

**I. The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987****II. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, the next item on the agenda is the Punjab Appropriation Bill. There is the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill also. I propose that if the House agrees both these Bills can be taken up and discussed together. The honourable Minister can move both the Bills and give reply at the end of the debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill arises out of the sum of Rs. 91.60 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 24th August, 1987 and Rs. 3.78 lakhs charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for satisfying a Court decree. These amounts have been sought to cover the additional requirements in the current financial year. Full details of the provisions are available in the Supplementary Demands for Grants circulated to the Members. Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair]

Sir, this Bill arises out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants on the Consolidated Fund of India voted by the Lok Sabha on the 26th August 1987. This involves a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 687.77 crores. The additional requirement of Rs. 687.77 crores comprises of Rs. 317.74 crores for transfers to the State Governments, Rs. 16.86 crores for releases to foreign Governments, Rs. 1.20 crores for releases to public sector enterprises, Rs. 153.14 crores for maintenance of value payments to the International Monetary Fund, Rs. 121.54 crores for loans to shipping companies, Rs. 52.97 crores for special equipment for the Bombay Offshore project and Rs. 24.32 crores for other items. The details of the Supplementary Demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on 21st August 1987. For four successive years a number of States have been affected by natural calamities. The assistance to be provided to them will be determined on the basis of assessments by Central teams. In the meantime, assistance immediately required by the States will be made from the funds already available under the grant transfers to State Governments. Additional funds to the extent required on the basis of final assessment will be sought later in the year.

*The questions were proposed.*

SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have been presented with two Supplementary Demands: One is Punjab Appropriation and the other is General Appropriation. But the Punjab Demand is also included in the General Appropriation.

Sir, the hon. Minister has promised that this is not the last Supplementary Budget and that he would introduce more throughout the year as he has done in the last year. But the trend that was visible in the last year

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was that the three Supplementary Budgets produced more deficit, and our deficit went up by Rs. 4,582 crores in the last year, while the original deficit was Rs. 3,703 crores. In this year, in the General Budget the deficit is Rs. 5,698 crores and Rs. 397 crore will be added from this Supplementary Budget.

The practice of budgeting has become a practice of creating deficit, igniting the forces, promoting the forces that cause price rise and hardship in the lives of the people. Perhaps, this is the basic philosophy of the present Government and of those who are making the budgets. In the Reserve Bank Bulletin of March, 1987, on page 92 the Governor, Mr. Malhotra has made certain observations in an article. He has said:

"Given the rate of inflation, the need to pay positive return on bank deposits the concessional finance lent to the preferred sectors and considerations of bank profitability, there is little scope for change in interest rates."

Then he says:

"Private companies are also permitted to raise a foreign loan and credit for imports on a case-by-case basis on which the authorities have followed a cautious stand. With regard to external commercial borrowing, I think there is scope for more borrowing in the light of India's credit rating. I would assume that depending on the returns of the projects to be financed, the private sector would continue to be permitted to raise such loans on a selective basis."

If this is the basis of the financial principles, then, we can just imagine what our Budget will yield because these are the persons who are behind the Budget.

In this Supplementary Budget it has become necessary to bring the Supplementary Budget to adjust certain

amounts which have already been, I think, spent due to various reasons. But, there are certain things which cause concern to us. The Supplementary Budget says that loans to shipping companies in respect of past commitment of Shipping Development Fund Committee come to Rs. 121.5 crores, and maintenance of value payments to International Monetary Fund comes to Rs. 153.14 crores. On both these accounts and the account of the special equipment for the Bombay Off-shore Project which is Rs. 52.97 crores the expenditure have not been explained because the Shipping Development Fund Act was repealed, and the organisation was abolished. Before that, if it was necessary, this could have been done earlier. Why it was not brought in the Central Budget has not been explained, and it appears that the private sector is given more encouragement in this Budget. Then, there is the special equipment to be procured for Bombay off-shore. I think it is an ONGC project. ONGC is one of the most affluent organisations among the public sector undertakings. So it should not have come in the budget and the budget could have been spared.

Regarding International Monetary Fund, our commitment to IMF is growing. The value of the rupee is going down. As you know, Sir, the present value of a rupee has come down to 14 paise or around that. While the Government has so much money to spend, it has very little money, that is, only Rs. 50 crores for providing drinking water in drought hit areas. You know that drinking water is absolutely not available in the drought hit areas. There should have been more provision for providing drinking water in drought hit areas. But it has not been done here. Those who are preparing the budget in New Delhi have little concern for peasants and other people. This is the budget. This budget leads us to further troubles and hardships as has been indicated in the Economic and Functional Classification document of the budget

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for 1987-88. In that document, it has been admitted that as against net inflow of Rs. 2,587 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 3,439 crores in 1986-87, revised estimates, it further deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs. 5,190 crores in the 1987-88 budget estimates. Now, if this is the reality, then, we can understand that our national economy is rushing towards a disaster. The present Government is not telling us as to how it can be stopped. But we assume, we know that this is the basic philosophy of the present Government to resort to deficit financing, to resort to high price rise and to cause hardship to the people.

They are taking loans. The Reserve Bank Bulletin says that the private sector can borrow loans from the market both internal and external. Our present Government is also resorting to those practices and drawing loans from the IMF and IBRD etc. They are also taking loan from the private market. As a result of this, the debt service ratio is growing up. It is estimated that by the next year it will go to 26 per cent. There will be a very sharp increase. Our national economy cannot grow, cannot be healthy if the trade deficit grows year after year. In each year of the Sixth Plan there was a trade deficit. In the present Seventh Plan the trade deficit is growing in all spheres and imports are also growing. There is no way to stop this downward drift. Now, if the Finance Minister does not tell us as to how he is going to save the national economy, save the nation, then it will be hardly possible for us to support his budget and as such I cannot support his budget.

Now, our industry and agriculture are the vital sectors of the national economy but both are in crisis. The crisis in agrarian sector was discussed a few minutes earlier here.

The question of prices, the question of balancing the terms of trade, on that score, our hon. Minister of

Agriculture has very enthusiastically supported the forces of price rise, the forces of traders and hoarders. But what about the industry? The industry is also facing the same fate. Almost, 1,20,000 factories are closed down. The other day, it was told in this House by the Industry Minister that 37 public sector industries are sick and there are losses and thousands of workers have become unemployed as a result of this. I think, 1,20,000 industries; big, small and medium are almost closed or on the verge of closer and soon, a white-paper is going to be published on the public sector. That also indicates the state of affairs in this sector. If the public sector units will be closed down, what will happen to our workers, what will happen to our national economy? In West Bengal, there are so many big factories in the public sector facing closure. There are big private factories also which are facing closure. Repeated requests have been made to the Central Government to make arrangements to help those factories but nothing has been done as yet. Consequently, the unemployment is increasing. There are more than 3 crores unemployed people in our country as per the live register of the employment exchanges. So, in this way, if we go on drifting and if we do not adopt a rational policy of industrialising our country with such technology which will generate more employment and if we do not develop our agriculture and have a rational price policy, unless we free our economy from imperialist dependence, dependence on foreign imperialist capital, unless we do all these things, we will merely be supplementing the deficit and it will go on increasing and at the end, we may find ourselves in the company of so many countries which have gone down under the

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heavy weight of debts. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the two Appropriation Bills, Sir, when we take up the consideration of the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987, we, once again, because of the situation prevailing in the State, are constrained to take upon ourselves the performance of a task which otherwise, legitimately falls within the jurisdiction and purview of the State Legislature. It was the sincere endeavour of the Prime Minister to ensure that the State of Punjab regains its pristine glory that its people remain the masters of its destiny and that the State marches ahead proudly on the path of peace and prosperity and for that the Punjab Accord was signed about two years back. In the following elections, the people of the State, boldly declining to toe the line of terrorists and rejecting the boycott call voted for normalcy, for peace and for strengthening the democratic institutions. However, Sir, the Satan continued to play the devil, wild appetite for personal power split the ruling Akali Dal and this enfeebled the Chief Minister. The successful elections had upset the terrorist apple-cart but the Akali Dal infighting provided than a fresh source of substance. The hostile imperialist powers continued to conspire and mastermind the actions of the terrorist on the Indian soil, whose creed is murder of the innocent and aim the destabilisation of the country. It was only the traditional and the centuries-old mutual love and affection between the patriotic people of Punjab that, in fact, prevented the infernal machine of the terrorists from setting ablaze the fabric of India's unity and integrity, though Punjab as such has definitely paid a very heavy price therefor.

Sir, the failure of the State Government to exhibit and demonstrate any political will to grapple with the alarming situation but instead its witnessing helplessly the running of a parallel Government by the extremists left the Centre with no alternative but to discharge its Constitutional obligations and take over the Administration of the State. Sir, it is in these circumstances that this Appropriation Bill, the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987 is before Parliament today and not before the State legislature. Without dwelling further on the situation in Punjab, because of the constraint of time, I would only take this opportunity to express my concern over the prolonged socio-economic crisis that the State has to pass through. It was only the remarkable hesilience of the people of Punjab that in spite of the sharp and multipronged attack, they have always held their heads high above water.

Sir, Punjab continues to remain the granary of the country. But its farmer does not get the fruits of his hard labour. And therefore, vigorous efforts have to be made to improve his lot. The whole of Punjab acknowledged with a sense of gratification that at the Prime Minister's initiative the Centre provided a sum of Rs. 91.6 crores as special assistance to Punjab for giving relief to those farmers whose crops were damaged by unprecedented hail storm in the months of April and May this year. Sir, I do not really know much of financial matters. But when I go through the provisions of the Punjab Appropriation Bill, I find that it is precisely this amount which is being charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. I do hope that it is only for fulfilling a requirement that the present Bill as

such is brought before Parliament and in actual terms, the assistance has gone to the State of Punjab because as I see from the Constitutional provisions, even a Central assistance as such has to be taken to the Consolidated Fund and then expanded out of it.

**SHRI B. K. GADHVI:** Just see the second column. You will find it.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** I have not posed a question. I am expressing my wish on that. It was the Prime Minister's keen desire to see that Punjab continues to march ahead in all spheres of activity and the announcement of Central assistance was made at a time when we had really faced a great natural calamity. Also, electricity, more than our share from the Central projects, was for once given to Punjab for some time to tide over the difficulty that arose due to the power shortage and this gesture of the Central Government did prove a boon for running the tubewells for paddy transplantation this season. Punjab, which has always made a significant contribution to the nation's economy, is going to face an acute power shortage in future as well. To avert a crisis as that it should not only be given its due share from the Central projects on an assured regular basis, but it is also imperative that the ongoing projects are completed and commissioned as per the schedule and that the State's case for setting up an atomic power plant is also cleared at the earliest.

Out of a total of 118 blocks in the State, 66 blocks are "No-Industry Blocks" as per the criteria laid down by the Central Government. However, surprisingly, there is no 'A' category backward district declared as such in the State. The entire State needs to be treated as a special region for at least a period of five years and it needs to be accorded eligibility for incentives available to 'A' category districts in the adjoining States of Himachal and J&K. This would attract large investments in the States and help give buoyancy to the State's economy. The downward trend in the allocation of Central

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sector projects to the State has also to be checked and corrective measures taken by setting up a Petro-Chemicals Complex, an Electronic Switching System Project and a Video Cassette Recorders Project. A fresh look is also called for at the State Government's plea for allocation of projects under the UNDP and UNIDO assistance schemes and at least the shortlisted three projects which the State Government is pressing with the Central need to be cleared immediately. Then, the movement of steam coal to the State is rather very slow and it has had a telling effect on particularly the small-scale industry in the State. Against our need of 50,000 wagons per year we received only 15,300 wagons last year. The supply of hard coke, iron and steel materials to the State is also awfully short and remedial measures have to be taken with a sense of seriousness.

Sir, Punjab ushered in the Green Revolution in the country. But over one lakh hectares of its land is affected by the ravines. This area has unfortunately, not been included in the list of ravines to be reclaimed and no assistance, I learn, has been provided by the Centre for the reclamation thereof. The Centre should look into this and provide the necessary assistance to the State.

Then, Sir because of the inadequacy of sugar mills in the State, the area under sugarcane has dwindled since 1966-67. Although the State as such needs at least 25 new sugar mills, I learn that it is only four sugar mills which the Centre has agreed to at the movement and I do hope that the work on these mills with a crushing capacity of 2,500 tonnes per day would be started immediately.

Very briefly I will refer to one or two points more and I will just make a reference to those points without dwelling on the details because I see you gesticulating towards me. Sir. The State has been pressing for quite some time for the setting up of a fruit and vegetable processing plant in the State. Last year, it was said in this House by the honourable Minister for Industry that it was a particular group of soft drinking manufacturers in the country that was lobbying against it, but to my dismay, only last week... (Interruptions).

**SHRI A. G. KULKARNI** (Maharashtra): Mr. Bansal, the Minister is nodding his head.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** I see that and am coming to that point. Sir, last week a statement was made which gave an impression to us and which, in fact, dismayed us that the Centre perhaps is not contemplating on our plea regarding the setting up of a fruit and vegetable processing plant. Sir, if such a plant is set up in that State, besides giving an impetus to the growing of fruits in the State and other agro-based industries, it would give us foreign exchange which would be equal to three times the total outflow, keeping in view the trend of the soft drink manufacturers in raising the prices with impunity—when a price rise of ten paise is contemplated by the Centre, the actual price rise is fifty paise—and in order to arrest such tendencies and propensities of the present manufacturers, I plead with the Government to have another look into the proposal of the Punjab Government and accord sanction to it. Further, Sir, there is no denying the fact that there is an urgent need to encourage diversification of agriculture and, on this score, I do acknowledge that the Centre has provided assistance to the State from time to time. But the State's plea for remunerative prices for oilseeds has not been heeded to so far. Then the MARKFED, which has a vanaspathi plant of 50-tonne capacity in the State, has sought a licence for an additional plant of 100-tonne capacity, which has not been accorded to. On the contrary, the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation which is a Government of India Undertaking, has been granted a licence for a plant of that capacity and, in spite of that licence, it has taken no step whatsoever to start any work on such a project as that. In a situation like that, I again impress upon the Central Government the urgency to divert that licence to MARKFED which is in a position to start the work on that immediately. An additional factor in favour of MARKFED is that it plans to introduce co-generation of power from husk which is available in abundance from MARKFED's own rice mills. This would definitely help in cutting down the cost of production and would meet a long-standing demand of the State.

Sir, the State's case for adequate assistance under the Rural Water Supply Scheme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme has also to be considered. Here, I would only say that the case of Punjab should not be overlooked under the belief that Punjab is perhaps able to fend for itself, that Punjab is a prosperous State and that assistance to Punjab need not be given in a quantum which is being given to other States. In this context to conclude, I would say that the National Highway No. 1, i.e. Sher Shah Suri Marg, is a very very important road of the country. Though some steps have been taken to fourlane it in part, I think the Central Government should take it up with the World Bank or with any other agency from where we can get funds to complete the fourlaning of the entire stretch of the road passing through our State. I don't know whether it would be possible within this Plan. But, in any case it should be done expeditiously.

Finally, Sir, we all know that Punjab bears the brunt of the attack—psychological as well as physical attack—emanating from the machinations of foreign powers. Therefore, the problem of Punjab should always be viewed from that angle. I would not dwell on that again. But I would only say that most of the Punjab roads are used by the military and as such the wear and tear is more pronounced. Under the Strategic Roads Programme it is absolutely essential to declare most of the Punjab roads as strategic roads and sufficient funds for the upkeep and maintenance thereof should be provided by the Centre. Lastly, Sir...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI):** Your 'lastly' does not end.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** Finally and lastly—Sir—the Punjabi soldiers stand as eternal guardians on our borders. But much has not been done for their welfare after retirement. This problem—though it is common to most of the States—is experienced in a more pronounced and aggravated form in the State of Punjab. I would urge upon the Central Government that steps be taken urgently

for the implementation of the recommendations of the high-level committee which was set up for this purpose and which has given its recommendations after a detailed study of the problem.

Thank you.

**SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM** (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in support of this first batch of Supplementary Demands I would like to say a few words. Sir, the hon. Minister in his Supplementary Demands has requested the House to sanction Rs. 687.77 crores comprising Rs. 192.8 crores of revenue receipts, Rs. 155.15 crores for the capital outlay, and Rs. 339.70 crores for the loans and advances. Sir, out of this amount, he has allotted Rs. 317.74 crores for the States. Of course, we are much pleased with these allocations because a major portion has been allotted for additional foodgrains and drought work and assistance to Punjab and assistance on account of natural calamity and to provide drinking water in the drought-hit areas and for other purposes.

Sir, now there is no difference of opinion that we are always preferring deficit financing. Deficit financing is increasing contrary to our expectation. Now the deficit is more than Rs. 10,000 crores. Deficit financing is the mother of inflation. Inflation causes a reduction in the value of the rupee. Now the value of a rupee is nearly 14.23 paise. It is a lamentable position. The working class and the weaker sections are not able to meet their demands because of poor income with the reduced value of the rupee.

Sir, now the country is facing an acute drought which we have not seen for the last 100 years. Out of 25 States, nearly 15 States have been affected by drought. And six Union Territories are also affected by drought. There are 407 districts in India. Out of 407, 254 districts are affected. Sir, the Government has taken no doubt, prompt steps. A Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of our hon. Prime Minister. Our hon. Prime Minister is having a hectic tour of the affected areas. These are welcome and

there is no difference of opinion on that. Now, Sir, my point is whether the allocation now made is adequate to meet the needs because there is an expectation of 15 per cent decline in food production. If there is a 15 per cent decline in food production, that will be nearly 20 million tonnes of foodgrains. That will affect the national gross income by more than 10,000 crores with a component of nearly 4,500 labour wages. If there is a loss of 4,500 labour wages it will affect the rural people. How are you going to meet the situation? It is an important point to be considered.

Sir, I say that there is a loss to national gross income of more than 10,000 crores. But our proposal is to meet the situation to the extent of Rs. 2,000 crores. It comes to only one-fifth and it is not at all going to solve the problem. That is why I request the hon. Minister that there must be an increase in the allotment for the relief work and for the employment programme so far as drought is concerned. Sir, we must take care of reducing the non-plan expenditure. This has almost become a sermon and a slogan. No Government is serious about the reduction in the non-plan expenditure. If you go through even this small Supplementary Demand, the Government has allotted Rs. 4 crores for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our Independence. I appreciate this and because of the sacrifice of the freedom fighters, we enjoy this freedom. As a mark of respect for their sacrifice, we can spend any amount and there is no difference of opinion on this. But, Sir, why do you spend Rs. 5 crores on the Indian festival in Moscow? What is the necessity? The people who live below the povertyline here is more than 40 per cent. In this position

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what is the need to spend on India Festival throughout the world? So far you have spent more than Rs. 20 crores. Now you have allotted Rs. 5 crores. It is unnecessary, unwarranted, lavish and extravagant. We are not against any festival. If it is necessary we must celebrate it. I am not against whatever amount you spend for the Independence Day. We welcome it. This mark of respect is necessary. But sending our artistes to various countries, this expenditure is unwarranted and unnecessary. It will certainly injure the economy of this country.

Sir, I am now to remind the House about the wholesale price index, which is abnormally increasing. Then I am to say that the Government is earning through the Reserve Bank of India abnormally because the Reserve Bank of India is expected to help or extend help to the State Governments. What is the earning of the Reserve Bank of India? In 1985-86, it is Rs. 1,400 crores. I am not able to understand the logic whether the Reserve Bank of India is doing the Marwari's business. But who is the affected party? The affected party are the financial institutions. The affected party are the State Governments. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister that steps must be taken to reduce the rate of interest so that cooperative societies may be much benefited.

Now, Sir, I would like to remind that we are exporting cotton, we are exporting yarn. But what is the position in the country? The price of yarn is increasing abnormally. This

year we have exported 60 million Kgs. of 1 to 60 count. Sir, because of this export, the handloom sector in Tamil Nadu is seriously affected. There was a bandh for three days. Out of 7 lakh looms in Tamil Nadu alone, three lakh looms are there in Kuroor and Salem area. They have been closed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, are you going to import cotton also?

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM: That is why we must import cotton from other countries. Sir, whatever the position, what I want to say is that Government must take necessary steps to reduce the price of yarn so as to protect the interests of the handloom sector. In this sector the incomes are already very low, if the price of yarn is abnormally high, there will be starvation deaths among the handloom weavers also.

Now, Sir, here I want to mention that our Government has allowed certain amount of drinking water facility. Sir, I would like to remind that due to the failure of monsoons in so many areas, the ground water level has also fallen. I know that in Tamil Nadu in most of the areas we used to get water at the level of 25 feet and in delta area 15 feet. But what is the position now? In most of the areas we have now to drill more than 200 feet and even then we are not able to get water and we are spending huge sums on Indian festivals abroad. That is what I say. What is more important? If even after 40 years of Independence we are not able to give water to our people, we are unqualified to be politicians, including myself. This is one of the basic needs for which we have not taken adequate steps. That is my plea. That is why in Madras we are taking...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please make your last point now.



SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: We are taking effective steps because Madras is getting no water from Sholavaram. There is no water for the last one month. We are taking water from Palar riverbed, for which we seek the help from the Centre to the extent of Rs. 20 crores. Similarly, there are so many schemes for other cities. So, priority must be given for drinking water as far as drought work is concerned. Many Governments have sent their memoranda for Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores, or something like that. The malady is that the Centre is always giving one-tenth of their request. I am not able to understand the logic. What they say is that they have sent their Central team. They fix certain norms. But what is the report of the Central team? The House is unaware of it. Whatever report is submitted by the Central team, it is not submitted in the House. If it is submitted in the House, we would have an opportunity to know whether the Central team have assessed the situation properly. But you only take a decision and tell the House that you have taken a decision on the recommendation of the Central team. I suggest this report should be submitted to the House so that we can scrutinise it; otherwise, the team is working under your directions and it will fiddle the tune according to your directions. That should be avoided. What is the position today? The States ask for moneys, Rs. 30 crores or 40 crores. It seems the States are also acting in an irresponsible manner, and the impression is created that the Centre also acts in the same manner. I feel such an impression should not be allowed to remain. In order to avoid it, the report of the Central team should be submitted to the House.

I am very happy, our Prime Minister is touring every area and he is concentrating on these measures. We are grateful to him and we want him to succeed in his endeavours so that he is able to wipe out every tear from every eye, which was the vow taken by Panditji in his first message to the

nation on the Independence Day, and that dream is going to be fulfilled by his grand son, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar): I rise to support the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987. Due to paucity of time, I would like to come down to the basic issues.

So far as expenses are concerned, we are all aware that the major items are only 3. One is with regard to item No. 27, about transfers to State Governments, which comes to nearly Rs. 317.24 crores, both Revenue and Capital, which constitutes nearly 50 per cent of the total. The other two are, financial institutions have been provided Rs. 153.14 crores, and this will strengthen the financial institutions to advance loans to industry and other sectors. The third is against Department of Economic Affairs, amounting to Rs. 121.54 crores, and the total comes to Rs. 591.92 crores, which is around 87-88 per cent of the total allocation. These are the measures which will particularly assist the State Governments in the present context to enable them to carry on operations in the drought-affected areas to help the rural people who are affected by drought, and also to help people in the flood-affected areas. I would confine my observations to the present context of our economy.

Some hon. Members have mentioned about the deficit. It has been very modest this year, as has been stated in the speech of the hon. Prime Minister. He had also stated that efforts should be made to see that deficit does not rise. We are all aware that we have an unprecedented situation, unprecedented economic situation in the country. Today we find that out of 416 districts, about 280 districts are affected by severe drought, and this has never happened during the past number of decades, and this covers 67 per cent of the area. Similarly, we have a good number of

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

districts in the Eastern States, like Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and some other parts where we find very unprecedented floods. Therefore, a large number of districts in those areas have been badly affected. My submission would be that the drought and the flood situation will have to be tackled on a war footing. Just as we fight a war, we should take steps to meet the drought and flood situation, so that the hardship of the people in the drought and flood-affected areas can be mitigated. Government will have to undertake massive efforts. They will also have to provide sufficient funds and foodgrains and other essential commodities ensuring at the same time that these things reach the affected people. Some of the economists have estimated that the actual relief operations may mean anything between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 crores. A sum of this order will be required if we have to provide relief to all.

Foodgrains production will also go down this year. The production has been stagnant around 150 million tonnes. This year we had a target of 163 million tonnes. But in the light of the present situation, even with all possible efforts, it is estimated that the production will be around 140 million tonnes only. Therefore, there will be deficiency on that score. There will be a limitation on the stocks we have. These stocks will have to be carefully utilised to ensure that they are not frittered away. This is because one is not sure that such a situation as this will not recur. For example, in the case of certain States, we find that there has been drought for three or four years successively. The behaviour of the monsoon has been very very disturbing. If we go through the speeches of the Finance Ministers from Independence, in most of them, we find mention about either drought or floods. They have been creating problems for India for a long time. It has affected our economic growth in a big way. I would suggest that apart from the massive relief and rehabilitation work, which are required to be carried out by the

State Governments, the Central Government and other agencies—the voluntary agencies should be actively associated in this work—it is essential that we should look to the long-term plans also. For example, in the same State, Bihar, we find two different situations. It is very peculiar. Districts like Champaran, Sitamarhi, Muzagarpur, Monghyr, Dharbanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Khagaria, Katihar, Purnea, parts of Bhagalpur and Godda have been affected by floods. Hundreds of villages have been washed away. Thousands of villages have been marooned. A large number of people have been affected and are suffering, hills is a very difficult situation. On the other side many districts like Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbar, Ranchi and other districts in South Bihar have been affected by severe drought. In one State, this is the contrasting situation. We should take up two kinds of arrangements. One is immediate. Government, at the same time, will have to think of long-term methods. To mobilise additional funds, Government may have to go in for levy of addition taxes. There should also be a strict economic management to conserve our resources in the various sectors of the economy so that we are able to provide help to the people who are affected by the unprecedented drought and flood situation in the country. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that there is a limited cushion in the Budget. Even if you think of imposing additional taxes, we have to take into account the commitment made in our long-term fiscal policy. It is not so easy. Some surcharge may be levied. Through better collection also, we can augment our resources. It is already being done. It has been mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister that our collection has gone up by Rs. 1,000 crores. We should make sustained efforts to see that we augment our resources to the maximum extent possible that way than by levying additional taxes. Of course, some kind of a surcharge may have to be levied in a particular year or years. In the Central Budget and the State

Budgets particularly, in successive Plans, we find, a large portion

we are spending on relief and rehabilitation works either for 5.00 P.M. drought or floods or for other natural calamities.

Now we must have a long-term planning. We should see whether in North Bihar we can tame some rivers, whether we can generate additional electricity, whether we are able to conserve water resources and bring them to the water-deficit areas. On the one side we see there is frequent drought and on the other we see floods. Every year we have been spending money on repairs, renovations, relief and rehabilitation works. It will, therefore, be essential for the Government to conserve such funds and think of some long-term policy. In the Eighth Plan there should be some provision for vulnerable rivers. Some master plan has to be prepared, ensuring that this kind of recurring droughts and floods are minimised to the extent possible.

With these words I support the provisions of the Bill and request that different States should be given adequate funds. I would particularly request for the State of Bihar. It has suffered both ways. Substantial financial assistance should be given to Bihar to enable it to meet the situation which has arisen due to unprecedented floods as well as drought.

**SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA** (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I will first speak on the Punjab Appropriation Bill. As a matter of fact this business should have been transacted by the Punjab Legislative Assembly. Since there is no Legislative Assembly functioning in Punjab, we are considering it. I do not understand why at all there is President's rule in Punjab. The effective strength of Punjab, as it stands on the day, is 92 or 93 and the majority of the members belonged to the then ruling party that is under the leadership of Sardar S. S. Barna-

laji. Even on the day of the proclamation of the President's rule in Punjab, Mr. Barnala was enjoying the majority in the Assembly.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL**: I want to say one thing. Sorry for the interruption. He did not enjoy the majority on that day.

**SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA**: He had the majority. More than 50 members were supporting Barnalaji. The effective strength was 92 or 93.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL**: Kindly verify the facts before you say anything.

**SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA**: If you see the effective strength, Shri Barnalaji was enjoying the majority. Even then, till May 1987 Barnalaji was a good man, very honest man and efficient administrator. He was capable of controlling the situation. This is what you said till May 1987 and all of a sudden, now you call him incapable, not able to control the situation. Everything happened on the day just before the Haryana elections. That is the fate of democracy in the States. It is like declaring a woman a widow when her husband is sick. The same thing is happening in Punjab. The Assembly is there, there is the leader of the majority party, but the President's rule is going on. It is nothing but mockery of democracy. This is happening wherever there is non-Congress Government or anti-Congress atmosphere. They have been using article 356 of the Constitution for their political advantage. This has happened on several occasions in a number of States. On earlier occasions I have pleaded for deletion or abrogation of article 356 from the Constitution. This was supported by a number of opposition parties here including the AIDMK which is an ally of the Congress(I) Party. They have been using this

[Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna]

article for their political ends. In Punjab a political solution is required. There is a political problem in Punjab. Political problems cannot be solved by bayonets and bullets. They are to be settled through negotiations across the table, where Government of India has failed. They have failed to negotiate with the leaders in Punjab; so they are unable to settle the issue there. Today they are very much dependent on Governor's rule. On the ground of not being able to control the law and order situation in Punjab, Barnala Government was dismissed. But what happened afterwards? Are they capable of controlling the situation there? Are they able to maintain law and order there? Is there any improvement under President's rule? If Buta Singh's police kills six extremists, the extremists kill one dozen of Buta Singh's men. This is what is happening there today. They are unable to control the situation. They dismissed Barnala Government for failure to control the situation there. Whom will they dismiss now that they have failed in doing so after the imposition of President's rule? Simply it was done for their own political advantage.

Sir, the country is facing several other problems. They are not concentrating on those problems, but they are concentrating on their political problems. Political problems are always temporary. They cannot last long. And they will not serve any permanent purpose. That is why I took this opportunity to speak on the Punjab Appropriation Bill.

Now I will speak a few words on the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987. Sir, the other day the hon. Prime Minister assured that steps would be taken to curb the deficit in the Budget. This is not the way of doing so. They are going to increase the deficit, with the result that inflation will go up. Particularly when the country is facing severe drought and heavy floods in some of

the areas, this is not the solution for the economic problems we are facing today.

Moreover, I want to point out that Government of India should not make any distinction between those States where they have won the elections and those where they have lost the elections. That is what is being practised by the rulers from Delhi. They have no eyes and ears for the State where they have lost elections to see and hear. For instance, in my own State of Andhra Pradesh, since they have lost the elections there, they are least bothered about the situation prevailing in that State. They are least bothered about the problems being faced by the people of Andhra Pradesh. Some districts in the State are facing a drought situation. In some places there were floods last year. And there is damage this year also. But they are least bothered about this. If anybody says that since the Congress (I) Government is there in Delhi, there are floods in some States and drought in other States, we will think that he is fool, but the hon. Minister for Industry, who is right now present in the House, has been reported in the press to have said at a public meeting in his own district that since NTR's Government is there in the State, the State is facing drought. Shall I call him a wise man? Is it the way a responsible Minister should talk? Can a State face drought due to a particular person being the Chief Minister of the State? On the other hand, the Industry Minister and other Ministers hailing from Andhra Pradesh have utterly failed to do justice to the people of Andhra Pradesh. They should have brought more funds from the Government at Delhi. Instead they are teasing the people there. The State Government is repeatedly requesting for grants for relief works but to no avail. (Interruptions). I have already spoken on Punjab Appropriation Bill. Probably you might have been sleeping then. I have switched over to the Appropriation Bill No. 4, pertaining

to the whole of India, of which Andhra Pradesh is a part. Sir, I want to oppose both these Appropriation Bills. Thank you.

**PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR**

(Bihar): Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bills. This is also the time to take stock of the State of the economy.

There are several things which come to my mind, particularly, what is the outlook with regard to the implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan? The Planning Commission has said that nearly 88 per cent of the Plan Public sector outlay at constant prices of 1934-85 is likely to be realized. Nevertheless, with further pressure on prices, there is serious risk that this target may be slipping. I think, basically the problem is of resources. There are several areas through which the economy has been generating resources for investment. Revenue buoyancy is there and we hope, with further efforts, more vigorous efforts, there will be a step-up of realization under that account. When it comes to the savings figures, we had planned that we will try to augment the net savings by at least two per cent, but the saving rate at this stage is hovering around 20 to 23 per cent. Particularly, the performance of the public and Government sector savings is rather weak. We hope that something will be done to correct the situation.

The major area of hope for the resources in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for public sector outlay has been around the public enterprises. It was expected that 53 per cent of the total public sector outlay will be financed out of the resources generated within the public sector. But it seems, halfway through the Seventh Five-Year Plan we have reached only a figure of 39 per cent in the first three years. So, there is a lot of leeway to be made. There is a temptation to look at the administered prices as

a source of generation of surplus in the public sector. But it has inherent inflationary potential, although I realize that with a certain limit, administered prices do still constitute a source of resources.

Essentially the operation surplus or the internal resource generation within the public enterprises should be the primary source or preferred source for resource for resource mobilization to support the Plan public sector outlay.

The fourth area is external borrowing. External borrowing has its limitations. So far, the world has looked with appreciation at the judicious Indian management of external borrowings, but let us not forget that our debt equity ratio is touching 25 per cent of the GDP if we take only medium and long-term borrowings. If we include short-term borrowings and the deposits under NRI schemes, then our debt service ratio reaches a somewhat disturbing proportion. In fact, the annual growth rate of debt at constant prices has been far higher than the real growth rate of the gross Domestic Product. So there is an inherent tendency to run into trouble on this account unless we are careful.

Remittances from abroad has been a major cushion and it has helped us in many ways, but it seems that now the buoyancy is missing.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE**  
(West Bengal): Are you referring to internal or external debts?

**PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:**  
Remittances from abroad.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:**  
External or internal debt or...

**PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:**  
That is external debt. So, remittances again are somewhat stabilized. We are not expecting a substantial step-up in that, particularly because in

[Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur]

the Middle East where the resource crunch is there, the construction activity for which most of the Indian man-power was invited is likely to substantially slow down. It would result in a reverse flow of man-power and this may have adverse consequences.

Another area is the oil prices. In the recent years the oil prices were low and so our import bill for oil was somewhat contained. But, there is now a tendency for the oil price to firm up and move forward and there is a risk that our import bill which has reached Rs. 4,000 crores could exceed further and put added pressure on our balance of payment account. Under this situation, it seems that we should continue to extend our efforts at vigorous promotion of exports in the areas where we have established our sound track record like leather and leather products, gems and jewellery and garments. But much more is required in relation to cost, the quality, the delivery schedule and the overall marketing thrust on behalf of the non-agricultural sector, that is, the industrial sector. It seems that a lot of efforts has been made to make the industrial economy more worthwhile to acquire cost efficiency, better quality and accelerated-delivery-schedule for products, but there is always a gestation lag. We have imported heavily for our capital goods so far, and it will take time for the imported technology in the capital goods sector to make its impact and result in cost and quality advantage. In the meantime, the short-term pressure on resources and particularly the balance of payment situation will continue to be serious.

This brings me to the question of price behaviour. The primary pressure on resources comes as a result of the price factor also. The food stock, particularly the buffer stock and the foreign exchange reserves have been the primary cushion against inflation in the country. Now

I realise that the buffer stock position is comfortable although it is somewhat lower than what it has been. I think, it is sufficient to look after another crop failure. But the anxiety to replenish the stock cannot be avoided. At the same time, I am looking at the procurement figure from the current season. Whereas the buffer stock is somewhat low compared to the initial stock, this year's procurement out of the rabi crop is low, and the outage from the buffer stock to the distribution system is on the higher side for the obvious reason of drought and floods. So, there is a cumulative pressure being built on our buffer stock situation, and to that extent the capacity of the cushion of the economy for non-inflationary performance of our economic system is likely to be under further stress.

If we look at the drought figure, out of the total of 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the country, only 10 had about normal rainfall, and out of the 47 major water reservoirs in the country, only four have reasonable levels of water. On the drought side, the recent rainfall has somewhat brightened the situation not necessarily for this crop but certainly for the next crop. So, the economic consequences of drought and flood in the eastern region, particularly Bihar, West Bengal and Assam are likely to be not very welcome.

This brings to sharp focus the continued vulnerability of Indian agriculture. We have been complacent as a result of the green revolution which in any case has been confined to a small region of the country. Our production has been good. But the expansion of the green revolution in geographical and spatial terms has left much to be desired. Similarly, diversification of the cropping pattern is overdue. In certain foodgrains we are better off, but not in terms of non-food items. In fact, this year, the production of

what we call the wage goods, inferior foodgrains, is very low which is going to hurt the vulnerable sections of the society.

About the foreign exchange part, the latest figures have shown that the exchange reserve has gone up, and it seems, fortunately, the falling tendency of the exchange reserve has been, perhaps, reversed, and that is a welcome feature.

On the export front, we have had some encouraging results. Also, the industrial output has shown an upward trend, and we have registered a growth rate of the industrial products of 8.1 per cent. We hope that the initial expectation raised in the budgetary speech of the Prime Minister and Finance Minister towards industrial sector will show a substantial improvement as a result of the capacity being utilised more effectively, the capital equipments being updated and other managerial improvement. We hope that some of these steps will help us out.

I think to alleviate the situation, the Government has moved somewhat fast so far as the use of monetary instruments is concerned and that is a welcome step. Credit for foodgrains has declined to Rs. 366 crores compared to Rs. 850 crores. Credit has been curbed, although for the vulnerable section, the personal credit has been made somewhat liberal and that is a welcome feature, we are concerned about the inflationary consequences, but at the same time, we are not ignoring the needs of vulnerable sections of our society who are in dire need for purchasing power under conditions of no employment or employment with meagre income.

Similarly, there has been a judicious decision to import edible oils expeditiously which is a severe shortage item. So far as sugar is concerned, the releases out of the buffer stock have been maintained.

We also note that the public distribution network is being streamlined as there are gaps particularly with regard to penetration in the rural sector and the availability of stocks which people should look forward to. We heard the other day the concerned Minister promise that the vigilance is there and the transport system is being mobilised and things will be expedited so far as the delivery process is concerned.

We also note with pleasure that the dehoarding campaign has been mounted. There is a risk of two kinds of hoardings, one is the speculative hoarding by the traders and the other is by capable consumers taking on the course of hoarding under alarming news conditions. I think, we need to protect the economy from both these tendencies. Hoardings must be curbed. If the traders misbehave, they must be brought to book and timely deterrent action should be taken. Similarly, consumers must be encouraged not to be the victims of the sensational rumour but look forward to a regulated supply of their essential items through the public distribution system.

Now looking at the budgetary allocations, I heard some Members from the other side talking about the inflationary pressure of Rs. 687.11 crores. Out of this total amount we find that substantial part is going to the States by way of transfers, that is, Rs. 317.74 crores. Sir, I represent a State, but nevertheless I must say, given such transfers, we need fiscal discipline of a very high order at the State level which unfortunately has been missing. I am sure the Finance Commission is engaged at that task. But, at the same time, through the appropriate channel there must be some way to bring a better fiscal discipline at the State level; otherwise the chances are that under whatever noble persuasive head you transfer the resources, it could be frittered away and it could add to the forces of economic misery.

[Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur]

Additional foodgrains for drought takes care of Rs. 175.64 crores and assistance to Punjab on account of natural calamities Rs. 91.80 crores. Now both these are worthwhile heads to spend money on from the budget. If we are able to fight drought and retrieve some of the grains or the non-grain products, it will add to the anti-inflationary cushion of the economy. Punjab has definitely gone through a traumatic period and assistance to that State particularly at this stage was overdue.

Then, we find an item which is called the share capital on Tribal Cooperative Marketing and Development Federation of India. Tribal population is at the receiving end of all kinds of exploitations particularly the traders' exploitation. The cooperative movement, particularly cooperative marketing, is conceived as an institution to reduce the element of exploitation or eliminate exploitation of the middleman. The resources to support the Tribal Cooperative system is most welcome to the extent that it is going to help the weaker and the vulnerable sections of the society. In the non-plan sector, of course, substantial amount is going as payments to the International Monetary Fund where we have no choice. But there is an item, relief to people affected in Sri Lanka which claims Rs. 5 crores and that again is the next logical step, after a laudable Accord, which has been engineered with the help of our Prime Minister and President Jayewardene. I think, the economic rehabilitation of the economy of Sri Lanka, particularly its regional economy around Jaffna peninsula, was overdue. There the people of Indian origin are the primary residents and to the extent that this Rs. 5 crores is going to help them it is definitely going to further strengthen and enrich our bonds within this region.

Similarly, there is a small amount of Rs. 0.52 crore as contribution to the South Commission Fund. I think,

as a part of the Non-Aligned Movement, the leading country in the Non-Aligned Movement and the leading country in the South-South co-operation, we owe it to our commitment that our intention is backed up by resources support with this token amount. This and the contribution to Africa Fund, both are in the same category, that is arising out of the need for this implementation of our external affairs programmes which is directed towards further cooperation among the developing countries, among non-aligned countries and particularly among countries of South-South group.

I would say that the overall situation, so far as the state of economy is concerned, we go back to the initial Budget speech of the then Finance Minister, the Prime Minister. He made two promises, that the deficit will be controlled at a particular level and secondly, which is supplemental to the first that the public expenditure or the Government expenditure will be put under severe control. We do hope that the Ministry of Finance is living up to that promise and is taking steps to ensure that we do not slip into the deficit trap beyond a tolerable limit. There is nothing to persuade us away from that kind of commitment. We know there is vigilance and we hope that its implementation will be substantially effective. I think, we have, in any event, to look at three aspects. One is how to fight the drought and flood and the consequence of drought and flood to the people affected immediately and its consequences on the larger growth pattern of the economy. Secondly, we do want to salvage, as much as possible of the Seventh Plan. Of course, the final picture will emerge after the Planning Commission's mid-term appraisal data are available, but we hope that in real terms, the target for public sector outlay will be met. And lastly, I also hope that substantial resources will be found and invested in such long gestation projects which are



actually to be of relevance in the subsequent two plans. We have to start investing right in the Seventh Plan period itself for certain projects which are likely to create bottleneck in the infrastructure sector or such other areas which should fructify in the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan periods. So, by and large, I would say that we have to be cautious, we have to be a little alert but there is no reason to be alarmed provided all our resolves are converted into effective actions. Thank you very much.

**श्री कलाश पति मिश्र : (विहार) :**

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी में एक कहावत है—“होनहार विरवान के होत चीकने पात”। सन्त लोंगोवाल के साथ समझौता हुआ। अचानक पंजाब में चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी गयी। वह दिन मझे याद है, इसी सदन के अंदर उधर प्रधानमंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए थे और सारा अपोजीशन एक साथ उठकर प्रार्थना कर रहा था। मैं जान-बूझकर प्रार्थना शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहा हूँ। इस समय पंजाब में चुनाव मत कराइए, समझौता एक वातावरण के अंतर्गत हुआ है इसलिए शांति कायम होने दीजिए, समझौता लागू होने दीजिए और जलते हुए पंजाब में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा होने दीजिए कि वह शांत हो जाये। कटता समाप्त हो जाए, सब की स्वाभाविक मनःस्थिति हो जाए तब चुनाव कराइए। लेकिन उस समय एक जोश सत्ताधारी दल की ओर से प्रकट हो रहा था। वहां चुनाव हुआ, मंत्रिमण्डल बना, राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ। राष्ट्रपति शासन के 3 महीने के अंदर 560 से अधिक हत्याएं हो गयी हैं। आज वहां चुनाव भी हो गया, एम्बेली भी बरकरार है, विधायक भी बरकरार हैं और पंजाब का एप्रोप्रिएशन विल आज भारत की संसद के अंदर चर्चा में है। यहां पारित करने के लिए लाया गया है। महोदय, अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है। सूखे और बाढ़ के कारण उसका परिणाम जब कल प्रकट होगा तो देश की क्या अवस्था बनेगी, कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। प्रारंभ

में मंत्री महोदय, वक्तव्य देते समय बड़ी कुशलता से एक वाक्य कहकर बचकर निकल गए कि राज्यों के पास ग्रांट न एड का जो एमान्ट है तत्काल वह उससे काम करेंगे और कमेटियां जब एक-एक राज्य का भ्रमण करेंगी, उनकी जब रिपोर्ट आएगी तब उसके बाद सरकार किस राज्य को कितना देन है, इसका विचार करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या है राज्यों के पास? एक ही छोटी सी राशि है जिसको माजिन मनी कहते हैं वह कितनी है? बिहार की चर्चा हमने की। बिहार सरकार के बजट के अंदर मात्र 14 कोड़ पण माजिन मनी है। लेकिन बर्बादी कितनी है? संकट कितने घिरे हुए हैं? मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि एक करोड़ बीस-पच्चीस लाख लोग ऐसे संकट में घिरे हुए हैं कि घर के बाहर कहीं जा नहीं सकते, कुछ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, कुछ खान नहीं सकते, कुछ काम नहीं कर सकते। अभी श्री शंकरानंद जो एरिअल चक्कर लगाकर आ गए। स्वयं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री उस क्षेत्र का भ्रमण करके आ गए। कमेट्री कब तक रिपोर्ट देगी। कब तक इस संकट में फंसे हुए लोगों में एक भरोसा पैदा होगा कि सचमुच में कोई सरकार है जो आपत्ति में पड़ने के बाद आपत्ति से बाहर निकलने का दमबल रखती हों। सभापति महोदय, एक चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है—पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बन रही हैं। उसके कुछ आंकलन होते हैं। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह आंकलन किया गया था कि घाटे का ब्याज अधिक-से-अधिक 14 हजार करोड़ पण होगा और 14 हजार कोड़ रुपए से आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। अभी केवल 3 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। पता है हम कितने घाटे के बजट में अभी तक चले गए हैं, कितने घाटे की पंचवर्षीय योजना में चले गये हैं। मैं कुछ आंकड़े पढ़कर सुनना चाहता हूँ जिससे पता चलेगा कि हमारे अनुमान कितने सत्य साबित हो रहे हैं। जो हम अनुमान लगा रहे थे वह कितने पूरे हो गए हैं आप जरा इसकी कल्पना कीजिए : 1985-86 में हमने अनुमान किया था 3349 करोड़ का घाटा बजट में होगा, वह बढ़कर गया 4937 करोड़। 1986-87 में अनुमान था 3650 करोड़ का वह बढ़कर गया है 8285 करोड़। 1987-88 जिसमें ह चल रहे हैं, इसमें अनुमान है कि 5688

[श्री कलाश पति मिश्र]

करोड़ होगा। मुझ लगता है कि किसी कीमत पर यह घाटे का ब्याज 11 हजार करोड़ से नीचे नहीं रहेगा। क्या हम योजनाएं बना रहे हैं, क्या हम आकलन कर रहे हैं? कोई भी हमारे पास आधार है कि जिससे हम कहें कि जो हम योजनाएं बनाते हैं उनमें कोई वैज्ञानिक आधार है और उनसे हम लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे?

होदय, मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं।

वन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें ऊपर बढ़ती जा रही हैं। देश की जनता खासकर, वह जनता जो कि गरीब है और गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है, यह बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई उसकी छाती पर कैसे पीड़ा दे रही है, वह किस प्रकार के संकट में फंसा हुआ है, इसका भी आखिर समाधान सरकार को करना चाहिए। प्राइस इंडेक्स कैसे भाग रहा है? 1987 के जनवरी के आंकड़े देखें तो पता चलेगा कि जो प्राइस इंडेक्स उस समय था 376.6, वह एक अगस्त को बढ़कर 401 हो गया और केवल सात दिन के अंदर यानी 8 अगस्त को वह 404.8 पर पहुंच गया। महोदय, कुछ सुझाव, कुछ घोषणाएं, कुछ आश्वासन सरकार देगी कि इनका आधार क्या रह गया है? मन में विचार उठता है कि आखिर हमारी यह दुर्दशा क्यों हो रही है? उस विषय की चर्चा मैं छोड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि भारत का नागरिक भारत में ऐसे कमाकर उसे दुनिया के, दश के बाहर के बैंकों में जमा कर रहा है। अलग-अलग फिगर्स आ रही हैं। कहीं पर 30 हजार करोड़ दी गई हैं, कहीं पर 50 हजार करोड़ दी गई हैं। कहीं पर 56 हजार करोड़ बताई गई हैं कि भारतीय नागरिकों का बाहर के बैंकों में इतना सा जमा हो गया है। इसका उल्लेख किया गया है। कारण क्या है? यह कहां से जाता है और कैसे जाता है?

महोदय, आप आर्थिक क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं। आप औद्योगिक क्रान्ति की बात

करते हैं। औद्योगिक क्रान्ति करते समय आप किसे लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, कि आर्थिक उत्थान करना चाहते हैं?

पागलपन है, क्या जरूरत है कि आप फारेन कोलाबोरेशन करते जा रहे हैं? मैं फिगर देखकर दंग रह गया कि पिछले साल 957 फारेन कोलाबोरेशन डील के प्रपोजल पास किए गए। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमारे मित्र अश्विनी कुमार जी ने जो इसी सदन में अतारांकित प्रश्न के रूप में पूछा था, उसमें सरकार की ओर से जो जवाब आया है, उसके अनुसार 1984 से 1986 के बीच में केवल एक देश इटली के साथ 151 बिजिनेस डील भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार की है। हर बात के लिए विदेशी कोलाबोरेशन, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को भारत में निमंत्रण और बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां भारत में आकर भारत की छाती पर आक्रमण करती हैं। उससे भी ज्यादा चरम सीमा पार कर रहा है, जिसकी अधिक चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं। थोड़ा सा आपसी पाकेट में रख दिया, आपको लेने में कोई संकोच नहीं है और उसको जाकर दुनिया के बैंकों में जमा कर दिया। यहां के लोगों का रक्त चूस कर दूसरे देशों को क्यों धनी बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है? यह बात समझ में आने वाली नहीं है। हर बात के लिए फारेन कोलाबोरेशन क्यों हो रहा है? चाहे वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता से कोई प्रोजेक्ट खोला जाए या पेंप्सी कोला हो, फारेन कोलाबोरेशन होता चाहिए। चाहे गाड़ी चलाया हो तो भी फारेन कोलाबोरेशन होता चाहिए? ऐसी चीजें जो जीवन में हमारे लिए आवश्यक नहीं है, कुछ चीजें आवश्यक हम समझ सकते हैं, राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, दुनिया में अनेक देश हैं उनमें यद्ध में हो सकता है अगर दूसरे के हाथ में कोई बहुत बड़ा प्रमात्रो शस्त्र है, हथियार है तो देश की रक्षा करने के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमारे हाथ में भी वैसे ही शस्त्र चाहिए। फिर वह प्राप्त करने के लिए हम कहीं से भी प्राप्त करें, किनी भी कोलाबोरेशन से प्राप्त करें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जो हमारे शरीर में चीजें जाती हैं, जो चीजें हमारी आंतों में में जाती हैं, दैनिक जीवन में जो चीजें हमारे उपयोग में आती हैं, उन चीजों का अगर इस देश के अंदर उत्पादन किया जाए, कुटीर उद्योग का विस्तार किया जाये तो फारेन

कोलाबरेशन की जरूरत नहीं। भारत का ऐसा विदेशों में भेजने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। हाथों को काम मिलेगा। आर्थिक शक्ति की वृद्धि होगी। राष्ट्र स्वावलम्बी बन कर खड़ा होगा, अस्मिनिभर बन कर खड़ा होगा। जब इस दृष्टि कोण से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो देश रसातल की ओर ही जायेगा। पंजाब की समस्या हमारी आँखों के सामने है। मानव की निर्मम हत्या हो रही है, भारत की एकता, अखण्डता संकट में पड़ रही है। दोनों विधायक का समर्थन और विरोध मेरे मास्तिष्क में नहीं जम रहा है।

मैं एक ही बात कहूँगा कि पंजाब की समस्या सुलझानी हो या पूरे भारत की समस्या सुलझानी हो या देश की आर्थिक समस्या सुलझानी हो तो भगवान के नाम पर जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप गद्दी छोड़ कर हट जाइये। अगर आप नहीं छोड़ने के लिए तैयार होंगे तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो वर्ष बैठकर चले जायेंगे। लेकिन उतने समय में देश तथा बर्बाद हो जायेगा, जैसे एक कहावत है कि “हम तो डबोंगे सतम तुझको भी ले कर डूबेंगे हम”। दो साल और रह कर देश को रसातल में खींच कर ले जायेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का आभार सुनता रहा हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर इतना बड़ा देश है, बहुमत से बनी हुई सरकार। स देश में है तब भी कोई एक छात्रों की बात हो, चाहे गड्डा खोदने की बात हो या हथियार बनाने की बात हो या किसी और चीज में वृद्धि करने की बात हो तो कहा जायेगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की राय है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की इच्छा है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का विचार है, क्या पूरे सत्ता पक्ष में, इतने बड़े मंत्रिमंडल के अन्दर कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति नहीं केवल एक प्रधान मंत्री ही है? 70 करोड़ के देश में केवल एक व्यक्ति की इच्छा के ऊपर कदापि देश नहीं चल सकता। यहाँ नैतिकता के आधार पर जब निर्णय का क्रम शुरू होगा तब यह देश बचेगा अन्यथा इस प्रधान मंत्री से देश नहीं चलने वाला है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, Mr. Thangabalu.

SHRI THANGABAALU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill and also the Punjab Appropriation Bill.

Sir, we should be proud to be in India because we are living in a good and effective economic system. As you are aware, after Independence, within forty years' time, though it is a very short time, India's progress has been a landmark and it has also been accepted that India is one of the financially powerful countries in the world today which has a very well-maintained economy. As you are aware, a country's performance and its acceptability are judged by the socio-economic system it has. After Independence, under the leadership of the Congress, under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and then under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, India made progress and now, under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we are marching towards a better future. Sir, in the industrial world, India stands as No. 10 today. We stand third in science and technological advance. We are in a very strong and attractive position in the field of agriculture. We are self-sufficient and also we are in a position to export food grains to other countries. I can say that in all walks of life India can be proud because of our well thought-out policies followed by the Congress Party and its leadership.

Though it is a technical Bill, our friends in the Opposition have just now made certain remarks and I have to reply to them. Sir, they talk as if the country has gone to dogs and as if the opposition friends are not in a position to live under these circumstances. We have given equal chance not only to the Opposition, but to all our countrymen. Our countrymen feel and they are feeling that they are secure and safe under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our hon. friend said that in the Congress Party only Mr. Rajiv

[Shri Thangabalu]

Gandhi is taking decisions. He is the only person to take decisions. Yes, I can boldly say that the nation and the people of India selected Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as their sole leader. That is why he is taking decisions. In a democratic set-up, the leader of the party has to take decisions. I am not able to understand our hon. colleague's stand on this.

Another thing which I would like to say is that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, after taking over power in 1984 in a very disturbed situation, has steered the country well and has taken the people of India towards an important and much better position. Nobody can deny that. Sir, we have overcome the many troubles and problems which came in our way. For instance, he has brought credit to our country by his excellent leadership and effective performance for which we don't expect credit from our friends in the Opposition. But they should accept this fact. That is what we want. We do not want much more from them. But in our country today each and every thing can be politicalised. We are living in a democracy. As our friend has shown just now, we can make a mockery of it. Instead of supporting progressive measures which are in people's interest, they criticise us. Even a small human error can be magnified by them. He was saying that the Congress Party and its leadership has lost moral support and values. He said that the Congress Party would not be in power for more than two years. I can tell my dear friend that the Congress Party has been there for the last 100 years. It will be there for even more than 100 years and even further. You cannot point out a single leader in the Opposition to challenge his leadership. And the public at large will certainly support only Mr. Rajiv Gandhi when he goes to the polls or when he goes to the States or wherever he goes today. So, don't be on a fools paradise or something else.

श्री राम प्रवर्धन सिंह (बिहार) :

SHRI THANGABALU: Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. But, Sir, another very important factor in the country today, as far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, is the system of loan melas. Even the other day in the other House, some of the Opposition Members criticised the Finance Minister for his system of loan melas. For instance, I can tell you, Sir, that wherever the loan melas were conducted, the loans reached the poorer sections of the society. The poorest of the poor are getting the benefit out of these loan melas. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, when she was in power, she thought that the poorest people must be given the facility to help themselves. So, this scheme was created and this has been helping the poor people. But our Opposition friends are never satisfied and they never support the right cause. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that these loan melas should be held not only in one or two places, but they should be conducted all over the country. Irrespective of the politics, irrespective of the colour and party, people are getting the loans and that is a fact. Another thing which I would like to point out here is that the poor people who are getting the loans through the loan melas are repaying the loans very sincerely. I have the figures as far as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala are concerned. More than 80 to 90 per cent of the people are repaying the loans. Whereas big industrialists, 60,000 and odd sick industries have looted Rs. 3,000 and odd crores. But when we asked about this, our friends on the other side have not opened their mouth. They will not talk about that. They talk when the poor people are given Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. That is why, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that the loan melas should be continued because this system is not only helping the

weaker sections but it is also helping the poor man to earn his livelihood and it is also helping the community at large. There is one more point which I would like to mention. Sir, in the morning I was referring to the agricultural prices and the hon. Minister could not reply, he did not want only reply. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has announced about the long-term agricultural price policy. So far this has not taken place, this has not been announced or implemented. I asked the Minister, why? He could not reply. I do not know why he could not reply.

AN HON MEMBER: It was announced.

SHRI THANGABAALU: No, it is a temporary measure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He will pass it on to him.

SHRI THANGABAALU: You have announced it in the Budget and you have to implement this even though this is a matter which belongs to the Agriculture Ministry. Through this, the agriculturists in the country, the poorest section in the country will be able to live better. Another thing which our hon. Prime Minister mentioned in the Budget was about the unorganised labour. He has appointed a Commission on unorganised labour. This is a welcome feature. And, of course, to give effect to that, they have appointed a Committee, and the Committee's terms were not identified or specified. So, I urge that the committee's term must be identified and in a shorter time that report must be presented to Parliament through which the labour sector will receive benefit because today under our budget only six million organised workers are covered. In the unorganised labour sector there are 360 million people in the rural areas like

agricultural labourers who are affected. They have no guarantee of life. Through the Commission, they should also be covered so that they are benefited in future.

Then, Sir, one small matter as far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested and the Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu have very fervently again and again requested the Central Government to sanction the second project of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. which has already got extra infrastructural facilities today and which is running very effectively. This should be considered in this year's budget or at least in the next year's budget because this will help our farmers if more fertilizer is produced within India. Thereby you will be saving a lot of foreign exchange also.

Sir, one more point I would like to inform this hon. House. As far as the non-Congress(I) States are concerned, the Central Government is funding the IRDP, RLEGP, NREP and other rural development programmes and projects in these States. But the State Governments never mention that this money is coming from the Central Government. They say, it is the State Chief Minister who is giving the money to the poor people of the State. This is a very wrong policy. Even though there are guidelines, these guidelines are not implemented properly. I request you, Sir, that you must lay down guidelines or give instructions or give advice, whatever you call it, and people must know that the programmes are being sponsored by the Central Government and sponsored by our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and were started by our former leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for the betterment of the people. As our friends said, 'everything is being done by our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.' It is true, it is Rajiv Gandhi's programme, it is Smt. Indira Gandhi's programme. It is the Congress Party's Programme. (Interruptions).

[Shri Thangababalu]

We are not for power. We have got enough time to work for the party. We do not expect anything from you and we know what to do for ourselves.

Sir, regarding the drought situation our hon. Prime Minister has taken very serious steps and he himself is touring all the States and particularly the State of Tamil Nadu, which has been affected very badly for the past four years because we did not have any rain and we did not have any fodder for our cattle. The State Government had requested the Central Government to allot Rs. 53 crores as interim relief to meet the situation. I request the hon. Finance Minister to release without any further delay a sum of Rs. 50 crores to Tamil Nadu so that after the Prime Minister's visit, after the Central team's visit and report, you can allot more funds.

One more point, Sir. I understand that it is the policy of the Government of India to give licences for more sugar mills in the country. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has also requested the Central Government permission for 30 more sugar mills in this year. But, according to my report, the Government of India has sanctioned only 4 units of 2,500 tonnes crushing capacity. I also request the hon. 6-00 P.M. Minister to convey to the concerned authorities in the Government of India our demand for sanction of 30 sugar mills in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Finally, the whole House appreciated and supported our Prime Minister's stand on Sri Lanka and the accord which has been signed at great risk to Prime Minister's life, for which everyone of us are proud. It is an unprecedented and unparalleled accord signed by our Prime Minister. Under this accord, the bond between Tamil Nadu, between India and Sri Lanka will be further strengthened.

As our great poet Subramaniam Bharati said:

"SHINGALATHEEVUKKOTH  
PALAM AMAIPPOM

SETHUVAI MEDURITHI VEETHI  
AMAI PPOM"

That means, we will build a bridge between India and Sri Lanka, which is only 20 miles away from our borders. Our State Government proposes an ambitious project of building a bridge between Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka which will strengthen the socio-economic status and facilitate in furthering the interests of both the countries. This will cost about Rs. 265 crores if this is constructed by the Defence Department. As our great poet Bharati dreamt, our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made it possible to have a better understanding by arriving at a remarkable accord to fulfil that dream by implementing this accord. I am sure, construction of this proposed bridge will make more bridges between the two countries.

With these words, I support the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987 and Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :

राम अवधेश सिंह जी आपको जो कहना हो, कहिए, मगर समय का ख्याल रख कर।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदय, मैं पंजाब विनियोग विधेयक, 1987 और विनियोग (संख्यांक 4) विधेयक, 1987 का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसलिये नहीं कि जिस तरह से विनियोग विधेयक पेश करने की औपचारिकता बन गई है और उसका विरोध और समर्थन करने की भी औपचारिकता बन गई है, सलिये मैं विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

मेरे विरोध करने का खास कारण है; ठोस कारण है, इसलिये मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, इस सरकार के पास आत्म-विश्वास नहीं है और न नका अपनी

मशीनरी पर कोई नियंत्रण है। जैसा हमारे माननीय राशी कैलाश पति मिश्र जी ने आँखों से बताया था, मैं उसको ज्यादा इलैबरेट नहीं करूँगा, संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब 1986-87 का बजट पेश हुआ, उस समय 52,883 करोड़ का बजट था। उसमें 3,650 करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया गया, लेकिन घाटा हुआ असल में 8,285 करोड़, मतलब 16 प्रतिशत घाटा हो गया। इस बार 62,942 करोड़ रुपये का बजट बना है। जिसमें 5,688 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया पिछले बजट में अनुमानित घाटे से सवा दो सौ फीसदी से ज्यादा बढ़ गया। इस पर अगर इतना बढ़ेगा तो इसका मतलब होगा कि करीब-करीब 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा एक साल में आयेगा। आप अर्थशास्त्र के विद्वान रहे हैं और जानते हैं, आप को मालूम है कि अगर घाटा दस फीसदी बढ़ता है तो हकीकत में घाटे का असर आम जनता पर जाते-जाते कीमत की बढ़ोतरी 30 फीसदी हो जाती है। कागज में जो करेंसी में बढ़ाव होती है उसमें जनता के पास जाते-जाते असर तीन गुना ज्यादा होता है। जब 14 हजार करोड़ का अनुमानित घाटा है और 5688 करोड़ का घाटा तो इनका दिखाया हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इजट की स्थिति है, जो फ्लड की स्थिति है इस सब का असर जोड़ लिया जाए तो निश्चित तौर पर इस बार जो घाटे की स्थिति होगी और जो असर होगा वह बे-रिसाब होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि कीमत इतनी बढ़ेगी कि जो इस सरकार के नियंत्रण के बाहर होगी। अगर सरकार ने इस सुखाड़ और बाढ़ से निपटने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया तो जनता बहुत मशीवत में पड़ जायेगी। महोदय, मैं अब इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान लाना चाहता हूँ, एक ओर तो कहा जाता है कि हम आर्थिक अपराधियों को खोजना चाहते हैं, आज सवरे कहा गया है कि सैन्डल रिसर्च सैल बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो सूचना हम लोग इस सदन में मँहया करते हैं उसके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं होता है। महोदय, आपको याद होगा आप पुराने आदमी हैं, कि जब सदन में कोई बात उठती थी किसी संस्था की गड़बड़ी के खिलाफ में या किसी

पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ में, किसी ओर से चाहे सरकारी पक्ष से या विरोधी पक्ष से तो उस पर सरकार बहुत सख्ती से काम करती थी और उसकी जांच-पड़ताल की जाती थी। एक लपज भी वही किसी की शिकायत होती थी सदन में तो उसके ऊपर सरकार सख्ती से काम करती थी लेकिन आज यह हो गया है कि चाहे जितनी जोर से कहिए, चाहे सरकारी पक्ष के लोग बहें और चाहे विरोधी-पक्ष के लोग बहें इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं रह गया है और हम यहां पर जो बोलते हैं वही एक तरह से विधवा देलाप की तरह से करते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :** नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** बिल्कुल महोदय, विधवा देलाप का कुछ भी असर नहीं होता। हम लोग कुछ भी बात प्रमाण के साथ कहते हैं और सख्त से सख्त बात कहते हैं तो भी उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती। ... (व्यवधान)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) :** अभी आप ने देखा होगा एंजिडम के बारे में कहा था मैंम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट के आने की दिक्कत के बारे में कहा था तो आज ही उसका हल निकल गया,  
You can go with the identity card.

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** वह छोटी बात थी, वह छोटा-सा मामला था सलिये हो गया। मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इस सदन में दो बार कहा, एक बहुत बड़ा मगरमच्छ जो यहां का भारी कैपिटलिस्ट है उसने करोड़ों पया चुराकर विदेश में स्विटजरलैण्ड में रखा है और मैंने 4 जून को प्रधान मंत्री को खत लिखा। उसका जवाब प्रधान मंत्री ने आज तक नहीं दिया, एकनोलेज तक भी नहीं किया; सदन में दो बार कहा है, विशेष उल्लेख के जरिये कहा और फिर क... (व्यवधान) अब बार में भी छपा, उसके टैलेक्स की फोटो वापी और लंदन के हिल्टन होटल के कमरा नम्बर 1504 से तारीख बताता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI THANGABAALU :** What is the relevance of this?

**उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश वेसाई) :** पहले बताया था, भूजे याद है ।

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** 20 सितम्बर, 1983 को 2 बजकर 59 मिनट पर टैलेक्स किया गया कि 40 हजार पाँड और फिर उसी टैलेक्स में 15 हजार पाँड पैसा हमारे स्विटजरलैण्ड के हेण्डल्स बैंक से ट्रांसफर कीजिए, उसकी एक कम्पनी ने जो शेयर खरीदा ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पर सरकार जवाब देगी । उस दिन यह मंत्री नहीं थे, दूसरे राज्य मंत्री थे और दूसरे जो कैबिनेट मंत्री हैं, उनसे भी मैंने मिलकर कहा कि इस पर कार्यवाही होगी कि नहीं होगी । आप कहते हैं कि हम खोजते हैं । हम लोग आपको देते हैं कि यह खोजा हुआ काम है, आप करो । लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । इसलिये लगता है कि यह एक औपचारिकता बन गई है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि औपचारिकता खत्म करके इस पर कार्यवाही हो और यह जो इस जल्दियत की सर्वोच्च मंस्था है, अगर यहां हम कुछ आप से शिक्वा-शिकायत करते हैं, आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कुछ कहते हैं उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है तो मैं चार्ज करता हूँ कि यह सारे पूँजीपतियों से मिले हुये हैं और यह तो खास चार्ज है कि अशोक जैन, जैसा आप जानते हैं रामदुष्ण डालमिया के पिताजी के वह ससुर थे, दस साल वह जेल में रहे और शायद जेल में ही मरे, इतना बड़ा भारी आर्थिक अपराधी था और उसी के खानदान का यह आदमी है । बावजूद इसके उसके ऊपर सरकार हाथ नहीं डालती है ।

**[उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा) पीठासीन हुए]**

महोदय, हमारे विहार में आप चले जाइये । विहार का एक-एक पेड़-पौधा, नदी-नाला, चिड़ियां कहती हैं कि एन०सी०पी०एफ० और नाफेड के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष और विश्वमान के अध्यक्ष\* सारा

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कोपरेटिव को चर गए और ऐसा चरा, साधारण नहीं, आपको मालूम नहीं है... (व्यवधान)...

**SHRI B. K. GADHVI:** He is not a member of this House. He cannot mention his name. (Interruptions).

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA):** One who is not a member of this House, you cannot take his name.

**SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:** We can mention the names.

हम लोग किसी अपराधी पर यहां चार्ज नगा सकते हैं वह मेम्बर हो या न हो । आराधी है, अपराधी के बारे में बात की जा सकती है, यह प्रिसिडेंट है आपका । रुलिंग आप नहीं दे सकते, महोदय ।

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** I do not know who is who, but he should not refer to the people who are not present in the House. The point can still be made.

**SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:** We have been mentioning the names of so many persons against whom there are so many allegations, who have been indulging in so many crimes. We can mention their names here.

**SHRI THANGABAALU:** It should not go on record.

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** यह रिकार्ड में रहना चाहिये, हुर ।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA):** You go on. Why do you discuss the point with him? That is only left to the Chair.

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि उस आदमी की हैसियत बीस साल पहले पांच बीघा जमीन थी और आज यहां दिल्ली में तीन बड़े आलीशान होटल हैं । आप चले जाइये रिग-रोड पर, यहां सन-विलेज बना हुआ है और उसकी कीमत कम से कम पांच करोड़ रुपये होगी, उसके बाद श्यामा इण्टरनेशनल होटल यहां



है सफदरजंग एन्कलेव में, जिसकी कीमत कम से कम पांच करोड़ रुपये की है और पटना में यह श्यामा इन्टरनेशनल वहां भी एक बड़ा होटल बना हुआ है। यह कहां से आया पैसा ? सी०बी०आई० की जांच हुई और उन्होंने रिपोर्ट किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, महोदय, कि कोई दूसरा देश होता तो उस आदमी को फांसी दी जा सकती थी क्योंकि हरा-बहार खाद के नाम पर वर्ष 1983-84 में पटना, आरा, रोहतास, मुजफ्फरपुर, इन तमाम जिलों में हरा-बहार खाद दिया, बालू में कैमीकल मिला दिया तो गेहूं बढ़ने के बजाए सारा पीला हो गया और सारी फसल मारी गई, महोदय। अगर ऐसा अपराध और किसी देश में किया होता तो उसे सरेआम खड़ा करके आदमी गोली मार देता। ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन हमारे देश में यह सम्भव नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप तो उसको पालते हैं, आप तो उसको खोजते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय मैं एक और ठोस प्रमाण बताना चाहता हूं। आंध्र प्रदेश के काकीनाडा बंदरगाह से तस्करी कर के उस आदमी ने चावल बेचा और 4 करोड़ रुपया जो उससे आया उसे विदेशी बैंक में जमा कराया।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** कौन आदमी ?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष : (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा) :** आप नाम पूछते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि नाम हटाओ।

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** वही जिसके बारे में आपने कहा कि नाम लिया। वही कांग्रेसी तपेस्वर सिंह। वह नाफेड के चेयरमैन थे एन० सी० सी० एफ० के चेयरमैन थे उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूं। उसने 5 हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल कांडला गुजरात से लिया फिर उसको दिखा दिया कि सड़ गया बर्बाद हो गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि सी० बी० आई० ने रिपोर्ट 12-4-85 को की कि जो उसने सेना को देश के प्रहरियों को दाल सप्लाई की वह बहुत सबस्टैंडर्ड दाल थी। वह

प्रकरण लंबित है। मैं अभियोग लगाना चाहता हूं सी० बी० आई० पर। इस देश के लोगों को विश्वास था कि वह अच्छी जांच करेगी लेकिन सी० बी० आई० के लोगों ने उसमें भारी ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय जो आदमी देश के प्रहरियों को घटिया दाल दे सकता है उस पर भी इस देश के क्लीन प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाथ नहीं डाल सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सी० बी० आई० ने जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी, क्या वे दूसरी इन्क्वायरी कर के हमारे क्लीन प्राइम मिनिस्टर की छवि को क्लीन रखेंगे ? मैं इतना दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि अगर इस आदमी पर कानूनी कार्यवाही कर दी जाए तो राजीव गांधी जी की छवि बिहार में बढ़ जाएगी। महोदय, यह कोई मामूली अपराधी नहीं है। यह हाजी मस्तान का भी उस्ताद है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा) :** अवधेश जी, अब खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** महोदय, एक बात और...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेच० हनुमन्तप्पा) :** अवधेश जी, आपने हर समय ऐसा किया तो कैसे चलेगा। आपका समय है 4 मिनट और आप अभी तक 14 मिनट बोल चुके हैं। एक मिनट में खत्म करना है।

**श्री राम अवधेश सिंह :** महोदय, अभी हमको सूचना मिली है कि नेशनल थर्मल पावर के लिए जो कंट्रैक्ट दिया जा रहा है, वह भेल जो हमारी सवारी है उसको न देकर विदेशी कंपनियां यहां आकर बैठी हुई हैं उनको कंट्रैक्ट दिया जा रहा है। मैं जानता हूं कि अगर यह होगा तो इसमें भी कोई भारी बर्चस्न की स्वम ली गयी होगी क्योंकि अपनी सवारी कंपनी भेल जो इतनी रक्षम है उसको नहीं बनाने दिया जा रहा है। अतः मैं यहां जो कहा गया कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन

[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

करने के लिए सारी चीजें हो रही हैं, उस संबंध में मैं चाणक्य की बात कहकर खतम करूंगा। चाणक्य ने कहा था कि किसी देश के राजदूत, सेनापति और राजा की पत्नी यदि विदेशों होगी तो उसका राज हमेशा खतरे में पड़ा रहेगा। यह बात आप जान लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री हेम हनुमन्तप्पा) : वस अब खतम कीजिए।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इसलिए जनता ललकार रही है कि जो छत से तुम राज चला रहे हो, तुम्हारा यह छत चूने वाला नहीं है। जनता ललकार रही है कि आओ तुम्हारा फैसला कर दें। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सरकार को जनता चुनती है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कशती कहती है तूफान से टकराओगे कब तक चलेगा कारवां किनारे किनारे। ... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य ने कोई ठोस मुद्दा नहीं रखा इस बिल के संबंध में। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुन रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य और मिश्रा जी ने हमारी सरकार का कुछ देर पहले ही इस्तीफा मांगा था। पहले वे अपनी तो क्रेडिबिलिटी सुधारें, फिर हमको कहें इस्तीफा देने को। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमने बात दिया है कि किसके पास क्रेडिबिलिटी है।

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : पहले अपनी विश्वसनीयता प्राप्त कीजिए, फिर बात कीजिए। मिश्रा जी बोल रहे थे कि उनकी पार्टी के लोगों में क्रेडिबिलिटी है, तो वे हमारे शंकर जी ले गए, भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी को, तो वे उनके खंभे पर बैठकर बी० जे० पी० बनाएंगे? जिसने हमारे साथ गद्दारी की, क्या आपके साथ अच्छा करेगा?

श्री मीर्जा इशविबेग (गुजरात) : मैं माननीय सदस्य के समर्थन में कहना चाहूंगा कि—हम तो डूबे हैं सनम, तुमको भी ले डूबेंगे।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं चाहता था कि आप इतकी स्वीकार कर लें। आपने यह बात स्वीकार कर ली है। ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh, it is not your right to interrupt every Member. I am sorry... (Interruptions)...

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : आप ऐसा समझते हैं कि उनको ले जाने से आपकी क्रेडिबिलिटी बढ़ जाएगी? जिसकी खुद की क्रेडिबिलिटी खतम हो गई है, वह आपकी क्या बढ़ाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आपकी तो घट जाएगी, हमारी बढ़े या नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : महोदय, दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि जो हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री हैं वे नैतिक मूल्यों की बात करते हैं। पहले आप तो मारिल वेल्यूज को देखें। खुद उनको इंफ्लैमेंट करें, फिर हमको कहें। हमारी पार्टी से जीतकर आए और हमारे खिलाफ, हमारी पार्टी के खिलाफ काम किया। जब उनको पार्टी से एक्स्पेल किया गया तो भी वे हाऊस के मेम्बर बने हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Sir, he is addressing him, not the Chair, (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Do you know how to address? (Interruptions)

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इन्होंने अभी गद्दार शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया। आज

से दो महीने पहले वे इनके डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे, जिनकी सारा मुल्क इज्जत करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिकार्ड में रहेगा या नहीं ? (व्यवधान)

श्री मीर्जा इशार्दबेग : मान्यवर सदस्य ने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है वह शब्द पार्टी के साथ गद्दारी करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है। उन्होंने किसी सदस्य को गद्दार नहीं कहा। पार्टी के साथ गद्दारी शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। यह कोई गलत नहीं है। यह संसदीय भाषा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : हाऊस में कई बार ऐसा कहा गया है। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हम नतिक मूल्यों की बात सिखाते हैं ...

श्री शंकर सिंह बघेला (गुजरात) : जनता में जनरल को पता चल जायेगा।

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : तुम कौन होते हो कहने वाले। जिन्होंने खुद फेयरफैक्स के लिए इक्वायरी बैठाई है फेयरफैक्स फोरम के लिए कहा है और जब उन्होंने निमन्त्रण दिया कि आप आइये और भ्रष्टाचार को दिखाइये कि किसने क्या किया तो आप गये क्यों नहीं। खुद ने कमीशन बनवाया, खुद ने इक्वायरी कराई और खुद जाते नहीं तब आप उनसे क्या लड़ते हैं। इससे लगता है आपने गड़बड़ की है। अगर आप सही होते तो कमीशन के पास जाते। मैं समझता हूँ गौयनका और गुरुपूर्ति जितने कमीशन नहीं बैठवाया वह नहीं जाते तो ठीक है कम से कम आप लोगों को तो जाना चाहिए। आप ऐसे लोगों को कंत्रों पर बैठ कर चलना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसी वक्त मैं एक बड़ी कम्पनी की इक्वायरी चल रही है बाम्बे डइंग। वहां पर रेड हुई। उसमें 20-25 करोड़

रुपये का टैक्स इवेजिन था। जो अधिकारी गये, रेड किया उन की ट्रांसफर कर दी। जिन्होंने ट्रांसफर किया उन्होंने कम्पनी के साथ सेटलमेंट किया। 1 करोड़ 20 लाख रुपये उनसे लिये। मैं वित्त मंत्री जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में आप इक्वायरी कराये कि कितने करोड़ का टैक्स इवेजिन था और एक करोड़ में क्यों सेटलमेंट हो गया ? जिन अधिकारियों ने रेड किया था और जिनका ट्रांसफर किया गया था उनको वापस बुला लिया जाये, उनको प्रमोशन दी जाये। ऐसे अधिकारी को सजा नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं मल्टी-नेशनल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो आज मल्टी-नेशनल को गाली दे रहे हैं मैं उनको बचाना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पालिसी की वजह से अक्सर मल्टी नेशनल को ही फायदा हुआ है।

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: This is the Government of India policy.

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल : आज वह नहीं बोलते हैं। उनको सर्टीफिकेट मिल चुका है। वे उल्लू बनाने का काम कर रहे हैं लोगों को। जब उन्होंने फेयरफैक्स की इक्वायरी बैठाई तो क्यों नहीं जाते। फेयरफैक्स के चयरमैन ने सर्टीफिकेट दिया हुआ है। उसमें सर्टीफिकेट में कहा है :

"V. P. Singh is a man of highest integrity. I think, Indian Government needs many many more men like him."

This is from the Chairman of Fairfax.

यह सी० आई० ए० की कम्पनी है। जब यह वी० पी० सिंह को सर्टीफिकेट देती है तो समझना चाहिए यह सर्टीफिकेट क्यों देती है ? इसके पीछे कुछ तो होना चाहिए ? आप देखिए कि उन्होंने कैसे फायदा दिया ? पहले तो उन्होंने इन्वेस्टमेंट एलाउंस खत्म कर दिया। वह खत्म

[श्री विट्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल]

करने से किस को फायदा हुआ ? इंडियन कम्पनी को फायदा नहीं हुआ । वे बहुत कम इन्वेस्टमेंट करके ज्यादा कमाई करते हैं और इंडियन कम्पनीज जितना भी इन्वेस्टमेंट करती है, जो मुनाफा कमाती है उसको देश में इन्वेस्ट करती है । दूसरी चीज उन्होंने इंट्रोडक्शन ऑफ डिपोजिट्स स्कीम चालू की । इसका फायदा भी फेरा कम्पनियों को ही हुआ । मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्यों नहीं इन सारी चीजों की इन्क्वायरी करते हैं । बाम्बे डाइंग को दो, ढाई सौ करोड़ का फायदा हुआ है । दूसरी ओर भी फेरा कम्पनियाँ जिनको उनकी नीतियों की वजह से फायदा हुआ है । अगर आप तलाशी लेंगे तो आपको काफी कुछ मिल सकता है । उनकी पालिसी की वजह से जो भारतीय कम्पनियाँ थी उनका स्टाक मार्केट में मूल्य कम हुआ और वह 27 परसेंट हुआ तो दूसरी फेरा कम्पनियों का वह 32 परसेंट बढ़ गया । इस तरह से देखा जाय तो उनकी पालिसी से फेरा कम्पनियों को ज्यादा फायदा हुआ । हमें पता है, जब भी ये लोग अहमदाबाद या बड़ौदा जाते हैं तो उनके ही दफ्तर में क्यों जाते हैं । चूँकि वे उनके दोस्त हैं, इसलिए उनके यहां ही जाते हैं । इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के दफ्तर में जाते हैं । गोयन्का जी के यहां चाय-पानी पीने के लिए जाते हैं । इन सब बातों का क्या मतलब होता है । अगर आप अच्छी तरह से देखें तो उनके खिलाफ 10-12 केस बनते हैं । टेक्स इन्वेज्म का केस तो बनता है । उन्होंने कई सालों से पूरा टेक्स नहीं दिया है । जो लोग भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने की बात करते हैं वे भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों के साथ बैठते हैं । ऐसी हालत में ये भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे खत्म कर सकते हैं । ये सिर्फ दूसरों को उल्लू बनाने की बात करते हैं । हमारे खिलाफ एक भी सबूत नहीं है, फिर भी गलत प्रचार करते रहते हैं । मुझे मालूम है, इन लोगों ने कितना भ्रष्टाचार किया है । एक तरफ तो ये लोग भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ नारा लगाते हैं और दूसरी

तरफ भ्रष्टाचार करने वालों के साथ बैठते हैं । गोयन्का के बारे में सब लोगों को मालूम है । फिर भी ये लोग प्रहा पर भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों की इन्क्वायरी करनी चाहिए ।

अब मैं कुछ बातें अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कहने से पहले मैं इतना कहना चाहूँगा कि गोयन्का की कम्पनीज ने इतने फाड़ बिये हैं कि दुनिया में उसकी मिस ल नहीं है । पिछले पन्द्रह सालों से वे इन्कम टैक्स नहीं दे रहे हैं । करोड़ों रुपया इन लोगों ने बचाया है । 50-60 करोड़ रुपया तो खाली टैक्स इन्वेज्म से इस्काट किया है । उन्होंने वित्तनी मैल-प्रक्टिस की है और कितना मँसूवर किया है, इन्कम टैक्स में धांधली की है, इसका फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को पता करना चाहिये । लेकिन फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के लोग भी बूछ करते दिखाई नहीं देते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में पूरी इन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिये ।

मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कह रहा था । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट गुजरात में पिछले चार साल से लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है, अकाल पड़ा हुआ है । अगर हमारी सरकार मदद नहीं करती तो वहां पर लोग बच नहीं सकते थे । सरकार ने वहां पर काफी मदद की है । जनता की मदद की, केटलज की मदद की, पानी दिया, सब कुछ दिया । इस साल भी हमने 187 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं ड्राउट रिलीफ के लिये वह भी जल्दी से जल्दी राज्य सरकार को दिये जाने चाहिये । दूसरा हमारा एक नर्मदा सागर प्रोजेक्ट है जिसके बिना हम जी नहीं सकते । चार साल से जो अकाल है यदि यह नर्मदा सागर पूरा हो गया होता तो यह अकाल नहीं होता । पूरा प्रोजेक्ट 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लिये बड़ा मुश्किल है इसको पूरा करना इसलिये कुछ जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी लेनी चाहिये ताकि यह नर्मदा सागर प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी से जल्दी

कम्पलीट हो जाए। इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार की सहायता करनी चाहिये। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Hon'ble Members, there are two Bills before us and the House will sit late. The Parliamentary Ministry has arranged for dinner in Room No. 70. It is for the information of the hon. Members.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill will take another half an hour to forty-five minutes. At the moment, it is 6-30. Another two Bills means 10 O'Clock or 11 O'Clock. Is it wise for us to sit up to that time? Can we do justice with these Bills? (Interruptions).

SHRI M. M. JACOB: If the House sits beyond 8 O'Clock, it has been the precedent here that we honour the hon. Members with dinner. That is why, we have arranged dinner. (Interruptions).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, the National Dairy Development Board Bill, 1987 is a heavy Bill. That cannot be taken up like this. The other is an inconsequential one and that may be taken up. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): If we sit late, there is an arrangement for dinner. That is the announcement.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: That we shall try to enjoy.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I start to speak on this subject today, I mean the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1987-88, with a rather heavy heart. Why do I say this? I have to quote paragraph No. 140 and I quote: "I had earlier mentioned that the Budget deficit at the existing rates of taxes would be Rs. 6010 crores." The pro-

posed tax measures taken together with reliefs are estimated to yield net additional revenue of Rs. 322 crores to the Centre. This will leave an uncovered deficit of Rs. 5688 crores. This is significantly lower than the deficit for the current year. Now, what is important is this. As mentioned earlier, I have decided that this shall not be exceeded. I have set in motion measures to implement this." These are the words of our hon. Prime Minister while delivering the Budget speech. Now, he has said "as mentioned earlier," and what has been mentioned earlier, this is contained in paragraph 51 of the Budget speech for 1987-88, and I quote:

"The deficit is high and I do not like it. I have decided that the deficit in the Budget Estimates of 1987-88 shall not be exceeded. Some Supplementary Demands are unavoidable. I am instructing the Ministries and the other Central Government organisations to ensure that additional demands are offset by equivalent savings or through measures to raise more resources. We will review the financial performance of public sector units to ensure that targets for internal resource generation are met. I am constituting a Cabinet Committee on Expenditure to monitor the implementation of these measures."

These again are our hon. Prime Minister's words when he said these in his Budget speech. Now what are we doing today? We are bringing in an additional measure for Rs. 687.77 crores. In the introductory remarks, Mr. Gadghvi has stated and I quote: "That the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for financial year 1987-88, included in this booklet covers 22 grants and involves gross expenditure of Rs. 677.70 crores." "The concerned Ministries and Departments have been asked to match this Additional Expenditure by corresponding savings/improvement in receipts; Rs. 291.41 crores have already been identified so far." So the Minister has come out with the

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supplementary demands. But the Prime Minister stated that this will be off-set by additional resource mobilised by those particular Ministries. He has stated that Rs. 291.41 crores have been already identified which can be saved from out of Rs. 687 crores. If he was honest enough to implement the programme of the Prime Minister, he would have categorically stated in his remarks that there is a deficit of Rs. 687.77 crores out of which Rs. 291.41 crores have already been settled with the resource mobilisation in the particular Ministries and the balance would be Rs. 396.36 crores for which he is coming to the House. He has stated that Rs. 291.41 crores have been identified. This is not mobilisation but identification, but this is not in compliance with the directives of the hon. Prime Minister. If he had complied with the Prime Minister's assurances, he should have said that Rs. 291.41 crores will be realised and this supplementary demand of Rs. 687.77 crores will shrink to Rs. 396.36 crores. That is my request. I would also like to know whether these Rs. 687.77 crores have been cleared by the Cabinet Committee on Expenditure which is monitoring the Budget?

Sir, my second objection, my classical objection, is this. I can understand and have sympathy when additional amounts are asked for maintenance of the special equipment, celebration of 40th Anniversary of our independence, relief to people affected in Sri Lanka, payment of arrears of salaries, improvement to communication facilities in the Ministry of External Affairs. These could very well be understood. Amounts for drought relief, assistance to Punjab on account of natural calamities, to provide proper drinking water supply, could not be foreseen and are hence justified. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he had an exercise in his Ministry, whether the additional expenditure over and above

that he has sought amounts for could not be envisaged in the original Budget estimates. Certain things, for instance the maintenance of value payment to the International Monetary Fund, we knew. They could have been envisaged at the time of the original framing of the Budget. This 121 crores could have been earmarked although the Minister states that it does not involve any outflow of money but by pledging is only non-interest free Bearing Bonds. This could have been very well imagined. Similarly the special equipment for Bombay Off-Shore Project. Could not any Officer of the Finance Ministry envisage this 121 crores? Could not the sum of Rs. 56 crores sought to be spent on special equipment for Bombay project be envisaged? It takes one year or more for negotiations for getting this equipment. Could it not be envisaged at the time of the framing of the Budget so that the Minister need not come up for the same in the with supplementary Budget? Similarly for training Doordarshan Engineers by IIT, Kanpur. This could have been well imagined. I have already stated about maintenance of value payment to IMF. There are other things like rent compensation in respect of office accommodation occupied by the Department of Company Affairs. All these were there. All these expenses could have been actually envisaged in the original Budget. My request to him is that he should very kindly have an exercise in his Ministry and see to it that at the time of framing the Budget all those things must be taken into consideration so that he does not have to come herewith supplementary demands for things which could have been normally envisaged earlier. For instance, I remember very vividly the Prime Minister committed Rs. 50 crores for Africa Fund which we all heartily support. Here the Minister has earmarked Rs. 16.80 crores in this Additional Demand. I may be corrected if I am wrong, we knew at the time of formulation of the Budget that we had a commitment of Rs. 50 crores as contribution to

Africa Fund and one-third of that figure would have to be paid in this season. That amount, therefore, could have been earmarked in the Budget itself.

Then, with regard to supplementary appropriation for recoupment of advance of Rs. 1,90,00,000 sanctioned from the Contingency Fund of India for making payment of arrears of rent compensation and interest thereon in respect of office accommodation occupied by the department at Kanchanjunga Building, New Delhi,—Mr. Jagesh Desai is here and other friends who are Chartered Accountants are here and they know it—when you draw a balance-sheet, even if we do not pay such things like rent for office accommodation, etc. we do provide for them in the Balance-Sheet, that this is an expenditure that has got to be incurred. Therefore, couldn't this amount of Rs. 1,90,00,000 have been envisaged at the time of Budget formulation? Similarly, there are items like Rs. 115 crores for Indian Farmers and Fertilizers Corporation, Rs. 11.5 crores for Heavy Engineering Corporation, Rs. 4.85 crores for Scooters India Ltd., Rs. 8 crores for Hindustan Paper Corporation, Rs. 2 crores for other public sector undertakings—these are loans which could very well have been foreseen at the very outset. (*Time bell rings*).

My last point is with regard to the Paper Corporation. Provision has been made with regard to the Paper Corporation that the Central Government will have to subsidise the State Government in respect of white paper that the Hindustan Paper Mills will give to those States for cheaper text books and this will be transferred. This is only a book entry. But this could have been envisaged at the time of the Budget itself. Therefore, I would require an assurance, a categorical assurance from the honourable Minister of State for Finance, an assurance to the nation and when I say to the nation, I mean from all sides from the Opposition parties as well as the ruling party, that he will

stand by the Budget Estimates as he had stated in the Prime Minister's Budget Speech; I would like the honourable Minister to reassure me that the directive of the Prime Minister will be implemented both in letter and in spirit. (*Time bell rings*).

Just one concluding point, one constructive advice, I would like to make. I am talking of the Maharajas' days forty years ago. When we were under a Maharaja, when there was a catastrophe like famine flood, drought or something like that, he used to charge a surcharge on the taxes. Even in respect of the Jama Masjid which was burnt in Sri Nagar, in order to assuage the people's feelings, he said one paisa per rupee on the land revenue must be charged as surcharge and that should be given for construction of the Jama Masjid which was burnt. Now, we have been facing a drought which is unprecedented in the history; it has come after a hundred years. My simple suggestion to the honourable Minister is—if he is unable to do it right now, he can announce it through an Ordinance, if possible,—a 5 per cent surcharge for drought and floods should be made on, not the amounts taxed, but the tax collected, the tax amount. For instance if there is a tax of 10 per cent on a particular commodity and if it is worth Rs. 100, the tax would be Rs. 10 and now five per cent should be charged on that amount till the 31st March 1988 which amounts to fifty paise. This should be called the Drought and Flood Relief Surcharge which should be charged on all the tax amount collected, whether it is Customs or Excise or whether it is Income-Tax or any other tax collected. This will give us an additional two thousand crores of rupees, a minimum of two thousand crores of rupees, with which we can meet the expenditure on drought and flood relief works. This will not be a great burden which one will not be able to bear. This is a very small burden and one can bear it. I am not talking of a five per cent additional tax on any

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item. But I am talking of five per cent of surcharge on the amount collected by way of taxes. This is my humble suggestion and you will, I hope, kindly react to it and, if possible, implement it. This is my request to you. Thank you, Sir.

THE VCE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now, Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to be very brief.

I want to mention that we all know that this is the House of Elders and, therefore, we do expect that the criticisms or the comments that would come from all sides would also be befitting to the nomenclature of House of Elders.

Here we are not for scoring points or for hurling charges and counter-charges because the situation in the country, if we look at it seriously, does not permit us to have this kind of a discussion or debate which may be quite appropriate in our school or college days.

For example, the theory of destabilization, they simply try to ridicule. I humbly request them: Don't do that. I say this because you have seen a few years before that the great leader, Shri Mujibur Rehman, was killed and you have seen how democracy was subverted there. You have seen what happened in Pakistan and you have seen what happened in other countries in the third world. You may have something to say against that, destabilization but that is not so valid now. If you lose sight of the conspiracies that are going on, it would only show that you are also absolving yourselves of the responsibility. It is just like my saying that you are destabilizing and your trying to say that I am destabilizing. It only means that we do not have patriots in our country. If all are made of that stuff, then where would the reason lie and how

can we uphold our independence and our dignity? I would not have prefaced my speech with this small note.

But I have done to bring down a point. I know that there are many common points between us. Yes, there are many common points. But somehow they are laying more emphasis on differences and are trying to escalate the differences between the two ruling party and opposition. I have said in the beginning that this is not permissible under the situation that is obtaining in the country. One is at liberty to speak whatever one likes to. But would it be rational? Sir, destabilization is going on. Whatever you may say, some people are trying their best to destabilize our country. The very fact that they are arming Pakistan shows that and the terrorists are being helped. Yesterday I was hearing the debate. I could not participate. But the way our Home Minister was explaining did not go down the throat of our opposition leaders although they are responsible persons. How to fight against terrorism? Has any country fought terrorism without having certain kind of drastic laws? Suppose you are allowed to handle the situation in Punjab, would you say that we will not use preventive detention? What would occur? I can understand your differences with our Government on certain issues and on handling the Punjab situation. But to fight against terrorism is a common point. There may be difference on some provisions of the preventive detention. But how can you challenge the very basis of preventive detention? But this is being done. We do not say that you are not concerned with the Punjab situation. That cannot be our meaning. I was hearing the Home Minister. He was talking in a very conscious and responsible manner. Sir, let us find out where the common approach is obtainable. It is there.

But we are laying emphasis on differences. The elections are not so near. They may come after two and



a half years. Some people are talking of mid-term poll. They may do that. But this is the election problem. We have seen that in some States, in Panchayat and Corporation elections, they have lost, although we have not demanded elections in those States. Therefore, it would not be proper for them to ask for mid-term poll. I would say that unless there is some mass upheaval, we should not go for this sort of elections. Otherwise, you may be misunderstood. It is for your benefit also that I am telling you this. They should not have the theory of political exploitation in their minds. I don't want to say that. I believe that at the spur of the moment, sometimes in the heat of the atmosphere, it is going on. It has been going on for the last 3 or 4 months and we are losing some sort of balance. Our approach has become subjective. I don't blame a particular section. Sometimes I feel that those things which we cherished and valued in our Indian society are being lost.

I come from those days of the freedom fighters when we knew how to differ and how to part ways. Mahatma Gandhi used to say Jinnah "Bhai maan-jao." This is the approach. I read an interview with the Prime Minister in 'India Today'. Very glowing tributes are paid to our erstwhile colleague. We may differ today. But let us plan out that we can come together tomorrow on one common platform for some good and common purpose. If I say that he is a treacherous fellow, where is the basis for me to say "Come and unite"? Our country is fragmented on caste lines, communal lines, on the basis of personal ambitions and inhibitions.

Now let us maintain some 7.0 P.M. unity. That day Vajpayeeji talked. I always attentively listen to him. He represents one thing. But I say that when they talk about Punjab, may I ask who is responsible for the rise of fundamentalism in Punjab? Is it Congress Party?

At best you can blame the Congress party as a centrist party. It is not an extreme party or a fundamentalist party. I do not want to score a point. But in the past they had a coalition with the Akalis. The Congress did not go for a coalition with the Akalis. (Time bell rings) Now these are all the sources from where the Khalistan movement has sprung up.

The medicine that is being given by some people is that you fight against fundamentalism with the help of the fundamentalism. How can you solve the problem? There is Pakistan. Let us not forget that. With the Hindu-Muslim differences projected into two different regions being demarcated as Hindustan and Pakistan, now one is saying that I have the atom bomb in my hand and I would like to destroy the other part. Where does the fundamentalism lead to? I do not want to create a scenario of horror. But this sort of fundamentalism, this sort of escalation of differences, where does it lead to? One day, I know, from these opposition benches an hon. respected leader—I respect him—told the House on how to solve the Punjab situation, "let us arm the people, give the arms to the people." Now, only when the Preventive Detention Act is being applied, you are opposing it and you are talking of supply of arms. I do not want to say that you have any malafide intentions. With good intentions, perhaps, you are saying that. But when we go in for a small measure—I know on the Preventive Detention law, Sardar Patel did not sleep for two nights—under what situation are we operating?

Most of you are elders and learned people. You know about revolutionaries and how they dealt with counter-revolutionaries. In such a situation, Sir, I would request that all these points should be considered. And let us start on a common point. Please take into consideration one fact. You are talking about certain standards. Of course, you have every right. Rajiv Gandhi also said in his centen-

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ary speech that corruption is tolerated as the hallmark of the leadership nowadays. He was very conscious of it. Therefore, when you want to say that, let us also say, are we free from that of corruption?

I do not want to name any Opposition State or the sons and sons-in-law being benefited or not. What about corruption being done there? One Chief Minister recently said—I do not want to name him because it is not proper to use anybody's name in the House—that "there is rampant corruption in my State." Have they or we asked for a mid-term poll for this crime? Did he ask for a mid-term poll in his own State as well? I suffer from my colleagues who are also bad, the situation is so bad that I go to the polls? Let us have some realistic approach. Sir, I have not made a partisan speech. I admit my mistakes. I feel that something is wrong. But do not blame one party or one particular leader and then hit him hard. That is a totally subjective approach. When the system is bad and something is wrong, then concentrate on that. I also believe that we are collectively responsible for whatever is happening. But I have not mentioned about how the Janata Government failed. That is not the approach. I sometimes feel what is the use of taunting them. But they also in their humanity must understand that if they were finding difficulties, difficulties are everywhere, the same is the case now also. Therefore, Sir, with all this may I appeal to the Opposition to join in the support of the Bill. I request them that let us move forward with a common approach and I support both the Bills for passing in this House.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. I am the only nominated Member to speak on the Appropriation Bill and I will try to cover my points within a reasonable time.

Sir, in my opinion the supplementary demands for grants for the current year 1987-88 are fully justified considering the various problems which the Government is facing and which could not be visualised earlier as mentioned by the Hon. Member Mr. Matto, why it was not mentioned during the Budget. It was not mentioned because some of the problems could not be visualised and cannot be visualised.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I said that majority of the additional demands are real and justified.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE: Some of the problems which cropped up could not be visualised earlier and these problems needed immediate solutions.

Now, the budget, in my opinion may be considered as a machinery to manage the economy. The first page of the supplementary demands for grants for the current year has mentioned in the introductory remarks that it covers 22 grants and involves a gross expenditure of Rs. 687.77 crores. Of this, transferred to State Governments as mentioned by other hon. Members is Rs. 307.7 crores for relief programme, namely for additional foodgrains, for drought relief Rs. 91 crores, for other natural calamities in Punjab only and about Rs. 50 crores for drinking water in drought hit areas and release of funds to public sector enterprises amounting to Rs. 1.20 crores and other expenditure Rs. 351.97 crores of which the plan expenditure is Rs. 179.33 crores and the non-plan expenditure is Rs. 172.64 crores. However, the details for section 2 and 3 have been stated on page 2 of the Bill and the supplementary demands for grants obviously indicate that unforeseen difficulties have arisen for which this financial assistance is necessary. To cite an example it was because of the difficulties in Sri Lanka and these difficulties have been augmented with less economic growth which could not be attained according to our expectation.

Besides the unprecedented drought and floods and other calamities over which we have no control, they have greatly hampered the progress of our national economy. For defence and for turmoils on our soil and for maintaining law and order a huge amount of grants have been sanctioned. So far as floods, drought and natural calamities are concerned, these have caused a great havoc by damaging agricultural produce and farmers have suffered a great loss due to the damage to their crops which was about to be harvested and due to obsolete technology, including bio-technology, which again covers genetic engineering, which is going to be imported for technological upgradation. This is an unfortunate additional expenditure no doubt and this would be met out of the supplementary grants but this will be rewarding in the near future as it will improve the quality of the products and reduce the cost of production giving relief to the common man. As our exports have increased to that extent we will earn adequate foreign exchange. Furthermore, new projects under various Ministries have been undertaken, Ministries like Education, Welfare, Agriculture, Power and Surface Transport, including Inland Waterways, Telecommunication, Science and Technology including Space Research and Oceanography and Atomic Energy, and also on wasteland development which is a very serious problem, and these projects are to be completed as they are essential for national welfare and essential for economic growth. Meanwhile, due to inflation and price escalation, the prices of components and other materials have gone up, and for successful implementation of these projects, more funds are needed and more funds are to be allotted, thereby justifying the supplementary demand for grants. In this context, I would request the Government of India, through you, not to undertake any fresh projects in the near future but to concentrate on the projects which have already been undertaken. Mushroom growth of universities should be stopped. A huge sum is being spent

on foreign tours. I do appreciate foreign tour is necessary for global understanding and for solving many problems in the international forum. But, however, the expenditure should be curtailed as far as practicable and brought down to the minimum. Imports should be controlled, minimising the drainage of foreign exchange. Import of technology and import of items, on the other hand, which would help development of our industries and which would be beneficial to the people of our country directly or indirectly, should be encouraged.

The Government has shouldered many responsibilities and it has nationalised a number of sick industries which are still running at heavy losses amounting to several crores of rupees. Government will have to bear this liability in future also. Considering the financial assistance rendered to the States public and private sectors, and considering various other expenditures, including repayment of international monetary loans, I think that the demand for the supplementary grants is quite reasonable and I fully support it.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: On the whole, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the discussion has been very instructive for me. I say this with a tinge of sadness—not madness; that I reserve for that side—because when I hear young people, scholarly people, who should know things better, uttering that they do not feel alarmed at the state of the economy, that saddens me, and that reminds me that it is part of a class divided society where continuously those who are at the upper strata, teach and try to educate those who belong to the lower strata, to remain happy with the situation as it is. That is part of our Hindu tradition, but it is not Hindu tradition. This is part of the tradition of the

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

entire exploited society. Those who are at the bottom are told to remain happy at the bottom. They are asked not to dream bold, not to aspire bold and not to venture for something which they really deserve. I will not make any mention of Shri Chimanbhai Mehta. I only regret that he has unlearned too much about this and it is that only which permits him to make such an appeal. I will not cross swords with him because there is not much time left. But when you feel satisfied with the present state of the economy, may I enquire, is there much of an area where the present policies, as implemented, can take credit? Is it taking India—as we have been hearing—into the Twenty-first Century in a manner that will make India proud? Take any single field. Even industrial production that you boast of. If you do not want us to scratch the surface, if you do not want us to touch only the surface, if you want us to dwell deep, your industrial production structure itself should make you sad. What is growing in the industrial sector is not what satisfies the basic needs of the country. We know what are the leading sectors in your industrial growth today. They are items of luxury consumption for the present stage of our economy. Look at the output growth. What you take credit for? We feel ashamed when it is thrown at our face. The national economy is growing at the rate of 5 per cent. Even when this five per cent. growth rate is not adequate, you talk of that growth forgetting, covering up the fact, that this growth is only related to the sector of services and is not related to the sector of output. The main leading element in the growth of national income is the services sector which means the five-star hotels sector and such other sectors also, which also means the defence expenditure sector. For this, we do not take credit. Mr. V. P. Singh has been mentioned. He pointed out in your favour, that our defence expenditure is exogenously dictated to us. I do not agree with it. But that is

how he put it. The defence expenditure is ever growing; therefore, national income is growing. You take credit for a growth rate of 5 per cent. Take any field. Not at the surface level, but below. It is always multi-tiered. At the surface, you see one kind of a thing. When you go deeper, you discover a completely different thing. I was also sad, because Prof. Thakur is there; I expected him to dwell deeper than his speech indicated. Should we not be alarmed that year after year, we have failed to manage our Budget? It is not only the size of deficit of this year which should be looked into. We are adding large deficits year after year. This has now reached a dimension when the economy is getting out of control. You are arriving at a stage which was there at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the Planless years, which were euphemistically characterised as years of Annual Plans. Your planning is jeopardised. Your Budget is jeopardised. I do not say, this particular Supplementary Budget. I have heard them speaking. They are mainly doling out wrong figures. The total addition in this year is not much. I give you the figures. You know. But I can help you. Out of Rs. 688 crores, Rs. 121 crores is shipping which you say you will recoup. So, this is not addition. Rs. 291 crores, as has been indicated; savings. That should also be reduced. The net is only Rs. 276 crores. This is a miniscule one compared to the original deficit. I agree. You also underlined, Mr. Minister, that this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands. You are coming with more. The first is not the last and that will add to not only this year's budget estimate but to what you have done in last years. We cry that public sector is not functioning. You take pride and I will indicate how you have successfully covered up not only in the case of Bofors but in the case of Supplementary Budget also. I come to that. You take pride in the fact or at least it is doled out in the press in that manner that our foreign exchange reserves are increasing and you give statements, but those

statements are in rupees, not in terms of foreign exchange. There is a bluff there. Our foreign exchange in terms of foreign exchange is not increasing. That is point number one. The other point is that your foreign exchange should be commensurate with at least the total volume of import. The imports are growing from year to year. Compared to that your foreign exchange, if it remains even stationery, it is not a creditable feature at all.

I will not take much time. There is one interesting item which you have covered up here. I have not heard of this in any of the speeches here, I do not know whether a mention of this item has been made by any of the speaker. This is the item on page 8. Perhaps, Mr. Minister, you are sensing it. This is very wonderfully, euphemistically placed. The supplementary grant is required to cover payment made to the International Monetary Fund as a result of—what is it—revaluation. Excellent, lofty, as a result of depreciation of our rupee. In the course of the last six months—I will give the figure—your original estimate was Rs. 1394 crores. You are adding to that Rs. 153 crores, more than 10 per cent. And what are you adding to? You are adding to the worthlessness of Indian rupee in terms of foreign exchange. In the course of the last six months the Indian rupee has depreciated. Therefore, you have to pay this additional amount. This does not make him sad. Continuously, our rupee is getting depreciated and because of that depreciation continuously the external debt borrowing is increasing and so also our internal debt. The situation is simply frightening. The situation is frightening more when you say that you are trying to save elsewhere. You forget what you have stated earlier that your non-Plan expenditure cannot be cut. What does it comprise of? Defence expenditure you cannot cut. You will talk of Pakistan, forgetting to mention USA, of course. You say, you have committed expenditure in terms of payment of

interest, you cannot make a cut there. You cannot cut the salaries of the Government employees. So, the scope for reduction is quite limited. Also you have claimed that you have brought back the non-Plan expenditure to an irreducible minimum. If that be so, if that is only the first batch, where will the cut fall? What is the other name of the flexible part? It is the non-Plan expenditure. And it is in this context that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri Manmohan Singh, said that although 60 per cent in real terms we were to achieve in three years, that cannot be achieved now. In the remaining two years, mind you, you will be going up from 60 to 84. That is another 24 per cent only. What therefore are you cutting? Your plan and your future. It is not the non-plan expenditure, it is not the committed expenditure that is taking us to the future. That relates us irrevocably with the past. For the future, it is the plan expenditure that sustains us, that takes us to the 21st century. You have covered up this real picture. And, therefore, my young, scholarly, respectable friend does not feel alarmed. It is this picture that is emerging out of this Supplementary Budget. It is not a question of whether you support it or not. What can you do? You have to spend money. I can indicate that out of 294, if I put it this way, 151 crore is because of depreciation of money, depreciation of rupee—more than 50 per cent—this is the picture which you must remember. If this you cannot prevent and you think like the famous Bengali poets—we call them... —that if you only preach love, you stop destabilisation... I am listening to you certainly and you can think that you can. The fate of destabilisation the Left do not deny. We neither say that V. P. Singh was all just when he was a Minister. No, he represented the Government. We say that he has been able to get out of the clutches of the Government and he is trying to salvage his position. We welcome him to that. Participating in the Government, participating

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]  
in this policy, you go corrupt. I have told V. P. Singh personally: Don't think you are always dishonest. One becomes increasingly honest, one becomes increasingly committed, one becomes increasingly clear headed, and the condition of all this is to get out of the policies that your Government is pursuing. A stage has arrived when the condition has accentuated to the position that not only you get out of these policies, but get out of the Government. That is the condition of clarity, safety, integrity and stability of our country. Thank you.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there are two Bills before us—the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1987 and the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987. So far as the Punjab Appropriation Bill is concerned, it is very unfortunate that we are discussing it. The democratically elected Government in Punjab has been dismissed. As a matter of fact, no government which has been democratically elected by the people should be dismissed. The question whether a Chief Minister has the confidence of the legislators or not should be decided in the Assembly, and not by the Governor, or by the Central Government. Nothing has been done in this regard in the Assembly. Whether Mr. Barnala commands a majority among the legislators or not is the business of the members of the Assembly of Punjab. You have not learnt a lesson from what happened in Andhra Pradesh when Shri N. T. Rama Rao, the elected Chief Minister was undemocratically removed by the then Governor, Shri Ram Lal. There was an agitation throughout the country. Such a mistake should not be committed again. So even now the Central Government must realise the people's desires, people's wishes and Barnala Government should be restored immediately. The Assembly should be called immediately. It is under suspension now. That should not be there. The Assembly should be called immediately and Mr. Barnala should be called to form the Government.

Secondly, there is a problem. Violence is growing. Innocent people are being killed by the so called terrorists. And the police are killing the terrorists. This should be ended. There should be allround peace in the whole of Punjab, not only Punjab but in the neighbouring and other States of the country. This would be possible only when we take initiative to have a dialogue with all the elements who are involved in the Punjab problem. So, I would request the Central Government immediately to call a round table conference of all those elements who are involved in the Punjab tangle.

Sir, I would like to mention one thing which is very serious. An all-party convention was held in Punjab sometime back. Then I went there. I went there so many times and I attended and addressed three or four meetings. Even the honourable Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Dhillon, not in the House, also was there with me. He might remember that we addressed a meeting at Amritsar where I demanded that innocent detenus lodged in the Jodhpur jail should be released. The honourable Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao came there on the same day to the said meeting and said that he had brought a special message from the Prime Minister and that the detenus would be released soon. Sir, from the same platform where I had demanded the release of the detenus, the honourable Minister said it. But after few days the Barnala Government was dismissed and the detenus were not released. So, Sir, this is the fate of our pronouncements. I request that even now the Government must seriously think over this issue and solve this problem. Sir, I do not want to go into details because already much has been said about the problems of Punjab.

Sir, coming to the second Bill, the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987, I would like to comment on two or three things.

Sir, the amounts allocated are shown here. An amount of Rs. 220.95 crores has been charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. This is in the details. An amount of Rs. 175.64 crores is being shown against additional foodgrains for drought relief. This is very meagre. In this connection I would like to draw the Government's attention to the fact that the country is facing two serious problems. Some parts of the country are facing with severe floods and some parts are facing severe drought. We have seen that Assam, Bihar and West Bengal are severely affected by floods. Crops in thousands of acres of land have been lost and the land has become useless even for cultivation. Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives and properties, cattle and human lives have been lost. There is no hope for the affected humanity there even to have shelters thousands of people are on the streets. So, immediate relief and rehabilitation work is needed, and for this enormous amounts are necessary. To meet this situation created by the floods, the States of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal need enormous amounts. The amount allocated under additional foodgrains for drought relief is only Rs. 175.64 crores. But the situation demands much more. You are spending money on unnecessary luxuries which are not at all needed by the people. You have to spend money on things which we consider necessary. Rehabilitation should have priority. So, enormous relief work needs to be done and for this purpose more funds should have been allocated. But I am sorry to say that the Government is not taking this problem seriously.

Similarly, other parts of the country like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are affected by severe drought. Andhra Pradesh and some other States have been facing drought consecutively for the last three to four

years. The State Governments are demanding allocation of more funds and aid, but the Central Government is sleeping over the issue and not releasing sufficient funds demanded by States. So, I want that the Government should take a serious view of these things. People are not in a position even to feed their children two times. The conditions are very bad. Even drinking water problem is there in many parts of the country, in Rajasthan particularly, and in parts of Maharashtra. So, I would request the Minister to consider sympathetically that more funds are allocated to those parts which are severely affected by floods and drought.

Secondly, Sir, here also it has been stated that Rs. 91.60 crores has been assigned to assist Punjab on account of natural calamity. The Punjab problem is the most serious one not only to that part of the country but the whole country. So, the Government must take a lenient view and see that these natural calamities are fully met, and more assistance should be given, more funds should be allocated.

Similarly, about drinking water, only Rs. 50 crores has been allotted. How can we meet the need? We have attained our *swaraj*, our independence 40 years back. Still, we could not solve this problem of drinking water. We could not, we are not in a position to provide even clean drinking water to the villages. How long will it take? We have to spend money. We have to see the priorities, not going in for construction of 5-star hotels or such things. We have to meet the real problems of the people. However, I welcome that at least we have provided this much of amount for drinking water. We need more. More attention should be given to the problem of providing drinking water.

Similarly, so far as allocation of money to foreign governments is concerned, so far as the AFRICA Fund

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is concerned, it is very appropriate, and it should be given. By all means we have to support the South African people who are fighting for their liberty, for their freedom. As much as we can, we have to do it.

About relief to people affected in Sri Lanka, I think, this is a very meagre amount. They have suffered a lot, they have lost many lives and a lot of property, and 1,50,000 refugees are still in India. They might have returned or not, we do not know the details. They need more amount of assistance, and more money should have been allotted.

So, what I would like to say in brief is that the Government must take a broad view of the enormous problems that are being faced by the people. Eighty per cent of the people live in villages. They are poor, they are economically weak. So, their problems, whether they are about drinking water problem or giving financial aid to the poor farmers or to the weaker sections or health problem or their educational problem, all such problems should be taken seriously, and the Government must pay more attention, and priority should be given to the real problems faced by the people who really need help.

Thank you.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I advert to some of the points raised by the Members with regard to the Appropriation Bill of the Central Government, I would like to say that a few Members have spoken about the Appropriation Bill concerning the State of Punjab. I am constrained to observe that none of the Members have appreciated and complemented the farmers of Punjab. Therefore, on my behalf as well as on behalf of this entire House, I convey compliments and congratulations to them because despite the strained conditions we are speaking about in Punjab, the terrorist activities, the law and order

situation and other things, the farming sector, the agriculturists of Punjab did not relent. There is no let up, there is no dilution in their production efforts, and so far as the agricultural activity in Punjab is concerned, the farmers have continued it undaunted. That is why in a way it is a great patriotic gesture on their part and great bravery they are showing and also contributing to the Central stocks for which we all take pride.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: If the farmers don't need the praise, at least they need the help which you must provide.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Reddy you spoke already and you have made your point.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, so far as Punjab State is concerned, there is only a very small thing.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You draw an inference from that experience also. If all your... you hand over the country to the real producer...

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I am surprised to find that you have also not expressed any kind words for them who have rendered real service to the nation. That was my observation. Indeed they are rendering a great service to the nation. The Opposition Members have not expressed even a word of praise for them. That is why I am complimenting them on behalf of my party, on behalf of my Government and on behalf of the entire House. We are all concerned.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: We congratulate the whole people of Punjab for their bravery in the circumstances under which they are living.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, you are aware that last year between February and May there were heavy rains and hailstorms in Punjab.



**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON):** Not last year but this year.

**SHRI B. K. GADHVI:** This year means last financial year. Being a finance man, I am speaking in terms of finance. Last financial year means this year.

Particularly their wheat crop was either on the threshing-floors or on the threshold of harvest or about to be harvested, they suffered losses barring some three districts. Therefore, the Punjab Government has evolved a system of helping them. In that way we are seeking Rs. 91.60 crores for them. As a matter of fact, this entire amount as hon. Members must have observed, is being given to the State of Punjab by the Central Government. Therefore in the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987 that amount has been included. The other amount is only Rs. 3.78 lakhs and it is because of some court decrees which need to be satisfied.

Sir, hon. Member, Mr. Bansal has drawn our attention to some of the projects which they want to start in Punjab and some other points regarding Punjab's development. Without taking much of the time, I assure him that the Government of India would bear his points in mind and, at the same time, we will forward his suggestions to the concerned Ministries.

Sir, a person who was drowning in the tank was rescued with great difficulty. Then he told "I would never go into the water until I learn to swimming." A man cannot learn swimming without going into the water. In the same fashion, advice is being imparted to us by the Opposition Members. They have got a right also.

Before I dwell upon the general points, I wish to point out, although I do not like reply to personal scores, that I am really dismayed and said to observe the comments made by the hon. Member, Shri Ram Awadhesh

Singh. He quoted Chanakya. It is really a sad comment. He should not have uttered those words. It is uncharitable and unchivalrous. He should not claim that he only knows about Chanakya. There are plenty of others also who know about Chanakya. There might be relevance about his Economic Arthashastra but in the democratic set-up, all tenets of Chanakya, perhaps, may not be so much relevant. He should bear that in mind. Therefore, the personal relations which he quoted should not have been quoted by him. Sir, I am very highly obliged to both the Thakurs. Professor Thakur has really given a bird's eye view about the state of economy and also he has shown us the blinking red lights where we should take care. Professor Nirmal Chatterjee also, in his own style and way showed us that we have to be careful about the economy and there is no doubt about it. There are pressures and strains on the economy and it is more accentuated because of this unprecedented drought which could not have been foreseen. But at the same time, perhaps, we should not undermine the resilience of our economy which has, in past also, withstood the test of time and in future also, it is going to withstand the test of time. There is an in-built resilience and Government is aware of it and aware of its responsibility. Therefore, to jump to the conclusion that some supplementary demands for grants have come, of course, Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee has candidly admitted that this may not be of much consequence leading to the widening of the deficit. He has spoken in different lines but this batch of supplementary demands is not necessarily likely to lead to the widening of the deficit which is projected in the Budget paper and I would like to assure Mr. Matto that when he quoted Prime Minister's speeches, we are all aware of it and we would sincerely try to adhere to it. Therefore, in these supplementary demands also, as you must have mar-

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ked, I need not go into it, but a great part of the demand, I do not want to take your time, I can give the figures, how much matching savings and there is no cash outgo and this and that, is either made by getting savings or increased receipts or there is no cash outflow. So, therefore, it is not the case that Government just comes with supplementary demands, forgetting its promises made to the House and the nation at the time of presentation of Budget. But Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee wanted us to believe the depreciation of the rupee, revaluation to IMF; of course, it is revaluation of the foreign currency. But that is not always the case with Indian rupee. You know, what happens with our basket of currencies, what happened to the dollar. What happened once upon a time to the sterling and now what is the state of sterling vis-a-vis dollar, vis a vis Yen, vis-a-vis Frano. This appreciation and depreciation of the currencies does not indicate that there is a weakness in the economy of the country or does not show that our growth and all other pressures, retardation of growth or other problems or that there is a sign of some canker eating away the economy of the country, that is not the sign. I would assure you that we need not get alarmed because this appreciation or depreciation is within five per cent, ten per cent. The I.M.F. fixes it in a different way. That is not an alarm signal and there is no cash outgo also. Therefore, I would like to make it clear to everybody that although he tried to put up a bad, big, red light, it is not so in reality. Sir, many points have been made. By and large, I believe, Members have supported this Supplementary Demand. Everybody has drawn our attention to the natural calamities. They said the drought, floods, natural calamities should be met with full force and maximum succour should be rendered to the people. On that count, you all are aware that, perhaps, for the first time in the history of Independent

India we are seeing such a drought. It is unprecedented. A Cabinet Sub-Committee headed by the Prime Minister has been established to combat the drought situation. We have prescribed our parameters as to how we can fight the drought. Every Chief Minister is informed about it. The Prime Minister himself has written letters to the Chief Ministers. In every department, there is coordination, total coordination. The check points and check lists have been provided to the States and even without asking by the States or submitting their memoranda, some survey teams have been sent to the States to find out what is the state of affairs there.

**SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:** Even after demanding, some States have not been given the aid. For example, Andhra Pradesh.

**THE VICE-CHAMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA):** He has not said 'all States', but some States'.

**SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA:** Where there is no will, there is survey.

**SHRI B. K. GADHVI:** We are trying to survey all the States whether there is drought or not because if there is a surplus State, the surplus can be utilised for another deficit State. For example, if one State is surplus in fodder, the surplus fodder could be transported to a State which is deficit in fodder. Thus the States can also render help to one another. From that point of view, we are making surveys. We are also sending our teams to drought-affected areas. Some memoranda have been received. They are under scrutiny by the Agriculture Ministry. They will be under scrutiny by the Finance Ministry. In all respects we will render them help. But, at the same time, I tell you that without waiting even for those memoranda we act. You were telling the amount for drinking water is not adequate. There is a plan for drinking water. There is a drinking water scheme. For that, amount is already provided. This is in addition to that. As you quoted Rajasthan,

recently we sanctioned more than Rs. 50 crores, about Rs. 55 crores. We are also purchasing rigs. We are also trying our own rigs so that the drinking water problem is solved at an early date.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Rajasthan): Do you consider it adequate?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I do not say this is final. Our teams are yet to come back and give their assessment. It is just an initial start. Our Prime Minister goes to Bengal and Assam and declares aid on-the-spot. It is not a final statement. The immediate need is being attended to. I would be the happiest man if you could meet the drought situation with this supplementary demand. We will have to spend much more than what is sought in this supplementary demand. For that we shall have to strive hard, at the same time, keeping the promise the Prime Minister has given the nation. Either we shall have to go in for savings or we shall have to resort to additional resource mobilisation, as everybody has suggested here. But I am not in a position to say concretely what measures we are going to take; we have yet not chalked out our plan. Presently our anxiety is how we can render help to the drought-affected people, our anxiety is how we can control the rising prices, how we can supply more through our PD system, how we can strengthen the PD system, how we can successfully implement our de-hoarding drive. That is our anxiety. In some of the areas, in 52 of the commodities, Government cannot have any control, Government cannot have any control in things like fruits vegetables. But in essential commodities like edible oil, wheat, sugar, rice, we are trying to see that the drought situation does not aggravate the scarcity. In some areas seasonal increase are there; at the same time on account of drought the availability has become scarce. Therefore, that is our second anxiety. On that score also Government of India is very keen.

The prices are being constantly monitored. Chief Ministers of States are being called; the Prime Minister would hold discussions as to how anti-hoarding and other measures should be taken. Ultimately what is our aim? Our anxiety is to provide relief from the drought situation to the people when they are in distress and difficulty. This is what we are keen on immediately.

So far as other points are concerned, Shri Matto spoke about envisaging rent compensation, some Member spoke about shipping—Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee said that it is really not cash outgo but cash adjustment—and so on. I may tell you, after the Budget was presented the Delhi High Court passed a decree as regards rent compensation. The High Court passed a decree on 29th May 1987. Therefore, we came here for this amount of Rs. 1.19 crores and this could not have been included in the Budget. Likewise, all the items proposed in these Supplementary Demands are items which were not existing at the time of Budget formulation and they could not have been foreseen. And it is, therefore, that we had to come here now.

As regards Punjab Mr. Radhakrishna said that a political solution was required. Parrot-like it was being repeated that a political solution should be found. With whom?...

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA: With all, in a round table conference; with all concerned, including the All India Sikh Student Federation...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You are asking, with whom. Not without Barnala.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I would not dwell upon what the solution should be. Punjab problem has been discussed in this House plenty of times. It was discussed only yesterday again for a very long time.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is a very modest Supplementary Demand in this Appropriation Bill which I re-

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]  
quest the House to approve of. I have already explained about Punjab and with these clarifications I hope Members would be satisfied. If, however, there is any genuine clarification, I can give the same.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने दो बातें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट पढ़ी थीं। एक तो यह कि अशोक कुमार जैन के बारे में स्पष्ट लिख कर दिया है...

श्री बी० के० गध्वी : मैं इस बारे में कहने ही वाला था कि आप जल्दी में उठ कर खड़े हो गये। मैंने पहले भी बताया था।

I assured Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and I assure you also whatever specific instances you have drawn our attention to, we will certainly look into them and Government would take necessary, appropriate action if it is so warranted. I thank all the honourable Members who have participated in the debate... (Interruptions).

8-00 P.M.

SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH:  
I would like to protest: तपेश्वर सिंह स्केन्दल के बारे में कुछ बताया। इसी तरह से शिपिंग कम्पनीज में धर्म तेजा के स्केन्दल के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है। धर्म तेजा के बारे में यहां पर चर्चा भी हुई। आप इस स्केन्दल के बारे में कुछ बताइयें... (व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Mr. Ram Awadesh Singh, please sit down... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH:  
He may be a Minister, he may be a Member of Parliament. But he is accused of economic offences.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Please sit down.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Singh, I will be happy if you give it in writing and then I will get it inquired into.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इनके बारे में सी० बी० आई० की इन्क्वायरी हो चुकी है। सारी बातें फाइलों पर हैं। आप देखिये।

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I thank all the honourable Members who have participated in this discussion and rendered very valuable suggestions. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I shall first put the Punjab Appropriation Bill 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 the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 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 B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): I shall now put the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1987, 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 services of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up the 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 B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**THE BRENTFORD ELECTRIC (INDIA) LIMITED, (ACQUISITION) AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS BILL, 1987**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We shall now take up the Brentford Electric (India) Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Up to what time are we going to sit today? We must at least know that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): We are waiting for a Message from the Lok Sabha. You know dinner has been arranged for you.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: It does not mean that we have to sit indefinitely.

SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHAKRISHNA (Andhra Pradesh): I think the Message has come now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Yes, Mr. Minister, you move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to se-

curing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipment which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill is a very small Bill and it is a very short Bill and it is a non-controversial Bill also.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: The Bill may be a non-controversial one, but the Minister is controversial!

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, the Government have decided to acquire the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited by nationalising the Undertaking from the 1st of April, 1986. Accordingly the Brentford Electric (India) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1987, was introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, the Bill was introduced to give full protection to the dues of the workers such as wages, salaries, etc. relating to the pre-take-over period and also the post-take-over period and an official amendment was also moved to change the order of priorities specified in the Schedule attached to the Bill in order to place these dues under Category I. The Bill and the official amendment were considered and passed by the Lok Sabha on the 25th August, 1987. The Bill is now before this august House for consideration and for being passed.

Sir, M/s. Brentford Electric (India) Limited has been in existence for the last 23 years and it employs about two hundred persons.