

[Shri Manubhai Patel]

the House has been misled they had to give so many false excuses. I think this is very serious.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr Patel, you have started on a presumption which. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA. Kindly do not make any observations on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has raised a point of order. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): We sent the papers to Hyderaad and got his assent from there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So your presumption is erroneous. (Interruptions). You can put your question in a proper form. (Interruptions).

Now, Mr. Sankar Ghose. The matter is over now. (Interruptions).

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1980—Contd.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): On a point of order for the irregularities in this Bill, the Appropriation Bill, that has been moved. It contains some irregularities. I will be very brief.

The directions given by either House to the Executive should be followed. If there are any failures, it is the violation against the entire Parliament. The entire Parliament can take it as a breach of privilege. It is not as if the decision given in one House cannot be raised in the other. We have got our Committees. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation can give direction to the Execu-

tive that it should do such and such thing. Secondly Sir, as you, being a seasoned parliamentarian, are aware, any amount that is being spent is either from the Consolidated Fund of India or from the Contingency Fund For the Consolidated Fund of India, they have to come to the House. If there is any new Service for which the appropriation has not been provided, then they take the amount for that new service from the Contingency Fund. One of the direction by the other House is that when the House is sitting, any new service should be brought before the House, and no amount shall be taken from the contingency Fund of India. That has been the decision given in the other House. It is contained in the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the Fifth Lok Sabha. It was communicated to the Ministry of Finance. They accepted it. At that time I too was involved there. I raised this issue, that is, when the House is sitting, no amount shall be taken from the Contingency Fund of India for a new service. Have you got the papers before you, Supplementary Demands for Grants? Take Item No. 63.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not have.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: It is at page 48: Supplementary Appropriation is required for recoupment of an advance taken from the Contingency Fund of India, one on the 28th June 1980 and another on the 26th September 1980.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not have the demands before me.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: These things should be placed before the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They will get it. Please go on.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: My point is that because they are trying to recoup the advance taken from the

Contingency Fund, as per the Rule, When an advance is taken from the Contingency Fund, it should be recouped at the next session or at the earliest opportunity that should be done; they come to us. Sir, the advance has been taken on the 28th June, 1980. On 28th June, 1980, both the Houses had been in session. From 9-6-80 to 9-7-80 the Rajya Sabha was there, and from 9th June to 12th August the other House was sitting. Both Houses had been in session on the 28th June when the advance was taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At what page are you reading?

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: You will see this on page 48. You will see that Supplementary Appropriation is required for recoupment of an advance drawn from the Contingency Fund of India on the 28th June 1980 and 26th September 1980, respectively, for settlement. Therefore, it has to come from the Contingency Fund. On 28th of June, as I said, both the Houses were in session. Therefore, it violated a direction given by the Parliament to the executive. Therefore, we cannot regularise an irregular act of the executive. Sir, when we give our recommendation to the other House, I think this House should point out that excepting this one, all the other things should be done. This is an irregularity of a very vital nature. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to explain it. Then I will allow it. Otherwise, this House will not be competent because it violates the direction.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The direction of the Government given to the executive in the ruling of the Speaker is before us and I do not think there is any violation of the rules as laid down. There is no question of any objection arising out of it. This is a decretal payment and does not constitute a new service. Therefore, there was no restriction on advance from the Contingency

Fund. Further, an advance from the Contingency Fund for a new service can be granted from the Contingency Fund when Parliament is in session by making a statement in the Lok Sabha. He should cite the ruling or any direction. He has not done that. Therefore, the question does not arise. Whoever raises the objection has to quote the ruling or the direction in his support.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: I did not want to take the time of this House. It has been said in paragraph 1:8 of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, Fifth Lok Sabha, page 3:

"In reply to the Finance Minister's letter, the Speaker had conveyed his decision in the matter on 19th February, 1975, as under:

"I am of the opinion that when Lok Sabha is in Session, any Demand for 'New Service' should be brought before the House and not met from the Contingency Fund."

This was again taken up with the Finance Ministry. At that time, I was associated with the Committee on Paper Laid on the Table. Then we gave a decision like this. It has been accepted by them. I will quote the entire thing for his benefit.

"However, in exceptional cases when withdrawal of advance from the Contingency Fund becomes inevitable owing to some procedural difficulties..."

As he wants it, I will give you the entire history. This is given in a file by the Speaker. They contested that it has been given in a file and therefore it cannot become a direction of the House. Then I referred to them an earlier decision of Speaker Mr. Ananta Sayanam Ayyangar to the effect that any decision given in the file should be treated as a direction:

"The Committee also took it up with the representative of the Fin-

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ance Ministry who tried to contend that the decision of the Speaker conveyed to the Minister through a letter did not amount to a ruling given in the House. But when his attention was drawn to a ruling given on this point in the House on 21-4-60, he admitted at length that the Speaker's decision was conveyed through his letter dated 19-2-1975. It means that when the House is in session, no amount should be drawn from the Contingency Fund. It was binding on them and the Government has made a mistake in withdrawing the amount from the Contingency Fund for a new expenditure while the Lok Sabha was in session. It is needless to point out that the Speaker's decision whether given on the floor of the House or conveyed through a letter was binding on all and it has to be implemented unless it is changed by the Speaker or by the House. The Committee however appreciates the genuine difficulties of the Government..."

At that time, they came and represented and I tried to help them. I said that if it was so urgent, the way out would be given. And then a way out was given. If the House is in session, if somebody wants to take an amount out of the Contingency Fund for a 'New Service', what they will have to do is that they have to give the reasons, circulate them, move them in the House, and have it passed. Then only they can draw. That is the thing that has been accepted by the Finance Ministry itself. I am not blaming Mr. Sisodia. The Ministry should have known it. I am putting the entire blame on the Ministry. They cannot put anything on the paper and push it here. Therefore, Sir, this is a serious irregularity, a violation of the rule given. And if it is going to be argued that the 'decretal' is not a 'New Service', then I will have to quote the chapter. I

have come prepared and I can take the Financial Rules. And I will be quoting and I will be taking more time. And if they accept that, it is all right. Otherwise, I will go.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is this 'decretal' is a 'New Service'?

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: 'Decretal' is a New Service, Sir, because it cannot come out of the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it not a charge on the Consolidated Fund? Decretal amount is a charge. It is not to be voted.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Just because it is a charge, it will not become a regularity. If you are going to give a decision like that, that means, you are giving your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am just enquiring from you whether it is a charge. I think, the decretal amount is always a charge. That is my impression.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): It is not a charge on the Consolidated Fund. It is a charge against the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parliament cannot vote it out.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA): No, no, Sir. There is a distinction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know this distinction.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: There is a distinction between what is charged against a State and what is a charge against the Consolidated Fund.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Why don't you take it out of the Consolidated Fund? It is because you are not able to take it out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It may not be available.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: No decretal can be taken out of the Consolidated Fund.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Sir, first of all, the question before this House is whether this service is a new service or not. And I have to submit, Sir, that the payment of decretal dues is not a new service, and it is not an instrument of service. And hence the point raised by the hon. Member is not valid.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It does not arise at all. This also struck me while I read this for settlement of decretal dues. And to me it appears that the decretal dues are a charge amount on the Fund. There, the Government has to make it to pay, and it would not constitute a new service. Therefore, I think, the question does not arise. Now, Shri Sankar Ghose.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Minister of State for Finance just a while ago moved a motion on the Dowry Prohibition Act. If he had moved a motion now for a massive deficit prohibition Act, it would have been welcomed as much as his previous motion was welcomed. Now, Sir, he has come with a very massive deficit.

Sir, when the Finance Minister placed his Budget for this year, he contemplated a deficit of Rs. 1,417 crores. On the top of that deficit, now he has come with an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,170 crores. But I will not add that amount to the previous deficit of Rs. 1,417 crores because there is an amount of Rs. 345 crores which stands for some extra recovery. So, I will give credit for it. And the balance amount of Rs. 825 crores is the extra deficit to be added to the original deficit of Rs. 1,417 crores, to make the current deficit of Rs. 2,242 crores. This is a very massive deficit

and no wonder the prices are rising. With a deficit of this nature, it is inevitable that prices will rise. Mr. Venkataraman had promised us that he will keep the deficit within that figure of Rs. 1414 crores. Now all the calculations have gone astray. But, I am afraid, that if things continue as they are, we will not end with a deficit even higher than Rs. 2242 crores as it is presented now.

There is, of course, the oil price rise. In addition, with the price rise going on, extra dearness allowance will have to be paid and that will be added to this deficit, which has not been taken note of. In addition, here there are certain calculations which the Government itself says are provisional and may increase; for example, at page 3, regarding fertilizers, they say, "pending a precise estimation of the additional requirements, a supplementary grant of Rs. 325 crores is sought." Now, this is only an estimation on fertilizers and it is likely that the deficit will increase further.

This is a very serious and disturbing feature that we are having this massive deficit. We started the year with foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 5600 crores and with a foodgrain reserves of 21 million tonnes and yet we have this deficit. Now, it has been proved that this deficit financing leads to price rise, leads to inflation. In the first two years 1977-78 and 1978-79, the prices did not rise in spite of deficit. So, at that time an easy theory was formulated that because we have these foreign exchange reserves, because we had got these foodgrain reserves, therefore any amount of deficit financing will do. That theory worked for two years, 1977-78 and 1978-79. Then the price stability broke down in 1979-80, with another massive deficit of Rs. 2700 crores, which is near about the deficit we have already reached this year and prices began to rise. Therefore, with this massive foreign exchange reserve of Rs. 5600 crores, and foodgrain

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reserve of 21 million tonnes, some machinery must be found to control these prices. I think there is (*Interruptions*) another committee going on. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is busy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): I am trying to help you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants that you should not be late for the dinner.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: With this deficit of more than Rs. 2200 crores what has happened to the calculation in the Draft Sixth Plan? In the Draft Sixth Plan for full five years the deficit shown is Rs. 4000 crores, out of which Rs. 2200 crores already has been arrived at what happens then to the Draft Sixth Plan? Already we are one year late, one year of the five years period has passed. The Draft Sixth Plan is not in the picture. The Approach to the Draft Sixth Plan is not in the picture. Only approach to the approach is in the picture. So in formulating the approach to approach one year has gone, next year perhaps we will be nearer the approach and precious years of the Sixth Plan will go by. Therefore, this is a matter which the Government have to look into very carefully. The price rise is going on. Among the items of price rise we found that edible oil, pulses, sugar have caused a lot of price rise. I think we have imported edible oil worth Rs. 600 crores. Now what is the planning we are going to have? When we have to import edible oil worth Rs. 600 crores, what is the production mechanism? What is the planning mechanism so that we can meet the shortfall and we can have edible oil produced in our country, shortage of which is causing this price rise? About pulses, everyone knows that pulses cannot be imported. Pulses either we have to produce or we suffer

a price rise. What is the Government's machinery and planning vision for producing more pulses in the country? If there is none, how do we control price rise? Now, Sir, on the price rise that we have, at least in the short run, a good public distribution system is a must and civil supplies are very important. But when prices are rising, do we hear the voice of the Civil Supplies Minister? The Civil Supplies Ministry must play a dynamic role but this public distribution system is not streamlined; it is not activated and these shortages are leading to this price rise.

What about black-marketing, smuggling and hoarding? All these powers the Government has under National Security Ordinance that we passed; then we have the COFEPOSA; we have an Act for the prevention of blackmarketing. Why are not massive raids effected under those Acts? Why are not steps taken against the blackmarketeers?

In the short run we cannot control the price rise unless we strengthen public distribution system. Now, the Civil Supplies Ministry is the weakest because they have not been given any powers. We do not hear about the Civil Supplies Minister. All that we hear is when Mr. Venkataraman says, prices are not rising, prices will not rise, prices have stabilised; prices have stabilised and are rising, prices have reached a plateau. I hope the price rise could be controlled by the National Security Ordinance or by these admonitions of the Finance Minister. He is saying so but the flood of price does not heed to advice the sea does not advance. Now, these hopes of the Finance Minister can be fulfilled only through policy instruments to support these hopes. Mere admonitions, mere hopes which are not supported by policy instruments, will not help.

Why does the Government not take steps against black-marketeers, against hoarders, against the black money, or to strengthen public distribution sys-

tem or to see that the shortages that we have in sugar, in edible oil, in pulses, are met through a proper planning process?

Another aspect of the price rise is the balance of trade position. In the first quarter, the adverse balance was Rs. 1241 crores. Perhaps, if the trend continues, this year the adverse balance of trade will go up to Rs. 3500 crores or Rs. 4,000 crores. And that being so, there was a debate in the House. But what is the policy mechanism that the 'Government that works' is having on this question? It is all right to say that nothing can be done because of the legacy of the Janata; it is all right to say that there is foreign hand and nothing can be done; it is all right to say that due to non-cooperation of the Opposition, nothing can be done; it is all right to say that so long as the parliamentary form of Government is there and is not replaced by the Presidential form, nothing can be done. These are in the public speeches one can go working. I am not objecting. But what is the Economic Ministry doing? What is Mr. Sisodia doing? What is Mr. Venkataraman doing? He cannot go under these alibis.

So far as the industry is concerned, Mr. Venkataraman has anticipated the industrial growth of 8 to 10 per cent in the budget. I shall give you some figures that between April and November this year, the industrial growth had been 0.1 per cent. I think Mr. Sisodia will take a note of it and answer. The original expectation was that industrial growth will be 8 to 10 per cent. I think now the highest expectation of the Government is 4 per cent, half of what was envisaged. What is the industrial climate in the country? So far as the Controller of Capital Issues is concerned, he gives sanction for new companies being floated and in regard to authorised capital, I hope, the hon. Minister is taking note of all these things and I also hope he will answer these points. Is it a fact that of the authorised capital which has been sanctioned this year, only 18.6 per cent has been in-

vested? Whereas, of the authorised capital sanctioned last year, at least 39 per cent was invested. What is the industrial growth we will have if of the authorised capital sanctioned, there is only 18.6 per cent investment? This shows that there is something wrong with the industrial climate and something should be done about it. In regard to these matters, if the Government works out a proper and dynamic policy, they will get the support from all quarters because these are national matters. These are matters in which there can be no political dispute. These are matters concerning the people.

What is the position in the public sector? Mr. Venkataraman is in charge of the infrastructure committee. He is a man who knows economics. He is a man who has experience of planning. He is a man who has experience of finance. Hence, he should be in a position to do something about this. In the document which he has presented, he says about Rs. 195 crores is the shortfall in the internal resources generated by the public sector. This is a very difficult situation. The Industry Minister, Mr. Chanana, has made a statement that Rs. 1600 crores is the loss in public sector this year. Is that right? Is it a cumulative loss, or what kind of loss is it? If this is the statement which is made about the public sector, how is the confidence of the people in the public sector to remain? Unless something is done to revitalise the public sector, to see that surplus is generated from the public sector, how can we succeed in our planning process? How can we succeed in generating employment and in removing poverty?

There is something I want to say on the tax structure also. The Finance Minister has said that he would rationalise and simplify the tax structure. This is necessary also for ensuring better tax collection. Take, for example, the Income-tax law. Nobody can really understand the Income-tax law. If you read the section, then you have to read the proviso. If you read the proviso, then,

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there is a proviso to that proviso. Then, there is a further proviso and so on. Nobody knows what it means. Those who know the Income-tax law say that it can be reduced to at least one-fourth. What are the steps being taken to simplify our taxation law so far as income-tax is concerned.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, they are concerned with the Income-tax law, Excise and Customs. What are the steps being taken to simplify and rationalise these laws? Now, in the Budget, there were some encouraging statements which were made that steps will be taken to rationalise these laws. But even now, we hear that some committee is going to be appointed for drafting income-tax simplification procedures. Why? when it was announced in the Budget, steps should have been taken immediately to see that these laws are simplified.

There was also another announcement in the Budget that there will be a tribunal so far as customs law is concerned so that the people's confidence in the Customs administration can be generated. But has the customs tribunal been appointed? Even now, it is said that the question of setting up a customs tribunal is under consideration. So far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he had said in the Budget that he is committed to this policy. Then, why is it still under consideration? Why has it not been implemented? If you are going to have a customs tribunal, it should be ensured that at least the Chairman should be some judicial person of the status of a High Court Judge. Otherwise public confidence will not be generated. So far as the tax laws are concerned, what is the Government policy so far as sales tax is concerned. Sometime in the past we heard about abolition of sales tax and substituting something else for it. So far as the State Governments are concerned, sales tax is the main source of revenue for them. So this uncertainty with regard to the sales tax should not be allowed to persist. Gov-

ernment should come out with a clear statement of policy as to what their attitude is so far as sales tax is concerned.

We are in a very difficult situation so far as the economy of the country is concerned. Unemployment is mounting, poverty is deepening, the industrial climate is worsening. But this need not be so. We are a country which has great resources—natural and human. The constraints on our developmental process that existed in the past regarding our foreign exchange reserves and foodgrains reserves do not exist today. Therefore it is possible now to go ahead. Therefore, I will ask the Government to come forward with dynamic, integrated policies; otherwise this grant that they have come forward with, without the corresponding policy how to stop price rise, how to tackle unemployment etc., will only deepen the economic crisis further. This is only a negative thing. We shall approve it because otherwise Government would come to a halt; they will not be able to pay the salaries. But what is the positive policy? That positive policy is not outlined here or anywhere else. Therefore I would ask even at this late stage the Government to come out with a positive programme for the dynamic development of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Adiseshiah—not here. Shri Kalyanasundaram—not here Shri Ramakrishnan. Please take five minutes only.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak despite sitting so late.

At the outset, I want to say that I am speaking with a heavy heart because we are now dealing with an Appropriation Bill where we are going to deal with Rs. 13,370 crores 63 lakhs 21 thousand. But what do we see. Without any disrespect to Mr. Sisodia, who is a good friend of mine, the Bill is listed against the

hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, who, perhaps on account of a Cabinet meeting or something else, is not here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has taken permission.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: The Leader of the House was not here to introduce the Tea Bill. He took permission. Mr. Shiv Shankar was not there to move his Motion. He also took permission. Then Giani Zail Singh was also not there. He has also taken permission. So we, the poor Members of Parliament, are sitting here for giving consent of the House while the hon. Ministers are doing more important work of the State. I am just saying, don't take Parliament for granted. This august House must come first. And today is the last day of the present Session. I do not mean any disrespect to the Ministers. But I am very happy that Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh is here already a few minutes ahead for his Bill. He is the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. I am very happy about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Ministers are also doing some job.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: It is the last day. It is already 3.45 p.m. They are doing some job. And we are doing nothing. Just because some food is provided... Anyway that was only in passing.

As Mr. Kesri requested me to be brief, I will mention two or three points. Sir, the price line cannot be held by mere talk. Mr. Venkataraman, Mr. Sisodia and others are all very good people. They should do something concrete to hold the price line. Mr. Venkataraman the other day said that he is afraid to face the house-wives. By mere statements, the price line will not be held. As Mr. Sankar Ghose, the former Finance Minister, said something concrete has to be done.

Regarding agricultural strategy, there should be a national price policy on agriculture. There are a lot of difficulties all over the country. You are finding farmers' agitations in the country. I am all for the redressal of the genuine grievances of the farmers. But the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Finance should sit together. There should be some national agricultural policy. Each State may have its peculiar problems. Each commodity has its own problems. There should be some way or some method evolved by which the country could progress because after about another ten years, the population of the country will be more than 80 to 90 crores. Where will the food be for all these people? Where will be the food? So, we must think of all these things now itself. Now, that can also be done by rationalising the tax structure. This has got to be attended to on a very urgent basis. The corporate sector should be taxed heavily. There is the middle-class man for whom nobody speaks. For the poor and down-trodden, politicians always speak from the platforms whether they do anything or not. The richer class and the corporate sector have got the bureaucrats with them and, perhaps, some politicians also with them, but for the silent, oppressed, majority, the middle class, nobody sheds a tear. They are being taxed heavily and they are not able to meet their budgets. That is why perhaps the babus and others resort to some corrupt practices, out of necessity. But the middle-class people are the worst affected under any Government. These people should be attended to, and that can be done only by lowering the taxation level for the middle-class people.

Finally, Sir, I have one thing to say about Civil Aviation. There is a demand, and we have been asking for Rs. 18 crores. Our Chief Minister has already written a letter to the Minister of Civil Aviation that he wants a new terminal for the Madras

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airport. It is going to cost Rs. 10 crores. There is no other big international airport like Madras, and it is convenient for both the west and east and congestion at Bombay, Delhi and other places can also be considerably reduced. A concrete plan has been given and it has also been recommended by the Airports Authority of India. The necessary space is there, all the infrastructure is there. The Minister should not deal with it in the usual manner saying that the Planning Commission has to okay, this has to okay and that has to okay. It is only a sum of Rs. 10 crores. It has got to be attended to an urgent basis.

In this connection, Sir, since Mr. Sisodia who is dealing with Customs is here—I have already had a talk with him—I may say something about the Customs people. Recently you might have seen the news item about the Trivandrum airport. In the Air-India plane there were only three passengers. Because the Customs officers there are more loyal than Mr. Sisodia and the Government, they want to harass and strip all the genuine passengers from top to bottom so much so that all the people ran away to Bombay and Delhi where the Customs people are more understanding. I am not saying that you encourage smugglers. You act as per the rules. But the Customs people should be given a direction that genuine passengers should not be harassed.

With these few words, Sir, I support this Appropriation Bill. Thank you.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार):
उपसभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक जो सदन के सामने विचार के लिये आया है मैं आप से प्रार्थना यह करूंगा कि आज यह सत्र का अंतिम दिन है और आज इस के

अंतिम क्षणों में हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं और भूख भी लोगों को लगी है तब भी देश के करोड़ों लोगों के पेट का सवाल है इसलिये कुछ लोगों को अपनी भूख को थोड़ी देर के लिये शान्त रखना ही पड़ेगा। मैं इस विधेयक का इसलिये विरोध कर रहा हूँ कि यह सरकार इस लायक नहीं है कि इस को यह पैसा दिया जाय क्योंकि मंत्रियों के द्वारा और सरकार के द्वारा क्या-क्या त्रुटियाँ की गयी हैं वह हमारे विद्वान साथी श्री एरा सेजियन ने कानून की किताब में साबित किया है कि सरकार को तारीख का भी पता नहीं रहता। तो इस सरकार को इतना रुपया दे देंगे तो गिनती का क्या होगा, कही हजार का लाख हो जायगा और हजार का कहीं सौ हो जायगा। जब तारीख का आप को पता नहीं तो आप गिनती में क्या करेंगे। गांधी जी ने 1937 में सरकार बनाते समय निर्देश दिया था कि कांग्रेस के अपने मंत्रियों का आचरण क्या होना चाहिए। मैं महात्मा गांधी के शब्दों को आप की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था, उन्होंने मंत्रियों से यह कहा था कि वे अपने आप में उद्यम, योग्यता, सच्चवाई, निष्पक्षता और किसी विषय की छोटी छोटी बातों को पूरी तरह से हृदयगम करने की असीमित क्षमता पैदा करें। जहाँ उस समय महात्मा गांधी जी का यह दर्शन था कि उन की पार्टी के कांग्रेस पार्टी के मंत्री कैसे होंगे उस के साथ ही उन्होंने उन के लिये कुछ सबूत भी दिये। लेकिन मैं आज देखता हूँ कि उस में से एक भी सबूत नहीं है। जहाँ उन्होंने कहा था कि छोटी-छोटी बातों को हृदयगम करने के लिये ताकत और धैर्य की आवश्यकता है वहाँ आज वे बड़ी-बड़ी बातें समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं तो छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिये उनके पास समय का है। इस लिये उपसभापति महोदय,

मैं आप से निवेदन यह भी करूंगा कि जहां महात्मा गांधी जी का यह दर्शन था कि उस समय जो गोल मेज काफ़रेंस में जब वह जा रहे थे तो उसी जहाज में राइटर के एक संवाददाता ने गांधी जी से पूछा कि आप के सपनों का भारत क्या होगा ? गांधी जी ने उस समय कहा कि हमारा जो भारत का सपना है उस में उन्होंने इस बात को साफ कहा था कि ऐसे भारत में अस्पृश्यता जैसा अभिशाप या मादक पेय और द्रव्य नहीं होंगे। जहां गांधी जी ने इन बातों को उठाया था और उसके बाद शराब बन्दी की बात कहीं थी, मादक पेय नहीं होगी यह कहा था वहां कांग्रेसी रूल में जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने जिन प्रदेशों में शराब बन्दी लागू की भी, शराब को पूर्ण रूप से बन्द कर दिया था वहां आज बिहार सरकार ने उस पर से पाबंदी को हटा दिया, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने शराबबन्दी पर लगे हुए प्रतिबन्धों को हटाकर उसे फिर चालू कर दिया है और महात्मा गांधी के दर्शन के विपरीत लोगों को जाने का निर्देश दिया है इसलिए मैं इस सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि जहां जहां शराब बन्दी को खत्म कर दिया गया था वहां उन प्रतिबन्धों को पुनः लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना यह भी करूंगा कि आप तारे बहुत लगाते हैं, समाजवाद का नारा आपने लगाया, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने वचनों को याद करो। आप ईमानदारी से चलते हैं, आप अपने वचनों का भंग नहीं करते हैं, आपकी ईमानदारी और निष्ठा तथा सच्चाई पर हम विश्वास करेंगे तो याद कीजिए 1971 के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में आपने वायदा किया था कि आर्थिक सत्ता व सम्पत्ति का, कष्ट हाथों में केन्द्रीयकरण रोकेगी क्योंकि केन्द्रीयकरण जनतंत्र व सामाजिक न्याय की सकल्पना के विपरीत है। जहां आर्थिक सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण का वायदा

आपने किया था वहां आपने इमर्जेंसी लागू की, हम लोगों को जेलों के अन्दर बन्द किया और 1975-76 के ऊपर आप बड़ा गर्व करते हैं कि आपने बहुत ज्यादा उन्नति की थी। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि 1951 में जहां ऊपर के 20 घरानों की कुल परिसम्पत्ति 648 करोड़ रुपये थी वहां 1975-76 में वह बढ़कर 5111 करोड़ हो गई। जिस 1975-76 में इमरजेंसी के अन्दर जिस श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी के 10-11 वर्षों के शासन पर गर्व का अनुभव आप करते हैं उसी शासन में 20 घरानों की आय 648 करोड़ से बढ़कर 5111 करोड़ हो जाती है। 10 जो बड़े घराने हैं उनकी आय 595 करोड़ से बढ़कर 3717 करोड़ हो जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक तरफ आर्थिक विषमता हटाने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप आरोप भी लगाते हैं जिस समय जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में आर्थिक विषमता को कम करने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाया गया तो आपकी तरफ से कहा गया कि जो भी खराब है उसके लिए जनता पार्टी का शासनकाल दोषी है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर जो मुद्रा प्रसार हुआ था वह किसके राज में ज्यादा हुआ था ? 1976-77 में 20.3 प्रतिशत मुद्रा प्रसार हुआ था, 1977-78 में 19.8 परसेंट हुआ था और फिर उसके बाद जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में ही 1978-79 में 14.7 है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने शासनकाल में 1976-77, 1975-76 में इमरजेंसी के दौरान जिस पर आप गर्व करते हैं, उस समय सबसे ज्यादा मुद्रा प्रसार हुआ था। उपसभापति महोदय, अगर 1975-76 की फिगर्स पर घटाएं तो पता लगेगा कि जो 80 परसेंट था 1979-80 में यह 180 परसेंट हो गया है। सौ प्रतिशत से अधिक मुद्रा प्रसार करके देश में महंगाई बढ़ाने का काम, बेरोजगारी बढ़ाने का काम,

[श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव]

देश के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने का काम आपके द्वारा किया गया है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसलिए इस विधेयक को अस्वीकार कर दिया जाए। इनको अनुमति नहीं दी जाए। आप आरोप लगाते हैं कि जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में चौधरी चरणसिंह जब वित्त मंत्री थे आपने आरोप लगाया कि टैक्स उस समय बढ़ाये गये थे। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उस समय ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी जरूर बढ़ाई गई थी लेकिन 691 करोड़ की जो ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी चौधरी चरणसिंह जब वित्त मंत्री थे उस समय लगाई गई थी उस 691 करोड़ में 35 करोड़ आपने कम किया, वेंकटरामन साहब आपने 35 करोड़ की माफी दी लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि 691 करोड़ में देश में जहां 35 करोड़ की माफी दी वहां 440 करोड़ जनता पर बढ़ाने का काम भी कर दिया। और आप हिसाब लगाइये कि आपने उसे घटाने का काम किया या बढ़ाने का। रेलवे पर आपने टैक्स बढ़ाने का काम किया कई सौ करोड़ रुपये का जनता पर भार डाल दिया। उसके साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइजर पर भार आपने बढ़ाया और आप कहते हैं कि जनता पर भार कम किया। आप इस तरह के विधेयक पेश करते हैं जिससे जनता पर भार बढ़ा है। इस तरह का विनियोग विधेयक आपने पेश किया है ऐसे विधेयक आप सदन के सामने लाते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहूँगा कि मुझे एक-दो मिनट और दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव : मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था, शिव चन्द्र झा ने प्रश्न उठाया था। आप अपने इस्पात के कारखाने में सबसे ज्यादा रुपया 122 करोड़ रुपये देने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा

श्री सीताराम केसरी जी से और रामानन्द यादव जी से की आज बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र हैं। इस बिहार में इस्पात का सबसे बड़ा कारखाना बोकारो स्टील प्लांट लगा हुआ है यहां का महाप्रबन्धक चोरी करते हुए पकड़ा गया था एस पी हिम्मत करके चार-चार बड़े अफसर को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में भेज देता है तो चार दिन बाद टेलीफोन पर उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता है आप इस तरह से इस्पात कारखाने में भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या रोकना चाहते हैं। पंडित जगन्नाथ मिश्र उसको बचाने के लिये बोकारो स्टील प्लांट का जो हवाई जहाज है उस हवाई जहाज से पटना से वकील ले जाते हैं। बड़े लोगों को बचाने के लिये ऐसा किया जाता है इसलिये मेरा आरोप है कि जो 122 करोड़ रुपया आप इस पर लगाने जा रहे हैं उसकी पहले जांच होनी चाहिये जहां अक्षमता हो, बुद्धिहीनता हो, जहां निर्लज्जता हो ऐसी सरकार के हाथ में पैसा देना उसका दुरुपयोग करना है इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये 190 करोड़ रुपया आप राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान के रूप में देने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि बिहार प्रदेश जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, और जहां के लिये आप औद्योगिक क्रांति की बात करते हैं वहां बिहार को जितना अनुदान मिलना चाहिये था उतना नहीं मिला। कर्पूरी ठाकुर जब मुख्य मंत्री थे बिहार के लिये उन्होंने नेशनल विकास आयोग के सामने 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना प्रस्तुत की थी सन् 78 में और आज पंडित जगन्नाथ मिश्र कांग्रेस पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कॉमिशन के सामने 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना प्रस्तुत की है। मैं सीताराम केसरी जी और रामानन्द यादव जी तथा प्रतिभा सिंह जी से इन्साफ करने के लिये कहता हूँ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : वह जिम्मेदारी से फंक्शन करते हैं जब कि कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी जिम्मेदारी से फंक्शन नहीं करते थे।

श्री हनुमन्त नारायण यादव : जी, नहीं। आप से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेशों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिये उसके विकास के लिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जगन्नाथ मिश्र के हाथ में आप इसलिये पैसा दे रहे हैं कि वह अपने खानदान के लोगों को विभिन्न आयोगों में, विभिन्न संगठनों में अध्यक्ष बना सकें। आप इसलिये पैसा देना चाहते हैं कि भागलपुर के लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दें। पिछड़े, हरिजन लोग गरीब जो सड़क पर बिहार में चलता है उसको नक्सलाइट कहकर सीने पर गोली दागी जा रही है। भागलपुर में अपराधियों के नाम पर जिनको धंदा किया गया है वे पिछड़े हैं, हरिजन हैं, गरीब लोग हैं। समाज के अन्दर उनकी इज्जत आबरू लूटने का काम हो रहा है। उसके खिलाफ सीना तान कर जो विद्रोही बनता है उनकी आंखें निकालने का काम करते हैं, पुलिस अफसरों को राइफल देकर सड़क पर परेड कराते हैं और उर्दू के नाम पर सरकार की ओर से दंगा फसाद कराने का काम वहां किया जा रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि जिस सरकार के पास दृष्टि नहीं है, योग्यता नहीं है, संकल्प नहीं है, जहां पक्षपात है, जहां निर्लज्जता है, जहां भाई-भतीजावाद है, जहां दुर्गुण हैं ऐसी सरकार के हाथ में एक पैसा देना जनता को धोखा देना है। इसलिये इनको एक नया पैसा भी देने की अनुमति न दी जाए। यह मैं आपसे कहता हूँ।

9 P.M.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the motion that is before the House regarding the Appropriation Bill. Sir, I will not repeat whatever has been said. It has often been

contended by the Ministers that the economy has turned the corner. I do not know how many corners are there for the country's economy, unless it is round with an infinity of corners. I do not think the economy of this country has got anything encouraging about it. The alibi of Janata rule has become worn-out and useless by this time. If they seriously mean it, they will go to ridiculous lengths. Because the wholesale price index, taken with 100 as the base in 1970-71, rose to 182.1 by March, 1977. That means that in six years, it has risen at a galloping rate of 13.5 points each year. Then who should be blamed for this rise up to 182 points in six or seven years? If you are blaming us, then you are blaming yourselves for the rise in these six years because during years preceding this period Mrs. Gandhi herself was ruling, and she should take all the blame for what followed. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't disturb. Please go on.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: I want to bring one important thing to the attention of the Minister. It is about the threatened closure of the B & C Mills at Madras. Already notice has been given individually to each of the 10,000 employees that it will be closed on the 1st January, 1981. Also, Sir, they are removing all the cotton stocks, and the incoming stocks have been diverted to Bangalore and other places. They have withheld all the rations supplied within the mill. The supply of all the essential commodities being given to the mill workers has been stopped this month. They told them, "You make your own arrangements". Therefore, all arrangements are going on for the closure of the mill. And what is the history of the mill? It is more than a hundred years old. It has got reputation throughout the world, having produced one of the finest, if not the best, textiles produced in India. And their annual production is about Rs. 50 crores. Their paid-up capital is Rs. 7 crores, out of which 70 per cent belong to the public investment

[Shri Era Sezhiyan]

institutions. Therefore, Sir, with a payment of Rs. 2 crores more, we can take over the entire mill. But I do not know why the Government is hesitant to come forward and take it over. Only yesterday the Government came in a hurry with a Bill to replace an Ordinance, to give Rs. 4.31 crores to take over Maruti. And what was the employment potential there? As given by the Liquidator, it has got one Security Officer, two Assistants, 16 watchmen, two sweepers, two helpers, one driver, one pump operator, one electrician and one peon. For benefiting a blessed number of 27 persons, they have taken over Maruti. Here I am speaking of a mill which has produced something. It is not a non-starting organisation. It has been producing goods worth Rs. 50 crores. Much of its production is going to foreign countries. That mill is about to be closed down. I do not know why the Central Government is not coming forward to take over the mill and give relief to the 10,000 employees. Previously the number was 13,000. Then by an agreement the workers agreed to reduce their strength from 13,000 to 10,000. Every year the production has gone up. From Rs. 33 crores in 1977, it has gone up to Rs. 50 crores now. In spite of the reduction in the strength of the mill workers, the production is going up. Because of the very bad management, the workers should not be made to suffer. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Finance Ministry as well as to the Ministry of Commerce to come forward and take over the mill without further delay. Once a good management is given, it will be easy to put the mill in order.

Sir, about the point of order, I would re-state it because I did not have time then to speak. I do not want to refer to the orders given in the other House. I will just go by the rules framed under the Contingency Fund of India Rules, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Contingency Fund of

India Act. This rule is applicable to both Houses. Therefore, I am not going to quote any decision given in the other House. I stand by the rules and by this House. The rule 8(1) says: "Supplementary estimates for all expenditure so financed from the Contingency Fund shall be presented to Parliament at the first session meeting immediately after the advance is sanctioned unless it has been presumed by other ways."

Advance, referred to in Demands under 63 was taken on 28th June 1980. On 28th June our House was in Session—from 19th June to 9th July. It was taken during the Session. I am not questioning it. The rule says, "... the next immediate Session"; on the first session meeting immediately after that. After the June/July Session we met again from 24th July to 18th August. And now we are in Session from 17th November to 24th December. This rule says, "It shall be presented to the House on the first session immediately after taking it." You remember these dates: 28th June; then 24th July to 18th August we met. At that time this was not presented. I am concerned with the rule as it is applicable. The rule says it "shall be" done immediately after taking this one. But this was not presented to the House from 24th July to 18th August. Therefore, this is an irregularity committed by the Government. For this point I want an answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister now. Mr. Minister, please reply to his last point. His last point is very weighty and please be careful.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am very much thankful to all the four honourable Members who have participated in the debate, and I know the necessity and the urgency to be brief and to wind up the debate.

For the sake of convenience and to be brief and relevant I will, with your permission, like to divide the points

raised and the suggestions made and the ideas advanced by the honourable Members into seven topics massive deficit, price rise, Sixth Plan, tax structure, simplification of tax laws, inflation, Binni Bills, and the point which he has just now raised. Mr. Ghosh has said that there will be a massive deficit because of the supplementary demands. The correct estimates of deficit in the current year will be made when revised estimates are ready and presented to Parliament. Since there will be savings in certain other items of expenditure and improvement in receipts, it would not be correct to say that the deficit will be up, as mentioned by Mr. Ghosh...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT (Uttar Pradesh): Can the Minister give us a rough assessment of the likely deficit?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Kindly hear me. If there is anything left, then I will try to answer.

What has really our economy during the previous regime—I repeat—is the huge deficit of Rs. 2700 crores. That is why I am still saying that I shall keep the deficit below what the previous Government had done, coupled with 21 per cent increase in prices and severe taxation of Rs. 900 crores. That was the legacy which we have got. That is the thing which has put the economy in bad shape. These are the things which have adverse effect on our economy. The fact that we have food in storage or we have gold or foreign exchange in storage is in no way affecting the price rise so far as commodities are concerned.

Regarding deficit, it is said that we will exceed the deficit. I shall hope to end up with a record less than that of the Janata Government. I stand by it. After all we have only two more months and we will come forward with a revised estimate and you will then find that we will have a better record than the record which the Janata Government has given to the country for eternity. We also

hope that with this slight improvement that we find in the economy it will be possible to recover the lost ground and by the time the next Budget will be presented we will have a more encouraging picture than what has been there in the first six months. Hon. Members are aware that we have debated many times in this House the question of price increase. I have pointed out that in the mid-term appraisal the first half has shown certain improvements in certain sectors and in certain directions. I have said in the field of agriculture, it has shown a very great improvement. Over 10 per cent will be the increase in food production. In the field of power, in the field of coal and other industrial products, we are likely to reach a bigger and better figure than was achieved in the last year. I hope we will be able to achieve 6 per cent growth making up a 4 per cent growth in industry as against a decrease of 0.3 per cent which happened in the last year.

Regarding prices. I am giving month by month. Many hon. Members have referred to figures. I do not know from where they have collected their data about commodities. After all we have to rely on Government records published by the Reserve Bank of India. Whether it is wholesale price index or retail price index or money supply, how can we accept those figures quoted by them? The accepted documents on the wholesale price published by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank Bulletin in respect of money supply are reliable. About the wholesale price index in August the price rise was 1 per cent in September it was 1.4 per cent; in October it was minus 0.62 per cent; in November it was minus 2.3 per cent. In the last two weeks prices have been stationary without any increase or decrease. So, the price level since August has been more or less stationary which is a record if you compare with any other country, whether developed or developing. Regarding consumer index,

[Shri Krishna Chandra Pant]

I want to say that in respect of some price index there is a time lag between wholesale and consumer price index. Once the tendency for the wholesale price index is noticed, then the consumer price index never goes contrary to the wholesale price. It only comes down latest by a month or two or three. It never goes up. Therefore, consumer price index is bound to come down or it will remain stationary at the same level.

So far as money supply is concerned, you will understand the language M1. M1 has decreased during the period whereas even M3 which includes time deposit has also decreased. If we look at the figures of the Reserve Bank we find that it has decreased by 14 per cent. In quantitative terms in October, money supply was less than what it was in the corresponding period last year. When the wholesale price index has shown a tendency to come down, there are certain fractional adjustments particularly when there are some supply contrary in respect of some of the wholesale commodities. For instance, sugar and Khandsari.

Regarding the Sixth Plan, I would like to say, Sir, that it has been alleged that we are taking too long to present the Plan. But the people who live in glass houses should not throw stones on others. The Fifth Plan was terminated one year ahead of time, and from 1977 onwards the Plan went on rolling and rolling and it rolled till 1980. Even at that time, when the previous Government left, they had not finalised the Plan. I want to say, Sir, at this stage that the Sixth Plan will be presented before March, 1981.

Regarding public sector undertakings, no doubt, the position is not better as already anticipated. I am quite positive that with the improvement in the power situation, coal

situation and the trend that it is now going ahead, things will improve very much. For instance, in the last two months steel has been showing an improvement to the tune of a lakh of tonnes every month. In October and November, in coal we have increased 5 to 6 per cent over the last year. In power, I will give the exact figures which show an improvement... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): He should lay these on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Regarding the Customs law and Income-tax laws, we will bring a measure to simplify and streamline the income-tax law. We have also promised to bring forward a measure to simplify the Customs administration. I am happy to inform the House that the steps taken to modify and simplify the Customs law have reached an advanced stage, and actually the draft has been prepared. It is now being considered at the final stage. Regarding the Customs Tribunal which has been mentioned, this point we are considering seriously.

Sir, regarding inflation, Mr. Yadav has referred to the regime of Mr Charan Singh and he has said...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said so many things. You cannot reply... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: In short, Sir, I would like to say that, first of all, we cannot believe the figures he has brought. He has not given the source. According to the data that we have with us, money supply has declined by 14 per cent during the current financial year. Up to November 28, 1980, it may be compared with an increase of +7.0 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. During January 12 to November 28, 1980, the decline in the money supply has been 13.7 per cent as against the increase of 12.8 per cent in the last year. However, these

figures are not strictly comparative. The aggregate monetary resources have also increased more slowly by 8.9 per cent, during the current financial year as compared to 10.5 per cent last year. During January 12 to November 28, 1980, the corresponding increase has been 12.5 per cent which may be compared with 15.5 per cent during the regime of Charan Singhji, which Mr. Yadav has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leave that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Sir, regarding the point of order and argument which he has given regarding advance. I will say, Sir, that this is not a fresh item of expenditure... (*Interruptions*) Since the Parliament has been summoned, in this session we have put up those items for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please look into that.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: All right, Sir. I can say with full confidence and emphasis that under the able leadership of our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi our Prime Minister, our country will progress on all fronts and definitely on the economic front... (*Interruptions*) and we will achieve the goal enshrined in our Constitution and our election manifesto.

Thank you very much.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Sir, I do not want to block the Bill. You pass it. But it is a very serious matter because I have quoted the financial regulation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should take serious note of it.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: The Minister should take it very seriously. The officers also should not take it lightly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ensure that the rules in financial matters are followed.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I will like to make one clarification. I have listened to the points which hon. Mr. Sezhiyan has raised. It is correct that if we draw any amount of money from the Contingency Fund, according to the provisions, the supplementary grants should be placed in the subsequent session of the Parliament. It has been correctly pointed that this sum was drawn on the 28th of June and there was a session of Rajya Sabha during July and August. But there is one difficulty which I would like to point out. When this July-August session of the Rajya Sabha took place, Lok Sabha was in continuous session and no financial Bill can be brought in the Rajya Sabha unless it is brought in the Lok Sabha first. This is the difficulty that the Finance Ministry faced. Since the Lok Sabha session was continuous and there was no break, they could not do so. After that, this is the only session, after the withdrawal from the Contingency Fund. Both the Houses are meeting now. At that time, when we met in July, Lok Sabha was in continuous session. No financial proposals could be brought in Rajya Sabha without being brought in and passed by the Lok Sabha. That is the clarification I would like to give at this stage.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: I knew that answer. Well, nothing prevented the Government from bringing a Bill in the continuous session of Lok Sabha. We met from 9th July to August 12. If they had brought it in the continuous session there, nobody would have objected and that would have satisfied both the Houses. You are letting down the Rajya Sabha in favour of the Lok Sabha. That is not correct. I have raised this point to put it on record. You may kindly go through the Bill. There is nothing to prevent the Government from bringing a Bill. Nobody would have said, "No you cannot bring it." You should have some respect for this House.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA: Sir, let us keep the record straight in connection with this thing. Every decretal amount is not a charge as defined under the Transfer of Property Act. It comes in two ways. Charge may be either by operation of law or by contract. It is not a case of contract and every decree can never be charged. In this case, the court will never direct that this decree be a charge against the Consolidated Fund of the Government. Therefore, my submission is this that the Government does not contemplate that a decree will be passed against it and, therefore, no provision is made in the Budget for a decretal due. Automatically, when a decree is passed against the Government, it automatically becomes a new service. Therefore, that point is also there. My only submission is that you are going to pass the Bill. We are not standing in the way. But the Government should function in a better way and the executive should advise the Government properly. These formalities can be completed. I would request you to direct the Government that in future this kind of avoidable, I underline the word 'avoidable', mistake should not be repeated by the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope and trust that the Government will take note of what all he has said.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA ANANT: Sir, you should add your voice to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: By expressing my views, I have already said it.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Sir, I have one request to make. After passing the Maruti Bill, the Opposition requested that the two further Bills should be taken up today and that we would fully co-operate and see that there is a smooth passage of these two Bills. Today, Sir, you will appreciate that the Opposition has fully co-operated and all the Bills required to be passed, especially those of the Ordinances which should not lapse, have been passed. And the two remaining Bills on the Agenda, namely, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill and the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, can wait and they would not lapse. I request through you, Sir, the Leader of the House and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to take up these two Bills in the next session and now adjourn the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I always respect the views of the Opposition. So, there is no question that I will differ with him. You decide it Sir. And I will abide by your decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These two will not be taken up.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD
NANDA: Before you adjourn, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am
not adjourning. Mr. Nanda, you are
going one step ahead. Both the sides
have agreed not to take these two
Bills—the Air Pollution Bill and the
Salary, Allowances and Pension of
Members of Parliament Bill—and
these will not be taken up. Then, we
have one motion by Shri Sezhiyan.

**RE: MOTION FOR DISAPPROVAL
OF THE GOVERNMENT NOTI-
FICATION UNDER SECTION
620 OF THE COMPANIES ACT,
1956.**

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil
Nadu) : Sir. I only say that I raised
this point with a purpose. On this
one also, I have prepared and I am
not going to use that material with
me. The motive under which I gave
this Resolution and raised the points
of order was that there are many
regulations and procedures which are
given a go-by very conveniently by
the officials and hundreds of papers
are laid on the Table. Unless there
is a discipline to abide by all these
things.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You
please go on.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN. I am only
explaining the spirit under which I
gave this Resolution and raised the
points of orders in the House. If all
the procedures and the regulations
that we have ourselves laid down
should be adhered to, we should have
some discipline in us. Unless there is
a discipline in us, we cannot inspire
discipline in others. That is why I am
very insistent in keeping vigilance
over the notifications and recommen-
dations. This was put on the 8th of
December, and when I gave the

motion on the 12th, the Minister was
very much annoyed. He said that
13th and 14th being holidays, how
could he take action on that. My
point is this, the Minister put the
Draft Notification on the Table on the
17th November, I raised it on the 17th
November itself. Then you said that
you would give the explanation. How
many days has it taken? Twenty one
days out of Thirty days allowed. I
had taken three days to give you my
disapproval motion. But I am not
insisting on it.

One thing I want to
impress upon the Minister
at this stage in respect of the exemp-
tions that you are giving to the
Government companies regarding the
appointment and retiring of directors.
As I told you the other day, out of 189
Government Companies, 123 companies
are without Chairmen and directors,
without chief executives, the topless
wonders are there everywhere.
Therefore, I would suggest that the
Minister should seriously consider
creating special law for the com-
panies, Government companies. I
would suggest to the Government to
bring forward a comprehensive sta-
tute to govern the Government com-
panies. Many things can be weeded
out and we can have a very small
comprehensive statute. With these
words, Sir, I am not pressing this
motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So,
you are not moving the motion.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: All right,
you take it that way. Being the last
item of the day, I do not want to do
anything and hold you up for a dis-
cussion here.

I wish everybody, the entire House
and the Ministers a Happy New Year,
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There
is no need for the reply. (Interrup-
tions)

He has not moved the motion. There
is no question of a reply.