the officers that fixed up the programme in consultation with the Ministers. So far as visits to private or non-official bodies like the

Congress etc., are concerned, they are fixed up in consultation with them only for the purpose of having a clear picture of the engagement; that would be before the Minister when he visits a particular place. Beyond that, Sir, nothing further is done. The Ministers visit not only congress offices, not only do they meet congress workers, but also other workers and institutions. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that these visits are arranged by government officials for the purpose of the congress. Therefore, this general objection falls to the ground.

Then again, Sir, for this year the amount budgeted was Rs. 7 lakhs. It was found when the actuals for the year 1960-61 were received that they were Rs. 9 lakhs odd. Then Government considered that for the year 1961-62 the figure ought to be not Rs. 9 lakhs odd but only 7 lakhs. We have not asked in this supplementary budget for a figure equal to what was spent in the year 1960-61, namely Rs. 9, 58,000. What has been asked for is Rs. 1 lakh more than what had been budgeted, namely Rs. 7 lakhs. Therefore, you will see that the amount asked for the year 1961-62 falls short at least by a lakh and a half of what was asked for in the last year, namely 1960-61 which was not an election year at all. So far as the election year is concerned, may I point out further that the amount asked is less by a lakh and a half. That is number one. Secondly, general allegations more or less of a vague nature were made that these tours were undertaken in connection with election work. May I make it very clear that so far as this point is concerned, the Government of India have issued instructions from time to time and they are being followed from the eve of the first general elections.

The practice that is followed is that Ministers do not draw any allowance or daily allowance for such journeys undertaken in connection with election work.

[Shri Datar]

A reference to the last election was also brought in. But we have not got any figures at all. I have no reason to doubt that this practice must have been followed during the last election. Therefore there is no force in the contention raised by certain hon. Members that these tours are officially arranged for Congress work or that these tours are arranged or undertaken for the purpose of their election work. Both these allegations are entirely unfounded.

Then, a reference was made to the census work. As you are aware, this work is a stupendous task. We have to collect the figures and there are a number of publications that have to be published from time to time. All the material that has been collected during the census operations has to be properly compiled under different heads for the guidance not only of the various Governments and the Planning Commission but also of the people at large. They act as the guiding material for the next ten years.

May I point out that so far as publications are concerned Government have laid down a particular time table? These compilations are now getting ready. They will be published as early as possible. I would assure this House that the publication of these compilations is for the purpose of helping the Government and the people at large. That is the reason why they would be kept as up-to-date as possible.

In addition to this I might also point out that Government have a machinery according to which these figures are tested or even brought up-to-date. The amount is not disputed but a general question was raised that census publications became out-of-date when they were published and that Government should take care to see that they are published as early as possible and all avoidable delays are avoided.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let us know the time table for the various publications.

Shri Datar: They would start publication very soon. In about a year and odd months all of the tables are expected to be in our hands, at least before the end of the year 1963, that is, within two years after the census operations were held. They cannot, therefore, be called to be out-of-date.

Certain observations were made about the Statistical Organisation perhaps through a misunderstanding. What we are having is a body known as the Directorate of National Sample Survey. It was started in 1950, but it has been doing continuous work. It does not relate only to the year 1950 but all along it has been carrying on surveys. 16 rounds of the National Sample Survey have already been completed—it might kindly be noted—and the material collected is very useful. The 17th round was started on the 1st September, 1961.

Secondly, it might also be noted that so far as this work of the Sample Survey is concerned, it is now embracing a larger number of subjects. In other words, the work is being expanded. It will include land holdings, consumer expenditure, urban labour force, rural employment and unemployment, rural retail prices, capital formation, population, birth and death rates both, rural and urban land utilisation survey, crop yield and pilot survey on morbidity. This is not an out-of-date work. This is a work which is going on all along. It is again of the greatest use to the Planning Commission, the Central Government as also the State Governments. That is the reason why additional expenditure is required in this respect also.

So far as the privy purse is concerned, you will kindly see that under the Constitution the expenditure is a charged expenditure. The general question with regard to the policy to be followed as to whether privy purses

should be continued or abolished is a larger one which cannot be raised in the debate on the Supplementary Demands.

Secondly, on a point of fact I might point out that in this case when the last ruler was derecognised the amount that was being paid to him was reduced by Rs. 60,000 and his brother who has been recognised as the present holder for the purpose of the privy purse is being paid less by Rs. 60,000. Formerly, he was getting a certain allowance of Rs. 1,500 a month. That also has naturally been merged and he will be entitled only to the privy purse.

Then the question arose as to whether something should be paid to the derecognised ruler or not. Government considered after taking all the circumstances into account that Rs. 2,000 a month should be paid to him. The amount is being paid from an earlier date, that is, from the 12th February, 1961. That is the reason why this amount has been included.

So far as the amount to the other two persons is concerned, that is only arrears and nothing can be stated so far as these arrears are concerned because the amount was not taken by them during a particular year.

So, you will find that even in respect of the privy purses there has been a gain to the nation due to the reduction in the privy purse by Rs. 60,000. Therefore there is nothing wrong so far as the grant of Rs. 2,000 a month as a personal maintenance allowance to the derecognised ruler is concerned.

The Deputy Ministry of Defence (Shri Baghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, in his usual politeness, referred to the Defence Ministry's Demand No. 111. Before I go into the general question which he has raised as to why we are continuing to have some of these works done under the contract system, I would like to say that I am surprised that he has found objection to the expression 'requests'

in the footnote given under Demand No. 111. May I tell him that a request in the context is only a demand couched in polite language? It is nothing more and nothing less. I am sure my hon. friend would like us to be polite rather than to be impolite even when we make a demand.

He has also said because there are a few odd cases here of matters going up to the arbitrators whether there is anything wrong with our system of contracts, who draft them and so on. I would like to assure him that these are all done on a standard pattern approved by the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Finance and any deviation from the standard form of contract has similarly to get the approval of the various Ministries. I might bring to his notice and to the notice of the House that we do not mention here the numerable cases where the Government have succeeded. Even in this case I am sure he would like to compliment the Ministry of Defence on the fact that we were so vigilant and that we do not pay whatever we are asked.

On the general question of this contract system there are some difficulties. We appreciate the desire in some quarters—in fact, we are examining it; it is constantly under review as to how far the contract system should be done away with and all work should be done by departmental labour. But there are obviously some difficulties. Sometimes the workload is not constant. If you try to do it departmentally, we are forced to retrench when there is no work. Of course, it is our concern but my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee will come up and say, "Why are you retrenching?" Therefore one of the essential factors is that the load must be constant. A work may be of a very emergent nature or you may have to do it very quickly. Therefore additional labour is required. But the whole problem is constantly under review. Sometime back, I recollect, we did answer a question on the floor of the House saying that the question of doing every-

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

thing departmentally is under review. I have nothing more to add to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee who was referring to the question of contracts incidentally referred also to some ban on employment in the Parachute and the Harness and Saddlery Factory. I would like to assure the House here that there is no ban on the employment of Muslims or of any other community. All are citizens of this country. If my hon. friend has in mind any particular case I shall be deeply obliged if he brings it to my notice and I shall certainly look into it.

Now I come to the criticism offered in relation to Demand No. 9 by Shri Naushir Bharucha. May I draw his attention to the Footnote under the Demand which specifically mentions "To meet additional expenditure mainly on account of the increase in the strength of the Army". All other items follow this. Is it the intention of my hon. friend that we should give the extent of the increase in the size of the Army? This House has always been indulgent regarding this particular matter which concerns gravely the security of this country. It is not as though the Defence Ministry never gives details. For instance, with respect to Demand No. 111 we have given more details which have given sufficient opportunity for my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma to go into full details. We do give details. But where it is a question of the strength of the Army or anything consequent on that, stores, provisions, transport etc. consequent on that, we can only make a very broad categorisation. If my hon. friend wants more details, if it is not classified information I would be happy to give it. That is the normal practice, and this House has always been indulgent in this respect. All the same I would like to assure the House that there is no intention on the part of the Defence Ministry to keep anything away at any time from the House.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Some of the points raised by hon. friends opposite have been answered by the respective Ministers. There are only a few points left and I would like to clarify some of them.

The point raised by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and Shri Naushir Bharucha was in regard to the increase in the quantum of pension and gratuity. As the House knows, the quantum of pension and gratuity was recently revised and liberalised in conformity with the recommendation of the Pay Commission itself. As hon. Members are aware, pensions were previously considered only on completed years of service. That is, only the completed years of service rendered used to be counted while assessing pension. Now, while calculating the qualifying service for purposes of pension the number of months completed during the service are also counted. As regards gratuity, we have increased the rate of gratuity from nine-twentieths to ten-twentieths.

Another concession which has been given in deference to the recommendation of the Pay Commission is this. Prior to April 1960, officiating pay counted less for purposes of pension and gratuity. Half the difference between substantive pay and officiating pay is now counted in calculating emoluments for purposes of pension and gratuity. We have also given this benefit to temporary employees who were originally not entitled to gratuity; they are now entitled to gratuity.

All these liberalised pension and gratuity rules have involved the Government of India into additional expenditure, and therefore we cannot further liberalise pensions and gratuity without properly investigating the implications of such further liberalisation. It is on account of the increase in expenditure that we have come before the House with a request for a supplementary grant.

Another point that was raised by the hon. Members opposite was in regard to the classification of towns. As you know, Sir, the classification of the towns was on the basis of the census report. Actually we did not wait for the census reports in the final form to appear, because we did not want to delay this further. So we took the provisional census figures that were available to us immediately and we implemented the decision of bringing Delhi into the category of A class cities. As the House is aware, the Pay Commission has recommended that the population factor should be the best criterion for judging whether a city should be made A, B or C class. And we have prescribed twenty lakhs as the limit. There is no discrimination against any city. My hon. friend is unfortunately trying to create a wrong impression that in the case of Madras we are not fair. There is no question of being fair or unfair to any city, the Government of India looks to all the cities with similar affection and consideration. Madras is not entitled to be categorised as A class city because the population is not up to 20 lakhs. That is the reason. Therefore I would like to clarify this misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member, and I would request him not to carry on this kind of propaganda because it creates an unfortunate impression in the minds of people who do not go into the details of this question that we have been unfair to the City of Madras.

There was another point which was raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha and that was in regard to a memorial for the Goa martyrs. The hon. the Prime Minister is sitting here. He has time and again expressed the view that such matters should properly be left to popular initiative. The Government of India would always be prepared to encourage such popular enthusiasm and be helpful to them if they come with any such proposal. I cannot make any commitment on the basis of certain assumptions, but I can assure the House that if the people there want to build or bring out any such memo-

rial, the Government of India will always be prepared to give them encouragement and help.

There was another point about the retention price of steel. That is a very important policy matter. The House knows, more so Shri Naushir Bharucha, that the retention price of steel is fixed after consultation with the Department concerned—the Ministry of Finance and the other Departments concerned with that—and the most important recommendation that is considered is the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. While we certainly ask for the producers' opinion, it is a mistaken notion that we are guided only by that. Actually, the guiding advice is that of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission goes into the merits and the propriety of the whole question and then fixes the retention price of steel.

I would also like to clarify another mistaken notion. This was also raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha. He said that pig iron production by Hindusthan Steel is being subsidised. There is no subsidy which is payable to any steel works for the production of pig iron. I think it is a completely fallacious notion that any such subsidy has ever been paid to these steel works for the production of pig iron. The retention price of steel allowed to Hindusthan Steel and IISCO are the same. Both have to sell at the statutory selling price. However, the current retention price payable from 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962 is provisional, subject to the finalisation of the Tariff Commission's report and Government's decision thereon. This is a premature conjecture on the part of the hon. Member who has raised this point about the subsidy being given to pig iron.

The last point was the one raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee. He raised the point about the work-charged staff. I have got a brief from the concerned Ministry which tells me that the work-charged staff of the Central P.W.D. have been engaging the attention of

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

the Government for more than five years. Numerous reforms have been introduced during these years. Actually, in 1957 the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply declared in Parliament that all non-industrial staff in the work-charged establishment of the Central P.W.D. would be transferred to regular classified establishment and that permanent posts would be increased for industrial categories. Government set up an *ad hoc* committee to implement these decisions. As a result, nearly 1,500 employees have been transferred to regular establishments and 3,889 permanent posts have been created in the work-charged establishment on the recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee itself, and confirmation is being given to them very rapidly.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is another information I would like to give to the House, and that is that another committee has been set up by Government to classify these work-charged categories into unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled and also highly-skilled and skilled supervisory staff. Certain anomalies due to non-classification, in the past, have been known to the Government, and I would like to tell the House that the work of the Committee is nearing completion and we are sure to remove all the anomalies after going through the report of the Committee.

15 hrs.

Then we have also accepted almost all the recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to work-charged staff except that for providing medical facilities. About medical facilities also, extension of the C.H.S. scheme to the work-charged staff is under the consideration of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance and we are going to take decisions on these matters very soon. I have already explained to the House that we have liberalised the Pension

rules and Gratuity rules for these work-charged staff on the guidance of the Pay Commission's recommendations. I think I have covered all the points. I thank you and I hope the House will vote all these Grants.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: May I seek a clarification, Sir? Generally I did not speak on the work-charged establishment. My point was, here in New Delhi, about 300 work-charged establishments, belonging to the Horticultural department were being retrenched and they were being offered alternative appointment under the New Delhi Municipal Committee. My request was whether they would be given continuity of service. That is the point which I raised and not the general point. Does she know anything about that?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I know that the New Delhi Municipal Committee demanded the services of some of our malis. But, they were not retrenched. They were being transferred. The juniormost of the malis were transferred. Sir, this I am speaking from my personal knowledge. They were transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for doing work under the New Delhi Municipal Committee. There was no proposal of completely removing them from the service of the C.P.W.D. and transferring them to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. It was under demand from the New Delhi Municipal Committee that they were being transferred. I have yet to get that information as to how many of them have been transferred. I do not have that information.

Mr. Speaker: There is no cut motion, I will put all the 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

**1001 *Appropriation
Bill, 1962***

PHALGUNA 28, 1883 (SAKA)

Appropriation Bill, 1962

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 9, 12, 13, 19-B,
30, 31, 32, 35, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53,
54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 73,
83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95,
97, 99, 101, 121, 131, 132,
133, 135, 136 and 137.

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL,* 1962

**The Deputy Minister of Finance
(Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha):** On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Speaker: This is in relation to the Demands that were passed.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to +Move.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to the clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2,

[†]Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.