[Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi]

considered by our officers and by the Ministry and a decision will be taken on the over all conversions and extensions.

Then, Sir, a point was raised about water supply, the taps not being opened at the right time. We can see to it that there is no difficulty as far as water facilities to passengers are concerned. It was also said that the taps are opened just before the train time. I will look into this matter. But I may just point out that our main function is to see that the passengers boarding the trains at the stations or those who get down from the trains, they get water. But anyway, I will certainly look into the point which has been made by the hon. Member.

Then Shri Lokanath Misra raised the point about Talcher line. He stressed that the survey should be completed. For his information I may say that the survey is scheduled to be completed by June 1970. With regard to catering, some mention was made about the service conditions and uniforms of the employees. We will certainly look into it.

Then Mr. Bhupesh Gupta raised some point. As soon as this news was read in the Amrita Bazar Patrika by the Minister who is sitting here, he asked for a report on four points : (1) Facts (2) Loss (3) Persons responsible (4) Action proposed. This is a newspaper report and we cannot say how far it is correct but we have called for the facts and then we will consider what action can be taken.

I am thankful to the hon. Members for making other points also and they will be borne in mind by us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : The question is :

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

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(1) THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1969

(2) THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL, 1969

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill arises out of the Demands for Excess Grants relating to the year 1967-68, voted by the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1969, and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and incurred in excess of the sanctioned Appropriations for that year. The reasons which led to the excesses have been explained in the foot-notes below each Demand or Appropriation in the Statement of Demands for Excess Grants which has already been circulated to the hon. Members.

As the House is aware, excesses over appropriations are revealed after the Appropriation Accounts are compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General or the Defence Accounts authorities, as the case may be. These excesses are, in the first instance, required to be scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee under Rule 308(4) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and it is only after the Committee have looked into the facts of each case and recommended their regularisation that the matter is brought before Parliament. The excesses for 1967-68 were scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee in their sitting held on the 16th July, 1969. The Committee have, in para 2.39 of their Eighty-third Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), presented to Parliament on the 28th July, 1969, recommended the regularisation of these excesses. The Demands for which Parliament has been approached for regularisation relate to Civil, Defence Services and Posts and Telegraphs for 1967-68 and follow the above recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House to explain these excesses in detail. These demands were laid on the Table of the House in the last Session on the 22nd August, 1969.

Hon. Members may well enquire why these excesses arise and why they cannot be avoided. The payments on Govern-

ment account are made by a large number of disbursing officers spread all over the country and inevitably there is a timelag of several weeks before the transactions relating to each Grant or Appropriation can be collated and brought to account against the sanctioned Grant or Appropriation. It does happen sometimes that towards the later part of the year, unforeseen or urgent expenditure on security or operational needs or due to heavy rains and the like, has to be incurred or book adjustments are made by the Accounts Officers after the close of the year. There are also items like pensions where precise estimation is not possible. As a result of such factors, excesses arise and often come to notice when it is too late to go in for additional provision. Such excesses are, however, not significant, as is evident from the fact that out of a total of 148 Grants and Appropriations for the year 1967-68, excesses occurred only under 20 Grants and Appropriations and the total excess of Rs. 26·06 crores constitutes only about 0·18 per cent. of the total amount of sanctioned Grants and Appropriations for the year. The actual expenditure in 1967-68 was about Rs. 14,589·05 crores against Grants/Appropriations amounting to about Rs. 14,760·08 crores. Thus, there was a net saving of about Rs. 171·03 crores, even after allowing for the excess of Rs. 26·06 crores in respect of some Grants/Appropriations. Nevertheless, I would like to assure the House that every possible effort is made and will be made to avoid such excesses or reduce them to the minimum.

Sir, I move.

Sir, now I will move another Bill, the Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1969.

Sir, 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 1969-70, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Rs. 1,851·04 lakhs voted by the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1969 and expenditure of Rs. 70 thousand charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as detailed in the Supplementary Demands Statement laid before the House on the 8th December, 1969. As full explanations have already been given in that statement, I would confine myself to a few introductory remarks on some of the items for which additional provision is required. The amounts included in this batch of Supplementary Demands represent the unavoidable minimum additional requirements which have arisen after the passing of the 1st Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants in August, 1969. Out of the total requirements of Rs. 1,851.74 lakhs, Rs. 346.73 lakhs are on Revenue account and Rs. 1,505.01 lakhs are for expenditure to be met from Capital and disbursement of Loans and Advances. The total requirement of Rs. 1,851.74 lakhs will be set off to the extent of Rs. 1,019.34 lakhs on account of receipts, recoveries, etc., the net outgo arising from these Supplementary Demands being Rs. 832.40 lakhs.

Of the various items constituting the Supplementary Demands, I might mention that Rs. 1,425 lakhs are for the payment of interim compensation to 14 erstwhile banking companies consequent on their nationalisation, Rs. 212 lakhs for payment of additional net proceeds on account of entertainment tax, terminal tax, motor vehicles tax and betting tax to the local bodies in Delhi and Rs. 80 lakhs for investment in the equity capital of the Rural Electrification Corporation. The Supplementary Demands also make provisions for Rs. 54.57 lakhs and Rs. 21.70 lakhs for increased expenditure of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively mainly as a result of increased daily allowance and other facilities allowed to the Members of Parliament under the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1969, and Rs. 44 lakhs for the operation of a 'Travel Promotion Scheme' for passengers of Indian origin travelling by air between U. K. and India.

Two token Votes of Rs. 1,000 each have also been sought for giving an additional loan to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for its additional requirements of working capital necessitated by anticipated increase in its cash deficit by Rs. 310 lakhs and for the expenditure of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. The expenditure on these items during the current year is expected to be met from savings within the respective Grants.

Sir, I move.

The questions were proposed.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) : श्रीमान उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1967-68 में 26 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च करने की इजाजत का एक बिल है और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी चूंकि इस की सारी टेक्निकैलिटीज में जा चुकी है इस लिए मैं उस पर कोई आलोचना नहीं करूंगा । दूसरा सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट का बिल है साढ़े 18 करोड़ का । कुल मिला कर 31 आइटम्स हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि शायद कोई भी मिनिस्ट्री नहीं छूटी की जिस की एडीशनल या सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट की बातें इस में न आयी हों । मैं उन में से कुछ चीजों के बारें में ही सरकार का ध्यान इस अवसर पर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा ।

एक एडीशनल ग्रान्ट है डेलीगेशन्स गोइंग एब्राड के बारे में और इस में दो तीन चीजों की तरफ संकेत है कि आफिसर्स ज्यादा बार गय, जाने वाली टीम्स में संख्या ज्यादा हो गयी, उन के एलाउन्स, आनरेरिया, पोस्टेज, टेलीग्राम्स आदि चीजों में जो खर्च हुआ वह इस में शामिल है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस मद पर खर्चा करते समय या इन डेलीगेशन्स को भेजते समय अधिक सावधानी बरती जाने की आवश्यकता है। 1967-68 में ही 2 करोड 46 लाख रुपया हमने इस पर खर्च किया । इस अपने गरीब देश के लिये जब कि और बातों में हम को कई जगह कटौती करने की जरूरत है, डेलीगेशनम कुछ तो भेजने पडेंगे ही, लेकिन कम से कम उनकी फ्रीक्वेन्सी होनी चाहिए और इस बारे में हम को फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । दूसरा प्रश्न इस में जो उपस्थित हुआ डेलीगेशन्स के खर्चे में, उस में मिनिस्टर्स का स्टाफ है, उन के खर्चों में एक आइटम है, कि पर्सनल स्टाफ आफ मिनिस्टर्स के खर्चे इस में शामिल है । मिनिस्टर्स के साथ पर्सनल स्टाफ जाय यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन जब इस बात का मेशन है कि पर्सनल स्टाफ आफ मिनिस्टर्स पर खर्चा ज्यादा हुआ तो मैं इस बात की शंका करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर्स का यह पर्सनल स्टाफ किसी गवर्नमेंटल ड्यूटी पर नहीं गया यह पोलिटिकल परपजेज के लिये गया । यह बात ठीक होते हुए भी कि हर एक को अपनी पोलटिकल पार्टी का काम करने का अधिकार है, किन्तु पर्सनल स्टाफ का खर्चा अगर सरकारी खजाने पर आता है तो फिर यह बात जरूर आपत्तिजनक है । इस के बारे में निश्चित रूप से सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए ।

तीसरे इन दोनों बिल्स में पेंशन्स का एक बहुत बड़ा आइटम है । मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि अंतरिम सहायता के तौर पर दस रुपये की पेन्शन में वृद्धि की घोषणा की गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में इस बात की स्वीकारोक्ति है कि यह चीज काफी गहरी है और काफी वाजिब है और केवल हम बीच बीच में दस रुपये की ग्रान्ट देकर इन पेन्शनर्स के क्लेम को ठुकरा नहीं सकते । फैमली पेन्शन के बारे में भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वह 50 परसेंट होनी चाहिये, पेन्शन एडमिसेबिल टु गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट जितनी है उसकी 50 परसेन्ट होनी चाहिये । यह एक वाजिब मांग है । अगर उस व्यक्ति ने मिनिमम सर्विस पूरी न की हो तो उस को 1/4 कम से कम फैमली पेन्शन के रूप में मिलना चाहिए, परन्तु कोई भी पेन्शन 50 रुपये से कम की नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि 50 रुपये से कम की पेन्शन देना आज के प्राइज स्ट्रक्चर में कोई महत्व नहीं रखता और इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां पर सरकार ने उन को एक अन्तरिम राहत दी है वहां इन बातों पर भी विचार किया जाय । और वे चाहें डिफेंस के पेन्शनर्स हों या गवर्मेंट सर्वेंट्स हों या आर्डिनरी पेन्शनर्स हों उन सब पर यह लागू होना चाहिये ।

चौथे यहां पर बार्डर रोड्स के बारे में भी एक आइटम है जिस के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए एक्स्ट्रा सप्लीमेन्टरी डिमांड की गयी है । उस में कन्स्ट्रक्शन पर 30 हजार रुपया है और मेन्टेनेंस पर 2 लाख 33 हजार रुपया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बार्डर रोड्स के इस सवाल पर

प्रायरिटी दी जाय और जब सरकार बार्डर रोड्स को कांस्ट्रक्ट करवा रही है और उसके लिये अधिक डिमांड कर रही है और बार्डर रोड्स मे डिफेंस परपज एक महत्व रखता है लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि उसके साथ जो लोकल नीड्स है उसको भी उसके द्वारा पूरा कर सकते है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान बार्डर रोड्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा । इस समय वहा अकाल की स्थिति है और इस स्थिति में वहा बार्डर रोड्स के कास्ट्रक्शन का काम और बार्डर रोड्स के मेन्टेनेंस का काम तत्काल चालू होना चाहिये ताकि अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र में अपने अपने गाव के नजदीक लोगों को काम मिल जाय । जो काम हम करना चाहते है वह समय पर हो जाय और लोगों की मदद भी हो ज य । तो इस दृष्टि मे उसका उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये ।

मल्टी-परपज रिवर स्कीम्स के लिये भी इसमें मल्टीभेंटरी डिमांड है । नर्मदा वाटर्स के ट्राइब्युनल के लिये भी एक डिमाड यहां पर की गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में मै यह कहना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के कडाणा बाध के सम्बन्ध मे यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि कडाणा बांध का पानी नर्मदा मे जायगा और नर्मदा की नहर राजस्थान के जालौर इलाके मे जा कर लोगो को मदद पहुचायेगी जो ध्वस्त हो रहे है वह डूगरपुर के, बासवाडा के वनवासी लोग है और आप जानते है कि ट्राइब्युनल की क्या स्थिति है और उसमे कितनी बाते आ रही हैं । लेकिन नर्मदा के पानी से नहर राजस्थान के जालौर के हिस्से मे गई भी तो जिस क्षेत्र के लोग, जो क्षेत्र कडाणा बाध के कारण ध्वस्त होने वाला है उससे दो सौ मील दूरी पर पानी पहुचने वाला है । इससे वनवासी लोगो के क्षेत्रों को सहायता नही होगी, इसलिये कडाणा बाध से जो ध्वस्त हो रहे है उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, केवल उन्हें झोपडी के लिये जमीन मिले और उनके लिये एग्रीकल्चरल जमीन की व्यवस्था न हो यह उन वनवासियो के प्रति अन्याय होगा । इसके ऊपर आपको विचार करना चाहिये ।

फिर इन बांधो की हाइट्स का प्रश्न भी काफी हत्व का है और मै इस सम्बन्ध में फरख्खा बांध के प्रश्न पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा क्योकि जहां पर फरख्खा बांध बन रहा है उसका रिड्यूज्ड लेविल प्लस 84 है, फरख्खा पर और अगर हम इसको भरना चाहेंगे इस 84 के पानी का जो लेविल है उसका मालदा मे वह रिड्यूज्ड लेविल 55 है, भागलपुर में 49 है, पूर्णिया में 37 है, पटना में 52 है, बलिया मे 58 है और वाराणसी मे 79 है । तो अगर फरख्खा बाध को हमे प्लस 80 तक भी भरना है तो जिन शहरो का मैने उल्लेख किया इन सब मे गगा का वाटर लेविल ऊंचा उठ जाने के कारण इन सब इलाको मे, इन सब शहरो में बाढ का पानी भरने की परिस्थिति पैदा होगी, इसलिये जहा कही भी हम इस तरह का कोई प्रोजेक्ट सर्वे करा कर के लेना चाहते है तो उस पानी की हाइट उस लेविल तक आने तथा उसके पीछे तक कितने दूरगामी परिणाम पडेंगे इसका विचार करना चाहिये । इसके लिये इम्बैकमेंट की जो आलटरनेटिव व्यवस्था सोची गई है तो गंगा मे 14 मील पर इम्बैकमेट बनाने का मतलब यह है कि 14 मील तक गगा का पानी पहुंचेगा और विशेष कर पूर्णिया जिले मे इसकी बहुत बडी समस्या है । तो जो मल्टी-परपज स्कीम्स है या इटर-स्टेट इरिगेशन प्राजेक्टस है उनमें अगर इन चीजो का ध्यान नही रखा गया . . . (**समय की घंटी**) साहब, 44 करोड रुपये की यह मंजूरी है । मै एक सेकंड भी किसी डिमांड पर ज्यादा नही लगा रहा हूं । खैर, मै दो चार मिनट मे खत्म करूंगा ।

श्रीमन्, एक दूसरी स्कीम यहा पर रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की है जिसके लिये भी पैसा मांगा गया है । इलेक्टिफिकेशन में पम्पिंग सेट्स की बात भी आपने कही है । लेकिन इस रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन मे प्रायरिटीज तय करनी चाहिये कि एक पीने के पानी के लिये और एक एग्रीकल्चरल परपजेज के लिये और मै चाहूगा कि एग्रीकल्चरल परपजेज मे भी ज्यादा प्रमुखता पीने के पानी को दी जाय और रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम्स मे जहा पीने के पानी के लिये बिजली की जरूरत है वहां पर बिजली लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । जैसलमेर

(श्री सुंदर सिंह भंडारी)

और इन सारे रेगिस्तानी इलाके मे पम्पिग सेट्स हमने डीज़ेल से चलने वाले लगाये हैं लेकिन आज उसका परिणाम यह है कि 90 पम्पिग सेट्स में से 15 पम्पिग सेट काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा यह सजेशन है कि इस रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम में जैसलमेर में आप 350 किलोवाट के ग्रिड को स्थापित करने का विचार कीजिये और जितनी पीने के पानी के लिये बिजली की व्यवस्थाये करनी पड़ती है उनको उससे आप जोड़िये और इसको टाप प्रायरिटी मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि इरिगेशन से भी ज्यादा महत्व लोगों के पीने के पानी का है ।

श्रीमन्, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के कंसीडरेशन के लिये एक सवाल और रखना चाहूंगा । अपने देश में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स की एक प्राबलम चल रही है । यहां पर 28 हजार कम्पनियां है जो कि प्राइवेट और पबलिक सेक्टर मे काम कर रही हैं जिनके कि एकाउंट्स आडिट होते है और 9 हजार 500 चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स है, परन्तु नौहजार पांच सौ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स के होने के बाद भी कुछ आधा दर्जन ऐसी विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स की जो कि लगभग सारा काम मोनोपोलाइज़ कर के बैठी हुई है और वह फारेन कंसर्न हैं । तो इसका विचार हमें करना चाहिये और सारे चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स के काम का मानोपोलाइजेशन रुक सके इसका हमें विचार करना चाहिये । उनके यहां इंडियन चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स काम करने जाते है तो उनको तो 500 रुपया महीना मिलता है और इंगलिश क्वालीफाइड चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट अगर कोई जाता है तो उसको 1550 रुपया मिलता है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है जब कि इस सवाल पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री इसकी डिटेल्स में जाय और देखे कि क्या रोटेशन आफ आडिटर्स का फारमूला लागू कर के इस मानोपोली को तोड़ा नही जा सकता? ये 9,500 चार्टर्ड एकाउंटैंट्स आज इतनी सारी क्वालिफिकेशन और ट्रेनिंग के बाद विधाउट वर्क बैठे हुये हैं । तो क्या उनके बारे में भी किसी तरह से कोई ह्यूमनेटेरियन प्वाइंट आफ व्यू ले कर इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता ।

नेशनालाइज्ड बैंक्स का भी इस दोनों बिल्स मे बहुत बड़ा आइटम है । एक आइटम तो डिपार्टमेंट आफ बैंकिंग का है जिस पर इस साल 5 लाख 27 हजार रुपया और खर्च कर रहे हैं और इंटरिम पेमेंट टु दि शेयर कैपिटल अर्थात शेयरहोल्डर्स के लिये भी आपने 14 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये का प्राविज़न इसमें किया है । नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स मे वास्तव मे गरीब लोगो को मदद कब मिलेगी इसका तो कोई भरोसा नही, इतना समय बीत जाने के बाद भी उनके सम्बन्ध मे कोई स्टेप्स नही उठाये गये, परन्तु मैं यह जरूर चाहूगा कि गवर्नमेंट एक एश्योरेंस दे कि इन नेशनालाइज्ड बैंक्स के बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स या पार्लियामेंट तथा असेम्बलियों के चुनाव में हारे हुये मेम्बर्स या सरकारी नौकरियों मे रिटायर होने के बाद कम से कम पांच साल तक नामिनेट नहीं किये जायेंगे इन नेशनालाइज्ड बैंक्स के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में ये लोग नामिनेट नही किये जायेगे यह एश्योरेंस निश्चित रूप से मिलना चाहिये नही तो एक कमेंट हो रहा है, एक क्रिटिसिज्म हो रहा है कि अब चौदाह के चौदह नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स में सरकार नामिनेशन करने जा रही है और एक लम्बी फहरिस्त इन कैटेगरीज के लोगों की, जिनका उल्लेख मैने आपके सामने किया है उन लोगों की, तैयार है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट से क्लीयरेंस मिलते ही यह सब रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट पोलिटिकल मोटीवेशन के आधार पर चालू हो जायगा । तो आप इन तीन कैटेगरीज को इस लिस्ट में से एक्सक्लूड करिये । यह आखीरी चीज इन बिलों के बारे में मुझे आपसे कहनी है ।

5 P.M.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi) : Sir, I do not know whether on our side these mikes have been deliberately put out—they are not working – or we are not supposed to speak or whether we are supposed to have better throats. I do not know, but none of those seems to be working.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : No, no; they are working.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Sir, I would like to point out a few things which I think are very necessary.

My first point is I want the Government to bring forward a Bill in this House making rules and regulations for the secretariates of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha as enjoined in the Constitution of India. They are supposed to formulate a Bill governing the recruitment and service conditions of the staff in the secretariats of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha but they have not done it so far. The interim provision was that the President in consultation with the Speaker and the Chairman of this House would make rules for their recruitment, service conditions, etc. and that until a Bill is passed for the purpose that sort of interim arrangement would operate. I think the Government has failed all these years in not bringing forward a Bill for passage here governing the recruitment and service conditions of the staff of the secretariats of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and in this connection I would like to read out article 98 of the Constitution of India which says :

> "(2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.
>
> (3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (2), the President may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People or the Chairman of the Council of States, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House of the People or the Council of States, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause."

Under section (2) of article 98 Parliament has to make laws regulating the recruitment and service conditions of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament. This has not been done by the Government so far. I think for years and years the Government have forgotten that they are supposed to make and pass such a Bill providing for the recruitment and service conditions of the staff of these two secretariats. To continue with the transitional, temporary and interim arrangement is not a satisfactory arrangement. Unless such a Bill is passed we are not in a position to say anything about them or to highlight their difficulties and we are prevented from saying anything for or against their conditions of work etc. and it is not proper. Unless this Bill is passed, these things cannot come before the House. Therefore I want that the Government should pass the Bill immediately. In the next session itself they should bring forward a Bill so that the terms and conditions of recruitment and service of the staff of the two secretariats can be taken care of and governed by provisions of the law rather than by a Committee of three people headed by the President of India. Of course we have great respect for the Head of our Government but what has to be done according to the Constitution of India should not be done away with. The necessary law should be brought into existence.

Secondly, I would like to point out a few things about the public sector. Our friends, particularly friends like Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, the Young Turks and others have been swooning because of the Faridabad speeches on the public sector and so on. They have been deeply disturbed but I may refresh their memory that in 1966 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi took charge as the Prime Minister of the country she was invited by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and she addressed the annual meeting of the Federation as the Prime Ministers always address the annual meetings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the headline in one of the local newspapers reporting that speech was 'P. M. Raps Public Sector'. That was the main banner headline at that time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which newspaper ?

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : One of the local English dailies. I shall show you that newspaper and you will appreciate my point.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh) : He was more right then.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Let us be objective in this. Therefore I say people are suddenly swooning at the Faridabad speeches and at what has

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht]

been said about the public sector there but when this criticism came no protest came from anyone that the public sector had been criticised I did worry about it because I do not relish the criticism of the public sector whether it comes from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi or from the Congress leader Nijalingappaji. But then she did make this criticism about the inefficiency and shortcomings of the public sector and she also said some other things at that meeting and I will quote a little bit of what she said. Then we had criticised this and I may tell my friends that I was at that side then. Here is the "Hindustan Times" of 13-3-66. It says :

> "Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today favoured the elimination of unnecessary controls and said that the entire structure of controls was under review."

And the heading of this item of news was : 'P. M. for fewer controls'. It says further :

> "The Prime Minister sought the co-operation of the business community in overcoming the difficult economic situation in the country. She welcomed the Federation President Kirloskar's plea for responsible enterprises and responsive Government".

Furthermore she says that the Government has no intention of being rigid about anything and that was generally her attitude till about three months back if I may say so In this connection she referred to the removal of controls on steel, pig iron, cement and so on and said that in the conditions of today they cannot immediately remove the controls over foodgrains. We also saw after the March, 1966 speech gradually controls on steel, cement and foodgrains were removed about which again we had protested in this House. Even Mr Gujral had criticised at that time that controls on cement etc. should not be removed because that would raise the prices. Much as Mr Gujral and myself may differ but Shri Gujral too criticised the removal of controls then I would remind the House that in that speech before the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry she did say that she was reviewing the entire structure of controls and she thought perhaps it would be possible to remove all these controls. And the controls, as I said, were duly removed also

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

We have protested about it each time some control was removed and we said that until such time as we had all the commodities in such plentiful quantities the controls would have to be kept for a proper distribution of those commodities but they were determined to do away with the controls, and the control were done away with. Such a promise was made in this speech of the Prime Minister before the Federation ; she also said numerous other things about wastage, bureaucracy and so on and I felt a little bit of anxiety about her criticism but a large number of Members did not seem to worry about it. I would like them to go through the newspapers of that time and they would find a lot of criticism coming from Shrimati Indira Gandhi about the public sector Faridabad for them has become a red rag. Whenever they want to condemn anybody they start with Faridabad and end with Faridabad but they should see what her statement was at that time. And it was later on followed by devaluation because they wanted money and the case was also proved if I may say so I may be repeating but I hope the hon Minister will not talk of vilification if we reiterate here those statements which have not been contradicted by the authorities concerned at that time about devaluation. In the beginning the Government denied and said, no, no, we have not done it under anybody's pressure but later on from some of the reports of the U.N., reports of the Monetary Fund and so on and also from the United States it became clear that we were told that unless we devalued our currency aid will not be forthcoming Therefore to get aid they devalued the currency. The Government in the beginning denied it Later on when the International Monetary Fund and the Bank, etc gave their reports they contained the information that their aid would not be forthcoming if the Indian Government did not devalue the rupee The Prime Minister had duly put her signature on devaluation without thinking twice about it. She jolly well knew that exports would not go up by 300 per cent, but the rupee was devalued. Recently the Government had supplied us with figures of exports during the last few years. Up till today our exports have not gone up by even fifty per cent as per figures supplied by the Government, leave aside 300 per cent, which hope they were putting out at that time. At the time, in blind faith or blindly the devaluation step.

was taken by the Government in a rather irresponsible manner, in a very short-sighted manner. That was not going to help the country. The result is that till today, although so many years have passed, although four years have passed when the rupee was devalued, the Government have not been able to raise our exports much. Leave aside the question of 300 per cent. if you bring it to the predevaluation level, the increase would be hardly one and a half times or so. The value of the rupee is much less now, having been devalued. The figures were given by the Government recently, about a month back, before the Session started. Government had circulated some papers. I am sorry I have not got them with me now, but the Government can refer to their own information supplied to MPs. Our exports have gone up hardly by very much. In some years it was ten per cent, nine per cent, fourteen per cent, or twenty per cent. The total exports expansion may not even be thirty or forty per cent, leave aside the 300 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You should wind up.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : I am taking the time of my Party. It is not a question of winding up. I want to know the time allotted to my Party. You, Sir, have been an hon. Member of the Opposition and you should appreciate that if the Government tries to put me down like that, I will have to fight back further and further. In their own interest they should not challenge me all the time It will not pay them at all. Are we taking both the Appropriation Bills together or one and how much is the time allotted.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) : We would like you to speak. We do not want you to give up.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : I was saying a little about the public sector. They make a fetish of it without even having much faith in it. It was revolting to me at that time. At least Mr. Gujral condemned the removal of controls at that time. None of these people raised their little finger. I was very anxious about it and I remember it ever now. It has been in my mind all these years.

Then, I would point to a small matter in the Ministry. Much as I appreciate Shri Karan Singh's outlook, I am glad that the Ministry has dropped the idea of making the so-called revolving tower, as though the Western people have not seen a revolving tower. It would be good for the Tourist Ministry to show them the development projects in the country, which they appreciate much more. Furthermore they are, with the reported approval of Mrs. Gandhi, going to bring geisha girls from Japan to promote the tourist programme in this country.

SHRI OM MEHTA (Jammu and Kashmir) : No. no.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : I am sure that the Government should not have thought of promoting tourism by such undesirable means and by wrong methods. All Members, many Members of this House do not want it. We have...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : May I interrupt the hon. Member and say that this news is not correct ?

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : This is a news report in the Statesman of . . .

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN : It has been denied by the Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujarat) : It has been printed in the Blitz, last page.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ (Mysore) : The Minister, while replying, may reply to it. Let her go on.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : This is a news item in the Statesman of the 15th December and today's latest Blitz has also made a full page news of this condemning this thing. The Government should be very careful in giving patronage to such things. They should not indulge in such a thing. Why should they try to get them ? The Government should have contradicted this news if it was incorrect. Our foreign exhaange should not be wasted. Such an undesirable thing should not be introduced in our country. I think it is going from bad to worse. Anyhow the Government should do away with that and do away with some other useless things also in the name of night clubs, tourist programmes and other undesirable activities. The Government should take this part of it seriously. They should not

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht]

expose the country and society to such undesirable influences from abroad. They come there. They take root in the country. Then, they spread. Then, they become part of our normal life and we will forget to protest against them. In due course we begin to take it and accept it as part of our normal life. The Government has a certain responsibility, as we have also, to maintain certain modes and standards. This is not the way to practically commercialise women, commercialise this or commercialise that. As I said earlier, in the airlines when they take these air hostesses, they have to look bewitching beauties, which brings down the beautiful name of Indian womanhood, brings down the dignity of women. I am saying so in humility. Our women are respected much more without their having to look so ravishing. It is very wrong and still they want to make them look so ravishing, as if the tourists will come only to look at them. As I pointed out earlier, and I repeat it with humility, the Tourist Minister should think again about it and review this part of their policy rather than review the controls.

Then, I would say that they would be again putting out some very obnoxious and undesirable calendar for which there will be a scramble from all the people. They put out such useless and undesirable calendars that they often lack any aesthetic sense. I object to that and it should not be allowed at all. Then, I would like. .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have taken about eighteen or twenty minutes.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : How much my Party is allowed ? Half an hour or so?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no, you are wrong. The whole discussion is for two hours, all the three stages.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Two Bills or one Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Both the Bills are being taken together. Some time will have to be allotted for the Government and I think one hour will be distributed to other parties. You have taken twenty minutes.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : My friends would not speak, if I take some more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If the Opposition parties are going to drop one or two of their speakers, I have no objection.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Then I come to your foreign policy. You are doing away with non-alignment and I oppose it. I believe that we should treat both the blocks alike and co-operate with both of them. Our not having protested about Czechoslovakia is very wrong The conscience of the party was against this decision, but for party discipline people kept quiet. So, some of them abstained from voting. We were absent from the House.

About Rabat I would like to say one sentence We should not look for a certificate from abroad, but we have to look to our Indian people. We should not wait for a certificate from abroad that we are taking good care of our minority communities. Our own people should give us a certificate that we are treating them nicely as brothers and not look for certificates from outside If I lose my needle in my house, should I go to the outside, roadside lamp post and search it there. The needle has been dropped and lost in my house. I better find the needle in my house. Similarly, we should get a certificate from our own people, from the minority community, and not go to Rabat to get a certificate from them that we are treating the Muslim community very well. They should be given justice here and now. We should not have gone all the way and sought or begged for invitations. This is a very old behaviour of our Government, particularly the Prime Minister, to beg for invitations, to manoeuvre and so on. If they are not invited, they should maintain some dignity about it and maintain their own stand about it. Why do they go on begging for invitations sneakingly and then get rebuff, and come back ? Justice should be done in this country to minorities and the certificate is to be given by the minority communities. We do not have to get the certificate from outside.

Lastly, I take objection to the way the Minister spoke that day trying to contradict my speech and he used the word vilification. In making a statement of facts we are not vilifying any individual however big he or she may be. Secondly, the hon. member said they (We) bring unfounded allegations, and carry a cam-

paign of vilification and all sorts of extraneous matters. I treat these allegations with the contempt they deserve." When these people become Ministers, it is one of their occupational diseases that they develop the disease of contempt, treating the people with contempt. This is one of their occupational diseases. I submit, Sir, that when they become Ministers, because they are Ministers, because they exercise power and authority, they should learn some A, B, C of humility also. Because they are Ministers, they are resonsible people ; they sit there in their offices because of the Indian public, of the Congress Party of which we were members till last month. In our name they are sitting there. Therefore, it is for them to have some humility. Being Ministers you say something against the members. Because the members are junior people you want to condemn them, you want to belittle them. Ministers can only say one sentence and they think it is the final verdict. That does not prove that they did not give a loan to the Tejas. That does not prove that their relations were not employed by the Tejas. That does not prove that the relationship, as the Prime Minister said once in the Lok Sabha in the debate on this Teja issue—she had said that the relationship between the son-in-law and the daughter of that relation has broken down. But was the relationship broken down at the time the boy was given the appointment by Mr. Teja ? That is the point. The relationship unfortunately broke down later on. She admitted the fact that now the relationship broke down. But the fact remains that some relations was employed, I do not want to name who, he was emplyed by Tejas at that time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You finish now.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Therefore, it is very wrong for the Minister. to say—kindly do not disturb me....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 25 minutes.

KUMARI SHANTA VISISHT : I want to say further on, the photograph has been displayed by Mr. Rajnarain, and the Prime Minister replied that she did receive the carpet from the Afghan Government or people or the Prime Minister, whoever it was. Under the rules of the Government of India the Prime Minister or any Minister cannot accept any present from anybody. They have to pay the price of that thing to be able to use that and to own it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That will be enough. You have taken 25 minutes.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Only one minute. She has only an official residence. She cannot use that carpet which she received. I am sure the carpet was more than Rs. 300 in value. It cannot be used in her official residence. It must go to the Toshakhana. It cannot be kept by her in her official residence. Otherwise all the gifts received by Ministers in the last twenty years they can get and keep them on in their official residence. I want the Government to look into this matter, go into all the gifts received by the Ministers and see what has been done about those gifts.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Mr. Deputy Chairman, the hon. Member opposite brought out certain thing about which I think we are commonly in agreement. But she is raising those things now in order somehow to say something against the Government.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : They have also interrupted me. You should hear me also....

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I have heard you. Please heare me.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, on the question about devaluation, I think we were as much sore about devaluation as they, and we felt that devaluation is not only devaluation of our money but it is devaluation of the country. But the difficulty is the hon. Member forgets that the architects of devaluation are as much on that side as on this side. So, while criticising she must know that one of the architects, of devaluation, Mr. Ashoka Mehta, is also on that side.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : I have criticised consistently ....

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : When she criticises the policy of the Government, she should be valid in her criticism about austerity and other measures. I do not want to say all those things, but how much money was spent by Mr. Morarji Desai in furnishing his house when he was made Dy. Prime Minister—at a cost of between one and two lakhs of rupees.

[Shri Krishan Kant]

So, let us to not open those things which can be replied both ways. Let us talk of policy matters by which the country and the Government could gain. All those things can be refuted. About austerity measures, about devaluation, about all those things it can be said that many of the persons are from that side. It is better not to take them up and create a sense which will in any way embitter our feelings, because there are so many things which Mr. Chandra Shekhar said about Mr. Morarji Desai, and I do not not want to say anything now.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : *That campaign against Mr. Morarji Desai* was carried on for six months.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : If she wants a reply for all those things, I think we can very well reply. It is better we take up other points. I would refer only to two points at this time.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, there are two vital Ministries in the Government of India which shape the policy, the Finance Ministry and the Home Ministry. It is very necessary that when we want to create a new society, a new administration, a new outlook in the country, it is better that the Finance Ministry and the Home Ministry are reshaped so that they have a new outlook not only with regard to approach but with regard to implementation. Otherwise mere political resolutions or even changes in political persons or political parties or just adopting a programme will not lead us anywhere. The main thing is the administrative structure—it may be any political party our party is in power today ; they may be in power tomorrow—unless the administrative structure is fully changed and motivated towards the required direction towards the achievement of the goal we want to achieve, there will not be any success. But the basic question is whether the Finance Ministry even after bank nationalisation has a new outlook. I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Finance Ministry has its old stale outlook, the old morbid outlook, the old bureaucratic outlook. I do not know, but some press friends were telling me in a press conference about Mr. Bakshi who is supposed to be in charge of banking that the way he behaves is bureaucratic behaviour, the behaviour of a big Nawab or a big Saheb. With this attitude in a person who is looking after banking, I am sorry the bank nationalisation will not prove successful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You have taken ten minutes.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Not ten minutes, but only four minutes. Others have taken so much time. At least I should be given twenty minutes. I am the only speaker from my party, and accordingly time must be given to me. What I was coming to was it is not the bureaucratic control that is wanted. Whenever we say there should be nationalisation, it does not mean bureaucratic control. It means people's control. The administration should be such which would be responsive to the people so that the administration would work in the way we want it to work. There should be a change in the recuritment....

AN HON. MEMBER : How do you bring it about ?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I was, coming to that. The main thing is we must try to associate experts from the universities or other places or like those Committee people who are attached for implementation of those policies, with the functioning of the Ministries, as sometimes in the U. S. A. we see when the President comes they have their own people who can implement the policies. Such people should come in who can help in implementing those policies. We have to see whether the recruitment policy should be changed or not, because if it is a closed circle going from one level to the other, no fresh blood or no new ideas can come in. It may be we have to think of reopening the various stages of administration at various places so that the administration can be given a new look and can have new ideas, so that it is not moribund and static. It is very necessary from this point of view that you must have a new look. Otherwise I am sorry all the efforts that we make or the political parties make will not be successful. The hon. Minister, Mr. Khadilkar, is talking with his colleagues and is not listening to me properly.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am listening.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I want to ask him, who shapes whom ? Is it the bureaucrat who shapes the Minister or the Minister who shapes the bureaucrat ? That is the point to be looked into. Sometimes what we feel is, if a bureaucrat is allowed to shape the policy or the affairs of the country, the country will go to

dogs if that thing continues. What we feel is, when the country is changing, people are canvassing for new ideas, they want a new look. It is the Ministers who have to change the bureaucrats, remove them if they come in the way, so that things can be implemented. Only then can we achieve the desired result of attainment of our objectives.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have two points to make, one about Chandigarh and the other about austerity. The Economic Panel of the A.I.C.C. has given a new look and only when those programmes are implemented will the common people in the country feel that the rulers of the country are coming nearer to them. There is a recommendation made about the use of big cars by Ministers. I know some time back some Ministers have stopped using big cars. But the Secretary, the Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary use them. So it does not make any difference. There should be whole implementation of it ; as recommended by them every body should use only Indian cars. When we use a big car . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Kumari Shanta Vasisht, you took 25 minutes. He has not even taken ten minutes.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Sir, I want to take my party's time also. A 'New Deal' in austerity, a feeling of oneness, with the people of this country, has to be there. If there are any obstacles, they must be removed. Small cars, small bungalows should be there. As a matter of fact, there should not be any difference between Members of Parliament and the Ministers: Otherwise, the desire to become Ministers will not go. The whole thing is that equality should start from Parliament and from Ministers and then it will really catch up. If this is done, it will create very good impact.

One of the points that I want to make is about the Birla Enquiry. In August it was declared that the enquiry would be held, that a Commission was to be formed. I do not know where that file is missing whether in the Industrial Development Ministry or the Finance Ministry or the Cabinet Secretariat. Today I could not ask my question, because it did not come up, as to what happened to the Birla Enquiry, when the terms of reference would be finalised and who are the people who are going to be appointed. The year is ending. We discussed it in August.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): After the session is adjourned.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I would like the Minister to tell me as to what has happened to the Birla Enquiry Commission ? The Government has agreed and declared that an enquiry would be held and a Commission would be appointed. By what time they would give the Report ?

Sir, you will permit me to say a few words about Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Only a few words.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): is important for us. An attempt is being made by Sardar Gurnam Singh and others to make Chandigarh a political issue. Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is not a political issue ; it is a human issue in the sense that it relates to the people living in Chandigarh. Those people who were removed from the villages in and around Chandigarh previously want to live their lives there. So, it should be decided on the basis of geography, history and culture of that place. If these points are not taken into consideration and only a political decision is tried to be imposed, I think it will be a sad day for this country because this can lead to many complications, many difficulties, and there will be great dissatisfaction among the people of Chandigarh and of Haryana. The whole thing started from 1956 when the Regional Formula was agreed to. The Hindi-speaking area and the Punjabi-speaking area were demarcated. Master Tara Singh and Gyani Kartar Singh, knowing full well that it is a Hindi majority area, in order to perpetuate the issue, what they said was that for the time being, let it be bilingual. The argument was given that the member from Chandigarh was sitting in that Commission on Punjab. But it must be remembered that he was merely sitting there, not as a member ; he was not counted there : he was not voting there. Even according to the Commission, Chandigarh actually belonged to the Hindi-speaking people of Haryana. The popeple who were uprooted from that area where Chandigarh is built, were from the Hindi-speaking villages. Then how can the argument be given that it is not a Hindi-speaking area ? An M. P. was elected from Chandigarh indicating that the majority of the people do not want it to go to Punjab. The Akali candidate from Chandigarh

[Shri Krishan Kant]

got only 21 per cent of the votes. That means only 21 per cent of people want it to go to Punjab and the other do not. Even according to the 1969 figures, in all primary schools, middle schools and higher secondary schools, 80 per cent have taken Hindi as the medium of instruction. You cannot have a political solution for that. Is it the way of looking at this human problem ? Our friends know that logically, linguistically and statistically also, Punjab has no claim over Chandigarh. They want to make it a political issue. A solution can be found....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Chandigarh should go to Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Will you please sit down ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You take money for the capital.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, let him put forth his point of view. He did not interrupt you when you were speaking.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : The problem with the C. P. I. is that they have got some M.L.As. from Punjab but no one from Haryana. Politically they want to strengthen their M.L.As. there.

After the declaration of the Prime Minister...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : On grounds of merit, Chandigarh should go to Punjab, on linguistic grounds and on merits. And you will remain with us.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : It will be a sad day for the country if the recommendations of the Commission appointed by joint representation are not accepted and if there is no finality on this issue. Sant Fateh Singh says that there will be self-immolation ; others say that they will go out of India. Can you understand that argument ? They have become so much nervous that they say that if Chandigarh is not given to Punjab, they will go out of India. But Chandigarh will be in India. Their functioning is illogical, threatening above all.... (*Interruptions*) If Chandigarh is not given to Punjab, they say that they will go out of India. But Chandigarh will be in India. It will be a sad day if the Government concedes it on the threat of self-immolation... (*Interruptions*) Just hear me. It belongs to Haryana on every reason, on every ground.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : May I make a submission ? So long as the people of Haryana and Punjab do not agree, let it be a Central territory.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON (Kerala) : No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : On grounds of merit and past commitments, Chandigarh should go to Punjab, become Punjab's capital. Haryana people should be given alternative accommodation for capital, and money.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Mr. K. C. Panda.

SHRI K. C. PANDA (Orissa) : Sir, this House is going to sanction provision of funds for nationalising the banks and for paying compensation. The nationalised banks will invest money in the rural sector and the cultivators and the rural areas are going to be benefited. As a result of this, a corporation may come up, the Rural Electrification and Lift Irrigation Corporation. We have been hearing that Rs. 150 crores are being provided for the Corporation for the benefit of the rural areas. But still we are in the dark how the corporation will work. And I am afraid, the same old bureaucratic tactics may not be applied for implementing the aims and objects of this Corporation so that the amount envisaged to be invested for the benefit of the rural people may not be utilised within the target period, that is, 2nd October, 1970, and a majority of this fund may not be diverted elsewhere. About the details of the Corporation's work we are very much ignorant of how the money will go to the cultivators. In certain matters of execution funds are necessary where the cultivators or the local bodies or the States are unable to provide funds for undeveloped areas.

In this connection, Sir, may I draw the attention of the Minister to one aspect ? Orissa is facing drought specially in the western areas, and this year too I would warn the Minister that we are going to face the fourth consecutive drought in Orissa in the Western sector. We have got the Hirakud dam which is irrigating

a part of Orissa but the rain-fed areas are consecutively affected by drought. They are considered hilly areas. Now for the last four years we have been getting assurance from different sections to provide for tube-wells in those areas. But up till now not a single tube-well worth the name has been provided either for irrigation purposes or even for drinking water purposes for the tribal people. Here I would mention that on an all-India basis the percentage of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is about 22 whereas in those areas the tribal people, including the Scheduled Castes, their percentage is 69. In spite of that for their welfare and for the welfare of the other people of the area no action has been taken. Even in normal years during summer people do not get drinking water. For water they have to run for miles. The House is being assured by the Minister from time to time that aero-magnetic survey of the Sambalpur and Bolangir districts was to be taken up with the help of the U. S. S. R. But no action has been taken to carry out the aero-magnetic survey of underground water in those rain-shed areas. As a result of that, the Engineers say they are unable to take up the digging up of tube wells whereas in certain other areas similar to that in Maharashtra. and Madhya Pradesh, it has been implemented.

In another aspect, Sir, we have ignored the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But I am glad that one of them is adorning the Chair today. I made a mention of this in this House last year. There is utter failure on the part of the Government to provide scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are reading Sanskrit. On the contrary, people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who are reading Sanskrit, should get double encouragement. Specially about Orissa I can give an example. The students of the Ved Vyas School and the Bidya Bhusan Sanskrit College of the Bolangir, where the students of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are reading Sanskrit, are not getting even the normal scholarship awarded to such students.

Sir, in these undeveloped areas no road work has been taken up during the last twenty years although the national highway No. 6 has been declared and a portion from Keonjhar to Pallahara in Orissa still remains a fair-wheather road and the people of that area remain cut off from the other parts of the State for about eight months in the year.

Lastly, Sir, I would mention one thing which was considered as a national programme by the previous regime in Orissa, namely the connecting up of Cuttack with Paradeep. Paradeep is considered as a national port and an Expressway costing Rs. 25 crores was constructed with a view to transporting iron ore and manganese ore to the port. The Central Government was requested to take up the Express-way for export purposes. But the State Government was asked to take up the repair work because the road was not motorable then. The State Government has now repaired the Express-way at an expenditure of not less than Rs. 5 crores. But after the repairs, the road has not been taken over by the Centre. I would request the Ministry concerned to take over the road for better maintenance. Till such time as railway communication develops it will be very useful for the export of iron ore. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Before I call the next speaker, I may inform the House that there are a number of speakers and we have to finish this Bill before 6 O'clock. Therefore, I would request hon'ble Members to limit their observations to five minutes only so that we can finish it up.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : I suggest, let us finish this Bill and the other Bill today. Let us sit till 6-30. Let us not put off too much business for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In that case I would request the Members to co-operate with the Chair. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Do we sit up to 6-30 ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let us proceed with the present Bill.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as far as we know all the democratic Opposition parties in this House oppose the creation of the Central Reserve Police as a strong army of the Government of India to be used against the democratic movement. That is the position. I am sorry the Central

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

Government is utilising the C. R. P. in Kerala. Here is a telegram from Shri A. K. Gopalan, M. P. "Central Reserve Police running amuck in Kerala towns and rural areas. Beating indiscriminately pedestrians at Kannapuram, Tellichery, Calicut and other places. Raping and looting going on. Widespread indignation on the brink of explosion. Pray interference. A. K. Gopalan."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN,) in the Chair.]

So, it is a shame that this Government presided over by Shirmati Indira Gandhi is lending the C. R. P. to do the most brutal form of torture in Kerala.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala) : No, it is not correct.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Things have come to such a pass that after arrest, workers and peasants are being told "Do not hold the red flag again" (*Interruptions*) The arrested people are told "You will be beaten mercilessly to unconsciousness if you hold the red flag again." That is what is going on there, and I want to bring this to the notice of the country. The C. R. P. should be banned in every State. That has been the position of the democratic parties. If Mr. Balachandra Menon departs from his own stand, I have no objection he may depart.

(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : No cross talk between the two Menons.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : In West Bengal we had passed two messures on the recognition of trade unions and subsistence allowance for the workers during the period of their suspension. These are important progressive and democratic measures passed in August. Till now the Government of India has no sent it to the President for assent. Why ? Why are they holding back these two Bills ? For what reason ? For whose benefit ? I have this very day talked to the Prime Minister. She said "I do not know". It is your Government which has not sent it to President Giri. How can he give his assent ? One of our Minister has talked to President Giri. So, it is here somewhere that it is being filed under red tape, or some forces are at work to prevent them from getting assent. This is creating serious repercussions. Some political forces are to work so that assent is not given.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Thank you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, no. The third point is as regards the Indian Oil Corporation in Calcutta. Six employees have been assaulted within the premises in collusion with the management by certain employees who are hench men of the management. After that, the management and those people give the same draft, same finding, in the same language, verbatim. So collusion is there. And then they have been suspended. Strange justice. I brought this matter to the notice of Shri Triguna Sen, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. He has written to me saying "I have asked the I. O. C. management, the Chairman and the Managing Director that this suspension order should be withdrawn. I am not being listened to." Can any Minister answer for this ? He has written to me saying in his own words "I am not being listened to." He says "I have done it ; I will do it again. But I have not been listened to." I have brought this matter to the notice of the Prime Minister also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now, you must finish.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, Sir. Now, I would like to say that we from our State are nursing for long a grievance against the Centre. Every year Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores are taken away from Calcutta by the Centre through income-tax and other things. The big monopolists are making profits. The foreigners are looting. Precisely during the 22 years of Congress rule, we have been discriminated against. Even licences are not given for industries to be set up in West Bengal. Licences have gone to Bombay and Ahmedabad. They have deliberately discriminated against West Bengal to see that no licence is given. Now they say "At that time, the industrial climate was good." That is because the Congress was in power then. And precisely during this period Bombay has leaped from 6 lakhs to 11 lakh workers and it is only seven to nine lakhs here. Even financial institutions have been removed from Calcutta. Head offices are transferred to Bombay. Why ? For what reason ? Central Government officers and Reserve Bank Officers are being transferred to Bombay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : In Defence, a plant that was to be set up at Ishapur was scuttled. It was then done at Chandigarh. Another institution has been closed down. So we find that in all matters, including financial matters, we have been discriminated against by the Centre.

Now, Sir, we want that the concurrent list should be taken out from the Constitution and all the subjects in the concurrent List should be put in the State List to begin with. All financial powers should vest in the States. The States will come to the Centre for two or three subjects—Defence, External Affairs, Communications and things like that. But the powers must be with the States. It will be they who will give money. All the bureaucrats must be under the full control of the States. I mean all the States ; I do not plead for West Bengal alone. The States should have complete control over the bureaucrats. The States should have the power to probe and screen the bureaucrats and purge all the antidemocratic and reactionary bureaucrats from the State apparatus...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Mr. Ghosh you must sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, no, I have not taken even six minutes. Look at the clock. I began at 5-52 and now it is not even 6.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Then, unless these 14 nationalised banks are integrated into one bank, the monopolists will open different accounts and utilise this amount. Everybody knows it. And unless a thorough screening of the officers and bureaucrats is done, no measure, however well-intentioned, will be carried through.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : All right, sit down. Mr. Balachandra Menon.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Only one or two points more. You have no courage to upgrade the diplomatic mission of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the ambassadorial level. Why ? Because America does not want it. You have sold your national honour because you take loans from the World Bank and all that. Things have come to such a pass. As regards Farakka, there is serious restiveness. What would become of the 5,000 employees ? Nobody knows. They say "A pool will be set up." We know of pools.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi) : Sir is your decision to be flouted like this ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : All the unions which have been de-recognised by the Government in connection with the Central Government employees' strike should be immediately given recognition.

6 P. M.

It is time that all these unions should be recognised. Assurances have been given only in their breach. They have not been fulfilled. I would like to point out this thing.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Sir, I will take only two minutes. And it is only to point out certain inaccuracies in the statement of the previous speaker. He was speaking about the C.R.P. When the police demonstrate, you want the military help in Bengal. When police stations are attacked and the railway lines removed, and when you threaten forcible occupation of even private lands in Kerala, even when the land Bill is to be implemented, C. R. P's help is required in the maintenance of peace and order. The police is not running amuck. Somebody else is. After me the deluge...

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : That is why you want to use the police.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : After me the deluge. I will not accept that stand. We want democracy here. We also want a change for the development of a new society. But then, it does not mean, when I am not in the Government—after me the deluge—anything can be done. That will not be allowed. That is all I have to say. Therefore, the stand that they have taken in West Bengal when they wanted the military as stand by may also be extended to Kerala where we want Reserve force.

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि यह लगभग 44 करोड़ रुपये की अनुपूरक मांग है और दो बिलों के लिए कुल समय दो घंटे का

[श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह]

एलाट किया गया है जो कि एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। फिर भी मैं थोड़े शब्दों में एक दो प्वाइन्टों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी भी रेल मंत्री की तरह मेरी बातों को सुनकर चुपी न साध लें बल्कि मेरी बातों का जवाब देने की कृपा करें।

पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार ने जब घोषणा की थी कि 19 सितम्बर 1968 में जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल में भाग लिया था, जिन कर्मचारियों को विक्टमाइज किया गया था, उनके बारे में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि सरकार ने अपनी नीति को लिबरलाइज कर दिया है, उदार नीति कर दी है और उस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के बाद सारे देश में केवल 50 या 60 ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी रह जायेंगे जो नौकरी से बाहर होंगे। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि इन नीतियों के कार्यान्वित के बावजूद भी अब भी पूरे देश में हजारों की तादाद में विक्टमाइज सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जो अपनी नौकरी से बाहर हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उन्हें नौकरी में जल्द से जल्द ले ले।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सत्र में, इस सदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये तीसरा वेतन आयोग बिठलाने जा रही है। उन्होंने अपनी घोषणा में यह भी कहा था कि वेतन आयोग के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस और उसमें कौन कौन लोग होंगे, इसकी घोषणा वह जल्द से कर देगी। जैसा कि बाद में लोगों ने प्रश्न किये थे, बहुत समझदारी आई थी लोगों में और हम लोगों ने भी यही समझा था कि शायद इस सत्र के अंत के आते आते घोषणा हो जायेगी। लेकिन कल ही इस सत्र का अंत होने वाला है और अभी तक घोषणा नही हुई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तीसरा वेतन आयोग जो आप बिठलाने जा रहे हैं, उसके जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस होंगे, उसमें निश्चित रूप से आप को एक टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस यह देना होगा कि मिनिमम लिविंग वेज इस देश में क्या हो क्योंकि सारा झगड़ा ही इस चीज़ को लेकर है, सारा आन्दोलन ही इस चीज़ पर है और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी 1957 से इस मांग को लेकर चलते आ रहे है। सरकार की ओर से हर बार उनकी इस मांग को टाल दिया जाता है कभी वेतन आयोग के नाम पर और कभी नेशनल लेबर कमिशन के नाम पर और या फिर किसी और नाम पर टाल दिया जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा इस बार क्लियर टर्म्स में साफ तौर पर टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह बात शामिल की जानी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात भी चाहूंग कि जब तक इस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है तबतक के लिये—जैसा कि पिछले दफा आपने इंटेरिमि रिलीफ दिया था, उसी तरह से इंटेरिम रिलीफ देने की घोषणा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये की जानी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बार बार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का वेतन बढ़ता है तो फिर राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की ओर से मांग आती है कि हमारा वेतन और भत्ता भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। यह बात स्वाभाविक है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बार इस वेतन आयोग में राज्य कर्मचारियों की बात भी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में रखी जानी चाहिये।

तीसरी और अंतिम बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि चूंकि इस बिल में पोस्ट एन्ड टैलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट के लिए कुछ पैसा मांगा गया है इसलिए मैं इसी विभाग के संबंध में कुछ अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। मुझे पोस्ट एन्ड टैलीग्राफ विभाग के बारे में इधर बहुत ही दुखद अनुभव है। मैं और जगह के बारे में न कहकर केवल एक पाइंटेड उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से डाक तार विभाग अक्षम हो रहा है और दिन प्रति दिन अक्षम होता जा रहा है। **समय की घंटी।** मैं एक दो सैटेंस में खत्म कर दूगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं जिस गांव से आता हूं शाहबाद जिले का वह गांव कल्याणपुर है जहां कि पिछले 50 वर्षों से पोस्ट आफिस है और उस पोस्ट

आफिस में सेविंग्स बैंक और टैलीफोन भी है । पहले वह पोस्ट आफिस विहिया के अन्दर मे था और विहिया वहां का सब आफिस था । जब से डा० राम सुभग सिंह डाक तार विभाग के मंत्री हुए तो उन्होंने चौरस्ता को इस गांव के पोस्ट आफिस का सब-आफिस बना दिया जहां से डाक विहिया आये और फिर चौरस्ता होकर कल्याणपुर पहुंचे । नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश के किसी कोने से जहां इस पोस्ट आफिस में दो दिन में डाक पहुंचती थी, अब तीन दिन में पहुंचने लगी । जब से श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह मंत्री हुए, पता नहीं क्यों कृपा होती है मिनिस्टर साहब की कि एक छोटा सा कस्बा है केसरगंज, उसको बड़ा कर दिया गया है और सब-आफिस बना दिया गया है और जानते हैं कि अब चिट्ठी आने में तीन, चार दिन लगते है । में आपको अपना उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि 21 नवम्बर को मैंने यहां से एक टैलीग्राम किया था जो कि विहिया को सीधे टैलीफोन से जाता था लेकिन अब डाक द्वारा कल्याणपुर होते हुए विहिया जाता है । 21 तारीख को मैंने यहां से टैलीग्राम किया था कि मैं 22 तारीख को न आकर 21 तारीख को आऊंगा और वह टैलीग्राम हमारे यहां 23 तारीख को डिलीवर किया जाता है । श्रीमन्, 24 नवम्बर को मैंने एक्सप्रेस चिट्ठी भेजी थी कि मैं 27 तारीख को आ रहा हूं । मैं 27 तारीख को वहां पर पहुंच गया और मेरे पहुंचने के पांच घंटे के बाद वह चिट्ठी डिलीवर की जाती है । यह अक्षमता पोस्ट आफिम और डाक तार विभाग की है और मै इस और खास तौर पर ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज़ की जांच हो जो वहां इस तरह की अक्षमता होती है ।

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA (Mysore) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, in the Supplementary Grants which have been asked for in both the Appropriation Bills, I find, almost every Ministry is covered. I really cannot understand why they are coming in for these Supplementary Grants when we have seen to what extent the expenditure has resulted in the development of the economy of this country. In the speeches of all the honourable Members who have spoken here on these Bills, we have seen that there has been criticism of almost every department of the Government. Sir, because of shortage of time I will confine myself only to a few important points. There is a demand now for excess grants from the Commerce Ministry as well which coveres export and international trade. We have found very recently that the Board of Trade had to make an admission that the rate of growth in our exports which was expected to be 7 per cent, has not even come to anything like 3.8 per cent. After having gone through so many programmes till now, they want to have now a crash programme for a hundred days to make it up. This clearly shows that the policies of the Government particularly with regard to exports are not conducive to the greater increase in exports. I will take, for example, tea. The producers of tea have been representing to the Government for such a long time that after the sterling devaluation the prices of the Ceylon and other countries tea have gone down and it has been very difficult for the Indian teas to compete with them in the international market.

It is very regrettable that tea the second largest export earner , the foreign exchange earner in this country, is being treated like this. Both the duties, export and excise, are levied on this commodity and it makes our tea so expensive that it is absolutely uncompetitive in the international market and our exports are going down. Whenever questions are asked, they say that the matter is under consideration and they are saying that they are going ahead with the replanting programme. By the time the replanted tea comes to bearing, it will be more than eight years. But what are the immediate necessary incentives provided? I would strongly urge here that they go through the Barua Committee Report which was presented to the Government about a year ago; it has recommended complete scrapping of the export duty and the excise duty, that is giving the refund of excise duty so that our tea becomes competitive in the international market. It is the second largest foreign exchange earner and lakhs of people are employed in tea industry. It is very regrettable that the matter has not been taken into consideration. I hope the Minister will give special attention to it.

Then, Sir, speaking about the other plantation crops, e.g. rubber and coffee, we find that replanting subsidies have been provided for tea and rubber but no such subsidy has been provided for coffee. I urge that it should be provided for coffee also; why this discrimination?

[Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda]

We should not do any injustice to the traditional foreign exchange earners of this country which have greatly contributed to the economic progress of the plantation States in the South. So I would like the Minister to give special attention to this also.

Then I come to the question of rural electrification. The hon. Minister has said that a large amount of money has to be provided for this. I hope more and more industries would be provided in the States where there is sufficient electricity so that that surplus electricity could be further utilised. Take for example Mysore which is surplus in electricity. But they are not giving any additional industries at all to Mysore. I am told the Government of Mysore has been asking for many irrigation projects and expansion of industries but there is a lot of delay in granting these to Mysore, why? I do not know whether it is because of the Syndicate—Indicate quarrel. It is Syndicate Congress Government in Mysore. I hope they will give sufficient attention to this important matter.

Another point is about the salaries of Central and State Government employees; there is a lot of disparity in their salaries and it is therefore necessary that the State Government employees' salaries should be revised to bring them to the level of the salaries of the Central Government employees. If the State Governments do not have the resources, it is the duty of the Central Government to provide sufficient finance to them. Otherwise what is the use of this tall talk about socialism? That does not help anybody.

Then I come to the question of compulsory education. It has been embodied in the Constitution that free education should be provided to children up to the age of 14 years. I want to know what has been done about it. We should see that more and more grants are made available throughout the country for this and the Government should take keen interest in regard to this constitutional obligation.

Then, Sir, there are Supplementary Demands for tribal areas, etc. What has been done for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes so far ? Because of their inability to do much in that regard they had, the other day, to extend the period of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes by another 10 years for them There is a lot of difference between what is preached and what is practised.

Then I come to the irrigation projects. The Mysore Government has made a representation for many irrigation projects in the Mysore State which have not been taken into consideration as yet by the Central Government. The Mysore Governments has been agitating for these projects for more than a year but nothing has been done so far. May I ask why?

Then coming to the Mangalore harbour, the project in the Mysore State has not been progressing because I am told that the grant that is made available every year is just sufficient to maintain the establishment and nothing is available for the progress of the project. So this must be immediately looked into and something done about it. The Mangalore port is being located in such a place which will be the main port of export for the huge iron-ore project which is being built in the Kudremuck hills of Mysore, one of the largest iron-ore deposits in the South. My friend, Shri Chandrasekharan, also referred to the Hasan-Mangalore line which will be a feeding line for the Mangalore port. This work must also be expedited.

In general, Sir, many radical ideas have been expressed. particularly from the hon. Members of the ruling party Mr. Krishan Kant was also speaking about it. Now it is a question of two sections of the Congress competing with each other. One sections is socialist and another is super-socialist. I do not know where the economy of this country is going to be led. I do not know what will happen as a result of the fight between these two sections. The socialists who have been here all along have no place; they have been forgotten. Just now Kumari Shanta Vasisht of opposition Congress was criticising the Prime Minister for making some statements at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in 1966 about the industrial growth of this country, in which Mrs. Gandhi favoured elimination of unnecessary controls and saying that the entire structure of controls was under review. Then Kumari Vasisht was with the ruling group and did not mind it. But now the Synidicate itself has become super-socialist, and she is with them and taking the Prime Minister to task. I hope for all the lapses in the past these two sections will not take extreme measures and bring about such a situation which might become uncontrollable and might make the remedy worse than the disease itself. With these comments, Sir, I support the measures for appropriation of excess grants.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN (Tamil Nadu) Mr Vice Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief since I know that this House is allergic to time. While participating in the discussion on the Appropriation Bills I think it will not be inappropriate to refer to the plight of the States in getting help from the Central Government in the matter of relief for drought, floods, fires and other natural calamities Whether the structure of this country is federal, quasi-federal or unitary, the States are its basic units. The State Governments which are ruled by any party are the limbs of the Central Government. If the State Governments come to the Central Governments for aid, they are coming with statistics of their own After submitting those statistics by the State Governments to the Central Government it is not proper or just to send a Study Team afterwards That shows that the statistics are not believed by the Central Government The quantum of assistance is fixed only after the Study Teams visit the States It is really a disgrace for the whole Administration. That is all that I can say, Sir. For instance the Government of Tamil Nadu appproached the Central Government for drought relief They demand Rs 20 crores, they placed all the facts and figures before this Government but this Government has not believed those facts and figures given by the State Governments which is a limb of the Central Government The Central Government sent their Study Team there. Then also not being satisfied with the survey made by that Study Team, our Madam Prime Minister herself went to the State and toured all over the drought affected areas only after doing that the quantum of aid has been fixed The State Government had demanded Rs 20 crores but the aid fixed is only Rs 2½crores And I regret to say that even that amount has not been given so far. At one time . .

SHRI R K KHADILKAR · If I might interrupt the hon Member, there was some criticism which he must have come across in the press.

I may point out to the hon Member that he must have come across the criticism in the press Though certain rules are there regarding giving drought relief and they are applied uniformly and impartially, still there was criticism in the press that the Centre is too generous to wards Tamil Nadu.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : It has not been given as a lump sum It has been given by instalments The State Government got Rs 13 crores with great difficulty. But after getting it with so much of difficulty, there is a false allegation—I can say it is a false accusation—that this Government has given a larger sum than it is required, on political grounds I want to register a strong protest against this false allegation This Government has given the aid only on facts and figures, after a study by the Team sent by this Government and the personal survey by the Prime Minister. This is due to strained political relationship between the States and the Centre It is high time for reviewing the relationship between the States and the Centre The Administrative Reforms Committee has appointed a Sub-committee to go into the question of the relationship between the States and the Centre I understand they have also submitted their report with all their recommendations I would request that those recommendations can be considered as early as possible and the final decision may be taken Then only this sort of procedural difficulties will be eradicated With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI R K KHADILKAR : Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon Members who have participated in this debate on excess demands for grants as well as Supplementary Demands jointly, almost simultaneously, placed before the House At the outset, I would like to make one observation. Instead of going through the economic aspects, most of the speeches were more on a political plane and it is but natural and I do not want to blame anyone for this.

Another thing I find is that taking on all-India view and placing the picture of national economy before the House most of the Members have concentrate more on the regional aspects of the problem and local grievances For that also I do not blame them It is but natural that they would like to place certain grievances or certain shortcomings that they experienced at the State level.

Another problem has been posed about the Centre-State relationship It is a very wide issue But I do not think anyone in this House will endorse the suggestion put forward by the Marxist Communist of a relationship where he visualises that the Centre would be crippled with a very

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

limited power and the States would be more or less independent and they will have greater autonomy and the picture that would emerge would keep the Centre more or less at the mercy of the States and their cooperation.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : The States should not be beggars Sir.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I know he has a point of view. He has placed it before us. This is a wider issue. At this stage I am not expected to give a sort of a reply satisfying all sections of the House and dilate on it, but as a precaution I mention certain observations made by Shri Niren Ghosh of the Communist Marxists group. I would like to make another observation before taking up some of the points. It is very difficult for me to cover all the points raised by the hon. Members, but I may assure them that all the points that were made will be taken note of and proper attention will be given to them where some action is called for or where criticism is relevant and based on facts, they will be taken note of and the office or the Ministry concerned will not just by-pass them.

At the outset I must clear one more point. It is very unfortunate that I am new to this House. I have been sitting in the other House for the last 13 years. But here I find a certain campaign of vilification against the Prime Minister going on and no hon. Member raises a voice of protest. I think it is unbecoming, particularly when this House claims—and rightly claims—that people represented here are supposed to be belonging to the Upper House with greater maturity of judgment and balance in their utterance. Again today it is a very sorry spectacle. What was said at Gandhinagar by the ruling stalwarts of the national struggle ? A certain campaign of vilification was carried on and those who have read the speeches, came to the conclusion perhaps that a session was organised just to abuse one individual who is supposed to be the enemy of the other camp. I am not concerned with the political aspect, but Kumari Shanta Vasisht, an hon. Member who is also here for a long time, tried to put forward certain allegations the other day. I contradicted them with the authority of the Prime Minister and again she has repeated it without any justification because on that day I said everything about the presentation of a carpet. It has been kept as a public property and has been used because all the furniture and other things at the Prime Minister's house are not hers. This is the usual practice. But again she raked up these issues and for that matter she referred to the presentation of a carpet and other things. I do not want to go into this, but I would like to appeal to the Members of the House that they should at least try to keep the dignity and put some restraint on such Members who indulge in vilification again and again and repeat the charges which have been once and for all rebutted with full authority behind it. Beyond that, I do not want to dilate on this point.

There is another point which I would like to point out to the hon. Members here. An hon. Member from this side referred to the bureaucracy. They are within their rights to refer to the bureaucracy. We know all the shortcomings at the present juncture because when we are passing through a period when a certain social objective is placed by the ruling Party before this House, perhaps there are certain shortcomings which we come across. Perhaps I would say a reorientation of the bureaucracy is called for. But when they are not present here, to criticise their actions without justification, I think, it will demoralise the bureaucracy and it will never help us in the fulfilment of the social objective. Ultimately the executive machinery at the command of the State is the bureaucracy and we will have to depend on it and unless they are kept in discipline, and they fully share the outlook of the Government in authority, we cannot expect to achieve any results. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members concerned to refrain from such criticism. It is absolutely a very healthy tradition. I do not want to dilate on it, but in our parliamentary institutions—I have visited quite a number of them—on this point there is always a self-imposed restraint regarding criticism of the bureaucracy. I wish this House also follows that very healthy tradition.

Now, Sir, certain other points were made. But before touching on them I would like to mention one thing. Hon. Member, Mr. Niren Ghosh, referred to the C.R.P. Of course he has been rebutted by another hon. Member from the C.P.I. I need not dilate on it, but certain statements that he made are absolutely not true. I need not go beyond saying his. All the same I may say just one or two things to rebut what he said, to show how it is not correct. Of course, if the

ruling party is experiencing difficulties, they will have to reorient themselves to find out their own moorings within the parliamentary framework. Now, if you are going to function, certain restraints are called for. But if you throw all the restraints to the winds, and difficutlties are created, you cannot just hold the Centre responsible for the difficulties of the dominant party that is ruling over there—my good friends. They should bear in mind that there are the inherent contradictions and conflicts in their coalition and so, through this parliamentary structure, they want to achieve or they are trying to achieve whatever they want to do. Now, if unmindful of their internal conflicts and internal contradictions, if with all that they try to bring up all their shortcomings here and blame the Centre for them, I think it would not be justified. Now I will give you an instance.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: The Minister said that what Mr. Niren Ghosh said about the C.R.P. is not true. Then what are the facts? May I know from him?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am not dilating on it, on the C.R.P.; the Home Minister is there to reply, and one of the Members also has rebutted what was said by that other hon. Member. I do not want to go deep into it. Then he made another point with regard to the financial institutions and said about other things also as if the Centre is removing them. Is it correct?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Yes.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I may mention just a few for his benefit. LIC's Zonal Office is there. Although the head office of the Industrial Finance Corporation is in Delhi, it has a regular branch office in Calcutta and in other State headquarters. (*Interruptions*) All the financial institutions—I am mentioning a few—have got their offices in Calcutta. Then the Industrial Development Bank is opening regional office in Calcutta—I may mention this. Then the nationalised banks' recruitment scheme, if any, will also operate in Calcutta. In all this Bengal is not likely to be ignored. But he should bear this in mind. If the industrial houses are getting nervous—he mentioned that some people are going over to Bombay to set up the industrial base there . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I did not say that. You have not listened to me carefully I said that, during the twenty years of Congress rule in West Bengal, precisely during that period, the industrial economy of West Bengal went down, compared to that of Maharashtra which had gone up. And it is here that the Centre is responsible because the ruling party was the same there also.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am sorry; I do not want to dilate on this question. Just for his benefit I was making the point that, where a responsibility constitutionally and legitimately lay on a State Government, there it is not fair to blame the Centre that the Centre is showing a certain reluctance in sharing that responsibility. That sort of impression is wrong. Beyond that I do not want to dilate on this point.

Now some points were made by Mr. Bhandari, and on one point regarding the nationalised banks I would like to remove a certain misconception. We all know that the issue of the banks nationalised is before the Supreme Court, and of course this issue was taken to the Supreme Court with the full approval and support from the Jana Sangh apart from of course the Swatantra Party. Now, so long as it is hanging before the Supreme Court and a final decision is yet to come from the Supreme Court, there is no question of our further proceeding in the matter with any further scheme. I do realise that, had this issue not been taken to the Supreme Court people would have got the benefit out of the scheme we had in contemplation. We had almost finalised that scheme to be implemented immediately after bank nationalisation. Who is responsible for the stalemate ? Is the Centre responsible, is the Central Government responsible for not implementing the benefits promised to the poorer people, to the common and under privileged section of the people who were very eager to get more credit facilities from these nationalised banks? Therefore, so far as the bank nationalisation issue is concerned, let us bear in mind that those who have taken this issue to the Supreme Court are responsible for depriving the common people of getting the benefits ensuing from this bank nationalisation, which they legitimately expected and would have got but for this.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : On a point of order, Sir. Now the hon. Minister has made his speech extremely controversial. I did not want to intervene earlier. Now I do because he wants to place the responsibility for their inability on somebody else, and he says that we have—the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party—have gone up to the Supreme Court with this issue. But what prevented the hon. Minister and his great socialist Government from acting for the benefit of the poor people through the State Bank of India when he is talking so eloquently about the nationalised banks of India? Sir, that is the point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You have said that and I have heard it.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : If I do not say this, Sir, tomorrow the entire country would get confused with all sorts of news, which probably the hon. Minister of State for Finance does not comprehend. What is he talking? He is talking all nonsense, whatever he says in this connection—he says that they had plans for the benefit of the poor people which could not be implemented because of this issue having gone to the Supreme Court, when they had poured in the entire three thousand crores of rupees into projects from where there is practically no return. Or is it all humbug? Now he wants to take a plea for inaction, a very wrong plea.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I just referred to this bank nationalisation issue because Mr. Bhandari had made some criticism in a very constructive manner. I do not think that this type of criticism against the nationalised banks or against the nationalised public sector is helpful. One point must be made very clear, and when I say this, I say with a full sense of authority. But for the Supreme Court, which was made to intervene in this issue, is it not a fact that by now the contemplated scheme would have been implemented and the ordinary people in this country who were expecting some benefits, some credit facilities, would have got them?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I may agree with what you have been saying about the intervention by the Supreme Court, but what about the LIC's investment policy ? There has been no Supreme Court intervention in the case of the LIC. Still the LIC's investment policy is the same, is favouring the monopoly sector.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I have been replying to the points made by hon. Members, and LIC was not brought up in the debate. To raise LIC now is an after-thought.

One more criticism was advanced by the hon. lady Member, Kumari Shanta Vasisht.

(*Interruptions*)

Now I am referring to certain observations made by the Prime Minister before a gathering. If I remember correctly, there was a meeting of the executives of the public sector undertakings at that time where she by way of self-criticism admonished the public sector executive, saying that the performance of the public sector is not good and it should improve, adding, "You will have to undertake a heavier obligation. It is your responsibility to discharge your duties and obligations and if you fail to discharge them, criticisms"—like those now advanced by the hon. lady Member—would go on mounting. One more thing I would like to point out. I have known today the target of attack by the hon. lady Member, but I do not know whether so-called Syndicate is also attacking the public sector along with the Swatantra Party and part of the Jana Sangh.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Your chief guest has been Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. What about his speech?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : But this House should know that, if an objective analysis is made of the public sector, it will be found that, because of the growth of the public sector, the private sector has benefited to the extent of more than 500 per cent. As an economist I am prepared to prove this fact to the hilt. I may mention just one thing. There has been an investment of about Rs. 400 crores only in Bhilai—Bhilai steel is raw steel—but this facilitated the growth of investment in the private sector many times as much. They have gained so many benefits and gained so much profit because of this. All this they should realise before advancing criticism against the public sector. I hope you are not joining the hon. lady Member, Kumari Shanta Vasisht, in criticising the public sector LIC.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : LIC has nothing to do with this.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I would reply to those hon. Members who made one or two points and very valid points, and then I shall conclude.

A point was referred to by Mr. Bhandari regarding rural electrification and water. I will for the benefit of the House give only the figures regarding Rajasthan because he referred to Rajasthan. For instance on 31-3-1951 the number of irrigation pumps was just 30 and the number of villages electrified was three. I do not want to give all the figures, but what is the position today? On 31-3-1969 the irrigation pumping sets in Rajasthan number 18,795. From 30 in about 18 years the number has gone up to this extent and the number of villages electrified has gone up from 3 to 2103. If we keep these figures in mind I do not think the criticism advanced regarding rural electrification and irrigation pumps is justified.

One more point he made regarding displaced persons, persons who are displaced after the construction of a dam. This is an all India issue. Even in the State of Maharashtra there is an agitation going on and the State is contemplating legislation to rehabilitate them because those people are deprived of their lands after the construction of dams. I think he was right when he referred to one of the dams; I forget the name now. I think he referred to Kadana. I think he was right when he said that some action must be taken when persons are deprived of their land which is their source of livelihood, and some rehabilitation programme should be undertaken immediately.

Sir, for want of time I would not like to dilate on other points that were made. Some of them were quite interesting. I would have liked very much to hear criticism at the present juncture on the broad economic situation in the country so that I could take advantage of it but unfortunately I did not come across any such criticism and therefore I would conclude with this remark that . . .

SHRI REWATI KANT SINHA: What about the Third Pay Commission ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Every point has been taken note of and serious thought will be given to each of them.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, one minute. The Minister unnecessarily intervened and said. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : We are having another Bill. We want to finish the whole work today.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : Only one point I want to make. When Members from the Treasury Benches have been attacking a Cabinet Minister none of their Ministers got upto say that it was a campaign of vilification but now they are talking of vilification though the facts have not been challenged by them. They have not replied and they cannot...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : That is all right; you have said all this.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT : When one of their own . Members was attacking one of the Cabinet Ministers for six months continuously was it not a campaign? But they did not raise their little finger at that time. They have forgotten that their own Prime Minister

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht]

criticised the public sector and when I remind them of this, they talk of vilification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : That will do.

The question is :

"That the Bill be returned".

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now we shall take up the next Bill.

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 1969-70, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken to consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: Sir, just to put the record straight. The Minister while replying to the debate referred to the facts mentioned by Mr. Niren Ghosh regarding the use of the C R P. and he said that these are not true. I would ask the Minister on what authority, on the basis of what knowledge he said this because those facts are absolutely true.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You have said it already.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: The second point is, Mr. Balachandra Menon referred to the point that we preach the theory After us the Deluge'. This is absolutely wrong. As far as we are concerned we say what we feel and we do what we say. We do not practise a double-faced policy like the Communist Party of India. When we say we will have struggle and Administration together we do it. Even when we were in the Government we encouraged the struggle of the working people for their rights and even when we are out we will continue to do it, whereas in the case of his party they do not believe in this sort of thing. They think that the moment they come into office they could get everything done.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : I will have to speak on this. Sir, he is attacking us as a party and it should not be allowed to go unchallenged. He thinks he can go about bluffing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : You sit down, Mr. Balachandra Menon.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : It is all untrue and false. I have to answer him. He cannot get away with it like that. He is telling lies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : I am asking you to sit down.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, I will take only one minute. He referred to two points. One is about the bureaucrats. I do not wish to say much but if Mr. Bakshi meets the press and his behaviour is like that it is our duty to criticise. Secondly may I know from the Minister whether rumour that forward trading is going to to be opened up is true? The monopolists...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : That is a new point that you are making.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will say that forward trading will not be opened up ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : Now, I shall put the question.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Why has he nothing to say ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : He is not replying.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Why ? Does he not know ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The forward trading issue was not brought in the cou se of th' debate. If he refers to it later on I am not supposed to reply to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) : The question is :

"That the Bill be returnd."

The motion was adopted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can adjourn now.

REFERENCE TO RELEASE OF SHRI RAJNARAIN, M.P.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): First I will give you some good news. Our friend, Mr. Rajnarain, has been released. I will read out the letter :

> "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Raj Narain, member of the Rajya Sabha, was tried at the New Delhi Courts before me on a charge under section 188 I. P C. He pleaded guilty to the charge and as such was convicted.
>
> On 23-12-69 after a trial lasting for one day I found him guilty of an offence under section 188 I. P C. and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the Court. He has been released after the expiry of the sentence."
>
> S. DHUME,
>
> *Judicial Magistrate, New Delhi.*

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Sir, tomorrow I am told that a half-an-hour debate has been admitted. I do not think there would be any difficulty in dealing with the half-an-hour debate. I am very much concerned about it and that is why I wanted the next Bill also to be taluke up today. If that is assured by the Government I have no objection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): We will finis h this now.

THE MANIPURA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1969-70, as passed by the Lok. Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1969 amounting to Rs. 90.97 lakhs. The Supplementary Demands statement was circulated to hon. Members on the 8th December, 1969 and full explanations for the additional provisions asked for have beed given therein. The main items of additional expenditure are grant of *ad hoc* allowance to Government employees posted in hill areas, payments on account of replacement of arms equipment etc. of the units of Assam Rifles posted in Manipur, additional expenditure on the welfare of scheduled tribes, construction of office accommodation for the newly set up administrative centres in hill areas and purchase of accommodation for the Union Territory's Liaison Office, Calcutta.

I do not propose to say anything more at this stage but would try to meet the points that may be raised by hon. Members during the discussion.

Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

SHRI S. K. SINGH (Manipur): Sir, I rise to raise an objection to one item of expenditure in this Supplementary Budget of Manipur. I wonder why the expenditure for replacement of arms and equipment of units of Assam Rifles in Manipur should be made a charge on the Budget of Manipur. As the very name indicates, Assam Rifles are not Manipur Rifles. As such the aforeaid expenditure should be included in the Budget of Assam and not in that of Manipur, so that the financial dependence of Manipur on the Centre may not be unduly heightened. As the Assam Rifles poeple will carry away the arms and equipment, when they are transferred from Manipur, the argument that, as they are for the time being