

[Mr. Speaker]

India for the service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take the Bill clause by clause. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

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

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir I move.

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.02 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1963-64**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. Does the Minister want to say something while introducing the Demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I shall place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Ministry of Defence".

DEMAND No. 12—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Ministry of Education".

DEMAND No. 15—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Education".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 17—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Tribal Areas."

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 35—OPTIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 21—DADRA AND NAGAR
HAVELI AREA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area."

DEMAND NO. 36—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 52,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 26—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Union Excise Duties."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO
STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 27—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 39—MISCELLANEOUS AD-
JUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL
AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be

DEMAND NO. 33—PENSIONS AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,89,000 be

[Mr. Speaker]

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 43—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 55—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending of 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 37,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 63—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 69—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'multi-purpose river schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 73—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 86—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of other revenue expenditure of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 95—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 99—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND No. 100—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUND**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Fund'."

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DEMAND No. 102—PUBLIC WORKS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 103—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 104—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 112—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,00,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Speaker]

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 128—PURCHASE OF FOOD GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Purchase of Food Grains'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-Purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,60,000 be granted

1963-64

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 142—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 143—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,26,69,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 145—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,90,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

Mr. Speaker: What about the cut motions that hon. Members want to move? Cut motions 1 and 2 are in

1963-64

[Mr. Speaker]

the name of Shri Banerjee. He is not here. Nos. 3 and 4 are in the name of Shri Sivamurthi Swamy. He is also not present. No. 5 is out of order. Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are also in the name of Shri Banerjee. Is Shri Kishen Pattnayak moving his cut motion?

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): Yes, Sir.

मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मंत्रालय शीर्ष
के अन्तर्गत मांग में ५०,००,०००
रुपये कम कर दिये जायें ।

[(वैज्ञानिक और शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान
परिषद के खर्च में मितव्ययता)] (१०)

Mr. Speaker: The Supplementary Demands and cut motion No. 10 are now before the House.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambal-
puzha):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place, I would like to refer to Demand No. 43 concerning agricultural research. The Central Government has decided to take over the administration of the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project. In connection with that the Government has decided to make a large number of appointments with effect from 1-9-1963. A long list of the number of people appointed from 1-9-1963 is given in the annexure. This project was intended, as it is stated in the Supplementary Demands, with the object of raising the standard of living of fishermen in the area through increased returns for their activity, efficient distribution of fresh fish, improvement of fish products etc. The contribution of the Norwegian Government was to the tune of Rs. 336 lakhs. There again, it is proposed to have a training institute at Cochin so that the fishermen are given training to handle boats—not country boats but mechanised boats.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now I would like to know whether the money that was spent for this project is justified by the results that we have achieved till now. I am apprehensive because it is stated here that so far about 170 fishermen have been trained in handling mechanised boats and improved methods of fishing.

Now the activities of the Indo-Norwegian project are to be extended to other States, i.e., Madras and Mysore apart from Kerala. All these years it was mainly concentrating its activities in Kerala State on the western coast. So, I think it is no credit either to this institution or to the Government to say that during the last many years 170 fishermen have been trained. Out of lakhs of fishermen on the West Coast of Kerala, to say that 170 fishermen have been trained in handling mechanised boats is not at all an achievement in my view. I would like to know the reason for this poor performance on the question of training of fishermen.

Then, this training institute of Cochin was a project which was being talked about for the last few years. As far as I know, this institute has not begun functioning in full swing even today. We know that there was a proposal to divide the institute which was to be established at Cochin into two. I would like to know the reason for this delay and why the institute is not functioning in full swing even now. I think the Government owes an explanation to the House for this dilatory way of functioning, as far as this very important institute is concerned.

Then, I would like to say a few words on Demand No. 57, privy purses and allowances of Indian rulers. This is a problem that had been discussed in this House very often for so many years we were demanding its abolition because there is practically no justification for doling out large amounts from the public exchequer

1963-64

to the ex-rulers, especially during the so called emergency—it is, of course, “so called” no. The continuance of the payment of privy purse to our wealthy princes is thoroughly unjustified. As a matter of fact, it is immoral on the part of Government to continue to dole out this money. At least during the period of the emergency, they could temporarily, tentatively, for the time being, stop the payment of this money and they could later consider what should be done in the future.

Now, I come to Demand No. 117—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education. Under the Colombo Plan, we are getting a kind of help from some Governments. For example, the Government of Australia has supplied us with paper for the printing of text-books. It is said here:

“The Government of Australia have agreed to provide to the Government of India 2000 tons of paper for text-books annually for a period of five years from 1962-63 as assistance towards free and compulsory education for children. The paper is in turn allocated to the various State|Union Territory Governments to enable them to print text-books at the primary stage of education for eventual free distribution to poor and needy children in primary schools . . .”

There is a story about this paper being made use of by the State Governments. This is a case of Australian Government. There are some other Governments also, not belonging to the Commonwealth, like, the Government of Sweden. I think, who are giving us paper for the specific purpose of printing text-books. Now, what is happening is this. The text-books printed on this paper are not distributed free to primary school children. There is absolutely no question of free distribution, of text-books to primary school children. It is claimed here that this is meant for free distribution. On the other hand, some of the

State Governments are profiteering on this very gift from the Governments like the Australian Government. As a matter of fact, we have a specific case of our State Government having made a lot of profit by selling these text-books at an enhanced price compared to the previous year. Is it proper for our Government to encourage any such kind of profiteering and specially at the expense of our school children and their parents when this paper, as it is stated here, is given to us free and with the specific purpose of printing text-books to be distributed free to our primary school children? I think the Government of India is not such a pauperised Government as to go to the extent of themselves doing it or allowing the State Governments to engage themselves in this immoral activity. It is high time they should stop this and the text-books printed at least with the help of this paper should be distributed free to poor children.

Then, I come to Demand No. 99—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. You might remember that a few days back a question was raised in this very House about the Bell Telephone Co. who were given the contract to lay cables and to supply some materials to our Government. A lot of interest was evinced by the Members belonging to all Parties of this House when it was pointed out that this very Company was engaged in shady transaction in another country in Africa, namely, Tunisia. The hon. Minister for Posts and Telegraphs in the beginning tried to pretend that they did not know anything about the antecedents of this Company. But when pointed questions were put to him, he was forced to admit that they also have heard something about the shady deals of this particular Company. Now, I would like to know whether, knowing about the character of this company, the bad antecedents of this Company who were engaged in putting up cables in Tunisia which could be tapped by the French Embassy, and

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

when they were engaged by us, when they were given a contract by us, our Government tried to ascertain what has happened in Tunisia through our diplomatic channels from the Government of Tunisia. If they have not done that, what was the specific reason for not doing it? I have got photostat copies of a large number of reports which have appeared in the French as well as the Tunisian papers about the way this particular company had behaved as far as Tunisia was concerned. Their past, their antecedents and everything connected with them have to be taken into consideration when we are trying to give them a large contract and that too, when we are trying to give them a work which should be done with all care because it is a matter that concerns the security of the country. I should say that the hon. Minister in charge of the Posts and Telegraphs Department has not taken sufficient care in dealing with this problem. Rather, he was trying to shield this company instead of really telling the House and the country what the antecedents of this company were. So, even at this moment, we would like the Ministry to further enquire into the matter, and to go into all the antecedents and the history of this company, and if necessary and if they feel that we cannot entrust this important work to this company for reasons of security, then they should have no difficulty in cancelling this contract.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): We have heard several hon. Members express their concern during the budget debate over the rise in prices. They have also expressed that the budget proposals do not contain any concrete steps for bringing down the prices.

In India today the consumptive tendency is bound to be high in view of the fact that there is more money available in the hands of the people due to the developmental activities and

also due to the reaction of enforced austerities in the past decades. It is not easy for any Government to control these tendencies by themselves. There appears to be no simple or single solution to this phenomenon.

I would now like to come to acknowledge certain features of the present situation of the rise in prices. As I have already submitted, the consumptive tendency has been very high after planning and development in this country. Of course, as has been said in the budget and elsewhere, there has, no doubt, been an increase in food production as well as in the production of consumer goods. But the index of increase in consumption has far outstripped the index of increase in production. I am sure that this will be accepted by everyone.

In a backward country like ours, we cannot have too many curbs on consumption because that would only inhibit progress in production. At the same time, we cannot also have unlimited and uncontrolled consumption because that will render progress impossible in the context of the rise in population. It will only result in the living standards ultimately going down. It should, therefore, be the concern of our Planning Commission to strike a pragmatic balance between the two extreme positions so that the rate of saving is maintained at a predetermined level and the price structure does not get out of hand. In theory, all this is perfectly true, but when it comes to a question of practice, opinions differ and suggestions are varied.

I believe that it is the essence of a welfare State and socialist planning to think of appropriate State action to maintain the balance to which I have referred and this State action can take several forms. Some of these actions may be good in themselves; others may appear good but really they may not be so. For instance, I can give the instance of the tendency on the part of

the State Governments as well as the Central Government to give an *ad hoc* increase in the dearness allowance to their employees from time to time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On which Demand is the hon. Member speaking?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I thought that we were taking up all the Supplementary Demands together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a general discussion on the general budget. You must speak on the supplementary demands.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is true. But it contains all the demands. I thought supplementary demands would include this. This comes under planning. What I am talking of is about maintaining the price level.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the supplementary demand on which she is speaking?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): This is also a supplementary budget speech!

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It is almost comprehensive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it not be a supplementary budget speech, as Shri Bhattacharyya has put it.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Are these not supplementary demands for grants, supplementary to the general budget?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are supplementary demands. They are enumerated in the pamphlet supplied. She must speak on that.—She is losing time.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: These supplementary demands are almost as comprehensive as the general budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry it is not so.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Because these supplementary demands

cover expenditure for one month, the entire expenditure of the Government of India, probably she thinks it is within her competence to speak on those matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot agree with the hon. Minister.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But it is a fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has to speak on the particular demands.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: This comes under 'planning'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the demand on which she is speaking?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You have lost two minutes already.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude. You are losing time.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: When we are talking of prices of foodgrains, it comes under agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has to be relevant. Anyway, let her conclude.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am confused now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have lost three minutes.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What have you done, Sir?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Here is an item—pay of officers. I am talking of dearness allowance, the *ad hoc* increase in that, how it will not help in any way to compensate for the rise in prices.

From now onwards, I will take the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already taken time. Not more than ten minutes are allowed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I do not understand how the increase of a few rupees in the *ad hoc* dearness allowance to the employees is going to have a beneficial effect on the

1963-64

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

household budget. Experience has shown beyond doubt that such an increase will only aggravate matters resulting in a rise in prices still further. I can only feel that this is a sad commentary on the imagination of our planners.

What then should be done to keep the prices down? The problem has to be tackled, I feel, on several fronts. The right type of State action that needs immediate implementation is the establishment of a network of consumer stores all over the country. Given the requisite drive and determination, I have no doubt that one such institution can be established at each State headquarters and each district headquarters. There is no dearth of talent, and I am sure Government need not be afraid that such a thing may result in failure. I welcome Government giving increased dearness allowance to its employees, but if we can spend at least half of this amount in the form of subsidies to these institutions, I am sure we will be able to stabilise the price level in quite a short time.

Shri Ranga was stating yesterday that there was echoing and re-echoing, but I am sure that Shri Ranga at least was echoing what has been expressed on this side regarding intensive development of agriculture and other things. So also, we might have echoed his feelings. It does not mean that when Members express their feelings, they are echoing the feelings of others.

Some people have mentioned that State trading in foodgrains should be undertaken. We can undertake it, but whenever we think of such State action, we are faced with the grim fear of the inefficiency of the administration. One of the most deplorable features of our administration after independence has been that no determined effort has been made to re-orient and reform our administrative

machinery to cope with the tasks of a Welfare State aiming at socialist transformation.

Regarding agricultural production, from field observation I have come to find out certain defects. There is no doubt that there has been an increase in the use of fertilisers, that better agricultural practices have been adopted, that irrigation facilities have been provided, that better pest control measures are prevalent, but I would like to know whether all these measures are taken in respect of the same plot. On paper it may be very good to know that all these facilities are being given by Government to increase agricultural production, but if fertilisers are applied to one set of plots, better seeds are made available to a different set of plots, irrigation facilities to a third set, and insecticides to a fourth set of plots, we cannot expect intensive production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: All my time was taken up by interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Firstly, the hon. Member has not spoken anything on the Demands.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It may be explained to her that these are Supplementary Demands. She thinks this is vote on account.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have explained. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: I shall deal with only a few of the Supplementary Demands. I shall start with Demand No. 128 dealing with food imports and the money that they want. It is a wonder to think that they have been trying to build buffer stocks but the moment some shortage has arisen that too for a temporary period as it did the other day in Delhi and all around, Government confessed that prices had shot

up. At what strategic place, if at all, they chose any strategic place, do they keep these American stocks and by what means and through what programme they try to move them to those places where scarcities arise so that the prices may be kept under control. There seems to be no satisfactory plan or programme followed by the Government. Otherwise, these mishaps could not take place. Secondly, till now one of the objects for which these imports had been brought in was to keep the price level of foodgrains under control. They have done it with such good effect that the wheat prices had been kept down at a level much lower than what it was in 1952-53; this is according to their own statistics. If this is the way in which they want to keep down the agriculturist class in our country, I can only say that it is not fair. They themselves say that they are selling these in some areas at lower than the cost price and therefore they are incurring certain losses. I would like to know where. Actually we have found that the prices at which they have been selling foodgrains in their fair price shops are not very different from the procurement floor prices they are paying to agriculturists. Actually, what is happening? They get at these flour dealers, grain dealers and rice millers and force them to sell at this uneconomic or low price, so-called procurement price, giving them freedom later on to recover these losses by charging or adding something more to the sale prices that they would be charging to the consumers. The producers are made to suffer or the consumers are made to suffer. Traders and millers are not allowed to suffer and the Government does not seem to suffer. I do not think it is a fair way of dealing with our people. Particularly when they use these imported foodgrains to keep our prices under control and also make available foodgrains to all these fair price shops, they should see to it that the foodgrains are actually moved expeditiously to all these places where

scarcities are expected to arise within the next 15 or 30 days so that they could help the consumers. That does not seem to be happening at present.

Coming to the question of fertilisers and loans given to the State Governments in order to help people to make these purchases from the Union Government, only this morning we discovered to our surprise that Government is not dealing with this matter on a no-profit, no-loss basis but on the other hand having created a new organisation, are allowing it to make profits and accumulate these profits—for what purpose, we do not know. This is a wrong policy and I would like to place on record our dissent to this policy.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They dispute the rate of profit it is more than Rs. 80 per ton.

Shri Ranga: Coming to Demand No. 38—grants made to the States for agricultural development—they have themselves said that many of the States have not been able to make use of these development grants. We have not been told why some of the States found it impossible to make use of these development grants. Is it because that Government have offered only grants-in-aid and the local Governments have not been able to find sufficient matching funds? Or, is it because the local Governments did not develop necessary administrative set-up to be able to make use of those funds? We would like to have information in regard to that.

Then there is the question of supply of seeds. Has not the time come when the Government of India should make up its mind at least to supply seeds free of cost—tested seeds—and then start regular seed depots—

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): Free of cost?

Shri Ranga: Yes; to the State Governments, you are making so many grants; instead of giving money, give

[Shri Ranga]

these grants in kind. Supply these seeds freely to the State Governments and expect the State Government to supply them also to all those peasants who are members of the better farming societies in various places, members of local co-operative societies and also—

Shri Shinde: You are opposed to better farming. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend is not old enough to know that long before he came into public life, I had begun or organise co-operative not in one State but in many States. And before he came to this House, I would like him to know that I was President of the All-India Co-operative Union, and therefore, it is wrong for him to presume that just because I am opposed to co-operative farming, I am opposed to all co-operatives. To be a cooperator is not the monopoly of my hon. friend on the other side. (*Interruption*).

To all those people, improved seeds must be made available free of cost, so that they would be encouraged to develop intensive cultivation and also develop the production of new varieties of foodgrains and various other agricultural products. We have been spending quite a large amount of money on scientific research ever since we became free and we all welcome it. We have placed recently, I suppose, many scientists, for some years, at the head of these departments also, but we are not quite convinced that the work that these scientific laboratories and research institutes have been carrying on is commensurate with the expenditure that we are incurring. Even now, they want us to agree to allot more than Rs. 90 lakhs as recurring grants. Therefore, I think it is high time that Government appoints a Commission to study the work of these research institutes and satisfy the public that their work is useful, fruitful and is commensurate with the

amount of money that we are placing at their disposal.

I am glad that they are having State trading in NEFA, because that is eminently an area where there is scope for State trading. But I would like to know how it is being administered. There was a lot of scandals sometime ago to the effect that in this air-dropping of aids, various commodities, in NEFA area, so much of mischief has taken place. The Government promised at that time an enquiry, and I think they did appoint an enquiry committee. We do not know what has happened to that enquiry: whether any report has been submitted to the Government. We would like the Government to go into this matter and place on the Table of the House the report of that enquiry committee and also from time to time to give us reports on the working of this State trading in NEFA.

Then there is going to be a Siliguri Road Company. What has it to do is not quite so clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is known to them only.

Shri Ranga: Yes; it is only known to them. We would like to have more information. They have not given us sufficient information here to enable us to have any opinion at all in regard to that particular matter.

Lastly, my hon. friend the Education Minister is going to have a few institutes to study the working of elementary education and improve the syllabus and also the way in which elementary education can be spread among our people. We are having any number of institutions like this. For secondary education also, I dare say we would have another institute. We have no objection to it, provided we have money. We do not have money. Is this the time we should be having these institutes? If we must have them, let them make out a good enough case for the urgency and also the need for

1963-64

establishing special institutes, so that we can with a clear conscience agree to the demands that they make for grants for these various projects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. S. Patil.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवामाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सन्निहितरी डिमांड नम्बर ३८, पेज ३२, के बारे में कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

Shri Tyagi: Sir, may I raise one point? For the last few months, we are establishing a convention that names are called according to the list. Could you kindly follow the old convention of Members trying to catch your eye, instead of proceeding by the list?

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): It is not only a convention, but a question of violating the rules. The rules provide that Members should stand up. Our first Speaker, Shri Mavalankar insisted on it. Even our second Speaker, Mr. Ayyangar also insisted on it that even though the list may be before the Chair, the Member who wants to speak must rise. That is the rule. I submit that this rule should not be violated by the Chair itself. Moreover, interest is taken away because Members remain here only if their names are on the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going by the list.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Names are called of those hon. Members who do not stand up and sometimes names are called of Members who are absent in the House. It seems very ridiculous. The rule provides that a Member who wants to speak must rise and catch your eye. The list is only to guide the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is just to help me.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: In future, the Chair should observe the rules.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I object to the proposal of Shri Vyas and Shri Tyagi. They have got 300 persons and they can catch your eye. But for us, it is difficult to catch your eye. So, the procedure of going by the list is all right. They have got their own whip and they can give their names to the whip.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going by the list.

Shri Tyagi: If a Member catches the eye of the Speaker, it does not automatically entitle the Member to speak. The Chair has to use the discretion, which is vested in it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only to help me.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): The opposition gets more time than the Congress.

Shri Bade: It seems they are not satisfied with their whip. That is why they are raising it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I draw your attention to another matter which is no less important? There is no quorum again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Shri Shinde: What does Mr. Kamath achieve by this?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Peace of mind

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a question of following the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not mere rules, but the Constitution, which is more important than the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum. Shri D. S. Patil may continue.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस डिमांड के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को कृषि-उत्पादन के लिए जो लोन और ग्रांट देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, मैं उस के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

यहाँ पर हर बात के सम्बंध में कहा जाता है कि यह काम स्टेट का है, हमारा नहीं है। अगर शिक्षा की बात उठाई जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट का काम है, मीटर का काम नहीं है। अगर यहाँ पर कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात उठाई जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, यह मीटर का सबजेक्ट नहीं है। जब शुरू में बजट तैयार किया गया था, तो मीटर ने एग््रीकल्चरल प्राइवशन बढ़ाने के लिए एक खाम प्रोग्राम बनाया था और उस के लिए ६६ करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी थी। बाद में मीट्रल टीम आफ प्लानिंग कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उ रकम को बढ़ा कर ११० करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गई। शुरू-शुरू में मीट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने राज्य-प्लानों के लिए ५८.२५ करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी थी, लेकिन इस टीम की सिफारिशों आने के बाद केन्द्रीय महायन्त्रा के रूप में ७३.६५ करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई। लघु-मिचवाई, भूमि-संरक्षण और कृषि-उत्पादन के प्रयत्नों के लिए १५.४० करोड़ रुपये की रकम बढ़ाई गई। केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा स्पॉन्सर्ड स्कीम्स के लिए राज्यों को २.६६ करोड़ रुपये की ग्रांट दी गई। इसी प्रकार फ्रंटलाइजर और सीड्स के लिए और उन के वितरण के लिए जो रकम दी गई, जो ऋण दिया गया, वह २५ करोड़ रुपये का था। उस के बाद दवाई के लिए जो ऋण दिया गया था, वह भी काफी रकम थी।

लेकिन इन समय में लघु-मिचवाई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लघु-मिचवाई के द्वारा हमारा एग््रीकल्चरल प्राइवशन बढ़ सकता है। बड़े बड़े प्राइवकट्स हैं, लेकिन उन

को पूरा करने के लिए बड़ी कालावधि लगती है। लेकिन अगर हम लघु-मिचवाई की स्कीम्स को चलायें, जैसे नाले और वेल्ल है, तो एक माल में हमारा प्राइवशन बढ़ सकता है। इसी लिए इस पर जोर दिया गया था और इसी लिए एक टीम भी मुकरंर की गई थी।

लेकिन यह देखा जाता है कि जो रकम दी गई थी, उनमें काफी खर्च नहीं हुआ। उस में दो दिक्कतें हैं। मीट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि रकम दी गई थी, लेकिन खर्च नहीं हुआ। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी कहा है कि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है और यह माना हुई बात है कि कृषि-उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है। लेकिन इन का कारण क्या है, इस की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए कोई भी तैयार नहीं है। मीटर कहता है कि यह स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी है, स्टेट ने ठीक काम नहीं किया। जब हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पूछते हैं, तो वह कहती है कि मीटर की जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि उस ने ऐसी स्कीम्स बनाई हैं कि हम उन को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। बड़ी स्कीम्स मीटर से चलाई जाती हैं और राज्यों की स्कीम्स राज्य चलाते हैं। लेकिन यह तय किया गया है कि दस लाख रुपये से नीचे की स्कीम्स लघु-मिचवाई की स्कीम्स में आ जायेंगी। अगर कोई ऐसी स्कीम बन जाती है कि दस लाख के थोड़ा सा भी ऊपर खर्च बैठता है तो उस को लघु मिचवाई की स्कीम नहीं माना जाता है और इस तरह से जो रुपया दिया गया होता है वह उस के लिए खर्च नहीं होता है। मेरे विचार में लघु स्कीम वह होती है जिस पर कम रुपया खर्च होता हो। लेकिन इस वान्ते दस लाख की जो मर्यादा रखी गई है, वह मर्यादा ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। हमारे देश में डेमोक्रेटिक डिमैट्र-लाइजेशन का प्रोग्राम बन गया है, पंचायती राज की स्थापना हो गई है और २५० एकड़ के लिए जो प्लान बनता है, २५० एकड़ के लिए इरिगेशन की सुविधा जो दी जाती होती है

वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट पंचायत की ओर से तथा जिला परिषद् की ओर से दी जाती है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जो खर्च नहीं हुआ है उस का कारण यह है कि दस लाख के ऊपर की जो स्कीम्ज हैं वे बड़ी स्कीम्ज मानी जाती हैं और उस से नीचे की स्कीम्ज को लघु गिर्चाई की स्कीम्ज माना जाता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पूरा रुपया खर्च हो तो आप को दस लाख की जो मर्यादा आपने रखी है, इस को ज्यादा करना होगा।

स्टेट और स्टेट में जो डिमन्डिनेशन किया जाता है, उस की ओर अब मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तालाबों की बात को हूँ। आप ले लें। कुछ स्टेट्स हैं जहाँ पर तालाब बनाने के लिए सुविधा दी जाती है, अनुदान दिया जाता है, ऋण दिया जाता है। लेकिन दूसरी स्टेट्स को यह सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। तालाब बनाने के लिए २५ प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है और ७५ प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में केन्द्र द्वारा दिया जाता है। यह सुविधा केवल मद्रास, मैसूर, आंध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में ही लागू है, दूसरी स्टेट्स में नहीं है। यह सुविधा अन्य जो राज्य हैं, उन को भी मिलनी चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश में तालाब हैं। वहाँ का कुछ भाग महाराष्ट्र में चला गया है। देहातों में सैकड़ों की तादाद में नहीं बल्कि हजारों की तादाद में तालाब हैं। लेकिन उन गाँवों को कोई सुविधा नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित होगा कि केन्द्र की जो सुविधा और सहायता देने की योजना है, यह खाली मैसूर, मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा तक ही सीमित रहे और अन्य राज्यों को न मिले। यह सुविधा अन्य राज्यों को भी मिलनी चाहिये।

पाट बी में यह कहा गया था कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जितना ख्याल करना चाहिये, उतना इसका ख्याल उस तरफ नहीं है। यह बताया जाता है कि यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन

शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेशन का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है उनकी जिम्मेदारी तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर आती है। वैसे भी शिक्षा जो दी जाती है उस में सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ रकम दी गई है पाट बी में। मैं समझता हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग के लिए यहाँ से मदद की जो रकम दी जाती है वह बहुत देर से मिलती है। इसके अलावा एडिशनल टीचर्स के लिए जो रकम दी जाती है वह नवम्बर दिसम्बर में दी जाती है। इस का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। यह रकम जल्दी देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। रकम दी तो काफ़ी जाती है लेकिन वक्त पर न मिलने की वजह से कोई उस का फायदा नहीं होता है। क्वालिटेटिव इम्प्रूवमेंट हो, ऐसा इरादा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है। लेकिन उस के लिए जो रकम दी जाती है वह जल्दी दी जानी चाहिये।

यह भी आपकी तरफ से कहा गया है :

"Efforts are also being made to increase the pay scales of teachers at all levels."

इसके बारे में मेरा एक सुझाव है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस में सुधार हो और आप उनका स्तर ऊँचा करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल टीचर्स के पे स्केल बढ़ाये जायें, उन में सुधार लाया जाए। पिछले सप्ताह हम ने सुना था कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो शिक्षक है, प्राइमरी टीचर है, उस का पे स्केल चपड़ासी के पे स्केल से भी कम है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की यह जिम्मेदारी है, इतना सा कह देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देखना चाहिये कि हर एक स्टेट में प्राइमरी शिक्षक जो है, उस का पे स्केल एक सरीखा हो। जब तक यह नहीं होता है और जब तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा पे उस को नहीं दी जाती है, तब तक प्राइमरी शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं आ सकता है।

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

टेक्स्ट बुक्स के बारे में अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गरीब जो लड़के होते हैं उनको सुविधायें देने के बारे में कहा जाता है कि काफी कुछ किया जा रहा है। विदेशों से भी पैसा आता है। लेकिन उस पैस का इस्तेमाल बराबर नहीं होता है। बच्चों के लिए किताबें लेने के लिए, कपड़े लेने के लिए, भ्रमरीका और रूस आदि मुल्कों से कई रकमें आती हैं लेकिन व रकमें देहातों तक नहीं पहुंचती हैं। सेंटर भी पैसा स्टेट्स का देता है लेकिन वह पैसा भी देहात तक नहीं पहुंचता है। देहातों में शिक्षा के बारे में जो भी सुविधायें हैं, स्कूल तैयार करने की या कोई और उसके लिए देहात के लोगों को कहा जाता है कि तुम कांटीब्यूट करो, अगर हेल्थ के बारे में कोई सेंटर बनाने की बात होती है तो देहात के लोगों से कांटीब्यूशन मांगा जाता है, सड़क बनाने की अगर बात होती है तो उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम श्रमदान करो। इस तरह की कोई भी बात शहर के लोगों को करने के लिए नहीं कही जाती है। यह जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है यह दूर होना चाहिये। सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए शहरों और देहातों के लोगों को जो कुछ भी सुविधायें आप को देनी हैं, वे एक सरीखी दी जानी चाहिये और इन दोनों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक अर्ध डिमांड पर ही बोल पाया हूँ। दूसरे भी एक दो अच्छे मुझाव मैं देना चाहता था लेकिन समय न होने के कारण दे नहीं पाया हूँ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने १७६.११ करोड़ का सप्लीमेंट्री बजट पेश है। दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एकाउंटेंट जनरल ने भी अपनी आडिट रिपोर्ट फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को सबमिट कर दी है लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट आज तक भी लोक सभा के मंग्वरों को नहीं मिली है। अगर वह हम को दे दी जाती तो

उस को पढ़ कर हम आप के सामने कुछ फैंक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स रख सकते थे।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जो सप्लीमेंट्री बजट्स आते हैं उस के बारे में तथा ओवर-एस्टीमेटिंग के बारे में। उस में कहा गया है कि १६६०-६१ में कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर ३७.६८ करोड़ था जिस में वेरिगेशन ८.५ परसेंट का था। इसी तरह से १६६१-६२ में कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर ६२.५४ करोड़ का था और वेरिगेशन १७.५ परसेंट का था। यू० के० में...

Shri Tyagi: There must be the Minister on these Treasury Benches. He has become a back-bencher.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government is represented.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The Minister is here.

Shri Tyagi: He has become a back-bencher. He is busy talking to lady Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Government is fully represented here.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे बजट में वेरिगेशन १६६०-६१ में ८.५ परसेंट का था और १६६१-६२ में १७.५ परसेंट का था। इस का आप यू० के० से मुकायला करें। वहां के बजट एस्टीमेट्स और रेवन्यू गिस्तीट्स में केवल १.३ परसेंट का ही डिफेंस होता है। इससे पता चल जाता है कि किस तरह का बजट हम बनाते हैं।

आपपब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जितना रुपया भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया या इसकी डिफेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को देती हैं, उन में हजारों केसिस में आज तक भी यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट दाखिल नहीं हुए हैं। काम पूरा हुआ है या नहीं, रुपया खर्च हुआ या नहीं, उस का पूरा आडिटिंग हुआ है या नहीं, कुछ पता नहीं। बार बार बजट में प्राविजन किया जाता है, रुपया उन को दिया

1963-64

जाता है लेकिन इन सर्टिफिकेट्स को लेने की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जाती है और उसके बाबजूद भी टैक्सों से रुपया बसूल होता है।

ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट १९६२-६३ की तो मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन १९६१-६२ की है और उस को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। ओरिजनल ग्रांट और सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट १९६१-६२ की जो थी उस में १८४.१३ करोड़ का सेविंग हुआ जो कि १२.७ परसेंट है और चार्ज्ड एप्रोप्रियेशन का सेविंग ७०४.२३ करोड़ का है जो ११.६ परसेंट है। इस तरह से टोटल सेविंग ८८८.३६ करोड़ हुआ यानी ११.९ परसेंट। और पिछले सालों के सेविंग को आप देख लें। १९५७-५८ में २२१ करोड़ था जो कि ४ परसेंट था, १९५८-५९ में ४४३ करोड़ था जोकि ६.४ परसेंट था, १९५९-६० में २५५ करोड़ था जोकि ३.५ परसेंट था, १९६०-६१ में ५०० करोड़ था जोकि ६.७ परसेंट था और १९६१-६२ में ८८८ करोड़ था जोकि ११.९ परसेंट था।

ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट कहती है :

"During the year, 50 Supplementary Grants totalling Rs. 49.48 crores were voted by Parliament. 14 Supplementary appropriations aggregating Rs. 64.64 crores were also obtained for Charged Expenditure. In 4 cases the Supplementary provision totalling Rs. 0.03 crores proved entirely unnecessary as the expenditure did not even come upto the original grant or appropriation . . ."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 11, 1964/Phalgun 21, 1885 (Saka).