

18.31 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL,\* 1969

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ranga, Mr. Madhu Limaye, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy and Mr. Banerjee have already given notice in the morning whether they could say a few words on the Appropriation Bill. The rules are very clear. They could take 5 minutes each and all that. I only suggested in the morning that tomorrow we are taking up the Finance Bill and that it will be appropriate if all of you could speak on that. If you feel you must have your say, the rules are very clear and you could have your say in brief. I would only appeal to them that tomorrow we are taking up the Finance Bill and they may take more time, 5 minutes or 10 minutes or more tomorrow. Today, half an hour will not be enough for you. I think, tomorrow on the Finance Bill you will be able to say much more. I am glad all four of you are here. But if you think you can 2 or 3 minutes each, it is all right.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : मैंने तीन दिन पहले नोटिस दिया है। मुझे भी बतलाये हैं, सब कुछ किया है। उस के बाद भी मुझ को रोका जाय तो बात दूसरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I know. That is why I requested you to be here. The rules are very clear about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Those who have given notice earlier, all four of you, may take 2 or 3 minutes each.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो मिनट में तो मैं बोल ही नहीं पाऊंगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : More time to Mr. Madhu Limaye because he gave the notice first.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the first notice 4 minutes, the second notice 3 minutes; the third notice 2 minutes and the last notice 1 minute. All right.

The question is :

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

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I introduce† the Bill.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता था कि यदि कुछ असुविधा हो और आध घंटे की चर्चा आज न ली जा सके तो आप यह आश्वासन दे दें कि किसी और दिन ले ली जायेगी, मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन यह समाप्त नहीं होनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we can take it up. Why worry about it ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) ; I beg to move‡ :

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

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

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

SHRI RANGA (Shrikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one or two points that I would like to make are, I am sure, just as interesting to the Finance Minister as to ourselves. So far as the money is concerned, we are giving it to the Finance Minister and the Government. How are they going to use it ? That question comes up for discussion later before the Public Accounts Committee, how they have used it, whether they have used

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

much less and, if so, why did they ask for so much and then spend less or, if they have used very much more, why they have done it without the budget sanction and so on.

Apart from that, the need for economy is something in regard to which there can be no difference of opinion between the Opposition and the Government and, specially, the Finance Ministry. We are glad that the present Finance Minister in the past as well as in the present has been very keen on economy.

But unfortunately he seems to have felt helpless to achieve very much of economy as he had hoped for, with the result that he had to make that confession or that statement that there is not much scope for very much of economy. But we have been pressing for a very long time: 10 per cent and some Finance Ministers agreed with us; then 5 per cent and some Finance Ministers agreed with us; and in the end we suggested at least 3 per cent. Even then, my hon. friend has not been able to achieve. It is a common effort in regard to which there can be no difference of opinion in the House. I wish him success in making this effort.

I want to suggest something which might possibly strengthen his hands. I know what an unpleasant task it is for the Finance Minister to go on playing the role of a watchdog and then making himself unpleasant to all the other Ministers and their Secretaries also whenever they come up for sanction for this, that and so on. Therefore, would it not be possible for the hon. Minister to consider the advisability of invoking the aid of his own Cabinet Secretariat over which fortunately he also happens to be one of the two Ministers—the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister? I would like him to examine whether it would be possible for him to take a Joint Secretary from the Finance Ministry or some one who has held a very high position in the Central Board of Revenue to the Cabinet Secretariat and place him in charge of this particular aspect of financial affairs, *i.e.*, economy. Let him go on examining and scrutinising, something like a running commentary, a running examination of how moneys are being utilised and spent or wasted, whatever it is, and once in three months let him place a

detailed report with their recommendations before the Finance Minister. At the same time, I would like the Finance Minister to ask his own Cabinet to give him a small sub-committee, a high-powered sub-committee of the Cabinet, to be presided over by himself; let that sub-committee give themselves three or five days every quarter and let them go through as carefully as they possibly can and put the axe wherever it is possible or wherever they find it advisable consistent with the efficiency of the administration and also the objectives for which these grants have been made, so that it may be possible for it to achieve some economy with the necessary authority from the Cabinet and also with the necessary expertise that would be available to them from the special officers that they would be having. Why I suggest a Cabinet sub-committee is because all other secretariats will have some interests among themselves—*esprit de corps* and so on; some obligation towards each other. But the Cabinet Secretariat is supposed to be entirely independent of the other secretariats and, therefore, it may be possible for it to give just that kind of independent consideration which the Finance Minister himself, I am sure, would like to be given to this particular matter. I am extremely anxious that at least Rs. 100 crores out of these Rs. 4,000 crores in the Capital budget as well as Revenue budget that they would be spending or we are placing at the disposal of Government, at least Rs. 100 crores, if not Rs. 200 or 300 crores, should be saved. Let it be seen if he can avoid this deficit financing. My fear is that—it is a warning that I am mentioning to all—the State Governments are all in need of money; they would be demanding more and more; they would be having much more influence with the Finance Ministry as well as with the Government than these spending Ministries in the Government of India. Therefore, my hon. friend may be obliged to resort not only to Rs. 100 crores of deficit financing; it may be Rs. 200 or 300 crores—God only knows how much it would be. So, he has got to keep a tight control over this thing. How would it be possible? Let him think about it and devise some administrative as well as Cabinet machinery by which it would be possible for him not to exceed whatever unpleasant provision he has already been obliged to make for this deficit financing.

[Shri Ranga]

Thirdly, whatever he saves, we do not want it by way of tax reduction over this year or even in the mid-term. Let him use it for border roads, for security purposes. There are so many other ways in which the security of the country has got to be strengthened. The ordnance factories have got to be modernised and mechanised and they need more and more money. More than anything else, Rajasthan famine is worrying me like anything. It is a great calamity which is going on there. Unfortunately, the rest of the country has not become well aware of the calamitous facts of that famine which has afflicted those people. More than 1½ million people are being maintained now at the famine relief works. Is that a creditable thing? I am sure the hon. Minister also feels as we feel. We have to pump more and more money. Wherefrom it has to come? Let him be heartless if necessary so far as expenditure in all these departments is concerned and save money so that in a humanitarian manner he would be able to provide as much money as would be needed in order to speed up the development of the Rajasthan canal and also increase the gruel rations that are being placed at the disposal of the famine-stricken people of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Only those questions which were not discussed may be raised. Some questions which were already discussed need not be discussed here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mattur) : There are not many left which were not discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस के दौरान जो मुद्दे आये थे, मैं उन का जिक्र भी नहीं करूंगा।

सैंट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ एक्साइज़ एंड रेवेन्यू के द्वारा बी० ओ० ए० सी० के सोने के बारे में जो फ़ैसला हुआ था, मैं उस के बारे में कुछ संक्षेप में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मुझे इस बात पर एतराज़ है कि जब कस्टम कानून के अनुसार कस्टम वालों को सैंट्रल बोर्ड के फ़ैसले के खिलाफ़ केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास छः महीने की मियाद तक रिविज़न के लिए जाने का, अपील करने का पूरा अधिकार था, तो फिर कस्टम विभाग

ने, जो वित्त मंत्री के अधीन है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस तरह का आवेदन पत्र क्यों नहीं भेजा कि हम चाहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस फ़ैसले के खिलाफ़ पुनर्विचार की रिविज़न की कार्यवाही करे ?

शुद्धी बात यह है कि जब रिविज़न के लिए जाने के लिए छः महीने की मियाद थी, तो छः महीने से वह पहले सोना बी० ओ० ए० सी० को वापस देने और उस को मुल्क से बाहर भेजे जाने का काम बिल्कुल गैर-कानूनी है। मान लीजिए, अगर कस्टम वाले छः महीने में यह फ़ैसला करें कि उन्होंने रिविज़न में जाना है, तो फिर यह सोना कौन वापस लायेगा? क्या बी० ओ० ए० सी० वाले इस की ज़िम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं? या क्या सैंट्रल बोर्ड वाले तैयार हैं?

सैंट्रल बोर्ड का यह फ़ैसला आने के कई दिन पहले, पिछले वर्ष अगस्त में, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० द्वारा दबाव डाला जा रहा है, कुछ भ्रष्टाचार का भी काम हो रहा है और अन्ततोगत्वा सैंट्रल बोर्ड का फ़ैसला बी० ओ० ए० सी० के हक़ में जायेगा और यह सोना वापस लौटा दिया जायेगा। मैंने इस बारे में कुछ दिन पहले वित्त मंत्री को एक नया पत्र लिखा, जो सदन के टेबल पर नहीं आया है। मैंने उन से विनती की थी कि मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस के द्वारा जो रपट कलेक्टर कस्टम के पास भेज दी गई थी, क्या उस रपट पर सैंट्रल बोर्ड ने पूरी तरह विचार किया है; यदि हां, तो सैंट्रल बोर्ड के सामने जो रपट आई थी, क्या वह उस को सदन-पटल पर रखेंगे। वित्त मंत्री ने मुझे पत्र के जवाब में कहा है कि मैं उस रपट को सभा-पटल पर रखने में असमर्थ हूँ। जब वह इस में असमर्थ हैं, तो मैं इस सदन की सेवा करना चाहता हूँ, मैंने यह गुप्त रपट प्राप्त की है और आपकी इजाज़त से मैं इसको टेबल पर रखने वाला हूँ। आप इसको पढ़ने के बाद इसको रखने की इजाज़त

दीजिए। मैं यह क्यों रख\* रहा हूँ क्योंकि इससे बिल्कुल साफ होता है कि वी० ओ० ए० सी० के द्वारा और "मकाडा" नाम की जो फर्म है जो पहले कहती थी कि यह सोना हमारा है, बाद में यह फर्म बदल गई और उसने कहा कि मकाओ में "कम्पनियां कार्माशियल" नाम की जो फर्म है यह असल में सोने की मालिक है, इस तरह की जो बातें आई हैं वह मैं आपके सामने रखना\* चाहता हूँ . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पढ़ने के बाद टेबिल पर क्यों रखना\* चाहते हैं ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। मैं एक ही जुमला पढ़ूंगा कि बैंक आफ इंग्लैंड के द्वारा जो खुलासा किया गया था उसके बारे में डायरेक्टर साहब ने क्या कहा है :

"With all due respect to the Bank of England, it has to be submitted that they expect the authorised dealer to do something impossible by naming the ultimate overseas purchaser before the sale itself takes place. In the overseas market, there is bound to be more than one purchaser and the authorised dealer would be at liberty to effect the same to any one of the same."

इससे साफ मालूम होता है कि बैंक आफ इंग्लैंड के द्वारा जो जानकारी दी गई उसमें सरकार को गुमराह करने का प्रयास हुआ, एक आरोप उसमें किया गया है। और एक दफा मैंने कहा था कि यह "कम्पनियां कार्माशियल मकाव" नाम की कोई कम्पनी ही नहीं है, इसके बारे में स्वयं डायरेक्टर साहब लिखते हैं कि उनको जो हमने पत्र भेजे, उस पत्र के ऊपर मकाओ के पोस्ट-आफिस की यह मोहर है कि "कम्पनियां कार्माशियल" नाम की कोई फर्म मकाओ में ही नहीं। तो इस बोगस फर्म को इसलिए खड़ा किया गया ताकि यह सोना उनको वापिस मिल सके। अब मुझे यह कहना है कि डायरेक्टर, रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस का एक ही रपट नहीं है। दूसरा भी एक बहुत गुप्त रपट है वह भी मैंने प्राप्त किया है और समय आने पर मोरारजी-

भाई की खिदमत में मैं वह भी पेश करने वाला हूँ। यह काम मैं इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि हमारा सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आज इस तरह का काम कर रहा है कि जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत, कानूनों की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगे और इसके अलावा दबाव में आकर और भ्रष्टाचार में फंस कर इस तरह के सारे काम हो रहे हैं। तो मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह रख रहा हूँ और मोरार जी भाई से कहूंगा कि वे इसका जवाब दें।

बाकी मामलों का केवल उल्लेख करके मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि अभी अभी विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपतियों का सम्मेलन हुआ और मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि इस सम्मेलन में यहां जो बात चल रही थी कि छात्रों को विश्व-विद्यालयों के शासन में हिस्सा दिया जाये और मेरा एक विधेयक था उसको परिचालित करने का प्रस्ताव भी पास हुआ है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री महोदय ने वाइस चांसलर्स के सामने इस सदन में जो बहस हुई उसकी रपट और मेरा जो बिल है और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बारे में जो बिल है उनको रखा ? और क्या इस सम्मेलन में उन्होंने यह बात भी रखी, अखबारों में कम से कम यह रपट आई है और मैं नाराज भी हो गया, मैंने उनको चिट्ठी भी लिखी, उन्होंने हमारे पास कुछ खुलासा भी किया लेकिन सारे सदन के सामने करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा—यहां तो उन्होंने कहा कि आपके विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को मैं मानता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर खूब बहस हो और फैसला किया जाये, तो क्या उन्होंने उप-कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन के सामने इस तरह की बात कही है कि इसमें जल्दबाजी से फैसला नहीं होना चाहिये ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके दो मतलब निकलते हैं—एक यह कि जल्दबाजी में इस सुझाव को ठुकराओ मत और दूसरा यह भी हो सकता है कि जल्दबाजी में इसके हक में प्रस्ताव न करो, तो इसका क्या मतलब है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका वे खुलासा करें।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह उन्हीं के मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में है और एक अरसे से मैं यह मामला उठा रहा हूँ—कलकत्ते में अभी यह रवीन्द्र सरोवर की घटना हुई, इस तरह की गुंडागर्दी आज बड़े शहरों में क्यों हो रही है, विशेषकर कलकत्ते में क्यों हो रही है क्योंकि पिछले 22 वर्षों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में कलकत्ता शहर में एक भी प्राथमिक स्कूल नहीं खुला और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिये। कलकत्ता में और पश्चिम बंगाल में बीस साल के कांग्रेसी शासन में मुफ्त शिक्षा नहीं हुई है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये भी फीस देनी पड़ती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को यह सलाह देंगे कि वह वहा जमीन अर्जित कर के प्राथमिक स्कूल बनाने का कार्यक्रम बनाये तथा नजदीक के काल के लिये कलकत्ता शहर में जो सैकड़ों स्कूल हैं, उन का प्राथमिक स्कूल के पारी के शिफ्ट के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाय। इस समय 45 प्रतिशत बच्चों की पढ़ाई का वहां पर कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, बाकी बच्चों से डेढ़-दो करोड़ रुपया फीस की शकल में वसूल किया जाता है, क्या आप उनको लिखेंगे तथा मोरारजी भाई से बात कर के प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार और कलकत्ता को कुछ अनुदान भी देंगे ?

अन्त में मैं शाह साहब की खिदमत में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। एक असें से आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइसेंज के बारे में....

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : रवीन्द्र सरोवर से शिक्षा का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यदि 45 परसेंट बच्चों की पढ़ाई 22 वर्षों तक नहीं होगी तो 20 साल के और 30 साल के लड़के गुण्डागर्दी के अलावा क्या करेंगे, उन को शिक्षा ही नहीं मिली है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी गुण्डे होते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे होते हैं तो कम से कम हम तो गुण्डागर्दी में बच्चों की शिक्षा का इन्तजाम न कर हाथ न बटायें।

मैं कह रहा था कि आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है, यह खोज का काम भी करती है और इस तरह की संस्था समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरी नहीं है। इस के ऊपर कई करोड़ रुपया हम हर साल खर्च करते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में जब दूसरे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, उनके साथ भी मेरा लम्बा-चौड़ा पत्र-व्यवहार चलता था कमेटी नियुक्त करना और मेरी मांग पर उन्होंने एक स्वीकार किया। लेकिन उस कमेटी में इन्होंने किन लोगों को रखा है—वही अफसर लोग, किसी भी स्वतन्त्र दिमाग के डाक्टर या सर्जन को नहीं रखा। आप शांतिलाल मेहता की तरह का कोई आदमी रखते तो मैं मानता, लेकिन इन्होंने किन को रखा—श्री गोविन्द नारायण सेक्रेटरी, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, दूसरे—डा० डोरायस्वामी, डायरेक्टर जनरल हैलथ सर्विसिज—मतलब यह कि अफसर लोगों को रखा। इन की जो रपट आई है, उस को भी मैंने बारीकी से पढ़ा है, इस रिपोर्ट में मैंने जिन जिन बातों के सुबूत दिये थे, उस में से किसी सुबूत को नहीं काटा है, लेकिन लीपापोती का काम किया है—यही कहा है कि कुछ उल्लंघन हुये हैं, इस लिये हुए हैं, उस कारण से हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई निष्पक्ष जांच इस के बारे में कायम करायेंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय नहीं मानते हैं, उन की चमड़ी हिपोपोटेमस की तरह से है, मेरे भाषण का उन पर अगर कोई असर नहीं होता है—तब तो बात दूसरी है, लेकिन यदि उन की चमड़ी हिपो की तरह नहीं है तो निष्पक्ष जांच करायें। लेकिन यदि वह नहीं मानते हैं तो आप से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के पास—जब नई कमेटी बन जाय तब—आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइसेंज के मामले को भेज दीजिये ताकि जितनी अनियमिततायें हैं, भाई भतीजावाद है, प्रान्तीयता है या संशोधन और खोज के कामों

में जो एकावट डाली जाती है, उस के बारे में यह सदन आश्वस्त हो जाय कि इस तरह की खराबियां इस इंस्टीट्यूट में भविष्य में नहीं रहेंगी ।

**SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD** (Kurnool) : I happen to be a member of the governing body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I can say that it is one of the best Institutes we have. Within 12 years it has earned a status for itself as one of the best Institutes in Asia in the medical and research fields.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : आप क्यों मंत्री की ओर से जवाब दे रहे हैं ? हम तो इस को सुधारने के लिये कह रहे हैं। मैंने स्वयं कहा है कि यह बहुत बड़ी संस्या है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका स्तर सुधरे और उसका काम अच्छी तरह से चल सके ।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur) : I will not take more than two minutes. Two solemn assurances were given by Shri V. C. Shukla, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding withdrawal of suspension and reinstatement of the Central Government employees who took part in the strike of September 19, 1968. I am referring to this matter through you to the Finance Minister who is not only the Finance Minister, but also Deputy Prime Minister. The first assurance of Shri Shukla was on 13th March, 1969 and the second on 28th March, 1969. It was thought that both the assurances would be implemented. Even today, the Government orders dated 16th March, 1969 do not include those assurances. I would urge upon him, not only as the Finance Minister but as Deputy Prime Minister, to see that these promises are implemented. They took a decision in a particular context and I think it was a unanimous decision. The Central Government employees were just facing starvation and they were very happy that these assurances were given. So, I would request him to help Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla against the bureaucracy, the bureaucrats, and fulfil the promises given by him in this house because, still those assurances have not been implemented. If these assurances are not implemented—please excuse me for saying this—the people will have no faith in the assurances given by the Ministers. If he fulfils these assurances, it will definitely help him to improve the economy of this country.

I request him to see that all the assurances given by Mr. Shukla are fulfilled.

I suggest this to him only because I know that if he says 'Yes', it is 'Yes' and he means what he says. I would request him not to commit himself here and now but keep this in mind and see that the assurances are implemented without any more delay. Let him go through those solemn assurances, and if they are implemented, that will increase the prestige of the country.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** (Kendrabara) : Sir, I want to refer to two matters only. One is Demand No. 49 regarding the privy purse and allowances. It is a disgrace that still we have to vote this amount because after all the Government depends upon the support of the people, and here, it is almost a unanimous demand in this country, especially when the Government is run by the Congress party at the Centre and the Congress party has also decided in favour of the abolition of the privy purse. I am surprised that the Government has taken no decision yet. We have to vote the Demand still. I want to register my protest that this Parliament is being hustled to vote this amount which the people in this country do not want to pay.

Secondly I am really sorry that my friend Shri Madhu Limaye who is not here referred to the Aji-Inoia Institute of Medical Sciences in the way he did.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : Are you a member of the Governing Body ?

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** : I am not a member, but I was a patient there. I was a patient for more than four months in that Institute. If anything, this House should pay a tribute to this institution, especially to the Director and the Board of Management who had within 12 years improved this institution to such an extent that it has established a record both in the matter of medical education and medical research which is unique in the whole of Asia.

From my personal experience, I can say that I was operated upon there, and I got their report examined in New York and in Germany, and I can tell this House that the best of doctors there paid a compliment that India should be proud of an institution like this. In spite of that, there may be some irregularities

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

ties, some shortcomings here and there in the administration, but my accusation is otherwise. In an institution which is autonomous, which is specially meant for research and investigation, there is too much of Government interference. Such institutions should be free from this interference. The least that this Parliament can do is this : there is no question of referring this matter to any Estimates Committee or any Committee like that. In the Selection Committee, the Finance Committee, in the Governing Body, at every stage, a Member of Parliament is associated there. The Minister himself is the Chairman of the Governing Body. As far as I know, all the complaints that are received were properly examined and found to be baseless. In spite of this, if this Ministry falters, if it is pressurised like that, I think they will be doing the greatest disservice to an institution like this. There should be no enquiry. All that is needed is, they should provide more funds; there should be less of interference and they should provide more facilities so that this institution really grows and is a glory for medical sciences in this country.

19.00 hrs.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** Sir, I am very thankful to Mr. Dwivedy for his observations about the Medical Institute. It is the best institute in Asia. I cannot say there can be no irregularities anywhere. I do not know whether even my hon. friend Mr. Limaye can claim that he is all right in everything he says. Nobody can claim that. Whether it is more or less has to be seen. I have no reason to say that there are any such things which are out of the ordinary happening in the Medical Institute. As regards interference, we agree there should be no interference. We have now said that even the appointments, barring the Director, will be made by them and the ministry will have nothing to do with it. There is going to be no interference in research and other matters.

**SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Now for everything the matter has to be referred to the Government and a lot of time is wasted.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** That has now ended. We have taken decisions to see that this does not happen not only about this but about all autonomous institutions, so

that delays are eliminated and they work with greater initiative.

I agree with Mr. Ranga that it is necessary to go on making economies in Government all the while. There will be no time when one can say there will be no need for economy. What I said was, there is no scope for that kind of economy and saving of large amounts as will enable me to do without taxes or deficit financing when it is required. I am not for deficit financing. If I could avoid it, I should like to avoid it. But when there are circumstances when it becomes necessary and it can be done without doing harm, we have to do it. That is what I am trying to do. It is only within safe limits that deficit financing will be used, not beyond that. We are constantly thinking about it and the Finance Ministry's function is also that. I am also trying to ask each ministry to see that what can be done. Yet, there is a limitation beyond which the Finance Minister cannot work. He is not a Czar nor is he the head of Government. Therefore, he cannot insist on something being done. Even when he finds it is right, if the other ministers think it is not right, it will have to be considered more fully. That is how action can be taken and that is what we are doing.

In the matter of BOAC to which Mr. Limaye referred—after making the charges he goes away. That is a thing which I have not seen before. Today something must have taken him away.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** He has gone in search of gold. He placed the report and he wants to place the gold also.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** I should be very happy if he or you bring the gold here. I will give a certificate of merit and title if that is done.

The BOAC matter has been completely explained here. I have laid five copies of the report containing the decisions of the Board in appeal in the library. If Mr. Limaye takes the trouble of going through this report, it will be more profitable for him than going through all kinds of un-authorised things he goes through and spends time to go at us. I do not complain about his going at us; he is entitled to do so. But when the facts are wrong, and if these things are repeated every day, it will cease to draw

attention from anybody. It is not possible to pay attention when wrong things are repeated day by day in a different form, even though full facts have been given and explained. The question of bringing back the gold does not arise, because the Government had examined the decision of the Board immediately to see if a review was necessary. We came to the conclusion that the decision of the Board was completely correct and it could not and should not be interfered with. They have given full reasons and full facts which perhaps were not before the Collector who decided the issue and passed his order because he had not examined all those witnesses. These were examined by the Board in detail and the Director of Investigation was also present there. He also assisted in it and he was also examined. What he says is not true, that there were two reports, they were suppressed and they were asked to do otherwise. This is all wrong. But if a person goes on making assertions all the while who can prevent him specially when he happens to be a Member of Parliament. One cannot say anything about it, one has to go on hearing it with patience, cheerfulness and bear with it. That is what I am seeking to do.

As regards education, my hon. friend is not here but in order to save the time of the House I may say that he has said nothing which is against the policy of Government as has been declared. It has only been wrongly understood by him, perhaps, which he many times does. But he thinks we are not understanding him properly. This is a duel in which we need not take part—especially as there cannot be any duel today because he is not there. If he had been there I would have convinced him it is not a true interpretation that he has put on it.

He referred to the question of Calcutta primary education. It is true that primary education is not attended to as it should be in Calcutta. But the State is autonomous in these matters and the Government of India cannot force them to do anything they like. Then he very cleverly suggests, in order to be popular with the Bengal Government also, that I should give them grants. I do not know how I am going to give them grants for obligatory duties which are with the State Government. It is their duty and they have to do it. If I have to do that, in the first

place I have no money. Even if I had money and I gave, then it will be an un-ending demand from every State and I will have to give to every State. I cannot give only to them. Those who do not carry out their duties should be helped and those who carry out their duties should be punished—is that the idea of my hon. friend? This is not right and it has not been possible for me to satisfy him in this matter.

As a matter of fact, it has not been possible for me to satisfy him in several things. I have written to him letters, replies to every letter of his. As a matter of fact, I receive letters continuously from him on one subject or the other. I have always gone on replying to him in details. Persistently I have done it. I will not be tired but he might get tired. I will not be tired of giving him facts and figures. On that he can rest assured and I assure every hon. Member of the House that I will supply whatever information they want which I can do and which I shall certainly do.

As regards my hon. friend Shri Banerjee, what assurance can I give him which I cannot carry out.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I only want an assurance that if Government assurance has any meaning and he feels that Government has given an assurance he should implement it.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will agree that Shri Vidya Charan Shukla gave the assurance on behalf of the Government.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI :** Every Minister who gives an assurance is bound by it. The Government is bound by it. I have not said 'no'. But if a Minister goes beyond his province then Government is bound to over-rule that Minister also. Do not feel that Government is bound to go by any assurance that any Minister gives. Be it the Finance Minister or any other Minister, Government has every right to over-rule any Minister if he goes wrong or if he has not acted very carefully. Then Government has got to do it. Therefore, we are not going to be bound by an assurance which may not be properly made. But in this matter also I cannot give an assurance. I will look into it. Even then I will have to give a reply to it. I only say I have noted what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

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

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will put the clauses to the vote of the House. The question is :

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

*The motion was adopted.*

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

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

19.11 hrs.

## HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

### NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the Half-an-Hour discussion, given notice of by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, we may take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. May be, some other important thing is fixed for tomorrow. Then, it will be pushed out and it will never get any time. It is an important matter. Also, it is only 7.15 p.m. Let us hear Shri Shastri. Even if we postpone it to tomorrow, then also hon. Members will go away. So, we will take it up now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने चीन के साथ बात चीत करने के सम्बन्ध में संवाददाता सम्मेलन

में जो वक्तव्य दिया था, मेरी आघे घण्टे की चर्चा मुख्य रूप से उसी को आधार मान कर है। आज जब मैं यह चर्चा इस सदन में कर रहा हूँ, आप को पता होगा कि कुछ दिन पहले ही नाथूला में चीनियों की ओर से कुछ उत्तेजनात्मक और भड़काने वाली कार्रवाइयाँ की गई हैं। अभी पीकिंग में भी कुछ दिन पहले चीन की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अधिवेशन समाप्त हुआ है। उस में भी उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात की घोषणा की है कि सह-अस्तित्व की जो हमारी पुरानी नीति है उस से हम हट रहे हैं और प्रतिक्रियावादियों का दमन करने के लिये जो भी साधन प्रयोग में आ सकते हैं उन का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये; चाहे वह रूस में हों चाहे कहीं और हों।

आज जब मैं इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ कर रहा हूँ तब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य न हो कि पीकिंग की साम्यवादी पार्टी के सम्मेलन में दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के सम्बन्ध में जो एक रिपोर्ट दी गई है उस में भारत के सम्बन्ध में भी स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर सशस्त्र क्रांति धीरे-धीरे अपने पैर बढ़ाने लगी है इस से भी भयंकर बात यह है वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह जो यहाँ बैठे हैं उन्हें मालूम होगा—कि अभी 8 अप्रैल को रूस और चीन सीमा सम्बन्धी विवाद को ले कर यहाँ उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया था। उस के सम्बन्ध में चीन के लोगों ने अपनी कुछ प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर की है। उस के शब्द इतने घृणित और इतने अपमानित करने वाले हैं जिस की सीमा नहीं है। अगर मैं उन के शब्दों को हिन्दी में यहाँ कहुँ तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि :

"तुम्हारी चमड़ी उधेड़ दी जायेगी, चाहे तुम सामने आओ अथवा अपने हिमायती रूस को साथ ले कर आओ।"

ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश के प्रधान मन्त्री की ओर से इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य आना कि चीन के साथ हम बात चीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं, कहां तक देश के स्वाभिमान के अनुरूप है ?