

घोर घफ़ीम यहीं नहीं, बल्कि समुद्र-पार भी जा रहा है—स्मगलिंग रुक नहीं रहा है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order order. He should sit down. If he goes on speaking like this, I will have to ask him to go out.

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** So far as the other points raised by my hon. friends are concerned, certainly the Defence Ministry will consider all those suggestions. I do not think there is any other point on which I have to make any comments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 12, 36, 71, 102, 133 and 148."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.03 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63\*

##### DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 145,149 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 24—CUSTOMS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,42,220 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Customs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,16,046 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Union Excise Duties' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 27—STAMPS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 20,68,950 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, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 28—AUDIT

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,57,497 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Audit' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 31—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,46,281 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, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,056 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Zonal Councils' for the

\*Moved with recommendation of the President.

year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,87,650 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, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 87—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,20,90,911 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 35,88,097 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 93—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,07,736 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 98—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,70,51,137 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,98,047 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 15,75,127 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,43,75,963 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL  
OUTLAY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,07,98,907 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The above demands are now before the House.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this House to Demand Nos. 123 and 87, specially the policy of this Government on giving loans and grants to the State Governments for development works. Now, soon after a loan is given, the Central Government is demanding interest from the State Government on that loan. Because of this insistence on immediate payment of interest, it is very difficult for the State Governments to go on with their construction projects. In this connection I may state that the Third Finance Commission had specifically stated that there should be a moratorium on the collection of interest until such time as the project is completed and yields production or return. So, I would request the Government to apply moratorium on the collection of interest on loans given to State Governments.

Some of the State Governments have taken up very big projects, like Nagarjunasagar by Andhra Pradesh. Because of the rise in prices, the cost of construction of projects has gone up. When started, the estimated cost of this project was Rs. 92 crores. Now it has gone up to Rs. 120 crores for the first phase of the project alone. If we take into account the second phase also, it will come Rs. 180 crores. During the Second and Third Plan period the State Government has so far spent Rs. 100 crores on this project. Now it requires at least Rs. 50 crores to complete the first phase of

the project. Besides these Rs. 50 crores, the State Government has to pay about Rs. 40 crores as interest to the Central Government. In other words the State Government will have to find resources to the extent of Rs. 90 crores for this project alone. Because of the heavy commitment for this one project, it is very difficult for the State Government to take up other projects which are very essential for the development of the State.

The State Governments have been demanding for a long time that all multi-purpose river valley projects should be taken over by the Central Government so that they could be completed in time resulting in self-sufficiency in food production. Now, because the State Governments could not complete these projects in time the capital invested by the States in these projects has become more or less dead capital, yielding no return. At the same time, they are not able to complete them in time for want of funds.

Therefore, in these days of emergency, when we are virtually fighting against Pakistani aggression and increased food production is the need of the hour, the Central Government should either take over this project or finance it. If the Central Government could finance the Rajasthan Canal I do not see any reason why they could not give the same treatment to Nagarjunasagar project. Nagarjunasagar is also a national project whose completion will result in increased production of foodgrains in the country. So, I would appeal to the Central Government to take over this project from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Recently, the State Government requested the Finance Minister to allot additional Rs. 13 crores for completing the first phase of the Nagarjunasagar project. When the Finance Minister recently visited Andhra Pra-

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desh he was convinced of the demand and he virtually agreed to pay an additional sum of Rs. 13 crores. But, soon after coming to Delhi he has revised his stand.

When the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government discussed with the Planning Commission the State's annual plan proposals for 1965-66 the following decision was recorded:

"Outlay on Nagarjunasagar Project and the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal and Area Development Programme under Nagarjunasagar Project to be financed out of the additional central assistance to be made available from the Ministry of Finance might be kept out from the present discussion."

Again there was a request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and again it says:—

"...the representatives of the Ministry of Finance have expressed their inability to provide any additional funds this year. It has however been indicated that representatives of the Government of India would visit the Project sites in August 1965 to know the exact progress and recommend the actual additional outlay required in 1965-66 in order to keep up the target of creating an irrigation potential of 5.79 lakh acres by June 1966".

I cannot understand the attitude of the Central Government. When the Minister goes there he accepts the proposal of the Andhra Government; when the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government come here, the Planning Commission accept it and take a decision; but this Ministry says that they want to examine, they want to send a representative and see the progress of the project. I do not understand how the Ministry of Finance behaves like this. Once they have accepted and committed to

the Government of Andhra Pradesh, they must fulfil their commitment to see that the project is completed.

If this additional amount of Rs. 13 crores is supplied to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, we will immediately get an irrigation potential of about 6 lakh acres within one year. Therefore, the negligence towards these irrigation projects of the Central Government, specially the Finance Minister, is virtually creating a lot of trouble in the execution of these projects. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Finance to come forward and give at least this additional amount of Rs. 13 crores so that the additional six lakh acres can be brought under cultivation.

Apart from this, the Government are not appreciating the difficulties felt by the Andhra Pradesh Government regarding foreign exchange and are not releasing foreign exchange due to this project. They are requesting time and again for Rs. 1 crores or Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs worth of foreign exchange to be released to complete these projects but this Government does not at all care to see the necessity and how they are solving their problems. They are virtually refusing time and again to release even such small amounts of foreign exchange to complete these projects. Therefore, I request this Government to release immediately the necessary amount of foreign exchange to complete the works of Nagarjunasagar project, Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project and Srisailem Project.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with Nagarjunasagar Project at the moment.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** I am speaking with regard to the particular policy and have given an example in that regard so that the Finance Ministry may understand how they are creating difficulties.

Then, there is a cement factory near that Project but the Government are not allowing the use of this cement for this project. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government at least to allow this cement which is virtually produced at the site of the project to be used by them. I hope, the Government will look into the difficulties of the Andhra Government and see that sufficient financial aid is given for the completion of these projects specially in view of the emergency.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Sir, this booklet which has been given to us, namely, Demands for Grants (Excess) for expenditure on Central Government (Excluding Railways)....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are on Excess Grants(General), not Railways...

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am speaking on Excess grants. The hon. Deputy Minister from North Bihar laughs because he has nothing to laugh at in North Bihar.

I was submitting very respectfully that these Grants tell a very doleful tale and that doleful tale is that the estimates are not prepared properly in advance, that the charges which are to be levied on certain items are not prepared very accurately and that the money that is spent is not spent as carefully as it should be. All these Demands tell us that certain things which should have been anticipated by these ministries have not been anticipated. They show an utter lack of foresight as also an utter ignorance of the accounting procedure and utter disregard of the probable expenditure.

If one goes through this booklet, one finds that there are some demands about the National Highways. I think National Highways all over the world and specially in India are subject to the vagaries of weather. They are subject to landslides, breaches and

floods, all over the world that happens. But if one takes into account the Budget estimates of other countries one finds that they always make a provision against such foreseeable circumstances; but here in this country what can be foreseen becomes unforeseeable which shows how the persons who prepare these estimates and put forward these Demands suffer from a kind of, if I can use that phrase, financial myopia. They know that whatever Demand they put forward on the floor of this House will be granted. Therefore they do not take any trouble in preparing those Demands as scrupulously, as accurately and as exactly as possible. All these Demands tell that story.

If some money is to be paid because some people have been upgraded, there is no harm; but I want to ask why the telephone charges of these ministries are going up so badly. Why is it that they are spending so much money on these telephones? Of course, they will say that this does not matter because we take one thing from one ministry and give the same thing to another Ministry, that it is only a kind of a book transaction, both the ministries belong to the Government of India; therefore, what one ministry takes is the Government of India's money and what the other ministry gives is the Government of India's money. I agree about that. But I want to know why proper check is not kept on such charges, why they are mounting so heavily during these days and why no proper procedure is adopted so far as these telephone Bills and other things are concerned.

I know that something has been given to NEFA. They have made some advances to some States. I want to know why it is that these things were not foreseen; why it is that more stores were not purchased so that they should be able to satisfy the demands of these persons. As I was saying, all these excess demands, whether it is about Customs or Stamps or Pensions or it is in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc. etc., show our faulty preparation of de-

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mands and our inexact assessment of our needs and our very very defective implementation and spending of the money that we try to spend on these items. I think that these excess demands which are placed before us show that the Ministry of Finance, because the Ministry of Finance is the Ministry which is the milch cow of all the Ministries....

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Thank you.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** ... does not exercise proper supervision. I want to ask one thing: Why is it that the Ministry of Finance does not exercise a little more vigilance and a little more effective supervision over the demands that come forward from the various Ministries? I think to bring forward excess demands before any Parliament in any part of the world—I want to put it very mildly—is a kind of failure on the part of the Ministry of Finance. But this has become a hardy annual. Every year we have such demands. Every year, we are asked to vote these demands. This year also we are being asked to vote for something which happened two or three years back. May I know how is it that they discover in 1965 what happened in 1961 and how they discover in 1966 what happened in 1962? I think this time-lag between the discovery of excess demands and the spending on those demands is something which, I should say, does not speak well of those gentlemen—of course, I do not talk of these Ministers; they do not have much to do with these things—who are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Finance Ministry and who are responsible for the preparation of the estimates. I think it does not speak well of them. Therefore, I think, for proper budgeting, the hon. Minister should appoint a committee or a commission so that—I do not bother about supplementary demands; they are necessary—these excess demands become something of the past and they do not come before us every year.

Some commission or some committee should be appointed so that the officers of the Ministry of Finance are taught how to prepare the estimates, how to grant money for those estimates and how to see to it that the money that is granted is spent properly and that nobody goes over the limit which has been prescribed. I think this is something very necessary for the financial health of our country.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scope of the excess demands is not very large but I would like to mention some of the points here.

Firstly, Demand Nos. 24 and 25 mention that some reimbursement had to be made to the Navy for keeping motor launches by the Customs and some payment had to be made by the Customs in the normal reimbursement to Central Excise.

Sir, it was very reassuring to find when the hon. Deputy Minister said that he believed that during his time he would be able to do away completely with smuggling. Nothing is more assuring than that—may God bless him in his efforts. But I would like to say this that he summarily disposed of the point regarding opium smuggling. There are so many types of smuggling being done. It may be that cultivation of opium may be restricted because the Government has control over its cultivation. Therefore, the credit should not be taken by anybody that control has been exercised over the production of opium. But what happens is that from the border areas of Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal and probably, as Mr. Borooah pointed out, from the border areas of NEFA, Burma and other places, the opium does come and there is no machinery by which effective check-up can be effected. This is a sort of talk—I do not know—and it is suggested that the opium is smuggled through border areas and that some private planes are being used here

As to how far this is correct, I do not know. I think, the Customs and Central Excise Department should have not only the facility of Navy but that they should also have some private planes with them to locate those areas where they can have more effective mopping up operations. The opium is not grown here and it is very easily carried through border areas by many traders. It is practised on a large-scale. There is no doubt about that.

Then, I come to Demand No. 50—Zonal Councils. This is very funny. From the explanation I find that an officer who was re-employed and who was getting a pension was re-employed from the original date when he retired and, in place of pension, he was given a full salary and for that an excess demand has been asked for. I do not understand the reason why special consideration was shown to that officer and why his arrears of pension were not accepted as such but they were given to him as the salary from the date he was drawing the pension. That is very funny. I do not understand why he was given the salary from the original date when he retired from service. I think this is an unhealthy practice for which you ask for an excess demand from Parliament. This is a kind of back-door treatment to Parliament. I think such cases should not come to Parliament. It does not really do good to the prestige of Government. I do not think this is a very healthy practice.

Then, I come to Demand No. 57. Here, I have only to say this much as to why this kind of situation is allowed to occur. I know that some iron and steel manufacturers had been asking for the increase of retention price and the Government was not agreeing to that and ultimately a situation developed that the Government had to agree. I do not really feel that this is quite healthy for the Government to create an impression that even a reasonable thing that they have to do is on pressure. They should stick to a decision if they feel that that decision is quite sound and

healthy. If they do not feel that the decision is sound and healthy, then they should have the courage to stick to certain proposals. I certainly feel that this kind of pressure tactics which went on for years should not be allowed to be the general pattern, that is, anybody could put pressure on the Government and after sometime the Government comes to terms with that.

Now, I come to Demand No. 91 which deals with Communications including National Highways. About these national highways, the national highways form a considerable part of lateral roads which are not specially under the Defence Border Roads Organisation. But I understand that the lateral roads which are being manned by the Communications Ministry are of much importance so far as the defence potential is concerned. A lot of delay is taking place there.

The Border Roads Organisation had the facility; they used to invite tenders; the ultimate discretion was theirs and the work was done considerably faster than actually the normal building up of the road. Those border roads which are not primarily under the Border Roads Organisation and which have been put in the organisation of lateral roads do not get that kind of quick results as they should, but they are nonetheless important for our defences and also for our security. Therefore, I submit to the hon. Minister to really expedite the organisation and keep this organisation on the same footing as the Border Roads Organisation.

We had very many valuable personnel who were manning the Border Roads Organisation. The contract there is for three years; they are, therefore, there only for three years and are ultimately discharged. I would submit to the hon. Minister, since both the organisations are under his control, to see that all those who were employed in the Border Roads Organisation and were ultimately discharged, are employed again in the

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Lateral Roads Organisation, which is also a part of the Communications Ministry. Those young boys, who have suffered and who have bravely faced the front and all the hardship of being in the front while laying the roads under all kinds of difficult situation should not be thrown in the streets. It should be a policy of the Government to absorb those people whose contract terminates in the Border Roads Organisation in the Lateral Roads Organisation, which is also manned by the Communications Ministry.

Lastly I come to the Delhi Capital Outlay. Delhi capital outlay is being provided for acquisition of land and some payment had to be made. The Delhi Development Authority has no justification for asking even a single penny. I understand that they have kept the land with them for years—I do not know whether the hon. Minister would correct me;—they have virtually monopolised the land, whose valuation is about Rs. 50 crores, for years together they are not doing anything with the land; the land is lying fallow; they are not allowing anybody to do any construction work on that land. The Government is certainly losing the revenue which can accrue to it on leasing the land; the Government is also losing considerable municipal tax and other taxes; which would have accrued to it if normal construction and development had been allowed on it. This Delhi Development Authority has become the super master, even of the Cabinet. Cabinet Ministers' proposals are being turned down. It is acting as a super master of the Government. Living in the heart of the Central Government—the Central Cabinet meets here—and under their very nose, they are behaving as independent authorities with no obligations whatsoever. Who is going to tell them that all these losses which they

are incurring run not only to lakhs but to crores? They have no justification whatsoever to ask for excess grants. I would appeal to the Finance Minister—since the Home Minister is not here, I shall appeal to him through the Finance Minister—to completely reorganize the Delhi Development Authority. Please go and hear what people talk about the Delhi Development Authority. Their only programme is to keep things bogged down and they get some sadistic pleasure out of that. This is something intolerable and I hope the Finance Minister would give attention to it. Probably this has not come to his notice because smaller people have no access to him. If he takes it into his head to do something, I am sure he will really be able to do something about it, and the whole of Delhi will bless him for that.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

श्री बाबूजी (बुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरिक्त व्यय की मांगों का समर्थन तो मैं करता हूँ लेकिन खाली ऐसे ही नहीं।

जहां तक हमारी नौसेना या अन्य सेना सम्बन्धी विभागों का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर यदि अधिक व्यय हो जाता है, प्राज की जैसी स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए यदि इन विभागों पर अधिक व्यय होता है जिनका सम्बन्ध युद्ध से है, तो उसकी आवश्यकता पर तो मैं विश्वास कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन अनेक प्रकार के अन्य विभाग हैं जिन पर जो अधिक व्यय हो रहा है वह उचित नहीं है।

काफी दिन से इस सदन में और इस के बाहर भी यह चर्चा चल रही है कि हर एक विभाग में स्थिति के अनुसार बचत की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि बचत बचत कहते हुए बचत का विभाग ही अतरे में पड़ गया है और किसी

विभाग में बचत नहीं हो रही है। सभी प्रकार के विभागों में जो अनुचित व्यय हो रहा है उसके न रुकने का भी एक कारण है। जो लोग इन विभागों के लिए व्यय की राशि निर्धारित करते हैं वे विचार की दो धाराओं में बहते हैं और इस प्रकार के भी कार्य सामने आते हैं कि यदि किसी पुल का तखमीना एक करोड़ रुपया लगाते हैं लेकिन जब उसके निर्माण के बारे में धननिष्ठ रूप से विचार किया जाता है तो उसका व्यय ढाई करोड़ बैठता है। तो हमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिस अफसरी अफ्टाचार को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं वह दूर नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सरकार ने इस अफसरी अफ्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए विजिलेंस कमीशन बिठाया है जो इसकी निगहवानी करता है, लेकिन यह अफ्टाचार दूर नहीं हो रहा है। वह तो बढ़ रहा है और तमाम विभागों में घनाप शनाप खर्च होता है और बचत की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

और सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जो ढाई हजार रुपया या उसके ऊपर की तनख्वाह वाले हैं उनके वेतन तो बढ़ जाते हैं, लेकिन जो बेचारे चतुर्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं वे वही सी रूपए के कुछ उपर या कुछ नीचे लटके रहते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस समय देश पर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के कारण खतरा है, लेकिन हमारे ये भाई उस खतरे से लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं, और अगर आज इस बात की गणना की जाए कि सेनाओं में किन के बच्चे लड़ने को तैयार हैं और लड़ रहे हैं तो आपको इन गरीब लोगों की संख्या अधिक मिलेगी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जो हमारे जवान आज देश की रक्षा के लिए, देश के प्रति सम्मान के लिए, देश की प्रभुसत्ता और अखंडता के लिए लड़ रहे हैं, यहां उनके मां बाप जो काम करते हैं उनका उनको बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे कि जो गलत

तरीके से खर्चा होता है वह बन्द हो और लालफीताशाही खत्म हो। हम देखते हैं आज भी लालफीते का बोरा चलता है और उसी के कारण, उसी के जादू के कारण ज्यादा खर्चा होता है।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी धर्म के बड़े प्रकाण्ड पंडित हैं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी धर्म नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जो दुड़ हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लक्ष्मी और धर्म में अन्तर है। धर्म में दुड़ता होनी चाहिए, और लक्ष्मी में बंचलता होनी चाहिए। जब लक्ष्मी धर्म बन जाती है तो उसमें बंचलता के स्थान पर दुड़ता आनी चाहिए। मैं बहुत थोड़े से शब्दों में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उधर ध्यान दें कि धर्म के खर्च बन्द हों।

अगर नौसना के लिए या सेना की भर्तियों के लिए, या देश के लिए पनडुब्बियां खरीदने के लिए वह अधिक व्यय करे तो देश उसको बरदाश्त करेगा, लेकिन अन्य विभागों में जो अनुचित व्यय हो रहा है उसे देश बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता।

मैं बहुत थोड़े से शब्दों में डिमांड नम्बर 24 और 25 पर जो कि समुद्री रास्ते से और घरती के रास्ते से स्मगलिंग से सम्बंधित हैं, कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ये जो दोनों प्रकार का स्मगलिंग होता है, समुद्र से और घरती से, इसमें चोली दामन का साथ है। अगर आप इनके इस चोली दामन के साथ को तोड़ दें तो इस स्मगलिंग को रोका जा सकता है। आज सब प्रकार का स्मगलिंग देश में चल रहा है और कुछ लोग सरकार के देखते हुए स्मगलिंग द्वारा मानदार हो रहे हैं। मैं इसे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि स्मगलिंग करना बन्द हो जाए। मैं धाधा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

प्रश्न में मैं दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका व्यय बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका काम कैसा चलता है यह तो भलग बात है। दिल्ली का प्रशासन अपने व्यय के मामले में धात्मनिर्भर हो सके इसके लिए अपने साधन नहीं प्रपनाए हैं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जमीन को हासिल करने के लिए और जमीन का विकास करने के लिए प्रतिरिक्त धन हुआ है। मैं तारकेश्वरी जी के शब्दों में धार वृद्धि करके यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जो जमीन का बिकना क्या, जमीन का व्यापार होता है, जमीन का विकास नहीं होता। आज जमीन उन लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है जो धरती के बिना रहते हैं, जैसे हरिजन प्रादि। इनकी तो जमीन छीनी जा रही है चकवन्दी प्रादि के द्वारा। आज जमीन के बारे में धर्जोव तरीके से मोषा जा रहा है। उसका लाभ जो है वह इन लोगों को नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उन और मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली के प्रन्दर धात्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए, व्यय की दृष्टि से धात्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए दिल्ली के बनशानी बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री बाल्मीकी :** हमारी नौ सेना के बड़े को बलशाली करने के लिए, हवाई बड़े को बलशाली करने के लिए तथा सारी अपनी सेनाओं को हर दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जितने रुपये व्यय करने आवश्यक हों वे किये ही जाने चाहिए। पाकिस्तान को मुहत्तोड़ जवाब देने के लिए जितना भी पैसा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता हो वह खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार के अन्य विभागों में एक किकायतशारी का धान्दोलन चलाया जाय, मितव्ययता का एक कैम्पेन सरकार के धार बचत कर के देव व जनता के

सामने एक सादगी और किकायतशारी का धादर्श उपस्थित करे। धगर सरकार द्वारा वहाँ पर सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग का व्यवहार किया जायगा और बचत कर के दिखलाई जायगी तो उसका समस्त देश पर एक प्रच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। देश यह जानना चाहता है कि जहाँ प्राप दूसरों में सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग का जीवन बिनाना देखना चाहते हैं वहाँ प्राप स्वयं कितनी सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग से रहते हैं? यह बात सत्य है कि वही दूसरों को सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग का जीवन बिताने को कह सकता है जोकि स्वयं उसके धनरूप प्राचरण करे।

चूँकि हम सत्य पथ पर हैं, धर्म के मार्ग पर हम चल रहे हैं इसलिए प्रतिम विजय हमारी निश्चित है। चूँकि हमारे साथ ईमान है इसलिए प्रतिम जीत हमारी ही होगी।

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There has been a slight misunderstanding in regard to the scope of this particular proposal before the House. This matter has been gone into by the Public Accounts Committee, and it is on their recommendation that this regularisation is taking place.

I am very grateful to my hon. friend Shri Balmiki who has just sat down, for his very complimentary references to me. I quite recognise that there is room for tightening up the budgeting.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** I think the hon. Minister has not followed him. He has asked the hon. Minister to take to *sonyasa*.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I did follow quite a bit of it. I recognise that there is room for tightening up the budget, which is all the concern of us now. It is not a question of the individual Demand, but it is a question of general proceduras in regard

to the tightening up of the budgeting and expenditure by the various Ministries. There is undoubtedly considerable room for improvement.

The year under review, namely 1962-63 had been a peculiar year because we were just thrown into the midst of a war. But also, there is this fact which has to be borne in mind. I am sorry my hon. colleague Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha is not here. There are certain things which are inescapable. For instance, there is the item where she particularly objected to the excess demand, and that is in regard to the steel equalisation fund. That is something which we cannot escape. We cannot say that we had budgeted for Rs. 28 crores but we got Rs. 34 crores in fact, but we should not have got it. A precise estimate of what the accrual to the steel equalisation fund towards the end of the year will be depends upon a variety of factors over which Government have really no control, and, there an accurate budgeting is not possible. If we get extra money into the steel equalisation fund and we have to legitimize it so that that money can go into the Equalisation Fund, then we have really got to do it by means of some such procedure, because we cannot do it by means of subsequent Demands.

Also, in regard to customs and Central excise, there is a certain expenditure which comes later in the year and which is not estimated in the revised estimates, and which we cannot really envisage at that time. Provided the expenditure is relatively small, and which it is in these cases, because the expenditure in regard to these two items is Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively, it has to be regularised; these are inescapable, and that is why we have the procedure of Excess Demands. At the same time, there are other things which could be estimated, no doubt, I think that we should progressively diminish the area of such excess. But excess Demands of some kind, so long as the size is not very big, are bound to be there, because unlike in commercial

accounting where we can do the accounting later on, there are strict procedures for accounting for Government expenditure, and an explanation given not only for the outgo but also for the inflow. This is something which is inescapable in the scheme of things under which we operate.

I, therefore, submit that while the criticism that has been made in regard to the general process of budgeting is something which is relevant and has to be taken into account not only by the Finance Ministry but also by the other Ministries concerned, the basic fact of some kind of excess expenditure will be there. In fact, there have been certain readjustments so that the outgo has not been very great in many cases, but even so, the accounting procedures are so strict, and they have to be strict, and in order to satisfy those procedures these kinds of Excess Demands have got to be brought forward.

As regards the remarks made in regard to the DBA, that is a matter which I am sure the hon. Minister in charge of its administration, whether it be the Health Minister or the Works and Housing Minister, will take note of. I shall pass these things on to them. Otherwise, I have nothing much to say in regard to the proposal before the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 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, 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 1, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 50, 58, 67, 91, 93, 98, 116, 127, 140 and 142."

*The motion was adopted.*