

to the Bombay High Court for liquidation. Madam, this factory engages about 7000 workers in Durgapur and Shahabad in Karnataka and the head office is put together. If this factory is closed down, this country will lose one of the premier high quality boiler manufacturing company. Not only that, 7000 workers of the country will be thrown into the streets. In this situation, Madam, I would request the Government that they should step in immediately. There is no point in giving financial assistance to the ACC Babcock Limited because at a later stage this Company is also charged with incompetence and inefficiency. Now at this stage if any financial assistance is given to the Company, that may not be properly utilised. That is why I request the Government that this Company be taken over and be converted as a part of BHEL so that it is given proper orders and it remains as a unit of the public sector and it can function properly. And thus this high quality Company may continue to exist and the 7,000 workers who are engaged in this including many technicians of high skill may remain in their jobs. Thank you, Madam.

उपसभापति : मैंने आपको नहीं बुलाया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलवालिया (बिहार) : अभी जो इन्होंने स्पेशल मेशन किया उसी के समर्थन में मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति : तो आप बोल दीजिए मैं एसोशियेट करती हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलवालिया : इन्होंने जो अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की है ए. सी. सी. बैबकोक कम्पनी दुर्गापुर के बारे में, उस चिन्ता से मैं पूरा समर्थित हूँ और मैं इस बारे में जानता हूँ कि वाकई 7000 मजदूर बेकार होने के रास्ते पर अग्रसरित हैं इसलिए इसके मैनेजमेंट ने लिक्विडेशन के लिए जो अपील की है उसके बारे में भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ बंगाल सरकार को भी अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि कोल

थर्मल पावर का जो आर्डर है वह भी इस कम्पनी को दिया जाये ताकि यह बच सके।

REFERENCE TO THE NEED FOR INCLUSION OF THARU TRIBE OF CHAMPARAN DISTRICT OF BIHAR IN THE LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के हमारे समाज के सबसे उपेक्षित, शोषित बंग की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में थारु जाति के शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब रहते हैं लेकिन उनकी गिनती शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में नहीं होती है। बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास एक प्रस्ताव भेजा कि इनको शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में शामिल कर लिया जाये। यह प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के कारण बहुत दिनों से लम्बित है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में शामिल किया जाये।

इसी तरह से बिहार में एक कोल जाति के लोग भी हैं। जैसे थारु जाति भारत के अन्य राज्यों में शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब है लेकिन बिहार में नहीं है उसी तरह से कोल जाति के लोग भी शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब हैं हालांकि दूसरे अन्य राज्यों में उनकी गिनती ट्राइब में होती है लेकिन बिहार में नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं बिहार सरकार के अनुमोदन पर भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन दोनों को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में शामिल किया जाये।

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. -5) BILL, 1986—contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up further consideration of Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986—Shri V. Gopalsamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I actually wanted to have a discussion on a particular problem the language problem, which

has become the burning problem but because of the constraint of time are not given the opportunity.

Madam, crores and crores of rupees are being spent for the propagation of a particular language the Hindi language. And these nationalised banks and the public sector undertakings made their weapons and instruments for this particular attitude of Hindi ascendancy or Hindi imperialism, if I may say so. Madam, the Members who are coming from the Hindi belt do not understand the sufferings to which we are subjected, particularly the Members coming from non-Hindi areas.

Madam, I had an occasion to go through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly debates, and no question generated more heat than the question of language in the Constituent Assembly debates. And no question did throw more light than the question of language in the Constituent Assembly debates. And, cutting across party lines, there were two groups throughout the discussion; one group representing the Hindi fanaticism, and the other group expressing their fears about the domination of Hindi imperialism. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru throughout sided with the other group and it will be proper if I bring to the notice of these zealots who are for this zingoism what Mr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad stated during the debate. I quote: "We have to admit, that so far as language is concerned, north and south are two different parts. The union of north and south had been made possible only through the medium of English. If today we give up English then this linguistic relationship will cease to exist." And, one more thing I want to say. When we say that all the national languages should be given equal opportunities, should be made the official languages, till that time English should

continue as the official language, then there is a bogey shouting that they are anti-Hindi fanatics as every now and then in the same House I witness. For them Pandit Nehru on October 2, 1955, on Gandhiji's birthday celebration in Madras, he said and I quote : It will be very proper on my part because it is very pertinent to quote. He says, Hindi is just one of the 14 national languages, now it is 15, at that time 14. He said: Hindi which is one of the 14 national languages enumerated in the Constitution does not become more national than Tamil, Gujarati, Marathi or Telugu or Bengali. That was stated by Pandit Nehru and none other. But now this tendency to make these languages more national is there.

Madam, the children coming from Hindi speaking areas have learnt by heart the sonnets and stanzas from their parents. They have learnt the languages from their mother's milk and they will be learning it through thousand other ways, through the factories and fields and through their homes and hovels, and they are not learning this language by going through their books but by merely being born there. Have we got that opportunity? But see the hardship to which we are subjected. It is a foreign language to me, yes, of course, when they say that this language should become the efficient language. It is their right. But my right is that I have got a hoary language, an ancient language and lovely language, Tamil in which my forefathers spoke, in which our poets wrote their sonnets and stanzas, the ancient classical language, and when some of the other classical languages of the world have died, this language, my language, survives, for centuries and centuries dating back to five thousand years.

Madam, this sort of domination, this sort of imposition will not protect the unity of this country. I would cite many

[Shri V. Gopalsamy]
examples from history during the days of Habsburg empire when the Great King George Second wanted to make his own mother tongue, German as the official language of the empire which was opposed by the Prussians then the empire was destroyed. The Irish people fought for their Gaulic language against the English and even then when they got independence, they retained English. Therefore, I understand the feelings of the people coming from the North-East and people coming from the south. Yes, of course, we are treated like foreigners in this part of the land, without a visa, we feel like foreigners without a visa.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): Why, why?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Even people knowing English . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. You see the time allotted for this Bill is already exhausted. (*Interruptions*). Because many Members have expressed their desire to speak, we are giving them some time. So, I would request the hon. Members not to take more than five minutes; otherwise it will not be possible to complete it.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Madam, the day when you took over and I gave our felicitations to you, that usually the Members belonging to other groups could get some consideration from you as they are the casualty, . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have brought this thing to your notice only after you have finished your five minutes. You can take two minutes more.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : I will take five minutes.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): We wanted a discussion on the language issue

but it was not allowed. Let him speak now. It is an important and a vital issue.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : The people of Tamil Nadu opposed to Hindi cannot forget those days of agitation of 1965 when eight Tamil youths embraced the flames of death and that flame of fire is still glowing in our hearts and minds. I remember the days of 1965 agitation. My esteemed colleague Mr. Aladi Aruna was also very much involved in the agitation. He was a leading advocate at that time. I was a student leader in the college. I cannot forget those days. Under the leadership of my leader, Dr. Kalaignar who was incarcerated in solitary confinement in the Palayamkottai Prison, we fought. Most of the Central Ministers dashed there and gave assurances. All the assurances which had been given have been thrown to the winds. I have been repeatedly telling it; all the assurances have been thrown to the winds. Madam Gandhi gave an assurance in the year 1979 on the Marina Beach, and even the other day, our Prime Minister gave an assurance. All are empty assurances, because it is coming like a deluge on us. It is coming like a deluge. And we have to ward off this deluge. Therefore, with all the frankness and sincerity, to protect the unity and the integrity of the country, we are expressing our feelings today. Unless you understand our agony, anguish and suffering and our feelings, you are not protecting the unity of the country. We are not begging for any privileges from you or from this Government. We are fighting for our rights. It is not a matter of majority or minority. It is a matter of freedom and justice. That is why, the agitation is going on. Madam, this is a pamphlet issued by the Canara Bank Branch in my place, Annanagar in Madras, where I am living. We expect the people to understand our feelings. Why are

these nationalised banks, the public-sector undertakings, the Railways, and every department, are trying to impose Hindi? That is why I recalled the speeches of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Nehru during the days of the Constituent Assembly debates. The problem has been hanging fire all these years, all these decades.

Therefore, through you, once again I warn the zealots and the fanatics of linguistic ascendancy who want to thrust and impose it on us. The more you thrust, the more we oppose. We will never accept your domination. Therefore, all the national languages should be given equal opportunity, should be made the official languages. My language should be made the official language, and till then, English should continue. You are spending money and all other methods through the nationalised banks and public-sector undertakings. I think this way you will not be protecting the unity of this country.

SHRI ADINARAYANA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, at the outset, I offer my hearty congratulations to the two great crusaders of peace, Comrade Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, for their relentless effort to save humanity from devastating nuclear war which the war-mongers of American administration are trying to foist on the world. A huge majority of people in the universe look to these two leaders to save the world from the impending holocaust of a nuclear war. I am sure, hon. Members of this august House will join me in wishing all success to these two crusaders of peace in their noble effort.

Madam, coming to the Bill, I would like to mention only one point, namely, the

problem of floods and drought. In our country, it is a peculiar thing that floods and drought affect the people of each State at the same time. In Andhra Pradesh, recently, there were devastating floods the like of which has never been seen anywhere in India. At the same time half of the State is still in the grip of drought. Madam, our country has a vast reserve of water. One of the Government of India's publication estimates the water resources at 177 million hectare metres. This is the extent of resources we have. This is a gift of Nature to India. But there is one snag in this. These resources are not spread equitably. In some places, not spread equitably. In some places, there is more rain and floods. In other places, there is no rain at all or lesser rain and drought and famine occur. The Government of India is spending Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 crores in giving relief to the drought and flood-affected people. But no permanent solution has been found so far. I have a suggestion to make. If we want to overcome the annual recurring cycle of floods and drought, which takes the highest toll of men and material in this country, the only solution is the construction of a garland canal linking the northern rivers and the southern rivers, from Ganga to Cauvery. This may perhaps seem a farfetched idea. The cost is really huge. Enormous amounts have to be spent. But the benefit is immense. This should be taken into account. It does not matter even if it is spread over ten-fifteen years. The future generation will certainly benefit by this. Three benefits will flow out of this. One is, the control of floods. The other is, supply of water to the drought-affected areas and the third is, the construction of this garland canal from Ganga to Cauvery will solve the unemployment problem to a great extent.

There is a vast mass of unemployed people in the country who can be employed

[Shri Adinarayana Reddy]

in the construction of this canal by the Government of India. If they properly utilise the funds.... (*Time-bell rings*) An other two-three minutes, Madam. If the scheme is implemented properly, it can be completed at least within the next fifteen to twenty years. It does not matter how long it takes, but time and money should not come in the way of this. It can be started within the next three-four years and completed by spending every year Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 crores.

Lastly, Madam, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, for his bold stand against the tax evaders and black money holders. He has taken strong measures to unearth black money which can be used for the development of the national economy. Thank you.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam Deputy Chairman, this is the second time the Union Finance Minister has come forward with Supplementary Demands through this Appropriation Bill. What is being attempted to be sought for approval of Parliament for a huge sum may be legal but highly unethical. In the sense, when the Budget was presented there was a deficit of almost Rs. 3,650 crores. Though certain revenue collection efforts, a sum of about Rs. 350 crores was made. Still the deficit existed of the order of Rs. 3,300 crores. Then we had one Supplementary Demand during the session which amounted to about Rs. 664 crores. Now the Minister has come forward for Rs. 3,038 crores as a Supplementary Demand.

Madam Deputy Chairman, my simple question to the Union Finance Minister and his Ministry is, did they not envisage some of these demands which subsequently came up while they were presenting the Budget ? It only means two things, i.e.

the Government wanted to present a rosy picture of performance of the previous year and of the coming year by showing only a deficit of about Rs. 3,000 and odd crores and then resort to the unethical practices which they have been indulging in of late, more frequently, of coming through the supplementary demands and raising the revenues through administered prices. This has been the tragedy of the country.

Madam, if you look at the demands, you will see what they are asking for. For instance, they seek to give a sum of about Rs. 14 crores to Bhutan as foreign aid or investment or whatever may be the case. I would like to know, was it not in the knowledge of the Government as a result of the continuous diplomatic and other parleys which they had with the Bhutanese Government that there was a likelihood of this nature even in the month of February or March itself ? I am saying so because if I remember correctly, there was a news item that this was bound to happen even as early as in the beginning of 1986 itself. That means, the Government was fully aware of this but, it seems, even though it was a matter of Rs. 14 crores, they were afraid of adding it to the budgetary deficit and presenting it in the Budget itself.

Similarly, they are giving a sum of Rs. 1228.63 crores to public sector enterprises, both under Plan and non-Plan. I am glad that they are releasing a sum of Rs. 79.10 crores . . . (*Time bell rings*). Madam, I am the only speaker from my party. My party is one among the major opposition parties.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Some body from your party has already spoken and exhausted your time.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : My party has not spoken. I am the only speaker from my party.

I am glad that they are releasing this amount, but this is exactly the stage where they are thinking on wrong lines. They are releasing a sum of Rs. 80 crores in addition to what has been released earlier to Vizag Steel plant. If that is the case, we have been, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been, pressing for a certain amount from you so that the infra-structure facilities needed for the full utilization of the steel plant could be taken up expeditiously. You have not come for-

ward with that. Therefore there is a dual thinking. On the one hand A.P.M. you want to go ahead with the expeditious construction of Visakha Steel plant, which is a very good

thing, at the same time you are not fully alive to the need of providing infrastructural facilities for which the State Government has been pressing the Union Government for quite some time. Either you are not very serious that the project should be completed, or you want to take political advantage out of the situation. I do not see anything else. Therefore along with the release of Rs. 80 crores for the expeditious completion of Visakha Steel plant, I plead with you for the release of an additional sum by way of grant or by way of whatever may be the normal procedure to Andhra Pradesh government so that the Visakh steel plant will be a reality, by providing the necessary infrastructural facilities by completing the Eluru project. Some aspects of the project will be left unless consideration is forthcoming from the Government of India.

Then Government of India is the best judge because they are the ones who are having access as far as Defence budget is concerned, but question still remains: did the Government not properly think as to what would be the requirements of Defence Ministry which is perhaps a major priority in the months of February and March? What new factors have emerged warranting for the Government of India

to come with this Supplementary Budget for Defence. (Interruptions) I know that, but this is of a factor which has been constantly exercising the mind of the people of this country. Therefore Government of India should have been alive to it and should have made proper allocation in the main Budget itself. There is no point in coming with Supplementary Budgets like this.

Another point is, they are giving about Rs. 600 crores to Food Corporation of India by way of loan for carrying buffer stock. I think the whole concept of production of foodgrains, distribution of foodgrains, stocking of foodgrains is only displaying bankruptcy on the part of Government of India. We had recently occasion to visit the North-Eastern States where there is the biggest bottleneck of transportation. But when it comes to the question of transportation, you do not show some urgency. There the Governments are not able to lift even the quotas given to them. In the areas where they would have lifted the stocks to fulfil their obligation to the lowliest of the lowly among the people, to meet their demands, you would like to have increased buffer stock which will be the victim of spillage, spoilage, wastage and what not. Therefore as far as building up of stocks is concerned, it should have been the concern of Government of India over a period of time. What is the need to come forward at this stage with a loan of Rs. 600 crores to Food Corporation of India?

Then looking at the urban development, if a demand comes from Bombay city, you will not do it. But suddenly one fine morning you will wake up and say "Bombay city needs this". Similarly for Madras city, or Hyderabad, Bangalore city or Calcutta city, if the Governments there send certain proposals for alleviating the problems that are being faced by the people

[Shri C. Lakshmanna]

there who are commuters or otherwise, you will not wake up to the situation.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra) :

For Delhi they are alive.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Of course for Delhi they have to be alive. Delhi is directly pinching them. I admit and I full share with you. But obviously, Mr. Desai, they are not alive to the demands and requirements of other metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore and so on and so forth. In that context I am saying that I agree with you. Therefore, the Government of India, in order to have a proper fiscal policy, a proper development policy especially for the metropolitan cities, has to come forward. There is no point in just giving Rs. 2 crores now. These Rs. 2 crores may not be anywhere. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government of India should think clearly in terms of metropolitan development, urban development, in this country. If that is not done, I think the cities of this country are going to be the biggest problem once you go into the twenty-first century. Nobody is going to stop this country going into the twenty-first century, but if it has to go the way in which it has to go, there has to be proper thinking and understanding of the problems, especially of urbanization and urban development. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look at urban development of mini-cities which are metropolitan cities already and which are going to be metropolitan cities in the twenty-first century. For instance, Visakhapatnam, as per estimates of urbanologists all over the world is going to be the fastest growing city in the twenty-first century, and if you are not going to plan for that, I think we will be the sufferers.

Then, the Government of India is having a very lackadaisical approach to the problems faced by different people in different parts of the country. There has

been a reference about floods and drought. The Prime Minister goes, the present Industries Minister goes, others also go and, through press conferences and public statements they say that the flood which devastated the Godavari area has never before been there; it has been the worst of its kind. But then the Central study team goes there and comes back but the team is not prepared to say that it has been a flood of the rarest severity. Because, if this yardstick of rarest severity is applied to the floods which devastated Andhra Pradesh in the Godavari basin, then some of the norms which are now in force will have to be set aside and special norms have to be applied in order to meet the situation on a war footing. It has been the desire of the Prime Minister, it has been the desire of the Industries Minister, it has been the desire of everybody, but still, there will be—for want of any other expression—duplicity on the part of the Government in coming to such a conclusion. Therefore, I would like to impress upon the Finance Minister that he should in turn impress upon the entire Government machinery to view things objectively, to view with understanding and appreciation all the problems that face different parts of the country and declare such rare occasions. It is not that as one who belongs to Andhra Pradesh I want favour to be done to us nor do we want that such type of situations be repeated. But it has happened and it has happened for the first time in hundreds of years and, at the same time, the Central team and the Government of India do not think it is of rarest severity. Therefore, taking advantage of this discussion on the supplementary demands, I would like to impress upon the Union Government and urge upon them to declare the situation there as one of rarest severity and to come forward to help that granary of India which has been supplying adequate foodstuffs to all the places so that it will continue to have the same favourable

position so that it will be able to come to the help of the country as a whole. Therefore, I take this opportunity to say that.

Finally, Madam, a sum of Rs. 600 crores has been set apart under non-Plan expenditure mainly for meeting additional requirements while implementing recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission as payment of bonus. So far, so good, But do these 600 crores include the amount that is likely to be needed for implementing the recommendations with regard to employees of A category or not? If not, then will you come forward once again with supplementary demands?

Secondly, alongwith, combined with, connected with, there has also been Mehrotra Committee which has submitted its recommendations for college and University Teachers and it has been referred to the empowered committee. In the case of Fourth Pay Commission, the Government was very quick, particularly to the categories of B, C and D. Regarding category A because of pressure of a very powerful sector there, they are reconsidering the whole matter. In the case of Mehrotra Committee which has been referred to the empowered committee, we do not know whether it has submitted its report. Madam, on the floor of this House, a solemn assurance was given that they will place the report of the empowered committee on the Table as soon as possible. (Time bell rings). In fact, I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister as well as the Education Minister to let me know the position, but I have not heard anything. Therefore, taking advantage of today's supplementary demands, I would like to ask the Government whether they will be placing the recommendations of the empowered committee for college and university teachers before the current session of Parliament concludes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Chimanbhai Mehta. Absent, Shri Mirza Irshadbaig.

श्री मिर्जा इश्रादबाग (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदया, वैसे तो आप स्वभाव से मृदु हैं लेकिन समय के वारों में भी आप "मृदुल कूस्भादीप" बनी रहेंगी ऐसी आशा करता हूँ।

उपसभापति : आप सात बजे तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हों तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री मिर्जा इश्रादबाग : मैं ते बैठने को तैयार हूँ।

उपसभापति : हाऊस का टाइम बढ़वा दीजिए तब चाहे जितना बोलना चाहें बोल लीजिए।

श्री मिर्जा इश्रादबाग : इस विनियोग विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय महोदया राजीव गांधी की कांग्रेस सरकार छद्मापूर्वक राजकीय, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक मोर्चे पर डट कर देश को सक्षम एवं प्रगतिशील स्तर पर लाई है। आर्थिक मोर्चे पर सरकार धीमी गति से मगर एक परिणामदायी, बहुजन हिताय नीति की दिशा में आगे कूच कर रही है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देश की सक्षमता सरकार ने प्राप्त की है।

सरकार ने निर्यात को बढ़ा कर इस वर्ष 1500 करोड़ रुपये का टूट्टे गैप कम किया है। जी. ए. टी. टी. में विकसित राष्ट्रों की सर्विसज शामिल करने की मांग को अस्वीकृत करवा कर एक दीर्घ तथा पक्का राजनीति के दर्शन करवाये हैं जिसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। देश को आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में गरीबी रेखा को करीब 10 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के स्तर पर लाने की दिशा का निर्धारण सही दिशा का राजकीय निर्धार है।

महोदया, देश में एक लाख एक हजार 63 औद्योगिक यूनिट सिक हैं जिसमें 4699.20 करोड़ रुपया फंसा है और रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार यह रणनीति का एक कारण उर्जा स्रोत का अभाव भी है। वर्तमान उर्जा उत्पादन का लक्ष्यार्श 190 करोड़ यूनिट का

[श्री मिर्जा इस्मायिल बेग]

है। जबकि आवश्यकता 209 करोड़ यूनिट है। यानी अभी भी 19 करोड़ यूनिट का घाटा है। जिससे दूर करने की दिशा में सरकार सौर ऊर्जा सहित अन्य कदम ले रही है जो सराहनीय है। किन्तु ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दिशा में सरकार को अन्य संसाधन उप-युक्त करने होंगे। कोयले की गुणवत्ता आज निम्नकरण की है और औद्योगिक तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के उपयोग में आने वाले कोयले में पत्थरों के विशेष प्रमाण से औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा ऊर्जा अधिक मंहगी बनी है। महोदया, इस संदर्भ में मैं गुजरात की बात करना चाहूंगा। महोदया, गुजरात की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 3,780 मेगावाट है किन्तु उत्पादन सिर्फ 2,255 मेगावाट है यानी 745 मेगावाट की कमी है। महोदया, निरन्तर सूखे एवं सबसायल वाटर का स्तर नीचे जाने से कृषि क्षेत्र में विद्युत की मात्रा की मांग बढ़ी है जिससे आवश्यकता से 800 से 1000 वीट अधिक उपयोग बढ़ा है। महोदया, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हाईटेन्शन कंज्यूमर्स सप्ताह में पांच दिवस 50 परसेंट विद्युत उपयोग करता है, जिससे प्रति सप्ताह गुजरात के उद्योगों को 150 करोड़ का उत्पादन का घाटा भुगतना पड़ता है जिसके कारण उनकी स्पर्धात्मक शक्ति की कमी से औद्योगिक टर्नओवर तथा मूनाफे पर विपरीत असर पड़ता है। उत्पादन मूल्य स्पर्धात्मक तथा भयजनक स्तर तक गिर जाते हैं जिससे आन्तरिक एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के मूल्य मोर्चे पर विपरीत असर होता है। गुजरात का विद्युत उत्पादन खर्च देश में सबसे मंहगा है क्योंकि कोयला एक हजार किलोमीटर दूर मध्य प्रदेश से लाया जाता है जो मंहगा पड़ता है। इस यथा स्थिति के निवारण के संबंध में सातवीं योजना के अभिगम के मुताबिक प्राकृतिक गैस को ऊर्जा उत्पादन का स्रोत बनाना होगा। महोदया, आज प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्पादन 20 एम. एम. सी. एम. डी. करने है जिससे 1988 में 40 एम. एम. सी. एम. डी. तथा इस शतक के अन्त में 120 एम. एम. सी. एम. डी. तक बढ़ाना

होगा। आज धरती में से बाहर आने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस का 45 परसेंट आयोजित अभिगम के अभाव में हम जला देते हैं जिससे देश का दैनिक राष्ट्रीय नुकसान 90 लाख है तथा वार्षिक 328 करोड़ रुपये का होता है। इसका सही उपयोग उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ा सकता है। गुजरात के गांधार तेल क्षेत्र में विपूल प्रमाण में प्राकृतिक गैस है जिसके बारे में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई विधेयात्मक आयोजन नहीं किया है। महोदया, ओ. एन. जी. सी. से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पाटेल पावर जेनरेटरों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दे और औद्योगिक उत्पादन के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल करें।

महोदया, आज गुजरात के प्रति भयंकर अन्याय हो रहा है। बंगाल, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र में कोयले के उत्पादन से यह राष्ट्र लाभान्वित है। इसी प्रकार पंजाब, आन्ध्र, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक को उनके पानी की वजह से जब हाईड्रो पावर की सहूलियत मिली है तो गुजरात को अपने तेल वायु के उपयोग से क्यों वंचित किया जाता है। महोदया, इसी तरह से गैस के मूल्यों में वृद्धि भी अन्याय है। सन् 1971 में उद्योग के लिए यह मूल्य प्रति हजार घन मीटर 50 रु. से बढ़कर आज तीन हजार रुपये हो गई है। इस संबंध में ओ. एन. जी. सी. ने उच्च न्यायालय की अवज्ञा की है। ओ. एन. जी. सी. के मतानुसार प्राकृतिक गैस का कच्चा से जमीन स्तर तक लाने का खर्च, यदि कम्पनी कर तथा यातायात खर्च को मिलाये तब भी रु. 1,218 से अधिक नहीं आता, तो 3000 रुपये प्रति घन मीटर क्यों लिया जाता है। गुजरात को यह अधिक मूनाफे की अपेक्षा कम दाम पर देने की मजबूत मांग प्रस्तुत करवाई इस पर सरकार जरूर विचार करे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। गुजरात ने इसी संदर्भ में सूरत के कवास गांव में एक पेट्रो केमिकल कम्प्लेक्स की मांग की है जो 1979 से आज तक सरकार के पास पड़ा है। इससे अविलम्ब मान्य करने की मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ।

महोदया, गुजरात एक बार फिर सूखे की चपेट में आ गया है और स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर हो गई है। पिछले वर्ष 18,275 गांवों में से 11,000 गांव सूखाग्रस्त थे और इस वर्ष भी 12,265 गांव असरग्रस्त होने की संभावना है। गुजरात सरकार ने पीने के लिए इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री से मिल कर 83 करोड़ रुपये पीने के पानी की योजनाओं के लिए मांग है जिससे आप तुरन्त मंजूर करें, यह मैं मांग करता हूं। वहां पर बड़ी गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। गुजरात ने एडवान्स लोन के 50 प्रतिशत राशि के तुरन्त रिलीज करने की मांग की है। इस मांग को प्रधान मंत्री जी के समक्ष रखा है। आशा है, सरकार इसको तुरन्त मंजूर करने की कोशिश करेगी। गुजरात की इस तकलीफ को और पीने की समस्या को निर्मूल समाप्त करने के लिए नर्मदा योजना को त्वरित गति से कार्यान्वित करने की भी मांग करता हूं। अभी हालत यह है कि नर्मदा योजना में विलम्ब हो रहा है। उसकी वजह से आज योजना तीन करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि नर्मदा योजना को तुरन्त निपटाया जाय।

महोदया, आज गुजरात में और देश के अन्य भागों में कपास के उत्पादकों को जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसको भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए। उनकी जो आज सपोट प्राइस डिब्लीयर की गई है उससे कम मूल्य पर उनको अपना कपास बेचना पड़ रहा है। सपोट प्राइस में प्रति क्विन्टल 50 रु. कम मूल्य पर उनको अपनी कपास बेचना पड़ रहा है। पिछले वर्ष हमने 10 लाख गांठों का निर्यात किया था। आज जब उसके मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ज्यादा है तो मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि 15 से 20 लाख गांठों का हमें निर्यात करना चाहिए। यह मांग मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि और भी जो दूसरी मांगें हैं, गुजरात ने जो यहां रखी है आप

उन्हें फौरन निपटाने की कोशिश करेंगे। कपास के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका खास ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हमारी जो टैक्सटाइल की नीति है आपको उसके अंदर भ्रंक कर देखना चाहिए और किसानों को उसका उचित मूल्य दिलवाना चाहिए, यही मैं आपसे आशा करता हूं। महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया इसके लिये आपका धन्यवाद।

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराय जाधव (महाराष्ट्र): महोदया, कपास के संबंध में जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है मैं उसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। यह मामला गुजरात के लिये जितना महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह उससे भी ज्यादा आप और मैं जिस स्टेट से आते हैं, उसके लिये महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि काटन के प्राइस किसानों को लास्ट इयर के मूलाबिक 100 प्रतिशत दिये जायें, यह मैं आप से विनती करता हूं।

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Madam, this supplementary demand and Appropriation Bill, it seems to me, is unwise, unintelligent and cynical. I will just let the House know that the price situation in the 'sixties was something like this: the compound rate of growth in the 'sixties for consumer prices was 6.5 per cent. In the 'seventies, it rose to 7.4 per cent. And in the 'eighties, upto and including this period, the price rise is 9.5 per cent. It is in this context, I believe, that many of the hon. Members have pointed out the deficit financing, the impact that this kind of supplementary demand may have. You almost give a choice like this to the Members: do you want to be hanged by the neck with a rope, or do you want to get yourself electrocuted? You do not pose any other alternative—whether it is administered prices or deficit financing. It is to these two that you restrict your options. Now, Madam, in the context of this, I want to draw the attention of the House, particularly of this House, that the

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

entire House should salute all the State Governments of all hues—of all hues, I emphasise—because the budget of all the States put together—though they have, put together, a total budget of the size of the Central Government—is only Rs. 169 crores. Let us salute them. But what is your reaction? Your reaction is—I am not worried only because of your own deficit—that you are forcing now deficits on all these State Governments whom I want the House to salute for this small deficit. Already in today's newspapers, Madam, we have seen that the Kerala Government had not even enough funds to pay salaries to its employees in December. Already you have created a condition where the States will be forced into a very big deficit, whether is it because of the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission award or it is because of the severe rise in prices, costing them much more for their purchase of inputs for their construction and other developmental activities? It is this that you are forcing on the States. Now, why do I call you cynical? Persistently, and perhaps consistently, you are refusing to listen to two demands which are being made in this House also, and not only from our side. The States have one source of revenue, which you refuse to enact. West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra, expect Rs. 100 crores each year from consignment tax. The House has agreed and enabled the Government of India to bring in that law. But you are refusing to give that while imposing a burden on them and forcing them to huge deficits so that, compounded with initial deficit we, will be taken to the 21st century with two-digit inflation. Not only that. Our Member from Gujarat also referred to it, the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, West Bengal and many others have written to you that the provident fund which was previously deposited in the Savings Deposit and from which 67 per cent was available to the States, now you want that to be deposited in your Special Deposit Scheme from where

nothing would be available to the States. We have demanded, our Chief Ministers have demanded, you have demanded, your Chief Ministers have also written, but your cynicism has reached to this extent that you can impose a burden; while you promise certain things here to reduce that burden, but refuse to implement that promise. That is why I consider that these demands are cynical. Why do I say this unintelligent? I would have said idiotic. I do not question the honesty of some of the Ministers. He has made a reference to the Food Corporation of India loan. Now you are providing some Rs. 126 crores for NREP. Why are you providing that? Cannot you give food from your foodstocks? NREP is eminently suited to receive food. Why spend these Rs. 126 crores? You distribute that instead of providing that loan; to that extent you can reduce your loan content to FCI and reduce by this amount of Rs. 126 crores your foodstocks with the FCI, give it to NREP. Is that intelligent, the way you have provided it? Are you aware that this is one route to control inflation, providing them with foodgrains instead of pumping money into it? You refuse to do that. Then the deficit could have been reduced. Let me say, you have provided for capital expenditure to the extent of Rs. 467 crores for the public sector ONGC, HBJ, and Rs. 79.10 crores for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Despite the fact that you have already tasted the other instrument of financing the public sector floating public bonds, why burden this budget by providing it here and not adopting that tactics? Everybody knows that financing it via public loans is less inflationary than providing it through a deficit. And yet it does not strike you. Here is a route which is open to you and you could have provided that. I consider this to be cynical for two other reasons. In a flamboyant gesture we were told in the last Session by the honourable Minister of Human Resources, "Does not

this House understand that the Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has agreed to try to provide for 6 per cent of the national income for educational purposes?" May I ask: where is that provision in this supplementary budget? From Session to Session we are fed with promises but nothing emerges; no addition at all has been made to the education sector despite the fact that the percentage of expenditure should have risen from 1 per cent to 6 per cent approximately. I wonder what clearly you intend to do. Or, is it that, as Prof Lakshmananna has indicated, you are going not to fulfill the promises, but meet them half way with a fresh dose of supplementary grants? Madam, in this connection, I would like to mention just one more thing. Why does it strike me as cynical? The Prime Minister went to West Bengal with, should I say, a plethora of Ministers and promised a lot. Are they included here? Why are those items which have been promised, whether they are old or whether they are already existing, not included here? Where are those amounts in this Supplementary Demand? When you are dealing with West Bengal and when you are dealing with Calcutta, where are those amounts in this Supplementary Demand? Is this honesty or is this duplicity? What is it I want to get an answer from the Minister.

Madam, I do not want to consume much of the time of the House. But I want to know only one thing. You are also providing loans to the IDBI and the ICICI. What for? May I remind the Minister? Only to enable these two public sector institutions to finance the cement industry. I will add that the cement industry now has arrived at a surplus stage of production. So, is it not indicative of the trend of the Government's thinking that from out of the Budget you will provide for the private sector and not for the public sector? You are providing this here in order that they can give loans to the cement industry con-

trolled by the MRTP companies in our country.

Now, Madam, they are also providing here a very small amount, compared to this amount of Rs. 3,000 crores, for exports, that is, to finance the private sector. I know that the Minister cannot reconsider it. But I know that he is not hide-bound or he is not bound by anything. But can he have any arguments on the basis of which all the questions that we have raised can be answered or all the doubts that we have expressed can be dispelled by him?

With these words, Madam, I express my total opposition to this Appropriation Bill. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30 P.M. today.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-three minutes past one of the Clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-four minutes past one of the clock, the **Vice-Chairman (Dr. Bapu Kaldate)** in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Shri Suresh Pachouri... Absent. Shri Tariang... Absent. Chowdhary Ram Sewak... Absent. Shri Keshavprasad Sukla... Absent. Shri Raoof Valiullah... Absent. Shri Kalpnath Rai.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार जो विनियोग विधेयक लाई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस विनियोग विधेयक के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभिन्न विभागों को पैसे दिये गये हैं, लेकिन जो पैसा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण अंचल के

[श्री कल्पनाय राय]

विकास के लिए दिया जाना चाहिए, उतना सरकार ने नहीं दिया है। मैं सरकार से निर्बेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह कृषि को प्राथमिकता अपने बजट में दे। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का जब मसविदा तैयार किया गया तो उस समय हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में उत्पादन, उत्पादकता एवं रोजगार के अवसर, इन तीन बातों पर सब से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया था। प्रोडक्टिविटी एंड अपरचूनिटीज फार एम्प्लायमेंट। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्पादन का संबंध हिन्दूस्तान की अर्थ व्यवस्था में सीधे में कृषि से मानता हूँ। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ग्रास नेशनल प्रोडक्ट में सरकार के अनुसार कृषि का हिस्सा 60 प्रतिशत था, आज वह हिस्सा घटकर 32 परसेंट हो गया है। जाहिर है कि कृषि की उपेक्षा हो रही है। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दूस्तान के विकास की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती जब तक हम हिन्दूस्तान के किसान, हिन्दूस्तान के गांव, हिन्दूस्तान की कृषि और कृषि से संबंधित जो बेकार लोग हैं उनके संबंध में नहीं सोचते हैं। हिन्दूस्तान का कृषि क्षेत्र, एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर और किसान क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले किसान और उनके खेतों पर काम करने वाले मजदूर ये दोनों असंगठित क्षेत्र हैं जिसके कारण सरकार उनकी समस्याओं पर ध्यान नहीं देती है। आज जो संगठित क्षेत्र है चाहे वह केन्द्र के कर्मचारी हों या राज्यों के कर्मचारी हों, चाहे आधे कर्मचारी बिल्कुल काम नहीं कर रहे हों, पर उनके तनखाह भत्ते अनुत्पादक, अन-प्रोडक्टिव काम जिनके जिम्मे हैं वह लगातार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और बढ़ते हुए अनुत्पादक खर्च का भार हिन्दूस्तान की कृषि और कृषि से संबंधित गांव पर पड़ रहा है। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में, हिन्दूस्तान जैसे देश में 1300 करोड़ का खाद्यान्न तेल हम विदेश से मंगा रहे हैं और उससे भी ज्यादा शर्म की बात है कि हिन्दूस्तान

जैसा देश चीनी विदेश से मंगा रहा है। इसका कारण है कि हिन्दूस्तान के किसानों को और खेत में काम करने वाले लोगों को जो पैदावार वे कर रहे हैं उनके लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं और खेती एकदम अनुत्पादक धंधा हो गया है और घाटे का साँदा बन गया है। किसानों के ही बेटे, गांवों के ही लड़के लाखों-करोड़ों की संख्या में दो सौ, तीन सौ रुपये की नाँकरी की तलाश में हिन्दूस्तान के कोन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के घरों और प्रदेशों में घूम रहे हैं। उन्हें 200 और 300 रुपये महीने की नाँकरी चाहिए अगर वे खेती का काम नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि खेती का काम बिल्कुल घाटे का साँदा बन गया है। जो खेती करता है हमारे बड़े विद्वान यहाँ मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, कॉर्बिनेट में इन्हें बहस करने का मौका मिलता है। मैं एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ हिन्दूस्तान के 70 प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे हैं जो 6 एकड़ से कम खेत जोतते हैं। 75 फीसदी किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके 6 एकड़, 4 एकड़, 3 एकड़, 2 एकड़, एक एकड़ के खेत हैं। ये सीमांत किसान या उससे भी छोटे किसान 70 फीसदी हैं। अगर कोई हरियाणा का किसान है या कोई अगल-बगल का या उत्तर प्रदेश या राजस्थान का किसान है और वह अपने 6 एकड़ के खेत को आज बँचे तो उसको तीन लाख रुपया मिलेगा, और 3 लाख रुपया अगर फिक्स डिपोजिट कर दे दिल्ली में साल भर के लिए किसी बैंक में तो उसे 36 हजार रुपया सूद मिलेगा और उसका वह 3 लाख रुपया एकदम रिजर्व रहेगा। इस 36 हजार रुपये में अगर वह दिल्ली के जमना पार कहीं मकान लेकर रहने लगे तो उसके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का और पाँच-दस आदिमियों के परिवार का, जबकि उसे कोई दूसरा काम नहीं करना पड़ेगा, उस 36 हजार सालाना अर्थात् 3 हजार रुपया महीना के हिसाब से उसे जो मिलेगा, उससे वह गुजर कर सकता है और उसका 3 लाख रुपया वैसे का वैसे ही रिजर्व रहेगा। लेकिन अगर वही किसान उत्तर प्रदेश में 6 एकड़ में जो खेती करता है, सबह 6 बजे से रात 12

बजे तक उसकी पत्नी, उसके बच्चे और वह स्वयं मजदूरी करे, सरकार से नलकूप से पानी ले, नहर से पानी ले, फर्टिलाइजर खरीदकर खेत में डाले, ट्रैक्टर से ज़ताई करवाए, प्रेस्टीसाइज-इनसेक्टीसाइज का इस्तेमाल करे, खेत को उगाहे, दिन-रात मेहनत करे, अब बाढ़ आ गयी तो सब बर्बाद हो गया, सूखा आ गया तो सब बर्बाद और नहीं भी कुछ होता तो 6 एकड़ खेती की आमदनी 36 हजार रुपये सालाना किसी कीमत पर नहीं होती, जो कि बिना काम किये हुए 36 हजार रुपये सालाना सूद में मिलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, जिससे मैं सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ, जो राजभक्तों की धरती है, जिस धरती पर भारत की एकता और अखंडता के लिए लोगों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी, आज वही इलाका सबसे पिछड़ा और गरीब है। इसलिए ऐसा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार तथा मध्य-प्रदेश, राजस्थान का बिनयादी धंधा खेती है। आज पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है? एक देहात में कहावत है—कोई खाते-खाते मरे, कोई खाने बगैर मरे। आज 40 वर्ष की आजादी के दौरान हमारे देश की योजना बनाने वालों ने, हमारे राष्ट्र के कर्णधारों ने पंजाब का तो विकास किया है, वहाँ सन् 1948 में ही भाखड़ा-नांगल डैम बना दिया, जिससे वहाँ एक हजार मेगावाट बिजली की गारण्टी हो गयी, पंजाब के हर गांव में पक्की नहर और बांध बन गए। आज यही कारण है कि देश में जो 15 करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा होता है, उसमें साढ़े सात करोड़ टन पंजाब और हरियाणा का हो रहा है। तो इसमें से 6 करोड़ टन केवल पंजाब में हो रहा है। तो इतनी ज्यादा धन-दौलत पंजाब में हो गयी है कि वहाँ दौलत के नशे में आतंकवादी भी पैदा हो गये हैं और अब हिन्दुस्तान से अलग राज्य बनाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। वहाँ इतनी ज्यादा धन-दौलत हो गयी है क्योंकि हमारे राष्ट्र के नेताओं ने, कर्णधारों ने, बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने वहाँ के विकास के लिये सबसे ज्यादा

पैसा खर्च किया और आज पंजाब हिन्दुस्तान से अलग होने की बात करता है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की धरती पंजाब और हरियाणा से अच्छी धरती है। राजस्थान की अगर इन्दिरा कानाल बन गयी तो अकेले राजस्थान पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की श्रवरी बनेगा। लेकिन 40 वर्ष के बाद वह कब तक इन्दिरा कानाल बनेगी, हम नहीं जानते। उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार, ये दोनों ही बाढ़ और सूखाड़ के शिकार रहते हैं। खेती यहां घाटे का धंधा बन गयी है। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ अपने देश के प्रधान-मंत्री श्री राजीव जी को, जिन्होंने माननीय मोदीबोंब के साथ यह समझौता किया और टिहरी डैम बनाने का प्रस्ताव रूस सरकार ने स्वीकार किया। टिहरी डैम बन जाने से आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अकेले इस डैम से 2400 मेगावाट बिजली बनेगी और टिहरी डैम की बिजली को यदि हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार में बिजली का संकट खत्म होगा। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि टिहरी डैम की जो योजना रूस और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकारों ने मिलकर स्वीकार की है, यह दोनों प्रांतों के विकास के लिए और देश के विकास के लिए एक बड़ा वरदान साबित होगी। लेकिन, आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि करनाली, घाघरा और राप्ती ये तीन नदियाँ नेपाल से निकलती हैं। सबसे सस्ती बिजली पानी से बनती है। हिन्दुस्तान में 46 हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है जिसमें मशिकल से 11-12 परसेंट हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक बिजली है। सबसे ज्यादा बिजली पैदा की जा रही है कोयले से जो सबसे महंगी बिजली है, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में पानी से बिजली बनाने की क्षमता सबसे ज्यादा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को नेपाल सरकार से बात करनी चाहिए कि ये जो तीन नदियाँ नेपाल से निकलती हैं इन पर भारत और नेपाल के वाडेर पर पंचशेवरी, करनाली और भालू बांध का निर्माण भाखड़ा-नांगल डैम के आधार पर

□ [श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

किया जाना चाहिए। अगर ये तीनों डैम बन जायेंगे तो 12 हजार मंगावाट बिजली बनेगी। उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार जो लगातार बाढ़ और सूखाड़ के शिकार होते आ रहे हैं उनको बचाया जा सकेगा। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार में खेती की दशा सुधारने के लिए, कृषि को लाभप्रद बनाने के लिए, पंचश्वरी, करनाली और मालू बांध का निर्माण कराया जाए। (समय की घंटी) वयो साहब, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष (डा. बापू कालदाते) : आपका 15 मिनट हो चुक है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये ऐसे यूनियादी प्रश्न हैं जिनके ऊपर सरकार को ध्यान देना है। मैं भारत सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में नेपाल सरकार से आगे बात करें। हिन्दुस्तान के इंजीनियर नेपाल गए और नेपाल के इंजीनियर भारत आए। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री और नेपाल के राजा के बीच तीनों डैमों के बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कई बार वार्ता हो चुकी है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि टिहरी डैम के निर्माण के लिए रूस और भारत के बीच जिस तरह समझौता हुआ है वैसे ही करनाली, पंचश्वरी मालू बांध के निर्माण के लिए नेपाल सरकार के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार को समझौता करना चाहिए और तीनों डैमों का निर्माण कराना चाहिए ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो बाढ़ और सूखाड़ की स्थिति पैदा होती है जिसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की रत्नगर्भा धरती के किसान भूखमरी के शिकार होते हैं, वे उससे बच सकें।

आजकल हमारे ग्रास नेशनल प्रोडक्ट का केवल 32 परसेंट खेती से पैदा होता है क्योंकि हम खेती की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। आज किसानों के लड़के लाखों-करोड़ों की संख्या में रोटी-रोजी की तलाश में बम्बई, कलकत्ता की ढाँड़ लगा रहे हैं। अगर खेती को मुनाफे का धन्धा बनाया जाय तो किसान के लड़के जो बे-सौ, तीन सौ रुपए के लिए दर-दर की संकर खा रहे हैं वे अपने गांव में जाकर खेती के धन्धे को स्वीकारेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष (डा. बापू कालदाते) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जब खेती की बात होती है

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE) : This is not fair on your part to say that

खेती की बात होती है तो हम रोक देते हैं।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मैं कह रहा था...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. बापू कालदाते) : समय की कोई पाबन्दी तो होनी चाहिए। आपका 15 मिनट दे चुका हूँ, दो-चार मिनट और देता हूँ।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बातें सुनिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. बापू कालदाते) : हमारे पर आप यह आपत्ति न लगायें।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार खेती को एक लाभ प्रद धन्धा बनाने के लिये इस बात का संकल्प ले कि हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों को हम पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांवों को हम गारंटीड बिजली देंगे। सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि किसानों के खेतों में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम उचित दिये जायेंगे, उनको लाभप्रद मूल्य दिये जायेंगे। जब तक सरकार लाभप्रद मूल्य किसानों को नहीं देगी तब तक हिन्दुस्तान विदेशों से खाद्यान्न तेल मंगाता रहेगा। 1300 करोड़ का खाद्यान्न तेल हम विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिया जाये तो मैं जानता हूँ कि दो वर्ष के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान के किसान इतना तिलहन पैदा कर लेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान को विदेशों से तेल मंगाना नहीं पड़ेगा। आज चीनी हम विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं। इस हिन्दुस्तान की धरती में इतना गन्ना पैदा हो सकता है कि हम को बाहर से चीनी मंगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाएगी। किसानों के गन्ने का मूल्य

1980 में निर्धारित किया गया था। 1980 से 1986 के बीच में हम ने अपना प्रोडक्शन दूगना तिगूना कर लिया, लेकिन आज किसान की खेती बिना पैसे के नहीं हो सकती। आज हिन्दुस्तान के 90 परसेंट किसान कर्ज से लदे हुए हैं क्योंकि उन को बैंकों से और को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों से कर्ज लेने की सुविधा मिल गयी है। किसान कर्ज ले कर अपनी खेती पर पैसा खर्च करते हैं और अपने खेत की ज़रूरतें करते हैं, उस में फर्टिलाइजर देते हैं, उसके लिये नहर और नलकूप का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन बाढ़ या सूखा के कारण जब उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और वह कर्ज नहीं दे पाता तो उसे मूसी-बत का सामना करना पड़ता है और जब फसल अच्छी हो जाती है तो उसको उचित मूल्य उसका नहीं मिलता जिसके कारण खेती एक घाटे का धंधा बन जाता है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. वाष्. कालदास) : दो मिनट में आप को समाप्त करना चाहिए। प्लीज, लिसिन टू मी।

श्री कल्याणराय : सातवीं योजना में जो लक्ष्य घोषित किया गया था हमारी सरकार के द्वारा कि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ायेंगे और रोजगार का लोगों को ज़रूरिया देंगे तो जब तक खेती को मुनाफे का धंधा नहीं बनाया जाएगा तब तक करोड़ों किसानों के बच्चे नौकरी की तलाश में घूमते रहेंगे इसलिये खेती को मुनाफे का धंधा बनाया जाए ताकि किसानों के लड़के जो रोजी रोटी के लिये घूम रहे हैं वे खेती की तरफ मुड़ें और खेती हमारे देश का एक लाभप्रद धंधा बन जाए ताकि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता का लक्ष्य जो सातवीं योजना में रखा गया है उसको पूरा किया जा सके।

श्री धूलेश्वर मीणा (राजस्थान) : वाइस चैंसलर सर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किये गये एग्रीप्रियेशन बिल का स्वागत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसमें आपने 30,38,53,97,000 रुपये मांग की है। इस वर्ष के बजट को प्रस्तुत करते समय आपने

3600 करोड़ का डेफिसिट बजट पेश किया था और पहला सप्लीमेंटरी 1318 करोड़ का जुलाई में पेश किया था। अब आप सदन और संसद के सामने 3038 करोड़ रुपये का एग्रीप्रियेशन बिल लाये हैं। इसका हम सब स्वागत करते हैं। श्रीमान्, आज देश के हर कोने में देश के बाहर से हमारे देश पर विदेशों से आक्रमण का भय खास कर पाकिस्तान से है और पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से जो सॉफोस्टिकेटेड आर्म्स मिल रहे हैं जो जहाज आदि उसको दिये जा रहे हैं उसने देश को एक तरह से झगड़े में डाल रखा है। इसी प्रकार से हिन्द महासागर को अशान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाया हुआ है। हमारे देश के अंदर असम का झगड़ा है, गोरखालैंड का झगड़ा है और इसी तरह से बाहरी शक्तियों के संकट देश पर मंडरा रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर भी हमारी कई समस्याएँ खड़ी हैं क्योंकि एक से दूसरे राज्य में चाहे वह आतंकवाद की समस्या हो, चाहे भाषा की समस्या हो, इस प्रकार कई प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। तो इन सब बातों को सल-ज्ञाना चाहिए जिसके लिए हमको पैसा चाहिए। चाहे वह देश के प्रहारियों की तनखाह हो, चाहे विकास का कार्य हो सब के लिए पैसे की ज़रूरत होती है। तो जो बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याएँ देश के सामने हैं जिनको हम यहाँ पर बार-बार लाते हैं, उनके लिए पैसा चाहिए। ऐसी मांगें पेश करते समय हम आपसे यही निवेदन करते हैं कि विकास का कार्य करने के लिए जितना पैसा आप देते हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को वह पैसा पूरी तरह से उस काम में नहीं लगता है। तो पैसे का सही उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए। मैं बार-बार आपसे अनुरोध करता रहता हूँ कि पंचायत से लेकर जिला स्तर तक ऐसी कर्मेटियाँ हों जो इस पैसे के प्रयोग को देख सके। यहाँ पर भी बार-बार कहा गया कि जो पैसा हम मंजूर करते हैं वह पूरी तरह से नहीं पहुंच पाता। आप 2 हजार रुपए मंजूर करते हैं तो किसान तक वह पहुंचते पहुंचते वह 500 रुपया रह

□[श्री धूलेश्वर मीणा]

जाता है। इन चीजों पर आपको रिस्ट्रिक्शन लगानी होगी।

जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ता बोल रहे थे इस देश में लोग शहरों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। गांवों के अंदर रहने वाला किसान भी आज अपने खेतों में अधिक मेहनत करके उपज पैदा करना नहीं चाहता, वह भी चाहता है कि वह शहरों में आ जाए और अपने बच्चों के साथ छोटी मजदूरी करके भी आराम की जिन्दगी बिताए। इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था चलती रही तो हमारे गांव खाली हो जाएंगे और धीरे-धीरे शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जाएगी और प्रति दिन इस प्रकार की समस्या सरकार भी नहीं सुलझा पाएगी। इसलिए खेती के ऊपर जैसा कि हमारे मित्र माननीय कल्पनाथ जी ने कहा, ज्यादा ध्यान देना जरूरी है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो खेती के लिए खाद नहीं मिलेगी, पानी नहीं मिलेगा और आपको भेड़-बकरी भी नहीं मिलेगी। हमारी सरकार फर्टिलाइजर गांवों में देती है, इससे क्या होता है कि एक, दो और तीन बार तो उसमें उपज होगी, उसके बाद साइल की फर्टिलिटी खत्म हो जाती है और सैलैन्टी बढ़ जाती है। इस तरह से धीरे-धीरे उपज खत्म हो जाती है। हम किसानों को हाइब्रिड बीज देते हैं लेकिन इससे इंसान के ऊपर खराब असर होता है और उसकी तंदरुस्ती खराब हो जाती है। यह जो आर्टिफिशियल अनाज आपका है यह तंदरुस्ती को खत्म करने वाला है। इसलिए सही रूप में इंसान की तंदरुस्ती बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू करें जैसा कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारी सरकार चाहती है। इसी तरह से जैसे पंजाब में हरित क्रान्ति आई है, उसी प्रकार से हर राज्य में, सारे देश में ऐसे कदम उठाएं और जगह-जगह हरित क्रान्ति लाएं। खासकर मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं जिस प्रदेश राजस्थान से आता हूं वहां हर वर्ष किसी न किसी भाग में सूखा अवश्य पड़ता है, वह ड्रिजट एरिया है और आए दिन वहां पर अकाल पड़ता रहता है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि राजस्थान में जो अकाल पड़ा है उसका सामना करने के लिए कोई परमानेंट समाधान के लिए आप वहां पर जगह-जगह बांध बनाने की व्यवस्था करें। जगह-जगह छोटे-छोटे बांध बांध कर किसानों के लिए वहां पर उपयोगी

3 P.M. तौर पर उपजाऊ जमीन बनानी पड़ेगी। एक बर्निंग प्रोब्लम राजस्थान के सामने है। यू. पी. के सामने भी थी उसकी समस्या तो हल हो गयी। वहां पर भी 20-21 रोज से हड़ताल चल रही है। उस हड़ताल को खत्म करने के लिए आवाज उठाई गई है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए आपको कदम उठाना होगा। केन्द्र ने चौथे पंच कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को माना है, अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन रिवाइज कर दिये हैं इसी प्रकार से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लाइज को भी वेतन रिवाइज हाने चाहिए। इन्सान सब बराबर होते हैं। खाना बराबर होता है, सब को अपने बच्चे पढ़ाने होते हैं। इस प्रकार से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज को भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लेवल पर तनखाह बराबर दी जानी चाहिए। ठीक है कुछ चीजों को छोड़ दिया जाए। कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन को छोड़ा जा सकता है जैसे मकान का किराया है इसको कम दे सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार और दूसरी चीजें हैं उनको कम कर सकते हैं। राजस्थान या किसी भी स्टेट की ऐसी स्थिती नहीं है कि वह अपने आप सारी जरूरतें पूरी कर सके। जब तक केन्द्र उनकी मदद नहीं करेगा तब तक उनकी मांगें पूरी करना स्टेट्स के लिए बहुत मुश्किल है। इस प्रकार की प्रोब्लमों को सरकार को ध्यान देना है। जो गांव छोड़ कर शहर में आने वाले लोग हैं उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार को आगे आना है। इसी के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE) : Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KESHAVPRASAD SHUKLA (Madhya Pradesh) : My name was also there. I want only five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE) : Many names were there but, unfortunately, none of them was present. Yes, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since we are going to discuss the entire economic situation, I do not wish to steal the thunder of Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee and also the thunder of the Finance Minister while replying to the overall economic situation. Therefore, I would not dwell in depth upon certain points raised by some of the Members which have wider connotations and scope beyond these supplementary demands and Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chatterjee paid compliments to the States for better management of their financial behaviour. Indeed, those who have managed, they do deserve a little pat on the back, but he should appreciate that States could do so only when the Centre's share and contribution was also conspicuously there. Otherwise, they could not have done so. That particular aspect was not taken care of by him. About his approach, I am reminded of Arjun who could shoot the arrow with both the hands, *sarvasanchi*. His approach was also of that *sarvasanchi* nature. On the one hand, he was criticising why at all we have come for this extra demand for money, and on the other he was critical as to why we have not included particular items in this demand. So, from both the hands he was shooting, but I think his aim was a little far away from the targets.

Sir, it is wrong to say that all supplementary demands are necessarily an out-go or outflow of the funds. Some times, for budgetary reasons, for legal reasons, for technical reasons we have to come and get a particular demands sanctioned by the Parliament, but it is wrong to presume that in all the demands it is a

total flow from the kitty. Just, for example, we have given for pipeline. A huge expenditure is there. But we are going to receive a good amount as foreign assistance as well as we will be earning from the imports by way of customs etc. It is also wrong to assume that the Supplementary Demands or the additional amount demanded would by itself per se result in deficit. That is also not a correct assumption, because deficit could only be estimated exactly and properly when we have got final figures of the financial implications for the whole year when appropriation and all other things are taken into consideration. But even then I would like to assure this House that Government is very keen on keeping the deficit within manageable limits and I hope we will be in a position to do it.

Apprehensions have also been raised about our export performance and the trade gap. I would submit that Government is very keen and we are trying to find out import substitutes in this country. We are trying to accelerate and encourage the exports. Therefore on that count also I think when next time we come to this House, it would definitely show that there is considerable improvement in bridging the gap between exports and imports.

Members have raised various points. Many of the points pertain to their individual demands concerning other Ministries. I assure them that all those points would be referred to the concerned Ministries for examination and they will be attended to. But by and large certain general demands have been made, as Mr. Kalpnath Rai said about agriculture. Agriculture is definitely a very prominent factor in our economy and agricultural sector as a whole must receive proper attention. I should tell him that it is receiving proper attention. That is the very reason why in these Demands you will find that we have come for funds to be given to the FCI. FCI was created for the purpose of procurement, for

□ [Shri B. K. Gadhi]

the purpose of keeping a buffer stock, but at the same time its aim is also that commodity prices must not fall below a particular level and there should be procurement. We have got the Cotton Corporation of India. Some Members raised the demand about the cotton from Maharashtra. It is true that Maharashtra also has its own Maharashtra Cotton Corporation, which is a monopoly institution where CCI cannot go. But last time I was surprised that they procured more than what Maharashtra produced because there was some more inflow from the neighbouring States because they got more here. This time I am happy that the prices would be on par with the Cotton Corporation of India. Anyway, with a view to give remunerative prices to the farmers, the procurement aspect has not been lost sight of by the Government. We agree that in the field of edible oils, we are deficient....

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: About Maharashtra what I had mentioned was that the Cotton Corporation should purchase 6 lakh bales at support prices only, not more than that.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: That question was examined last time also, in consultation with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. We will bear your suggestion in mind.

So far as edible oil is concerned, as I was submitting, we have got deficiency, we have to resort to imports. But, honourable Members would be pleased to appreciate that even though import of edible oil gives profit to the Government of India to some extent, we have curtailed the import with a view to seeing that prices and production of edible oilseeds in the country would go high which should provide an incentive to the farmer for the cultivation of more oil seeds. Therefore, today you would be happy to know—and you must have observed it also—that prices of all edible oil seeds have got better prices. The point is,

how we can encourage the farmers to go in for production of more edible oil seeds by diverting some of the areas where they are growing other types of crops now. For that also better incentive schemes are being worked out and I am sure that on this count also the indigenous production of edible oil seeds would be improved. The quality of the seeds is also constantly under monitoring because we want to improve the quality of seeds so that there is more yield of oil from those seeds. On that count also Government is properly monitoring them and, for the benefit of the honourable Members I may say that the Prime Minister himself is very keen on seeing that in this area of oil seeds we produce more and our dependence on imports is reduced and our shortages are as little as possible.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह बताइए कि स्टोपे क्या लिये है? यह तो थ्रिकिंग है, सभी चाहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन आपने स्टोपे क्या लिये है?

श्री बी. के. गधवी : आपको पहले ही बता दिया है कि इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा करने से हम को तो मुनाफा होता है फिर भी इम्पोर्ट पर कंट्रोल करते हैं जिससे कि उन्हें प्राइस अच्छा मिले।

That is the best motivating factor because

किसान को सबसे ज्यादा मोटिवेटिव करने वाली चीज यह है कि उसको दाम अच्छे मिले, उसकी चीजों के दाम बढ़ें इस तरह की प्रक्रिया को हम कर रहे हैं। हम इम्पोर्ट घटा रहे हैं और सीड्स की जो वैरिअटीज हैं उनको इम्प्रूव कर रहे हैं। जैसे मूंगफली है उस पर भी सर्टिफिकेट देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एडीबल आयल के भाव बढ़ने से किसान को मदद मिलेगी क्योंकि इससे उसको अपनी प्रोडक्शन के, पैदायश के भाव ज्यादा मिलेंगे। इसके ऊपर कोशिश की जा रही है।

The other point which has been raised is about NREP. We want money for the NREP. But it does not mean that food cannot be disbursed or distributed. In the NREP and RLEGP, whenever it is possible, whenever the State Government demands, we are prepared to give them more foodgrain on a 50 : 50 basis, that is, 50 per cent cash remuneration and 50 per cent in kind, that is, wheat. That we are giving but, for that also money allocation is needed and, therefore, we have come for that allotment. It is not that you can just take it out free and distribute it. For that also money would be needed. But, for NREP and RLEGP, along with the cash component the component of kind and material is also borne in mind and State Governments are doing in the same way. So, on that count the criticism is not well-founded.

Some honourable Member mentioned about supply to the very interior areas like the north-east and other places. I agree that transportation and distribution points from the FCI should be as near as possible to the centres. But there are certain constraints. For example, in Manipur they have got the constraint of movement on a metre gauge line. Sometimes the godowns are far away. But in those areas also the commodity should reach the public distribution system, the shops. That care is being taken. Some mobile units are also put into operation. The State Governments also have been asked to lift all the allotted quota as quickly as possible. It may be wheat, it may be rice, it may be edible oil, it may be kerosene.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Here the question which was raised by me is like this. For Manipur the supply point is Imphal. But the FCI is not giving at Imphal; they are giving at Guwahati. The State of Manipur cannot have the infrastructure to carry wheat and rice from Guwahati to Imphal. It has to be given at Imphal only.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I understand your point I will reply. I think, you have raised the point. Perhaps all the facts are not available to you. For Manipur, I have already stated that because there have been constraints on the movement on the metre gauge. Number two, the transportation charges from Guwahati to usual towns in Manipur are borne by the FCI and not by the State Government. Therefore, there cannot be any question. We are bearing the cost.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Are the entire transportation charges met by the FCI ?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : So far as Manipur is concerned presently.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Any of the North-Eastern States, including Manipur ?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : The FCI takes the goods to the distributing points where they have got godowns. From there onwards the State Governments have to take. But in a State like Manipur where the godown itself is in Guwahati and it has to be taken to such long distances, particularly as a special case the FCI is bearing transportation cost. They can arrange the transport. We can bear the cost. For Manipur that is being done.

Mr. Matto asked why supplementary demands and why they were not foreseen. Even under the Constitution on two counts we can bring supplementary demands. One is, if the project is a new one. Another is, because of efficient management the past amount was not adequate, and, therefore, we need some further amount. On both these counts supplementary demands can be brought. Sometimes, all the assessment, budget process goes for the entire year. When we need a particular amount more, on that again we can bring supplementary demands. Supplementary demands, *per se*, cannot be construed as non-application of mind when the budget was framed. That

□ [Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

is not the correct approach and correct criteria for judging whether supplementary demands are justified or not.

Some Members, Sir, raised the point about the price rise. As I stated at the start, since we are already going to discuss the total situation, Members' projection also should not be diluted, what they may be projecting next day or the day after, and the answers to be projected also should not be diluted.

So far as Mr. Lakshman's point about flood and drought in Hyderabad and other States,...

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh) : There is no State like "Hyderabad".

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sorry. Andhra Pradesh.

On this I assure that whenever we receive the memorandum from the State, a Central team goes. He had some criticism also against the Central Study team. It assesses the situation. It recommends the amount. And the moment we receive the recommendation, without much delay, within a reasonable time, as quickly as possible, we sanction the amount. It may be for flood, it may be for famine.

About the Central team going to the area for on-the-spot study, they do not study there by themselves, but in consultation with the State Government they are doing it.

Then, I would give the example of Andhra Pradesh. We sanctioned some amount for flood for Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Government, for legitimate reasons, could not spend it. Therefore, they asked for extension of time. Therefore, we gave extension of time also.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Mr. Minister, the question is not that. The Prime Minister, the Minister of Industry and the

Minister of Agriculture, all the three of them at varying points and together also personally visited the area and pronounced that that was one of the worst floods ever happened in Andhra Pradesh and its severity was never witnessed during the last 200 years. After this a Central team goes and comes back and is not prepared to say this was the flood of rarest severity, as a result of which the amount that is being given is only in accordance with the existing norms of flood and drought relief, whereas if it had been said as a flood of rarest severity, the norm would have been different. So, I was trying to make a point how is it that when the Prime Minister, the Agriculture Minister and the Industry Minister were convinced that it was a flood of rarest severity, still this is what is happening?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Agreed. Whether they might have written it as a flood of rarest severity or not, in economic parlance, as you would appreciate and Mr. Chatterjee would also support me, in saying that we have got very less place for adjectives. But, any way, we assessed the situation with a pragmatic and positive approach and that was being done and it is being done. Even in West Bengal, recently we have done it. There was also flood there.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : I would like to have one more clarification. You mentioned that the Andhra Pradesh Government could not spend the amount sanctioned to it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : On legitimate reasons.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : That is why I am telling. You sanctioned the amount for particular work. Some of the work could not be taken up because water was still there. Unless the water recedes, we cannot take up some of the work.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : That is what I said. On legitimate reasons you could not spend it.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA :

Spending can be done in one day.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am not blaming. I said that on legitimate reasons they could not spend it. Therefore, an extension of time was given. I don't blame the State Government. On the contrary it is good that they do a work in a particular manner so that the work could be of a permanent nature.

So far as the assistance for flood and famine is concerned, there are well-laid guidelines and principles. According to that we are giving it. But some Members raised the question about the pay-scales of the State Government employees. Already we have been replying repeatedly that we give assistance to the States under the mechanism of the Finance Commission. Under the Finance Commission's recommendations whatever the States are entitled to, they are getting it. The States are also to mop up their own resources and meet the demands of their employees.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Just one interruption. You certainly know that the Finance Commission gave its award much before the Fourth Pay Commission gave its award. Their estimates are all based on previous data. As a result of this the situation has altered. Therefore, the State Government employees are striking in different States; and in all States it is going to happen. It is in that context that the question was put.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am informed that some of the States have already given wage revision at par with what the Centre gave, as for example, Gujarat has done. They have already given at par with the Central Government. If other States also want to give, we do not have objection.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : In order to enable the State Governments to keep the parity, you have to come forward with a new formula.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA :

You have to give money.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : We have not come forward with a new formula. But we have a formula wherein out of Rs. 100, Rs. 51 are given by the Centre to the States under the mechanism of the Finance Commission.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Even then it is coming down to 77 paise over the point of time.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : That is under the Finance Commission's recommendations. That is a constitutional body. It has already laid down norms for providing relief. When there is flood or drought, under that also we are giving. If we do not act under the Finance Commission recommendations, you will say we are not heading to their recommendations. Some hon. Members raised the question of Government expenditure. I may inform the House that on expenditure side, a tight vigilance and constant monitoring are being done. We have imposed many types of regulations under which expenditure is reduced. One feature which the hon. Members should appreciate is in plan allocation. On the plan side despite there being heavy pressure on the budget, we are not going to affect the plan and it will run as it is. We are also keeping a tight watch so that there is no overrunning, overcasting and overestimating of the project and they are finished as quickly as possible.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : We will take up tomorrow plan allocation.

श्री चतुरानन रिश्थ (बिहार): मंत्री महोदय मैं एक बात जानना चाहूंगा। मैंने एल. एम. थापर के केस के बारे में स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन लगाया था और उस लैटर को भी पढ़ कर सुनाया था।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्यों उस बिंदु पर सरकार ने उनको रिहा किया जब यह

□[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

सबूत था कि उनके भतीजे को रफया भेजा गया फारने करनेसी का, तब आपने उनको क्यों रिहा किया?

इस पर तो कोई जवाब दीजिए या कि इस पर भी चप्पी ही होगी।

श्री बी. के. गध्वी : वह थापर को तो जो रिहा किया गया है, उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसके सब घोटाले माफ कर दिये गये हैं। उसको भी पेंनल्टी देनी पड़ेगी। उसको जेल में नहीं डाला गया है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इस बिंदू पर तो आपने कुछ किया नहीं, उल्टे रिहा कर दिया। इसको तो उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया था, जब आपके पास सबूत था, तब आपने ऐसा क्यों किया?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : The introduction of the amnesty schemes and other things what we construe is that penalty laws in the taxation area are not retributive but reformative. Therefore, if a chance is given to any person to reform and if he can improve himself, then, we don't take it as a retribution.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : You are giving a chance for further theft of public money;

या फिर चांस दिया जा रहा है और चोरी करने के लिए कि फिर आपको छोड़ भी दिया जाएगा। इस बीच में भी कीजिए। इसके दो अर्थ हैं।

श्री बी. के. गध्वी : नहीं सर, इसके दो अर्थ नहीं हैं।

You see even in criminal jurisprudence a man is on probation and if he commits a breach or a crime then certainly he has to receive the penalty.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : If you think that the Indian monopoly houses are still on probation, then, you are mistaken Mr. Minister. I am very sad about that.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am not saying that they are on probation. A chance is

given by introduction of the amnesty scheme.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : They are experts in tax evasion.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Sometimes they are inducted into the Council of Ministers also.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I do not have any information on that. Therefore, no comments.

Sir, some of the Members have raised about the price rise and as I said we are very much concerned. On the expenditure side, we have taken a number of measures.

Regarding mopping of resources, Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee suggested that we should go to bazaar for raising the funds. I say that no doubt it is one of the sources. But there also the absorbing capacity has to be judged. Sir, when private sector is coming, when public sector is coming and when so many other people are coming, what is the capacity of the people to absorb it? So that also has to be judged.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : In fact, in this way also you are showing consideration to the private sector. You could have mopped up more.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : We are judging what is their capacity and we have to take all these things into consideration before entering the capital market.

Sir, some criticism was made about the public sector undertakings and their performance. I would say that their performance is being improved and the Government is very keen to see that their performance is improved, because we have got a huge investment.

Some Members raised about the Food Corporation of India and their losses. I would say that even in the FCI, incidentals need to be brought down. In some areas

you cannot do it, because of some taxes like local taxes, transport and so many other things. I think I have got figures somewhere. So within last four years, I think this time, the loss is just minimum. It is below 2 per cent. It is 1.6 per cent or something like that. Subject to correction, I am telling. It was 2.7 per cent before four years. So, gradually it is being brought down but we have to keep the buffer stock and at the same time, as some of the hon. Members were telling about the farmers' interest, we have to keep the farmers also in mind. Therefore, we have to go for procurement, whatever the farmers offer to us, we have to procure it because we are under obligation. We have to keep the buffer stock of 10 million tonnes because still the vagaries of weather are there in this country. The erratic behaviour of monsoon is also there in the country, there are floods and droughts in the country and therefore, we have to keep the buffer stock and for buffer stock, we have to pay and for that purpose, we have come. There are two sides. One for keeping the buffer stock and another for losses. Accumulative losses are also very heavy, and partially, we are paying them.

So far as defence is concerned, I am very happy that Members have not criticised the same although some Members have raised the point that this could have been foreseen at the time when Budget was framed. In defence we have asked the amount for two reasons. One is for land acquisition and another is for spare parts and other things. On both the counts, there is a necessity and the type of spare parts we want we are making suitable provision. I would not like to spell it out. But although we wish that expenditure on defence side, which is considered non-plan expenditure should be minimum, we cannot ignore the interests of our country and it has to be met constantly keeping in view the security environment and the threat perception and for that, we cannot help it. But I am very happy that

none of the hon. Members from this august House has raised any criticism or anything about it and that is a great compliment paid to our defence. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : We want to expand our defence sector... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As far as defence sector is concerned, we want to expand it, we want to fortify what is there also—ordnance factories and other things—we want to modernise them, we want to fortify them because defence sector is such a sector where we cannot have any sense of complacency. So, Sir, by and large, as I initially stated, much discussion would be made when the debate would be there and therefore, I hope broadly, I have tried to answer all the queries. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): Sir, what about the levying of consignment tax? When the Constitution is specifically amended for the purpose, why is there delay in consignment tax. In Gujarat, an amount of Rs. 275 crores has been estimated and has been included... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : When your name was called, you were unfortunately not in the House but your point was well taken up by Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee about West Bengal, Gujarat and so on. Regarding the consignment tax, the Government is considering as to what approach should there be to introduce consignment tax? Therefore, there is no finality. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : Is their any time schedule? When would the legislation be brought in (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : There should be a monitoring on your thought process so that you do not keep on thinking

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

about the consignment tax till eternity. We have informed you long time back yet it is not done. The State expenditures are jumping by leaps and bounds because of your policy. We want that it should be done immediately, without any further delay. That is his point of view and we all share it.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : With your knowledge, you can well appreciate that in consignment tax also, when we think in terms of the entire nation with different States having production of different kinds of commodities, it is not a very easy question that we can decide. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH : The Conference of Chief Ministers has come to the conclusion. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Mirza raised a point about gas price and about more to be given to Gujarat and other places. I would say that recently we had a revision of royalty and Gujarat and Assam are fairly well on gas aspect also. (*Interruptions*).

I am replying to your point. You please listen to what I say. Perhaps you have not understood. So far as oil is concerned, the royalty is already revised and Gujarat and Assam are being paid according to the revised royalty. So far as the question of gas equalisation price is concerned, or that there should be uniform prices all over the country, I think that is one of the points raised by the States already and the Government would look into it at an appropriate time.

Now, so far as West Bengal is concerned, one point was raised about transfer of resources from the Central Government to West Bengal. A similar point was raised about Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : You did not answer about the special deposit scheme—provident fund money.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Special deposit scheme is there. Now there is the Indira Patra Scheme, a very good scheme, with 20 percent simple interest. You can go in for it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : We have raised the question again and again. That means another Rs. 100 crores each year. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : On the one hand, you want the States to have their own resources and, on the other, you drain them. Under these circumstances, how can the States function effectively?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : So far as transfer of resources to West Bengal is concerned, I may inform the House that the State of West Bengal is entitled to Rs. 1,213 crores as Central assistance for the State Plan for 1986-87. It has reported a shortfall of Rs. 15 crores against an approved Plan outlay of Rs. 675 crores in 1985-86 and Central assistance has, therefore, to be cut by Rs. 4 crores. A ceiling of Rs. 37.13 crores has been approved for flood relief and Rs. 15.37 crores has already been released to the State Government.

In the case of Andhra Pradesh, the State is entitled to Rs. 298.01 crores as Central assistance for the State Plan for 1986-87. A ceiling of Rs. 132.37 crores has been approved for flood relief and Rs. 92.25 crores has already been released to the State. So even if you don't view the floods as one of rare severity, from these figures you would appreciate that a ceiling of Rs. 132.37 crores was fixed for flood relief....

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : But the damage runs into more than Rs. 1000 crores.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : ...and out of that Rs. 92.25 crores has already been released. Regarding drought, a ceiling of

Rs. 40.05 crores has also been approved for drought relief during the current year. So it is separately given for drought and for flood.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : Still you have not committed yourself on the rare severity of the floods.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I told you, in economic parlance, adjectives have got hardly any place....

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA : No, no. I think it is not a question of adjectives. It is exactly on the basis of the adjective that the grant is determined. It is a clause which is there in the procedure itself.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : The grant is not determined on the basis whether any adjective is used-severity or rare severity. It is based on other criteria.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA : Mr. Minister, I will clarify. If the situation is declared as one of rare severity, the entire amount is given as grant from the Centre. Otherwise 75 per cent is given as Central grant and 25 per cent is required to be borne by the State. Therefore, we demanded that this whole amount of Rs. 132 crores should be given as grant by treating it as a disaster of rare severity. When there was a discussion about it in the House, the Agriculture Minister assured that it is under the consideration of the Central Government to declare it as a disaster of rare severity.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Don't you think that it is better that the Centre and the State both go to the succour of the people? Therefore, passing on the entire burden to the Centre is not correct.

Sir, I have touched on all the points. Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh made a point about cultural centres. I would say that the

cultural centres would take care of everything.

Mr. Vishvjit Singh made a point about Bombay. He gave a long history of Bombay, how it was ruined and how it was built up.

We are releasing the amount to Bombay also. But the State Government furnishes the scheme very late and, therefore, to that extent we release the amount. Whenever schemes come from State Governments, certainly that aspect will be looked into and more amounts would be released...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : I want to know who is the boss,—the Finance Ministry or the IFCI and IDBI who are under the Finance Ministry, or the Planning Commission? In the Sixth Five Year Plan twenty spinning mills were to be established in Maharashtra. As regards capacity for yarn manufacturing, Government said, it is full, it is not required. But as per Planning Commission's recommendation twenty mills were established and Rs. 5 crores were collected for share capital from farmers. The State Government provided the machinery, buildings and money. Now the Finance Ministry says it is not required. I would like to know whether Planning Commission is the boss or the IFCI or IDBI are the bosses. Whose word should we go by?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : As I said at the beginning, these points are relevant more when we discuss the Plan. Why do you want to change your argument between today and tomorrow when you participate in the Plan document? This Appropriation Bill is limited to various Ministries. So far as your argument is concerned, the sky is the limit. I don't deny that. With these words, Sir, I move.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE) : The question is :—

□ [Dr. Bapu Kaldate]

"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 1986-87, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Dr. BAPU KALDATE) : 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 move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I. STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE COAL MINES NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1986 (NO. 7 OF 1986) PROMULGATED BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1986.

II. THE COAL MINES NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I move :

"That this House disapproves of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1986 (No. 7 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1986."

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ टेक्नीकल सवालों को लेकर यह विल लाया गया है, कोर्ट के आदेश को देखते हुए, इसलिए इसमें उस तरह के विरोध की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जब पार्लियामेंट का

संश्लेषण होने वाला था तो उसके इतने नजदीक आर्डिनेंस लाने की कोई खास जरूरत नहीं थी। दूसरी बात जो सबसे बड़ी बात है और जिसको लेकर मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि इतने दिनों के बाद भी इन दोनों कानूनों को एक जगह लाकर एक संगत कानून कोल माइन्स के बारे में बनाना, चाहे कोकिंग का हों, चाहे नाल-कोकिंग का, इस सरकार से सम्भव नहीं हो सका—यह अत्यन्त दुःख की बात है। वक्त काफी था जिसमें यह कर लिया जाना चाहिए था। दूसरी बात यह है कि इन दोनों कानूनों के अंदर इस बात का प्राविजन नहीं है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने जो पहले काम चलाया उस में जो माइन्स की स्लाटरिंग हुई, जो उन की बर्बादी हुई जिस के चलते बाद में राष्ट्रीयकरण होने पर हम को काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ा उसका हर्जाना, राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति को बर्बाद करने का हर्जाना उनसे वसूला जाये। और उसको उन के कंपेंसेशन में मिन्हा किया जाये। इस बात का इस अध्यादेश में भी प्राविजन नहीं है। इसलिये मैंने इस आर्डिनेंस का इन दो मुद्दों पर विरोध किया है। लेकिन अभी इस प्रश्न को लेकर कोल उद्योग के संबंध में जो सरकार की नीति है उस संबंध में मैं आना चाहूंगा ताकि इस पर गंभीरता से सदन विचार कर सके।

यह सच है कि कोल उद्योग के अंदर जब से उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है। 1418 करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा हुआ है। अगर सिर्फ दो कंपनियों को ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड कंपनी और बी सी एल के घाटे को जोड़ दें तो 1695 करोड़ का घाटा हो जाएगा और अभी जो स्थिति है उसमें भी सिर्फ दो ही कंपनियां नार्दर्न कोल फील्ड्स और साउथ ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स यही केवल मुनाफे में जा रही है ऐसा अंदाजा है कि इस साल भी कोल इंडिया करीब 240 करोड़ के घाटे में जाएगी। इसीलिये यह चिन्ता का विषय है और इस पर गंभीरता से सदन को