

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदया, मेरा पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

उपसभापति : जी।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मैडम, यह नियम जो है, गिलोटिन करने का, विद्व्याऊट डिसकशन पास करने का, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

उपसभापति : बिल्कुल ठीक है।

श्री मुरलीधर चन्द्रकांत भण्डारे (महाराष्ट्र) : यह पास नहीं हो रहा है, यह रिटर्न हो रहा है।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): We have passed so many Bills in the past.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: But that is wrong.

अरे, जो भी हो उस पर डिसकशन भी हो। ... (व्यवधान) ... किस परपज के लिए है, पार्लियामेंट? ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे एकमन्टन करने दो मेरी बात। मैं तो आपको आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैंने तो आप पर आरोप लगाया ही नहीं।

उपसभापति : आप किस पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, मेरा एक आग्रह है।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : यह सदन की गरिमा दिन प्रति दिन गिरती जा रही है और बिना बहस के हम सारे काम करते हैं और काम लटका कर रखते हैं। बाहर जाकर इसका प्रचार होता है कि सदन के लोग बिना बहस के काम पास करते हैं।

श्री राम नरेश यादव : मेरा एक सुझाव है, महोदया, कि हाउस को कन्सेंसस ले ले, अगर हाउस चाहता है कि बिना बहस के हो जाए तो बिना बहस के कर देना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि हाउस का पूरा कन्सेंसस है कि बिना बहस के इसे पास कर दिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: No, no, no, no, no, no, there is no consensus. We do not accept that idea. No, Madam... (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. Just for the sake of record, we have not passed anything without discussion except the Constitution (Seventy-seventh) Amendment Bill because we had a discussion with the leaders, and we thought in our wisdom that when we would have other discussions we would take up all those matters. That was only an enabling provision in the Constitution.

The only other Bill which we passed without discussion was about the Safai Karamcharis. I thought that there was no disagreement on it. Everybody passed it with agreement, and Congratulations were extended.

So, there is no business which has gone without discussion. It is the right of the Members to speak. Nobody will come in the way.

Those Members who want to speak, will speak. Those Members who do not want to speak—it is entirely up to them—will not speak. I would only inform you that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted only one hour for this. So, please speak within that stipulated time.

Thank you.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Correct.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Correct judgement.

I THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1993

II THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1993 ..

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): Madam, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund

[Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar Murthy]

of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1990 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1993-94, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI (Gujarat): Madam, I rise with a lot of anguish and agony. As you have just mentioned, I will be extremely brief, but I require the full indulgence of the House to whatever I am going to say because there is a big blow to democracy itself. The reason why I rise with anguish is that while in Parliament we are discussing about the Appropriation, the entire democracy and Parliament have been taken for granted, adding insult to injury. I am talking with full responsibility and authority.

My information is that only two days back the Cabinet has taken a decision which is a decision concerning the very policy of this country on the direction in which we want to go. I am referring to the permission granted by the Cabinet Committee to foreign equity participation in the field of civil aviation.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Md. Salim) at the Chair]

Parliament is in session. The Air Corporations Act is in force. May I ask who has given to the Cabinet the authority to do this illegal task? This is as illegal as any other illegal activity. It is not only a matter of shame but also a matter of concern. How has the Cabinet come to take this decision when Parliament session is on? When the Air Corporations Act...

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL
(Bihar): What is the decision?

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: The decision is about equity participation in the field of civil aviation. In other words, it will mean that tomorrow foreign airlines are going to fly in our national sky. Nowhere else in the world is this done. I would like to ask the Government which country in the world permitted foreign airlines to fly in its national sky. I think we are creating an absolutely wrong precedent. I protest against this. The very sovereignty of this country is being compromised because civil aviation is a very strategic industry. It is not an industry like any other industry. Railway and aviation are strategic industries. The Cabinet under the garb of the open-sky policy has now made it legalised without taking the Parliament into confidence, without even informing the people at large. This is highly objectionable. I would like the Members from the Treasury Benches to react on this unless, I dare say, they have sold off their entire soul. I hope they have not done it. This is in total divergence of our very policy, the basis on which we are standing today. Our democracy itself is in jeopardy. Just one hour back I was in a meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Minister of the Civil Aviation has confirmed that this is true. The Government did not think it necessary to inform the people at large. It did not think it necessary to inform Parliament. It did not think it necessary to repeal the Act. Before they go into this kind of a thing, I would ask who has given them this authority. Do they think they can do whatever they feel like? Is there any law of the land or not? With these words I protest. They should come here to give some sort of a satisfactory explanation. Still there is time. They should give an assurance that this will be withheld, that till such time the Parliament discusses it threadbare, till such time the public discusses it threadbare, whatever is in the national interest, the Government will not proceed with its decision. Unless and until that comes, I refuse to speak on it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Shri V. Narayanasamy. Not speaking.

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): We have before us two demands—one relating to 1989-90, another relating to 1993-94. I do not know why after four years we have to go in for discussions on Budget grants on a matter relating to the year 1989-90. If that is done the efficacy, and the efficiency of the entire Ministry about the Budget allocations becomes irrelevant. Something happened four years back and you want to get an adjustment of it now for regularisation and that also at the instance of the CAG. Again we find that the Bill relating to the year 1993-94 is about the first batch of Supplementary Demands. How many such supplementary demands will come? We have got to know about it. It seems we have given a go-by to the usefulness of budgetary performance. We will have plus and minus of the Budget and will have to pass it in that light. I think it is too much.

It is stated that the demand is for Rs. 4,600 crores matched by additional receipts and savings. I cannot understand what is meant by savings here. There is not going to be any outflow. What does the savings mean then? Curtailment of expenses and on what account? On account of the employees or on account of the subsidies? That is how we want to have savings and adjust this much. Demand No. 28 relates to payments to financial institutions. Out of Rs. 4,600 crores, Rs. 4,397 crores relate to maintenance of value payments to IMF. What is this value payment to IMF? And is that to be done by way of supplementary grants? They are going to take it as a more or less granted position. They say that there will be no cash outflow, but it will be done by way of issuing securities. Securities today may not require any outflow now. But securities issued today when they come back for redemption means what? That is why I say our future is being mortgaged by this type of securities. Already the overall external debt of our country in September, 1992 was to the extent of Rs. 2,44,047

crores. It means about Rs. 8000 crores increase in six months' time from March, 1992. In July, 1993 we found that the Aid India Consortium has given an additional loan of Rs. 22,000 crores. Japan has given Rs. 4000 crores more. Within the short period, over and above the external debt of Rs. 8000 crores, Rs. 26,000 crores as an additional loan has been acquired by the Government of India in this course. The total debt as a percentage of exports has come to 294 per cent. The debt service has already become 30.6 per cent of our export earnings. I do not know how we will be able to match our things in future. I need not go into the details of the three-year Extended Fund Facility for which the IMF has prescribed that if we do not reduce the fiscal deficit to the point of 4.5 per cent, they will not give us that money. At the instance of the IMF we have to bring down our fiscal deficit. How to do that? How to match the difference? We are doing that by resorting to the public sector undertakings' equity disinvestment and by squeezing subsidies.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: It has gone up further.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: By liberalisation policy.

What has been the position regarding revenue by way of customs and excise collections? It has not improved because more and more relaxations are being given. That means the income by way of revenue from those sources will come down by and by. The gap between the actual receipts and the budgeted provision is about Rs. 8000 crores. It is going to be much more. As Mr. Rao has said it has gone up almost twice that figure. Is this the way to get things done?

Malhotra Committee has been appointed. Insurance is to be privatised. That is the objective. It has been spelt out so much in detail. In the economic reforms, in the "Task ahead" discussion paper it has already been laid down that something is going to happen in regard to privatisation of the insurance industry.

[Shri Ashis Sen]

I am describing all these things in a graphic way to conform to the time-frame that I have got. Through successive Budgets the Government has been telling us that the new economic policy is going to minimise and reduce our external trade deficit. Has it happened? What is the exact position? In 1992-93, the overall trade deficit was to the extent of \$33 billion. In 1992-93 our imports were Rs. 66,000 crores; and our exports were Rs. 53,000 crores. Is this an improvement? Are you going to get more surplus in our foreign trade? Are we in a position to pay back our foreign debt? Are we not falling more and more into the debt trap? Although it has been mentioned in the economic reforms that we want to avoid the debt trap. By which way do you want to avoid the debt trap? Some outline has been given that in order to avoid a debt trap, we have to get a strong and sustained growth in exports. Do we have it? No. Is there a turnabout in the domestic oil production? No. A little earlier we had discussed about the ONGC in this House. It has given an ample proof that there is no turnabout.

Then, there is a mention about prudent fiscal and monetary policy and rapid growth in our foreign exchange earnings through services and non-debt creating capital employed. I do not know about all these jargons. But what I find practically is this, the situation is not improving. But it is going worse to the point of nearer debt trap, however much we may tell from the housetops that we want to avoid it. This is what is the result of this economic policy which we are finding.

Labour and industrial relations are very much strained. The Exit Policy and the National Renewal Fund are brought into the picture. As for banks and financial institutions, instead of negotiating with the employees about their problems, you were confronting them and now they are poised for a strike on 2nd September and another on 4th October and again, an indefinite strike from 2nd November. But the Government is completely indifferent. It is not going in for negotiations and talks with the Joint Action Committee, which they have been asking for, thereby forcing

them to the point of agitation. Is it good industrial relationship that the New Economic Policy is portraying before us? What has been the impact of the New Economic Policy on labour and industrial relation? I was trying to point out that. It is a rather disturbing finding in an analysis that during the implementation of an intensive phase of liberalisation, the growth-rate of employment declined sharply in the public sector, to 2.47 per cent. In the private sector, it is just negative. When the growth-rate of production is stated to be 8.5 per cent... (*Time-bell rings*). I will need a couple of minutes more, Sir. When the growth of production is said to be 8.5 per cent, the growth of employment is only 0.04 per cent. We are going in for higher and higher doses of international borrowing. What we actually find is that about Rs. 66,000 crores, a stupendous figure, is reported to be remaining unutilised, out of the external aid we have received. Why do you go in for loan? If you are not going to utilise it, if you are incapable of properly deploying it, then, why do you take it and pay interest at the cost of the people's money when the common man is made to pay higher prices, administered prices and taxes like that? Why should we go in for that? That question comes sharply before us. What is the position with regard to the Wholesale Price Index? In May 1992, it was 222 points, but today, it is 242. Actually it is something different because we have to revise the calculations. What do we find about the Consumer Price Index? In May 1992, it was 234 points and in May 1993, it was 246. The prices are going up and you say the inflationary rate is being controlled and curtailed. But what is the position of agricultural labour? The cost of living index was at 1058 points in May 1992 and we find that it is at 1066 points as on January 1993. Industrial sickness has been growing. What is the recommendation in the Goswami Committee's report? There is mass retrenchment in the name of curing the sickness of industries. And it is naturally bound to come. Tribunals had to be set up not to protect the employment of the people who would be losing their jobs, but for speedy winding up of

the industrial establishments and more unemployment and more closures of industrial units. Even today itself we have known that three fertilizer units in our country employing several thousands of workers have been closed for no operational work. Can closure of industries be a national policy? Closure of industries means closure of employment opportunities. Closure of employment opportunities means more unrest, more trouble and more impoverishment of the people associated with these industries. Can that be a national policy? Why don't you have... (Time-bell rings).

Sir, I asked for two minutes. I have spoken for one minute only.

Why don't you have dialogue with trade-unions? Stop this Exit Policy.

What is the position of rural economy? Why you are not going in for improvement of the rural credit system rather than squeezing it? Why don't you form the National Rural Bank of India which is a much-needed one. Why don't you make the financial sector improve the industrial relations? That is the question coming. Banks have been put to artificial losses. Operational profits are there. But...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Please conclude.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: It is shown that banks are in a very bad shape; they have got to be caught hold of and given punishment of closure, merger and consequently, dismissal of labour. That is what you are going to do. I do not want to take more time. Already the bell was given twice. On the face of it, one should support the reduction in the Budget deficit. But how is it sought to be done? Are you going to adjust it in this manner, at the cost of the people, at the cost of our economy, at the cost of the independence of the country so far as economic life is concerned? Withdrawal of provisions that go to benefit poor sections of people, withdrawal of social benefits, is there (Time-bell rings). Certain approach to

make up the deficit. We cannot support it and nor do I support it. I oppose this Appropriation Bill which is a case of malapplication, if not misuse, of funds placed in the hands of the Government.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill moved by the Finance Minister. Sir, for the first time, in the first quarter of this year, there is a trade surplus and this has happened after so many years. Our exports have gone up by 20 per cent in the first quarter of this year as compared with the earlier years. It is a very good sign and I hope the Government will take such steps by which we can maintain this tempo.

As regards collection of direct and indirect taxes, the picture is not very good during this year. I have come to know that there may be about 6,000 crores of rupees less receipts on account of customs, excise and taxation and the hon. Finance Minister wants to achieve the objective of reducing the deficit to 4.5 per cent. I think we are not going to achieve that within this year. It may be about 5.7 per cent. As such, the Government must now take steps to see that arrears of taxation—the corporate tax and income tax—are collected expeditiously and a massive campaign is undertaken to see that all these arrears are recovered by the Government. I am very sorry to say that ten or twelve big industrial groups have evaded tax to the extent of Rs. 400 crores for the year 1992-93. But the Government has not taken any action against these industrial groups. This is happening every year. Previously, the total tax evasion by them was to the tune of Rs. 200 crores but now it has reached Rs. 400 crores. I would like to know what steps the Government is taking to recover this money from them.

Now, I come to the stock exchanges of this country. There are four big stock exchanges in the country, that is, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, where forward trading in shares is going on. The SEBI wants that

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there should be a ban on the forward trading in shares and it wants to take action but the brokers and speculators have spread rumours that the Finance Minister is not going to allow it. This forward trading in shares should be immediately banned. The common people are being squeezed by the brokers and speculators. According to the study made by the SEBI, at present, only in 12 per cent of transactions, delivery of the shares is given and 88 per cent of the shares are going for speculation. Are we going to stop this or not? This is the root cause. Now, the foreign investors have been allowed to invest in the secondary capital market. If they invest in share, I have no objection. But now they are also doing the same thing which the brokers and speculators have been doing. They are trading in shares and as such, the index is going up. This has to be checked. I am of the firm opinion that they should be allowed only in the primary capital market. They should not be allowed in the secondary market. I think the Government must look into it. They should be allowed only in the primary capital market for the first three years and not in the secondary market; otherwise, the scam, which has happened, is going to happen again in the same way. They are acting as brokers of the big financial companies of the foreign countries. This has to be stopped; otherwise, we are going to have the same difficult situation as it was at the time of the scam. I would request the Minister that the proposal of the SEBI to ban forward trading should be allowed immediately so that this menace can be checked.

As regards the public sector, yesterday also I spoke on this issue. I again request the Minister to see to it that the Surajkund resolution of the Congress party is implemented. You have given an assurance that a major part of the amount, which has been received from disinvestment, would be given to the public sector wherever it can be made viable. We should give it to them for expansion and modernisation. I think

the Government has still not taken any steps in that direction. If we really want that the public sector reaches the commanding heights, first of all, we have to see that... (*Interruptions*)... They have to do that and we shall force them to do it. We are going to force the Government and, I am sure, when it was the resolution of the Congress Party at Surajkund.....

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Well, when my hon. friend from the Congress bench says that he will force the Government I take it that the Government will listen to him.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: Jageshbhai, your Air India and Indian Airlines are being sold out.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I am going to tell you about that.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: They are going to be sold out. What are you talking about? (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I don't mind privatisation of civil aviation (*Interruptions*). I don't mind it. It is not the common men who are travelling by the air.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: You don't mind the Luftansa, Swiss Air, etc., flying your national sky?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I don't mind. It is my personal view (*Interruptions*)... I am very firm on that. It is not the common men who are travelling by the air. If they are incurring losses... (*Interruptions*)...

The Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: Jageshbhai, one minute. In the North-Eastern Region the foreigner is not even allowed to go there. (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is happening now? Is it a debating competition or what? (*Interruptions*)...

v SHRI JAGESH DESAI: As regards the civil aviation, I don't mind it. (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Mr. Desai, you please address the Chair, not the Member.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Madam, I don't mind if the civil aviation is privatised. I don't mind it.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: It is sold to the foreigners.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I don't mind. I am talking about privatisation.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: It is sold to the foreigners.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: If foreigners are allowed, it doesn't mean that you are not there and there is no competition.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: That is what I was telling you. You didn't understand. This is what I was telling you. (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: They will take equity in the civil aviation. They will take equity in the private firms and then we will allow our space for flying. If we can get...

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Equity is money, space is sovereignty. Please understand it.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: They will be run by the Civil Aviation. If equity is being given to them, I have no objection. If the civil aviation is privatised, I have no objection. If they are running in loss, why should the people bear it? So, I want that you take out the amount which you have invested earlier from whatever amount you receive from disinvestment—say, you have invested Rs. 1,000 crores, you take it out—and whatever extra amount you get, you should give it to the public sector for modernisation. Wherever they can be made viable they should be made viable. If it is not done, I think

we are not implementing the decision which we have taken at Surajkund. With these words, I support these Appropriation Bills and I am sure that the Government will take immediate action to ban forward trading in stock exchanges so that the common man will not be hurt. All these foreign companies, which are coming, are minting money. They are having offices in such countries where they have an understanding. They don't want to pay any tax and they want to remit the profits to their countries. So, that should be stopped.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not making your Special Mention because it is on that. You have already spoken about it.

SHRI M. V. CHANDASHEKHAR MURTHY: Madam, I am very thankful to the Members who participated in the debate on demands for excess grants relating to the year 1989-90 and demands for supplementary grants for the year 1993-94. Their valuable suggestions are duly noted. First of all I would like to take up the excess grant relating to the year 1989-90. Madam, the excess expenditure has been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee in its 51st Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) has recommended regularisation of the excess expenditure. Out of 91 grants and 4 appropriations in 1989-90, the excess expenditure occurred in nine grants and one appropriation. It amounts to Rs. 780.40 crores. The details of the the excess grant have already been circulated to the hon. Members.

Mr. Ashis Sen has pointed out that we have come before this House for approval of excess grants after a period of four years. It is not correct. It has been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee, Lok Sabha. They have recommended for regularisation of excess expenditure.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: They have found out certain irregularities to be regularised. They have told you to regularise certain irregularities. That is sought to be done after four years.

SHRI M. V. CHANDASHEKHAR MURTHY: It is an excess expenditure. They have scrutinised this excess expen-

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diture and they have directed the Parliament to regularise this excess expenditure. Even the demand for excess grant is only to regularise the excess expenditure incurred in 1989-90. Now there is no additional expenditure proposed to be incurred.

Now I would like to take up supplementary demands for grants for the year 1993-94. The hon. Member, Mr. Ashis Sen, has pointed out that it has become a common feature of the Government to bring supplementary demands. Madam, even budget preparation start six months prior to the presentation of the budget and so many developments take place after the presentation of the budget. We have kept this tradition so that we can avail of this supplementary budget and use it for development activities.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: This is the first batch. How many batches will come after that?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: This batch of supplementary demands for the year 1993-94 includes Rs. 4600.08 crores matched by additional receipts and corresponding saving by concerned developments. The major portion amounting to Rs. 4397.03 crores relates to the maintenance of value payment to the International Monetary Fund. A provision of Rs. 1300 crores was made in the Budget, 1993-94 on the advice of the RBI towards making MOU payments to the IMF. The decision to adopt unified exchange rate for conversion of all Government transactions, was taken in 1993. Before unification of exchange rate, one SDR was equal to Rs. 35.66. Now one SDR is equal to 43.97 rupees after unification of the exchange rate. That is why more than Rs. 4,397 crores has been the approved provision. Actually, the payment was made in the form of non-negotiable and non-interest bearing-rupee securities and there was no immediate cash outgo. Also... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHIS SEN: It is true that there was no cash outgo because certain securities were being offered. Did you not promise them something to be done in future by issuing these securities? That is what I wanted to know. We are mortgaging the future to say today that there is no cash outgo.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Rs. 200 crores have been provided for import of fertilisers because they have anticipated only 20 lakh tonnes of fertilisers to be imported. But during the current year, it is 35 lakh tonnes and, thus, there is an increased liability of Rs. 314 crores for the year 1993-94. We have provided a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 1 crore for setting up a Communal Harmony Fund. Regarding other things, I don't want to go into the details.

Hon. Member Ashis Sen has pointed out that foreign trade has come down. It is not true. In 1992-93, export was Rs. 11,500 crores. In 1993-94, it is Rs. 16,073 crores, a rise of 39.8 per cent. Import in 1992-93 was Rs. 15,981 crores and in 1993-94, it is Rs. 17,800 crores, an increase of 6.5 per cent only.

Regarding the Goswami Committee report, I wish to inform the House and the hon. Members that this report is under consideration of the Government and the Parliamentary Consultative Committee has discussed the report in detail two days ago. Even Dr. Goswami made a presentation of his report to the Members of Parliament at the Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: The hon. Minister presented the figures in the same way last year also based on projects brought by share market operators to the Ministry. In the same manner, it was done yesterday at the Consultative Committee meeting by projectors to show that there was not going to be large-scale retrenchment of workers.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: I appeal to the Members of this House to return this Appropriation Bill as passed by Lok Sabha.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: The Minister has not responded to a very pertinent point about civil aviation.

SHRI P. UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Let him react.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): When Parliament is still in Session, a most sinister move is being adopted by the Government: fifty-one per cent equity participation in civil aviation sector. This is nothing but taking the parliamentary system for a ride.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We want to know whether the Finance Ministry has approved it. After all, they should have taken the approval of the Finance Ministry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have anything to add?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: I have nothing to add.

SHRI M. A. BABY: I want to know whether the Minister is aware of this development.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: I am not aware of it.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Don't you know?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maybe the Cabinet Ministers attended the meeting.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The Finance Minister has to agree with them.

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: What a Minister he is! There have been discussions in the Cabinet. This has to be made clear... (Interruptions)... Parliament is being taken for a ride. When the Parliament is still sitting, how can the Cabinet take a decision?... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam, it is pitiable that the Minister of State for Finance says that he does not know. What is this?... (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Cabinet decision. He may not be aware of it. What is the harm in his saying that?... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): How can he say? He has to talk to the Civil Aviation Minister... (Interruptions)...

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Madam, the Budget and the Supplementary Demands are presented on behalf of the Government and not on behalf of the Minister of State for Finance. It is a total presentation by the Government and it is very interesting and it is also very sad to notice that two Cabinet Ministers are sitting here and yet are not responding as if they don't care for what the Parliament says. These Members have raised a pertinent point. The House is sitting and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister are there. Can't they tell us? (Interruptions)...

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The Cabinet Ministers are here and they might have been present in the Cabinet meeting... (Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Madam, when the Supplementary Demands are being discussed in this House, we do not have the system of Cut Motions here. If specific Cut Motions are there, then the honourable Minister is supposed to reply to the Cut Motions which the honourable Members put before the House.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Correct.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Supplementary Demands have a restricted scope and to make it a kind of general discussion on the Budget will be going against all principles of discussing the Supplementary Demands... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: This is going against the practice in Parliament itself... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not think you can have this kind of a free exchange of views here.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Why not?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: You ask a question, and before we reply to your question, we will have to satisfy ourselves that all the details are there. If I want to reply on behalf of the Civil Aviation Minister, then I must know all the details. Without those details, I cannot possibly, neither I nor the Minister of State for Finance can possibly, reply to the question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation No. 3 Bill to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1990, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1993 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1993-94 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Madam, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Chairman has received a letter from Shri Somappa R. Bommai that he has been admitted in the Escorts Hospital in Delhi due to a heart problem and that he is not in a position to attend the Session. From 18th August, 1993, he has for leave coming and so, he has asked for leave of absence.

We wish him all the best.

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Somappa R. Bommai to remain absent from all meetings of the House during the current Session?

[No hon. Member dissented.]

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.