

[कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे]

अस्पताल में दाखिल कराएँ और इलाज कराएँ। सूरज प्रसाद जी ने अपने विचारों को रखते हुए यह भी कहा कि देश में मानसिक रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। उस के अनेक कारण हैं। उस के एक नहीं, अनेक कारण हैं, भिन्न भिन्न कारण हैं और आप ने सही फरमाया कि कई लोगों के दिमाग पर इसलिये भी असर हुआ है कि एक जमाने में ज्वायेंट फैमलीज थीं। अब नहीं हैं और इन सब की गहराई में हम लोग जायें तो काफी कारण हम को इन रोगों के मिल सकते हैं। लेकिन हम कोशिश करेंगे कि संयुक्त परिवारों से टूटे हुए जो बृद्ध लोग हैं उन को एक जगह रखने का इंतजाम किया जाय जैसे होम फार एज्ड फारेन कंट्रीज में हैं उसी तरह से माननीय मंत्री जी से बात कर के वैसी ही कोई व्यवस्था हम यहां भी करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ अंत में मैं अपने विकल जी के संबंध में कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने ओजस्वी और प्रभावशाली भाषा में अपने जिन मुझावों को सदन के सामने रखा है, इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुए और चर्चा के बाद जवाब देते हुए मैं बिल्कुल एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकती। विकल जी को इग्नोर करना। माननीय विकल जी को देखने के बाद हमारे जैसे लोगों को एक प्रेरणा मिलती है, एक स्फूर्ति मिलती है कि विकल जी अगर इस उम्र में इतने एक्टिव हैं तो अपने जमाने में कितने एक्टिव रहे होंगे। इस का कारण आज हम को मालूम हुआ कि जो बातें और जो विचार उन्होंने आज सदन में हमारे सामने रखे उन को उन्होंने अपने जीवन में ढाला है, उतारा है और इसी के कारण वे आज इतने एक्टिव हैं। उन के मुझावों पर हम और हमारा मंत्रालय अमल करेगा और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि लोगों तक वे पहुंचाये जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने रखने के बाद जितने मानन्य सदस्यों ने इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है मैं उन की अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The question is;

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee of the Houses, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Qlkuse 2 to 98 were added to the Bill.

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

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I move;

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL,
1986

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 India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill arises out of the supplementary appropriation charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha

on the 24th November, 1986. This involves a gross additional 5. 00 P. M. expenditure of Rs. 3038. 54 crores. This additional requirement of Rs. 3038. 54 crores comprises Rs. 136. 40 crores for transfer to State Governments, Rs. 75. 42 crores for Union Territory Governments and Administrations, Rs. 14 crores for foreign governments, Rs. 1228. 60 crores for release to the public sector enterprises which includes a loan of Rs. 600 crores to Food Corporation of India for carrying on a bufferstock of foodgrains, Rs. 425 for additional expenditure of Defence Services, Rs. 250 crores for payment of arrears of subsidy to Food Corporation of India, Rs. 600. 07 for additional requirement on implementing the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission as well as payment of bonus and Rs. 309. 02 for other items. The details of the Supplementary Demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on 11-11-1986.

The question was proposed.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM (West Bengal); Honourable Vice-Chairman, the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986 relates to the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants involving a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3038. 54 crores. I am aware that a discussion in this House on Supplementary Demands for Grants provides us with an opportunity to make an appraisal of the present economic situation of the country, and that will be taken up in this House during the next week. Therefore, I resist myself in doing that assessment. What I would like to observe is this that the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants is going to augment the already existing Budget deficit for the current financial year. You are aware, when the honourable Finance Minister came up with his Budget for 1986-87 there was an initial Budgetary deficit of Rs. 3650 crores. Now through the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants during July this year an

amount of Rs. 666 crores was added to that and through this second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants up till now the total Budget deficit for the current financial year is going to reach an almost alarming figure of Rs. 7325. 54 crores. It is, quite reasonable to believe that before this current financial year ends, the Government will come up with at least one more Supplementary Demand for Grants and keeping in view the recent trend in the actual Budget deficit of the Central Government during the last several years where at the end of each financial year the actual Budget deficit has always exceeded the estimated Budget deficit, I am afraid of thinking to what height the actual Budgetary deficit for the year 1986-87 will reach. Now the question is: How does the Government propose to meet this huge deficit? I am sure that the Government's acclaimed improvement in the quantum of tax collections during the recent months is not going to touch even a fringe of this huge deficit. Honourable Minister for Expenditure, what else may be your way to absorb this huge deficit? Now let us have a look at the achievement in food production during the last several years. I would like to remind the honourable Minister that so far as food production is concerned, it reached the peak in 1983-84. In the course of the last two succeeding years you have failed to reach that peak. The target for 1984-85 as the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan was production ranging between 163 and 156 million tonnes while, in fact, the achievement was no more than 146 million tonnes. That is your achievement. That is our achievement. So, viewed from all these angles, I am constrained to observe, Sir, that this budgetary deficit is going to prove further inflationary to the utter dismay of the millions of the common people of our country. You are aware that during the first half of the current financial year, the Wholesale Price Index had already register-

[Shri Mostafa Bin Qua Quasem]

ed a_n increase of 6.3 per cent and this increase is more than double the rise of 3.1 per cent for the same period of past year. This is the position so far as the Wholesale Price Index is concerned. But the Wholesale Price Index matters little so far as the poor people of our country are concerned. The Wholesale Price Index appears to them to be a jugglery, a statistical jugglery. They are concerned with the rise in the Consumer Price Index. You know, Sir, that by this time of the year, the Consumer Price Index has already registered an increase of about 9 per cent. The most trumpeted economic and fiscal measures of the Government has resulted in a total failure so far as arresting the price rise in the country is concerned.

Sir, we all know, and it is our common experience also, that a continued excess of non-Plan expenditure over Plan expenditure results in the aggravation of the price rise in the country and it results in some spurt in inflation in the country. I am constrained to say that even in this mini-budget in the form of the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants, the Government, particularly the honourable Finance Minister, has not been cautious enough to make even a slight departure from this undesirable practice. So, I fail to understand what the Government is actually going to do to mitigate this huge problem of price rise which is causing so much misery to the common people of our country. What occurs to me, and what our learned colleague, Comrade Nirmal Chatterjee, hinted at yesterday during the Question Hour, is that in order that the budgetary deficit may not be catastrophic in terms of inflationary pressure, you are building up huge trade deficit despite a fall in our foreign exchange reserves.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Not Budget deficit, but trade deficit.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: I am sorry, it is trade deficit. So, you are building up a huge trade deficit despite a fall in our foreign exchange reserves.

Belonging to the Opposition, what at best I can do inside the House is to warn the honourable Minister and the Government of India that such a move is fraught with consequences, dangerous consequences, so far as our economic development is concerned.

I seek your indulgence to dwell on two or three major items of Demands entered in the Supplementary Demands for Grants and one such Demand relates to an expenditure of Rs. 600.07 crores to implement the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. Sir, I am not going into the details of the so many yet to be fulfilled demands of the Central Government employees *vis-a-vis* the Fourth Pay Commission's Report. But what I want to put on record is that the Fourth Pay Commission has this time refused to accept the longstanding and legitimate claim of the Central Government employees in the country to be treated on par with the employees of the public sector undertakings. The necessity for this expenditure, is the direct outcome of the bad management of the economy by the Government of India which in turn has resulted in tremendous price rise and which has let loose an inflationary spiral in the country. This necessitated a revision of the pay scales and allowances of the Central Government employees. But, Sir, you will kindly agree with me that six million State Government employees are also the direct victims of your policies resulting in the tremendous price rise in the country now. And they are also demanding parity at the present moment with Central Government employees. Sir, we have repeatedly pointed out in this

august House that the State Governments, all the 23 State Governments, of our country are starved of funds mainly because of continued and calculated intrusion by the Central Government in the areas of fiscal operation of State Governments. In spite of their best wishes, they are not in a position to meet the legitimate demands of six million State Government employees in different States of our country. And you know, Sir, that the State Government employees in U. P., in Rajasthan and in Andhra Pradesh, have staged a strike and are continuing it, to ventilate their demands and to get their demands fulfilled. So I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister and, for that matter, the Central Government, that you should make substantial grants to the State Governments so that they can instil some sort of parity between the State Government employees and the Central Government employees in respect of their salaries, in respect of dearness and other allowances, in respect of fringe benefits and other primary benefits. The hon. Minister should take note of it.

The other thing which I would like to refer to is that an amount of Rs. 600 crores has been earmarked as loan to the Food Corporation of India for carrying buffer stock. Sir, I am not going to discuss the rationality of the change which has been made by the hon. Minister in these Supplementary Demands for Grants because this is for the first time that the Food Corporation of India is going to get budgetary support for carrying a buffer stock. But the point which I want to make — I would rather like to reiterate what we have been saying in this august House during the last few years — is that the Food Corporation of India is getting a huge stockpile of food-grains, and that has reached 28 million tonnes. Sir, one thing must be clear that if one would like to

draw satisfaction from this huge stockpiling of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India, that might not have been there if the teeming millions, poor people of our country, were provided during these 39 years of our independence, with the minimum purchasing power to buy food-grains at a price at which these are offered for sale, even at the present subsidized price, in the market. So this is a separate question. But there is a huge expenditure involved in carrying this stock. Sir, I am sure, you will kindly agree with me that this stock is sufficient to meet the emergency of any drought or of flood in a particular year. On the other-hand, a huge sum is involved in carrying this buffer stock. Why should not the Government allot more foodgrains for NEiEP and LRGEF so that a further dent can be made on the unemployment problem, particularly in the rural areas of this country? The hon. Minister should also carefully note this and try to implement and try to allot more foodgrains for NREP and LRGEF and other poverty alleviating programmes.

With these words, Sir, opposing the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1986, because of the policies pursued by the Government, I conclude.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry). Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Appropriation Bill.

Sir, I would like to support the Appropriation Bill and the Supplementary Demands for Grants submitted by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, I would like to submit that the Minister claims in these Supplementary Demands Rs. 3038 crores for the purpose of meeting several demands which have been described in the Schedule. In the Defence allocation about Rs. 900 crores has been given,

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

and in the case of the Food Corporation of India Rs. 600 crores has been earmarked for the purpose of having more buffer stocks, and, thirdly, to meet the unexpected demands of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations the Government requires a sum of Rs. 600 crores. Sir, even in the Seventh Plan, we have earmarked huge amounts for the agricultural sector. Agricultural subsidy alone runs into 3700 crores in 1985-86. In 1986-87 also, the Government did not deviate from its policy and agricultural subsidy has been given prime importance because of the belief that it will result in more production. Sir, I would like to submit that in spite of the subsidy, the growth rate in wheat production in 1985-86 has been only 6 per cent and the same is equivalent to the growth in previous years. But in the case of paddy, the production has gone down and it was 2.8 per cent in 1985-86. But the worst part of it is that in the production of pulses, the growth rate is only 0.6 per cent. Therefore, the Government has been giving fertiliser subsidy, subsidy on sugarcane and subsidy on pulses. In spite of these things, we find that the production in the pulse sector is very poor. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the Government should consider the proposal for dividing the areas into two categories. The big landlords should be denied any subsidy. The Government is giving uniform subsidy to small and marginal farmers and also to big landlords. Most of the subsidy is eaten away by the big landlords. In order to avoid that, the Government can consider the proposal for continuing the subsidy for small and marginal farmers. But the subsidy for big landlords should be discontinued. Fifty per cent of the subsidy can be saved in this way.

Now, I come to dry land farming. For getting more production of pulses, the research centres should be

encouraged. The Government should encourage scientists by giving liberalised grants so that they may evolve new technologies in order to increase the production of pulses. The Government should also give to the agriculturists whatever may be the investment for adopting new technology which should reach the agriculturists. Nowadays, we find that the new technology which has been developed does not go to the farmers. Therefore, in dryland farming, apart from the subsidy that is given by the Government, these three factors must be considered by the hon. Minister.

Sir, I would like to say that energy generation the Government expects 130 billion units this year. But the total requirement seems to be 209 billion units. We are short of 9 billion units. Therefore, our thrust must be on nuclear energy. They should set up more nuclear power stations. At the same time, they should utilise the existing thermal power stations and hydel power projects so that we get more power for the purpose of developing our industries.

Sir, I would like to go to the sector of industry. In the industrial sector, the growth rate is 8 per cent which was fixed for 1985-86 and which the Government has not achieved. But in 1986-87, up to September this year, the growth rate has been only 5.8 per cent. Last year's target has also not been achieved so far in spite of the liberalised policy of imports which has been adopted by the Government for getting more capital goods for the purpose of developing the industrial sector. I would like to say that the medium industries and large scale industries are not concentrating more on exports. This is very important.

Though they are fully utilising whatever assistance that has been given by the Government, they are not contributing for the export of the goods from our country. But, I would like to submit that the small scale sector are doing very well, and the thrust must be given to the small scale sector and incentives may be given to the small scale sector so that there will be more production in those areas.

Sir, I understand the difficulties faced by the Finance Minister and, therefore, the present Supplementary Demands have been presented. Sir, the Centre is actually facing the financial constraints because of three aspects. One is the heavy burden on the Defence sector which was originally about Rs. 8,728 crores that was earmarked for this year. Now, that has gone up to Rs. 12,000 crores. An additional burden of Rs. 4000 crores has been put on the Government for the purpose of the Defence sector. Secondly the interest rate has been increased by one per cent as per the recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee on Monetary Reforms. Thirdly, an additional burden has been placed on account of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations. Therefore, the hon. Minister's claim for Supplementary Demands is actually justified. And, Sir, I would like to say one point about the existing thing. Three-fourths of the entire fund has been allocated for the non-plan sector and one-fourth has been allocated for the plan sector. Sir, I would like to submit before the House that in the Plan sector, the allocation is very low and, therefore, the hon. Minister should give a reconsideration to this issue.

Sir, I would like to further state that the Finance Minister has taken up the herculean task of unearthing black money and raiding industrial houses who are evading taxes. And we have to appreciate and we have

to congratulate the Finance Minister for doing this, for bringing out black money which is actually a menace to our economy. Therefore, my congratulations go to the Finance Minister in that respect. I

Sir, I would now like to submit about my State because ours is a Union Territory which has been directly under the control of the Central Government. I would like to submit that it was originally ruled by the French people. Still there were more than 20,000 French citizens living in Pondicherry. And our State is the first State in the per capita income. But we have been demanding light from the beginning, right from 1947, and even in the last Assembly Session also in our Assembly a resolution was passed demanding that Pondicherry may be given B-2 status because the benefits are not going to the Government employees, to the agriculturists and to the industrial sector. When I wrote to the Central Government, we received a reply saying that the population has not reached more than six crores. Sir, they are considering 1971 census. I would like to submit that the present population is more than six and a half lakhs. Even a small territory like Mizoram

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Is it six crores or six lakhs?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am sorry it is six and a half lakhs. Even to a small territory like Mizoram which has a population of four lakhs, they are giving the Statehood. Therefore this may be considered by the hon. Finance Minister for the purpose of giving benefits to the Government employees and also to the agriculturists. Sir, I would like to submit that since the Central scales of pay are applicable to our State, even in the Third Pay Commission Report there was a lot of bungling and the Government servants have not been given the scales of pay on par with other Union Territories. And they have

[Shri V. Narayanasamy] given several representations. Even in the Fourth Pay Commission Report, the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have just been carried out. There are a lot of anomalies because of the amalgamation into 37 categories of the original 160 categories. The persons who are working in the various Departments are aggrieved in their pay fixation because of amalgamation of these categories. 3 in to 37. In fact, Sir, I have written to the Finance Minister specifically mentioning the various categories for which the pay anomaly has to be rectified. But I received only an acknowledgment; so far I have not received any positive reply. I would like to submit that since they are going, to finalise it within a week or so, before doing that I would urge upon the Finance Minister to consider the anomaly which is existing in the pay scale of the Government employees of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Sir, the people in the Karaikal region have been telling time and again about the Kauveri waters. Nowadays monsoon has failed in Tamil Nadu and in Pondicherry also. We are not in a position to get proper water supply for agriculture in our area. Sir, our Government also requested the Central Government for a grant of Rs. 2 crores for the purpose of giving benefits to agriculturists and farmers, but so far we have not received any reply from the Government for the agricultural development in the area and the people are suffering due to drought. (*Time bell rings*).

Sir, I will complete within a few minutes. The Anglo-French Textile mill was closed by the private management about three years back and it has been reopened now by the interference of our hon. Prime Minister about six months back and the amount of Rs. 12 crores was allocated in the last supplementary budget. We had actually requested for Rs. 18 crores for reopening the mill but the Government has sanctioned only Rs.

12 crores. The workers are being retrenched and the Government has to pay compensation to them. This mill has been taken over by the Pondicherry Textile Corporation and they are running the mill and working capital is also required. Therefore our Government requested, the Central Government to give the additional amount of Rs. 6 crores. This request may be considered sympathetically by the hon. Finance Minister because the mill has started working and producing clothes only two months back and we feel that this unit will definitely earn profit.

Sir, coming to the industrial growth, I would like to submit that in the Seventh Plan for Pondicherry about 20 major industries have been allocated. Now we have completed about one and a half years of the plan period but so far no industry has come up. Apart from that no public sector unit is there in Pondicherry. As you know, there is a sizable number of educated unemployed in our State and they are suffering for want of employment and at the same time their potential is being wasted.

Sir, in the tourism sector I may submit that just as in Madras we have the Marina Beach, in Pondicherry we have also got a very good beach but tourism is not being developed in Pondicherry though it had been developed prior to 1974 and at any rate till 1979 it was there. Now the tourism industry has been totally neglected in the State and funds have not been allocated for it. When, ever we approach the Central Government for the purpose they put forward the constraint of resources before us. Sir, we must take steps to fully utilise the potential of tourism in the State and taking into consideration the importance of the State which was ruled by French people because of the very good architecture that is here and apart from that Auroville is there and Aurobindo Ashram is there. Looking at all these aspects it will be realised that it is a place of tourist importance and, therefore, funds must

be given for the purpose of tourism development in our State.

Sir, at the time of discussion on the railway budget a demand was raised for having the train which was there earlier but later on which route was closed. This train Madras—Pondicherry Express train between Madras and Pondicherry has not been running for the last two years. When the question of restoration of this train was put to the hon. Railway Minister last time, he did not reply to it. In this connection, I would like to submit that this train service may be resumed because it has a potential route as it goes through Villapuram from Madras to Pondicherry and it will thus benefit both the States. Therefore, Sir, this proposed may be considered very seriously and this train service may be resumed.

Sir, the other aspect is the civil aviation. We have been requesting the Central Government to have at least the Vayudoot service. I had written to the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation. I had also brought up a special mention on the subject and I was informed that all arrangements will be made for having the Vayudoot service in July 1987. But till now nothing has been done. I urge upon the Minister to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose of having the Vayudoot service as early as possible. Though the foundation was laid in 1980, nothing has been done so far in respect of this particular proposal. Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that these are the main demands which relate to my State and I request that these may be conceded and I support the Appropriation Bill and I also support the hon. Finance Minister for having taken all possible steps to unearth the black-money. Thank you.

^ SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to say a few words on the Appropriation Bill, 1986. The Ministry of Finance is taking most important steps to improve the financial position of our country. Fruitful steps

so far taken by our Government are like the announcement of long-term fiscal policy, introduction of MODVAT, effective raids against the tax evaders and extension of various amnesty schemes. In spite of all these things, our financial position is far from satisfactory. It seems that the Ministry is not so serious about improving the position of non-plan expenditure. In 1977-78, under non-plan expenditure, the amount was Rs. 5954 crore; now it has increased to Rs. 25,996 crores. In this second supplementary demand, non-plan expenditure is Rs. 2225.96 crores and plan expenditure is merely Rs. 787.56 crore. I

Another thing is, the Government instead of mobilising the resources by improving the quality of administration and utilisation of the installed capacity, it is always concentrating its capacity to increase freight rates and other charges. For example, the hike in freight rate by the Ministry of Railways is to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores by one stroke and there is a proposal of the Ministry of Communications to increase the rental charges and installation charges and to increase the price of envelopes and inland letters. There is also a proposal to increase the price of vanaspathi. All this has caused great hardship to the consumer. You know, Sir, already the prices of various commodities are at the abnormal level. Since 1970-71, the prices of commodities rose by 270 per cent. Increase in the electricity charges is 444 per cent; increase in coal price is 670 per cent; increase in petroleum price is 1642 per cent. Because of these abnormal increases, we find unexpected inflation in the country. From the year 1970-71 to 1985-86, the annual average rate of inflation is 9.120 per cent, and because of this inflation, the purchasing power of the rupee is declining every year. In July 1984, the purchasing power of the rupee was 17.09 paise; in 1985 it declined to 16.26 paise; now in July 1986 it has declined to 14.97 paise. The level of inflation has affected the purchasing power of the rupee.

Another unavoidable burden to our Exchequer is the payment of interest by the Central Government. In 1984-85, it was

[Shri Aiadi Aruna alias V. Aruna-chalam]

merely Rs. 4974 crores but in 1986-87 it has increased to Rs. 8700 crores. We have invested Rs. 40,000 crores in public sector. But what is the actual or net income that we have generated? The actual result is very poor. As per the Expert Committee, the minimum net profit must be generated to the level of 9 per cent but we have generated out of Rs. 40,000 crores, a net profit of only Rs. 95 crores, that is, 0.2 per cent. In this second supplementary demand, provision has been made for various programmes, projects and schemes and plans. Loan facilities have been made for the Gas Authority of India Ltd. for Rs. 467 crores; for Food Corporation of India, Rs. 600 crores; for Fertilizer Corporation of India, Rs. 36 crores, and for Delhi Transport Corporation also. But unfortunately, you have not made any provision for the opening of the closed sick mills. In Tamil Nadu, about nine mills have been closed due to various factors. The Government of Tamil Nadu has written so many letters to the Central Government for financial assistance. The mills which are closed in Tamil Nadu are: Vasantha Mills, Bhavaiu Mills, Radhakrishna Mills, Padma Mills, Akshaya Textiles, Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills, Ramakrishna Industries, Mettur Mills. These mills have remained closed for the last few years. Nearly 7,000 employees have been thrown out of employment. The Tamil Nadu Government have repeatedly asked for financial assistance. But the Central Government is not coming forward to help the Tamil Nadu Government. The Central Government is putting a condition saying that the amount to be given as financial assistance to the State Government will be adjusted in the Plan allocation. If you adjust this in the Plan allocation, the entire development of the State will be seriously affected. Already, as a result of the introduction of prohibition, leading to the closure of arrack shops, the Tamil Nadu Government has lost nearly Rs. 250 crores. Under these circumstances, if you adjust the financial assistance in the Plan allocation, it will cause a serious setback to our finance.

Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to come forward to give financial

assistance for the nationalisation of the sick mills. In this connection, I would like to point out that you have helped the U. P. Government, that is, in Kanpur. You have given liberal financial assistance for the nationalisation of the mills in Kanpur. The same generosity you have not extended to the Tamil Nadu Government. At least in future, I would request the Finance Ministry to consider our request.

In the Supplementary Demands, you have made provision for subsidy facilities for various sectors like the Cotton Corporation of India, Rs. 12 crores; Bharat Gold Mine Limited Rs. 2.33 crores; Subsidy on buffer stock of sugar Rs. 8 crores. We are not against this. We welcome this. At the same time, on behalf of Tamil Nadu, we want subsidy for giving rebate to the handloom industry.

Sir, as you know, handloom weavers are next to agricultural workers in India. Over 20 million people are engaged in the handloom industry. But their income is very poor. In the beginning, the number of days of rebate was 30. Then, it was increased to 45. Again, on the request of the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and U. P., it was increased to 60. But Sir, without any justification, without any fair principle, you have reduced the number of days of rebate to 30. As a result of this reduction, stocks worth nearly Rs. 100 crores have accumulated with the co-operative societies in Tamil Nadu. This year, you have made a provision of Rs. 4,921 crores for various subsidy schemes. Out of this, you could have come forward to help these 20 million people. But you are still adamant and you are not relaxing the policy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this and restore the number of rebate days to 60.

Another important problem in regard to the handloom industry is in the case of the real Madras handkerchief. Do not think that this is only a small piece of cloth. This has a length of 7 yards. This is considered as a national dress in Nigeria and there is a good market for this in Nigeria. Even Japan and Korea attempted to imitate. Tamil Nadu and Andhra

Pradesh in regard to this handloom cloth but they have failed. Because of its attraction the excise duty in Nigeria on this Madras handloom cloth is 200 per cent. Despite this, the market in Nigeria is attractive. Unfortunately, because of the *coup* in Nigeria in 1983, some difficulties have arisen for our exporters. Therefore, they have asked for relief such as waiver of interest, penal interest and capital subsidy on pre-shipment credit. Our Chief Minister and our Minister for Handloom have represented this matter to the Finance Ministry, but so far you have not taken any favourable action. Therefore, to protect the interest of the 2 lakh weavers who are engaged in the production of real Madras handkerchief, you must come forward to extend necessary help.

Yesterday, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR has come on a visit to our country. Yesterday we have received the General Secretary, Shri Gorbachev, with avalanche of felicitations and we are much pleased with his visit. There is a proposal with the cooperation of USSR to open three thermal power units at South Arcot district in Cuddalore with a capacity of 210 mw per unit. This total generation of power is estimated to be 630 mw units. It is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board with the Government of USSR. It is under the consideration of the Centre. It is a correct opportune—I would like to remind this House—if you speak about these important proposals to the head of the USSR so that the proposals could be materialised.

With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Shri Rudra Pratap Singh. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we are going to adjourn at six. So, he has to conclude within that time. Even earlier he can conclude so that one more Member could also speak.

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ, जो आपने मुझको विनियोग विधेयक, 1986 पर अपने विचार को प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इसका समर्थन करने को खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि निर्धारित समय की सीमा में समस्त मांगों के संबंध में उल्लेख मात्र करने की अपेक्षा किसी मांग-विशेष के संदर्भ में, जिस पर तत्काल ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है, पर विस्तार पूर्वक चर्चा करना, विस्तार पूर्वक अपने विचार को प्रकट करना अधिक सार्थक होगा और अधिक उपयोगी होगा। अतएव मैं अपने विचार को एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय तथा मेरे विचार से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विभाग की मांगों तक सीमित रखना प्रस्तावित करता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने दिल के नेता प्रधानमंत्री परम आदरणीय श्री राजीव गांधी जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा, जो उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करते ही भारत की जो प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं, उनकी ओर ध्यान देते समय भारत की संस्कृति की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया है और भारत की संस्कृति के संरक्षण और उसके संवर्धन में गहरी रुचि ली है। भारत की संस्कृति के विकास में वे दृढ़-संकल्प हैं, कार्यरत हैं और उनका इस बात का प्रयास है कि सांस्कृतिक विभाग भारत की जनता की भावना, आकांक्षा और आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कार्य करे। यह उनकी कृपा का ही परिणाम है कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने उनकी भावना, उनके विचारों का आदर करते हुए भारत की महान जनता की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने नीमित वित्तीय संसाधनों में सांस्कृतिक विभाग को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप वित्तीय प्रावधान किया है। माननीय सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि राष्ट्र की अखंडता तथा भावात्मक एकता की दिशा में सांस्कृतिक क्रिया-कलाप अत्यन्त महत्व एवं प्रभावशाली भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है। अतः संस्कृति एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण परन्तु साथ ही एक अत्यन्त संवेदनशील विषय है। सांस्कृतिक एकता की दिशा में योजना बनाने समय प्रशासनिक

[डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

वृद्धि की अपेक्षा राष्ट्रीय हृदय की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है। श्रीमन्, जैसा कि माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है, भारत में सात सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। उन सात केन्द्रों में समस्त प्रदेशों एवं केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। श्रीमन्, मैं चाहता था कि इस महान सदन के समक्ष मैं उस सूची को प्रस्तुत करता कि किस केन्द्र में किस प्रदेश को और किस केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित किया गया है, परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि उस विस्तार में जाना सदन के बहुमूल्य समय को नष्ट करना होगा। अतएव मैं उसके विस्तार में न जाकर माननीय सदन का ध्यान केवल इस बात की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के महान विद्वान सदस्यों ने यदि उन सात सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों और उनमें किस केन्द्र में कौन से प्रदेश और कौन सा केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया है उसका अध्ययन किया होगा तो उन्होंने देखा होगा कि दिल्ली केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र को सात में से किसी भी केन्द्र में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। मुझे इस पर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ है, जबकि अन्य प्रदेश और केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र किसी न किसी केन्द्र में सम्मिलित किए गए हैं। दिल्ली को यदि केन्द्र बनाया जाना उचित नहीं था तब भी किसी केन्द्र में उसको सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए था। श्रीमन्, माननीय सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि यह उचित होता कि एक प्रदेश को अथवा एक केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र को एक ही केन्द्र में रखा गया होता, परन्तु जो स्थिति है वह पूर्णतया भिन्न है। माननीय सदन को आश्चर्य होगा कि कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश और केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र हैं जिनको अनेक केन्द्रों में सम्मिलित किया गया है। जैसा मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा को दो केन्द्रों में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार से आन्ध्र और कर्नाटक को दो केन्द्रों में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार महाराष्ट्र और बिहार को दो केन्द्रों में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र इसे देख के साथ कहना पड़ता है

कि भारतीय संस्कृति की आधारशिला राजस्थान को तीन क्षेत्रों में विभाजित कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत दुःख का विषय है। मेरे विचार से एक प्रदेश अथवा एक केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र को एक ही केन्द्र में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए था। सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण एवं संवर्द्धन की दृष्टि से सांस्कृतिक एकता की दृष्टि से यह विभाजन मुझे उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। अतएव सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का पुनर्गठन किया जाये जिससे कि उचित आधारशिला पर संस्कृति के भवन का निर्माण हो सके। अभी, मान्यवर, इस का जैश्व काल है। अभी हमने देश को सात केन्द्रों में विभाजित किया है। अभी उपयुक्त समय होगा कि हम इस पर पुनर्विचार कर लें। ऐसा न हो कि भविष्य में इस के दुष्परिणाम हमारे सामने आये।

श्रीमन्, मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रथम क्षेत्र में पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू, काश्मीर, चंडीगढ़ तथा दिल्ली को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए था। द्वितीय क्षेत्र में बिहार, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम और पश्चिम बंगाल को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए था। तीसरे क्षेत्र में आंध्र कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु, पाण्डिचेरी, अंडमान और निकोबार और लक्षद्वीप को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए था और ऐसा ही किया गया है। इसके लिये मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा। चौथे क्षेत्र में असम, मेघालय, मणिपुर त्रिपुरा और अरुणाचलम और मिजोरम को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए था और पांचवें क्षेत्र में केवल राजस्थान को रखा जाना चाहिए था और छठे क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश को रखा जाना उचित प्रतीत होता। सातवें क्षेत्र में गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, गोआ, दमन और दीव को रखना उचित और न्यायसंगत होता। प्रथम और चौथे तथा सातवें केन्द्र के नाम और स्थान के संबंध में पुनर्विचार किया जाना उपयोगी होगा। इस प्रकार सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के साथ में क्षेत्र का उचित विभाजन हो सकेगा। श्रीमन्, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों का विभाजन इस प्रकार किया गया है जैसे कि गाजरें मूली काटी गयीं हों। मैं नहीं जानता कि मेरी इस लोक भाषा के द्वारा मैं अपने विचार माननीय सदन के

समक्ष स्पष्ट कर सका हूँ या नहीं, परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत ही असावधानी के साथ किया गया है इस कार्य को। इतनी असावधानी की गयी है कि जिस अधिकारी के द्वारा यह कार्य किया गया है, मैं तो वित्तमन्त्री-पूर्वक कहना चाहूँगा कि या तो वह महा मूर्ख है या निहित स्वार्थी है। इस विभाजन के द्वारा भविष्य में राष्ट्र को एक सांस्कृतिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा और इस कार्य को करने वाले अधिकारी को इतिहास कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा। परन्तु मुझे आशा है कि हमारे मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय के हमारे सुयोग्य मंत्री श्री नरसिंह राव जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे और दोष का निवारण करेंगे जिस से सांस्कृतिक विभाग परम आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी की परिकल्पना के अनुसार तथा उन के विचारों के अनुसार भारत की संस्कृति के संरक्षण में तथा उस के संवर्द्धन में अपना उचित योगदान कर सकेगा।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को और वित्त मंत्रालय से संबद्ध सभी अपने माननीय मंत्रियों को, वित्त मंत्रालय को सभा को इस बात की वधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सांस्कृतिक विभाग के महत्व का समझा है और भारत की जो हमारी जनता की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उस को जो आकांक्षायें हैं, उस की जो भावना है, उस को, सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारा मंत्रालय बहुत ही दृढ़ता के साथ में, निर्भीकता के साथ में, कुशलतापूर्वक प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्य कर रहा है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि जैसा कि हमारा दल और हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है देश को अनुसूचित जातियों के बारे में, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बारे में, महिलाओं के संबंध में, युवकों के संबंध में और निर्धन वर्ग के संबंध में, हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय प्रतिबद्ध है उन लोगों के प्रति इस बात का निरंतर प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि जिस तरह से भी हो सके हमारे देश का जो निर्धन वर्ग है उसकी हम सहायता कर सके।

मान्यवर, जब से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कार्यभार संभाला है, उन्होंने देश का जो सर्वहारा वर्ग है, जो शोषित वर्ग है, जो निर्धन वर्ग है, जो अशहाय वर्ग है, उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है और

उनके कार्यकाल में जितने भी बजट प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे इस बात के द्योतक हैं कि हमारी सरकार समाजवादी समाज की संरचना के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और समर्पित है और उसी के अनुसार हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी, हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय निरंतर सजग है, सचेष्ट है और कार्यरत है। इस समय जो विनियोग विधेयक माननीय सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि उसमें जो भी राशि मंत्रालयों के लिए मांगी गई है, मैंने उसका अध्ययन किया है, और मैं इस बात को दृढ़तापूर्वक कह सकता हूँ, इस बात को निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करके, बहुत सोच-विचार करके यह विनियोग विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि उसमें उन्होंने पूर्ण भित्त-व्ययिता की है, इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि जो बहुत आवश्यक व्यय है, जिनका संबंध हमारी देश की प्रगति के साथ है, भारत के विकास के साथ है, जिन कार्यों को करने में विलम्ब नहीं किया जा सकता है, उन्हीं का इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है।

अन्त में, मान्यवर, मैं इस माननीय सदन का अधिक समय न लेकर, हिन्दी की एक रुबाई पढ़कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा—

जाए जिस ओर जमाना उसे जाने दो,
गा रहा जो वक्त गीत उसे गाने दो।
चाहते हो बनाना जो न, हिन्दुस्तान,
देश की मिट्टी को उठने दो, मुस्काने दो ॥

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G SWAMINATHAN): Further discussion or the Appropriation Bill will be taken up tomorrow. Now, Shri Gadhvi will lay papers on the Table.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): I am on a point of order. For the House, 6 p. m. is midnight. He is making this a practice to lay such papers or the Houses i. e. at 6 p. m. of the day. Can't you request him to change this time?