

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, I have already said that we have clearly spelled out our priorities and I have assured the hon. Member that it will be our endeavour to pursue the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for making more allocation. As and when we got some more allocation, we will certainly consider this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The half-an-hour discussion is now concluded. Now we come to the Appropriation Bills. The time is very short. Dr. Adisesiah, please continue... (*Interruptions*)... Please help me to complete the Bills quickly.

श्री कृष्णदेव नारायण यादव : कलनाथ
उनको रोक रहे हैं । आपही की
पार्टी बदनाम हो रही है । लोग
डेली जेल जा रहे हैं । जो लोग जेल में
पड़े हुए हैं, उनको जेल से निकलवाइये,
उनको रिहा करवाइये । नयी रेल लाइन
बनायेंगे ...

संसदीय-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री कलनाथ राय) : बैठो ।

(I) THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1983—Contd.

(II) THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983—Contd.

(III) THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1983—contd.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in view of the lateness of the hour and your desire and the Government's desire to finish voting on these three Bills by today itself, I shall be very brief.

First I support the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983, and I have the following comments on that Bill. I note that the total vote on account requested is Rs. 21,638 crores out of the Union Budget proposed to us of Rs. 34,836 crores. That is to say, this is three-fifths of the Union Budget. If I am not mistaken, the Minister, in introducing this, said that this vote on account is for two months' expenditure. Now I realise that some expenditures cannot be broken up like, maybe, grants to the States or debt charges, but I wonder whether there is an explanation for the difference between what ought to be one-sixth of the total Union Budget and the three-fifths that is now being requested.

My second question is the question which I ask every year but never get an answer, and I wonder whether this Minister can give me the answer. What is the basis on which certain sums are allocated to the Consolidated Fund not voted by Parliament and certain sums which are allocated to vote by Parliament?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): To my knowledge, you asked this three times.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: Every year I ask and I never get the answer. What is the basis for this allocation? It is very curious because, apart from the transfer to the States and the repayment of debts and pension, the largest is to be found in Home Affairs and in Agriculture.

My next comment is that we have a large sum of over Rs. 1,100 crores requested for Defence, which is the first part out of the total of Rs. 5,900 crores which is the Union Budget.

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah]

My question is whether this total Appropriation and the Appropriation (Vote on Account) of Rs. 11,00-odd crores has been subjected to the same kind of detailed screening by the Ministry of Finance as they subject every other Ministry so that this is not a holy cow which is going through.

My next comment is with regard to the agricultural appropriation, the large agricultural appropriation, where I want to say that this appropriation is being asked for to follow the same strategy of irrigation, of fertilizers and of high-yielding variety that we have followed in the past. There is a provision for 2.4 million hectares which will take our irrigated area to 60 million hectares. For fertilizers, I thought, the subsidy was Rs. 798 crores, but if I heard the Finance Minister correctly, just now in his reply he said it was Rs. 1300 crores. And high-yielding variety will cover 51 million hectares.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to say that we are going to have good rains next year. I have no doubt that we will have good rains because of the meteorological cycle. In the coming year, I am afraid, if we follow the same strategy of more irrigation water, of more fertilizers, and of more high-yielding variety, you will still have the plateau of 130 million tonnes of foodgrains. Now we have to break the plateau. To break that plateau, you need to provide a real programme for 180 million hectares of dry farming land in this country. Whereas the irrigated land will be 60 million hectares, the dry farming land is 180 million hectares. And I must say, as I said at the time of the Budget, I carefully studied what is provided. You talk of trying to help 20 million hectares of dry farms and 2.6 million hectares will be in the intensive micro pilot programme. Now, I think, we have passed beyond the pilot stage for dry farming. If we want to break the ceiling that we have faced with regard to foodgrains

production, we must now have an intensive programme for dry farming, and change the crop rotation of which I do not see any effect here.

Now I come to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I want to say to the Minister—though he will not be able to answer this question—that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare in a statement that he made before us on 25th February made a very serious announcement. Mr. Chairman, I may quote his sentence. "I am happy to announce that as per the current estimates the annual growth rate of our population is now of the order of 1.9 per cent." Now, in 1981, when the Census Commissioner reported on 1971-81 population, the growth rate was 2.47 per cent. I cannot for the life of me understand how between two years, March 1981 and March 1983, we can come down from 2.47 per cent. to 1.9 per cent. That is why I asked the Minister whether he could give us the details of the birth rate and the death rate on the basis of which he has calculated this, because if you compare this with the number of people protected against having children he has given it as 26.5 per cent. This is not the percentage which will yield 1.9 per cent result. My computation is that it must be somewhere between 32 and 33 per cent which will have to be protected if you want to have 1.9 per cent figure. The figures quoted in the Plan Budget under Health and Family Welfare do not conform to this figure of 1.9 per cent. I have very serious doubts about it. I do not know whether the Finance Minister will be able to answer it, but I hope he will convey these questions that I am raising to the concerned Ministers. I was attending yesterday a meeting in the Parliament House Annexe where this figure of 1.9 per cent was being quoted. This is not true. We are misleading the country; and I am extremely concerned that the Family Welfare Programme in which you have put Rs. 330 crores will not be taken up seriously.

If we go about saying that in the course of two years we have been able to reduce our population growth by 0.5 per cent, this is absolutely impossible, Mr Vice Chairman

With these comments, may I say I support this Bill?

Now with regard to the Appropriation Bill, 1983, the second Bill, I say here again that I support it. But I notice that in this Bill we have some five items. Under Foreign Trade Rs 720 crores are being requested for, under Posts and Telegraphs Rs 115 crores are being requested for, under Defence Rs 312 crores are being requested for, under Power Rs 116 crores are being requested for and under Industry Rs 165 crores are being requested for additionally. Now my question is whether we have spent this over and above what we voted last year, we have spent this over and above the supplementary demands that were before us. If we have done that, then, I have an uneasy feeling that our budgeting is not very precise if we have to make for so much of additional appropriations at this time.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa) It is pilferage.

DR MALCOLM S ADISESHIAH I do not call it pilferage. I call it careless budgeting. It is not very precise or careful budgeting.

Lastly, Mr Vice-Chairman, I notice in the third Bill, the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983, that it covers the excess expenditure incurred in 1981-82. The major part of the expenditure is under Defence. I want to know one thing, and I do not know whether the Minister will be able to answer it now. I find that under Delhi we have spent Rs 116 crores more than what we voted. This is a large sum of money to be spent in one city in India. If we can spend this sum in all cities it would be very good. For instance is the Asiad the reason why it is there. No explanation has been given in this document of course, and I have not had time to look into the other document.

With these comments, I support the other two Appropriation Bills also rather reluctantly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R RAMAKRISHNAN) Mrs Ila Bhattacharya. She will speak in Bengali.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA (Tripura) How much time, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R RAMAKRISHNAN) Try to be as brief as possible.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA Honourable Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Government is asking for the sanction of thousands of crores of rupees for the development of the country through this Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983. The sanction for excess expenditure for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 is being asked for through two other Appropriation Bills. This way, in every Budget Session, the Government comes to the House for the sanction of thousands of crores of rupees for the development of the country. But what kind of development has taken place in twenty-two States and eight Union Territories? I find that all States have not been equally developed. Some States have developed more than the other States. Let us take the case of States in the North-Eastern region. There are seven States in that region. A few hours ago we had a discussion on Assam. That State is burning. Bloodshed has become the order of the day there. Daily hundreds of houses are being burnt. Hundreds of women and children have been killed brutally there. What has actually led to such mass killing? The answer lies in the fact that the people of Assam are disappointed with the Central Government. They are harbouring serious grievances against that Government. Similarly, the people of Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura are in the grip

*English translation of original speech delivered in Bengali

[Sm. Ila Bhattacharya]

of serious economic frustration. That is why we find this type of arson and murder in Assam even after thirty-five years of independence. One community is killing another community there. The basic reason is that vested interests are exploiting the grievances of one community against another for their selfish ends. They are playing one community against another to serve their narrow ends to divide the people. So, I would like to say that all the states in the North-Eastern region have grievances against the Central Government for want of economic development.

Economically backward tribals are the original inhabitants of Tripura. After partition, lakhs of refugees have come to that State. So the composition of population in Tripura today is economically backward tribals and uprooted refugees. This State was ruled by the Congress Party before the Left Front Government came to power there. But the Congress Government have not set up industries for the economic development of that state. Similarly, they have not expanded railway communication there. Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram were also not provided with railway facilities. How a State can develop without railway facility in this modern civilized world? Existence of railway facility ensures inflow of raw materials to the State and outflow of finished products from the State. This is the way a State can develop. But unfortunately, it has not happened that way.

The Government and the people of Tripura have been demanding for a long time for the setting up of a Paper Mill there. The Central Minister have already accepted the feasibility of setting up a Paper Mill there. Even in Dinesh Singh Committee Report this proposal has been accepted.

The students of Tripura face great difficulties in studying Medical Science. They have been demanding for

a long time for a separate Medical College in their State. Similarly, they have been demanding for an Agricultural College. But the Central Government is not meeting their genuine demands. But this very Central Government has spent crores of rupees for Asiatic. Similarly, during non-aligned Summit Conference, lakhs of rupees were spent for the illumination of fountains in Delhi. But for economically backward State the Central Government has no money to spare.

Tripura is mainly an agriculture-based State. A College of Agriculture can easily be set up there. This is also a long standing demand of the Government of Tripura. But the Central Government has not yet fulfilled that demand. Under the situation, how can we expect that the State of Tripura will develop? The basic requirements for the developments of Tripura is that it should be industrially developed and its communication facilities should be expanded. After that State is sufficiently developed economically, the Central Government can expect the State Government to raise its resources internally. Until Tripura is developed economically, the Central Government should not demand that the State Government should raise its resources from within the State.

A weak child demands special treatment from his parents. Since Tripura is economically a backward State, the Central Government must pay special attention to the various demands of that State. In 1973-80 railway track up to 33 km. from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat was sanctioned. But that work has not yet been progressed. So the demand of Tripura is that railway line should be extended from Dharmanagar to Agartala and from Agartala to Subrun. But the slow progress of work in the sphere of railway construction has created this genuine fear in the minds of the people of Tripura that their demands for railway expansion in the

State will not be met even within next fifty years. This is the general pattern of development in all the States in the North-Eastern region.

After partition, lakhs of refugees have come to Tripura, Assam and West Bengal. These States are burdened with the influx of refugees. After independence, if all the States in the North-Eastern region had been provided with industries and communication facilities, the people there would not have grievances against the Central Government.

The States like Tripura, Assam and West Bengal did not receive sufficient attention from the Central Government for economic development in the past. Apart from economic backwardness, these States are burdened with refugee influx. Considering the burden of refugees that these State are bearing, they deserve special treatment from the Central Government.

I have already referred to the setting up of an Agricultural College in Tripura. It should be set up there. Then I come to Jumiās in Tripura. They are economically backward people. No special grant is being sanctioned by the Central Government for the economic rehabilitation of these people.

You already know, Sir, that there is one Jute Mill in Tripura. It is giving good production. If one more Jute Mill is set up in Tripura, it will ease unemployment problem there to some extent.

Tripura does not have its own High Court. Cases in Tripura are being decided by the Gauhati High Court. It is a State having twenty one lakhs of population. It is surrounded on all sides by international borders. It is very strange that such a State is not having its own High Court. Consequently, thousands of cases are pending with the Gauhati High Court. People of Tripura do not know when their cases will come up for hearing

in the Gauhati High Court. So, I feel that the legitimate demands of Tripura are being suppressed by the Central Government from every point of view. I also feel that in this manner the genuine demands of the North-Eastern States are not getting any response from the Central Government.

On the 10th March this year a meeting of the North-Eastern Council was held at Shillong. The purpose of that meeting was to focus attention of the Central Government to the various grievances of the North-Eastern States. That meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of North-Eastern States. Tripura was represented by its Industry Minister. The Governors of North-Eastern States were also present there. All the representatives of States demanded more allocation of money for their development. This demand is known to the Central Government as that meeting was presided over by the Governor of Assam, Mr. Mehrotra. I demand that the Central Government should accept the demands which were voiced by the representatives of seven States at that meeting of the North-Eastern Council. In the past budgets in the interests of North-Eastern States were neglected. I hope, in this Budget, their interests will be safeguarded.

In the meeting of 10th March this year, the Chief Minister of Tripura sent a proposal to the effect that every State in the North-Eastern region should have a Planning Cell. Each Cell will consider the various aspects of development of the State to which it belongs. It will place before the Central Government various demands concerning the development of their own State.

Let us come to other issues concerning the whole Country. In the last year the Central Government employees were assured of four instalments of dearness allowance. But now the

[Shrimati Ilā Bhattacharya]

Central Government is not prepared to pay their dues. Rather they have announced the formation of the fourth Pay Commission. Consequently the Central Government employees have been deprived of their D.A. instalments. They do not know when the Commission will be constituted. They do not know who will be the members of that Commission. They also do not know when the meetings of that Commission will be held. So, in this process, the fulfilment of the legitimate demands of the Central Government employees will be delayed.

1981 Census Report is already with the Central Government. According to that Report the population has increased in every State. Accordingly, some urban areas in every State are entitled to be raised to the level of cities. After a town is upgraded to the level of a city, the Government employees living there are entitled to some enhanced financial benefits. But the Central Government is silent over the categorisation of towns and the resultant financial benefits. This way, the Government employees are being deprived of City Compensatory Allowance. It is a clear case of the neglect of interests of the working class. So, the Central Government has deliberately thrust economic difficulty upon the Government employees.

It is past ten years since the North-Eastern Council came into existence. But, despite this Council, the North-Eastern States have not made noticeable improvements in their economy. The representatives in the North-Eastern Council demanded for more allocation of money. This House hopes, the Central Government will accede to their demands to this effect.

In this Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983, the Central Government has asked for huge amount of money for the Social Welfare Department and other departments. I shall give one illustration to show

how the interests of the ordinary employees are being neglected by the Central Government. Those who work under I.C.D.S., get a fixed salary of Rs. 175/- per month. They work in remote rural areas, hilly areas and jungles. They work in most difficult conditions in those areas. Educated girls under I.C.D.S. are conducting adult education programmes. They are teaching the methods of family Planning to women. They also do the jobs of mid-wives. So, the 20-point programmes are being implemented with the help of these workers whose monthly income is only Rs. 175/- per month.

The Central Government has asked for huge amount of money for the Social Welfare Department. There is one-year-grant-in-aid programme in C.S.W.B. under this department. That one-year-grant-in-aid programme covers Balwari teachers. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister knows that the Balwadi teachers under such programme run by voluntary organisations get a salary of Rs. 100/- only per month fixed. Similarly, Mother gets a salary of Rs. 35/- only per month. I am really ashamed to mention their salaries. Social Welfare Boards from all States are making repeated demands for more allocation of money under one-year-grant-in-aid programme to the Central Social Welfare Board. But the Central Social Welfare Board has expressed its inability to sanction more money for the one year-grant-in-aid programme as the Central Government is not willing to increase the amount of grant for that programme. Consequently, the State Social Welfare Boards are unable to increase the salaries of Balwari teachers and Mothers.

I again emphasise upon this point that the interests of Government employees and agricultural workers throughout the country are being neglected by the Central Government. That is why, even after 35 years of

independence, fifty per cent people still live below the poverty line in our country. In Tripura, the percentage of those who live below the poverty line, comes to eighty-two per cent

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार)

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कुछ कहूँ उसके पहले मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान न्यूज में छपे एक आर्टिकल की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उस में आर्टिकल निकला है कि प्रणव मुर्कजी अन्तुले टाइप का एक फण्ड बनाए हुए हैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर रूल डवलपमेंट फण्ड और उस फण्ड का पैसा सरकार का नहीं है वह कहा से जमा होता है और कितना जमा होता है और इसी तरह के दो और फण्ड है प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फण्ड और प्राइम मिनिस्टर सित्रेट फण्ड जिसके लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर आन-रेबल हाउस में नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी इस बात को साफ करे अन्यथा यह बात अन्तुले के साथ लिपट कर इस बात को और दूर तक ले जा सकती है इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूँ।

श्रीमन् मैं एक किसान हूँ और संयोग से भारतवर्ष किसानों का ग्रामो का देश है और अभी तक ये बिल्कुल उपेक्षित रहे हैं जिसके कारण देश की आर्थिक स्थिति आज भी सुधरी नहीं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अर्थ मन्त्री जी नारेबाजी बहुत हुई, स्लोगन भी बहुत लगे लेकिन यथार्थ में काम कुछ हो। बहुत बातें होती हैं लेकिन मैं कुछ तथ्य की बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज तक हमारा देश मौनसून के उपर निर्भर है। जब मौनसून अच्छा रहता है, वर्षा हो जाती है तो हमारे देश में उपज बढ़ जाती है और हम ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का नाम लेकर अपनी पीठ थपथपाने लगते हैं लेकिन गतवर्ष 10 राज्यों में

सूखा पड़ा गया तो फिर अमरीका का दरवाजा खटखटाना पड़ा है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री जी का उस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के अनुमान से सिचाई की कुल भूमि 1130 लाख हेक्टेयर है। पिछले तोम वर्षों में 590 लाख हेक्टेयर सिचाई की सम्भावनाएँ विकसित करने का दावा सरकार का है। छठी योजना का लक्ष्य रखा गया है 140 लाख हेक्टेयर का। पूंजी निवेश है 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये का। परियोजना आधी ही हुई है इसका कारण सश ही यह बताया जाता है कि परियोजना का विस्तार हो गया है, पूंजी के आवंटन में वृद्धि, विशेषज्ञों की संख्या में वृद्धि लागत मूल्य में वृद्धि लागू करने से पहले जाच नहीं हुई थी, अधिग्रहण में विलम्ब, सीमेंट इस्पात यंत्र, एक्मप्लोसिव आदि में कमी उल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था नहीं। मैं इस बात को इसलिए बार-बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार योजना चालू करती है बीच में योजना का खर्च बढ़ जाता है फिर योजना में विलम्ब हो जाता है और विलम्ब होने के कारण फिर खर्च बढ़ जाता है और काम समय पर नहीं होता है। इन कारणों से योजना कारगर कदम नहीं उठा पाई। इस लिहाज से अगर मैं बिहार का उदाहरण रख दूँ तो और भी आश्चर्यजनक बात है। बिहार में इतना घटिया काम है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। सम्पूर्ण देश में सिचाई 47% क्षेत्र में होती है और बिहार में 25% होती है, यह सरकार का कहना है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर समूची सिचाई की व्यवस्था को विकसित किया जाए अभी जो हमारी उपज है सिर्फ छोटे से विकसित देशों ताईवान और जापान का उदाहरण ले लीजिये जो कि कृषिप्रधान

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

देश नहीं है, बल्कि औद्योगिक देश है वहाँ जितनी उपज होती है उससे मारी उपज आधी है। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि अभी भी हमारे यहाँ उपज करने की स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा है।

मैं गंगा नदी के गैजेटिक प्लान का रहने वाला एक किसान हूँ मैं जानता हूँ कि गंगा की जो अच्छी भूमि है उसमें कितनी उपज हो सकती है वहाँ पानी की भी सुविधा है। गंगा नदी का पानी और अण्डरग्राउण्ड वाटर का पानी भी वहाँ पर्याप्त है। लेकिन सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं है। बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं है। साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा नदी में आज तक कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं है। उसका मीठा पानी बेकार बहता हुआ समुद्र में चला जाता है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस गंगा नदी को भागीरथ लाया था 60 हजार सागर पुत्रों का कल्याण किया था, कृषि का उपकार करके। आज उन 60 हजार सागर पुत्रों की आबादी 21 करोड़ हो गयी है जो गंगा के प्रवाह के क्षेत्र की आबादी है।

श्रीमन् मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा नदी की बाढ़ से, कटाव से जो नुकसान है वह हिन्दुस्तान की सारी नदियों से हुए नुकसान से अगर आधा नहीं तो एक तिहाई से अधिक है, और जब तक इस ओर आप कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाते है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। मैं एक बात पर श्रीमन् और मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि अमेरिका का अगर कोई इंडस्ट्रियल देश है तो वह कृषि है। अमेरिका से कृषि को हटा लिया जाये तो अमेरिका के उद्योग धंधे लड़खड़ा जायेंगे,

लेकिन भारत तो सचमुच ही किसानों के गांव में बसता है। अगर कृषि को उद्योग के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये तो कोई कारण नहीं की भारत जो अनाज मांगने के लिए आज भी बाहर चला जाता है, रिकार्ड उत्पादन के बाद भी वह भारत अनाज निर्यात करने की स्थिति में आ सकता है। लेकिन उस क अनुसार इस ओर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सिंचाई के साथ, भूमि समतलीकरण चकबंदी बहुफसली, बेहतर बीज, आधुनिक तकनीकी, उर्वरक सस्ते, कोट नाशक सस्ते, भूमि का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग हो।

अनुसंधान के लिए हम 1968 से कह रहे हैं। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को यह सोचना चाहिए कि जो उसने अनुसंधान किये हैं उसका उपयोग प्रयोगकर्ता कैसे करें और किसानों तक उसकी जानकारी कैसे जाये। अभी स्लोगन मात्र हुआ है लैब टु लैण्ड प्रयोगशाला से उपयोगशाला तक लेकिन इसका भी यथार्थ चित्र नहीं आ पा रहा है। श्रीमन् एक बात और मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अधिक उत्पादन की बात कही है तो उसका 42 प्रतिशत उन्हीं राज्यों से उत्पादन होता है जो अधिक उत्पादन करते हैं जैसे पंजाब है। लेकिन दूसरे राज्य इनसे बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। श्रीमन् मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार ने भी स्वीकार किया है जो वह कर नहीं पा रही है वह ग्रामीण विकास है। जब तक ग्रामीण विकास नहीं होता है तब तक सचमुच देश का विकास नहीं होगा आपने 20 पाइंट प्रोग्राम लिया है लेकिन आज तक आपने 20 पाइंट प्रोग्राम का क्या कभी मूल्यांकन किया है ! अगर इवेल्यूएशन करेंगे तो आपको लगेगा कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का प्रोग्राम है और टॉय टॉय फिक्स कर रहा है।

आपने 15 करोड़ रुपया निर्धनता के उन्मूलन के लिए लगाया है। लेकिन भूमि सुधार ही नहीं हो पाता है। अभी तक सीलींग एक्ट सार दल में लागू नहीं हुआ है। अभी तक जो काम करने वाले हैं, 6 लाख गांव में जो आठ सौ लाख खेत पर मजदूर हैं उनको काम नहीं मिलता है, उनके लिए भ्रष्टाचार अनाज नहीं है। जब तक उसको यह नहीं प्राप्त होगा तब तक आप कैसे समझते हैं कि अपना देश सुखी होगा। श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मंहगाई के कम होने का दावा भले ही हमारी सरकार करे लेकिन आम आदमी की जरूरत को पूरा करने की स्थिति में वह नहीं है। कैरोसिन तेल की कीमत कम करने के बाद भी वह मंहगा ही रह गया है - 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के चलते भी ढाई वर्ष में 15 से 20 प्रतिशत मूल्य की वृद्धि हुई है। 82.83 में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक हुआ है। आम जनता की क्रय शक्ति घटती जा रही है। देश के 50 प्रतिशत से लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे चली गयी हैं और प्रत्येक वर्ष एक करांड से अधिक लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, सरकार की सूचना है कि 68 लाख लोग 1972 में बेकार थे और अब बढ़कर 176 लाख हो गये हैं और जवानों में 50 या 60 प्रतिशत लोग बेकार हैं या अर्ध-बेकार हैं। शिक्षित बेकार 35 लाख है और उसमें 24 लाख मैट्रिकुलेट स्तर के हैं तथा बाकी स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के हैं। आपने रोजगार में पुनः नियोजन की व्यवस्था की, स्वयं रोजगार की योजना की, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने इसका भी मूल्यांकन या जांच करके देखा है कि सचमुच में इससे कुछ कल्याण

हुआ है कि नहीं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। तो इसमें सचमुच में देश का कल्याण होगा। परियोजना व्यय हमेशा बढ़ता ही जाता है। निर्धनता भी साथ-साथ बढ़ती जाती है। तो आप कहीं न कहीं पर प्राथमिकता देकर जांच करें—देखें कि यह निर्धनता कैसे घटेगी। (समय की घंटी) श्रीमन्, मंहगाई भी बढ़ती जाये, जीवन स्तर भी गिरता जाये, इंटरनेशनल बाजार का अभाव होता जाये, रोजगार और मंदी की समस्या हो, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहूंगा (काम को बेहतर ढंग से कैसे किया जाये प्राथमिकता तय करना पड़ेगा। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को इस मोड़ दे कि गांव में चार जो चीज है, कृषि, बन, खनिज द्रव्य और एनसिलरी उद्योग का अगर आप विकास करना चाहे, तो सचमुच में इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

श्रीमन्, मैंने बजट में देखा है कि बजट में जो सरकारी खर्च बढ़ता जा रहा है। उस पर आप अंकुश नहीं लगा रहे हैं और जब तक आप सरकारी खर्च पर अंकुश नहीं लगायेंगे, तब तक आप की अर्थ-नीति में सुधार नहीं होगा और डेफेसिट बजट पर भी नियंत्रण नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक आपकी इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं जुटेगी (घंटी) थोड़ा सा तो...

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन) : टाइम बहुत हो गया है। बहुत टायर्ड भी है सब लोग। कल भी थोड़ा आप रेनवे बजट पर बोल सकते हैं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : एक विचार और, अगर आपने उस पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया—इसलिये कि आयात और निर्यात में तालमेल नहीं है। निर्यात आपका सौ, डेढ़ सौ करोड़ होता है और आयात हां जाता है पांच हजार करोड़। तो आपका हमेशा डेफेसिट बढ़ता जायेगा और आप इसको इसलिये देखें कि आज की कमी

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रमाद यादव]

है, अदायगी रोप का घाटा है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व उगाही में कमी है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विदेशी मुद्रा निधि से प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा भी समाप्त हो रही है।

श्रीमन् 5.7 अरब डालर ऋण उद्योग उच्च स्तर टेकनालोजी आयात कर सके उत्पादन शीलता बढ़ा सके कि हम आत्मनिर्भर होंगे—आत्मनिर्भर तो नहीं हुए लेकिन वह पैसा खर्च हो गया। आयात में कमी नहीं आई, अब लम्बे समय तक यह नीति नहीं चलेगी। 1984 के बाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से ऋण नहीं प्राप्त होगा।

इसलिए मेरा पुनः आपसे आग्रह है कि आप कम से कम इसमें तालमेल बिठाये कि अगर हमारा निर्यात बढ़े, तो आप आयात बढ़ा सकते हैं। अगर निर्यात नहीं बढ़ता है, तो आयात नहीं बढ़ावे। (सभ्य की घंटी)

मैं एक दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा।

अभी एक आर्थिक परिषद् का सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें प्रो० पी० आर० ब्रह्मानन्द ने कुछ तथ्य की बातें रखी थीं। मैं सिर्फ तथ्य की बातें आपके सामने रखता हूँ कि विकासशील देशों में पूर्ति पक्षीय अर्थ-शास्त्र है। अभी तक जो आपने अर्थ-शास्त्र की रूपरेखा रखी है, वह भारतीय अर्थ-शास्त्र नहीं है। भारतवर्ष में सामानान्तर आर्थिक व्यवस्था है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मौद्रिक परिवर्तन है। आदिवासी समाज का आर्थिक परिवर्तन अभी तक आप ला नहीं सके हैं। भारत में मंदी भी है और इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा और विकसित और विकासशील देशों की विकास प्रक्रिया में बहुत अंतर है। आज तक, अभी तक जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था चली है, वह पूँजीवादी

अर्थ मॉडल की व्यवस्था है वह भारत के अनुकूल नहीं है।

आज तक भारतीय मॉडल, जिसे भारतीय विकास हो, इसकी योजना आप नहीं बना सके हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इसकी योजना करते हुए—मैं फिर एक बार अपने एरिया गंगा नदी के मास्टर प्लान योजना की ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Shri Satya narayan Reddy—Just two minutes, please.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): It is not possible to finish in two minutes. Otherwise, I should not speak. In two minutes, nothing can be said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM KRISHNAN): You don't speak now. You speak tomorrow on the Railways.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: You told me that I will get sufficient time to speak

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to be very brief on these three Appropriation Bills. I would also like to say something about the Budget.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Budget?

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Of course, the Budget which is presented here. Sir, after going through the Budget presented here and after hearing the speech which the hon. Finance Minister has made today, I have come to the conclusion that generally the whole country, the people who really wanted that India should prosper and that people should lead a happy life, now certainly feel that this Budget is not helpful to

the poor man in the street, the man who lives in the slums, the toiling farmer working in the field and the worker who labours in the factory. Sir, no relief has been given to this section of the population in spite of higher Plans. Of course, we have completed five Five-Year Plans and we are about to have the Sixth Five-Year Plan. But in spite of these Plans we have not wiped out the poverty from the country. The unemployment problem is there. About two crores of people both in the rural and urban areas are still unemployed. And the problem of drinking water has not been solved. (*Time Bell rings*). Even to this day there are hundreds and thousands of people in the rural areas who are going to far off places to fetch drinking water. Similarly, Sir, the problem of getting remunerative prices by the farmers has not been solved. All these problems are there. But the Government has not been hesitating to spend crores of rupees on things like Asian Games, where more than rupees one thousand crores have been spent. The priority has been given to these things and not for drinking water and not solving the other problems facing the poor people in this country. But the Government of India is thinking of spending huge sums on some other projects. (*Time Bell rings*).

In this connection, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the more important problems concerning my State. There is one very important project, the Vishakhapatnam steel project for which only Rs. 187 crores has been allocated for current year. As a matter of fact, this steel plant requires a minimum of Rs. 1000 crores. But the Government in spite of repeated requests by the State Government and the people both inside the House and outside has not paid any heed to this aspect of the problem. I would, therefore, request the Government to immediately release the required funds for the steel plant. (*Time Bell rings*).

At the same time, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the important projects like Polavaram Irrigation Project, the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, Yelleru, Pochampad and Srisailem projects. All these projects need adequate fund allocation. Otherwise if Polavaram and Yelleru projects are not given sufficient funds, the water schemes will fail and as a result the Vishakhapatnam steel plant will suffer. I would request the Government to immediately give adequate assistance for these projects. (*Time Bell rings*).

Sir, at this juncture I would like to mention one more thing because some comments have been made in this House, some unnecessary unwanted remarks have been made by one Member in this House towards the new Government of Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh. As a matter of fact, the Telugu Desam Government wants to have a clean and good administration in the State. As a matter of fact, it wants to clean the misrule, corruption of the previous Governments in the State. The people have reposed complete confidence in this new party and Government. So, this Telugu Desam Government wants to have a completely clean and good Government in the State. As a matter of fact, a 15-point programme has been initiated by the new Government. The Telugu Desam Government which assumed office on the 9th January launched a 15-point programme for the all-round development of the State. All the machinery has been geared for the successful implementation of the programme. The 15-point programme, promising drinking water to all, rice at Rs. 2 a kilogram, etc. For these things the State Government needs adequate funds. (*Time Bell rings*). Congress (I) Member in this house had made some allegations against new Government which are not correct. I have to request the Central Government that adequate funds may be provided for

[Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy]

all the development work in the State especially the Vishakhapatnam steel plant and also the major irrigation projects. Thank you.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Sir, I very much support Dr. Adiseshiah's comment that the amounts being sought to be approved by the House for last year are very much questionable and in view of this I would like to say that the Government machinery take Parliament for granted after spending or mis-spending the amount, the amount is presented here for appropriation and our approval. I think from this year this practice should go. Whenever a Budget is prepared for the year, it should be seen that the Government does not have to come up again with supplementary budgets. That should not be the practice. There should be periodic checks during every session of Parliament on the money spent. The Minister of Finance is answerable to this House and he should see that the money allocated for various items is actually spent on those items. The money should not remain unspent, and returned after the end of the year, nor should the Minister come forward with supplementary budgets when the money is spent or mis-spent.

There are certain priorities before the Nation. Neither was the Asiad nor was the holding of Non-Aligned Movement summit a priority before us. We have before us the Assam problem. Not a pie has been provided for the settlement of the refugees. How can you provide relief and settlement to the refugees? The Government of India has, of course, the right to grant citizenship to anybody...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You speak about Orissa now.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: I speak about Orissa also. But I

speak for India, because it is a Parliament of India, and I speak for India as a whole. Here, Sir, several crores of rupees must be earmarked to see that those refugees and those people who are granted citizenship, could be settled at their places peacefully. I would also like to suggest that the vacant land which is lying as no-man's land, the Chambal Valley surrounded by three States, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, should be utilised for this purpose. The surplus population in Assam could be eased out of Assam and settled in this vacant land.

Then, Sir, I do not find any provision for another problem. Tamil Nadu has no drinking water, and they want water. For a pinch of salt, an empire collapses. So, here I give a warning note to the Government of India and to the Congress-I party that they will collapse for a drop of water that is wanted in Tamil Nadu. I think we should see to it that water tankers should be moved to Madras to serve the people. They cannot be allowed to die for a glass of water. It is a rain-fed area where twice we get monsoon. We should see that in the rain-fed belts of the country, we collect the rain water, which does not require any electricity, and provide drinking water to the people. We have to earmark certain money. There are two rivers in Madras, Adiyar and Cooum. They should be drained out properly to clean Madras City. These cities, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta have become...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Mr. Minister please.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I am glad...

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Please allow me to finish; we should not hurry up.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I am happy that many hon. Members have participated in the discussion

excise duties, repayment of debt. etc. today on the supplementary grants. I would like to deal with many of the pertinent points raised by them, one by one.

Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav spoke about starvation and unemployment and so many things, and that the money will be used for 5-star hotels and foreign travels. I need not answer. He spoke about Mahabharatha. Fortunately, I have read Mahabharatha. What he was quoting was, in fact, misquoting, or quoting in wrong context. I wish he reads Mahabharatha once again before he comes to this House and talk about Mahabharatha. He spoke many other things which concerned more to the Budget and not this Appropriation Bill. Unfortunately he only spoke probably as he wanted to say something and therefore he spoke most of the things which were irrelevant than being relevant.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Appropriation means extension of Budget.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: He has gone out of the way to say whatever he wanted to say and I don't think I should spare much of the time in replying to those points. Then, Mr. P. N. Sukul supported the Budget. Anybody who goes through the rate of inflation has been controlled. He was also speaking about farmers and expressed some concern on this. But he knows, I am sure, that this Budget has done a lot for the farmers. Major concessions have been given to the farmers in this Budget. Anybody who goes through the Budget, with open eyes and not closed eyes, will be able to realise how much has been done in this Budget. In fact, much more has been done in the Budget than in the previous years' Budgets. The Finance Minister has been very liberal in giving concessions to the farmers. I am sure, he is happy about it. (Interruptions) Coming back to Mr. Yadav, he mentioned some figures in regard to the *per capita* availability of cereals

in the country. I must correct him by saying that these figures are wrong. The *per capita* availability of cereals in the country has gone up from 360.5 gms to 415 gms between 1956 and 1982, notwithstanding a nearly two-fold increase in population during this period. Similarly, *per capita* availability of sugar has gone up from 5 Kg to 8.1 Kg. during the said period. *Per capita* availability of edible oils has gone up from 2.5 Kg. to 4.6 Kg. and Vanaspati from 0.7 Kg. to 1.2 Kg.

Mr. Sukul referred to the assistance to the U.P. State and the relief to be provided for natural calamities. The hon. Member is aware that a Central team is deputed to visit the affected States to assess the situation and recommend the quantum of relief to be given to them. For examining the requirements of U.P., the above established procedure is being observed and I am sure, proper care will be taken in this regard.

The speech of Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah is a well thought out one, according to me. He is an economist and he has studied the subject very well. He made some pertinent observations. Provisions which are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India are those mentioned in article 112(3) of the Constitution read with article 293(2). I must tell him that the provisions for debt servicing and repayment, payment of decretal dues, loans and advances to State Governments, salaries and allowances of the President, the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, Supreme Court Judges, Comptroller and Auditor General of India and any other item of expenditure declared by Constitution or Parliament by law are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. He also said that vote on account has been sought for Rs. 21,668 crores out of the total Budget for the year of Rs. 34,836 crores. I should correct him here. The total Budget figure of Rs. 34,836 crores shown in the Budget at a glance is a figure of expenditure net of recoveries, share of the States of Union

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Demands, however, are on the gross basis. The gross expenditure according to Demands of Grants is Rs. 1,22,927 crores as shown on page 12 of the Vote on Account document. The amount of Vote on Account of Rs. 21,668 crores should be compared with this gross figure. It will then be seen that Vote on Account is only about 1/6th of the total expenditure, and not as he has quoted.

As regards Supplementary Grant for technical advances to foreign governments, it is intended to meet temporary imbalances in trade with the USSR. I may mention to him that additional requirements during the year on this account taking into account the Supplementary Grant obtained in July 1980, are placed at Rs. 1200 crores. The bulk of this will be recovered during the year itself. Repayments against these additional advances during the year will be nearly Rs. 1000 crores. Thus the net additional expenditure during the year will be of the order of nearly Rs. 200 crores, or so.

Coming to the other hon. Members, Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya has spoken about the development of Tripura and some of the North Eastern States. I might assure her that if there is a Government at all which ever cared for the North Eastern States, it is only this Government under the able leadership of our esteemed leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She is taking all possible care to see that the area is developed. As a matter of fact, I would like to tell you one fact that with great patience she waited for long three years before holding the elections in Assam. She tried all the means. She had negotiations with them, she involved the opposition parties. The formula of the opposition parties was not acceptable to them, the Ravindra Verma formula was not acceptable to them. She wanted to extend the term of President's rule. . . . (Interruptions). Mr Vice-Chairman, I never disturbed them and so they must not disturb me. If they have any questions, they can ask me

at the end, but let them not disturb me. After all, this is a House of Elders. If they do not like that, I do not know what I have to say. They must hear me patiently. Certainly they can differ, but they must allow me to speak. Otherwise, if I lose the thread of my speech, probably I may miss some of their points also.

So, I was telling that with great patience she waited for three long years in holding the elections in Assam. She tried all the means, negotiating with those people from Assam, with the AASU and AAGSP leaders. When they did not come to terms she even involved the opposition parties of Parliament. (Interruptions). I am repeating, Sir, because there was interruption. Even the formula given by Ravindra Varma was not acceptable to them. In the last session of Parliament she wanted the Constitution to be amended for extension of the President's rule, but the opposition won't agree to that also. The opposition said that she must hold negotiations again and she did that. Ultimately, when everything failed, naturally when the Constitution is not amended, when the problem is not solved elections had to take place. Otherwise, there would be a constitutional breakdown. So, she had to hold elections in spite of the fact that those who advised her to hold elections backed out. In spite of that, she held the elections and there is the elected Ministry there now. That Ministry will take care of Assam and other places and whatever is necessary and whatever is felt necessary for improving that area I am sure, this Government will take care of. There is no doubt about it.

Then Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav spoke about the 20-Point Programme. I only wish he implements rather than speaking about it.

Two friends have spoken about the unemployment problem. Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy, the new convert to Telugu Desam also spoke about it.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: We were fighting against the Congress mis-rule of more than 30 years.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: We come from the same State. We know each other well. We know the people there. You must have come now. For the last thirty years I have been directly elected by the people. Why do you say that? Now there is no difficulty about it. I know about people's mind. They have committed the mistake; they will correct this. Did they not correct when Janata Government . . . Please hear me. When I am talking, you should not talk. That is not proper. You can talk later. Don't disturb me. I am telling you, have the people not corrected themselves? After having elected the Janata Government in 1977, what happened in 1980? So you need not speak about Andhra politics here. Please wait . . .

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Don't speak of all those things. Speak about the budget.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Because you spoke about it, I am replying to you.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आप वजट पर बोलिये । अगर आप इस तरह से दूसरे विषयों पर बोलेंगे तो दूसरे भी उसका जबाब देंगे ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Yes, I am telling him. He brought in that subject. So I have to correct him and tell him what I feel is correct.

Then, two hon. Members have spoken of unemployment—i.e. Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav and Shri Satyanarayan Reddy. The unemployment problem is there, has been there and is bound to be there for some time. No magic wand can be waved and then suddenly the unemployment problem can be solved. It is being solved. Actually, we have provided a lot of money in this budget and everything possible is being done. Some political parties which were

mentioning that they would solve the unemployment problem overnight could not do it. The Congress has a hundred years long history and the Congress Party has been doing its best. Surely the present Government will certainly do its best to solve this problem.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : कुछ फेन्चुयल बिल पर बोलिये । बिल के बारे में कुछ कहिये ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: They have spoken about it. So I have to reply to them. If I do not reply, they will think they are right. They should not have that feeling when they are not right. That is why I am correcting them.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: I have given you the correct figures.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: You have given me the figures. Don't say they are correct. I have to verify them. The figures have to be verified. Simply because you have given, I cannot think they are correct. I must verify them.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: These have been given by you. These are your own figures.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I think you have covered most of the points.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आयात निर्यात के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Wait a minute Sir. Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy also mentioned about the drinking water problem. That is a problem all over India. A large sum has been allotted this year in the Central Budget for drinking water and I am sure in course of time, we will try to solve it as early as possible.

Then they were talking of Asian Games. They tagged on drinking water problem with the Asian Games. I do not know how. I may mention to my good friends that the Asian

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Games have brought us such a good name. It has encouraged every youngster who is a sportsman. Just like that our young friends must be encouraged and sports must be encouraged. If you think that running the Asian Games was a waste, you are thoroughly mistaken. I am sorry, I cannot agree with you. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Do not disturb the hon. Minister.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I, in my younger days. . .

श्री जगदम्बो प्रनाद यादव : जिन्होंने कहा था वे चली गई ।

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Priority should be given to drinking water. We are not against games. We are fully for games and sports. What I said was, priority should be given to drinking water.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Why did you say 'instead?' You may ask for drinking water. Why do you compare it with Asian Games? Asian Games was necessary. That has nothing to do with it.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: One thousand crores should not be . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Listen to him.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: So, I can tell you, Sir, that Asian Games was a necessity and I am sure that has given encouragement to all our youngsters and it has brought fame to the country. All over the world they have enjoyed it, they liked it and said that this is the best performance done in India.

Then Mr. Satyanarayan Reddy was talking about the Vizag steel plant. Not only the Vizag steel plant but all the steel plants started earlier will

certainly be completed in due course. Naturally that can't be done overnight because they require huge amounts of money and our resources position must be looked into while framing the budget. So, there has been some allotment, and if it is not sufficient, more money will certainly be given and the projects will be completed as early as possible. There is no doubt about it. (Interruptions) . . . Mr. Mallick said. . .

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Drinking water in Tamil Nadu, Madras is reeling without water.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: That again cannot be got by waving a magic wand. I know Madras; I spent more than half of my life in Madras. If you hear me, I will tell you. Have you ever known a year like this in the past one century?

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: So what?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Tell me, have you ever known the position of water in Madras? Was it ever so in the last one century? It is because there was no rain. . . (Interruptions) . . . Hear me. Why don't you hear me? This year, unfortunately, Madras does not have the south-west monsoon and so, you don't have rains till the north-east monsoon comes. The south-west monsoon is a failure this year and so, naturally, you do not have drinking water. If you want other arrangements by which drinking water could be supplied, the local Government must be doing its best. It is more a local subject. All that is possible is being done, I believe, because I am told they are supplying water with vans, lorries and trucks. They are doing their best. You cannot blame the Central Government for that. From the Central Government, whatever assistance is possible will be given. It is a State subject and they have got to deal with it.

श्री जगदम्बो प्रताप यादव : गंगा के बारे में भी कुछ कहिये ।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: That will take years. You and I won't see that. Why do you bother?

Sir, once again let me thank all the hon. Members who have spoken. I would request the House to pass and return these Bills.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1983, to vote.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK: Point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Please sit down. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1983-84, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 4 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.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): We shall now take up the motion for consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1983, for voting. 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 1982-83, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now we take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1983

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1981, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now we shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir,
I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(II) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983

(III) Motion Re. The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1983."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Delhi Municipal

Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1983."

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1983, adopted the following motion in regard to the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri A. A. Rahim and resolves that Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the first two Bills on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The House stands adjourned 'till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 23rd March, 1983.