

है। जो वहाँ पर बड़े पैमाने पर स्मगलिंग हो रही है, मैं उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन, एक तरफ जहाँ 20 लाख से भी ज्यादा लोग गायटर से पीड़ित हैं, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहाँ से चोरी से साल्ट व दूसरी चीजें बाहर जा रही है यह अत्यन्त दुखद सवाल है। आज तो बार्डर नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं रह गई है जिसके कारण यह दुखद स्थिति हो गई है। इसीलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अविलम्ब इस पर कार्यवाही करें।

RE. ASSASSINATION OF GEN. A. S. VAIDYA

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maha, rashtia); On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know when the Government is going to make a statement on the death of Gen. Vaidya. I am just coming from Pune. A lot of security lapses have been there. The Government must make a statement. This is of prime importance. *(Interruptions)*. Another army officer who took part in Operation Bluestar is staying there. Is anybody going to look after him? It is a very serious matter. I am surprised that the Government has not yet come forward to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It has been noted.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI; We must have an assurance.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra); I fully support what he has stated. It is a very important matter. The Government must make a statement. *(Interruptions)*. It involves the entire question of law and order in Maharashtra. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI; Sir, you should direct the Government. It is such an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; It is noted. It will be brought to the notice of the Government.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI; The murder took place two days back. Why is the Government keeping quiet? Why has the Government not made any statement? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Please sit down. If you all stand up... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI; I will not take it lightly. This is the first time that the terrorists have struck in the south. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Please sit down.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal); Why is this departure from normal practice? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't go on standing when I am standing. This matter is under the consideration of the Chair.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI; How long will it be under the consideration of the Chair? Till three more murders? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Gadhi to move the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1986.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI); Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

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

Sir, the Bill arises out of supplementary appropriation charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 1986. This involves a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 1318.40 crores. The additional requirement of Rs. 1318.40 crores comprises Rs. 6.06 crores for transfer to the State Governments, Rs. 80.05 crores for Union Territories and their administration, Rs. 25.09 crores for External Affairs Ministry, Rs. 199.31 crores for release to public sector enterprises, Rs. 400 crores for additional expenditure in Defence services and Rs. 607.89 crores for other items. The details of the supplementary demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on 28th July 1986. But before the discussion on the Appropriation Bill relating to this batch of supplementary demands is taken up, I would like to bring to the notice of the honourable House a typographical printing error which has crept in at page 16 of the Supplementary Demands Booklet, in the last sentence of page 16 the amount may be read as Rs. 98.84 lakh, instead of Rs. 98.84 crores.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration

The question was proposed.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am well aware of the scope of the discussion on an Appropriation Bill. I shall confine myself to the items referred to in this Bill. But I am sorry I may not be able to refer to all the items included in the Schedule. But out of this 1318 crores, the major por-

tion is for Defence services. It is Rs. 400 crores, which is nearly one-third of the total additional demand. So, now I would like to say something regarding Defence services and Defence expenditure. In 1982-83 our Defence Budget was to the tune of Rs. 5400 odd crores. Now in 1986-87 the estimate was Rs. 8728 crores, and add to it Rs. 400 crores asked for by this Appropriation Bill which totals to nearly Rs. 9128 crores. By the end of the financial year it will be almost Rs. 10,000 crores. This is a huge burden on our country, a poor country like ours. But unfortunately we cannot avoid it. I do agree with the Government that the people are prepared to sacrifice for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country. So I am not opposing this supplementary demand for the expenditure of Defence. But the point is about accountability of this huge amount in terms of money and in terms of performance. How are you utilising this money? Is it being utilised in a proper manner or not? In that respect the House is actually in complete darkness. We are simply passing demands or grants for Defence and the House has no chance to discuss where this amount is going, how it is going to be spent; there is no public accountability or assessment or evaluation regarding the performance in the Defence Budget. Sir, in every country where the parliamentary system is prevailing, Parliament and the parliamentary Committees have the right to discuss, to evaluate and to assess the utilization of the funds and the performance of the defence department. Even in the United States, one of the leading countries in respect of defence preparations, even in that Country, with all its "Star War" arrangements and where they have the presidential system of government, the people's representatives are getting a chance to discuss thoroughly the defence budget allocations. But, unfortunately, in our country, everything under the head "Defence" is

secret and there is no way in this country to discuss this aspect, to discuss the utilization of the funds for defence and the performance of the Defence Ministry. In this connection, Sir, I would like to mention certain points.

Sir, recently, we have acquired an aircraft carrier from Britain, the Hermes aircraft carrier. At the negotiating stage, it was stated by the authorities of the Defence Ministry that it would come to a maximum of 62 to 65 million pounds. This aircraft carrier, Hermes, is itself obsolete and that was reported in the Press also. But I never got a chance to discuss those details. This aircraft carrier has the capacity of carrying 22 to 30 aircraft. That means that in order to put it into service, to put this particular aircraft carrier into service, another additional expenditure we have to incur of at least 600 million pounds; we have to make this additional investment. I would like to know in this connection whether any expert committee has discussed the utilization aspect, the performance aspect, of this aircraft carrier with this huge investment.

Sir, we know that the Royal Navy of Britain is still one of the mightiest naval organisation in the world. But Argentina was able to throw at least a challenge to the Royal British Navy, not with its own naval force, but by operating from the earth, that is, by operating from the shore. But when a country like ours is spending so much money, such a huge amount of money, we have to look into the new aspects and the new developments in technology as well as in the various tactics. Sir, this House has not got the chance to discuss these points and yet we are simply passing, we are simply allowing, whatever they are demanding and we have no idea as to whether the money is utilized in a proper way or in a better way or not.

Ten, Sir, there is another point which I would like to mention and it is about the lack of co-ordination between the various Services. In this connection, I would like to quote a Press release issued by the Press Information Bureau, Defence Wing, Government of India, regarding having an Attack Helicopter Squadron, and the release is dated 10th April, 1986. It says:

"The Government have decided that the Attack Helicopter Squadron, now commanded and maintained by the Air Force, will henceforth come under the control and command of the Army. The Government have had under consideration for some time the possible requirement of an Army Aviation Corps. Government fully appreciate that in today's warfare total integration is necessary between the tank regiment and the Attack Helicopter Squadrons for optimum results in battles. But it is convinced that it is possible out of the existing squadron of the Army and the Air Force by 'rationalising'—mark the word 'rationalising'; it is underlined; I do not know what rationalising means—the organisation, command and control of the Attack Helicopter Squadron while creating a separate Army Aviation Corps."

Sir, everybody knows that Israeli tank force is one of the best in the world. It is an accepted fact. But even in the Israeli tank squadron, there is no separate attack helicopter squadron attached to the Army. Here my point is that there is already a squadron with the Air Force. The Army now wants a separate squadron of attack helicopter, attached to the tank squadron. Tomorrow Navy can ask for an Air Force squadron for their help and the day after tomorrow the Air Force can ask for a naval unit for their use. So, Sir, the co-ordination of these three services is not up to the full extent. That is

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why everybody is asking for his squadron. This is something alarming. I am not using the word 'absurd'. *(Time bell rings)*.

In this regard, I would like to mention another point, i.e., import of high technology. Our officials and our bureaucrats in the Defence Department are very much for acquiring high technology. I am not against acquiring high technology for our defence purposes. But when we are acquiring this sophisticated machinery, what is the assurance regarding proper training and maintenance? Sir, during the last one year, there have been so many incidents of aircraft crashes which were reported in the press. Whenever we raised this question on the floor of the House through questions or by some other means, always the reply is that it cannot be divulged in public interest. Sir, there is some lacuna, some weakness, or some lapse. "What I am saying is that when we are acquiring these sophisticated machineries and weapons, we are not looking into the other side of proper maintenance and training. Sir, it is not only the accountability of money. The accountability of performance is also important. This Parliament has a right to look into it. Therefore, I suggest that a separate Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to look into the defence expenditure, its proper utilisation, evaluation and assessment and that Committee should report to the Parliament only to the extent. I am not demanding to divulge anything detrimental to our defence, security, territorial integrity or anything like that. I am not opposing it. But when we are spending 150 much money and sacrificing so much money at the cost of development, mental work, it is the right of Parliament to know how this large amount of money is being utilised Sir, I once again propose that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to

look into the expenditure on the defence services. Thank you.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa); Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Appropriation Bill No. 4 for a supplementary expenditure of Rs. 13,18,40,000. It has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Minister that most of this amount will be spent on three items. The first item is additional grants to the States for different activities like the rural employment, development and agriculture. The other major expenditure is for defence. Even Mr. Mohanan has personally supported the Appropriation Bill. But he has expressed one thing that the Defence expenditure is rising. I would humbly submit through you, sir, to the House that the situation as such in the neighbouring countries and the sophistication of arms of the super powers in our neighbouring countries is known today to everybody. India cannot sit silent and I would like to tell Mr. Mohanan that we must sacrifice something for the national integrity for the sovereignty of the country and we have to be alert.

SHRI K. MOHANAN: I never opposed that.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: You supported it. I think, the entire House is unanimous on this point. But, Sir, these words without arms and ammunition will have no mean.

ing. So, it is necessary and it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to see that our Armed Forces, our Air Force are having the modern equipment to have a combat power, if necessary when the challenge comes. We cannot sleep over the matter; we have to be always alert.

Sir, at the same time, it is very rightly pointed out many times, as Mr. Mohanan has also stated, that training and maintenance of the sophisticated instruments or the aircraft should also be properly highlighted. The research and development wing also must be developed.

Recently, Sir, I was going through some articles in the newspaper. We have produced some light combat aircraft. It is mentioned there that for the light combat aircraft which we are manufacturing, we are bringing the wings from some country, we are bringing the engine from some other country and the switch-board from yet another country. Sir, a country which boasts of technical manpower should lay proper emphasis on research and development. We should have research and development in our own country so that we can develop these here only. Sir, this expenditure of Rs. 400 crores and the rise in the Defence expenditure is a corollary to the international situation and the super power gamble in our neighbourhood. There is no alternative left to us. Sir, coming to the other points, it is very necessary also that we must see that the equipment we are procuring for the Sea Hawk aircraft must be modern and sophisticated, and for that experts must be consulted. And they must be suited to the proper defence of our vast coastline which is lying exposed many a time.

Sir, I was going through the different items in the Schedule. Sir, an expenditure of certain crores has been earmarked for the development of agriculture. Sir, India has achieved green revolution. But, I say that it is partial. In some States it has developed very nicely. But in some sectors it has not developed so nicely. In some items, we have not developed. In items like oilseeds, etc. still we are dependent on other. Sir, science and technology is developing in the world every day. We cannot sit over it silently. We have to make a continuous effort and should lay greater emphasis on the areas where we are falling short of.

Now, Sir, coming to the other points, we have also to see that the amount which we are spending is properly spent. And the Prime Minister has rightly told us that not only the money should be spent for the national development and for the employment gene-

ration programmes but they should also be monitored by the various agency. They should be properly monitored by the governmental agencies and the voluntary agencies and the different economic institutions so that proper reports can come. It is also time that we have a high-powered expert committee to see that the people's money spent or the public expenditure really synchronizes with the end product. That means, the people should be really benefited. The money spent whether in Defence or in agriculture or in education or in providing drinking water should ultimately achieve the goal of benefiting the people. Probably without proper assessment, evaluation and monitoring, we cannot achieve the desired progress. Vigilance is the price that we have to pay in a democracy. And these are the most important things that we must do. While this Appropriation Bill is being discussed, I want to draw attention to certain other items also. An opinion held by many papers and experts is that we are falling in international debt trap. This is a criticism in the financial management of our country. In this connection, we have to see that expenditure is economised, if not minimised. In certain sectors we have been seeing that there is spiralling expenditure without giving a corresponding fillip to the production, synchronising with the matching spending. However much we may say that we are controlling inflation, it is true that the price lines has increased in the country and affected the consumer. As you know there has been heavy spending in some sectors. Parliament has been authorising spending of crores and crores of rupees but that spending must have a bearing for the development of the society as well. It is only then that the effect of increased spending would not cause a burden or hardship to the common man. In many countries of the world where this aspect is not taken into consideration the galloping inflation has taken away the benefits which should have accrued to the people and the result is known to everybody from history.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

Now, India has made great strides in green revolution, India has also made great advance in the sphere of ■ technology. We have the largest manpower. What I have been telling in different Budget speeches is that in-dia needs a coordinated effort. It requires the scientific management of our financial institutions. For that we are grateful to the Finance Minister, that the Finance Minister has brought a new approach. But, at the same time, there must be strict vigilance on expenditure. Only liberal approach for greater production and initiative will not help this country to save ourselves from the spiralling effect of -unnecessary expenditure. We have to see that every pie that we are going to spend has the end-effect of increasing production. I agree with many of my friend that is requires constant evaluation, constant monitoring and we must develop such a process. India is *one* of the biggest democracies of the world and we have been passing through many critical times. It has proved that our economy has also developed and not that we are going backward. Sir, I would like to conclude by making two Or three observations. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that it hag been Observed throughout the history of the word that any country can developi only if there is mor_e power available. Power is the harbinger of greater production and this was also said by Lenin when he developed the USSR. Sir, today we are in the crisis of power shortage. And probably throughout the Seventh Five Year Plan in spite of all our efforts we will be limping through power shortage. Thi_s is true especially for the eastern sector comprising of Orissa, Bengal, Bihar Assam. This sector has been very much neglected. Some of our projects are laying with the Finance Ministry. I would like to state that it is high time that special emphasis is given to this sector. A largo ouantity of natural wealth,, mineral wealth is available in this area. If it is harnessed for greater

production, we will be generating greater wealth. So, Sir, I am happy to see that som_e expenditure has been provided in this Appropriation Bill for the development of mineral industry. Sir metallurgical development also requires heavy investment which many of the States cannot afford and the result is we ,go on importing. We hav_e got many varieties of coal avail able here. But we cannot develop washery plants. W_e have got a huge stock of natural wealth of coal. If w_e develop proper washeries, we can have better grade of coal and We can save the money which we are spend ing on the import ^{of} these things. In the process, we can gene- j 1.00 p.M. rate more of employment So, I hope, our economy is on a sound footing. But at the same time we have to remain watchful. As my friend, Mr. Mohanan has said, this Appropriation Bill has the necessary ingredients in it for the extra defence expenditure and for extra contribution to the States and for that, it is a very innocuous Bill which I suport whole heartedly. I have every hope that India's financial management under the able leadership of the Finance Minister will be quite sound. Mr. Gadhvi is here; he has given impetus for import of non-conventional items and has also given excise relief, like battery charges, and other machines for generating power. But i_n my opinion we have negelected a very important aspect and that is with regard to generation of solar power. I think this should be encouraged by importing necessary equipment so that w_e are able to use solar energy which is available in plenty in our country. I hop_e more emphasis will be given to this aspect. With these words I support the Appropriation Bill wholeheartedly and I am sure all other Members will I lend their full support to it.

♦SHRI R. T. GOPALAN (Tamil)
Nadul: Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, T

♦English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1986-87.

Sir, first of all, I am very much indebted to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. G. R., for electing me to the Rajya Sabha for the first time.

Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants envisage a total amount of Rs. 1318 crores for appropriation by the Government. In this Document, an amount of Rs. 15 crores only has been set apart for Agriculture. Sir, the House—and aware that in some States, there are floods and in some there is a severe drought condition. Under the circumstances I feel that the present allocation of Rs. 15 crores for Agriculture is very very small. For the last few years due to failure of monsoon Tamil Nadu has been facing acute drought condition. In so many villages, people are facing acute shortage of a lot of other difficulties. Sir, all of us are aware that Tanjore is the granary of Tamil Nadu. Thousands of acres of agricultural land have been affected due to scarcity of water for irrigation purposes. On seeing the difficult situation faced by the farmers and the agriculturists, due to drought condition, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R., has been kind enough to write off the interest payment to the tune of Rs. 125 crores which is to be paid by the agriculturists and the farmers who have received loans through the cooperative Banks.

Sir, a team of people has been sent to each District in Tamil Nadu to make a survey on the drought condition there. In this connection, I may bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that the Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Central Government for sanction of Rs. 310 crores. I request that this amount should immediately be sanctioned to Tamil Nadu so that the people of Tamil Nadu can be saved from the gripping acute drought condition there.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to consider sanction of this amount immediately.

Sir, under the 20-Point Programme, one of the important features is to provide drinking water to the people in all the villages of the country. In this connection, I may bring to the notice of this House that Tamil Nadu stands first in implementing the various 20-Point Programmes as per the wishes of the Central Government. Even now, over Rs. 20 crores have been set apart for sinking of bore-wells in the villages in Tamil Nadu. This work has been taken up on war footing basis by the Tamil Nadu Government. I would therefore again reiterate that the Central Government should immediately sanction the amount asked for by the State Government.

Sir to avoid recurrence of drought condition in Tamil Nadu, like the present one, our hon. Prime Minister should immediately consider taking steps for solving the Cauvery Water Dispute by calling a meeting of all the concerned Chief Ministers of the Southern States. This is my request.

Sir, in Kerala State, in the river 'Kallaru', water is flowing to Arabian Sea. This is a criminal waste. If this river water is diverted to Madurai, Ramnad and Tirunavali Districts in Tamil Nadu, these 3 districts will get sufficient water for irrigation purposes. Moreover, in these three districts, drinking water problem will also be solved. Therefore, I would request that the Central Government should insist on the Kerala State Government to make necessary arrangements so that the water flowing in 'Kallaru' may be diverted to Tamil Nadu. Such situations are also obtained in other States, and therefore, my sincere request is that all the rivers in our country should be nationalised. I am quite hopeful that our hon. Prime Minister, who has been solving many difficult problems in the country, will

[Shri R. T. Gopalan]
also come forward to solve this small
(problem).

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, so far as the position regarding foodgrains is concerned, we have been requesting time and again that the Central Government should allot at least one lakh tonnes of rice. I would submit that the Central Government should pay sufficient attention to the Tamil Nadu Government's request and allot the required quantity of rice, particularly at this moment. Another point I would like to make is this. Sir, the Central Government allots a lot of funds for the National Highways, every year. But for the last 12 years, Tamil Nadu has been neglected in this respect also. The State Government has sent a representation that Madurai-Kottayam road should be declared as National Highway. This road is a very important road. This road is connecting two district headquarters of two different States. This would help people visiting Meenakshi Amman Temple, in Madurai. The tourist centre, Thekkadi, is in Kumuli. There is also a water fall in this area near Cumbum called Suruli falls. Lakhs of pilgrims are visiting Ayyappan Temple and they use this road. This road is on the hill-side. Therefore, accidents take place quite often. I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Transport Minister kindly to consider declaring this road as a national highway.

Sir, I would like to point out here that in the sale of handloom cloth, previously a rebate was allowed for 60 days in a year during festivals. Now this period has been reduced to 30 days only. Moreover, the subsidy basis for the sale of handloom cloth was 50 per cent : 50 per cent between the State and the Centre. Now, it has been reduced to 75 per cent: 25 per cent between the Centre and the State respectively. At present, in Tamil Nadu, about Rs. 72 crores worth of handloom goods are stocked

in the cooperative units. During festival days like Deepavali, Dusserah and Pongal, these handloom goods are sold after allowing the usual rebate. During these days, a large number of people use to buy handloom cloth at a reduced rate. Now, to meet the present difficult situation in Tamil Nadu, faced by the handloom sector, I would request the Central Government to consider reviving the system.

First, the rebate subsidy between the Centre and the State should be 50:50. Secondly, during the festival 1 days like Deepavali, Pongal and Dusserah, rebate should be allowed for a total number of 60 days as was the practice previously. In this context, I would like to remind the Government that the rebate for 90 days is allowed for 'khadar'. Sir, till 31st March 1986, the grant amount of Rs. 31 crores is still pending against the handloom sector in Tamil Nadu. In order to solve the difficult problem faced by the handloom weavers, I would request the Central Government to immediately release this grant of Rs. 31 lakhs so that the handloom weavers could get benefit. This would definitely go a long way for rehabilitating the handloom weavers. There are about one crore handloom weavers engaged in the sector and the release of this amount of Rs. 31 crores would actually mean a renewed life for the weavers.

Sir, in order to take over the sick textile mills, many States requested the Centre for allocation of funds. An amount of Rs. 62 crores has been sanctioned for taking over of 12 sick mills in Gujarat and an amount of Rs. 32 crores has been sanctioned for taking over of six mills in U.P. and in Pondicherry also, the Anglo-French textile mill got a sanction of Rs. 12 crore to meet the expenses for taking over of the mill. Sir, I do not know why the Tamil Nadu Government is getting a step-motherly treatment in so far as allotment of funds for revival or taking over of the sick mill is concerned.

Now, Sir, the Central Government has allocated Rs. 70 crores for the establishment of industries, both medium and small scale, in the backward areas. In this connection, I may point out that the Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Centre to include some of its districts in the list of backward areas so that industries can be established in those areas. I would request the Government to consider giving priority to this point.

Lastly, Sir, I welcome the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1986-87 brought forward in this House by the Government. Thank you.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVARAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support this Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1986, Hon. Finance Minister has brought forward this Bill and actually I do not know how to begin with this Bill. Sir, when we speak about the socialisation of this society, I remember the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He had said at Avadi that distributing the wealth of the few rich men here and there is not going to make any difference in our national income. We must produce wealth and then divide it equitably. Our Government is working on these lines. In the last 30 to 40 years India has made a tremendous progress in the fields of agriculture, industry and all other fields. Today it has emerged as one of the very important industrial nations in the world.

Sir, while supporting this Appropriation Bill, there is the social objective also. When we look at this Appropriation Bill, it is very easy to guess that the total allocation for agriculture is Rs. 15 crores and for Fisheries Rs. 25 crores.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): How much?

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVARAO JADHAV: It is given here, for agriculture Rs. 15 crores and for Fisheries Rs. 25 crores. For Defence Services, which is the soul of our nation, which can maintain self-respect of the coun-

try, the allocation is about Rs. 400 crores. The allocation for Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is 15 crores and for External Affairs the allocation is Rs. 25 crores. For development of the Delhi Capital Rs. 80 crores have been provided and for Industries Rs. 70 crores. These are the promising figures. Rs. 50.5 crores have been provided for Ministry of Mines Capital, Rs. 33.60 crores for Ministry of Textiles Revenue and Rs. 24.32 crores for Capital. So, the total provision made is Rs. 1318 crores.

Sir, till today we could develop a good infrastructure in agriculture. I cannot say we did nothing. Our total production of agriculture in 1950-51 was 50 million tonnes and now it is 150 million tonnes, just treble. This could be possible only because of allocation of more funds to irrigation, agriculture and energy. Bumper share of food production goes only to irrigation department. The irrigated area has come to 64 million hectares. This is three times the land which was irrigated in 1950-51. That is why the food production has also gone up by three times. This is mainly due to the irrigational facilities created and also the fertilizers provided. Another important thing is that not much work is done in respect of research and development in agriculture. I know that some people from the wheat zone, some from the jowar zone, some from the sugarcane zone. Some new varieties have been evolved by the Agriculture Department and Agricultural Universities. But till today the common farmer of the country could not get more benefit from the research and development work in agriculture which ought to be a very important aspect of our national economy.

As far as rural development is concerned, definitely there is a change in the life of the people who are living in tribal areas, interior areas—the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, the poor people, the economically depressed people. I always speak the language of the poor-people of

[Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav]

this country. Yet the large masses of this country are living below the poverty line. These large masses of the people and poverty itself are the greatest curse for the economy of India. There is something wrong. I do not say that we have not made any progress in the planning process. But while doing planning, it must be categorically seen that the urban areas should get less share as compared to the rural areas. Today when we go to Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta or Madras what do we observe there? Half of the urban population is living in the slums because the biggest and largest industries, mostly in the private sector and a few of them in the Government sector, have gone to the urban centres. Even in the districts also, in today's development, they are getting some share of industries. But it should not happen that industries should go according to the density of population. The industries should go according to the intensity of backwardness of the region, according to the intensity of the communication system of the area. Now there is a vicious circle. My area is Mia-rathwada area of Maharashtra State. Marathwada and Vidarbha are very backward economically. Some parts of Konkan are also backward. In Uttar Pradesh also. Eastern U.P. is backward. Bihar is also backward. When question comes up of setting up new industries, the categorical answer comes that there is no communication facility available; that is why the industry cannot come up. And when we ask for communication facilities, for extending the railway line, for extending railway or air communication or national highway, the categorical answer comes that there is no industry there; so they cannot lay the railway line. That means because the communication is not there, that is why industry is not there, and because industry is not there, so the communication is not there. It is a very vicious circle.

The planners must keep in mind that it is the slogan of the people, it is the cry of the poor people of this country that they want economic and social justice. As I have just now quoted a sentence of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, wealth should be divided equitably. Secondly, he said in Calcutta, on 22nd September, 1928, that poverty is not a good thing. It is not to be exulted over or praised. It is an evil thing which must be fought, and stamped out. That is what he said in a speech on 22nd September, 1928, when India had not become free, when India had not become independent. The most important essence of the independence of a nation is removal of poverty. The imperialist and capitalist forces of other (several) countries of the world want that India should remain a poor country of the world, they want that India should be troubled by external forces, they want to create unrest in the country. But, Sir, though India is a poor country, though India is fighting with its poverty and other forces, yet India is united. The Indian mind has been fighting against injustice for centuries together, the Indian mind is built upon the culture of Prabhu Ram and Sri Krishna and it cannot tolerate any pressure from the outside world. For that purpose we have made a bumper allocation for Defence. In the world arena today we see that there is an arms race not only on land but in the space also. There are biological weapons, there are chemical weapons, and they have installed weapons in the stars also and there is the talk of Star Wars. I was reading in one newspaper that today the world has got a stockpile of nuclear weapons equivalent to one lakh atomic bombs, the type of bombs which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is a very grave situation for the country and India cannot live aloof from all these things. Mahatma Gandhi had taught us the language of nonviolence, but non-violence of the weak has no meaning. Non-violence

will only take roots, non-violence will only be respected in the world when you have strength and only when you speak the language of strength that people will respect you. From that point of view, that is our ancient culture, that is our ancient heritage.

Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried their level best to establish peace to create the feeling of humanity in the entire world—not in India alone. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, 103 non-aligned countries gathered in India and unitedly they raised their voice for the security of the 'human race. That was the great contribution of Madam Gandhi. Mladam Gandhi devoted her whole life to peace. At the same time, when secessionist forces raised their heads and started holding threats to the very sovereignty of this country, she stood firm. Here I would like to read one sentence spoken by Madam Gandhi:

"Freedom has often meant freedom for the big against the small. We have not solved the problem of how to secure freedom for the small."

Now India is fighting for the freedom of South Africa. Everybody in this House knows that actually the freedom struggle of India was started by Mahatma Gandhi—the founding father of our freedom struggle—from South Africa. Gandhi ji had laid the foundation stone of the freedom movement way back in 1895, but till today the place where he laid the foundation stone for the freedom movement. South Africa, is a slave country. South Africa is still enslaved and capitalist and imperialist forces of the United Kingdom and the United States are playing bad politics there when the entire world is crying for sanctions against South Africa. The United Kingdom has invested one thousand crores of dollar and the United States has invested ten thousand crores of dollars in

South Africa and they do not want to lose their economic advantages and they want to benefit at the cost of human slavery. This is the height of corruption and they are doing this blackmailing human rights. From India, till today—from Mahatma Gandhi to Riji Gandhi—we have given only one slogan; Freedom for all, economic justice for all, social justice for all. And with that spirit and with that idealism we are playing politics in the world. From that point of view we cannot live aloof as far as our Defence needs are concerned.

Further, Sir, Madam Gandhi had said in one of her speeches:

"From the sacrifices of the countless millions has grown the tree of freedom. It has yet to flower fully and bear fruit. We must tend it with care and be prepared to give even our lives in its defence."

That was the idealism of Madam Gandhi. From that point of view, in India we could create a great infrastructure of energy. Today We produce more than 50,000 megawatts of electricity in our country. Our target, by the end of the century, will be 1,00,000 megawatts. Today we are producing about 1,250 megawatts of electricity through nuclear power stations. In our country we could establish more than six atomic power stations. We have our own indigenous technology for establishing atomic power stations. The Kalpakkam and Trombay atomic power stations are examples of the success of Indian technocrats and scientists. So, the main and important thing is to give energy to our industry and agriculture. From that point of view I would like to request, through you, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance, to please give 60 per cent of power to the rural sector and 40 per cent of power to the 'urban sector. Adopt this principle first. Mr. Kalpnath Rai, today only 35 or 30 per cent power is given to the rural sector.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Very bad.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Thus we see where the imbalance of development is. We can see it in power. I have stated in this House that only 2 per cent of the Plan outlay is on agriculture. On the contrary, 36 per cent of the total national income comes from agriculture. That is the real lacuna. Now we must think that planning should be formulated on the basis of the density of the population because unless infrastructure for communication, infrastructure for industrialisation, infrastructure for employment are not created in the rural sector and the economic imbalances removed, India cannot progress. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Real India lives in rural sector." I heard Jawaharlal Nehru saying that. From that point of view, I fully agree. My Government is doing its level best to create the infrastructure in the rural sector.

I am from Congress Party. I must support. You don't interrupt me.

नेहरू ने कहा था—

“सही भारत ग्रामों में बसा हुआ है और जब तक हम ग्रामों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तब तक भारत कोई तरक्की नहीं कर सकता।”

Sir, from that point of view, we are doing a lot for the poor people. But whatever aspirations are there in the rural areas are not fulfilled. Today we are discussing the question of unemployment. There are millions of people who are unemployed, and a major share of these pertains to the rural sector, not to the urban sector. Even a man living in a slum in the urban area, is using a television. If you go to my village, you will find that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people there are not having a hut of 10'x10' even. That is the real lacuna, Sir, that is the real inequilibrium, and we must remove this inequilibrium.

From that point of view, I request the hon. Minister that when the next budget comes it must be seen that when we ask for railways, the answer should not come, "Due to constraint of resources Government is unable to do that. When the Bombay people cry, we can give Rs. 100 crores." Sell the debentures and get Rs. 2,400 crores required for all the broad-gauge to meter-gauge conversion projects. I think my figure is correct. In Bombay alone, within one day Rs. 2,400 crore can be raised, and the entire India can be linked by railway communication. It is a question of taking a policy decision in this matter. Rail is the poor man's vehicle. Everyone cannot go in a Maruti car. Every man cannot go by Toyota. These are used by rich people. Every man cannot go by a helicopter or air or taxi even. It is a question of giving economic justice to the poor. First, we must create a poor man's vehicle in this country. Lay railway lines. Give priority for the railways. Give priority to the national highways.

In my Marathwada region, right from the independence, not a single metre of national highway was constructed. It was constructed some time before 1956, during the Nizam's period, only 1 km., which goes from the border of Marathwada region. There are four State highways. One of them is Sholapur-Aurangabad-Jalgaon. Another is Kolapur-Pandarpur-Sholapur - Nanded - Hyderabad. Another is Nasik-Aurangabad-Nanded-Hyderabad. I have categorically demanded in this House, "Please convert these four State highways into national highways." That proposal from the Maharashtra Government has already come. Now the question is when to take a decision on this. From that point of view, I request you... (Time bell rings).

I will take only two, three minutes more.

MR. DKPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. House is adjourning now.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Now there are so many things to be spoken about.

, Sir, we have done a lot of progress in the atomic energy field. We have done a lot of progress in (space research. We have done a lot of progress in science and technology. But we have to do a lot in the field of transport, railway, national highways, all these things.

Last point, Sir, I would like to conclude because I do not want to speak much because my colleague, Smt. Suryakanta Patil is going to raise very pertinent issues of our region. I have left everything to her because we come from the same place.

We would like to build this country. I want to conclude my speech with a quotation from Madam Gandhi's speech;

"We would like to build this country in such a manner that if India's name is mentioned anywhere or if its citizens go anywhere, there goes with them a new life, a new strength and a new ideology."

This is what we want this country to be.

With these few lines I conclude my speech,

The House adjourned for lunch at thirtyone minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock. [The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Kanak Mulherjee) in the Chair],

RE. STATEMENT ON ARTICLE 249

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan); Madam, I have to take one minute. We would like to be informed when the statement on Article 249 is likely to be made. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here and he can inform the House. We were given to understand that it would be made at 2.30 p.m. and were informed that a meeting is taking place between the Attorney-General and the Home Minister. We just want to know when that statement is likely to be made.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : जैसा आपको मालूम है, अप्रॉप्शन के साथ बातचीत हो रही है। अभी तो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बहस चल रही है। उसके बाद बता दूँगे।

श्री जसवंत सिंह (राजस्थान) : कुछ समय का अन्दाजा बता दीजिये।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अभी तो बातचीत चल रही है, समय का अन्दाजा क्या बताएँ। आपके दल के नेता वहाँ पर हैं। आपने यहाँ पर यह प्रश्न उठा दिया ?

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1986—contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Now we will take up further discussion on the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1986. Shrimati Surya Kanta J. Patil.

श्रीमती सूर्यकांता जयवंतराव पाटील : (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन में पहली बार बोलने जा रही हूँ। आपने यह जो मौका मुझे प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं आपका तहेदिल में शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो यह विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप अपनी भलमन्साहत के लिए सारे