

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—

CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION FUND AND
DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Fund and Development Fund.
13.30 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 5 Bill*, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1969-70 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1969-70 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: I introduce† the Bill.

I move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1969-70 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20-12-69.

†Introduced/moved with the recom-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1969-70 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.32 hrs.

DEMANDS‡ FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1967-68

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 99,562 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

mendment of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,448 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,85,15,570 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 75,03,436 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 21—STAMPS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,04,444 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Stamps' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 26—PENSIONS AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 21,26,534 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 38—MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,04,444 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 51—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
ISLANDS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 64,50,698 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 52—TRIBAL AREAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 93,75,374 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Tribal Areas' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 30,414 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 71—MINISTRY OF LAW
MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 92,584 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Law' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 83—ROADS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 13,80,433 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 95—POSTS AND TELE-
GRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,24,24,596 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 100—DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,052 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 117—COMMUTED VALUE
OF PENSIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 13,18,710 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Com-muted Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,19,365 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Home Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 47,45,330 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
Sir, I have a submission to make. You have allotted one hour for Excess Grants and two hours for Supplementary Grants. I would suggest that both the Grants be taken together and the total time of three hours divided on that basis so that each party will have some time to go into the details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a very constructive suggestion. But I am told that there is a technical difficulty. They are separate grants and they cannot be discussed together. Of course, if the House agrees to pass these Excess Grants without any discussion than one hour can be given for the Supplementary Grants.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Because of this technical difficulty, the Excess Grants will have to be passed first. Both of them cannot be discussed together. Shri Sezhiyan's contention is that all the three hours should be given for the Supplementary Demands (General). But some of us want to discuss the Excess Grants also. So, my suggestion is that whatever time you can give be given. Let it be three hours for this and four hours for that. It is in your hands.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Technically, as you said, we cannot club them together and discuss them. Therefore my suggestion is that we pass the Excess Grants without discussion and add this one hour to the two hours for Supplementary Demands, so that we can even discuss those matters which come under Excess Grants and each party may have good amount of time.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): I support the suggestion of Shri S. M. Banerjee. The Excess Grants should be discussed first and the Supplementary Demands afterwards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we will have it as it is on the Order Paper. Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, by discussing the Excess Grants it seems we are trying to have a *post mortem* of what the Government has spent knowingly or unknowingly, extravagantly or otherwise. I do not want to say much about them but before the House gives its sanction to these Excess Grants I would like to bring to the notice of Government certain glaring injustices which are still there as regards the Central Government employees.

13.38 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In the morning I pointed out that on the 19th September, 1968, a token strike by the Central Government employees had taken place in which more than six lakhs of Central Government employees took part. The Prime Minister announced a lenient policy as a result of which people were taken back but even today, when we are discussing these Excess Demands and when we want to give something to the various ministries, it is most unfortunate that nearly 1,000 to 1,200 people are either facing suspension or are still retrenched. It is a sad commentary on the various assurances given by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister either on the floor of this House or outside that all people will be taken back. Nobody is involved in any violence case and I do not know why those people are not being taken back.

My second point is this. The Government has decided to appoint a Pay Commission. Though we are always against a Pay Commission because it is not going to be an arbitration award—we wanted the whole question to be referred to arbitration so that it becomes an award—my suggestion is that before the Government announces the terms of reference of the Commission, let them take the employees into confidence. We want to discuss the personnel of the Commission, as to who should be appointed to the Commission, and the terms of reference. This morning I have requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, and through him the Prime Minister to make an announcement about this. Every day Central Government employees in this country are supporting some of the progressive actions taken by the Prime Minister and we expect that all people who took part in the strike will be taken back. Six lakhs of Central Government employees are facing these glaring disabilities. Because of the break in service, they are not getting their promotions, they are not getting their increments and they are being de-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

prived of their leave. The railway employees have been deprived of their passes and PTOs also.

I would request the Hon. Prime Minister who is also the Finance Minister to make an announcement here and now that all these disabilities will be removed. The break in service is a serious matter so far as the employees are concerned. I would also request the Hon. Finance Minister to give an assurance about the proposed Pay Commission, what are going to be its terms of reference, whether the employees' unions are being consulted, whether they will be binding and whether an interim relief will be paid within one or two months after the appointment of the Pay Commission. All those Central Government employees should be taken back. Let us start with a clean slate. The Central Government employees stood behind the Prime Minister when she announced the nationalisation of banks and, I hope, she will respond to the call the Central Government employees and will not allow them to rot in the streets or face any disability because of the break in service.

With these words, I support the Excess Grants.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the contentions put forward by my Hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, with regard to the Central Government employees. ■

This thing has been going on for long. The Government in their replies to various debates and questions has been repeatedly saying about leniency and all that and that they will again consider the rest of the cases. These things have been going on. During the last session also, this question was seriously raised and the Minister of State for Home Affairs made a statement saying that, at the Cabinet level, they were going to meet and certain decisions would be taken. High hopes were given. But after that statement, we find no such

thing is taking place. There is the same policy of reinstatements in dribbles of penalised employees. That process is going on.

What I suggest is that the reinstatement or cancellation of the action should not be done by passing certain executive orders which are to be left for the interpretation of the officials. Let the Government straightway decide this. So many months have passed and so many major developments have taken place. If the Government really wants to reinstate the employees, why should they depend upon the issuing of executive orders which are to be interpreted by the officials as they like? Let the Home Minister announce that all these employees are reinstated straightway. When they have done with regard to the recognition of various unions, they must also do this. No question of interpretation of the executive orders should be left to the officials.

Then, another thing is, even if reinstatement is done, if the Government does not take a decision on the question of break in service and you do not condone the break in service, it will mean, despite your leniency on the question of reinstatement, the disability remains because, along with their break in service, all their various facilities are completely cut-off, their promotions, their seniority, their increments, everything. So, the Government must make an announcement, as was said by my Hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, here and now during this debate that the break in service will be condoned.

I find, even now, the Customs employees union has not been recognised. That should not be left out. That should also be recognised.

There is another serious matter that I want to bring to the notice of the House. Ever since the Parliament came into being, we have been receiving so many representations and we used to forward them to the Ministers concerned and the Ministers have been replying to us, whether it is an individual case or a

[Shri Umanath]

auditioned in 1966 and then they classified them in 1967 as 'A'. Now they say that though they have classified and assessed them as 'A', they would not recognise them so from 1-10-1964 but would recognise them so only from 1967 when the Directorate themselves chose the auditioning. This is very bad and unjust. I have brought it to the notice of the Minister and he has said that something would be done. I would like the hon. Minister to make the position clear.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बाँका): सभापति महोदय मैं इस अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगों का विरोध करते हुए इस प्रथा का भी विरोध करता हूँ। आज हमारे मन्त्री-मंडल का कुछ ऐसा खर्चा सा हो गया है कि मांगों के संबंध में वह इस सदन में तीन बार आते हैं। पहले रेगुलर बजट के समय, फिर सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड के समय और अब एक्सेस डिमांड के समय। यह उन की खर्च करने की आदत कुछ बुरी पड़ गई है। अधिक खर्च करते हैं। जो खर्च करने के लिए निर्धारित किया जाता है उस से वह आगे बढ़ जाते हैं चूँकि उन के पाम नासिक का प्रैस है और भारत की गरीब जनता है जिसको चूस कर वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से उनका काम चल सकता है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सर्व-साधारण जनता का प्रश्न है क्या वह अपने अतिरिक्त खर्च की पूर्ति किसी और उपाय में कर सकती है? हमारी जो आमदनी है उमी में मे हमें करना पड़ता है। हमारे अफसरों को जो महीना मिलता है उन्हें अपना खर्च उस के भीतर करना पड़ता है। अगर वह अतिरिक्त खर्च करते हैं, तो वे कर्ज लेंगे और साथ ही साथ दिवालिये हो जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह बहुत बुरी आदत है कि रेगुलर डिमांड के समय जो निर्धारित किया जाता है, उस से ज्यादा खर्च कर देते हैं। अगर कोई भूल-चूक हो, तो उस को मैं मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन यहाँ तो अधिक खर्च करने का खर्चा हो गया है मैं उदाहरण के लिये

केवल दो मंत्रालयों की मांगों को ही पेश करता हूँ। पहली है कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री उस के सम्बन्ध में खर्च क्यों बढ़ा, इसके बारे में बताते हुए कहा है।

"Increased expenditure on Travelling Allowance due to payment of arrear bills of the Indian Airlines and more tours undertaken by officers during the last few months of the year as well as larger expenditure on overtime allowance than anticipated."

दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री है—मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फोरमेशन एण्ड ब्राडकार्टिंग उस में जो अधिक खर्च हुआ है उस का कारण बताते हुए कहा है—

"Larger expenditure than anticipated on travelling allowance and overtime allowance towards the close of the year. More frequent tours, mostly by air, had to be undertaken in public interest by certain officers and personal staff of Ministers, etc."

सभापति महोदय, आप देख रहे हैं कि इन दोनों मन्त्रालयों के लिये जो एक्सेस डिमाण्ड अभी मांभी जा रही है उस का कारण है—आफिसरों द्वारा अधिक यात्रा करना, विशेषतया विमानों के द्वारा, तथा यात्रा भत्ता। हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत गरीब देश है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे आफिसरों क्यों ज्यादातर हवाई जहाजों से यात्रा करते हैं, क्यों एयर कन्डीशनिंग में यात्रा करते हैं। वे जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जनता के साथ ही उन के लिये थर्ड क्लास में व्यवस्था करें। हमें उन के आराम का ख्याल है, इस लिये आप उन के लिये अलग से एक थर्ड क्लास की बोगी की व्यवस्था करें, इस तरह से हम काफी खर्च बचा सकते हैं।

जो भी बजट आप बनाते हैं, उस में कमी की काफी गुंजाइश होती है। बहुत से खर्च ऐसे हैं जो जायज होते हैं और बहुत से नाजायज होते हैं। मैं ऐसे खर्चों की बात नहीं करता—जैसे हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट में दवाइयाँ आती हैं, कागज

पर जमाखर्च होता है, पैसा डिपार्टमेंट से निकल जाता है, लेकिन दवाइयाँ वास्तव में नहीं आतीं। मैं रेलवे के सोर्स या ट्रांसपोर्ट के सोर्स की बात भी नहीं करता, जहां टायर्स और दूसरे स्पेअर-पार्ट्स आने ही नहीं, लेकिन ऊपर के ऊपर जमाखर्च हो जाता है। लेकिन मैं तो उन के लिये कहता हूँ जो जायज खर्च हैं, लेकिन उन में कमी की जा सकती है। अगर हमारी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था ठीक हो तो उन में काफ़ी कमी कर सकते हैं।

हम चोरी को रोक सकते हैं, जो नाजायज खर्च हैं, उन को रोक सकते हैं, लेकिन बहुत से जायज खर्च हैं, उन में भी कमी कर सकते हैं। जैसे राष्ट्रपति भवन और राज भवनों के खर्च हैं। आज हमारी सरकार सोशियलिज्म का नारा लगा रही है, उस के लिये बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें कर रही है, लेकिन यह कैसा सोशियलिज्म है कि आज राष्ट्रपति भवन की हज़ारों एकड़ ज़मीन यूही पड़ी हुई है, राज भवनों में सैकड़ों एकड़ ज़मीन यूही पड़ी हुई है, उस में फल फूल और बगीचे लगाये जाने हैं। जब मैं उन में गुलाब के फूलों के बगीचों को देखता हूँ, तो विश्वास कीजिये मेरे बदन में प्राण लग जाती है। कितने दुख की बात है कि जिस देश में गरीबों को भन्न नहीं मिलता, जहां हम देखते हैं कि कलकत्ता और अन्य शहरों में ठण्ड के दिनों में लोग फुटपाथों पर पड़े हुए हैं, वहां के भ्रष्टसरान अपनी कोठियों के अहाता में फूलों के बाग लगायें। मेरा बस चले तो इन बागों के बदले सब जगह गेहूँ की खेती करवाऊँ। ऐसी बहुत सी मर्दे हैं जिन में हम खर्चों की कमी कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं इन्फरमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टरी के खर्च की तरफ़ आता हूँ। इस में पहल 18 लाख 22 हज़ार रुपये मन्ज़ूर हुआ था, उस के बाद सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड के समय 2 लाख 48 हज़ार रुपये की मन्ज़ूरी दी गई और अब फिर 30,414 रुपये की मन्ज़ूरी मांगी गई है। यह रक़म बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, हमें देने में कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे शक है कि प्राण

चल कर यह रक़म बहुत ज्यादा न बढ़ जाय, क्योंकि आज हमारा भाल इण्डिया रेडियो, भाल इण्डिया रेडियो न रह कर भाल-इन्दिरा-रेडियो हो गया है। आज एक पार्टी के फायदे के लिये भाल इण्डिया रेडियो का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। जो लोग इस पर बोलते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को परिश्रमिक शुल्क दिया जाता है, इस लिये प्राण चल कर यह एक्सेस डिमाण्ड कितनी प्रायेगी, मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन मैं मन्त्री जी को आगाह करना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम इस बारे में सतर्क रहें।

सड़कों के सम्बन्ध में भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सड़कों के लिये भी प्रतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांग की गई है, लेकिन जहां तक नेशनल हाइवेज का प्रश्न है उन की अवस्था यह है— मुझे प्राण्ड-ट्रक रोड पर जाना पड़ता है— बहुत सी जगहों पर सड़कों की ऐसी स्थिती है कि अगर आप सावधानी से मोटरगाड़ी न चलायें तो स्प्रिंग के साथ साथ आप को हड्डी पसली टूटने का खतरा रहता है। लेकिन मैं नेशनल हाइवेज की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो देहातों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बात करना चाहता हूँ, जहां हमारे प्रतिनिधियों को बराबर जाना पड़ता है। इस सदन में 90 प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधि गांवों से आते हैं, चुनाव के समय भी और वैसे भी उन को गांवों में जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन आज वहां सड़कों की हालत क्या है। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र बांका में केवल दो-तीन सड़कें पक्की हैं, बाकी सब कच्ची हैं और इन पक्की सड़कों की लम्बाई शायद दो सौ मील से अधिक नहीं होगी, जब कि मेरा क्षेत्र 100 मील लम्बा और 80 मील चौड़ा है। जहां बरसात में आदमी जा नहीं सकता, जीप भी नहीं चल सकती। इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहां तक देहातों की सड़कों का प्रश्न है, उस को अपने हाथ में लें, नाकि उन सड़कों पर कम से कम जीप चल सके, बेलगाड़ियां चल सकें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि खर्च में किफ़ायत

[श्री बेनी मंगर शर्मा]

की आवश्यकता है, खर्चा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं केवल एवग्रहम लिंकन को दो लाइनों को यहां उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ—

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift, you cannot keep out trouble by spending more than you earn."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I would begin by pointing out two criticisms which I have made before and which have so far produced no results. The first is that the mechanism of excess payments discloses the weakness and deficiencies of our budgeting. In this particular demand, the sum involved is Rs. 26 crores in the budget for the year 1967-68. One has to remember that before an amount is classified as excess, Government had opportunity by way of supplementary budgets and the Ministries had opportunities by way of appropriation to clear these amounts. I would, therefore, again press and I do hope, with some effect, that Government may take a better note of the inefficiency of its officers and if such amounts are spent in excess of the budget amount, then their budgeting and budgeting officers are sadly lacking.

Secondly, I have to repeat my criticism that these excesses of 1967-68 come to us nearly two years after the expenditure has been incurred. Of course, the excuse will be that they have to go to the PAC, the Auditor-General and so on. Something must be done so that these things come up expeditiously and not when they are dead and cold as they are now, when we cannot apply our minds properly to them.

In the time available to me, I can only comment on a few of these excesses, and I have selected them because they are of special importance. Under the Ministry of Commerce, there is an increase of Rs. 46,000 for delegations going abroad. And this is out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2.46 lakhs. I would like this Government to consider whether these delegations serve any purpose at all. They are sending delegations for the delectation of the officials concerned or some

other parties, but to no purpose at all. It is time that some kind of close scrutiny and some kind of microscope was applied to these delegations which go abroad like this, because altogether, in addition to the other delegations like those of Members of Parliament, Ministers and so on, these delegations from a single Ministry cost the exchequer Rs. 2.46 lakhs, and that is not fair to the tax-payer.

I next come to the defence service excess which is a very colossal sum of Rs. 18.8 crores under one head and Rs. 75 lakhs under another. I know we are very indulgent to the defence forces and we think that they are defending us. But they cannot be defending us with their inefficiency like this. Such a colossal sum occurs on items which were clearly foreseeable, and which were avoidable, and there is something again very wrong with this Ministry and it requires not only the attention of the Finance Ministry but of the whole Government to be set right as soon as possible.

In regard to some of the items it has been said that the provisions did not materialise before the end of the year. They did materialise some time, I suppose, and the Army is not blind in the remaining part of the year when they materialise when they are seen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not being in any way irrelevant. If I am irrelevant, you can pull me up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is relevant.

14 hrs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I now come to the next demand in respect of pension and retirement benefits. There is another demand also under pensions. I would like to take this opportunity to impress on Government that I am a pensioner but there are other pensioners in this country who are suffering from the fact that they are not receiving any allowances for the increase in prices and the consequent reduction in their real earnings. The Government of India have given some

kind of concession to their own pensioners. But the State pensioners are also important, they are receiving a much smaller amount because they were drawing smaller salaries and today their pensions are worth only a fraction. And this is happening not because of any fault of the State Government but because of the fault of the Government of India and the Finance Ministry which had allowed inflation to go on like this. In any case, I would suggest that the Centre must give some relief to the State pensioners by giving an *ad hoc* grant for the extra cost involved. This is a matter of very great importance. If they are not going to satisfy the pensioners, then they will find that they will work against them in the forthcoming mid-term or other elections.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As the hon. Member is working.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not complaining about myself. My pension is quite sufficient, and I do not want any dearness allowance, but I am thinking of the poorer people, the poorer pensioners who have been neglected in the States.

Then, I come to roads. There is an excess payment here of only about Rs. 13 lakhs, but I would like to highlight another point which is of very great importance to the public. Government are spending so much of money and they are having this excess. But I would like to know whether they have given thought to the village roads of this country. I find in my State that for the whole of the Fourth Plan only an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for roads and villages to about three lakhs villages. Government are talking about socialism and they have issued a long statement of what they are going to do for the people of this country. Can they not even provide a road to our villagers so that they can go to a school or to a doctor or to the market? I would like to impress that there is a criminal neglect on the part of the Government and the Ministry of Transport in particular that they have not considered village roads at all. Of course it will be argued by the Ministry that village roads are not

their concern. But I submit that they are their concern because they feed the bigger roads which they are constructing, and it is also their concern because they are giving lump sum block grant to the State for PWD works. If they do not include village roads, then I must say that the people in the villages will not have even the slightest sense of socialism and will not feel that Government are doing something for them. I do appeal to them in the name of the people of the villages to see that some provision is made by the States for village roads especially for culverts on rivers which get swollen during the rains and are not capable of being crossed.

Lastly, I come to the P & T grant, which is a fairly big grant of Rs. 1.2 crores. This department is a kind of prodigal department which is always increasing its expenditure. It does not go up by Rs. 1 or 2 crores but by Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 crores ultimately. Even then we have the situation that when there are lakhs and lakhs of connections for telephones waiting to be given, they cannot produce the cable, required for them. There is something very wrong when it is said that they cannot produce the cable, because there are firms which are having idle capacity for production of cable. I would like to impress on Government that they must have some kind of a committee or some kind of an investigation why the existing capacity for cable production is not being utilised and why the Ministry is pleading the excuse that cables are not available for giving connections.

Now, I come to loans by the Central Government to the State Governments.

Now, we know that State Governments are improvident. These excess payments for loans reflect the incapacity of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to make adjustments in time. This is a fairly considerable amount of about Rs. 5 crores which has to be overspent. What were they, the different Ministries and different sections of the Planning Commission doing that such a large sum should be outstanding unadjusted before the end of the year?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : ये जो एकमेम ग्रान्ट्स की मांगें हैं उनकी मैं पुरजोर मुखालिफत करता हूँ। आप इसकी एक एक डिमान्ड को देखेंगे तो जो इन्होंने तर्क दिये हैं कि एकसेस क्यों हुआ तो वह सारे तर्क अनकविसिंग हैं। उदाहरण के रूप में मैं दो तीन डिमान्ड्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली डिमान्ड जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ कार्मस के मुतालिक है उसमें ज्यादा खर्चा क्यों हुआ उसके बारे में पेज एक पर कहा गया है :

"Increased expenditure on travelling allowance due to payment of arrear bills of the Indian Airlines and more tours undertaken by officers during the last few months of the year as well as larger expenditure on overtime allowance than anticipated".

जितनी बातें हैं वह यही हैं कि ट्रेवेलिंग एलाउन्स पर ज्यादा खर्चा किया वजाय इसके कि दूसरे विकास कार्यों पर वह खर्च किया जाता।

इसी तरह से आप डिमान्ड नं० 60 को ले लीजिए। इसमें भी वही बात है। यह डिमान्ड मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन ऐन्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग के मुतालिक है।

इसमें कहा गया है :

"Larger expenditure than anticipated on T.A. and overtime allowance towards the close of the year".

ये जापान में जाकर यूनिवर्सल पोस्टल कांफ्रेंस में टेंड करते हैं और फिल्म फेस्टिवल जाकर रटेंड करते हैं। इस तरह से जो ट्रेवेलिंग एकस्पेंसज होते हैं वह बिल्कुल फजलखर्ची है। मैं कतई इसको माफ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

तीसरी डिमांड होम मिनिस्ट्री के मुतालिक नं० 125 है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी मफाई पेज करें। इसमें कहते हैं :

"Purchase and distribution of tear smoke material".

क्या मतलब है, मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उसको माफ करें। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ टीयर गैस को गृह मंत्रालय जनता पर इस्तेमाल करता है। जनता को दबाने [के] लिए इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इन्होंने टीयर गैस को खरीदने में 12,90,475 रु० खर्च किया है और वह भी बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया है ताकि जनता को कुचल सकें। जनता अपनी तकलीफों को रखने के लिए अपनी आवाज उठाती है ताकि उनका निराकरण किया जाये। लेकिन उस जनता को कुचलने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय पहले साल के मुकाबले में ज्यादा टीयर गैस बाहर से खरीदने में एकमेम खर्चा करता है।

इसी प्रकार से जितनी डिमान्ड्स हैं, मोटे तौर पर भी फजल-खर्ची की हैं। उसमें कोई भी तर्क नहीं है। अगर कुछ थोड़ा बहुत तर्क है तो वह डिफेन्स की डिमान्ड के संबंध में है। हालांकि तफसील में जाने पर उसमें भी नुक्ताचीनी की गुंजायश हो सकती है। लेकिन चूंकि वह देश की सुरक्षा के लिए है इसलिए उसको हम समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन दूसरी और जितनी मांगें हैं उनके लिए सरकार के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। समाजवाद की बातें होती हैं। कहा जाता है कि समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे लेकिन सरकार जरूरत से ज्यादा खर्च कर लेती है खर्च का जो एक माध्यम है, डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग यानी नोट छापना, सरकार उस पर भी मुस्नैदी से रोक नहीं लगा पाती है। चौथी योजना में 850 करोड़ रुपये की डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होने जा रही है और कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में चारों तरफ ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हो रहा है। पैदावार बढ़ रही है। अर्थ-शास्त्रीयों का कहना है कि जितना पैसा देश में है जो मनी सर्कुलेशन में है वह काउंट ऐक्ट करता है और कमोडिटी ज्यादा घा जाती है, उस से इन्फ्लेशनरी ट्रेड नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन बावजूद सो-काल्ड

ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के सरकार डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करती जा रही है चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सरकार जो मांग ले कर आती है वह बिल्कुल फुजूलखर्ची है। उस में कोई तक नहीं है और ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि वह काम ज्यादा मुस्तेदी और चुस्ती से करे। जो सही तरीका है अगर आप उस को इस्तेमान करते और डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को रोकते तो आप का काम चल सकता था, लेकिन आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया।

अब पी एल 480 की बात आती है। कई दफे वहां यह बात उठाई गई। पी० एन० 480 की सबसे खतरनाक और खराब बात यह है कि उस का एक पोशन अमरीकी दूतावास देश में खर्च करता है जिस से डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग में इजाफा होता है और इन्फ्लेशनरी ट्रेड बढ़ता है। कई दफे अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने बैठ कर फंसला किया है कि हिन्दूस्तान की सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस को फ्रीज कर दे, इस को खत्म कर दे लेकिन चूँकि इस के साथ अमरीका सरकार का ताल्लुक है इस लिए उस में इतनी हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है कि वह इस लिये कोई कदम उठाये। इस के लिये बहुत से कदम हो सकते हैं। कई दफे हम लोगों ने कहा कि कांस्पिकुअस कंजक्शन है, टेक्स इवेंज है, कई दफे यह बातें आई हैं कि अगर खर्च कम किया जाता तो एकमेस खर्च होता ही नहीं। चूँकि जो एकमेस डिमांड लेकर सरकार यहां आई है वह बिल्कुल बेतक और अनकंविंसिंग हैं, इस लिये उस के ज्यादा खर्च को माफ नहीं किया जा सकता और इस के लिये कोई पेंसा मंजूर नहीं कर सकते।

श्री मोहली प्रसाद : (वैमगाव) : सभापति महोदय, जो अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगें सरकार ने पेश की हैं उन के संबंध में मैं सब से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1967-68 में सरकार ने जो अनुमान लगाया था वह उस के अनुमान लगाने वालों ने सही नहीं लगाया था, इसी लिये अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांग की आवश्यकता पड़ी। इस कारण मैं इस का समर्थन नहीं करता, L/P(N) 5LSS-5(a)

बल्कि विरोध करते हुए जो सरकार की नीति निर्धारित करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उन की तरफ आप का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ।

बैसे तो भावडी से लेकर बंगलोर तक इस सरकार के प्रोग्राम सुनते सुनते तबियत पक चुकी है क्योंकि इस सरकार ने कार्यक्रमों का एक जंगल बना दिया है, जिस का आप कविस्तान समझ लीजिए और नीतियों का शव निकाल कर उस में दफना दिया गया है पर अभी अभी नई कांग्रेस ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उस के अनुसार दर्जनों कमेटियां बनाई गईं, दर्जनों प्रस्ताव पास हो गये, लेकिन उस का कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता। असल में जो राष्ट्रीय अधिका और व्यावहारिक शोध परिषद् हैं, जो कि सही मानों में राज्यों में और जिलों में असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के लिये सिफारिश करती है, उस की सिफारिशों पर राज्यों और जिलों में असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार ने अपना रोल अच्छा नहीं अदा किया। राज्यों के असन्तुलन को समाप्त करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक और व्यावहारिक शोध परिषद् की रिपोर्टों को ध्यान में रख कर के योजना आयोग के अधिकारियों ने देश के लिये गलत योजना बनाई है, जिसकी वजह से इस देश में असमानतायें बढ़ी हैं, जिलों में असमानतायें बढ़ी हैं, राज्यों में असमानतायें बढ़ी हैं। इसलिए कि उन के मूल्यांकन करने का जो दृष्टिकोण है वह सही नहीं है। कारण यह है कि उन का दिमाग जो चलता है वह सिर्फ दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास, इन चार जगहों तक ही चलता है। पहले ए वन क्लास वालों की तरफ जाता है, उसके बाद फिर भी उन वालों की तरफ जाता है। निर्माण करने वालों की गलत योजनाएं इस देश को गलत दिशा में ले जा रही हैं और देश का सत्यानाश कर रही हैं।

22 वर्ष हो गये हैं जब मे भूमि वितरण के संबंध में योजनायें ही बन रही हैं, जो कि आजादी के

[श्री मोहनी प्रसाद]

तुरन्त बाद हो जाना चाहिए था। आज मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी भी इस देश में जमींदारी के अवशेष बाकी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में भूमि की समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है? लाई कानॉनवालिड के कसाईपन की जो करतूत है वह आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद है। आज जरूरी है कि यह सरकार अपनी नीति को दुरुस्त करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी नीतियों को पुनर्निर्धारित करे। राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक और व्यावहारिक शोध परिषद् की सिफारिशों को बिना देखे हुए, उन की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में न रखते हुए योजना आयोग के लोग एमर कंडिशनड कमरों में बैठ कर योजनाएं बनाते हैं। नतीजा यह होगा कि एमर कंडिशनड कमरों में बैठने वाले लोगों के दिमागों को ठीक किया जायेगा। वैसे भी सरकार तर्क की भाषा नहीं जानती, वह सिर्फ ताकत की भाषा जानती है। जैसे जैसे उस की मैजारिटी कम होती जा रही है वैसे वैसे वह अपना दिमाग बनाती जा रही है, इस लिये मैं इस सरकार से तो कुछ नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन संसद् के माध्यम से देश की जनता से मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस के ऊपर दृष्टि करे और मैजारिटी कम करके, ताकि इस सरकार की प्रकल दुरुस्त हो सके और वह सही नीति निर्धारित करे जिस में देश आगे बढ़े और तरक्की करे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to bring to the serious notice of the hon. Minister the misdeeds and monopolistic activities of Mr. Ramnath Goenka, the press tycoon and monopolist, functioning today through cornered money in this country. The volume of Mr. Goenka's holding, in the name of his companies, associates and financiers is now estimated to be over 92 lakhs equity shares as disclosed by the proxies, including certain invalid proxies, lodged by him at the last Annual General Meeting of the Company held in September, 1969. The Central Government issued an order banning all forward transactions in

all the stock markets. Despite this ban, no serious attempt has been made by the Calcutta Stock Exchange Authorities to have the outstanding transactions adjusted.

14 top commercial banks have been nationalised. These banks have large advances outstanding against IISCO shares. No effort appears to have been made by the Reserve Bank to direct these nationalised banks and other banks to stop further advances against IISCO shares, nor to speedily adjust the outstanding advances.

90 lakhs IISCO shares at about Rs. 16 per share cost Rs. 14.50 lakhs. This money has come from market brokers, financiers and companies. The various financiers who are holding their shares on Mr. Goenka's account have put up Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per share. What was the source of their income? Was their income declared and taxed? Many companies, mostly private limited, are holding IISCO shares in their names either by way of investment or by way of loans. The Company Law Department should investigate the legality and propriety of these transactions.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka has put up billions of rupees by way of margin to hold 90 lakhs shares. What is the source of his income? Was it declared and taxed? It is freely rumoured that funds are being siphoned off the companies under his control, particularly the National Company Limited, a jute mill, etc.

75 lakhs shares, which he now controls, to which I have already referred, at Rs. 15 per share cost Rs. 11.25 crores. Where have the funds come from? The Punjab National Bank holds over 15 lakhs shares. The rest of the funds have come from other financiers and brokers including many companies who, amongst themselves, have provided the requisite finance. Has the Government shut their eyes and allowed Mr. Goenka to grow bigger and bigger? Why did the Reserve Bank of India permit the Punjab National Bank in August 1968 to grant a composite advance of Rs. 80 to 85 lakhs to this man and his nominees in the full knowledge of the cornering operation? What action, if any, has so

far been taken on the reports of the enquiries that had been made earlier this year by the Income-tax Investigation Department on the affairs of certain stock brokers of Calcutta and of the press baron himself, particularly as regards the sources of the funds with which they were holding shares of IISCO?

It is reported that unaccounted money owned by the press baron to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores was discovered under the benami of one of his relatives.

I would like to know what the Government is doing with regard to Mr. Goenka and all his misdeeds and monopolistic activities. The minister must give a categorical reply to my questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaking on the Demands for Excess Grants, I would like to say a few words on foreign trade. I want to say that under the guise and style of foreign trade many cheats have come into existence in this country. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has failed to check the enormous growth of cheating and fraud in foreign trade. Sir, the other day when you were in the Chair, when I wanted to make certain allegations against the Ministry of Foreign Trade you obstructed me from doing so by saying that it was unparliamentary. I still hold that they are not unparliamentary and I am going to repeat them today with a full sense of responsibility.

My allegation is that a certain supply of silk waste from Channapatnam Spinning Mill of Mysore was taken by a big business man from Bombay in collusion with the Minister holding the portfolio of Sericulture in Mysore State and a Deputy Minister who happened to be holding that portfolio thus depriving an opportunity to the mills which are expected to consume three-fourth of the raw silk. Even ignoring the rules and regulations the Ministry of Foreign Trade has been allowing all this. During the discussion on the Silk Board Amendment Bill I brought that to the notice of the Minister but he did not have the

courtesy to reply to this point, I hope the Minister will now at least go into the allegations against the firm, how far the Sericulture Minister of Mysore is involved in this, whether the Minister holding the portfolio of Foreign Trade is also involved in this and at what particular point of time this transaction took place. This is the way the foreign trade of this country is carried on.

Then, many Starred Questions, Unstarred questions, half an hour discussions and so on have been raised about Bird & Company, Calcutta. The customs people raided this company in March 1963 for alleged violation of Sea Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. In November, 1964, in a meeting of the senior executives it was announced by the then Chairman, Mr. DCB Pilkington that Benthalls the owners of Bird Heilgers would transfer their holdings to five senior Indian executives so that Bird Heilgers could be run as a co-operative of executives; at a later date, more shares would be handed over to some more senior executives to make the share-holding broad-based; the recipients of these shares would not be free to transfer the shares except to employees of the company to be nominated by the Board.

In spite of this transfer of ownership, a massive fine was levied on Bird & Company in February/March 1965. Bird & Company had no cash to pay the fine. The Chairman, Bird & Company then made the members of the superannuation Fund (a pension fund for senior executives) agree to the fund disinvesting itself of shares (blue chips) and buy from Bird & Company such shares of the Managed companies as were held by Bird & Company and the executives had no option but to agree to it. This is how cheating and fraud are committed by this company.

There is one Shri Pran Prashad who is moving heaven and earth in the Ministry to get things for the company. I do not know who is the officer in the Ministry for this state of affairs. Anyhow, these things are going on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, by bringing in of any name without giving previous information, I am put in a very embarrassing position. So, please avoid mentioning of names.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am quoting from a copy of a public document.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it is all right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have got the relevant material and am quoting from it.

This is how our foreign trade is going on. So many delegations are going to foreign countries. Every officer of this Ministry is going and spending a lot of money at the cost of the ratepayer. What has this Foreign Trade Ministry brought by way of an increase in our trade? We have brought nothing but loans from other countries. We have not earned any foreign exchange at all. Therefore this Ministry has to be pulled up and a thorough investigation has to be made so far as these particular allegations are concerned.

Coming to my State, I make certain allegations today. The allegations are that the relief funds released by the Central Government have been misused in several places in my State. It also appeared recently in the press. Many Members of Parliament have expressed in Bangalore about the distress situation prevailing in Mysore State. Even farmers in certain famine-stricken parts of Mysore are not allowed to utilise the grant released by this Government. There is no agency to check such misappropriation and misuse of funds.

Recently the Ministry there allowed the contractors under the guise of making measurement of all the old pits, roads and everything, collecting money, paying to the contractors and running to the Ahmedabad conference. For their politics this money cannot be misused. In my State ministers and officers are colluding. I do not know for the Bombay conference how many people will go. I request the hon. Minister to send immediately a committee or some responsible officer to investigate into the funds which are at the disposal of the My-

sore State Government and which are being misused; to make a report about it which the Government should place on the Table of the House. Let the hon. Minister give an assurance that an investigation will be made about the misuse of funds for their own ends and political motives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to deal with the points raised by Shri Beni Shankar Sharma and Shri Lobo Prabhu saying that the entire budgeting system is absolutely inefficient because the Government first comes with the Budget, then with the Supplementary Demands and then with the Excess Demands. Shri Beni Shankar Sharma even went on to say, if these things happen in the case of some private parties or firms or individuals, how they can do it and how we do it because we have a printing press for printing notes. A contingency may arise even in the case of individuals and even in the case of firms and much more so in the case of the Government.

Here, I would like to say that out of 148 Grants, appropriations pertaining to the year 1967-68, the excess has occurred only in respect of 20 Grants, not in all the cases. In respect of 128 Grants, there was no excess. Then, I would also like to point out that in spite of the fact that the excess to the tune of Rs. 26.06 crores has occurred, the overall position in 1967-68 has been that out of Rs. 14,760.08 crores, the actual expenditure has been to the tune of Rs. 14,589.05 crores. Thus, in spite of this excess of Rs. 26.06 crores, there has been an overall saving of about Rs. 171.03 crores.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Bad budgeting.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, it is not correct to say that only excesses are there and that there are no savings. But there are certain cases where excess do occur. For example, the advances are given to the State Governments for financing their Plan schemes. Now, the advances have to be adjusted against sanctions based on performance which are issued by

31st March, and thus a part of these advances may remain uncleared in the event of short falls in Plan expenditures of a State. Therefore, the excesses in respect of these items can occur.

Then, various points were raised by some of the hon. Members, particularly, with regard to the Commerce Ministry and with regard to the Ministry of Defence. As far as the question of the Defence Ministry is concerned, the Defence Ministry has to make certain purchases from various offices and adjustment under the accounting heads has to be done by the Pay & Accounts Officers here and, therefore, sometimes the adjustments do take place after the stipulated date. In this particular cases, the excess that is there on account of the Ministry of Defence, that is mainly due to the increased procurement of provisions and stores and large payments of customs duty.

Then, a reference was also made to the Posts and Telegraphs, particularly, because the excess here is to the tune of Rs. 1.24 crores. As far as the excess of Rs. 1.24 crores is concerned, that is mainly due to the increased issue price of stores and apparatus and plant charged to works and execution of more urgent revenue works. Therefore, there is nothing wrong about it.

A mention was also made by some hon. Members about the excess on account of delegations going abroad, particularly, with reference to the Ministry of Commerce. The last speaker, Shri Lakkappa, also remarked that each and every officer of the Foreign Trade Ministry goes abroad without any particular results. First of all, I would like to say that it is not correct to say that each and every officer of the Foreign Trade Ministry goes abroad. But, certainly, sometimes, as far as foreign travels are concerned, it is very difficult precisely to come to a stipulated amount in advance. Sometimes, it is likely that more delegations have to be sent and, therefore, the excess which has, particularly, occurred here is an account of the delegations going abroad. The total sum involved is Rs. 46,335 and, compared to the overall expenses, that is not much.

As far as the Foreign Trade Ministry and exports and imports are concerned, I will not go into any minute details. I would like to point out that, certainly, exports have improved in the last couple of years and, to that extent, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has to be congratulated for that purpose. But if there are certain cases of improvement, they should be looked into....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What about the specific allegations against the Foreign Trade Ministry?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have not replied to all your points. I have simply referred to you. Although you were the last speaker, I referred to you first.

Mr. Banerjee has particularly raised the question of employees and the assurance given by the hon. Home Minister on the floor of the House that they would be treated properly....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He said, with 'leniency' and not 'properly'.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : According to my information, out of about two lakh employees who went on strike, only about 800 cases of discharged or suspended employees remain to be settled. This is progressively going on and they are likely to be settled soon.

As far as the question of break in service is concerned, normally the break in service is condoned if the conduct of the employee over a period of five years is found satisfactory, but this period is not considered or it is relaxed in the case of those whose date of retirement falls within this period of five years. Therefore, to that extent, this is being taken care of by the Home Ministry.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : यह सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हमारी ट्रेड यूनियन्ज के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार उन लोगों ने स्ट्राइक की और उसको नें कर सरकार ने उन की सर्विस में ब्रेक कर दिया। अब जबकि सरकार ने ट्रेड यूनियन्ज का रेकग्नीशन बहाल कर दिया है, तब क्या उन कामचारियों का सर्विस में ब्रेक रहेंगा ? जब सरकार ने ट्रेड यूनियन्ज का रेकग्नीशन दे

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

दिया, तो उन के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जो कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक पर गये थे, उन को वापिस भी ले लिया गया है, लेकिन उन की सर्विस में ब्रेक रखने का मतलब तो विक्टिमाइजेशन होगा। सरकार ने ट्रेड यूनियन्ज को रेकग्नीशन दे दिया, अब वह पे कमीशन भी मुकर्र करने जा रही है। इस लिये अब यह स्वाभाविक है कि उस को कर्मचारियों के साथ सहयोग करने की नीति अपनानी चाहिए। यह बात तो आटोमेटिक होनी चाहिए। यह तो सत्यावान सावित्री वाला किस्सा है।

SHRI TENNETY VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Another point is this. Not only those employees, but there are also about two to three thousand employees whose services were terminated in the 1960 strike and the break of their service has not yet been condoned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point was this. Assurances have been given by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. The last letter which the Home Minister has written to the Communications Minister that where people were not involved directly in violence, they should be taken back, has not yet been implemented. That letter was sent to all the Ministries.

Secondly, the break in service will affect actually more than three lakhs of employees and not two lakhs of employees. Moreover, in the case of those who are on the verge of retirement, it should be condoned. But we find that there will be no promotion, no increment and all sorts of things. The officials are taking full advantage of these. That is why I suggest, when a Pay Commission is being appointed, let us start everything afresh.

SHRI UMANATH: About the five-year thing which he mentioned—that it will be reviewed after five years—, that is in cases where departmental things have happened. But these are cases arising out of a strike call and three lakhs of employees are involved. Do not apply the departmental position to this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him convey our feelings to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister gave the assurance... (Interruptions). Let some statement come from the Prime Minister at the fagend of the Session.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I appreciate the anxiety shown by the hon. Members in this case. I would only say at the present moment that I have passed on to the hon. House whatever information I have in my possession at the moment, and I would certainly put forward these sentiments before both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): What about the Customs employees?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would come to that. As far as Customs is concerned, it is true that recognition and restoration in respect of the Customs and Excise Employees' Union is pending. We are discussing the matter with the Home Ministry and we hope that, in consultation with the Home Ministry, we will be able to finalise this very shortly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about Pay Commission?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am coming to that.

As far as the question of the Pay Commission is concerned, the terms of reference and its composition are to be finalised. The appointment of the Pay Commission has been known to the hon. House as it was already announced and before finalising the terms of reference, we have addressed communications to certain recognized Employees' Associations and after receiving the replies from them, the terms of reference would be finalised and certainly then the hon. Members would be in a better position to know the terms of reference.

It is difficult for me to give an assurance at this stage that the report to be given by the Pay Commission would be taken as binding or as a sort of an award. That will have to be decided in view of the policy that the Government is adopting in regard to the appointment of the Pay Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about interim relief?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That could also be one of the part of their recommendations. If the Pay Commission does it, certainly the Government would consider it.

Mr. Umanath particularly raised the question of M.Ps. writing letters to the Ministers in regard to particular grievances of employees. I would like to take the House into confidence in this particular matter. This is certainly an important issue which the House must decide once for all. It would depend upon the nature of the communication which an hon. Member of Parliament is making to the Minister. Supposing it is only a reference with regard to a transfer or a posting, then certainly we will have to discourage it because the Rules provide that any influence brought even through a Member of Parliament for a transfer or posting is not desirable in the running of the administration efficiently and smoothly because we have already provided. . . .

SHRI UMANATH : How do you call it an influence? Despite all the Rules, if there is a serious violation of the Rules which the top officers of the Government commit, then, I, as a Member of Parliament, am only discharging my duty. Why do you call it pressure?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore, I am saying that it would depend upon the nature of the communication. I must also clarify that we have issued circulars and we have given instructions that the superior officers must take into cognisance the application that may be made by the junior officers even in transfer or posting, and if there is any difficulty they must look into those applications and decide them on their merits. If somebody's mother is ill, that is a valid reason and the officer himself should go into the grievance of that employee. But, normally, it is not desirable to write a letter about transfers and postings. But, certainly if there is a case of victimisation or if there is a case where the grievances of the concerned junior officer or employee have not

been looked into or if his promotion or anything else is ignored or bypassed, in that case, if there is a complaint, certainly it should be the duty of the Government and the concerned Department to go into the letters received not only from Members of Parliament but even from other members of the public.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is a central circular that during the non-session interval the M.Ps. should be apprised of all the programmes in the NES blocks and they should be asked to participate. There is a circular from this Government. But certain officers have not followed the circular. In my district of Tumkur, the Collector who is an IAS officer, has flouted the central circular in not informing me of the activities in the NES Blocks. No action has been taken in spite of repeated complaints.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The matter raised by the hon. Member has nothing to do with the Excess Grants which are before the House. Anyway I take cognisance of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are raising a question about the State Government and about what is happening in the States.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Shri Umanath has raised a matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Umanath's is a pertinent question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a question regarding the relations between the officers and Members of Parliament ventilating the grievances of the public.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would only say that I take cognisance of the hon. Member's feeling, and I would certainly like the State Government to give due credence and due importance to the Members of Parliament and the Members of the legislatures.

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : एक मेरा निवेदन है कि जब सरकार कहती है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है इसलिए उस में हमारा कोई मतनब नहीं है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कोई भी कर्मचारी जब अपनी मांग रखता है तो यह सरकार क्यों कहती

[श्री मेहलू प्रमाद]

है कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी अपनी मांग न देवें क्योंकि हमारे भूमिहीनों की समस्या बड़ी खराब है और बड़ी जटिल है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी अपनी कोई मांग न पेश करें तो वह भूमिहीनों की समस्या भी तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। तब स्टेट सबजेक्ट का बहाना ले कर यह केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों इस प्रश्न को टालना चाहती है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Shri Umanath had raised the question about the artistes from the Delhi and other regions. As far as this particular aspect is concerned, this was not agreed to previously by the Ministry of Finance, but I would only say that we shall certainly give it a second thought and have the matter examined again.

Mention was also made by Shri Lobo Prabhu about village roads. It is not necessary for me to repeat that as far as the development of village roads is concerned, they have to be part and parcel of the overall State plans and certainly the Planning Commission while finalising the State Plans should take into account the requirements of the

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Village roads.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Village roads have to be done by the State Government.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Let the Centre give a grant for the purpose.

SHRI UMANATH: What is the final position of the hon. Minister with regard to our taking up the question with the Government and the question of penalising the employees? If we take up certain representations in a *bona fide* manner we find that they are penalising the employees. What is Government's final position on that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have said that if there is any complaint which the hon. Member is taking up, if there is any overriding of the interest of the employees, if the employee is being victimised and so on, in all such cases, it should be the duty of the concern-

ed Department or the Minister to go into such cases. But I would only like to stress again that mere questions of transfers and postings need not be taken up at this level.

SHRI UMANATH: When there is injustice involved in such cases?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: If there is injustice involved, certainly those things should be looked into. I am not opposed to that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I seek a clarification? In some genuine and compassionate cases, even transfer may be taken up. Supposing a person belongs to my place Kanpur and he is a Central Government employee, then he is my voter also. Naturally, I know the condition; for instance, his mother may be sick or may be suffering from a heart attack or some such thing, and I represent the case because of my personal knowledge. In that case, there should be no penalising of the employee. Some of us who are Members of Parliament, are also at the same time connected with some Central Government employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Minister yields, and hon. Members go on putting questions like this, then there will be no end to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. We are following the House of Commons, and in the House of Commons, every application and every petition from a person, whether a Government employee or a private employee, goes through the Member from the constituency. That is the House of Commons procedure. I would submit, therefore, that clear orders should be issued that no employee should be harassed or charge-sheeted for this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Shri Shiva Chandra Jha had particularly raised the question about tear-gas and the extra expenditure incurred by the Home Ministry on tear-gas, I would only say that we need his cooperation and the cooperation of all Members of the House so that less tear-gas may be used in the country.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : 144 प्राप तोड़वा देंगे ? इसका विश्वास दिलाते हैं ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, अभी सम्पूर्ण भारत में जमींदारी की प्रथा खत्म नहीं हुई है, ऐसी स्थिति में भूमि की समस्या यह सरकार कैसे सुलझा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में प्राप स्पष्ट जानकारी दें। अभी भी जमींदारी तोड़ी जा रही है, पूरी तरह से टूटी नहीं है इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये प्रापको राज्यों के कृषि मंत्रियों को बुलाना पड़ेगा। जाब्ता फौजदारी के कानून में संशोधन करने के लिये राज्यों के गृह मंत्रियों को बुलाकर निर्णय करें, तब यह समस्या हल होगी। इसी तरह से राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुला कर न्यूनतम मजदूरी के बारे में निर्णय किया जाय तब यह समस्या हल होगी।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am grateful to the hon. Member for the suggestions that he has made.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had raised the question about Goenka's share in the Indian Iron Co. I was under the impression that I was here to deal with the Excess Demands of Government; I was not discussing the excess demands of the Goenkas. Therefore, I do not think that I could reply to that particular point now.

SHRI UMANATH : Excess appropriation of Goenkas.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : But if a specific question is tabled, then I would certainly clarify the position.

Then, Shri K. Lakkappa had raised many points. He had referred to some deal between some silk company and some Ministers and said that the Ministry of Foreign Trade was helping in that. He also asked us whether we would depute some officer from here to look into the accounts of the State Governments. According to the present position, I do not think that any of the representatives here, whether he is opposed to or in favour of a particular State Government, would appreciate or like this position that the Central Government must send

some officers for scrutinising the accounts of the State Governments. But if there are any specific complaints which the hon. Member has, he may forward them to me, and if it is the concern of the Central Government, we would certainly look into them, and if it pertains to the State Government, we would forward them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My point is this. Central grants are released for various famine-relief works which are in progress and while the money is being spent, the State Government in collusion with some officers and the Minister have misused the funds; they have said that roads would be constructed and have passed on the money to contractors and the money has been taken for the AICC at Ahmedabad. That was the particular allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 21, 26, 38, 51, 52, 60, 71, 83, 95, 100, 117, 125 and 128."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL*, 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of