

croached upon from all sides. On the northern side of the monument, there was an officers club—I do not know whose brilliant idea it was—with only two rooms, but now the Lion₃ Club has made that into a school with nine rooms. I believe the government have initiated legal proceedings, but obviously with the officers themselves being involved in the matter, the legal proceedings have made no progress at all. Next to it there is another school, again in one part of the embankment, named after Shri Jagjivan Ram. On the western side, a part of the land which is next to the bank is under cultivation. On the northern side again, another small part has been turned into a berry-orchard. On the southern side, there are a number of housing encroachments. But what is worse is on the eastern side. On the eastern side, I am sorry to say, in 1974 a temple was constructed just on the bank of the tank and enlarged progressively during the last few years. Every year a celebration has taken place and another part of the monument on the bank of the tank has been converted into a part of the temple. Obviously, this has become too serious a matter for the local government to tackle as I have a feeling that this has been done in collusion with and the support of the local administration. If this matter is left purely in their hands and the Sher Shah mausoleum is thus encroached upon, nobody can save it.

Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government to take a direct interest in the matter. It is a protected monument, it is an archaeological gem, it is the symbol of a great man. Apart from the mausoleum, other monuments in the city like the Fort, the *Tomb of* the father of Sher Shah, Hasan Suri, deserve direct support and care by the Central Government.

To sum up, my request first is that the Government of India should sanction an adequate amount for its renovation and protection; and, secondly, that the Government should have

inquiries made about the encroachments that have taken place and direct the Bihar Government that immediately these encroachments must be vacated.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) • Sir, I beg
to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain 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 Bill provides for withdrawal out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the amounts required to meet the expenditure for the year 1982-83, charged on the Fund as well as the grants voted by the Lok Sabha. "While gross disbursements of Rs. 91,933 crores are provided in the Bill, after setting off recoveries and transactions in the nature of accounting adjustments, the net provisions aggregate to Rs. 29,219 crores. Of this, Rs. 16,909 crores, or 58 per cent, is for development expenditure, including Rs. 11,343 crores for Central, States' and Union Territories' Plans. The provision for Defence expenditure, which is Rs. 5,100 crores, constitutes about 17 per cent. Interest payments account for 13 per cent. Statutory and other transfers to State and Union Territory Governments comes to 4 per cent, and the balance of 8 per cent is for normal administrative and other expenditure.

The amount provided in the Bill is inclusive of the sums already authorised in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1982.

The House has already had a general debate on the Budget. I would not, therefore, enumerate the details of

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

the Budget provisions but shall try to deal with the points that may be made by the hon. Members in the course of discussion.

Sir, I move the Bill.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The first speaker will be Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya.

•SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA (Tripura). Hon. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Finance Minister has asked for the approval of the House for huge amount of money in the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982. I consider this amount an excess amount of money. The Government has taken the plea that this huge amount of money is required for the development of the country in various spheres. Now the question arises whether this huge amount of money will bring actual benefits to the common people in our country. The Government has already increased its income by burdening the people with heavy taxes. The Government has already secured loans from foreign countries to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. The Government has already increased the Railway passenger fares and Railway freight rates. The Government has already increased the Postal tariffs. But what is the result of all these increases? It has definitely influenced the price situation in the country. Today prices are sky-rocketing.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS (Karnataka) : In what way the prices have increased?

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: The prices of all commodities have definitely increased beyond measures. When you get a chance, you will speak. Don't disturb me.

◆English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

My appeal to the Vice-Chairman is that nobody should disturb me while I speak.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Where from you got the information that the prices are increasing?

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: They are mentioned in published documents.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The Hon. Member rarely speaks. Please allow her to speak in peace.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: Sir, they say that prices are not increasing. I shall give you figures from 1978 to 1981 about the price situation. This price rise has gone to such an extent that it has not only affected the middle class, lower middle class, rickshaw pullers and agricultural labourers but also people belonging to upper strata in society. So my question is whether the Government is prepared to subsidise the price-rise, particularly when they have asked for the grant of such a huge amount of money in the Bill. Should I also feel that the Government will subsidise the increased transport charges? I do not think that the Government will do that.

Now I want to bring the attention of the House to the price situation of those commodities which are basic necessities of life for the crores of common people in this country. I am not referring to luxury goods, I shall first refer to the price of Masur Dal which is consumed by ordinary people in this country. In between the period from 1978 to 1981 the price of Masur Dal has increased by 54.76 per cent; the price of Mung Dal has increased by 72.43 per cent; the price of mustard oil has increased by 50 per cent; the price of salt has increased by 35 per cent; the price of kerosene has increased by 33.33 per cent and the prices of Dhatis and Sarees have increased on almost similar lines. This is the prevalent price situation of

all these commodities throughout the country. But in rural areas the prices of these commodities go further up because the small traders there extract the transport charges from the buyers by increasing the prices further. That is why the Government of Tripura has demanded equal price for all essential commodities throughout the country. They have also demanded that the Central Government should supply all essential commodities after paying subsidy for them? That subsidy should also neutralise the transport cost. But, unfortunately, that demand has not been accepted by the Government. Even the subsidy for the transport, which was being given earlier, has now been stopped. But on the other side, we find, the Government has given relief in custom duties, amounting to crores of rupees, in regard to import and export trades. The capitalists are also being paid subsidies in import and export trades. So it is clear that the Government are not safeguarding the interests of crores of poor people in this country.

Now let me come to the unemployment situation in the country. In 1972 the number of registered unemployed persons was sixty-eight lakhs. In 1981 that figure rose to one crore seventy-six lakhs. This is the figure of registered educated unemployed persons in the country. But, apart from them, there are lakhs of uneducated unemployed persons in the country and most of them are not registered with the employment exchanges. We may take pride in the fact that we are proceeding towards development but, at the same time, we should take into account the realities around us. In the Sixth Five Year Plan it has been mentioned that efforts will be made to reduce the burden of unemployed in the country but in the Budget no specific plan therefor has been referred to. Again, the Government is not making much provision for those persons who are interested in self-employment programmes.

Now, I want to come to the condition of education in the country. It has been mentioned in 1981 census Report that till today it has not been possible to make more than fifty percent people literate in our country. This is the level of education we have achieved after thirtyfour years of independence. In the same Report it has been mentioned that the percentage of literacy among males is 46.6 per cent and among women is 24.8 per cent. So this is the condition of women education in our country when we have a lady as the Prime Minister of this country. This is a disgraceful state of affairs.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: What is the percentage of literacy among women?

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: 24.8 per cent. The Hon. Lady Member should protest against this low percentage of literacy among women. I am so sorry to say that the Hon. Lady Member seems to be proud of Government's achievement in the sphere of education. However, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, it has been mentioned with great fanfare that special provision will be made to promote education among women. But this is the picture of education we witness in reality.

Then in regard to the creation of employment opportunities no special provision has been made in the Budget as I do not find any reference to it in the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982. Whether it is a question of providing jobs to women or giving them education, the present Budgetary allotments do not raise much hope.

Sir, our Prime Minister referred to alarming growth of population. We also realise what she said. We also feel that this growth of population is a great hindrance to India's development.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: She is attacking us.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, they are trying to browbeat her. It is unfair.

SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra): Sir, is she addressing you or is she addressing the lady Member on this side?

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: Sir, this is very unfair. They are trying to browbeat the honourable Member. This is most unfair.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: Sir, what is the procedure in the House? When a Member speaks, she should not be disturbed. The fact is that I am exposing the weaknesses of the Government.

Sir, the Government designates 'Family Planning Programmes as Family Welfare Programmes or Pari-var Kalyan'. Whatever you may call this programme, the success of it will come through the generation of consciousness among the people of the benefits of having a small family. Mass education will help grow that consciousness. Our women especially should receive the benefits of education so that they may be conscious of the utility of observing family planning programmes. The light of education will definitely broaden their outlook. Similarly, education will bring remarkable changes in the mental make-up of our people, particularly among people who belong to the lower strata in society. Control of population will enable the people to enjoy the real fruits of our plan projects; then only family welfare will become a reality.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Does she mean to say that the Government of Tripura has no responsibility in this matter?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You cannot go on like this.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: Education for women is the most

important thing. The Government should make all provisions to promote women education. I told previously in this House that the Durgabai Deshmukh Committee in 1956 asked for one hundred crores from the Central Government for the growth of education among women. But she resigned from that Committee since her request was not granted by the Central Government. I have said this thing again for placing it on the record of this House. The women of India should be ashamed of this fact.

So, serious unemployment, high prices and lack of education among women are the burning questions of the day. But I find that the Members of the Treasury Bench are unconcerned about these problems. It appears to me that Nero is fiddling while Rome burns. We should be constantly reminded of these problems with which the country is afflicted today.

Sir, the Government has not paid sufficient importance to the payment of increased dearness allowance to the Central Government employees in the Budget. The Government accepted in principle that dearness allowance for the Central Government employees should be increased. But the Price Index figure has risen to 460 point but the D.A. has been given upto 320 point. But the arrears for the increased D.A. will be credited to Provident Fund Account. So it has become wage freeze for the employees. The payment of arrears would have enabled the employees to get over the price rise to a great extent.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: She is attacking us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You defend it to the best of your ability when your turn comes. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Bhattacharya, just a minute. There is a limit to this. The House has to go on with its business. Please do not provoke her. I find that you have been interrupting her once or twice. It is all right. But if you provoke her

unnecessarily, this sort of exchange will go on.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: She cannot blame us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): She can talk anything as long as it is within the rules and as long as there is nothing objectionable. If she attacks the Government, the Government has got four hours to defend itself. Please do not provoke her. It only means that the House cannot go on.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: Now let me come to Tripura. The Jhoom cultivators in Tripura is very much affected last year due to heavy rainfall there. The tribals in Tripura depend upon Jhoom cultivation. The state is also affected this year by drought. The Central Team visited the State to see the damage of agriculture due to drought. The Government of Tripura asked for Central assistance for the affected people due to natural calamities. But the Central assistance has not yet come. The Government of Tripura is helping the Jhoom cultivators and other farmers without waiting for Central assistance. They are helping them within their limited financial resources. They are providing them with all agricultural inputs so that they may participate in the coming agricultural operation.

In 1978-79 the Food for Work Programme was in operation in Tripura. Under that programme the Jhoom cultivators and landless agricultural labourers were getting jobs. Now Jhoom cultivators are threatened to be without jobs as their forest lands come under the operation of Forest Acts. So through this programme the Government of Tripura was helping the poor people in the State economically. Consequently, there was no starvation death in that State. But during Congress regime hundreds of people died of starvation every year.

But now, Sir, the Central Government has introduced National Rural Employment Programme in place of Food for Work Programme. This programme is almost similar to the previous one. Under NREP also jobs can be given to the poor people in rural areas. But what about the allotment of food under that programme. Tripura got under this programme only one sixth of food which was allotted for Food for Work Programme. Under the circumstances, it is not possible for the State Government of Tripura to provide jobs to many persons. This way the Central Government is coming in the way of implementation of programmes even under NREP. How can the poor people survive because of this unsympathetic attitude of the Central Government? How a backward State like Tripura can proceed to remove the wants of the people without sufficient Central assistance.

For the last ten years lakhs of people of Tripura have been demanding for the setting up of a Paper Mill there. It is their legitimate demand. But the State Government of Tripura has been informed by the Central Government that in the Sixth Five Year Plan no new Paper Mill will be set up. But the Central Government has sanctioned Paper Mills for Bihar and Assam. The demand for a Paper Mill from Tripura was appreciated by Governor, Shri L. P. Singh, Dinesh Singh Committee and Central Minister.

Sir, without sufficient financial assistance from the Central Government no State Government can undertake welfare measures for its people. So Tripura is no exception.

Sir, transport should be subsidised. In the case of States it has been stopped. "But the Monopoly Houses are being paid subsidies in import and export trades. They are also being given relief in customs duties. The concessions to them on both counts come to crores of rupees.

[Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya]

In a backward State like Tripura education is free upto class twelve. Girls are entitled to free college education. The children from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities are getting aU benefits from the State. The State Government has introduced a new Scheme for the , Schools in rural areas. There they have made provision for tiffin for School Children in Primary Schools. Many children do not attend schools for want of food. They go with their parents in farms and field to assist them in their work. Hunger prevents them from receiving education. Economic condition of the family compels them to remain away from education. But the arrangement of tiffin has encouraged these children to attend schools. So the Government will have to pay its attention to the people at the grass root level.

It is difficult for a State Government to arrange for mid-day meal or tiffin for thousands of School Children. So they asked for central assistance in this matter. But that assistance has been refused. How can our education progress when this ie the attitude of Central Government.

Drop-outs in schools in rural areas is a serious problem. To solve this problem mid-day meal is a necessity. But the provision of mid-day meal for school children has not found a place in this Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, although thousands of crores of rupees has been asked for from this House. #

How many Industries are being set up in the North-Eastern region? In the matter of industrial growth Tripura has been neglected very much. The communication to this State is till very difficult and it is havftig an international border. Tripura needs subsidy in regard to transport,

The Government of Tripura is interested in creating a buffer stock for foodgrains for rainy season. They are writing to the Central Governmeat in this matter again and again. But this buffer stock can be created if food is allotted in excess of monthly quota. But out of four rakes or food, which wa, coming for Tripura, two rakes of food were diverted to some other place from somewhere in between Bongaigao and Gauhati. So this was a mischief done by FCI. The Chief Minister of Tripura wired protest against this mischief to the Central Government. But so far there is no response from that side.

How can we expect the Tripura Governmeat to alleviate the sufferings of common people without sufficient Central assistance. The entire people of Tripura are not under the influence of left front. There are lots of people having faith in Congress (I) Party. After aU, the State Government represents all the people *n ^e State. It is their responsibility 'io look after the interests of everybody there. Sp the left Fron^ Government hag formulated various schemes for the welfare of the people.

I would like to say that another Jute Mill can be set up in Tripura. Much Jute is grown there. It will enable the farmers to find a market for their produce.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: She has blamed the Congress (I). I have to tell one thing with your permission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Let her complete. Please proceed.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: She is disturbing me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. RAMAKRISHNAN): Don't worry about that.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA:
I am not worried.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMKRISHNA[^]): You have got three minutes more. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA:
Tripura grows huge quantity of jute. Already one Jute Mill is in existence there. Another Jute Mill will provide employment opportunities for the people. It will also help the farmers to find an extended market for their produce.

Sir, no country can develop industrially without the expansion of railway facilities. So the Railway line in Tripura should be extended further. The people of Tripura are not aspiring for heavy industries. They want that medium scale industries (should be set up in their State. So the people in that State have been demanding consistently for another Jute Mill. But unfortunately, their demand has been rejected by the Central Government. Had there been another Jute Mill, it would have helped the farmers of — Tripura.

Sir, J.C.I. is not purchasing Jute direct from the Jute growers. They are purchasing it from the agents. But the Government of Tripura is * purchasing jute from cooperatives at support price in order to save the jute growers in that State. The Government of Tripura still expects that the Centre will sanction another jute mill for Tripura.

This Appropriation (No. 2) Bill has asked for the approval of this House for thousands of crores of rupees. The Government is acquiring huge amount of money by burdening the people with heavy taxes. Increased prices of petroleum products have become a great source of income for the Government. Loans to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees are also there from abroad. But, with all this huge amount of money, the government will not be able to give real

economic benefits to the people. With these words, I conclude.

Thank you. 6

P.M.

डा० खड्ग प्रताप सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश):
श्रीवरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका मैं हार्दिक आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझ को विनियोग (संख्यांक 2) विधेयक, 1982 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ

मान्यवर, सीमित समय की परिधि में विधेयक के समस्त मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना कठिन ही नहीं बरन् असम्भव है। अस्तु मैं बहुत अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण एवं प्रमुख मुद्दों तक ही अपने को सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, जब आपने मुझ से पूर्व एक महिला सम्मानित सदस्या को बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया तो मेरे मन में हार्थिक प्रसन्नता हुई। मैंने सोचा था कि एक मधुर भाषण सुनने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा और इसके पश्चात् मैं भी कुछ निवेदन करूँगा। परन्तु उनकी भांगिमा, उनकी वाणी, तीव्र स्वर और उनके भाषण पर हमारे दिल की सम्भावित सदस्या श्रीमती मोनिका दास की आपत्तियों से मुझ को ऐसा अनुभव हो रहा था कि वे अत्यधिक अप्रिय, अनुसूचित और असत्य बातें कह रही हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं तो एक साहित्य और भाषा का विद्यार्थी हूँ और इस नाते राष्ट्रीय और विश्व की समस्त भाषाओं और साहित्यों का मैं आदर करता हूँ और बंगला का विशेष रूप से आदर करता हूँ। क्योंकि बंगला भाषा का माधुर्य अपना विशेष स्थान रखता है। मैं तो आशा करता था कि एक तो महिला सदस्या के साथ साथ बंगला भाषा, यह सोने में सुगंध होगी परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

मान्यवर, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भारत की ही नहीं विश्व की सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रधानमंत्री हैं... (व्यवधान)... इस बात को न केवल भारत की महान जनता बरन् विश्व की जनता के साथ-साथ विश्व की

[डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

समस्त शक्तियाँ स्वीकार करती हैं इस तथ्य को, तो उनके नेतृत्व में यह वर्तमान सरकार जिस सफलता पूर्वक राष्ट्र को लोकतंत्र, समाजवाद और धर्म-निरपेक्षता की दिशा में आगे बढ़ी है उसकी जितनी सराहना की जाय वह कम है श्रीमन्, मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कृषि को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की है। मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि जब से राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हुआ है तब से ले कर अभी तक कृषि की समस्याओं के निराकरण की दिशा में जितने कार्य हुये थे उनसे बहुत अधिक कार्य सन् 1980 के पश्चात् हुए हैं।

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर : इसके पहले आप लोगों का राज था।

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : समस्याओं का तीव्रता के साथ निराकरण हो रहा है। सदन इस बात से सहमत होगा कि प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो यह सरकार बनी है इसकी कार्यकुशलता की यह परिचायक है कि राष्ट्रखाद्यान के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर हो गया। भारत का कोटि-कोटि कृषक प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी के नेतृत्व के साथ है। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर : सदन में बहस काहे की हो रही है, एप्रोप्रियेशन की हो रही है या कोई और बात है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): He can speak anything under the sun on the President's Address and Budget.

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर : वह तो हम समझते हैं।

श्री संयुक्त सिन्धे रजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मुनाने की आदत है तो मुनाने की आदत भी डालिये।

डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, यह मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक, कामरूप से कच्छ तक राष्ट्र के समस्त ग्रामों को सड़कों से जोड़ा जाए और समस्त खेतों में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस दिशा में तीव्रता के साथ कार्य हो रहा है और अधिक तीव्रता इस दिशा में किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। श्रीमन्, प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में राष्ट्र की सीमार्यों, राष्ट्र की अखंडता, राष्ट्र की प्रभुसत्ता सुरक्षित है। सैनिकों का और जनता का मनोबल ऊंचा है। प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत इस स्थिति में है कि विश्व की समस्त ताकतें अगर एक हो कर भी भारत का सामना करना चाहें तो नहीं कर सकती हैं। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र के समस्त नागरिकों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए और साथ ही सैनिकों को आधुनिकतम हथियारों से लैस किया जाए जैसे कि प्रयास किया जा रहा है। श्रीमन्, हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री जी शिक्षा जगत की समस्याओं का निराकरण करने में प्रयत्नशील हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा को अधिक व्यवसायिक बनाये जाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही विश्व-विद्यालय शिक्षा पर केन्द्र का पूर्ण नियंत्रण हो ऐसा मेरा विचार है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के नागरिकों का अशिक्षित रहना राष्ट्र के लिए अभिशाप है। सरकार प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की दिशा में निरंतर प्रयत्नशील है। मैं इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। परन्तु इसके साथ ही एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की दिशा में जितना धन व्यय किया

जा रहा है इस बात को देखने की आवश्यकता है कि उसका पूर्ण लाभ ज्ञाता को मिल सके। साथ ही साथ भारत और विश्व के अन्य देशों के साथ में जो सम्बंध हैं उस मद में जो धन का प्रावधान किया गया है मेरे विचार से उसमें वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि विश्व के साथ में हमें सम्बंधों को बढ़ाना है। श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत का मस्तिष्क विश्व समुदाय में बहुत ऊंचा उठ गया है। और मेरा विश्वास है कि उनके नेतृत्व में भारत को पुनः जगत का गुरु बनने का गौरव प्राप्त होगा। उनको विदेश यात्राओं से विदेशों के साथ हमारे सम्बंध अधिक मधुर हुए हैं, अधिक प्रगाढ़ हुए हैं। हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। यह हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की सफलता का परिचायक है। मेरा सुझाव है कि विदेशों में राजदूतों की नियुक्ति करते समय इस बात का ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि हमारे राजदूतों को अपने देश के इतिहास का, अपने देश की संस्कृति का, अपने देश के गौरव का ज्ञान हो जिसके कि वहाँ रहते हुए, विदेशों में रहते हुए वे अपने राष्ट्र को छवि को अधिक प्रकाशित कर सकें।

श्रीमन्, स्वास्थ्य तथा चिकित्सा को दिशा में भी सरकार का कार्य सराहनीय है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जनसंख्या की समस्या जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है उसके निराकरण के लिए जैसा कि हमारी नया प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, जैसा आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा है कि इसको जन-आंदोलन का स्वरूप प्रदान करना होगा और हमें इस बात का प्रयास करना होगा कि हम इसको युद्ध स्तर पर चलायें।

श्रीमन्, राष्ट्र में जिस प्रकार से दक्षिणपंथी शक्तियाँ, प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ, यथास्थितिवादी शक्तियाँ, उग्र पंथी शक्तियाँ, साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियाँ सक्रिय हैं जो देश में विघटन की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करना चाहती हैं, इनके साथ बहुत कठोर व्यवहार की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही साथ इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि अनुसूचित जातियाँ, अनुसूचित जन जातियाँ जिनकी ओर प्रधान मंत्री जी का, कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदैव ध्यान रहा है उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए, उन पर हो रहे अत्याचारों पर रोक लगायी जाय, अत्याचार करने वालों को कठोर से कठोर दण्ड दिया जाय। यही स्थिति महिलाओं के सम्बंध में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। महिलाओं को सुरक्षा को पूर्ण व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और जिन शक्तियों का मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया उनका सख्ती के साथ दमन किया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय अपने सीमित साधनों के साथ राष्ट्र को सेवा में कृतसंकल्प है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस मंत्रालय के लिए ऐसे वित्तीय साधन जुटाये जायें जिस से कि राष्ट्र के समस्त गाँवों तक राष्ट्र के समस्त नागरिक आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन का लाभ उठा सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ये फिल्में राष्ट्र के नव-निर्माण में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती हैं। परन्तु जो व्यवसायिक निर्माण हैं वे केवल धन अर्जित करने के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण करते हैं जिनके कि सम्बंध में आये दिन आपत्तियाँ सुनने को मिलती हैं। कभी हिंसा के नाम पर, कभी तगनता के नाम पर, कभी अश्लीलता के नाम पर।

[डॉ० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

अच्छी फिल्मों का निर्माण हो सके, इसके लिए फिल्म वित्त निगम जैसी संस्था को अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ सेंसर बोर्ड को भी अधिक शक्तिशाली और चुस्त बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है जिसे जो शासन की नीति है, उसके अनुरूप वह फिल्मों का सेंसर कर सके।

श्रीमन्, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के सम्बंध में मैं केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि महिलाओं की भी दशा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों की तरह है। हमारे भारत के स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों और महिलाओं का सदैव ध्यान रखा था। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो का भी इनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान है। परन्तु अब भी सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, उसमें हम लोगों को इस बात को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि आज भी आए दिन बलात्कार की घटनाएं होती हैं, आए दिन दहेज के नाम पर नव-वधुओं की हत्याएं की जाती हैं, आए दिन बहूओं को नाना-प्रकार की यातनाएं दी जाती हैं, आए दिन कार्यालयों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं को नाना-प्रकार से तंग किया जाता है।

तो इस सब की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाए क्योंकि जब तक राष्ट्र की महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र नहीं होगी, तब तक हम उसकी पूर्ण सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो इस दशा में अधिक

से अधिक कार्य होने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमन्, मैं सम्मानित सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। आज मैं उर्दू की एक रुवाई पढ़ कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

मसायब से उलझ कर मुस्कराना मेरी फितरत है,

मुझे नाकामियों पर अशक बरसाना नहीं आता,

जिन्हें जिनकी जम जाती है मुस्तक-विल के चेहरे पर,

उन्हें माजी की बेरहमी को दुहराना नहीं आता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN); Mrs. Asima Chatterjee.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): I will speak on Monday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN; Dr. Atiseshiah.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Motion for consideration *Aid re'trun* of the Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 1982. My comments, which would be brief, will be in two parts. The first refers to some of the general features of the Appropriation Bill, and the second refers to four areas of the Appropriation Bill on which I wish to make comments.

First, on the general features. This year's Appropriation Bill asks us to appropriate Rs. 91,935 crores. It is just about Rs. 10,000 crores less than India's national income. So in terms of

magnitude the Appropriation Bill is an extremely important piece of legislation because it covers an area which is coterminous, quantitatively at least, with the national income of the country.

My second question is one which I ask every year, but for which I never get a reply. It is a double-barrel question. I ask the Minister the basis for the distinction between what you call the amounts voted by Parliament and the amounts charged to the Consolidated Fund. Rs. 24,287 crores are shown as voted by Parliament and Rs. 67,684 crores, nearly three times, are charged amount of the Fund. What is the basis for this distinction? I know this comes from the British days. The old Colonial traditions we are carrying on and we do not update in our budgeting practice. I keep pleading for its updating. That is why I ask the question: what is the basis for this distinction? When you look at the items, you will find that there is no rationale for the distinction. The second thing that I raise here is that though the figure of Rs. 24,287 crores is shown as voted by Parliament, nearly two-thirds of it was not discussed in the other House. It was guillotined because of want of time, which means, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that something like three-fourths of the Appropriation Bill is not under the control of Parliament. We have reached that stage. For this, the Minister is not responsible. But I would say that we have reached a stage when the parliamentary control, control of the Lok Sabha, over the Finance Bill is really very nominal, because with guillotine a major part of the Appropriation Bill is outside their reviewing control. My other general Comment is that the largest appropriations that we are voting on are for the Ministry of Finance, items 41 to 43, including the item under the heading 'Other Expenditure'. This is the largest amount. If you look at items 41 to 43, it includes the following. Item 41 is 'Transfers to State Governments'. There is a large amount shown therein, which is in accordance with the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations. Then under the heading 'Interest Payments', there is a huge amount of Rs. 3800 crores. And then there is the 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance', which is

over Rs. 1,000 crores. Then come the 'loan to Government servants, etc.' Then under the head 'Charged-Repayment of debt' is again a huge amount Rs. 55,917 crores. If you club all these together of Debt' is again a huge amount, Rs. 55,917 crores. If you club all these together under the Ministry of Finance, it works out to be the largest, followed by the Defence items, 19 to 24 which include 'Defence Services-Army', 'Defence Services-Navy', 'Defence Services-Air Force', 'Defence Services-Pensions' and 'Capital Outlay'. All these things put together form the second largest part. And the third is the Communications part, items 14 to 18, which we reviewed yesterday. I think that our thinking and discussion should be in relation to the order of magnitude of Appropriation items set forth. I indicated three of the items.

Now I come to my substantive comments on four areas of the Appropriations that we are voting on. First I take the Ministry of Finance items, items 41 to 43, which, as I said, clubbed together from the largest Appropriation that we will be returning. Under the Ministry of Finance items, I wish to make a few comments on the price situation. We have all of us, I think, seen the weekly statement of the Reserve Bank of India on the wholesale price index. That shows that for the year 1981-82, that is to say, from the end of March, 1981 to the end of March, 1982, on a point-to-point basis, the rise in the wholesale price index has fallen to 1.7 per cent. This is a very important gain for which we must congratulate the Government on having brought down the wholesale prices on a point-to-point basis. This is contained in the official RBI weekly statement. Now, this fall to 1.7 per cent is due mainly to the following four items: sugar and Khandasari items have fallen during the year by 33.7 per cent. Pulses items have fallen by 11.1 per cent. The fibres items have fallen by 7.4 per cent. And the petroleum items have fallen by 3.4 per cent. These four items have such heavy weight in the wholesale price index that they have brought down the wholesale price index, though there are other items like cement which have gone up. Cement has gone up during the year by 56 per cent. Now it has fallen after the decontrol, but dur-

[IDr. Malcolm S- Adiseshiah] ing the year it went up by 56 per cent. Tyres and tubes went up by 15 per cent. Cereals went up by 9.3 per cent during the year. And mineral oil went up by 9.7 per cent. But except for cereals, the weights of these items which went up are not very large, and that is why on a point-to-point basis the wholesale prices rose by only 1.7 per cent during the year 1981-82. Now, this is official. However, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I must point out that the annual average price rise for 1981-82, which has not been referred to, is 8 per cent. There has been a rise of 8 per cent as the annual average, not on point-to-point basis. This you must, therefore, add to the 41 per cent rise which took place in the previous two years. So what we are living with today is 49 to 50 per cent of price rise over what it was two years ago.

Secondly, the consumer price rise in 1981-82 is 13 per cent. It is falling slightly, but still it has been 13 per cent. That is why people keep asking us, economists: what do you mean by saying that the wholesale price index has fallen? My wife goes to the market every day and she comes back crying. This is because the wholesale prices have fallen on a point-to-point basis, but still the annual average price has been high and the consumer prices have risen by 13 per cent. So I feel that the inflation situation still needs to be watched in terms of consumer prices, in terms of the annual average price. We can not become complacent because on a point-to-point basis the wholesale price index has fallen.

Now, I think that the Government and the Reserve Bank of India went too far in trying to control prices through credit controls. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not want to take your time. You know as a businessman that the industrial sector and the farm sector were affected by these credit curbs. Our farmers were crying, our co-operative societies were crying. Sugar mills, handloom, textiles, small-scale industries—they were just not able to get credit even for their working capital, for their day-to-day working. And the curious thing was I was not in this

country at that time, in the first week of April—even a few days before the credit curbs were relaxed, I believe by orders of the Government mainly, the Governor the Reserve Bank was saying that there would not be any relaxation of the credit curbs. Therefore, I must say that the relaxation has come in time. Now that the credit curbs have been relaxed, I hope the units which were closed down or were being closed down will get back into business. And to that extent, I think, the IMF will not be pleased with us, the World Bank will not be pleased with us, because they believe that we should go on controlling our credit even though our business may suffer. I saw the World Bank Report to which I will come later. They have just prepared it for the Aid India Consortium Meeting in Paris in July. They have congratulated the Government for having followed so strictly the policy of controlling credit; The April relaxations have taken place after that. I think we should commend, the Government for it. We have saved a number of (farmers, middle farmers, small farmer as well as the industrialists from failing.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Would you like to conclude on Monday?

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: I will conclude in just five minutes. The second comment which I want to make is about agriculture which is the sixth highest appropriation. Here I want to ask the Minister two questions. What are the rabi prospects in our reaching the ultimate target of 135.5 million tonnes this year in view of the unseasonable rains including the rains during the last two or three days? I want a precise answer so that it goes on record to help all of us and also the price situation. The second question is: What is the effect on the issue price of wheat of the increase in the procurement price of wheat by Rs. 12? What would the consumers have to pay? You have not made any announcement on the issue price of It is rather important for the public.

My third comment is regarding the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade which is the tenth highest. I do not know whether Mr. Sisodia was here when we

asked in the Rajya Sabha * number of questions about the very heavy continuing rate of trade deficit. Mr. Shivraj Patil was the Minister. We could not get the answer. I would formulate the question again. My question is: Are we conducting our foreign trade in such a way as to use every paisa of the 5.7 billion dollars of I.M.F. Extended Credit Facility that we have? I hope the World Bank Report will be circulated soon. I have seen the draft. The World Bank says that India will face a massive current account deficit in the last three years of the Plan, that is this year and the next two years, and the I.M.F. credit of 5.7 billion dollars will only help to meet 40 per cent of the massive deficit. I am sure the Finance Minister shares the same feeling with me that this is a terrible situation. If this is so, I think that we should really get on with war footing as far as external trade is concerned. The Ministries of the Government and the private sector must not be allowed to keep importing so freely and unhamperedly from abroad and thus increasing our trade deficit. This is one of the areas which I think we should examine. We have liberalised our imports. I think we should stop this. We are now in a bankrupt situation. I must say that I do not know why the Government allowed the Corporate Sector to go to Euro Currency Market last year to borrow Rs. 1000 crores.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN, my last comment is that in debt servicing which is also part of the Appropriation Bill, we have reached rather a serious situation. May I just give you the figures? Our debt service repayment of principal and the payment of interest was 11.9 per cent of our export income in 1977-78. It was 13.1 per cent in 1978-79 and 11.8 per cent in 1979-80. It was 12 per cent in 1980-81. Very good because according to economists, we must keep the servicing to 12 per cent of our export income.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH:
This is the safe target. But in 1981-82 it went up to 20 per cent. Therefore, I would ask the Government to be rather careful in the further borrowings we undertake especially as the World Bank is going in for a policy of pushing

us to borrow non-IDA loans and international commercial money

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. The Pensions' (Amendment) Bill. I

II. The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill

III. The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

SECRETARY-GENERAL I
to report to the House the following
messages received from the Lok Sabha

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Pensions' (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st November, 1981, has been passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1982, with the following amendments:

Enacting Formula

1. Page 1, line 1, for "thirty-second" substitute "Thirty-third"

Clause 1

2. Page 1, line 3, for "1981" substitute "1982"

2. I am, therefore, to return to the Lok Sabha the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said amendments be communicated to the Lok Sabha."

II

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1981, has been passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th

I
by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha