

[Shri P. C. SETHI]

during the discussion on the Budget are concerned, the replies to them are under preparation and they will be sent to them. This practice has not been stopped.

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

"That the Bill be returned." *The motion* was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL 1982.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now, we take up the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1982-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1982-83, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill arises out of the supplementary appropriations charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 2nd August, 1982. The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 2262.61 crores of which Rs. 1745.75 crores is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the balance of Rs. 516.86 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha.

The Supplementary Demands were laid on the Table of the House on 27th July, 1982. These include Rs. 1743.46 crores for non-Plan loans to eighteen State Governments for clearing their year-end deficits and Rs. 480 crores for providing technical-credit to foreign Governments under trade and payment agreements with them for meeting temporary imbalances in trade.

Sir, I would not burden the House with the details of every item at this stage, but would answer the points

which the hon. Members may raise in the debate. *The question was proposed.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Shri Mohanan. You have eight minutes.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is a regular feature with the Government to come forward with Supplementary Demands every year. The practice of bringing forward Supplementary Demands cannot be stopped completely. Whenever there is any unexpected expenditure, it will become necessary to bring forward Supplementary Demands. But this is not a good sign, to bring forward Supplementary Demands regularly. It shows, the weakness in fiscal planning; this shows, it shows there is no proper fiscal planning. It is stated that this is the first consignment. The other consignments are yet to come. These may come with in the next one or two months, or in the next Session.

In this context, I would like to make some references to the disappointing features of our national economy. The Government is very much complacent about the situation. The Government is of the opinion that the inflationary tendencies have been completely controlled; there is no recession and the rate of production is very high because this is the Year of Productivity. But what is the reality? It is stated that everything is alright. What a rosy picture has been painted? But our beloved, our respected and our hon. Prime Minister is now in abroad and she is in frantic search of soft loans on any hard term, even at the cost of our political freedom. This is the pathetic condition which the country is facing. But the Government is drawing a rosy picture before the people. This is misleading. According to available statistics, the wholesale price index has risen from 274.3 to 291.2 between April 24 and July 17. The increase in terms of percentage has been 6.16 during this period. The sharpest rise in price has been in the case of essential comma-

dlties. This is the main point. But the Government is reluctant to accept this fact. They claim that there is a negative trend in inflation. This is a deliberate attempt to mislead the people. As per the available figures, there is an upward trend of 30 per cent in the wholesale price index every year. If this is the position in regard to wholesale price index, we can imagine what will be the position in regard to consumer price index. It is nearly 50 per cent average. This is what is happening, with all kinds of propaganda and publicity. The Government is concealing the fact that the people of India are facing untold miseries and they are groaning under the pressure of the price rise. The rise in price in the case of essential commodities is more important. The situation is far from satisfactory. That is the truth. Sir, there has been continuous rise in the wholesale price index during the last three months. Another side of the price rise is the decline in the price of agricultural commodities. Some of the agricultural products like coconut, coco, sugar, are the worst hit products. The Government's liberalised import policy has contributed much to this effect. The hon. Finance Minister is always accusing the State Government for their over-spending, for the financial indiscipline and for overdraft but what is the position here in the case of the Central Government? There is a constant and considerable increase in the deficit financing in the last so many years. As far as the Government of India is concerned, there is no limitation for deficit financing, but the Finance Minister is very particular to impose financial control, financial discipline on the States. You cannot impose discipline on others without self-discipline. I would like to know, what is the Government's attitude towards the recessionary tendency? Government is of the opinion that there is no recession, but in fact, in almost all the industries there is a stagnation in production. The problem of stagnation is because of the recession in the market. Here also the Government's liberal import policy adds something worse to the situation.

Even after 35 years of independence, we are still dependent much on nature for our food production. It is quite a distressing feature. Our food production is always dependent on monsoon. This is the position we are now facing and we are not able to meet the minimum requirements of the people. It was the slogan that export or perish. But what is the position now? Now the slogan is, 'import and perish'. When I say that this liberalisation of import, policy is something connected with the IMF loan agreement, I know our Finance Minister will get agitated. (*Interruptions*). He is not there, I know that but I am glad that even our Finance Minister is allergic to hear the name of the IMF agreement. Sir, due to the liberalisation of import policy the foreign monopolists are dumping their products in India. The main reason for the recession is that the dumping of these products by the foreign monopolists in our country.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. By taking the attitude of gimmicks you cannot solve the problem, you can only mislead the people, conceal the truth I urge upon the Government to take a sincere attitude, a sincere approach to the policies and change the anti-people policies.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDEK MOKA-PATRA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while rising to support the Appropriation Bill, may I take this opportunity to deal mainly on the external affairs which subject we have never discussed either in this Session or in the last Session? Sir, I want to begin with the triumphal visit of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to the United States which was long overdue because about 11 years back she had gone to the United States, had a duel with Nixon who had gone against the interest of India in the Bangladesh crisis. Eleven years have seen the deterioration of relation between India and the United States. I must thank the mediators, I mean the plenipotentiaries, ambassadors, politicians who

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worked behind the scheme during the last many months to make the visit a reality and possible. Sir, most of the Prime Ministers will feel jealous the way Mrs. Gandhi has been received by the people of the United States, by the Senators, by the Congressmen, by the Press Club. It was 6 P.M. by all standards a triumphant tour of Mrs. Gandhi after 11 years, in the United States. Pandit Nehru in fifties had gone to the United States. Those were the great days of Indo-American friendship. We were getting help from the U.S.A.—wheat! whenever there was a famine, or a crisis. When there were floods or anything, American help was always there. With the world changing very fast, and in the context of the situation in Far East, Middle East, Africa and Latin America, the relationship deteriorated because India stood committed to non-alignment, supported the forces of peace in Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, supported the cause of the Arabs, supported the cause of the Palestinians, supported all forces of progress in Africa, went against apartheid in South Africa, and that was the bone of contention and we had differences.

Now it seems from the talks between the two leaders that they have agreed to differ and unite on principle. Whenever principle has been involved, Mrs. Gandhi has stood as a towering personality. That is why she said, as far as Afghan issue is concerned, India does not believe in interference by foreign troops, but India also feels that there are other vested interests working in Afghanistan.

It was Mrs. Gandhi who, on the floor of this House, supported the cause of Palestinians, hailed the role of Mr. Arafat, [leader of the PLO, criticised Israel for all the military jingoism that they are going to demonstrate in the Middle East. And it was like Mrs. Gandhi. In her speech

in the Rajya Sabha she made India's stand very clear. I do not think any other leader in the world any Prime Minister had made it so clear on the floor of the House as Mrs. Gandhi did about India's role. She referred to Mahatma Gandhi, she referred to Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHA-BHRA (Rajasthan): Not even Pandit Nehru?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: I am coming to that. She referred to Mahatma Gandhi, she referred to Pt. Nehru who on the platform of the Indian National Congress supported the Palestinian cause 35 years before or 40 years before when even the Arabs were not awakened to the cause of Palestinians. That is India's stand. I do not say it is Congress's stand; it is the stand of the Indian people to support the Palestinians.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, even Congressmen in U.S.A. who were critical of India on the nuclear issue—* like Mr. Glenn—after hearing Mrs. Gandhi, thus, says the New York Times, went out of their way to make a speech in favour of welcome to Mrs. Gandhi. The NBC, an important media of the United States, has said: "Let bygones be bygones. We want to build on new friendship". In the National Press Club of the United States, the President of which is a lady, you must have seen it live on the TV how Mrs. Gandhi was received.

Sir, in 1978, when I made a tour of the United States to propagate for Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress (I), there was none to receive me, none to hear me, no newspaper man, no journalist, no public will hear us. But the fact is that the Indian people are great. They brought us back to power in 1980. With the achievements India has made during the last 35 years, the status of India has grown higher in any international sphere and this has given a boost to the personality

of India under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I do not think there has been any criticism of Mrs. Gandhi during her tour. Whether in Washington, whether in New York, whether in California or Los Angeles—anywhere she has gone, she has been received very well. She addressed the Indians there and asked them to participate in the making of new India. She asked them to involve themselves in all the scientific progress of India. That is how she wanted to stop the brain drain. She asked the scientists, the engineers, the professors who are in the United States to come back to India and build this country.

Sir, in spite of all this, we see in the horizon black clouds of war. The Falkland war has left a bitter taste in our mouth. The non-aligned world has been supporting the cause of Argentina during the last many years—in all conferences—in Colombo, in Lima, in New York, it has supported the cause of Argentina, Argentina's sovereignty over Falkland. But it was a war, a mighty war also. A mighty power tried to crush Argentina. I have no love for Argentinian Government because it is a military dictatorship. I know*

from newspaper reports that 10,000 people in Argentina have vanished. There is no liberty; there is no democracy in Argentina. But when it is a just cause, when it is a cause of a nation, of its sovereignty, of its own right to its freedom, one has to support the right cause and that is how our great Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have supported the cause of Argentina for its sovereignty over Falklands.

Sir, the Falklands war has given us another dimension how these islands can be used like Diego Garcia. Why so much focus on the Falkland islands? That is because it is the only island in the whole of the Atlantic which can be used for military purposes. The *New York Times* wrote,

suppose the Panama Canal is occupied, the only route to Alaska will be through the Atlantic, which means that Falkland islands should be the centre of political and military gravity. That is the reason why America and Britain colluded to crush Argentina. Argentina was their blue-eyed boy. America wants to have hegemony over Central America, over Latin America. You know of their relations with Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, Nicaragua. All these States were called the satellites of the United States. But his Falklands crisis, to the benefit of progressive forces, has divided Latin America into Polarisation. Some will go with the USSR and some will go with the USA. We have Cuba, we have Somalia, we have Angola and everywhere there is trouble today. The whole world will go to see the polarisation camps with the socialist camp on the one side and the military camp on the other. The only solace, the only confidence that people can have is the non-aligned powers, and India stands as the leader of the non-aligned bloc. After Gamal Nasser, after Tito, after Soekarno, after all the leaders, the only distinguished leader today in the non-aligned world is Mrs. Gandhi. Everybody wants to see how Mrs. Gandhi tries to manage the world problems, and she has been so emphatic.

(Interruptions)

Look at this war of Iran and Iraq. You know, the Indian National Congress has fraternal relations with the Arab Baathist Socialist Party. Saddam Hussain is a very dear friend of ours, a great friend of Mrs. Gandhi, has been a supporter of India's freedom movement, of democracy and everything. Yet India chose to maintain neutrality in the war to see that the war does not expand, the area of military operations does not expand. In spite of the fact that there was pressure on us from our Iraqi friends, Mrs. Gandhi's leadership saw to it that India does not become a party either to Iran or Iraq. And that

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is why today the war is localised. Otherwise the conflagration would have gone to far away places.

Think of Kampuchea. India took a very rightful stand under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi. We rejected the old Government of Pol Pot, accepted Heng Samrin as the legal representative of the people of Kampuchea. That is where we stood.

We are trying to develop our relations even with China. Gone are the old days* when India and China used to quarrel with each other, used filthy language with each other, when Indian diplomats used to walk out of all cocktails, all dinners, all discussions across the table. Those days are gone. India wants to develop fraternity. In the world history such things happen. There was a hundred years war, a seven years war, a 36 years war. We have seen two global wars but, after that, we are also seeing friendship among warring camps. Who could imagine in 1939 that Hitler and Stalin would be friends by a Non-Aggression Pact. Hitler consulted Ribbentrop, Goering, all his aides and asked, "Should we do it?" Joseph Stalin, the leader of the communist bloc at that time thought, "First we have to exist, then the war" because Stalin knew that the Britishers were not friends of Russia or Americans were not friends of Russia. It was Churchill who wanted to land at Danzing with all his forces... (*Interruptions*) ... The question is to exist first and then do anything.

Sir, this world today believes in peaceful co-existence. Let America live, let Russia live, let China live, let us also live in this non-aligned world. There should not be war because we have seen the vicissitudes of war, we have seen the tragedy of war, we have seen how in gas chambers people were killed, children were killed, women were raped, people were annihilated. We have seen enough of war. Recently I had been to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is so great

that our Prime Minister is visiting Japan for one day. It is a great country; it had remained in isolation. For the last twenty years, we have never looked to Japan with credibility, we have never looked to Japan for assistance, we have never looked to Japan for help. A small country out of the debris of the war, out of the dust of the war, today Japan can match any big Power, be it in electronics, be it in hydro-electric generation, be it in thermal power plant* be it in any field. Japan is today on top. That is why the Americans were almost at their feet to say: Please do not export any goods to America, for then the American goods will not be purchased by anybody. The customers want only Japanese goods: perfection, precision, automatic, computerized. I mean, Japan's development is supreme today. It is good Mrs. Gandhi is visiting* that country. They remember Rabin-dra Nath Tagore, they remember Jawaharlal Nehru, they remember Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Bihar): Mahatma Gandhi did not go to Japan.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: They remember him for the role he played in world politics giving India freedom. Rashbehari had gone to Japan, married a Japanese girl, established a centre in Tokyo, did everything for Indian war of independence. Sir, today we have to contain all the exigencies of war, the prospects of war, contain everything. And who can do it? It is the non-alignment movement. We have to make the movement stronger day by day. Then only it is possible. But the role played by the big powers creates suspicion in our minds, creates confusion, gives us anxiety and sometimes we feel that perhaps it will not be possible.

Before concluding my speech, I want to say that today India is progressing from strength to strength. With the IMF loan released which is

now over 2 billion dollars, it is going to help us. There are no strings attached to it because under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi the Government will not accept any help with strings attached, whether it is from America or from Russia or from France or any other country. It is a sovereign country with sovereign people. The Government is dedicated to people and not to any Government.

With these words, I conclude and hail the achievements of the Government and support the Appropriation Bill once again.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Appropriation Bill (No. 3) seeks the authorization of this House for a sum of Rs. 2,262.61 crores spread over 14 different demands. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to confine myself only to one demand, viz. Demand No. 41, which is the largest one and also which is of special significance to this House. As ours is the Council of States, naturally we are more concerned with the fiscal relationship between the Centre and the States. Sir, under Demand No. 41, the Government proposes to give a sum of Rs. 1,743.46 crores to 18 States for wiping out their overdrafts which they have accumulated with the Reserve Bank of India. In the first place, I wish that this scheme of overdraft regulation was brought by the hon. Finance Minister a little earlier. Why I say this is because at the time the Annual Plans for different States were decided, allocations were made, there were several States which were punished because they had large overdrafts. Unfortunately, Rajasthan was one such State. Whereas the Annual Plan allocation for other States was increased, because it had large overdrafts, the allocation for Rajasthan was slightly reduced, as compared to the previous year. That is my grievance. Now, Sir, coming to the scheme, I wish to say that a similar scheme, almost the same scheme, was started first in 1972. Under that scheme, a sum of Rs. 642 crores was

given to the States—12 States at that time—and almost under similar conditions. Then also it was provided that if thereafter the States again resorted to overdrafts, their cheques would be dishonoured by the Reserve Bank. For some time the scheme worked. But in 1974, April and May, the Reserve Bank started dishonouring the cheques of four States, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka, and immediately the Chief Ministers came to Delhi, saw the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister was obliged to countermand his instructions to the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank started honouring those cheques.

Then, again in 1978, almost with the same objective as the present Finance Minister has announced here, an overdraft regulation scheme was announced, and at that time the sum given to the States was about Rs. 430 or Rs. 435 crores. Then also it was provided that if thereafter, the States resorted to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank, their cheques would be dishonoured. Now, you see, between 1978 and 1982, large overdrafts have accumulated and the Reserve Bank has not dishonoured the cheques. It cannot do; it should not do. If the Reserve Bank starts dishonouring the cheques of the States, what would happen? What would the States do? Now, they talk of financial discipline. Yes, when the States resort to these overdrafts they spend what they do not have, they use the bank's money and to that extent, this is a financial irregularity. But then, may I ask, what do the Central Government do when they resort to deficit financing? Is it not the same thing, that they spend what they do not have, what they have not budgeted for? May I know what would happen if the Reserve Bank starts dishonouring the cheques of the Central Government? Therefore, Sir, the problem is a little deeper. It is a chronic and perennial problem and you have to solve it by reassessing your fiscal relationship with the States. This type of palliatives or

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ad hoc treatment will not solve this problem on any sound basis.

Now, what is the net result of this scheme, Mr. Vice-Chairman? The net result of the scheme is that instead of the Reserve Bank being the creditor of the States, the Central Government has become the creditor. Secondly, instead of the deficit being shown in the States' budgets, the deficit is transferred to the Central Government. Is this the remedy? Is this the cure?

Then, when you talk of financial discipline, you should not speak in general terms that the States who have overdrafts indulge in indiscipline. Examine their spending, pinpoint if there is extravagance, pinpoint if there is any corruption and put them on terms. But Sir, if the State Governments are compelled, are obliged to spend because of certain natural calamities and the Central Government does not meet the expenditure on these unforeseen natural calamities to the full extent, what is the remedy for the States, may I ask? The States will be obliged to spend none the less and they will have to resort to overdrafts. Now, the Finance Minister said while presenting the scheme that it is unrealistic to expect the States to wipe out their overdrafts overnight. Very correct, very realistic. But under the scheme which he has announced, he is expecting these States to repay the loans with interest, to start repaying them from April 1984, if I am correct. How are the States going to augment the resources not only to meet the current expenditure which is higher than their income but to pay back this additional burden of loans and advances? Therefore, again I say that this is not a realistic approach to give them a medium-term loan against their Plan allocations or against their dues, because, then, the overall stringency still continues. In this connection I want to bring to your notice the fact that the revenue base of the States is

quite different from the revenue base of the Central Government. So far as the Central Government is concerned, the revenue base is very elastic. It is growing income-tax, corporation tax, excise, customs. They grow over all these five-year plans, whereas in the States what do we have? Land revenue, some sort of excise in some limited way. We have the sales tax which again the Government wants to take over and convert it into excise. Therefore, the whole approach of the Central Government towards the States is not realistic. I know at some regular and irregular intervals they come to the rescue of the States and bail them out. But then this is not a proper and permanent remedy. I think the time has come when the Central Government must tackle this problem—on a long-term, on a semi-permanent basis so that their finances may be put on a sounder footing and the solution may be more durable. Thank you.

श्री लाडलो मोहन निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सारा मामला हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था किस तरह से लड़खड़ा रही है और उसमें जो मंत्री खजाना गलियारा दूढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उस को ले कर है, लेकिन उस का यह इलाज मुझ को नहीं लगता। एक तो यही दुर्भाग्य है कि साल में कितनी मर्तबा हम को विनियोग विधेयक के तहत, अध्यादेशों के जरिए और विभिन्न माध्यमों से पैसा लेना-देना पड़ता है। यह भी एक बात साफ है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो भी अर्थशास्त्री या आप का जो महकमा है उस का दिमाग भी कुछ साफ नहीं है कि कितनी जरूरत आप को होगी और किस तरीके से उसको पूरा करना है। कहने का तात्पर्य है कि खासकर हिन्दुस्तान का जो आप का मंत्रालय है उस के पास दृष्टि नहीं है, उसने प्राथमिकताएं तय नहीं की हैं। जब आप प्राथमिकता नहीं तय करते हैं तो समस्या उत्पन्न होती है और उस के आगे परिणाम

देखने को मिलते हैं और आप खामखाह इस तरह विनियोग ला कर कर रख देते हो। अब मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि असली मसला यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो आर्थिक दिमाग है, जो आप की सोच बन गया है वह कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में है। आप को खुद यह पता नहीं कि कब किस बुनियादी समस्या को आप को हल करना है और उसके लिए कौन-से साधन उपलब्ध किए जायें जिस से आप के आर्थिक स्रोत बराबर बने रहें। आप का आर्थिक स्रोत अगर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की खाली जेबे हैं तब तो वह एक न एक खत्म होने वाला है। प्राकृतिक साधनों का दोहन और मनुष्य के श्रम की क्षमता इन दोनों का संयोजन जब तक नहीं होगा हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत बढ़ नहीं सकती। आप खुश हो सकते हैं कि हर साल आप हजार करोड़ रुपया अपने बजट में बढ़ा देते हैं, लेकिन वह आप की दौलत नहीं है। वह आप का दिवाला है और यही दिवाला जैसा कि मोरारका जी कह रहे थे कि जो राज्यों के अधिकार थे, राज्य जो अपने आर्थिक साधन इकट्ठा कर सकते थे वह भी परोक्ष रूप से केन्द्र के पास चले गये हैं। राजनीतिक सत्ता का जिस तरह से केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है वह तो हो ही रहा है लेकिन यह भी दुर्भाग्य है कि गांधी जी के देश में अर्थ व्यवस्था का भी केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। जिस तरह से केन्द्रित राजनीतिक सत्ता से प्रजातंत्र नहीं बन सकता, उसी तरह से देश की किस्मत भी तब तक नहीं बदलेगी जब तक कि आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए आप आर्थिक क्षमताओं का भी विकेन्द्रीकरण न कर दें। अब प्रश्न यह है कि अगर आप के दिमाग में यह बैठा है कि बड़े कारखानों से ही दौलत बन सकती है तो इस तरह की दौलत बनाने का एक ही साधन आप के पास बचा है और वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने ज्यादा और नोट के कारखाने और बनाये जा सकते

हैं। और अब तो उसके लिए भी किल्लत आ गई है। तो बुनियादी प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि आप जो यह विनियोग विधेयक ले कर आये और जो आप ने यह 14 सीगे बताये हैं उन में जो दूसरी बातें हैं जिन से वास्तव में जनकल्याण हो सकता है और जिन से देश की दौलत बन सकती है वह कहीं आप के इस विनियोग विधेयक में मिलते नहीं जिन से कि आम आदमी के मन में दौलत पैदा करने की प्रवृत्ति जगे और आप की दौलत बढ़े। इंसान की दौलत बढ़ेगी तो स्वाभाविक है कि सूबे का और देश का खजाना बढ़ेगा। लेकिन उसका कोई प्राविधान इस में नहीं है। मुसीबत यह है कि जब कभी ऐसा मौका आया है आप खर्च की सोच नहीं पाते हैं और वह आप को कर देना पड़ता है। इससे ज्यादा और क्या मुसीबत हो सकती है। क्या आप बतला सकते हैं कि पिछले एक साल में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी में मैं उन को नहीं कहता कि जो विदेशी यात्रायें केवल मौज मजे मस्ती के लिये होती हैं, जिन से देश को कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है, कितनी होती हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप का इशारा किधर है ?

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : देश के हर आदमी के, हर मंत्री के मन में यह प्रवृत्ति रहती है कि जैसे कि पिछले जमाने में हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के पुरखों के मन में चाह होती थी कि बढीनाथ चले जायें या चारोंधाम की यात्रा कर आयें, उसी तरह से आज यह प्रवृत्ति बन गई है कि चाहे वह अफसर हो या दो कौड़ी का आदमी हो, हर कोई बाहर जाना चाहता है और कितना पैसा खर्च होता है ? आप जब बाहर जाते हैं तो कितना पैसा तोहफों की शकल में दूसरों को देते हैं। आज तो हिन्दुस्तान की कला वस्तुएं जिन पर हम कभी नाज कर

[श्री लाडलॉ मोहन निगम]

सकते थे वह भी तोहफों की शकल में बाहर दो जाने लगी हैं इस लिए कि हमको कुछ प्रतिष्ठा मिल जायेगी, कुछ पैसा मिल जायेगा, मुसीबत यह हो गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पहले एक दो आदमी मालिक होता था, अब तो पता नहीं कितने मुल्क इस मुल्क के मालिक बन गये हैं, और कहने के लिए, जैसा कि आप कह रहे थे, कह सकते हैं कि हम स्वावलम्बी हैं लेकिन क्या महापात्र जी सीने पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते हैं कि हम सही मायनों में स्वावलम्बी बन गये हैं। हमारी नीतियाँ और कहीं से प्रभावित नहीं होती। मैं चाहता था कि विदेश मंत्रालय पर बहस हो, लेकिन मैं आर्थिक मामलों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ और इस का जवाब वित्त मंत्री जी को देना चाहिए कि कितनी यात्रायें सरकारी अफसरों की और मंत्रियों की विदेशों में हुई और उन पर कितना खर्च आया और साथ ही साथ कितने तोहफों की शकल में हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत दूसरों को आप ने दी। और जब आप मुझे कोई चीज देंगे तो मैं भी कोई चीज आप को भेंट करूँगा। और मजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भकुवा मंत्री, हिन्दुस्तान का कोई व्यक्ति या अफिसर अपनी जेब से नहीं, सरकारी खर्च पर तोहफा देता है और उस के ऐवज में जो तोहफा उस को मिलता है वह समझता है कि यह तो उस के चाप की संपत्ति हो गई। वह हिन्दुस्तान के दोशखाने में जमा नहीं होता। आप यह भी बताने की कोशिश करें कि कितनी विदेश यात्रायों में तोहफे आपने उपहार में दिये हैं और उनकी ऐवज में कितने तोहफे तोहफेखानों में जमा हुए हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो सारी अर्थव्यवस्था आपकी है वह विलासिता की तरफ चली जा रही है। हम फैशन और विलासिता के जरिये समझते हैं कि हम सामान्य नागरिक से ऊँचे हो गये हैं और उससे ऊँचे बढ़ने की हविश हमको

यहां ले आई है कि हर मद में हमारा खर्च णतान की तरह से बढ़ता जाता है। वह खर्चा आप जब मन चाहे, तीन महीने, चार महीने में विधेयक लाकर यहां से ले लीजिए। कभी इसका जिक्र करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में दौलत पैदा करने वाले मदों में कितनी आमदनी हुई? छोटे से छोटा बनिया भी यह समझता है कि अगर मैं यहां इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहा हूँ तो इसकी ऐवज में मुझे आधा भी मिलेगा कि नहीं। जो लगा रहे हैं उसका कितना लाभ मिलेगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपके विभाग में, वित्त मंत्रालय में, आर्थिक विभाग में और उसके साथ मंसूबे के विभाग में जो बने हुए हैं उनमें कोई समन्वय नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ती है तो उससे स्पर्धा बढ़ती है, लोगों में कंपिटिशन बढ़ रहा है। एक आदमी चार चार बसें बदलकर भी दफ्तर समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाता है, दूसरी तरफ वह देखता है कि मेरे साथ बैठा मेरा अफसर मोटर में आता है और कम काम करता है। उससे उसके मन में घृणा होती है। यह घृणा आर्थिक विषमता के द्वारा पैदा की गई है, मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच में घृणा से हिन्दुस्तान की न्याय और व्यवस्था की भी एक समस्या बन गई है। यह चीजें हमारे व्यवहार से जुड़ी हुई हैं। जितनी ज्यादा मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच में हम दूरी पैदा करेंगे उतना ही ज्यादा अर्थ व्यवस्था के ऊपर भार होगा, लेकिन न्याय और व्यवस्था जिसको ला एण्ड आर्डर कहते हैं, उसके ऊपर भी भारी असर पड़ेगा। मुसीबत यह है कि शहरों में कितनी घटनायें घटती हैं, वह दर्ज हो जाती हैं, लेकिन असंख्य पाप, अन्याय और जुल्म दूर दराज के इलाकों में होते हैं, उनकी खबर तक हमको नहीं मिलती है। आप पुलिस पर पैसा खर्च करते हैं। आजादी से पहले पुलिस पर मुश्किल से 19 करोड़ रुपया खर्च था आज

करीब करीब 1900 करोड़ रुपया पुलिस पर खर्च हो रहा है और अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ी है ।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : घट गई है ।

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : क्योंकि आपने हुक्म दे दिया है कि एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज मत करो, अगर दर्ज करो तो सादे कागज पर लिखो । तो मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि जिस व्यवस्था के लिए जितना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस पर आपका नियंत्रण नहीं है । अरबों रुपये का बजट मार्च के महीने में आया । बहुत सारी बहस हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत और दौलत के ऊपर हुई है, और हो रही है और आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि 26 घण्टे उस पर बहस हुई, केवल तीन चार महकमे लिये गये, बाकी गिलोटीन हो गये ।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : विरोधी दल के लोग मौजूद नहीं रहते हैं तो क्या होगा ?

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : आप अपने मन का सन्तोष करिए क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि खाली हाथ उठाने का वक्त होगा तो आ जायेंगे । तीन लाइन का नोटिस निकालना होता है तो आ जायेंगे क्योंकि रोजीरोटी का सवाल होता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप जितना पैसा लेना चाहते हैं लीजिए, लेकिन इसका दायित्व किस पर है कि वह सही खर्च हुआ कि नहीं ? यह तो आप देख रहे हैं कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी, पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग कमेटी, सार्वजनिक उपक्रम समिति एवं सार्वजनिक लेखा समितियाँ हिन्दुस्तान में आज पंगु हो गई हैं । किसी की भी हिम्मत है, किसी मंत्री की हो या किसी और को जो इसको रोके और जो निश्चित

मर्दे बनो हुई हैं उनका बेशर्मी से उल्लंघन किया जाता है । आपके उस सदन में भी बहस चली, नाना तरीके चलाते हैं । असली सवाल यह है कि जो खर्चा हमारा बढ़ रहा है उसका एक कारण है कि हम अनुत्पादक चीजों पर जोर दे रहे हैं, निर्यात पर नहीं, उन चीजों में जिनमें हमको कमीशन मिल सके । बिल्कुल साफ है कि मुझ को अपने खेत में कुएं खोदने हैं तो 10 हजार रुपया, 20 हजार रुपया आप दे देंगे, उसमें कुछ लोग रिश्वत खाना चाहेंगे । आपने कोई ऐसी योजना बना दी जिसमें अरबों रुपया खर्च होने वाला है तो उसमें एक परसेंट भी लगाया जाए तो काफी रुपया उसमें से रिश्वत में चना जाता है । मान लीजिए 100 करोड़ की योजना बनाई गई तो इसमें से एक परसेंट यानी 10 करोड़ रुपया जिसे कहते हैं चिकनाई लगाने के लिए चला जायेगा । सवाल यह है कि बड़ी योजनाओं में, बड़े मन्सूबों में दौलत खर्च करने का जितना बड़ा प्लान बनेगा उसमें उतना ही पैसा ग्रीस जिसे कहते हैं लगाने में चला जायेगा । योजनाएं जिन आदमियों के लिए बनाई जायेंगी उनको क्या मिलेगा । एशियाड से लेकर

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : एशियाड का तो आपको समर्थन करना चाहिए । एशियाड के कारण गेम्स का स्प्रिट पैदा होगी । इसको आप क्यों भूलते हैं ।

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : कल्पनाथ जी, आपने अच्छी बात कही । खेल की भावना की मैं जरूर कद्र करता हूँ । लेकिन हाजत यह है कि खेल संगठन पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है उतना ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाड़ी ऊपर उठ नहीं रहे हैं । कल्पनाथ जी क्योंकि आपने खेल की बात कही इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

70 करोड़ के हिन्दुस्तान में आप एक भी माई का लाल ऐसा पैदा नहीं कर पाये जो दुनिया के खेल के मैदान में फाइनल तक भी पहुंच सके।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप डिस-करेज क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री साइली मोहन निगम : हमारे लोगों का खेलना नहीं आता, यह बात नहीं है। हमारे लोगों को खेलना तो आता है लेकिन हमारे खेल का रिश्ता जुड़ा है खाने से। वह उनको ठीक से नहीं मिलता। हमारे नौजवान जब खेलते हैं तो 10-15 मिनट तक तो अच्छी तरह से जमते हैं, विरोधियों पर छाये रहते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद सांस उखड़ जाती है। जब सांस उखड़ जायेगी तो किस तरह से वह खेल पायेंगे। मतलब मेरा यह है कि इसका रिश्ता खुराक से है। जब तक खेत-खलियान की हैसियत नहीं बदलेगी, जब तक इस देश में अनाज की बालियां सम्पूर्ण नहीं होंगी, आदमी का पेट नहीं भरेगा तब तक बुद्धि भी नहीं बदलेगी और न ही देश बन सकेगा। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप खर्च करना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो कल-कारखाने हैं और खेत हैं उन पर खर्च करिये। जिस तरह से हमारे शरीर के ये दो बाजू हैं उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के ये दो बाजू हैं कल-कारखाने और खेत। अगर इन दोनों का मेल नहीं होगा, तो जिस तरह से शरीर का एक बाजू मोटा हो जायेगा और दूसरा सीकिया हो जायेगा और उससे शरीर लड़खड़ाने लग जायेगा उसी तरह से आपकी अर्थ व्यवस्था भी लड़खड़ाने लग जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप जे पैसा मांगने जा रहे हैं वह तो सरकार ने फैसला

कर लिया है और वह आप बहुमत के बल पर ले ही लेंगे, कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है कि आप कहां खर्च कर रहे हैं और कैसे खर्च कर रहे हैं। अगर पार्लियामेंट में बहस भी होगी 10-20 घण्टे में बहस खत्म हो जायेगी। और आप अरबों रुपये खर्च कर देंगे। लेकिन इतना याद रखिये कि आने वाली पीढ़ी, हम जिस पैसे को यहां बैठ कर, जिस तरीके से देश की जनता की दौलत खत्म कर रहे हैं उसको वह माफ नहीं करेगी। फिर सदन में अर्थ-व्यवस्था के ऊपर बहस नहीं होगी तब अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बहस सड़कों पर होगी।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप उपाय तो बताइये।

श्री साइली मोहन निगम : हमने कहा कि हमारे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो इस पर पूरी बहस की जा सकती है। इसके तीन ही उपाय मैं बता रहा हूं। आप हिन्दुस्तान में खर्च की सीमा बांधें। दूसरा उद्योग-कारखानों में प्राथमिकता तय करें। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कसम खा लें कि आने वाले 10 वर्षों तक आवश्यक चीजों को छोड़ कर जो जीवनदानीय चीजें हैं उनको छोड़ कर देश किसी फैशन विलासिता की चीज को आयात नहीं करेगा। इन तीन चीजों पर आप गौर कर सकते हैं।

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय यह बहस शुरू हुई और कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए तो मैं सोच रहा था कि अनुदान मांगों के बारे में बात कहेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने केवल श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की स्तुति का गायन किया और मुझे लगा कि शायद बहस इसी पर हो रही है। इसलिए मैं सबसे पहले जो डिमाण्ड संख्या 12 है उस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता

हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि बजट बनाते समय कुछ दूर-दृष्टि की आवश्यकता होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी भी बजट कल्पना के आधार पर नहीं बनाया जाता है। इस डिमाण्ड को देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री ने बजट बनाते समय अपने दिमाग को बिल्कुल काम में नहीं लिया है। इस हैड के अन्तर्गत बजट में 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। इस एडवांसिंग टेक्नीकल क्रेडिट के अन्तर्गत पहले 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया, लेकिन आज उसके लिए 480 करोड़ रुपये को सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड ले कर आप यहाँ आए हैं। क्या तालमेल है बजट में और इस सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड में, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है? यह हो सकता है कि आप दो सौ करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान पहले कर देते और दो सौ करोड़ रु० को सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड लेकर आज यहाँ पर आते। उस समय आपके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं थी कि एडवांसिंग क्रेडिट इन एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड के लिए करेंगे, कितना इसको करने की योजना है, और कितना यह किया जा सकता है और कितना करना चाहिए।

[उपसमाख्य (श्री आर० आर० मोरारजी) पोंडसोन हुए।]

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपना बजट बनाते समय कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसलिए वे आज इस प्रकार का डिमाण्ड लेकर हमारे सामने आए हैं। यह तकनीकी दृष्टि से भी घोर आपत्तिजनक है और इसका असर इस बात पर पड़ता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री कम से कम इस डिमाण्ड के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल भी दूर-दृष्टि से काम नहीं कर पाये हैं और शायद उन्होंने अपना दिमाग इस ओर नहीं लगाया। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या

कारण है कि बजट में उन्होंने 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया और इस डिमाण्ड को लेकर अब वे 480 करोड़ रुपये को मांग कर रहे हैं? जो बातें आज उनके दिमाग में आ रही हैं, क्या वे बातें उस समय, बजट बनाते समय, उनके दिमाग में नहीं थीं? क्या उस समय यह एडवांसिंग की स्कीम, एडवांसिंग क्रेडिट फार एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड उनके दिमाग में नहीं था? उस समय उन्होंने केवल 80 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान क्यों किया? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर कौन से हालात पैदा हो गए कि जिसके कारण उनको 480 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त करने के लिए यह सप्लीमेंटरी ग्राण्ट लेने की जरूरत पड़ रही है?

श्रीमन्, डिमाण्ड नं० 13 में आप 11.70 करोड़ रुपये को डिमाण्ड नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन के लिए कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आपको टेरी क्लोथ डिफेन्स सर्विसेस को सप्लाई करना है। आप नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया लगा चुके हैं। आपने 103 सिक यूनिटों का लिया था और इस विचार से लिया था कि आप इन सिक यूनिटों को ठीक करके चलायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन 103 यूनिटों में से कितनी यूनिटों को, सिक यूनिटों को, हैल्दी बना दिया है? मेरी सूचना यह है कि सिक यूनिटों का इसलिए हाथ में लिया जाता है कि जो यूनिट सिक है उसको ठीक कर दिया जाय। आप जानते हैं कि जितने भी मिल आनर्स होते हैं वे अपने मुनाफे का उपयोग अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिए करते हैं। उनको जो मुनाफा होता है उसका जो हिस्सा मिल का मशानरी को ठीक करने में लगना चाहिए, वह नहीं लगाया जाता है और मशीनरी हमेशा के लिए खराब हो जाता है और मुनाफा भी कम हो जाता है। ऐसा मिल का सिक यूनिट घोषित कर दिया जाता है और गवर्नमेंट इस

[श्री हरीशंकर भाभड़ा]

यूनिट को इसलिए अपने हाथ में लेती है कि सारी मशीनरी को ठीक करके, पूरा रिनोवेशन करके उस सिक यूनिट को हैल्दी बनाये। लेकिन मेरी सूचना यह है कि इन सारी 103 यूनिटों में से किसी भी यूनिट में पूरे तौर से मशीनरी का रिनोवेशन नहीं किया गया है और इस प्रकार से जो व्यूरोक्रेटिक ढांचा है, वह चल रहा है। आप जितना रुपया लगा रहे हैं वह रुपया हजम होता जा रहा है। जिस मकसद से, जिस उद्देश्य से, इन 103 मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया था वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए आप जितना रुपया इन पर लगाते जाएंगे वह डम्प होता जाएगा, उस रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता जाएगा। आपका जो मूल उद्देश्य था कि सिक यूनिटों को अपने हाथ लेकर ठीक किया जाएगा और इस नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन के माध्यम से उनका हैल्दी बनाया जाएगा वह भी पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में प्रकाश डालें। इन 103 यूनिटों में से कितनी यूनिटों को वे समझते हैं कि वे इतनी हैल्दी हो गई हैं कि उसमें उन्हें पैसा नहीं लगाना पड़ेगा। और उनके द्वारा पैदा किये हुए माल से इसको प्रॉफिट होगा। इसको जरा बताने का कष्ट करें कि ऐसी कितनी यूनिटें आपने तैयार कर दी हैं। उसके बाद ही इसकी इजाजत सरकार को दी जा सकती है वह 11 करोड़ रुपये और लगाये। वैसे कहने के लिए आप बहुत सी बातें ऐसी कहते हैं जो सत्य से बहुत कोसों दूर हैं। एक ओर तो आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत मजबूत है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बड़े जोर से कह रहे थे कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का अमेरिका में इतना स्वागत हुआ, यह हुआ, वह हुआ। यह टेलीविजन में भी आया है और आपने भी इसका प्रचार किया।

मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी अमेरिका यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या इतना ही था कि वहां पर उनका बड़ा स्वागत हो, टेलीविजन पर दिखाया जाय और आप उसका स्तुतिगान करते रहें। मुझे बताया जाय क्या अमेरिका ने उन को वहां पर जाने पर ...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : सारा देश इस बात की प्रशंसा कर रहा है और ...

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा : आप सुनिये, मैं क्या कहना चाहता हूँ। आप समझने का ...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि आपका दिमाग बहुत तेज है ?

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा : मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ पहले उस का समझने की कोशिश करें। मैंने बात ही शुरू नहीं की और आपने पहले ही फतवा दे दिया। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि केवल इसके लिए श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी वहां गई हैं ? अमेरिका जो हमारी सीमाओं पर कठिनाइयां पैदा कर रहा है, पाकिस्तान को जो वह हथियार दे रहा है, बताइये कि उसमें क्या अन्तर पड़ा ? हिन्द महासागर के अन्दर जो हमारे लिए कठिनाइयां अमेरिका पैदा कर रहा है उसमें कितनी समस्या सुलझी। इसका जवाब आप श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के आने के बाद दे दीजिएगा। अभी-अभी जब श्रीमती गांधी ने वहां पर अपील की थी रीगन साहब से कि इजरायल जिस प्रकार से फिलिस्तीनियों पर वेस्त के अन्दर अमानुषिक अत्याचार कर रहा है, उसका रोकने के लिए रीगन का अपना व्यक्तिगत प्रभाव काम में लाने के लिए जो कहा उसका क्या

असर हुआ ? उल्टा हुआ यह है कि कल उसने अपने अत्याचार और बढ़ा दिये और वहां लड़ाई बहुत घमासान हो रही है। बेरुत में फिलिस्तीनियों के साथ जिस तरह से अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, जिस तरह से वहां लोग भूखे प्यासे मर रहे हैं, उनको चारों तरफ घेराबन्दी में रहना पड़ रहा है, ऐसी सारी स्थिति में आज तक उसमें कोई लाभ हुआ ?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आप इजराइल का समर्थन करते हैं। आप अपनी पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। इंदिरा गांधी डके की चोट पर उन फिलिस्तीनियों का समर्थन कर रही हैं।

श्री हरीशंकर भाभड़ा : आप फिर नहीं समझ रहे हैं। बे इजराइल का समर्थन नहीं अरब देशों को चार्ज कर रहे हैं। फिलिस्तीनियों के लिए अरब देश कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनकी जंग गाजा पट्टी में जमीन थी उस जमीन का मिस्र खा गया, जोर्डन खा गया उनकी जमीन को अरब देश खा रहे हैं। वे इस बात की ओर इशारा कर रहे हैं कि वे फिलिस्तीनियों का मार रहे हैं और अरब देश उनको गुप्त रूप से मार रहे हैं और ऊपर से सहानुभूति दिखा रहे हैं। मैं सही बात आपको कह रहा हूँ। हम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की अमेरिका यात्रा को तब सफल मानेंगे यदि अमेरिका पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना बन्द कर दे और हिन्द-महासागर में अपना सैनिक अड्डा बनाना बन्द कर दे और रीगन साहब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की अपील पर और आपके शब्दों में उनके आदेश पर, आप तो कह सकते हैं कि वे इजराइल को कह दें कि वे वहां से हट जायें तो तब बात समझ में आये। लेकिन याद रखिये, इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री चाहे कोई भी व्यक्ति हो,

उसकी इज्जत इस देश के कारण होगी, इस देश को करोड़ों जनता के कारण होगी, इस देश के बड़प्पन के कारण होगी, किसी व्यक्ति के कारण नहीं होगी। आप कितना ही उसका गुणगान करें... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आपके नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हरीशंकर भाभड़ा : वह आपकी नेता हैं। आप उनका गुणगान करें, आप उनके चरण छुयें, आप चरणामृत पियें, इसमें हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आपकी नेता हैं। आप जिस तरह से चाहें उनका सम्मान करें। मैं इसमें आपत्ति नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन इस बात के लिए दूसरों को बाध्य करने की कोशिश मत करिये। आप जा चाहें करें, आपकी नेता हैं। हमारे जा नेता हैं हम उनका जितना सम्मान करना चाहेंगे, करेंगे, आप हमको रोक नहीं सकते। आप भी अपने नेता का सम्मान करिए, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन सारे देश को बरगलाने की कोशिश मत करिये। यदि देश की आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक है तो आपने 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया आई० एम० एफ० से लोन क्यों लिया ? उसमें एक कारण यह दिया गया था कि बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड को मीट करने के लिए यह लिया गया। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है और इम्पोर्ट कम हो रहा है और बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड हमारे पक्ष में है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया लोन ले रहे हैं जिस का एक कारण यह है कि इससे हम बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड को मीट करेंगे। ये बातें विरोधाभास ही हैं, हर समझदार व्यक्ति इसको समझता है। यदि हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था मजबूत होती जैसा आप कहते हैं तो हमको आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेने के लिए इस तरह

[श्री हरीशंकर भाभड़ा]

से भागना न पड़ता । और उनकी उन शर्तों को मानना नहीं पड़ता कि जो हमारे लिए शर्मनाक हैं । लोन लेने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लोन सब देश ले रहे हैं, लेकिन जिन शर्तों पर हम लोन ले रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार से हम ने अपने बजट को उन के सामने खोल कर रखा है और जिस प्रकार से हमने अपनी नीतियों को बदला, इस आई० एम० एफ० के लोन को लेने के लिए, यह सारी बातें इस बात की ओर इशारा करती हैं कि आप जो कह रहे हैं वह बात सही नहीं है । कहने को तो आपका हर मंत्रालय कह रहा है कि हमारा काम बड़ा अच्छा है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता भुगत रही है । आज जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ रही है, जिस तरह से बेकारी बढ़ रही है, जिस तरह से गरीब तबाह हो रहे हैं इस बात को कोई नहीं भूल सकता आप कितने भी स्वप्न दिखाइये, आप चाहे इंदिरा जी की आरती करें, जो करें, आपकी नेता हैं मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन इससे देश की जनता की भूख मिटने वाली नहीं है, गरीबों की गरीबी मिटने वाली नहीं है । कोई तथ्यात्मक बात आप करिये । सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स ले कर आए हैं तो उसके पीछे ऐसा लोजिक नहीं होना चाहिए, उसके पीछे कुछ ठोस आधार होना चाहिए । महज आपकी मेजीरिटी है, इसलिए आप 80 करोड़ का बजट में प्रावधान कर के सप्लीमेंटरी में 480 करोड़ ले आए किसी भले आदमी, तर्क वाले आदमी की बुद्धि में यह बात आसानी से नहीं उतरेगी आपके दिमाग में उतर सकती है । धन्यवाद ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Shri Kulkarni. Not here. Shri Kalyan Roy. Not here. Shri Ramakrishnan.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN
<Tamil Nadu> Mr. Vice-Chairman,

Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (No. 30) Bill, by which we are going to sanction about Rs. 2,262 crores. Sir, normally, I would have taken this opportunity to enter into a discussion on the economy or on the state of the nation. Or, if I had been in a more fortunate position like my friend Mr. Mohapatra, I would have said something on the international situation. But on account of the limitation of time, I am afraid, I will have to go straight into the business. I would not enter into a discussion on the recessionary trend, which is being faced by the economy. Yesterday, the Industry Minister said that there is no recessionary trend and he tried to put up a strong defence. But it is so obvious. Of course, there may be something like stagflation, as Mr. L. K. Jha has dubbed it. Whatever it may be; please pardon me for straightaway going into some regional issues, which I would like to take up here.

Sir, at the outset, I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to his statement in the other House where he has given the overdraft figures of the States. Even in your speech, you, Sir, when you were speaking, made a reference to this, to a more unfortunate State like* Rajasthan. But out of the States listed by him, in his reply in the Lok Sabha, I am very proud to say that I represent and come from that State which is perhaps the single exception, of not having taken overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India. Why do I say this, or, why do I mention this? Will the Government of India—I put the same question to the hon. Finance Minister the other day also—consider such States on a special footing, whenever we ask for more Plan allocation, whenever we ask for more help, or, whenever we ask for drought relief assistance? The States which manage their finances very well must definitely be given some sort of incentive or encouragement or a pat on the back or at least a good word, like the one which the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to

give the other day in regard to management of finances.

I am mentioning this once again because our State has recently, under the dynamic leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri M. G. Ramachandran, launched a hundred crore massive programme for providing mid-day meals to school children, 365 days a year; it is not as if the children will get it only during school days as is normally the wont under any midday meal scheme. Children between the ages of two and twelve will be covered by this scheme. Nearly six million, sixty lakh, children will be covered by this scheme. A number of permanent shelters and kitchens are being constructed for this purpose. This can also be put to good use in case there is a cyclone or rain and the same thing can be converted into shelters also. This is one of the most massive programmes ever launched by any State Government and I am very glad to say that this has been taken note of not only by the Finance Minister but also by our hon. Prime Minister who has expressed her appreciation of this and evinced a keen interest to know how this scheme is going on. I would once again ask the hon. Finance Minister to see whether he can consider some sort of Central assistance for this scheme. Sir, while I talk of Central assistance, in view of the fact that our State contains a large number of people below the poverty line—the percentage is nearly 52 per cent as opposed to the national average of 48 per cent—we have always been asking for increased Central assistance either in the Plan or we want a revision in the Gadgil formula, but unfortunately, so far this has not evoked any positive response. I hope the Finance Minister will be pleased to consider an increase in the Central assistance in some form or the other.

Sir, it will not be out of place to mention that although the Prime Minister has embarked upon a new 20-point programme, our State Gov-

ernment, irrespective of ideology, has been one of the first State Governments, which is a non-Congress (I) Government, to set up a special cell for monitoring the implementation of the 20-point programme. Sir, we have decided larger benefits to the weaker sections of society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Because of the lack of time I am just restricting myself to some of the highlights. We propose to provide 26,232 houses apart from allotting 80,000 house sites in slum areas. Sir, we are one of the few States who have known about the need for population control, particularly in a growing country like India. You may perhaps be aware that in the last census our State had recorded the lowest growth rate of 17.23 per cent as compared to whole of India as in the other States and because of this we have also lost a Lok Sabha constituency. Then for Harijans and tribals we are assigning surplus land to the extent of 48,700 acres in 1982-83. Under the various welfare scheme, proposed by the Government Harijans form 25 per cent and women 33.33 per cent of the beneficiaries. Unfortunately, none of the lady Members are present to know this. Then to help the rural poor, we are launching massive schemes, which have been given the name like the IRDP and NREP. Further, what has been engaging the attention of this House for quite a long time and of the country, we have been trying to eradicate bonded labour and we have identified as much as 28000 bonded labour and out of this 25,000 have been rehabilitated so far. It will not be proper for me to go on explaining what our Government is doing, but at least I hope the Deputy Finance Minister will make a note of this so that he may give us some increased Central assistance.

Now I come to an important point relating to the Appropriation Bill, namely power. As you know, power is one of the most important things in any State and Tamil Nadu has been facing continuous power short-

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan] age for the last 10 years. The demand has reached about 2100 mw in December 1981. Has there been adequate capacity, a demand of about 2400 mw would have been recorded during March-April 1982. Why I am coming to this is, recently the Central Government has delivered a rude shock when they have said that in the power generated by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation we will be entitled only to 168 mw. out of a possible 630 mw which is being generated by Neyveli. I would like here to mention that while sanctioning the new power schemes for Tamil Nadu the Centre had all along taken the entire Neyveli production into account and also before the second mine cut was sanctioned the Central Government had obtained a guarantee from the Tamil Nadu Government that it will fully utilise the power generated by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Also in 1971 hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, herself had assured in the House, in the Parliament, that Neyveli power will be given to Tamil Nadu and now it is surprising that you are saying that we will be entitled to only 168 mw and not to the entire amount and that we have to share with other States. Sir, I need not emphasize of what great importance power is to the country and it takes quite a long time from the time the power schemes are sanctioned to the time they are actually put into operation. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has sent four proposals to the Central Government. One is Mettur Extensions for 420 mw; the other is Tuticorin Extension for 710 mw; the third is North Madras for 1050 mw and the fourth is Gas Turbines for 300 mw.

I would like to take two minutes for explaining the position of the gas turbines. Sir you know that there is a lot of power tripping all the time and one power tripping leads to a loss of as much as 6 or 7

7 P.M. 1 grids because what is called the cascading tripping of

various thermal power stations takes place and it takes nearly 6 to 8 hours to rectify it. This tripping not only causes unnecessary loss of current but also sends undue thermal shocks through various points in the State. Sanction for the proposed six 50 MW gas turbines would help prevent this problem. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. I would also on this occasion, like to tell you that because of the new Central theory of getting less power from Neyveli, the Kadamparai pumped storage scheme is likely to suffer a set-back because it had taken into account this supply of power from Neyveli.

There are one or two points more. I would appeal to the Central Government to waive the duty on the gifted rigs which the Tamil Nadu Government has received from the Danish Government. We have received four high-powered rigs costing 2.25 crores on which we have already paid a duty of Rs. 1.75 crores. In this connection I would like to say that our State Government, particularly the Commercial Tax Department and other Departments, for public utility and for such gifted goods give so many concessions and exemptions. So I would appeal to the Finance Minister to see that the duty on these gifted rigs which are used for public utility purposes is waived, as it is in the interest of the development of the State.

Then, Sir, in the Sixth Plan, we have been asking for so many things under the Central sector. Some of them are sanctioned; some of them are not sanctioned. I will just mention the more important things which require the attention of the Finance Minister. One is for setting up a chemical complex at Neyveli. It is absolutely essential because Tamil Nadu has recently appeared on the national map in terms of industrialisation, but no big Central project has ever been given to Tamil Nadu during the last so many years. I would therefore request the Central Government to set up a very good

Central sector scheme in Tamil Nadu more particularly a petro-chemical complex, which is very important for the State, apart from the chemical complex.

Also two small things which I would like to raise are, the Civil Aviation Department has not ^{done} anything for building an airport in Salem and also for the long-standing demand for a helicopter service between Ooty and Coimbatore. And my last point is about the new_s which has appeared today and which has only given a shock to all of you—that there has been a severe drought in the Nilgiris district and tea production is likely to suffer by 50 per cent, and nearly 10,000 families will be thrown out of employment. I would request the Centre to immediately rush a team to Tamil Nadu particularly to Ooty and Nilgiris district, to see what best could be done to relieve the situation. Thank you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I heard the suggestions and also some of the points raised by the hon. Members with rapt attention. At the outset, I may say that the hon. Members have raised very good points and also given very good suggestions. They have spoken about recession, they have spoken about inflation, they have spoken about the shortage of power, they have spoken about the State_s facing the difficulties because of drought, because of some calamities. They have also spoken about some of the problems pertaining to the plants like Neyveli plant etc.

My submission would be, this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for the current financial year. It covers 14 Demands for an additional total expenditure of Rs. 2262.61 crores and also it includes an additional expenditure of Rs. 1745.75 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Sir, the expenditure on revenue account will be to the tune of 8.55 crores of rupees and also a balance of Rs. 2,254.06 crores will be for the capital outlays—i.e. for

disbursement of loans and also the I advances. The Plan expenditure in the Supplementary Demands is to the tune of Rs. 15.24 crores. Sir, the related receipts included in the Supplementary Demands are to the tune of Rs. 480 crores. Not only this. These Supplementary Demands involve or include a capital expenditure charged of Rs. 2.25 crores of loans to be paid to the States and also, at the end, I may say that these Supplementary Demands include a net total expenditure of Rs. 1,780.36 crores, that is, the net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India will be Rs. 1,780.36 crores.

Now, Sir, some of the hon. Members and, particularly—I am subject to correction because I am new to this House—the hon. Member who spoke first—I think he belongs to the CPI(M) Party—referred to deficit financing. Sir, I may refer to the deficit of the State Governments which amounts to Rs. 1,743.46 crores. Out of 22 States, 20 States bank with the Reserve Bank of India. J&K and Kashmir Government and also the Sikkim Government do not bank with the Reserve Bank of India. If the hon. Members want, I can give the names of the 18 States which bank with the Reserve Bank of India, and these States closed their accounts as on 31st March, 1982 with a deficit of Rs. 1,743.46 crores. Sir, in this situation the Government of India had to give term loans amounting to Rs. 1,743.46 crores to those States. Why is this_s ^{type} of assistance being given to those States? There was an argument in the initial stage itself. The argument advanced or the contention advanced against the Central Government is that the deficit of the Central Government is rising or increasing whereas the State Governments are not being properly looked after.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN in the Chair)]

Who is responsible for the increase in the deficits of the State Govern-

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan]

ments? My submission would be, even if the deficit of the Central Government has increased, I do not agree with the hon. Member's contention that the deficit of the Central Government has increased substantially. But, at the same time, it cannot be denied that the deficit of the Central Government is increasing. Who is responsible for that? The State Governments are responsible for that because they are not observing financial discipline.

Siri when you spoke on the floor, you referred to your State. I may submit that your State should be complimented, and I may even go one step further and say that your State should be congratulated. Not only your State, Sir. The Government of Karnataka . also should be complimented. They have also observed strict financial discipline. That is why my submission would be, what would be the remedy? The Government of India should provide at least these term loans. What are the conditions of these term loans? The duration of a term loan will be ten year, in the case of special category States. They are Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur. So far as the other States are concerned, the duration of this loan would be five years. This loan carries interest at the rate of 6.5 per cent. And this has to be paid after 1984-85, after a moratorium of one year. That is, the State Governments have to repay the principal amount and also the interest after 1984-85.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan):
From where do they pay?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: They have to pay from their resources.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABHA:
You are taking the problem seriously. They have no resources to pay.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
I will just submit. I will bring to your notice how they can find resources. It is better to clear it today itself.....

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABHA:
You are criticising the State Governments for their mal-administration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Inefficiency.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABHA:
Why don't you suggest some ways? You are not giving them any suggestions as to what they should do.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
I will just bring to your notice.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): He will tell you now.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
I think I can take the time of the House.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Oh, yes, please.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it is better that the States mobilise their resources. I may mention and bring to the notice of the hon. House how they are mobilising their resources. Articles 268 to 281 govern the distribution of revenues between the Union and the States. The taxes levied and collected by the Centre fall under four categories, namely: —

"(i) taxes retained by the Centre, viz. customs, corporation tax and surcharge on income tax; (Seventh Schedule and article 271)

(ii) taxes compulsorily distributable between the Centre and the States, viz., taxes on income other than agricultural income (article 270)"... (Interruptions) I will give the Constitutional provisions and then I will say how much they are getting.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: Take the case of Rajasthan. They have taken Rs. 50 crores from the Reserve Bank. Tell us how they should manage to repay the same.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will meet all your points.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: Tell us how they are inefficient and what they should do.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will meet all your points. Before that, it is better I state the constitutional provisions. Some of the Members may be knowing it; some may not be knowing the relevant provisions. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Please allow the Minister uninterruptedly.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

(iii) taxes assigned to the States (without any share for the Centre) viz. succession and estate duties, terminal tax on passengers and goods carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, etc.

(article 269)

(iv) taxes distributable between the Centre and the States, if the Parliament so provides by law, viz. Union excise duties etc. (article 272)."

In addition, certain taxes like stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations are levied by the Centre for the sake of uniformity but collected and retained by the States (article 268).

The taxes which can be levied and collected by the States under their own powers are substantial. These are mainly land revenue, liquor and opium excise, sales and purchase taxes, taxes on amusements, betting and gambling, taxes on profession, trades etc. The State excise duties and sales and purchase taxes yield substantial revenues to the States. It is, therefore, not correct to say that States have no scope for raising taxes.

The Constitution also makes provi-

sions for the Central Government to give grants to the States in aid of) their revenues or grants for public purposes. The Centre can also extend loans to the States or provide guarantee for the loans raised by them.

For the purpose of determining the principles governing the distribution of the proceeds of shareable taxes between the Centre and the States and the grants payable to the States, article 280 prescribes the appointment of the Finance Commission, by the President every five years or at shorter intervals. The recommendations, of the Finance Commission... *(Interruptions)* I will come to your point... are required to be laid before Parliament along with an explanation as to the action taken by the Central Government on each recommendation. The recommendations are constitutionally not binding on the Central Government, but are treated as awards and have generally been accepted by it so far. Since the commencement of the Constitution, eight Finance Commissions have been appointed. The report of the Eighth Finance Commission is expected by the end of 1983.

The recommendations of the Finance Commission have resulted in progressively larger transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. The States share of the net proceeds of the income-tax was increased from 80 per cent to 85 per cent. The Central Government is retaining only 15 per cent of the income-tax, for your information.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Why do you want to go into details? The major source of revenue is the corporate tax and you are not giving a single panna out of the corporate tax to the States. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: How to deal with the drought?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will meet your point also. You have raised certain points. I will meet them.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary] The Reserve Bank has also taken action to double the ways and means limits which the States have with the Bank to provide a large cushion against temporary imbalances between their receipts and expenditure. The normal ways and means limits of the States have accordingly been raised from Rs. 260 crores to Rs. 520 crores. Over and above these normal ways and means limits, the States can also avail of special ways and means advances against their pledge of securities. This amount now is Rs- 152.31 crores. It is hoped that with all these measures, the States will not run into overdrafts. But if unfortunately they do run into overdrafts for a period of more than 7 working days, the Reserve Bank of India will have no option but to stop their payments.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: What a wonderful thing! Have you done it since 1978?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We will do it.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: What will you do? You cannot do it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We will see.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: The States cannot starve. We want you to take a practical view. You are simply reading out.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Order, please.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I can only say this much that the States have to raise additional resources to meet the repayment liability.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: That is the theory.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is not the theory.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: How to get over it? (interruptions)

श्री कल्प नाथ राय : अरे चुप रहिये ।

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh) : What is this?

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: You are not the Chairman. You have got no right to say anything
(Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. S. SIDDHU: You must behave, Mr. Kalp Nath Rai.

THE VICE- CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Order, please. The Minister may please proceed.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: It is not courteous to the Minister.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: I know, I know your courtesy.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHABH-RA: You are the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. As Parliamentary Affairs Minister, instead of helping the Chair, you are creating trouble unnecessarily. (Interruptions')

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, some of the hon. Members have spoken about recession. It is true that the price situation.....

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : हो गया ।

THE VICE- CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Please, let him speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: ----- which showed remarkable improvement in the past year or so has been under renewed pressure since May. But these pressures are mainly due to seasonal factors which have been aggravated by the inclement weather and the delay in the onset of monsoon. The delay in monsoon has encouraged speculative activities and adversely affected market psychology. However, we should note that the annual inflation rate (wholesale price index) as on the 17th July, 1982 was 1.3 per cent only, compared with 10.6

per cent in the corresponding period last year.

श्री हरि शंकर झा : बस हो गया ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): "Shanti, Shan-ti", please. (Interruptions) Mr. Minister^ obviously the Member, are not in a mood to listen. They are in a mood to pass the Bill and go home.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have given very valuable suggestions. Really I am thankful to them and to their co-operation. With these words, I commend the Bill for the approval of the House.

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

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

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

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: 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): The House stands adjourned till . tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday the 6th August, 1982.