

[Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla]

12. Shrimati Mohinder Kaur

13. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha

with instruction to report by the first week of the next Session."

*The motion was negatived.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Jagannath Kaushal to vote.

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM (Madhya Pradesh): This is a motion moved by Shri Jagannath Kaushal not in his individual capacity but as a Minister for Law. You should say, "Minister of Law". These are formalities which have to be observed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: All right. We will put the nomenclature, Shri Jagannath Kaushal, Minister of Law.

I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Jagannath Kaushal, Minister of Law, to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Madam, I only want to make one point. At page 2 of the Bill, the Minister has used the words "Sports and Games." I would like to know what distinction he makes between sports and games because it will create more legal complications afterwards.

SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL: These are two different words, obviously.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH (Maharashtra): Sport is sport and Minister-baiting is game!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

## THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO): Madam Vice-Chairman, 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 1983-84 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill, Madam, I must say that the Bill arises out of the Supplementary Appropriations charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha on 16th August, 1983. The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 636.56 crores of which Rs. 43.73 crores is 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India and the balance of 592.83 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha on 16th August, 1983.

The additional requirement of Rs. 636.56 crores comprises Rs. 325.90 crores for transfers to State Governments, Rs. 21.10 crores for loans to Foreign Governments, Rs. 215.93 crores for release to Public Sector Enterprises, Rs. 10.60 crores for Union Territory Governments and Administrations and Rs. 63.03 crores for other expenditure.

Rs. 290.00 crores of this provision represent transfer to the concerned implementing Ministries from the lump sum provision for better performance by State Governments, etc., made in the original Budget in Demand No. 42—Transfers to

State Governments" of the Ministry and thus does not represent additional expenditure. The other provisions would also be offset to the extent of Rs. 46.90 crores by related receipts and recoveries. The net outgo on account of these Supplementary Demands would thus be Rs. 299.66 crores.

As the details of the Supplementary Demands are available in the documents

laid on the Table of the House on 8th August, 1983, I would not burden the House with further details. However, I would answer any points which hon. Members may raise during the debate.

Just before I conclude, Madam, if you permit me, I would like to give the break-up figures for the convenience of hon. Members.

(Rs. Crores)

1. Gross expenditure as per Supplementary Demands . . . . .	636.56
2. Amount provided in the Supplementary Demands as grants to States/UTs for five schemes for which a lump sum provision had already been made in the origin budget . . . . .	290.00

The break-up of this figure is :

- Rs. 125 crores for Agriculture (Small and Marginal Farmers)
- Rs. 50 crores for Department of Power for improved performance of Electricity Boards and Public Sector Undertakings ;
- Rs. 25 crores for Irrigation (Field Channels) ;
- Rs. 75 crores for Rural Water Supply Schemes ; and
- Rs. 15 crores for Slum Improvement Schemes.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa) : Only.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : So far.

3. Miscellaneous recoveries of expenditure within the financial year (including loan of Rs. 42.50 crores to States for short-term agricultural inputs to be recovered within the financial year) . . . . .	46.90
4. Net cash outgo due to Supplementary Demands . . . . .	299.66

The major items for Rs. 299.66 crores are given below:

PLAN	Rs. crores
— Investment in Vizag Steel Plant . . . . .	150.00
— Investment in Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. . . . .	27.90
— Loan to Dredging Corporation of India . . . . .	7.19
— Subsidy to New Industrial Units in backward areas . . . . .	25.00
— Expansion of T.V. network . . . . .	20.29
— INSAT (Communication Satellite of Department of Space) . . . . .	9.04
— Bhabha Atomic Research Centre . . . . .	5.77

TOTAL:

Rs. 245.13 crores

**NON-PLAN**

	Rs. Crores
— Wheat loan to Bangladesh . . . . .	20.10
— Loan to HEC, Ranchi . . . . .	5.00
— Loan to DTC . . . . .	5.00
— Loan to Visveswaria Iron & Steel Ltd. (Payment against Govt. of India guarantee to KFW) . . . . .	1.17
— Purchase by SAIL of shares held by British Steel Corporation in IISCO Stanton Pipe & Foundry Ltd. . . . .	1.00
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>48.27</b>
<b>Thus, Plan + Non-Plan . . . . .</b>	<b>293.40</b>
<b>Other Misc. Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>6.26</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Outgo . . . . .</b>	<b>299.66</b>

*The question was proposed.*

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan):** Madam Vice-Chairman, I am grateful to you for asking me to begin this debate on the Supplementary Demands. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill relates to the Supplementary Demands presented to this House. The Demands are of Rs. 636.56 crores as against Rs. 2262.61 crores last year. To that extent, I must say there is an improvement in the budgeting technique of the Government. Now, Madam, out of these Rs. 636.56 crores Rs. 300 crores were already voted by Parliament at the time of the annual budget, and that amount is now being reappropriated amongst the various demands. Then there are some related receipts and recoveries, as the Minister stated just now, amounting to Rs. 46.90 crores, which leaves a net additional expenditure of Rs. 299.66 crores. So really speaking, Madam....

**6 PM**

**SHRI VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]:** Please go ahead.

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** I will go ahead when Madam is free.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]:** I am not going to answer your questions. The Minister is going to answer them.

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** No, Madam. It would be a great honour if you hear me.

**SHRI VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]:** I am hearing you. I was telling him his time.

**SHRI R. R. MORARKA:** Really, the additional expenditure for for which Parliament is required to vote is Rs. 300 crores. Now I want to make a suggestion. And I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider it and if found possible he will implement it. And that is that these related receipts and recoveries amounting to Rs. 40.90 crores have not been mentioned anywhere in the document which has been presented to the House. I hope, for the convenience of the Members, to understand this thing, wherefrom you have got the receipts and recoveries, how this saving has been possible, how you have taken credit of Rs. 40 crores, it would be very helpful if a separate table is given in this book which has been presented to the House so that Members can appreciate and can make their comments more intelligently.

Now, Madam, my first point of criticism is that the information given in justification of the various demands is inadequate, incomplete.

Madam, may I illustrate my point?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: I think I will keep on looking at you so that you feel that I am hearing you.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Madam, I may become nervous.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: I shall attention I will keep looking at you.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: May I illustrate my point with two or three examples. The first one is at page 5 of this booklet. Madam, it relates to the Paradeep Phosphates Limited. Madam, you will see that they say:

"Owing to various factors the cost estimate has gone up. The company has prepared the detailed revised cost estimates which are under scrutiny in the Government."

But by howmuch they have gone up, nobody knows. They are still under the scrutiny of the Government. The Government itself not satisfied, and yet they have come to Parliament for Parliamentary sanction. Madam, I think in fairness to Parliament, they should have examined this thing, should have told us howmuch estimates have gone up and why. And then they should come to Parliament for the sanction.

Now, the second example which is more important is on page 17. Madam, they want Parliament to vote Rs. 25 crores more for subsidies. And now let me read the narration which the Finance Ministry has given:

"Budget provides Rs. 23.20 crores for subsidy to new industrial units set up in selected backward areas. The scheme has been liberalised with effect from 1st April, 1983 and more areas have been brought in its fold and the amount of subsidy has also been increased. The scheme has been extended upto 31-3-1985."

Now, Madam, in what way has this scheme been liberalised? What are the areas to which you have extended it? What is the additional amount you are going to give? Why are you keeping Parliament in dark? You want Parliament to vote

another Rs. 25 crores in addition to Rs. 23 crores which you have got at the time of the Budget, and still you do not want to tell us why you want it. You only say that the scheme has been liberalised.

Now, Madam, my third example is on page 20. Here again the Minister wants Rs. 25 crores. The narration given is:

"An amount of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated out of the above amount for the construction of field channels under the Command Area Development Programme (CADP). Such construction will help in expeditious and full utilisation of the potential created by major and medium irrigation projects and thus, lead to productive use of investment already made in the irrigation projects."

It is a very misleading statement, Mr. Minister. Full utilisation of the potential created? No. The unutilised potential is more than four million hectares. And, according to your own statement in the other House, you are going to cover only 2.5 lakh hectares by this additional amount. But one gets the impression from this that you want Parliament to give you Rs. 25 crores so that you will make full use of the inutilised irrigation potential. My point, Madam, is that when you come to Parliament and when you give this information and ask for such large amounts, you owe it to Parliament to give them full, complete and correct information to justify your demands. I would leave this thing here and go to my next point.

Madam, as I said, the net additional expenditure is Rs. 299.66 crores, out of which the largest amount goes to public sector undertakings, namely, Rs. 215.93 crores. I would, therefore, like, with your permission Madam, to say something in detail about this allocation to public sector undertakings. The first is Rs. 150 crores to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Now the budget provision for this particular project was Rs. 187 crores, and this amount was given in the month of April this year. It is not stated in the narration as to how the estimate of the work has increased. You want this amount, you say, because the tempo of the work has increased, because the commitment has

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increased. Please, for God's sake, tell us, what is the tempo of the work, what are your exact commitments and how you have made them. I think it would have been better if you could have justified it by facts and figures and asked for this large amount of Rs. 150 crores for this single project. In any case, Madam, I would say that this is a case of poor budgeting. Three months ago, they said they required Rs. 180 crores. Now they say they require an additional Rs. 150 crores.

Take another case, the Paradeep Phosphates Limited. Now, as I have already said, they have not told us by how much the estimates have gone up and how this demand for additional funds has come. But apart from that, the budget made a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs only. And within three to four months, you have come and asked for Rs. 28 crores, that is, an additional amount of Rs. 27.90 crores. Why? This is again an example of poor budgeting.

Now, Madam, take an important project, the Heavy Engineering Corporation. You are giving them Rs. 20 crores, and what do you say? "To enable it to tide over its difficulties arising due to heavy losses during the last year and the first four months of the current year." Mr. Minister, what are the losses for the last year? Have you told us? What are your losses for the current year, in four months? You want Rs. 20 crores from Parliament for a non-Plan loan to this Corporation which is a perpetually sick child—nothing is done about it; I would come to those facts a little later—and yet you want Parliament without telling them full facts, to vote a sum of Rs. 20 crores. Madam,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA]: I am being replaced by another Madam.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Margaret Alva) in the chair]

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Thank you, Now, from the Annual Report of this Corporation for the year 1981-82, which is the latest available here in the Library, the present capital of this Corporation is

Rs. 163.57 crores. Madam, kindly mark the figure, Rs. 163.57 crores. And the accumulated losses of this Corporation are Rs. 278.77 crores. That means, not only has the entire capital been wiped out, but even loans to the extent of Rs. 115 crores have been eaten away. Even after the existence of 23 years—and this corporation has been in production for 23 years—the capacity utilisation of this corporation is extremely low, less than 23 per cent. In the year 1981-82 the installed capacity for a particular item was 17,740 MT as against which the actual production was only 1,189 MT. Similarly, the installed capacity for structurals was 25,000 MT and the actual production was 1,748 MT. With this amount of utilisation of capacity, Mr. Minister, can it ever become viable? You go on giving money, you go on pumping money, but its sickness would never be cured. Even today when the demand for machinery and equipment in this country is more than what we expected, your 77 per cent of the capacity of this huge project is unutilised, lying idle. Last year there was some hope, they said that the losses have decreased from Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 25 crores. But then if one reads further, one finds that the improvement was mainly due to interest subsidy of more than Rs. 15 crores. So, instead of curing the real ailment of this project, of this corporation, you are only pumping the tax-payer's money. Twenty five years have passed and nothing has been done.

Now I come to the next corporation which is the Delhi Transport Corporation. Rs. 5 crores were given at the time of the Budget. Another Rs. 5 crores they want now. And why? Because it is making heavy losses. This is a ways and means advance. Now, at the time of the Budget they told us that a revision of the fare structure of this corporation was under consideration, and they hoped at that time that the fare structure would be revised and the losses would be contained. In the Public Undertakings Committee the then Secretary of the Ministry assured that this matter would be decided one way or the other and a decision taken. This question of fare revision is waiting with this Ministry for more than 3 to 4 years. Why don't you take a decision, Mr. Min-

ister? Because you find it easy to go on pumping money rather than deciding the matter once and for all! *(Time bell rings)* Now, I will give you some very interesting figures. The total loss in 1981-82 was Rs. 49.22 crores; the working loss alone was Rs. 19.78 crores; the accumulated loss Rs. 207.19 crores; Government loans with overdue interest Rs. 256.07 crores; and the interesting thing is that the capital of this corporation is only Rs. 38,12,785. How, Mr. Minister, do you ever expect this corporation to stand on its own legs? With a capital of Rs. 38 lakhs and annual loss of about Rs. 50 crores, what do you expect? It is imperative for you to reorganise the finances of this corporation, a public utility corporation, and the sooner you do it, the better.

Now, Madam, I do not want to strain your kindness, since you have already rung the bell, I would only conclude by mentioning one very interesting case, and that is the case of a party to whose credit, Madam, there are more than five known major scandals. Madam, They are: First, import of oil in stainless steel containers with a view to smuggling stainless steel sheets thus avoiding import duty to the tune of crores of rupees. Second, import of stainless steel angles avoiding the payment of proper rate of import duty and benefiting to the tune of crores of rupees. Third, fraud by making big insurance claims by sinking two cargo ships with valuable cargo. Four, ante-dated letters for the import of edible oil under OGL after the date when this item was withdrawn from OGL with the connivance of the major nationalised bank. Five, import of beef tallow worth several crores of rupees without any import licence, and a fine of more than one crore has been imposed and presumably paid.

Madam, the question is this: How can they go on perpetuating these frauds with immunity? How have they acquired this immunity? Do they have very high connections or are our laws inadequate or is our administration so weak? Or Madam, has the system under which we operate become so corrupt?

**SHRI VISVAJIT PRITHVJIT SINGH** (Maharashtra): Madam Vice-Chairman, no one would dispute the recent trend in the Government towards an economy drive as has been pointed out by Shri Morarka also. Care, however, will have to be taken so that developmental expenditure is not sacrificed, if the drive is taken too literally. In this context, the following few approaches might be worth reflecting upon:—

(a) Economy has to be effected and due cuts made in the non-Plan expenditure. For example, economy in the creation of new posts, telephones, air travels, etc. and not in the Plan expenditure.

(b) Budgetary provisions relate to a period of a single year and, therefore, no balance is necessarily carried over in the next budget leading to some kind of a snowballing effect in the budget. However, for this I shall give certain examples later. But what is material is that as a result of the meagre provisions, the gestation periods of the various projects get adversely affected progressively which goes to increase the total cost due to price escalation and on account of these adversely affected and elongated gestation periods, social benefits do not accrue in the expected time whereby the social imbalance is perpetuated. I will confine myself, Madam Vice-Chairman, to the problems of Maharashtra.

Based upon the natural gas available from the Bombay High and brought to Uran by the ONGC, the Government of India, in February 1982, decided to establish a petrochemical complex in Nagothana in Raigad district. The State Government has already initiated action to provide all infrastructural facilities required for this project. However, the project is yet to be cleared by the Public Investment Board for which the Deputy Chief Minister had addressed a letter on 7-5-83 to the Union Minister for Energy requesting him to expedite necessary clearance. Also, Madam, out of the natural gas explored in the Bombay High and brought at Uran by the ONGC, the State Government had requested the Government of India in June 1982 to make avail-

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able 32 million cubic metres of natural gas per day for various projects and also for domestic, commercial and industrial consumers in Bombay City. The Government of India has so far allocated 13-14 million cubic metres of natural gas per day for RCF, Trombay and Thal, Deepak Fertilizers, Toloja, LPG production, Tata Thermal Station and MSEB, Uran. However, the Government of India has not yet communicated its decision relating to the remaining requirements. With the availability of natural gas in Bombay High, the Government of India has decided to set up ten fertilizer units of which four will be in UP and one will be in MP. It has also been proposed to lay a pipeline from Surat to UP via the Western Railway route. Now it is understood that the first fertilizer plant will be set up at Jagdishpur in Eastern Part of Uttar Pradesh. It would, therefore, be fit if the proposed pipelines were laid along the Tapti Railway from Surat to Bhusawal and then onwards by Central Railway route, so that it will be feasible to provide Natural Gas for a fertilizer plant or any other Gas based industrial unit which could be set up in the industrially backward regions of Vidarbha and Marathawada.

Now, I would like to quote from a document circulated by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for a meeting with the Members of Parliament from Maharashtra:

"Maharashtra is the largest producer of cotton in the country. It produces about 16 to 18 lakh bales as against the national production of about 80-85 lakh bales. Maharashtra also has a large number of powerlooms (1 lakh) and handlooms (80,000) but the production of yarn in the State is only about 42 million kgs. as against the estimated requirement of about 192 million kgs. Taking into account the availability of cotton on the one hand and the requirement of yarn on the other hand, the State Government had decided to set up 40 cooperative spinning mills of 25,000 spindles each during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

"The new cooperative spinning mills were expected to be set up with financial assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation. NCDC has approved 4, (only 4) new cooperative spinning mills—one each at Nagpur and Parbhani and two at Solapur. These mills are under active implementation. However, NCDC has expressed its inability to assist any further projects of new cooperative spinning mills.

"In view of the difficulty expressed by the NCDC in financing any more new cooperative spinning mills, the Government has perforce decided to take up, in the first stage, the setting up of 16 more cooperative spinning mills which will be assisted entirely from the State's resources. Taking into account the available resources and the requirement of funds, the State Government has decided that these 16 mills will be given Government share capital contribution in the ratio of 1:3 as against the ratio of 1:9 which is admissible to the mills approved by the NCDC. However, if any of these mills are subsequently approved by NCDC, financial assistance will be given in the ratio of 1:9. This will be possible only if the Central Government can be persuaded to make additional resources available to the NCDC for this programme."

I would like to mention here that one of these mills is a weavers' cooperative as opposed to the various growers' cooperatives and hence deserves special treatment.

The present decade is being observed as the International Water and Sanitation Decade. The Nagpur Municipal Corporation has drawn up an ambitious Water Supply and Sewerage Improvement Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.15 crores proposed to be implemented over six years starting from 1982-83.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम (मध्य प्रदेश): लिख कर पढ़ना क्या एलाउड है?

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह: क्यों नहीं एलाउड है? हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में पढ़ना एलाउड है तो यहाँ भी एलाउड है। मैं पढ़ रहा था...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** You don't worry. You continue speaking.

**SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH:** I want to clarify to him that if I am quoting I am definitely allowed to read. If I am quoting figures, I am allowed to read. And even if I am giving a speech I am allowed to read, if I feel like it. It is my privilege if I want to read.

**MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra):** It is all right.

**SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH:** How I was not going to read. But now I am going to hold it in my hand and read it out. (*Interruptions*)

The NMC is in a position to bear only 20 per cent of the project cost, amounting to Rs. 8.80 crores. The State Government has provided 3 crores for the same project in its Sixth Five Year Plan. Though the rest of the finance amounting to over Rs. 32 crores is available to commercial banks who are willing and able to advance this money, the Reserve Bank has directed them not to do so since, according to the RBI, this is a traditional function of the Corporation and not a commercial proposition.

The State Finance Minister has written to the Union Minister of Finance in his letter dated 13-6-1983 requesting him to persuade the Reserve Bank of India to provide the necessary permission. I would strongly urge the Hon'ble Minister to look into this matter and expedite the relevant permission.

While upon the subject of Water Supply and Sewerage, the Bombay Municipal Corporation had undertaken a similar project with World Bank assistance in 1974. And an agreement was signed between the Government of India, the Government of Maharashtra and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay involving an assistance of 55 million US dollars. I will once again quote from the documents circulated by the Chief Minister:—

"In terms of Section 3.01(b) of the Development Credit Agreement read with Section 2.03 of the Maharashtra Agreement, the entire proceeds of the

credit were required to be passed on to the Bombay Municipal Corporation through the Government of Maharashtra on certain terms and conditions. The request for passing on the entire credit was, however, not accepted by the Government of India on the ground that benefit of such aid is not available to all the States."

This approach of the Government of India has placed the Bombay Municipal Corporation in a difficult position. Under the financing pattern agreed upon with the I.D.A. the cost of the project was to be borne by the Bombay Municipal Corporation up to 40 per cent from its own resources, 30 per cent Government of Maharashtra and 30 per cent Government of India. Thus, for Phase I of the Project, the Government of India was to have passed on Rs. 45.05 crores while it has passed on only Rs. 23.22 crores. The burden of raising the additional resources was thus left to be shouldered by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

I will now come to the snowballing effect. The cost of Phase II of the Water Supply Project which was estimated at Rs. 354 crores has now gone up to Rs. 640 crores due to high escalation in the cost. The share of the World Bank to the project cost has been fixed with reference to the project cost of Rs. 354 crores and escalation to the tune of nearly Rs. 246 crore is required to be borne by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the State Government in addition to the share of the cost which was to be borne by them as per the old cost. In view of this position, the finance of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has come under great strain as they need to be helped to the maximum extent possible both by the Government of India and by the Government of Maharashtra. The then Chief Minister has therefore, addressed a letter dated January, 1983, to the Union Minister of Finance requesting him to release a balance amount of Rs. 22.83 crores to the State Government for being passed on to the B.M.C. The Union Minister of Planning had informed the Chief Minister by his letter dated 12.1.1983 that he



[Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh]

looking into the matter. The Finance Ministry has also been reminded of this on 2.5.1983. May I request the hon. Minister to kindly expedite this matter.

Before closing I would like to mention the unprecedented flood situation in the State which is still continuing. Over a hundred and twenty-five persons have died and 21 are missing in various Districts. I do not have the present day exact figures but a few days ago the district-wise position was:

District	Dead	Missing
Latur . . . . .	10	—
Parbhani . . . . .	9	—
Bhir . . . . .	2	—
Aurangabad . . . . .	3	5
Nanded . . . . .	29	5
Yavatmal . . . . .	8	3
Akola . . . . .	6	1
Buldhanai . . . . .	1	2
Amrawati . . . . .	1	2
Chandrapur . . . . .	—	1
Vardha . . . . .	—	3
Kolhapur . . . . .	—	1
Ahmed Nagar . . . . .	8	—
Sindu Durg . . . . .	1	—
Ratnagiri . . . . .	3	1
Raigarh . . . . .	1	2
Thane . . . . .	5	—

Tremendous damage has also been caused to houses and to agricultural land. Apart from the rivers, various major dams, as has been stated by the Minister of Irrigation in his statement today, such is the Nizam Sagar, Khadakwasla, Kukadi, Pawana, Chinchgani and Ujjani Dams have also overflowed flooded countless acres of agricultural land.

Each time the State Government makes a request for aid, only a portion is granted. This again has a snowballing effect with the losses over the years amounting to hundreds of crores which becomes a heavy burden upon the State's resources. I am gratified to learn that a few days ago when the Chief Secretary to the State Government had sent an urgent telex to the Minister for Agriculture for Rs. 15 crores for aid for the flood victims, immediately an amount of Rs. 5 crores was granted. This great alacrity shown by the Government is perhaps fantastic. And that is why the amount of money which was distributed has been much higher than what it would have been. I could discuss the problems of Maharashtra for hours together. But shortage of time compels me to stop now with a fervent appeal to the Central Government to consider the appeal of Maharashtra for more funds in a sympathetic way so that the aspirations of my State, very aptly named Maharashtra because it has contributed so much to the nation, which are yet unrealised even after more than 36 years of independence, may be finally achieved.

**SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM:** On a point of information. For my knowledge, I want to know whether it is a total quotation.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** He has made it clear which was a quotation and which was not.

**SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM:** Should his whole speech be taken as a quote?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** No.

**SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH:** I have made three different quotations. I have mentioned where they are.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** He has made very clear where the quotation begins and where it ends.

Now, Shri Nirmal Chatterjee.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE** (West Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairperson...

(Interruptions) The Minister may not reply to the points raised.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): He wanted your name.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I did not catch her calling you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): He has taken note of your name. You please start speaking Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: This part of time which has gone should not be taken into my account.

Madam, now I will begin with a quote from the Finance Minister's Speech. In Part B, page 46, towards the end, when he was making his Budget Speech, he was taking credit. He was comparing the fact that in 1982-83, the Budget deficit was only Rs. 1935 crores, and that the present Budget deficit—initially, without the changes in taxation proposed in the Budget at that time, that is, on the basis of the existing rates of taxation—would be Rs. 2,250 crores. He said, and I quote: "The Budgetary deficit at the existing rates of taxation would be Rs. 2,250 crores." This compares with Rs. 1935 crores in the earlier year. Then he says, and I quote: "The proposed tax measures, taken together with the relief and concessions, are estimated to yield net additional revenues of Rs. 615.35 crores to the Centre, etc." Then the Budgetary deficit would thus get reduced to "Rs. 1565 crores which, hon. Members would agree, would not put undue strain on the economy." i.e. Rs. 1565 crores compared to Rs. 1935 crores. Now, with this Supplementary Budget, the proposal is to add another Rs. 300 crores to this. That brings us to Rs. 1865 crores which is comparable with the figure of Rs. 1935 crores.

I will also draw the attention of the House, through you, Madam, to the fact that this is still a Supplementary Budget and one does not know what the Revised Estimates have in store for us. Now, I am drawing attention to this fact only to highlight that the budget deficit continues to be on as high a pitch as it was in the past with this difference, the difference is, that

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for a variety of reasons including a larger trade deficit last year the Finance Minister could claim that the prices, according to him, were under control. Even that claim is no longer possible this year, as we know from the discussion which took place only a few days ago. The pressure on prices this year, for reasons once again unknown, is more than in the last year. And, added to that if the deficit is of this order I wonder what is in store for the people at large for the subsequent part of this financial year. There is an alternative. The alternative is that in a supplementary budget, once again, say, in the winter session, if the Lok Sabha is not dissolved by that time, there will be fresh impositions of taxes, and once again, Madam, I appreciate that that will further swell the inflationary pressures. I say so because already because of certain peculiarities in our laws we see that even when Parliament is in session, the Finance Ministry does not hesitate to alter the rates of excise duties. It is a very strange system that even when the Parliament is in session and even when whatever has been proposed in the Budget and which has been sanctioned, through the executive fiat rates of excise, rates of customs duties can be changed and if we see the papers of last week only, would it surprise us to know that the changes in excise duties are in the direction of reduction in the case of luxuries like TV sets in the name of development of electronics? The excise duty on colour TVs and videos has been reduced. It would ultimately mean that the collection of excise duties from such luxury items would be reduced. And, if, therefore, the Finance Ministry tries to cover up this additional deficit by Rs. 300 crores, he will be coming before us to tax the essential commodities and that will once again mean adding further to the inflationary pressures.

Now, I will also indicate the state of the economy in the context of which, and oblivious of which, the Finance Ministry is behaving. Now, if we see the grants, there is an interesting item. In the grants one item says that a loan to subsidise fertiliser consumption to the States would be given. I will remind the House, through you, Madam, that it is one of the claims of the Finance Minister that if the IMF is constraint on him in terms of subsidies, he

[Shri Nirmal Chatterjee]

proudly says, why is it that he is giving subsidies to fertilisers? My humble submission is that it is not for the benefit of our agricultural population. The fertilisers, a major part of which is imported and manufactured by the multinationals and which is imported at a tremendously subsidised cost and dumped prices, compared to the manufacturing prices at home, are still not being sold because the consumers of these fertilisers are brought to a situation where they no longer can buy the fertilisers at these prices. And, therefore, I will say that it is the dictate of the IMF that unless the IMF loan can help sell the products of the multinationals of the world, what is the use of the IMF loan? And, therefore, Madam, our economy, whose market has sunk to this extent, is forced to give additional loans and therefore this additional grant has to be brought forward before Parliament.

I do not have much time. But in view of the facts that the market is shrinking while simultaneously prices are rising, I want to know what the state of the economy is. People are unable to purchase commodities and yet the prices are rising. What is the explanation? The explanation lies in the entire financial policy of the Government. What is that policy? That policy is that within the country, you have to have a kind of development which initially will begin by saying that it is the commanding height of the economy, and therefore, it is the Government's departmental undertaking. In a few days, in a few weeks, it will be modified in the name of the production not going up, that let us have public sector corporations. In another few days or few weeks, it will be suggested that even the public sector corporations are inefficient; let us have joint sector corporations and after that, it could be argued, let us leave it to the private sector. And what will happen in making the choice has already happened, as you have seen. The Government is unwilling to buy products from the khadi sector and all kinds of reasons are there; the employees are agitating that they will no longer wear khadi and they want polyester fabrics and therefore, the khadi, 60 per cent of which is purchased by different Government concerns, will no longer be

sold and the people employed there would be discharged. That is the newspaper report. And who will step in? The big textile mills will step in and this is how we see scuttling of the khadi industry sector by the large houses of the country. You are not satisfied even there. You say then that you have to give subsidy to MRTP houses; you have to give subsidy to FERA companies, free relaxation in terms of the export zone areas, in terms of the FERA companies. The concession, one after another, that you are giving, is leading not to any economic development of the country at all but is leading to the amassing of fortunes, and the outgo of foreign exchange from our country. I am drawing this alarming picture as to what is going to happen tomorrow. Tomorrow there will be no longer any IMF fund. As you know, the IMF funds have a rate of interest which is lower than the rate of interest available in the international commercial banking, and after the IMF fund is exhausted, what is going to happen? What is happening to our international trade? If not willfully, we are frequently misled by all kinds of figures. I find that even in the international trade, when our Ministers claim that we are having a better fortune, that is not so. I submit, oil was the explanation for the IMF fund. If you look at non-oil trade our trade gap has widened. The trade gap is becoming more unfavourable if we exclude the oil trade and exclude our oil exports. I therefore, say that increasingly we are going to be indebted to the foreign sources. Once again I refer to the World Bank report challenging the Finance Minister's statement that not more than 15 per cent of our debt is equal to 15 per cent of our exports. In fact, the World Bank has come out with an estimate which says that in coming years, it is going to become 30 per cent of our export trade. That means, the people of our country are starving. Very lately, we have been accused of populism. Only yesterday, the Finance Minister has accused the West Bengal Government which has collected—he has admitted this himself—the largest amount of funds in the last five years. The Finance Minister accuses the West Bengal Government because of our populist me-

asures like, for example, equalising the salary of the State Government employees to that of the Central Government employees, regarding whom a new Pay Commission had to be appointed. This has only been equalised, with the present scale of pay of the Central Government employees. We are accused of populism because agricultural labourers who have crossed sixty years and who are no longer in a position to work in the fields have been granted pension. We are accused of Populism because pension has been granted for the poor. I am surprised that the Finance Minister makes this kind of statement when only the other day—whether it is populism or whether this has been done keeping in view the coming elections, I do not know—the Prime Minister announced the employment guarantee scheme. This is a farce. Of this, there is no doubt (*Time bell rings*)

**SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK:** Madam, let us sit late and discuss this a little more in detail so that things would be coming out.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** You give up your time then. Mr. Chatterjee, have exceeded your time. I would give you two more minutes.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:** Madam, it has been said that this scheme will cost Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores. But recent estimates indicate that you will be requiring a staggering sum of Rs. 20,000 crores for this scheme. What is populism? I would like you to consider. When the West Bengal Government or the Maharashtra Government, for that matter, takes some steps in this regard, was it for development or not? Now, let us take these grants. I am giving a break-up of these grants. This is a very peculiar way in which we are making our estimates. Your Rs. 636 crores is a break-up of a capital expenditure of Rs. 314 crores and a revenue expenditure of Rs. 321 crores. But your plan expenditure is Rs. 535 crores. If these figures carry any sense, it means, your plan expenditure includes not only capital expenditure but also revenue expenditure,

whose other name is development expenditure, May I enquire from the hon. Minister that what the West Bengal Government did, was it called development in terms of the people? If this is so, why should we be accused of populism? And from this additional Rs. 600 crores gross and Rs. 300 crores net, why are we not subsidising such schemes which will have much more impact on economic development than anything else, than any concessions given to the FERA companies, than any concessions which you hope will generate production and influence supply? I would like to conclude because I do not have much time.

You always say that if production is more, it will have an impact on the prices. I would like to know from you, from 1950 till today, 1983, which are the items which you could not produce more and which are the items which you have produced more whose prices have come down. If it is increased production, which will reduce the prices,—this is a time-worn theory of economics of the 19th Century which you still continue to do out—then, why this has not happened? There are many Nobel laureates in economics. None of them, so long as they are following this path of giving incentives to the rich, incentives to the big people, to the profit-mongers, have been able to control inflation, have been able to lift the people up from below the poverty line. Your biggest friends—the biggest democracy, not the largest one—as recent report say, still have 15 per cent of their population below the poverty line. It is the policy borrowed from them, succumbing to their agencies like the World Bank and the IMF that you are following. And this is what leads you to come before the House with this Supplementary Budget with this Appropriation Bill, in order to be revised once again towards the end of the year if in the meantime elections do not overcome you.

श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश)  
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति

[श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी]

35 वर्ष व्यतीत हो चुके हैं। हमारी सरकार देश के सर्वतोन्मुखी विकास में दत्त चिन्ता है। देश बहुत बड़ा है और जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। किसी भी शासन को प्राथमिक आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने का कर्तव्य पूरा करना अनिवार्य है। हमारे देश की 85 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में निवास करती है। कृषि और कृषकों की उन्नति किये बिना देश में प्रगति हो ही नहीं सकती। मुझे हर्ष है कि इन मांगों में कृषि पर ध्यान दिया गया है। बीज, उर्वरक और सिंचाई ये ही खेती के प्राण हैं। इनकी जरा भी उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए। यद्यपि बजट में इन पर काफी राशि रखी गयी है। और अब संचित निधि में से भी इनकी मांग है। सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय एवं सिंचाई मंत्रालय को ध्यान से इस राशि का क्रियान्वयन देखना चाहिए। जितना प्रावधान है वह किसान तक पूरा का पूरा पहुंचता है या नहीं यही सबसे आवश्यक बात है। खेती में समय का बड़ा मूल्य है। बुआई और सिंचाई में यदि 10-20 दिन का भी विलम्ब हो गया किसान को समय पर खाद, पानी और बीज नहीं मिला तो फसल पूरी प्राप्त हो नहीं सकती। किसान की हानि देश की हानि है। जिसने विभाग कार्यरत में हैं अनेक ऊँचे अधिकारियों का धम कर्तव्य है कि किसान को समय पर पूरा पूरा मदद, बीज, खाद और पानी ही अपनी देख रेख में पहुंचायें। हमारे देश के ऊँचे अधिकारी विद्वान हैं, अपना वेष्य और कर्तव्य समझते हैं, देशभक्त हैं, मैं उन से आशा करता हूँ कि इस कार्य का सम्पादन देशभक्ति की भावना करेंगे, नौकरी की भावना से नहीं।

हमारे दूर के गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या अभी भी अपने विकट रूप उपास्थित है। आधा से अधिक गांवों

की आवादी स्वच्छ पेयजल के अभाव से ग्रस्त है। इस और भी सरकार का प्रयत्न युद्धस्तर पर अपेक्षित है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का यह आवश्यक सूत्र है। संसाधन जुटाने का कार्य केन्द्र और राज्यों का है।

विद्युत विभाग में संसद द्वारा बड़ी राशि दी गयी है। उसके लिये भी बड़ी तत्परता की आवश्यकता है। सिंचाई और उद्योग दोनों ही विद्युत पर निर्भर है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कई सिंचाई योजनायें चल रही हैं। बड़ी योजनाओं में बरगी बांध जो नर्मदा पर बंध रहा है उसकी प्रगति शोचनीय है। जिस रफ्तार से काम चल रहा है, उससे वह वर्षों तक पूरा नहीं होगा। इस सिंचाई योजना से लाखों एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने वाली है। वहां यदि वित्तीय साधनों की कमी है तो केन्द्र को प्रादेशिक सरकार को धन की सहायता कर यह योजना शीघ्र पूरी करवानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार छोटी योजनाओं को खटाई में डाल दिया गया है। उस पिछड़े हुए और आदिवासी बहुल प्रदेश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्र को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इस पिछड़े प्रदेश में वहां के प्राकृतिक साधनों का दोहन कर उद्योगों को स्थापना की समस्या अभी तक ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी है। उद्योगों की स्थापना से ऐसे बेरोजगारों को काम मिलेगा जो शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों प्रकार के हैं और बड़ी ही दुर्दशा में जिनके दिन बीत रहे हैं इस समस्या के प्रति केन्द्र की सहानुभूति राज्य सरकार को अपेक्षित है। इसी प्रकार ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना भी 20 सूत्रों में है। उसका क्रियान्वयन आवश्यक

[श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी]

है। गांवों से शहर की ओर भाग रहे युवक वर्ग को इन्हीं योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से रोकना संभव हो सकेगा।

इन सभी प्रमुख कार्यों में अब तक कितनी उपलब्धियां हुई हैं इनको देखना और समझना भी सरकार के लिये आवश्यक है क्योंकि इन योजनाओं में धन लग रहा है। परन्तु परिणाम जैसे चाहिए वैसे हो नहीं रहे हैं। जब तक शासन द्वारा इन योजनाओं की परीक्षा मजबूती से नहीं की जायेगी तब तक कोई सफलता मिल ही नहीं सकती।

मैं इन थोड़े से मुद्दाओं के साथ इन माँगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Vice-Chairman, at least I am given an opportunity to speak on this Appropriation Bill exactly at 6.55 and that too when you, Madam, in the Chair are in a sleeping mood and our Finance Minister who was also the hon. Minister of our State of Tamil Nadu, belonging to Andhra Pradesh, is here. and you, Madam, belonging to—I do not know—Madras or Karnataka and our hon. Minister are well versed with the development and activities of our Tamil Nadu State.

Within six months after the presentation of the Budget, again our Finance Minister has come forward with Supplementary Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 636 crores. I really appreciate that he has come forward with a very lump sum for the economic development of this country. As a student of Economics, I know how the deficit finance is compensated and how our Ministers are getting money from different sources. Either they have to borrow money from foreign countries or they have to borrow money from our own people, or they have to print additional currency. In all these three things, as far as I know, we have reached our maximum. Therefore, I do not know how he is going to finance. But I can tell you

that even now when he has come forward with a demand of Rs. 636 crores for the development of the country from Kanya Kumari to Kashmir, even after fulfilling Five Plans and when we have already completed 50 per cent period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, and even after spending crores and crores of rupees for our economic development, still the basic necessities of this country have not been fulfilled, I do not know when we are going to cement the gap between the few rich monopolists and lakhs and lakhs of poor people who are under the poverty line. Even after, as I said, completing three years of the Sixth Plan, we find that 73 per cent of the total population of the country is under the poverty line and 2 crores of unemployed graduates are just wandering in the streets to get suitable employment

As a person coming from my State of Tamil Nadu and as a person who belongs to the Southern part of the country, whenever we speak anything about our education or food or health, or roads, or means of communication, or providing drinking water facilities, our Ministers use to say: "All these are State subjects". I do not know exactly what the State subjects are and what are the Central subjects and what subjects are in the Concurrent List. Year by year, they are encroaching upon the powers of the States and the States have now become municipalities or, if I am permitted to say, they have become second class Panchayat Boards.

Madam, when this is the position, I do not know how he is going to spend the entire amount and how he is going to see to the equal distribution of this amount and how he is going to spend the entire money throughout the country without any discrimination. He was our former Minister of Tamil Nadu State when I was studying in high school. I think he was our Minister there and I hope he will understand it easily if I say a thing about the water position of Tamil Nadu State. More than three years have passed since we received the rains in Madras city and for the past two years we have been discussing and speaking about the water scarcity in Madras city. If there is such water scarcity in the city of Dr

[Shri R. Mohanaragam]

there will automatically be some revolution and all these grievances will definitely be redressed. But because we are 1200 miles away from this place and by nature we are conservative people and because we belong to a very poor State and we ourselves somewhat manage to bridge the deficit and to fulfil our aspiration and ambitions to a certain extent, nobody bothers about us. After spending more than 10 to 15 crores of rupees and providing water facilities throughout the Madras city and suburban areas, we were in a position to face this problem but we are not in a position to give water for exactly 5.8 crores of people of Tamil Nadu. If anybody says that there is water scarcity in Tamil Nadu, kindly do not think that we have water scarcity only in the capital of our State, Madras City. Throughout the southern districts we have the scarcity. So far we have spent more than Rs. 15 crores for that particular item only. Why I am stressing this fact is because we have already asked the Central Government, and we have asked the Finance Minister already through our Ministers, through our Special Representative and that too, through our Chief Minister—that we need Rs. 50 crores exactly and only for this particular purpose of providing water for the whole people of Tamil Nadu. Not even a single district is left without this problem, and we have to provide water for the entire district. That is why I asked our hon. State Finance Minister to grant a minimum of Rs. 50 crores for this particular purpose alone—because water is one of the necessities. Without water we cannot live, without water we cannot speak on the floor of Parliament, without water we just cannot pull on. That is why, Madam, I request the hon. Minister to grant Rs. 50 crores as was asked by our State Government just 15 days ago, and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will take the entire responsibility of providing Rs. 50 crores for this particular item alone, because your others are suffering there for the past three years. If you ask any child there under five years of age what is rain, he will say, I do not know. Such a kind of situation is prevailing in Madras city, there

is no water at all.

I do not say that our hon. Minister is misleading the House. Because of his age—but he will not agree—he has conveniently forgotten certain facts. Just two months back when I was speaking on the same floor, I wanted rice for our State and requested our State Minister to send one lakh tonnes for our State. He said, your State Government has not asked. I showed him the papers—a book containing 24 pages—and I had mentioned the dates also, when we asked for rice, when I met our hon. Minister for Agriculture, when we met the Prime Minister, and also we submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister with the signatures not only of the ruling party members of my State but also the ruling party at the Centre, namely, Indira Congress or National Congress—whatever may be the name—and we submitted our memorandum to the hon. Minister asking him to send rice for our State. He has stated, I have not received any letter from your State. I told him that I had already sent some letters. To my surprise, while I was going through the proceedings of Lok Sabha—it is not good on my part to reveal it on the floor of the House but, anyhow, if I do not mention it, definitely I will be failing in my duty and so I am tempted to mention it—I found that when one Member asked why they have not sent rice to Tamil Nadu, he replied, “They have not asked me anything so far.” Just two days back he replied like that. And such a very good Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Perhaps you asked some other Minister—not him.

SHRI R. MOHANARAGAM: No. He was there. Unless and until I have the entire facts or am apprised of the entire situation, I will not come and speak here. He is a brother from our neighbouring State.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: But what have I to do with rice? Madam, I don't understand what he is talking about.

SHRI R. MOHANARAGAM: I said, one of the Members of Lok Sabha, just two days back, asked you to send rice.

for Tamil Nadu State. You have said that the Government of Tamil Nadu have not sent any letter to you so far.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** He sends only the money—he does not send rice. That is some other Ministry.

**SHRI R. MOHANARAGAM:** Rice from the Central pool.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** Rice is not his Ministry—it is some other Ministry. He can only send money.

**SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:** This Minister has replied. It was the Appropriation Bill in Lok Sabha. I have seen the name also. If I am somewhat mistaken, I stand corrected, but I have seen the debate. That is why I am telling him. Anyhow, Sir, you were not there?

**SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO:** In Lok Sabha, Madam, there were a number of issues raised. I replied to each issue as far as I could. But there was not much time left and the Deputy Speaker did not allow me to speak at length. He particularly said, you reply only to one point each of each Member and not more than that. So, I do not remember if I said it. But, it was on the basis of information supplied by the Department that I spoke.

**SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:** Do you agree?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** He will answer at the end.

**SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:** I may not be knowing that much English. But when I was going through the proceedings just now, this is what I found; or they might have wrongly printed it. Anyway, I request him, through you, Madam, to send sufficient quantity of rice to our poor State, viz., Tamil Nadu. And we have asked for funds for water. Just now not only the people of Tamil Nadu are suffering for want of water, even in the forests animals are suffering for want of water.

We have asked for Rs. 40 lakhs for this. They have agreed to give Rs. 20 lakhs. Since we have to protect our animals also, I ask him, through you, to grant us Rs. 50 lakhs. I do not know what he is going to do about it.

While I am at it, I come to the main point of the Sri Lanka people. Though it is a separate issue, I have to link it up with financial matters in respect of persons who are coming from Ceylon to Tamil Nadu. They will not come to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa or Madhya Pradesh; they will come only to Tamil Nadu, their motherland, not their native land. When they come with some materials and commodities, there is a ceiling beyond which they cannot bring, say, goods worth Rs. 5,000. On totally compassionate grounds and on humanitarian grounds, they should be allowed to bring whatever they can from that country to our State, Tamil Nadu. There should be no ban on them and they should not be prevented from bringing things from Ceylon. I request him to give permission in this regard to persons coming from Ceylon to Tamil Nadu.

And next one is coal supply. We are depending on the thermal power stations (Time-bell rings) Only five minutes have taken.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** No, you have taken seven minutes.

**SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:** As out of these seven minutes, he has allowed three minutes. All right, within 10 minutes, I will finish.

As I was saying, we are depending on our thermal power stations. We cannot improve our industry. We are already backward. We are already 30th in respect of being backward. That is what you would find if you go through the list. So a backward State should come up. I until and unless we get sufficient quantity of coal, we cannot come up. Therefore I request him to give us grant for supply coal. Previously they used to give 1 wagons, but now it has been reduced to 500.



[Shri R. Mohanaragam]

Next the Master Plan for development of our State. A question was asked last year and the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation said that a sum of Rs. 25 crores was sanctioned for development of Rameshwaram, Mahabalipuram and Kanyakumari. When I asked him again, he replied the same. He said that within a year it would be taken up. Out of Rs. 636 crores, he can afford to give us Rs. 25 crores for this scheme.

Some friend asked about the Vizag steel plant. He does not know what would happen to Vizag. He happens to be a Minister from that Place. He may be doing certain things for the Vizag steel plant, but the Salem steel plant which was sanctioned some 20 years ago has been converted into Salem rolling mills. I request him to spend Rs. 100 crores for development of Salem steel plant. Then only Salem will come up; my State will come up.

With these words and with the blessings of our Minister, I conclude my speech.

**श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) :**

महोदया, मैं एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल न० 4 का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इसमें मैं कुछ मुद्दों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना जनहित में उचित और अच्छा समझता हूँ और इस से सरकार का भी फायदा होगा और जनता का भी फायदा होगा।

महोदया, यह निर्विवाद है कि इधर के कुछ महीनों में जो मनुष्य के लिये आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं खाने के लिये या दूसरी चीजें हैं प्रति दिन में उपयोग आने वाली, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि जिस मात्रा में कीमतें पहले बढ़ी थीं उस से कम मात्रा में आज कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह आवश्यक है कि इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को सरकार रोकने के लिये सचेष्ट हो। सरकार अगर कीमतों को नहीं रोकेंगे तो इससे बहुत बुरा नुकसान हो सकता है। जब कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो

धनी और गरीब को वे नहीं पहचानती हैं। सबको कीमतें छूती हैं। लेकिन धनिक वर्ग के लोग पैसे जुटा लेते हैं और अपनी आवश्यकता की चीज खरीद लेते हैं लेकिन गरीब तबके के पास पैसे न रहने के कारण और रुपये का अवमूल्यन होने के कारण वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं की चीजें नहीं खरीद पाते और उनकी संख्या देश में आज 45 से 75 फीसदी तक हैं। कुछ ही लोग हैं जो अपने लिए कुछ पैदा कर लेते हैं और कुछ नगण्य चीज ही उन्हें खरीदना पड़ती हैं लेकिन अधिकतम खरीदने वालों की संख्या इस देश में है और जब कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और उनको छूती हैं तो उनका आक्रोश सरकार के ऊपर बढ़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार का प्रथम कर्तव्य है कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए आयरन हैंड से काम करें। यह देखा जाता है कि कीमतों के बढ़ने में सरकारी मशीनरी का भी योगदान बहुत होता है और हमारे जितने भी कानून बने हैं प्राफिटियरिंग कम करने के लिए उनका उपयोग ठीक नहीं होता है। प्राफिटियरिंग, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने वाले और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन से नाजायज लाभ उठाने वालों पर अंकुश लगाने में सरकारी मशीनरी समर्थ रहती है और उनके कनाइवेंस से लोगों के पास सामान नहीं पहुंचने देती हैं। इसलिए पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की मशीनरी पर सरकार को अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदया, आज भी भारत की इकानामी एग्रिकल्चर पर निर्भर है। 75 परसेंट इकानामी को अग्रिकल्चर कंट्रोल करती है। जिस साल वर्षा नहीं होती अन्न की उपज कम होती है, उस साल हर तरह की असुविधायें देश में पैदा हो जाती हैं। हमें बाहर से अन्न व खाने का सामान मंगाना पड़ता है जिससे हमारा

ट्रेड बैलेंस खराब हो जाता है। इसलिए जरूरी है कि हम एग्रिकल्चर के सुधार का अधिक से अधिक प्रयास करें। अभी देश में बड़े-बड़े 44 प्रोजेक्ट्स भारत सरकार ने लिए हैं जो इनकंप्लेंट हैं और वह इरिगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। उनको पूरा करने को सबसे पहले व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ये आज से 20-30 साल पहले आरम्भ हुए। जैसे बिहार का गंडक प्रोजेक्ट टेक-अप हुआ और आज तक कंप्लेंट नहीं हुआ और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक चौथाई हिस्सा भी काम उसमें नहीं हुआ है। बड़ा-बड़ा नहरें खोद दी गई हैं लेकिन उनसे छोटा-छोटा नहरें ड्रेन निकाल कर सिंचाई को सुविधा नहीं दी है। फल यह होता है कि हर वर्ष नहरों को लागत बढ़ती जाती है। उसमें लगे हुए इंजीनियर और कंट्रैक्टर्स लूट कर रहे हैं और जो पैसा देते हैं उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। जो ठेकेदार और इंजीनियर हैं वह कुल पैसे का 50 परसेंट मिल कर खा जाते हैं, मुश्किल से 25 परसेंट उसका काम आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट जो बिहार का सबसे अच्छा प्रोजेक्ट है, जहाँ को खरतो सोना उगलती है, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने भी कहा था कि चंपारण की भूमि ऐसी है कि इसको सिंचाई की सुविधा मिल जाए तो सारे देश को वह खिला सकता है। तो गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की जाए। इसमें गोरखपुर, देवरिया का हिस्सा भी लाभान्वित होगा। लेकिन आज 20-25 सालों से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट कंप्लेंट नहीं हुआ है। ऐसे ही अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। कितनी नहरें खुली हुई हैं, पानी उससे बह कर निकल जाता है। किसानों ने अपनी मेहनत से अपने खेतों में धान के बीज लगा रखे हैं, वे भी बह जाते हैं। ऐसी सूरत में मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि जितने इरिगेशन के बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट

या छोटे प्रोजेक्ट सरकार के चल रहे हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मातहत चल रहे हैं उन्हें कम्पलीट कराने का जल्द से जल्द सरकार प्रयास करें। उन स्टेट सरकारों को लिखे कि वे इनको कम्पलीट करें।

मैं अपने राज्य की तरफ भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। आज बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि सारे बिहार में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। वर्षा एकदम नहीं आई। किसानों ने अपने खेतों में जो धान के बीज बो रखे हैं वे सूख रहे हैं। किसान कुओं से या कहीं छोटे तालाब हैं उनसे पानी लेकर धान को बचा रहे हैं। स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि अकाल की स्थिति सारे बिहार में हो गई है। कहीं भी वर्षा नहीं हुई। मैं समझता हूँ 20 परसेंट भी धान की खेती नहीं हो पाई है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि बिहार को किस तरह से मदद की जाए। पहले ही से सरकार को इस संबंध में चिंतन करना चाहिये। आज हम देख रहे हैं अनेक प्रांतों में वर्षा काफी हुई है। वहाँ धान का रोपण हो गया है या दूसरी खेती हो गई है लेकिन बिहार राज्य में आज तक धान का रोपण जहाँ पहले इस समय तक हो जाता था, वहाँ नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :**  
उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हालत है।

**श्री रामानन्द यादव :** क्योंकि स्थिति बड़ी खराब हो गई है इसलिये सरकार को पहले से सोच कर कि इस संबंध में कौन से कदम आगे उठाये जायेंगे, इस पर चिंतन करना चाहिये। हमारे बिहार राज्य में सबसे अधिक मिनरल्स मिलते हैं। कोयला मिलता है, वांसाइट मिलता है, चाइना क्ले मिलता है और दूसरे मिनरल्स मिलते हैं। लेकिन बिहार राज्य को रेवेन्यू सेण्ट्रल

[श्री रामान यादव]

पूल से बहुत कम मिलता है। जब बिहार की सरकार अधिक शेंयर मांगती है तो सेण्ट्रल की तरफ से नहीं दिया जाता है। एक बात है कि जितने पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंग हैं बिहार में, जैसे कोयले का है, उनके दफ्तर दिल्ली में हैं या कलकत्ता में हैं। कोयला सेल का आफिस कलकत्ता चला गया है। कोयले का हैड आफिस कलकत्ता चला गया। सबसे अधिक कोयला हमारे स्टेट में होता है, बिहार राज्य में होता है। उसका आफिस लोकेट होना चाहिए रांची में क्योंकि यह सेण्टर में पड़ता है। उड़ीसा इसके पास है, बंगाल इसके पास है। लेकिन यह चला गया है वंस्ट बंगाल में। इसी तरह से स्टील प्लांट का आफिस भी रांची में होना चाहिए लेकिन वह उठ कर दिल्ली चला गया है। क्योंकि यहां के अफसर चाहते हैं कि इस सेल का आफिस यहां रहे। दिल्ली में मौज-मस्ती करे, यहां का हवा-पानी लेते रहें। वे यहां के हवा-पानी, मौज-मस्ती को भूल नहीं सकते। भारत सरकार को सेण्ट्रल केबिनेट ने यह पास किया कि सेल का आफिस रांची में होना चाहिए। लेकिन जबर्दस्ती से यहां के अफसरों ने दिल्ली में बना लिया। इस्पात भवन बना लिया। यहीं से सारा कंट्रोल करेंगे। यहां से कंट्रोल करेंगे भिलाई को, राउरकेला को, बोकारो को, दुर्गापुर को कंट्रोल करेंगे। ऐसी हालत में हमारे बिहार राज्य का रेवेन्यू भी चास में जा रहा है। कंट्रोल ठीक से हो नहीं पाती है। इस वजह से स्थिति बदतर होती जा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को इन सब बातों को अभी विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बरोनी में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लैक्स खुलने वाला था। पता नहीं क्या कारण है भारत सरकार बिहार की तरफ नजर नहीं दौड़ाती है। इसी प्रकार से थरमल

पावर बनने वाला था। बिजली का अभाव है इसलिए जो पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लैक्स बनने वाला था बरोनी में, वह उठ कर कहां चला गया हम को नहीं मालूम। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स का कारखाना क्यों नहीं बैठाया गया? वहां पर नेफ्था भी काफी मात्रा में निकलता है। रा-मेडिरियल आसाम से मंगाया जा सकता है। डिब्रूगढ़ और गोहाटी से सभी चीजें मंगाई जा सकती हैं। पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स वहां पर नहीं बैठा कर दूसरी जगहों पर बनाये जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में बिहार की अनइम्प्लायमेण्ट की स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? बिहार राज्य में बहुत बड़ी तादाद बेरोजगारों की है। अगर वहां पर पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स का कारखाना बन जाता तो उससे चाहे 1 परसेण्ट हो या हाफ परसेण्ट हो या 0.1 परसेण्ट हो, अनइम्प्लायमेण्ट की समस्या हल हो सकती थी। यह कारखाना वहां पर न लगाने के कारण अनइम्प्लायमेण्ट की समस्या वहां पर बढ़ती जा रही है। बिहार में काफी मात्रा में कोयला होता है, बिहार में रिफाइनरी है और वहां पर अन्य दूसरे भी कुछ कारखाने हैं, लेकिन उनमें सब बाहर के लोग हैं। बिहार के लोगों को काम नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार की बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए वहां पर कारखाने खोले जाने चाहिए।

महोदया, बिहार दो भागों में बंटा हुआ है। एक तार्थ बिहार ... (व्यवधान)। अरे भई, बानर की तरह से क्यों उछल-कूद मचा रहे हो एक पेड़ से दूसरे पेड़ में क्यों कूद रहे हो?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि बिहार राज्य दो भागों में बंटा हुआ है। एक गंगा के इस पार और दूसरा गंगा के उस पार। वहां पर उत्तरी बिहार का इलाका है वह सब से पिछड़ा हुआ

इलाका है। वहां पर कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं हैं। सिर्फ एक चीनी की मिल है। इस साल वर्षा न होने के कारण वहां की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब हो गई है। वर्षा न होने के कारण धान की खेती भी नहीं हो पा रही है। वहां की आबादी भी बहुत अधिक है। वहां पर एक वर्ग मील में चार हजार आदमी रहते हैं। योरोप के अन्दर जर्मनी की आबादी प्रति वर्ग मील सबसे अधिक है। वहां पर भी सिर्फ एक वर्ग मील में 6 सौ आदमी रहते हैं। ऐसी सूरत में बिहार में विकराल समस्या पैदा हो गई है। आज वहां पर वर्षा न होने के कारण अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। नार्थ बिहार में जो कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनना है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के कमिशनिंग में देर हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस काम को तेजी से किया जाना चाहिए।

बिहार राज्य में 28 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं। वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि किसानों को ईख का दो सौ और तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया बाकी है... (व्यवधान)। किसानों से गन्ना ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन उनके बकाया की राशि नहीं दी जाती है। अगर किसानों का दो सौ या तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया बाकी होगा तो वे लोग किस प्रकार से अपनी जिन्दगी चला सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि शुगरकेन हो एक ऐसी क्रोप है जिससे उनको पैसा मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि किसानों की बकाया की राशि शीघ्र दी जानी चाहिए और वह सूद के साथ दी जानी चाहिए। मिल-मालिक सूद के साथ वह राशि नहीं देते हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि किसानों की बकाया राशि सूद के साथ उन्हें दी जानी चाहिए। अभी कृषिग सीजन खत्म हो गया है और अक्टूबर में फिर शुरू हो जाएगा। हमारी पार्टी किसानों

की भलाई के लिए कदम उठाना चाहती है और वह किसानों के हित में कदम उठा भी रही है और आगे भी उनके हित में काम करेगी। मैं सरकार से सिर्फ यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि शुगर केन का प्राइस जो मिल-मालिकों को देना है, चाहे वे प्राइवेट मिल-मालिक हों, चाहे कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर के मिल-मालिक हों, चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मिलें हों या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मिलें हों, सब को किसानों की बकाया की राशि का भुगतान शीघ्र करना चाहिए। तो इस तरह से जो किसानों का पैसा बाकी पड़ा हुआ है, उन्हें ऐसी स्थिति में, जब कि बिहार राज्य सूखे से ग्रसित है, उनका बकाया मिलना चाहिए, मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह अपने गुड आफिसेज का यूज करते हुए किसानों को उनके ईख का बकाया दिलवाने की कोशिश करे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं भाई रामानन्द यादव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं लेकिन इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल का मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूं। भाई रामानन्द यादव द्वारा कही हुई बातों का ही मैं समर्थन करता हूं। इसलिये मैं रामानन्द जी का समर्थन करता हूं, बिल का नहीं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जब... (व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बुद्धि के मुताबिक लगा रहे है, उसमें हमको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती मार्ग्रेट आल्वा) : आप अपना टाइम वेस्ट मत करिये।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी देश का जो बजट बनता है, उस बजट के मुताबिक वहां की जनता अपना साल भर का कार्यक्रम बनाती है। अभी चार महीने पहले बजट पास हुआ और यह चौथा एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल आ गया। मैं आपसे

[श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा]

कहना चाहता हूँ कि बारह महीने में बारह एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल आ जायेंगे । मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप रोज कहते हैं कि मुद्रा स्फीति पर कन्ट्रोल हो रहा है, मंहगाई पर कन्ट्रोल हो रहा है तो देखें कि यह कितना झूठ है । अगर ऐसी बात है तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अपना विनियोग विधेयक पेश किया है, यह क्यों पेश किया है ? कैसे यह बीच में लाने की जरूरत पड़ गई ? आप एक बड़ी खतरनाक परम्परा डाल रहे हैं कि बजट जाते समय दिखायेंगे कि हम कर नहीं लगा रहे हैं, कम से कम कर लगा रहे हैं लेकिन जब बजट पास हो जाता है तो बीच-बीच में चौरी चौरी टेक्स लगाते जाते हैं, बढ़ाते जायेंगे और सारा काम करते जायेंगे । इसमें या तो बुद्धि की कमी है या अति बुद्धि है । इसमें या तो बुद्धिमत्ता है या बुद्धिहीनता है । दोनों में से एक है या फिर दोनों है । अगर दोनों हैं तो यह बड़ी खतरनाक स्थिति है । या तो आप में इतनी बुद्धि है कि हम इस तरह सारे देश की जनता के ऊपर टेक्स लगायेंगे, बजट पास करेंगे, सारी चीजें करेंगे, करते जायेंगे या फिर इतने अज्ञानी हैं कि आपको पता ही नहीं है कि साल भर में कितना खर्चा होगा, कितना क्या होगा । मान्यवर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारा नौकरशाही का खेल है । यह नौकरशाही आंकड़ों की जादूगरी दिखाने में माहिर है । वे कारपोरेशन बनवाने के नाम पर, स्वायत्त शासी निगम बनाने के नाम पर, अटानामी के नाम पर पैसा सब लेंगे और डकार जायेंगे और जब पकड़ होगी तो कह देंगे, सरकार कह देगी, माननीय मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि वह तो एक स्वायत्त शासी संस्था है, अटानामी है, हम उसके काम में हस्तक्षेप नहीं

कर सकते । तो इस तरह से खया डकार लेने देश को बरवाद करने का ठेका इन लोगों ने ले रखा है । अभी यादव जी ने कहा खेती के बारे में । अब मैं क्या कहूँ आपसे । सम्पूर्ण बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है । धान की रोपणी अभी तक नहीं हुई है । खेत जोते नहीं जा रहे हैं, पानी के अभाव में । हमारी सरकार रोज कहती है कि योजना बना रहे हैं । लेकिन 33 वर्षों के बाद भी आज तक खेतों को पानी देने का प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ । अनाज ये बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, मंगायेंगे, लेकिन अनाज पैदा करने का इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे । अब अधिक अन्न हो जाय, वर्षा अच्छी हो जाय तो सरकार अपनी पीठ ठोकती है कि हमने पानी का अच्छा इंतजाम किया, अच्छी योजना बनाई, इसलिये अच्छा अनाज पैदा हुआ । लेकिन जिस साल अनाज मारा जाता है उस साल यह कहकर कि इंद्र ने सर्वनाश कर दिया, पानी नहीं बरसा, बाढ़ दे दी, और अगर इन दोनों से काम न चल सके तो कहते हैं कि क्या करें आवादी इतनी बढ़ गई, बच्चे इतने पैदा हो गये हैं कि हमारी योजनाओं का कोई लाभ नहीं होता और घाटा ही घाटा रहता है । तो हमारा देश तो इन्द्र, इन्द्रा और इन्द्रा के झगड़े में तबाह हो रहा है । इनको कोई न कोई बहाता बनाने को चाहिये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ गण्डक केनाल का नाम अभी भी भाई रामानन्द जी ने लिया, वह क्यों नहीं पूरा हुई ? जितनी नहरें बनी हैं उत्तर भारत में अगर किसी नदी का पानी कभी कम नहीं होता है तो यह गण्डक केनाल है और वहाँ की नहरें बराबर जितना चाहें पानी देती हैं लेकिन उसको क्यों नहीं पूरा किया गया ? मैं भाई रामानन्द जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल के साथ बे तुलना क्यों कर रहे हैं । बंगाल के

लोगों ने कांग्रेस को खूब ढंग से हराया है इसलिए उनको प्रसन्न करने के लिए तमाम प्रोजेक्ट दिये जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सती साधवों की तरह कांग्रेस के साथ सटे हुए हैं। आप भी हरा कर देखिये कल से आपकी भी मनबल हो जाएगी लेकिन आप नहीं करते। (व्यवधान) ठीक है वह अपने लिए कह लीजिये हमें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आपकी और हमारी नाक ऐसी जुटी हुई है कि इनको हटाया नहीं जा सकता और अगर कटेगी तो आपकी भी कट जाएगी और हमारी भी कट जाएगी सब को कटेगी। तो मान्यवर, मैं उसी गण्डक केनाल की बात कर रहा हूँ ? देवरिया जिले में सेलमपुर तहसील और देवरिया तहसील में रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण और पूर्व रेलवे लाइन की नहरें नहीं बनी हैं। इसलिए नहीं बनाई गई कि कुछ लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया। प्रोजेक्ट रोक दिया गया लेकिन वह चारों ओर से लंका की तरह है। बलिया में नहर है। आजमगढ़ में नहर है, कल्पनाथ राय जी के क्षेत्र में, बिहार में उनकी नहर बन गई है। उत्तर में देवरिया जिले में नहर है लेकिन इस तहसील को लंका की तरह छोड़ दिया गया है। जहां पानी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं उसी इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ। भाई रामानन्द जी पड़ोसी हैं वे जन्मते हैं, कल्पनाथ राय जी जानते हैं इनके यहां नहर है लेकिन नहर में पानी नहीं है। इनके यहां बोआई नहीं हुई है। उनके एक मित्र ने इनको बताया होगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ पर रोज चर्चा हो रही है। पहाड़ में पानी पड़ा है, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पानी पड़ा है मगर समझ रहे हैं कि सारा पानी पाना हो गया है और सूखे की कोई समस्या ही नहीं है। लेकिन सूखे की समस्या इतनी जबरदस्त

है कि सारे के सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में विनाश हो गया है। क्यों ऐसा हुआ ? आपने नहर नहीं बनाई, योजना बद्ध पानी नहीं दिया, पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया, इसलिए यह अनाज की स्थिति हुई। किसान की तो यह दुर्गति है कि चार सौ करोड़ रुपया शुगर मिल मालिकों की तरफ बकाया है। शुगर मिल मालिक एसोसियेशन के चैयरमन का कहना है कि किसानों का चार सौ करोड़ रुपया भुगतान करना बाकी है। माननीय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चार सौ करोड़ रुपया किस के घर में जाएगा ? जिन किसानों का बाकी है मुर्गा बना कर उनसे वसूल किया जाएगा। उनका बकाया उनसे आप वसूल करते हैं उनकी ज़मीन कुर्की करते हैं, सारी दुर्गति करते हैं लेकिन उनका बकाया आप क्यों नहीं दिला रहे हैं। उसका कौन माई बाप है ? आप इन तमाम लोगों को पैसा देने जा रहे हैं जिनका कि केवल खाने पीने का ही धन्धा है। क्यों घाटा दिखाया जाता है ? खाने पीने का धन्धा है मैं इस समय इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन जो किसान इस देश में मर कर के खून पसीने की कमाई से अपना खून पसीना बहा कर के अन्न कमा कर के आपको खिलाता है आपको देता है तो उसका दाम आप कम देते हैं। उसके साथ हर जगह बेईमानी होती है, उसकी जरूरत की चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं और उसके बाद उसके माल की कीमत भी नहीं दी जाती है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब लोग कोई दल ऐसा नहीं है कोई नेता ऐसा नहीं है कि जो न कहता हो कि

[श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा]

देश में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग रहने वाले हैं उनको हमें ऊपर उठाना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चार सौ रुपये से कम चपरासी भी नहीं पाता है। उसके लिए महंगाई भत्ते का समर्थन करते हैं, रोज पे कमीशन बना रहे हैं, रोज महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा रहे हैं, रोज सारी सुविधाएँ देने की बात करते हैं लेकिन साठ रुपये से कम पर जो आधी आबादी गुजर करती है उसके लिए क्या रखा है? कब उस को देंगे आप? अगर नहीं देंगे तो यह जान लीजिये कि धीरे-धीरे घुस्रा उठ रहा है। और यह देश में चारों तरफ जो अशांत वातावरण बन रहा है, ऐसा मत समझिए कि बार बार कह देते हैं फैशन में, फैशन हो गया है कि विदेशी दखल है, कोई षड्यंत्र है, सी०आई०ए० एजेंट कह रहा है, कोई के० जी०बी० को दोष देता है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर के०जी०बी० और सी०आई०ए० का दखल है तो सरकार काहे के लिए है? अगर सरकार के लोग यह आरोप लगाते हैं तो उनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। सरकार किसके लिए है अगर विदेशी हस्तक्षेप और षड्यंत्र को नहीं रोक रही है? लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार रोक नहीं रही है, बल्कि सरकार बहाना बना रही है। किसने मौका दिया, कौन दे रहा है विद्रोह करने का मौका? आदमी मार खाता है, थाने में जाता है तो वहाँ पर थानेदार भी मारता है। उसके यहाँ डकैती होती है और वह थाने में जाता है तो रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिए थानेदार घूस माँगता है। नेता के पास जाता है और वह नेता भी डकैत बिरादरी का है तो बोलता नहीं है चाहे राम नरेश हो या कल्प नाथ हो और चारों ओर से हार मान करके

जब वह खुद हथियार उठाता है कि अच्छा अब हम मुकाबला करेंगे तो आप उसको नक्सलाइट कहकर मार देते हैं। यह सब जब आपने पैदा किया है इस देश में तो विद्रोह होगा, आज नहीं तो कल होगा। जब डकैतों के हाथ में, गुंडों के हाथ में राजनीति जायेगी तो फिर हम क्या करेंगे? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी के देश में हम लोग कितने हैं जो गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर हम लोग गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो देश सशस्त्र क्रांति की ओर बढ़ेगा। क्यों बढ़ेगा? क्या आप या हम लोग उन गुंडों के सामने हिम्मत रखते हैं कि खड़े होकर कहें—चाहे वह कितना बड़ा खुंवार हो—कि तुम गलत आदमी हो हम तुम्हारा विरोध करते हैं? नहीं। आज शराफत को भी शरीफ रहने के लिए गुंडों के संरक्षण की जरूरत है और शर्म आती है मुझे यह कहते हुए कि पहले गुंडे, चोर तथा डकैत राजनीतिज्ञों की शरण लेते थे और आज राजनीतिज्ञ लोग उनकी शरण ले रहे हैं। आपने देश को क्या बना रखा है और जब तक ये गरीबी की सीमा रेखा के नीचे के लोगों को ऊपर नहीं उठाएंगे जब तक उनमें प्रतिरोध शक्ति पैदा नहीं होगा तब तक आमने-सामने मुकाबला नहीं होगा और आमने-सामने मुकाबला नहीं होगा तो छिपकर मुकाबला होगा और वह आदमी बड़ा खतरनाक होगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गरीबी की सीमा रेखा के नीचे के लोगों को ऊपर उठाने की बात कीजिए।

जहाँ तक मान्यवर विकास का प्रश्न है, मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास योजना, आई०आर०डी० योजना में नौकरशाही

कितनी पाजी और बदमाश है और कितना आप लोगों को गुमराह करती है यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। जिलों में आई०आर०डी० योजना के लिए एक प्रबंधक समिति बनायी गयी उस में संसद सदस्य और विधायक थे और कलेक्टर चेयरमेन था। जब यह प्रश्न उठा कि कलेक्टर चेयरमेन कैसे रहेगा जबकि इसमें विधायक और संसद सदस्य हैं तो नौकरशाही ने अपना अधिकार नहीं छोड़ा और यह सुझाव दिया कि संसद सदस्य और विधायकों के प्रतिनिधि कमेटी में रहें लेकिन चेयरमेन कलेक्टर ही रहेगा आप जब इस तरह का प्रश्न देते चले जा रहे हैं कि जो नौकरशाही कहेगी वही करेंगे तो नौकरशाही की गुलाम सरकार कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर सकती है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती माधेट आल्वा)**  
कुत्तवाहा जी, खत्म करिये।

**श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :** मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं आपसे फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर देश में अमन चैन कायम रखना चाहते हैं, मुद्रा स्फूर्ति पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहते हैं, महंगाई रोकना चाहते हैं और इस देश के विकास के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो आपको किसानों की हालत पर ध्यान देना होगा किसानों की मांगों को मानना चाहिए और मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जब आप सौतेला व्यवहार करेंगे तो क्या होगा? उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पिछले साल 268 करोड़ रुपया मांगा था उत्तर प्रदेश के सूखा सहायता के लिए, एक नया पैसा भी आपने नहीं दिया। क्यों नहीं दिया? उत्तर प्रदेश ने क्या कसूर किया है कि आपने एक नया पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया (समय की घंटी) कहा जाता है कि समय से उन्होंने अनुदान नहीं मांगा।

तो समय से जो न खाना मांगे क्या उसको आप बिना खाना खाये छोड़ देंगे। मर जाने के लिए ऐसा कोई न्याय नहीं है। लेकिन आपके अफसर टैक्निकल बात करेंगे। कल अगर नहीं आया और कल तक की तारीख है, आज अगर मुख्य मंत्री भोजते हैं तो सारा उत्तर प्रदेश मर जाये, सारा बिहार मर जाये आप कोई मदद नहीं करेंगे। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पिछले साल भी जो सूखा पड़ा था वह पूरी शताब्दी का सबसे भयंकर सूखा था। आज भी दूसरे साल वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। उसको अकाल ग्रस्त घोषित कीजिए। सिचाई का प्रबंध कीजिए। देवरिया जिले में, सलीमपुर तहसील में और देवरिया तहसील का जो भाग बचा हुआ है जिसमें गण्डक केनाल नहीं बनी हुई है, उसको बनवाइये और आई० आर० डी० की योजनाओं में विधायकों को, संसद सदस्यों को रखवाइये और उसका अध्यक्ष कोई गैर सरकारी आदमी हो, जन-प्रतिनिधि हो या जिला परिषद का चुनाव होने जा रहा है, उनको बनवाइये और जब तक यह नहीं करेंगे मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ (समय की घंटी) कि आपका रुपया-पैसा जो आप देंगे वह बेकार है।

[उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

आप यह पैसा लेकर के सिर्फ सर्वनाश करने के, सिवाए भ्रष्ट लोगों को खिलाने के सिवाए पैसा बर्बाद करने के, महंगाई बढ़ाने के, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने के और कोई काम नहीं करेंगे।

इसलिए मैं इस विनियोग विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।



**SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO** (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir I rise to support this Bill. Before going to the other points, I would like to bring some facts to the notice of the hon. Ministers.

Sir, recently there was a havoc from the floods in Andhra Pradesh. About of persons died and nearly 5 lakhs of acres of paddy cultivation has been affected. In addition to this, thousands of cattle have also died. This happened in the districts of Karimnagar, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the farmers there feel it very difficult to transplant their paddy fields because most of the transplantation has been destroyed by these floods. Now, they have to retransplant them. They have to get seeds and they have to get manure and they have to spend some money for purchasing these things. For this purpose, the banks should come forward to give loans as early as possible. Not only this, Sir, the State Government as well as the Central Government must come forward to help these farmers to retransplant their paddy fields. In some fields, sand also has gone into, and the removal of sand from these fields also involves a lot of expenditure. So, for all these purposes money is required. And specially these cultivators would not have so much money to spend for this damaged crop.

Sir, I also request the Central Government to depute a team to go and enquire on the spot as to what is happening there, what damage has been caused, and also recommend to the Central Government some grant or some assistance to the cultivators.

Sir, coming to another point, it is well known that the Vizag steel plant has been started. This steel plant has been started because of the sacrifice of Potti Sri ramulu and others. And I do not know when this project will be completed. The allocation to this steel plant is very meagre. This year, I was told that the allocation is only Rs. 178 lakhs, and this is sufficient just for six months of work. And after six months, I do not know what the people and the engineers working on this project will do. If more money is allotted to this project—this will be a paying project—this will start

production in a very short time. So, I request the Government to see that as much money as it necessary may be allotted to this factory.

Sir, the other thing that I want to mention is about the Ministry of Social Welfare. In this case there is an allocation of Rs. 84 lakhs in the Budget. Under this Ministry there are so many schemes for services for children in need of care and protection. Last year I approached the Minister regarding some destitute homes and requested her for sanction of grants. But all through she was complaining that there is no money and hundreds of institutions throughout the country have applied for grants. In the beginning the Ministry wrote to all the States not to send any applications for grants for these destitute homes. But after some time they got some money and they asked all the States to send the applications. When they sent the applications to the Ministry they were not able to sanction money for all these institutions. (*Time Bell rings*) Once a destitute home is started unless the Central Government and the State Governments come forward it is impossible to run these institutions. Sir, in these destitute homes the Central Government spends only 45 per cent of the amount and the State Government spends 45 per cent and managements spend the balance, i. e., about 10 per cent. But in these cases also even when the Central Government sanctions the money, the State Government is not sanctioning the amount. I know one institution about which I wrote to the Minister informing her that the grant sanctioned by the Central Government is not being given to the institution in Andhra Pradesh from October 1982. I do not understand the policy of the State Government if sanctioned amount is not given how these institutions will be run. (*Time Bell rings*) So, I request the hon. Minister that these institutions, especially the destitute homes should not be made to suffer. So they must be sanctioned as much money as is required. In addition the State Governments are also spending, and we are spending only 50 per cent of the amount that is required for these institutions. In this connection, Sir, the

Ministry of Social Welfare should take care to see that all these institutions, these destitute homes, should be given grants and they must be encouraged to run them properly. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajit Kumar Sharma, not here.

SHRI GULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, sitting late today in this House, I begin to think whether, all of us who are sitting here and have made certain observations, are doing something for our country or our own States. Is it not an exercise in futility because we are talking something when the concerned Minister here is the Minister of Finance? We have raised issues pertaining to other Ministries. So, I would beg of the Finance Minister that in order to do a little justice to us, who have sat late to pass this Bill, the points made by us should be sent by the Ministry of Finance to the concerned Ministries for their consideration and the Member concerned should get a reply from the concerned Ministry that his point has been considered. It is not necessary that all the points made by the Members will be accepted but we will have the satisfaction that we have sat late and we have done something for our people and we have raised certain points and those points have been taken note of.

Sir, coming to the Appropriation Bill, I would like to point out that it is only three months back that we passed the Budget. And the Appropriation Bill (No. 4) has come to us now. The total amount involved is Rs. 636 crores. I remember, I was in the library and I found that our total budget for the entire year of this country 25 years back was only this much what our Minister has come with the supplementary Appropriation Bill. So, we must be given an opportunity to understand, to realise—as Mr. Morarka correctly pointed out—as to why a particular expenditure was not envisaged at the time of budgeting and why within a short span of 3 months, the Minister has come with an Appropriation Bill. I can understand an Appropriation Bill can come at the far end

of the year because some expenses may have overlapped; but I cannot understand, in a matter of 2 or 3 months, an Appropriation Bill has come.

The second point I want to make is that out of Rs. 636 crores, a sum of Rs. 299.96 crores is coming from somewhere which has not been made out by the Minister. He has said in his statement that out of Rs. 636 crores, Rs. 300 odd crores have already been realised or going to be realised. But how is he going to realise this amount? I would take this cue that he wants deficit financing to the tune of further Rs. 300 crores. The mid-term appraisal has been laid on the Table of the House and we have not seen it, but we have read in the papers about it. Our economy is not in good shape. Mr. Minister, this further dose of deficit financing will only increase the inflation which is eating into our vitals.

Now, Sir, the appropriation with regard to which he has asked us to provide money, is on various accounts. For instance, for industry, he wants Rs. 25 crores. Now, Sir, Rs. 24,000 crores have been invested in the public sector in the entire country and out of that, only Rs. 5 crores have been invested in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I do not know when certain bickerings of Centre-State are coming up, such things do crop up. After all, Central kitty is of the entire country. If on one account, that is industries to be set up in various States, out of Rs. 24,000 crores, we get only Rs. 5 crores, we have reason to ask that we want more allocation and more funds for investment in other sectors if it is not possible for them to invest for the industry. The Minister has stated that for the Department of Power, he wants Rs. 50 crores. Now, we in Kashmir have been crying hoarse and impressing upon the Government of India that we have a potential of producing 10,000 MW of electric power from hydro electric projects. Water is plentifully available there. Only the question is of investment. Now, if the Government of India is not in a position to give money for generating this 10,000 MW of power, which will be of a perennial and continuous nature, and

[Shri Gulam Rasool Matoo]

will more than offset the deficit in the entire northern grid, the Minister should advise us, that he cannot provide us this money but that we can raise money through other sources, through International Monetary Fund, through World Bank or other funds to provide for funds; the potential has to be exploited, the potential of 10,000 MW of power, which is available here. And I would like the Minister to kindly see to it that this is taken advantage of.

The Minister has stated that Rs. 23.3 crores are to be invested in television works. I have been crying since I came here 18 months ago that we in Kashmir desire a feed-back so that the entire Country knows what Kashmir is. For this, small vans costing a crore of rupees or so have to be stationed in Kashmir which will take pictures of the beautiful places of Kashmir and feed them back on the national hook-up so that the entire country knows what is Kashmir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether out of this Rs. 23.3 crores, anything has been earmarked for such a scheme like that.

**SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK:**  
At least Rs. six crores should be earmarked.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO:** I have also to mention one point in regard to tax reforms. Mr. Minister, a lot of questions have been asked here about tax evasion. Tax evasion will be there, I must say, until and unless tax reforms are introduced. Even a person who earns Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 10,000 can take home only Rs. 2,000. He is bound to have an inherent initiative for tax evasion. That is why, I would say, there is an urgent need for tax reforms. I am very glad—though I do not belong to that party—that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in a recent seminar on tax reforms, has made certain constructive suggestions in regard to tax reforms. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly consider the various suggestions on tax reforms put forth by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in that seminar and come out with a Bill so that people have no initiative for tax evasion, have no incentives left within themselves for tax evasion. Mere raids will not help. Tax raids will not help.

This may amount to just one per cent or so. Unless the whole structure is changed and unless some disincentives are introduced in regard to tax evasion, nothing will happen.

Sir, last but not the least, because the time constraint is there, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister. He has earmarked some money for the education department also. Now, in Kashmir, we have got 70,000 educated unemployed. But our Chief Minister who went to Calcutta the other day told me on his return that in West Bengal, there are 70 lakh educated unemployed. When we see this proportion, when we see this magnitude, we can say that we are better off than West Bengal. A concerted effort has to be made, how this problem of educated unemployment can be solved. For this, the whole education system has to be changed. If we go on producing graduates and post-graduates, MAs and so on, we will be reaching nowhere. The entire educational system has to be changed. I would request the Government to take steps in this connection.

My last point is in regard to the rural water supply scheme and agriculture. He has asked for certain allocations in regard to this. In regard to the rural water supply scheme, we need money and we would request generous help from you. In regard to agriculture, we are short in oilseeds. But from time immemorial, Kashmir has been producing oilseeds between the months of February and May, when we will be sowing paddy in our fields elsewhere. Now, some climatic changes have taken place because of which oilseeds crop, in the last five years consecutively, has failed. We are not getting good results. Some sort of research has to be done by the Agriculture Ministry in this regard as to why this oilseeds crop has failed in Kashmir and what remedial measures are needed, what type of seeds are needed, so that the production of oilseeds can be improved.

Sir, with these observations, I would conclude and I would say that there is no alternative for us but to accept this Appropriation Bill. Thank you.

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश :  
आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपका  
मैं हृदय से आभारी हूँ। जो आपने मुझे  
विनियोग (संख्यांक 4) पर अपने  
विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान  
किया है। मैं उसका समर्थन करने को  
खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विनियोग विधेयक जैसे  
विशाल तथा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय  
पर निर्धारित समय के अन्तर्गत अपने  
विचार को प्रकट कर पाना ग़ौर में  
सागर भरने के समान है।

विधेयक में उल्लिखित समस्त मदों  
पर यदि विचार प्रकट करना चाहें तो  
केवल मदों का उल्लेख मात्र हो सकता  
है। अतएव मैं अपने को केवल कुछ  
महत्वपूर्ण मदों तक ही सीमित रखना  
चाहता हूँ। जैसे—कृषि, शिक्षा, सूचना,  
गृह तथा विदेश मंत्रालय के संबंध सूक्ष्म में  
रूप में कुछ निवेदन करूँगा।

महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान  
राष्ट्र है। कृषि की उन्नति करके ही  
भारत आत्मनिर्भर तथा शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र  
बन सकता है। कृषि उत्पादन को अधि-  
कतम करने के हेतु प्रत्येक सम्भव प्रयास  
किया जाना सरकार का धर्म है। कृषकों  
की सहायता का, कृषकों का सहयोगता न  
समझ कर राष्ट्र को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि  
से आत्मनिर्भर तथा सम्यक् राष्ट्र का निर्माण  
करने के उद्देश्यसे किया जाना चाहिये।  
यह बहुत बड़ा विडम्बना है कि उसके  
उपयोग तथा उपभोग की वस्तुओं के  
मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती है तथा  
उसको अपने उत्पादन का निम्नतम मूल्य  
प्राप्त करने को विवश होना पड़ता है।  
कृषकों की समस्त समस्याओं का समाधान  
युद्ध स्तर पर किया जाना चाहिये जिससे  
उनके रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुधार आ  
सके। राष्ट्र को भोजन तथा वस्त्र देने  
वाले भूखे तथा नंगे न रहें।

महोदय, जिस प्रकार से शरीर को  
प्रमुख आवश्यकता भोजन की है उसी  
प्रकारसे मस्तिष्क को शिक्षा की उप-  
योगिता है। इस बात का प्रयास किया  
जाना आवश्यक है कि एक निर्धारित समय  
में राष्ट्र के समस्त नागरिक शिक्षित हो  
जाय। अशिक्षा किसी भी व्यक्ति अथवा  
राष्ट्र के लिये कलक है, अभिशाप है।  
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा तथा स्त्री शिक्षा पर विशेष  
ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसके  
अतिरिक्त त्रिभाषा फार्मूले को भी एक  
निश्चित समय के अन्तर्गत सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र  
में कार्यान्वित किया जाना आवश्यक है।  
भारत के लिये अंग्रेजी की दासता कलक  
है एक स्वतंत्र तथा स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र  
की एक राष्ट्र भाषा आवश्यक ही  
नहीं अपितु अनिवार्य है। शिक्षा की  
समस्याओं के साथ शिक्षकों की समस्याओं  
का भी निराकरण किया जाना चाहिये।  
भारत में गुरुओं का सदा आदर किया  
गया है।

महोदय, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय  
एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व का  
निर्वहन करता है। अकाशावाणी तथा  
दूरदर्शन की सेवाओं के विस्तार की मैं  
सराहना करता हूँ। यह आवश्यक है कि  
सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और  
कच्छ से कामरूप तक, के भू भाग की  
जनता को उपर्युक्त सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई  
जाये। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि  
जनता के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए  
सस्ते तथा अच्छे रंगीन टी वी तथा  
वीडियो का उत्पादन कराया जाए।  
फिल्मों का जन जीवन पर गहरा प्रभाव  
पड़ता है। आजकल जो फिल्मों का निर्माण  
हो रहा है उनमें प्रमुख रूप से तथा  
व्यावसायिक दृष्टि रहती है। राष्ट्र के  
हित में यह अनिवार्य है कि फिल्म नीति  
पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये क्योंकि उसका  
संबंध केवल मनोरंजन से न होकर हमारी  
संस्कृति के साथ भी है।

[डा० प्रताप सिंह]

महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की गुट निरपेक्ष नीति की मैं हृदय से सराहना करता हूँ। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस पर अधिक चिंतन तथा मनन किया जाना चाहिये जिस से हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो। जिन देशों के साथ हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध हैं वे अधिक प्रगाढ़ हों। साथ ही जिनके साथ हमारे मतभेद हैं उन्हें दूर किया जाये। जो देश हमारे हितों के विरुद्ध हैं उन्हें भी अपनी सीमाओं का ज्ञान करा कर सद्भावना उत्पन्न करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये। इन कार्यों में हमारे आदर्श, हमारे मूल्य, हमारी संस्कृति वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्, सर्वधर्म सम्भाव आदि के आधार पर संबंधों को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, सुधारा जा सकता है। गुट निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों के सम्मेलन में भारत को जो सम्मान तथा गौरव प्राप्त हुआ है उसके लिये मैं भारत की प्रधान मंत्री जी को पुनः बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, राष्ट्र की शांति-व्यवस्था तथा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस दिशा में अधिक प्रयास किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। पुलिस अपने उत्तरदायित्व का समुचित रूप से निर्वहन नहीं करती है। पुलिस का कार्य है जनता के जीवन तथा सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करना परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश उस पर यह कलंक लग गया है कि वह रक्षक के स्थान पर भक्षक हो रही है। देश में अपराधों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि अत्यन्त चिंता का विषय है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार पुलिस अपराधों पर नियंत्रण कर सके तथा जनता शांति एवं सुरक्षा के साथ सुखपूर्वक जी सके। अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो भी शक्तियां

भारत की अखंडता, एकता तथा सुरक्षा में बाधक हैं उनके साथ कठोर से कठोर कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। साथ ही महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार करने वालों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की जाये।

महोदय, मैं भारत की महानतम नेता प्रधान मंत्री परम श्रेय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में भारत एक आत्मनिर्भर, आत्म विश्वासी, शक्तिशाली एवं महान राष्ट्र के रूप में विकास कर रहा है। उनके नेतृत्व में भारत का मस्तिष्क विश्व समुदाय में बहुत ऊंचा हुआ है तथा निरन्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है।

सम्मानित सदस्य मट्टू जी ने आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी की सराहना की है। मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करत हूँ। वास्तव में आदरणीय राजीव गांधी भारत की आशा तथा विश्वास के केन्द्र बन चुके हैं। विद्वान वित्त मंत्री जी ने विनियोग विधेयक में केवल उन्हीं मदों को समन्वित किया है जिन के हेतु धन का प्रावधान करना अनिवार्य था। उन्होंने अपने इस कटु कर्तव्य के निर्वहन में मितव्ययता का भी परिचय दिया है।

अन्त में मैं हिन्दी की एक ख्बाई पढ़ कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा।

“जो व्यथायें प्रेरणा दें उन व्यथाओं को दुलारो,

जूझ कर कठिनाइयों से रंग जीवन का निखारो,

दीप बुझबुझ कर जला है, वृक्ष कट कटकर बढ़ा है,

मृत्यु से जीवन मिले तो आरती उस की उतारो।”

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विनियोग (संख्या 4) विधेयक 1983 का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, please.

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : (महाराष्ट्र) : श्रीमन्, इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर डिसकशन चल रहा है, लेकिन विरोधी दल के सदस्य एबसेन्ट हैं।

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh): The whole Opposition is absent.

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री कल्प नाथ राय) : उपसभापति महोदय, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की जब मॉटिंग होती है तो विरोधी दल के नेता कहते हैं कि सदन को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। आज आप अन्दाजा कीजिये, कितने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में बहस हो रही है, लेकिन विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य, एक भी नेता, उपस्थित नहीं हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जनता के प्रति, देश के प्रति विरोधी दलों की क्या जिम्मेदारी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They must be busy in some other important thing.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-TULLA: (Maharashtra): Can any thing be more important than the Appropriation Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: According to their light, may be.

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Sir, the Opposition is interested in misappropriation.

DR (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-TULLA: They stay in the House to misappropriate the time of the House.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I have appropriated to myself the leadership of the Opposition.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am happy that

ten hon. Members of this House have partaken in this debate and I am most thankful to every one of them for all the suggestions they have made and I shall bear in mind all the suggestions. In view of paucity of time, I may not be able to give a reply to every one on every thing, but I shall try to give as much as possible in the short time.

Mr. Morarka wanted a table showing recoveries and receipts to be included in the background. The details are there already. Actual recovery of short-term loans for manures and fertilisers is Rs. 42.5 crores, loan to DDA recoverable within the year is Rs. 4 crores foreign aid for National Dairy Development Corporation is Rs. 0.4 crores, making a total of Rs. 46.9 crores. He again wanted more details of certain items. He mentioned about the Paradip Phosphates Company and the company's revised cost estimate is Rs. 375.28 crores. This is under consideration. This is for the entire project, Supplementary Grant of Rs. 28 crores just now given is for the expenditure in the current year. Then he was suggesting some ideas about subsidy for backward areas. The scheme was originally to cover 101 districts or areas. The revised scheme will cover 246 districts. Under the earlier scheme the subsidy was generally 15 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Now there are three types of districts, depending on industrialisation. For non-industry districts, the subsidy is now 25 per cent and with a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. Regarding field channels, about which he mentioned, the irrigation potential created is 29.1 million hectares; the potential utilised is 24.3 million hectares. The lag is about 4.8 million hectares. One of the main reasons for the lag is lack of feed channels connecting the main. The target in the budget estimates for the current year is 13 lakh hectares. The supplementary grant of Rs. 25 crores will cover an additional area of 2.5 lakh hectares. Again, Sir, he wanted the reasons for the increased provision for the Vizag steel plant. Actually, the other friend here who had spoken, Mr. Kesava Rao, said that for the Vizag steel plant enough money is not given and more has to be given. There is a controversy here between the two. I am in between them, to be

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. frank with you. Actually, the additional provision of Rs. 150 crores now sought is on the basis of the progress of work as assessed now. The progress and requirements are reviewed from time to time and so, as and when required, we have to give them funds. Otherwise there will be unemployment and there won't be sufficient progress and the project may not come up as targeted. He also mentioned about the poor performance of the public undertakings. A number of steps are proposed to be taken to improve the performance of the public undertakings. About the Heavy Engineering Corporation, steps have already been taken to increase production like improving the order book position, removal of bottle-necks improving technology, production, planning, control, etc.

He mentioned about DTC also—why so much loss is there and why we should provide Rs. 5 crores. The question of revision of fares is under the consideration of the DTC, and unless this revision of fares is done, it is difficult to meet the losses.

..(Interrptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He asked how long you will take to decide.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: It is not a question of allocation. The DTC must let us know. (Interrptions).. It is not a question of allocation. They must let us know their own position first, before any allocation is made. Unless the fares are increased, the losses will be there. You cannot be subsidising all the losses, everywhere, of the DTC. Mr. Morarka also raised certain other points.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): The question he raised was, how long you would take to decide. That is the main thing.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I cannot assure how long it will take because it depends on the raising of fares. They must raise the fares and try to say what is their real loss. (Interrptions).. I am replying what I feel. If there is any difference, you may raise it later on by writing a letter. (Interrptions).. Please do not disturb me, Sir.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALICK: We are not disturbing you.  
..(Interrptions)..

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : प्रणब बाबू कहां हैं ? क्या चले गये ? वे आये थे उनका जवाब सुनने के लिए आये ।

श्री कल्याण राय पाय: आनराबिल वित्त मंत्री जवाब दे रहे हैं, सुनिचे

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Morarka also raised certain other points. (Interrptions) .. These are outside the purview of the present Supplementary Grants. Actually, if there are any levies made, it will be looked into and sorted out.

..(Interrptions)..

डा० मदन मोहन सिंह सिद्ध : एक मिनिस्टर रहता है, हम लोग तो तीन हैं ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: When hon. Members were speaking, I never raised my voice. But, if you go on disturbing, I cannot make my speech.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: I was replying to the interjection of the hon. Minister who was sitting next to you, not to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Siddhu, please allow him.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: A right. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you kindly ask them to settle this issue outside the House between them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is nothing to be settled outside. These things go on inside the House.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Not like this. Then I get disturbed.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : मन्त्री जी को असल में उम्र की वजह से जवान लड़खड़ा रही है ।

श्री उपसभापति :

जवान नहीं लड़खड़ा रही हैं आप डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं

श्री कल्याण राय : आप गलत बात न कीजिये ।

..(Interrptions)..

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I am trying to meet as many points as I can based on what they have said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are doing very good...

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, Shri Vishvajit Prithvijit Singh wanted economy in non-Plan expenditure and reduction in the gestation periods of projects. Government are well aware of these requirements. Non-plan expenditure is restricted to the minimum, but the hon. Member should remember that a large part of non-Plan expenditure is on defence, obligatory payments like interest, statutory grants to State Governments subsidies on essential articles, maintenance expenditure and assets already created. They cannot be avoided. The hon. Member also raised certain issues local to Maharashtra which do not directly arise from the present supplementary Demands, which the local Government must sort out, not the Centre.

Shri Nirmal Chatterjee said that Supplementary Grants of about Rs. 300 crores will add to the deficit and will lead to price increases. The Supplementary Grants are presented as required by the Constitution to meet additional expenditure under certain grants. The deficit, on the other hand, will depend on other factors like improvement in tax and non-tax receipts, savings, under other grants etc. Hence it is not correct to assume that the Supplementary Grants will by themselves add to the deficit.

As regards the price levels about which he mentioned, the hon. Finance Minister has made a detailed statement on 16th August outlining the steps taken. In this connection, Sir, I must also mention from what I have noted here. He was saying that colour TV sets and videos and other electronic gadgets are being given certain concessions, and that they are luxury goods. We feel it is really necessary to give these concessions. He thinks they are all luxury items. I am sorry for his thinking like this. They are necessities today. Unless we have the video, the TV and the radio, mass communication cannot be there. People in one part will not know what is happening in the other part of the country. So it is necessary. We feel they must be made cheap by reduc-

ing taxes. If they think that we will lose money, that is not so, as the Minister in charge... (Interruptions)

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: He is putting the cart before the horse.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: There is no use saying that. I am not putting the cart before the horse. (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: The Government should have a sense. I am making a point.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I may be permitted to say what I feel.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: If that is so, I should also be allowed to say what I feel like saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you do not go into details so much. They do not want to listen. That is the problem.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Whether they want it or not, I must go on record. Let them not bother; if they do not want it. I am exposing them. That is the whole trouble. That party itself thinks that it is people's party. I want to say they are not. The way they have expressed, what they are saying, shows they are not interested in the common man. That is what I want to say. That is how they want to feel the people.

And they feel that revenue will be reduced by reducing taxes. It is not a fact. As the Minister in charge, I may tell you, Sir, that by reducing the duty we are trying to stop black-marketing. When those instruments could be got at cheaper prices, nobody would go to black-market and purchase these things. So, it is not a fact that by reducing taxes of these gadgets we will be losing money. It is not so. Smuggling will also get reduced.

Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee has also referred to the fertilizer subsidy and said—curious enough—that it helps multinationals. If he is really interested in the farmer, he should not have made that remark. From what he talked about I could only think that he is not interested in the farmer, but he is



[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

trying to politicalise the issue, as the Finance Minister the other day said about him. He was criticising. And I entirely agree with whatever the Finance Minister has said, and now he has proved it by talking like that. And what the Finance Minister has said was absolutely correct. He thinks that the imports will benefit multinationals. Fertilizer imports are decided on the basis of actual requirements and consumption, on the prevailing international prices. If they are sold at cost price, our farmers cannot afford to buy fertilizer, and the fertilizer consumption and use will decline and this will seriously affect the food production. Thus, the subsidy is for the benefit of our farmers and not for the multinationals.

Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee also asked why the Plan expenditure should include the revenue expenditure. Vital programmes like education, health, family welfare, etc. mainly involve revenue expenditure. Operation and maintenance of projects during the Plan period also involve revenue expenditure. Similarly, all grants, even if they are for capital formation, are treated as revenue expenditure. The Plan itself has recognised the need to have revenue expenditure.

Then I come to the point raised by Shrimati Ratna Kumari. She was mentioning about the need to make more efforts to solve the drinking-water problem, to expedite irrigation projects, the NREP, etc. Government is keen to expedite these important programmes and are in touch with the State Governments who execute these programmes.

As for drinking water, I may, however, point out that during the first three years of the current Plans more than 1 lac problem villages have been provided with drinking-water facilities, while in all the earlier Plans (*Interruptions*)—please hear me—the total number of villages covered were only 95,000.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK:  
Sad record.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: In the Sixth Plan, 2.31 lakh villages are proposed to be covered.

Then I come to Mr. Ramanand Yadav who made a long speech. (*Interruptions*) You don't want me to reply to him?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please go on.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: He has spoken for the sake of what he wants and for the information of all the Members. Similarly, whether he is there or not, I will reply to him. (*Interruptions*)

Ramanand Yadav drew attention to the price rise, implementation of the Gandak project, natural calamities in Bihar, shifting of public sector offices from Bihar to Delhi, payment to sugarcane growers, etc., which are not directly connected with the supplementary demands. As I have already mentioned, the price situation is kept under constant review, and as I said the Finance Minister has recently made a statement on this subject which is self-explanatory and which is quite exhaustive.

As regards floods, according to information available, nine districts of Bihar are affected by floods. The State Government is taking all possible measures to render relief. The State Government has a margin money of about Rs. 13 crores for this purpose.

Then my good friend, Mr. Mohanaragam, made a number of points which are not relevant actually and which are mostly State subjects. The one thing that he said was that I was a Minister in Madras State. It is a fact. Actually I started my career there (*Interruptions*) He mentioned about supply of rice, the Master Plan and allowing Tamils from Sri Lanka to bring whatever they want to bring from that place, adequate provision for the Salem Steel Plant, etc., etc. He also mentioned drought relief to Tamil Nadu. I would like to inform the hon. Member that in the current year, we have released Rs. 30 crores to the State as advance Plan assistance. The State Government has a margin money of Rs. 17 crores. The State Government has also been recently extended a short-term assistance of Rs. 20 crores to tide over temporary financial difficulties. That way

the Finance Minister has been a little partial to Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Ram Naresh Kushawaha—I am not able to pronounce his name—referred to natural calamities in Bihar and the implementation of the Gandak project. I have already given the available information on the floods in Bihar, etc. The Gandak projects is executed by the State Government. The Government of India are in touch with the State Government regarding the implementation of various projects. The hon. Member also referred to the release of drought assistance to Uttar Pradesh. I may mention that there is a procedure laid down for this assistance and any assistance found admissible to State Government is given to them. Mr. Kesava Rao referred to floods in Andhra wherefrom I come, and allocation for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, welfare of children under poor homes, etc. etc. I have already mentioned about the Vizag Steel Plant. Regarding the other things, these are State matters and we cannot do anything. The State alone has to look into them. According to some since the State is in the hands of Mr. N. T. Rama Rao of Telgu Desam and they think he will bring the heaven down. Let us see that. . .

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: It is a Central scheme, it is not a State scheme.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: And then Shri Mato has given a good speech. He has made some points. He thought that the difference between the gross expenditure and not expenditure is deficit. This is not correct. He also referred to OB van for Srinagar-TV, etc. There is no provision for OB van in the TV expansion scheme. As regards the other things he mentioned, thought is being given. I think he made a suggestion that wherever other Ministries are concerned, these things may be referred to them, and they should reply to the Member concerned. I shall certainly bear in mind and try to do so. And then Shri Rudrapratap Singh supported the Bill and I am thankful to him. I am thankful to all other honourable Members who took part in this debate and for supporting the Bill. He also mentioned, and one or two other Members also mentioned about DTC

tariff increase. The Finance Minister has written to the Minister of Shipping and Transport about DTC tariff and I hope that problem can be sorted out. On the whole, I am thankful to all the Members and now I would request that the Bill be returned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I think after such an exhaustive reply...

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Just one minute, Mr. Deputy Chairman. It is time that we made certain things which really benefit the nation. Only recently the Minister of Finance gave us some idea about the state of the economy and the price situation. We have to see that the money allocated in the Budget is usefully spent; we have to monitor and see how the money goes and how it is spent, whether it is benefiting the nation or not. In this context it is time all the Ministries, especially the newly created Ministry of Environment, should see that there is a board or a corporation for the Chambal Valley Development and correspondingly there should be similar portfolios in the three States of UP, MP and Assam. We must have some authority to look after the slums and cities and unless we control and command the garbage waste and sewerage waste, we cannot enrich this country. All the waste is going to the sea now. We have to see that the waste is shoved under the soil so that we can start a green revolution, do that we can achieve economic revolution which will benefit the country as a whole. We must monitor everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you.

Now, the question is:

*"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken in consideration."*

*The motion was adopted.*

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

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

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

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

# ANNOUNCEMENT RE: DISCUSSION ON THE MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee, at its meeting held today, the 22nd August, 1983, recommended that the discussion on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission Report, be held on Friday, the 26th August, 1983.

अब सदन की कार्यवाही 24 तारीख, बुधवार को 11 बजे प्रातः तक के लिये स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 24th August, 1983.