

SHRI S. W. DHABE: This is a very urgent matter. The Government's decision is against all democratic norms. The Government should have made a statement on the dissolution of the Goa Assembly. Sir, the main question is that the second largest party was in a position to form the Government there and it was not allowed to form the Government.

SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE (West Bengal): Yes.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Because of the Janata Party's personal interests and its interests in UP and Bihar, Sir, these people have not been allowed.
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the next item to be taken up.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: You should permit us, Sir. The Home Minister is here. Why not he makes a statement on the Goa dissolution?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (West Bengal): Let them tell us something about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government is going to give their views today.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: At what time, Sir? We want to discuss the Goa issue and not the Appropriation Bill. (Interruptions). It is very serious matter. The second largest party was in a position to form the Government there... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: After lunch today, the Government is going to lay their views on the Table.

SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE: My point is this: It has already come in today's papers. Why is the Government not laying a statement on the Table? Is there any motive behind it? (Interruptions). Is there any motive behind it? Or, Sir, they want to bypass the House?

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Sir, let him make the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will ask the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: At least let the Government tell us something. It has come in the papers already. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): Sir, we will lay it on the Table after lunch.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: After lunch? At what time?

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: After 2 o'clock.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Assam): Sir, this is a very serious matter and democracy has been stifled. The second largest party, the second alternative party, has not been allowed. We thought that the Minister was going to make a statement and lay the Proclamation. Sir, you should permit us to express our views after the Proclamation is laid on the Table. We will not come in the way of the proceedings being continued. But once the statement is laid, you should permit us to make some observations.

SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, the Appropriation Bill. Yes, Mr. Gopalsamy.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL 1979—Contd.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity given. On behalf of the DMK Party, I would like to speak on this Appropriation Bill.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Members of this House to the discussion we had on

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the 28th March, that is, on the last day 'of the previous session regarding the Pondicherry Budget and also the Appropriation Bill for Pondicherry. Sir, at that time, the Government did not show even a iota of indication about the introduction of prohibition in Pondicherry. On the other hand, the Government had taken the revenue to be derived from liquor in Pondicherry into account. But, Sir, what happened was that after two <i>iays, We Members were surprised to see an announcement in the papers published about the imposition of prohibition in Pondicherry from the 1st April onwards. Sir, the elections are to be held and so, let a popular Government come and decide whether prohibition is to be introduced or not. What is the necessity for such a hasty decision? I say, this is the biggest fraud played by the Central Government on the people of Pondicherry and also on democracy. Our honourable Prime Minister and the leaders of the Janata Party here often preach the norms of democracy and they pose themselves as the saviours of democracy. Sir, even in dark days of the emergency, such a decision was not taken. But, in the name of democracy under the shadow of the President's Rule, prohibition has been imposed in Pondicherry. I say, this is a punishment inflicted by our honourable Prime Minister on the people of Pondicherry because they chose agitations and demonstrations against the Prime Minister for his statement regarding its merger.

SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE
(West Bengal): Yes, Yes.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: I suspect this move to be the first step towards merger. But let them not forget to see the writing on the wall. If the Government proceeds towards merger, then it will be forced to face the eruption of the volcano of people's anger and hatred and they will ultimately be held responsible for all the consequences.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

Sir, in the name of democracy, the Central Government is behaving like the ruthless dictators' of the ancient Roman empire and is trying to crush the will of the people of Pondicherry. But Sir, they will fail in their game.

Sir, in the sphere of agriculture, our Government boasts of a record production of foodgrains and the other day, Mr. Sanker Ghose, I think, when he spoke here on the Appropriation Bill, warned the Government that one failure of the monsoon-would wipe out the so-called buffer stocks of foodgrains. I say, Sir, that if the demands of the farmers and the agriculturists to whom the Government has shut its eyes and towards whose sufferings and hardships it has turned deaf ears if their demand for remunerative prices for their products like chillies, cotton, sugarcane, cereals, pulses, paddy, etc> are not acceded to, then they will be forced to stop their agricultural operations. Then they will have no other go but to stop agricultural operations. In that case, nobody can blame them. The I.A.S. officers sitting in the Agricultural Department would not be able to boast of appropriate stocks of food-grains. Then, nobody can escape the attack of famine. Now, the agriculturists have realised their plight. Also they have realised that their hour to fight for their own cause has come. That is why, farmers in Tamil Nadu are agitating for their reasonable demands. The Government in Tamil Nadu has turned a deaf ear to them. I am very sorry that police firing against the farmers has become the order of the day in Tamil Nadu. Have you ever heard shooting and killing of women? Women participated in the demonstration by the Farmers for certain local demands. The result was that the Jalianwala Bagh was repeated in Tamil Nadu in the home constituency of hon. Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. Women also participated in the demonstration for certain local demands. Two women were shot dead on the spot. Three more persons were shot dead. A State-wide bandh was organised to condemn that incident. Two more

persons were shot dead. This is the thing going on. I then, with strong conviction the farmers are continuing their agitations braving the bullets of the fascist regime run by Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. Such a situation should not spread throughout the country. It is high time to look into the demands of the agriculturists.

Sir, I am happy to applaud the Central Government for having accomplished the task of merging two ports, the major and the minor ports of Tuticorin. It was a long-pending demand of the D.M.K. party and also of the people of Tamil Nadu. I draw the attention of the Government to another important demand of Tamil Nadu regarding Sethu Samudram project for which our revered leader Anna raised his voice on so many occasions. He spoke about it even on the floor of this House. If the Sethu Samudram project is implemented, then that will be a bonanza for the people of Tamil Nadu and particularly to the people belonging to the drought prone areas of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai districts. Then, trade, commerce, agriculture and industry will flourish in that area. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take all immediate steps to expedite the process of implementing this project and thus help the needy farmers and also the people of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, regarding Civil Aviation Department, I want to say a few words. Andamans and Nicobar Islands is a part and parcel of India. Sir, that island is completely isolated from India without any proper communications. Sir, you and also the Members of this House, do remember the most unfortunate and sorrowful news of the sudden demise of Mr. Asai Thambi, a Member of Lok Sabha representing the D.M.K. Party. Mr. Asai Thambi was one of the pioneers of self-respect movement in Tamil Nadu and a disciplined follower of Anna. He was nurtured and groomed by Periyar Ramaswamy. He was an able

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lieutenant of my leader, Dr. Karunanidhi. He passed away at Rangath in Andamans on the 7th of April when he was on an intermediate journey from Delhi.

Sir, when he passed away, the news was conveyed to Delhi by the officers in the Andamans. They acted very promptly. There is no regular air service from Port Blair to Madras and there was no immediate flight to Calcutta from Port Blair for the next four days. In that situation cables were sent from the Andamans not only by the officers but also by all the leaders of political parties there requesting early arrangements to be made for taking the body from Port Blair to Madras. Because of these things we had to plead for the mercy of the heartless Shylocks in Delhi. I am very sorry to say about these things. Mr. Viswanatha Menon, a sitting Member of this House, and Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and the other Members of that Committee, had also gone to Andamans. Actually, Mr. Viswanatha Menon was travelling in the same plane in which Mr. Asai Thambi and his wife were travelling. They also made representations from the Andamans to the Central Government for making immediate arrangements for a plane.

Sir, the Secretary of the D.M.K. Party in the Andamans, Mr. Marudhavanan, sent telegrams to the hon. President and the hon. Prime

Minister and the leader of the DMK, Karunanidhi. I want to

quote that telegram. The telegram reads: "We are humbly requested to inform your honour that the DMK Party's Deputy General Secretary and Member of Parliament, Shri Asai

Thambi, has passed away unexpectedly while on a visit with his wife. His mortal remains are brought to Port Blair and waiting for flight to Madras. There is one IAF aircraft supersonic jet stationed at Car Nicobar and one at Port Blair now. If

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permitted his mortal remains can be carried to Madras via Car Nicobar in IAF aircraft. So we sincerely pray to extend your esteemed permission for the same."

The Secretary of the Janata Party in the Andamans, Shri Shantikrishna, also sent telegrams to all the Ministers, particularly to the Defence Minister. The Chief Secretary in the Andamans gave the message that in the Andamans there were no proper embalming facilities in order to preserve the body and that it was most urgent and important to take the body from Port Blair to Madras.

Tlheni Sir, our leaders. Dr. Karu-nanidhi, contacted the top men in Delhi. My beloved brother, Mr. Murasoli Maran, who is a Member of this House was running from pillar to post. He was here seeking help from others. He has made all possible human efforts to convince the people in Delhi to get the green signal so as to take the body from the Andamans to Madras. I am quite thankful to the hon. Minister, Shri Advani, who has taken earnest steps in this regard. So I must thank him. But what happened when the Prime Minister was informed, no use; the Defence Minister was contacted, no use. There was a plane ready, you must know, the body was there, a plane was there because the supersonic jet could not land in Port Blair, a dakota plane was arranged.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Kerala):
We were using that plane

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: In the dakota plane the body could be taken from Port Blair to Car Nicobar and from there the supersonic jet plane could take the body to Madras.

Sir, when millions and millions of Tamilians were shedding tears in Tamil Nadu and also in the Andamans, when the body of my brother, Mr. Asai Thambi, was decaying because of the non-availability of proper embalming facilities there, when his widowed wife was crying by the side of the body of her husband, the

people in Delhi were advancing argument about rules and regulations and precedents. There have been so many precedents. One Mr. Sivaram, who was the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality in the Andamans, met with a scooter accident in 1976. His condition was very bad when he was admitted in the hospital. So, out of necessity a team of doctors were sent from Calcutta to the Andamans. A special military plane was arranged for that purpose in the year 1976, according to my information from the people who accompanied the body from the Andamans to Madras. Sir, I must thank, on behalf of our DMK Party, all the leaders of the political parties and also the Secretary of the Congress Party in Lok Sabha, Mr. Gopal, who took all possible efforts to convince the Government. Actually they fought to get arranged a special plane. So, I must thank all the leaders of the political parties. I am also bound to thank the hon. Minister, Mr. Charan Singh who was not ruled by rules and regulations.

Sir, Andamans and Nicobar islands are a part of our country where a lakh and fifty thousand people are living. Fifty per cent of the population hails from States of South India, particularly from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. But the conditions in the Andamans are very bad. It was told that the plane 'A', could not land during night in the Andamans. This is the conditions in our country even after 32 years of our independence, when people in foreign countries are flying to moon and other planet?; I also came to know that Mr. Rikhy, Secretary of Lok Sabha, had to try for 8 to 10 hours to have a telephonic talk with the Andamans. My leader, Dr. Karu-nanidhi aptly described the conditions in the Andamans when he unveiled the portrait of Mr. Asai Thambi before a mammoth gathering. He said that Andamans was used by the Britishers to imprison the freedom fighters and to threaten the national leaders. So, the conditions were very bad in those times. Vir Savarkar, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and

other people were imprisoned in the Andamans. But the same conditions continue. No facilities have been made available there. There is no improvement. It is very shameful that after 32 years of our independence, we have not given proper facilities to the citizens of this country because they happen to live in the farthest place which is considered to be the God forsaken place -----

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Andhra Pradesh): They used to call it the second place.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Yes, I request the Government to take all possible steps to provide better and modern facilities there, particularly to connect Port Blair with Madras by air before the end of this year...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: With Madras as well as with Vizag.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Yes, and with all other places. Sir, before I conclude, I want to mention about the most serious problem) the impending danger to the unity of India, My friend Mr. Shahi is not here. Now, the other day when he spoke on the Appropriation Bill, he said that the people in Tamil Nadu will accept Hindi. At no distant date the people of Tamil Nadu will accept Hindi as the sole official language. No force on earth can make us compromise our ideology on this language issue. If we go through the Annual Reports of the Ministries of External Affairs and Home, for the year 1978-79, we are pained to find the speed with which Hindi is imposed and encouraged to bulldoze all the other national languages. Sir, the decision of the Central Government to transact only in Hindi with the Central Government agencies, public-sector undertakings and nationalised banks, in the Hindi area, is most unfortunate and also is most disastrous. The Delhi Sultans who have become the patrons of Hindi imposition are creating two classes of States and two classes of citizens. One is the privileged class, that is, Hindi-knowing people and the Hindi-speaking States. The other is the non-Hindi-speaking States and non-Hindi-

speaking people. Such a disastrous step is nothing but a discrimination. They talk about the anti-apartheid policy and discrimination. But they are discriminating against the people who speak languages other than Hindi. Sir, because of this decision, in Tamil Nadu the Indian Bank employees Union has decided to boycott handling of all instruments bearing Hindi letters in Tamil Nadu from Tamil New Year Day i.e. 13th April, if decision to make Hindi as the only language in business transactions in banks in Hindi-speaking areas is not withdrawn by that date. Mr. R. Veylayan, the President of the Indian Bank Employees' Union says;

"In Indian Bank alone a sum of Rs, 10 lakhs has been earmarked for the propagation of Hindi this year. The bank, which has already introduced Hindi in 10 forms, would be introducing Hindi in 20 more forms this year.

A target of 300 personnel has been fixed by the bank for the first six months to learn Hindi. Apart from giving learning material free of cost, the bank will pay Rs- 150 as incentive to those who pass the Hindi examination after a month."

Then, Sir, the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs says:

"A number of posts of Hindi officers and Hindi translators have been created during the year in various offices." Not only that. There is also conversion of Roman script typewriters into Devanagari Script typewriters. This is a fantastic idea. They have provided more than 10,000 Devanagari script typewriters. Even then, they are going to convert Roman script typewriters into Devanagari script typewriters. Not only that. What is our hon. Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, who is second to none in his Hindi fanaticism, which was exhibited in the United Nations, doing? The report of the Ministry of External Affairs reveals the same thing. In that report on page 69, it has been stated:

"The Ministry issued a large number of notifications and office orders

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in Hindi. Letters received in Hindi from the State Governments and from members of public were invariably replied to in that language. The Ministry also sent letters in Hindi to Indian Missions abroad and to the Regional Pass-port Offices to the extent possible and some of the Ambassadors also correspond in Hindi with the Ministry.

Under the scheme for the propagation of Hindi abroad, Hindi books and equipment worth nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were sent abroad during the year to libraries in Indian Missions abroad and to voluntary organisations to enable them to meet the requirement of local people, particularly of the people of Indian origin."

Sir, I am very sorry to say that even in the telephone directory which has been published recently, surreptitiously, I would say, surreptitiously, quotations, Hindi quotations, about Hindi language, have been inserted page after page. But the letters are very small. Many persons have not looked into that because the letters are very small. These are there, on the top of every page. I asked some of my friends who know Hindi and English both. I asked them 'What Is this?' They said that these were the views of Lai Bahadur Shastri, Rajendra Prasad and many other leaders about Hindi.

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa): Even Mr. Rajagopalachari.

SHRI V. GOPALASAMY: Dr. Mallick says even Mr. Rajagopalachari's views have been quoted. I would ask: Have you got the guts to quote the same Mr. Rajagopalachari's views who championed the cause of the non-Hindi-speaking people in 1965? Have you got the guts? No. This is an act of spineless cowardice, chicken-hearted cowardice. If you publish a telephone directory

in Hindi, you put these wordings. 'Hindi must be the national language; 'Hindi must be the official language'. 'Hindi only has the quality'. All these things have been said in the telephone directory about Hindi. You have quoted Jawaharlal Nehru. Have you got the guts to quote Mr. Nehru, who warned these Hindi fanatics in the Constituent Assembly? These things are there in the telephone directory page after page.

It seems, they have decided, whatever be the opposition, whatever be the resentment, shown by the people of South India, we will proceed with the same speed and we do not care for these fellows in South India. If such an attitude is continued, if such discrimination is continued, I warn, the unity of the country cannot be maintained. The great Greek philosopher, Aristotle, narrated eight reasons for revolution in a country like despotic rule, poverty, hunger, slavery and so on. Out of these eight reasons, the fifth reason narrated by Aristotle was discrimination in regard to race and language. Aristotle said: "The disproportionate development of any part of a State either in terms of territory or language, over other parts of the same State will cause the people of other parts to resort, to a violent, bloody revolution". This has been proved in so many countries. We have seen it and we have read it in history. So, let that not happen in our country. Hindi zealots and fanatics, let them beware of the consequences.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI BHABANI CHARAN PATTANAYAK (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Appropriation Bill. Since our Janata Party has come to power, steps have been taken for the overall development of the rural areas. I am happy to see that our Budget for the year 1979-80

is village-oriented. The rural areas were neglected during the time of the previous government. After the Janata Party took over the government has been paying special attention to the upliftment of the down trodden people. In the current budget the tax burden on agriculture has been reduced. The farmers have been given special concessions. So they are very happy. But the taxes on certain commodities have been increased. The urban people are facing a lot of difficulties. They get an opportunity to criticise our Government. However, it is clear that this criticism is actuated by the anti-government feeling. I am glad that our rural people are also trying for their upliftment after the Janata Party came to power. If the entire government machinery and the social workers will pay their attention for the implementation of the programmes of the Government our aim can be achieved and the rural people can lead their lives more happily.

Sir, the prices of some essential commodities like Kerosene, Diesel and Petrol have gone up with effect from the date of presentation of the Budget. I would like to request the Government to stabilise the prices of the essential commodities.

Sir, the Congress Party remained in power for 30 years after our country become independent. Two years have passed since the Janata Party came to power. Every year the Government present the budget and it is passed in a traditional way. But we see that the funds allocated under different heads for different states do not meet their needs. Due to the deficit budget, the development programmes are not completed within the time limit. In this context, I would like to suggest the government that a reserve fund may be kept as it is there in railway budget. Money from this fund could be utilised to complete the programmes of the Government. In this way we can strengthen our economy. All the states should also adopt this policy.

Sir, due to various reasons balanced economic relation has not been maintained between the States. The economic conditions of all states are not the same. Orissa is a state where 40 per cent of the population are Adivasis and Harijans. 80 per cent of the total population in this state are living below the poverty line. The standard of living of most of the people in our state is very low. They live in forest areas and subsist on the fruits that grow in the forest. They do not cultivate land. They have got no facilities to cultivate their land. They live half-naked. Therefore the State of Orissa should not be given the same amount as is being given to the more developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat etc. As it is not a well developed State, Orissa should be given more funds. Otherwise the State's economic development will be hampered.

The Chief-Minister of Orissa has "drawn the attention of the Central Government to the need of giving extra funds for Orissa. His arguments are quite sound. I hope the Central Government will consider this case sympathetically. The economic imbalance that exists at present in between the states should be removed. If the case of the other backward states are considered in the same manner, then the economic imbalances between the states and Centre will be eliminated completely.

Sir, when demand for grants of different departments come before the House, the Minister concerned becomes very keen to see that their grants are passed. But after that they do not pay the same attention in regard to the proper utilisation of funds. Sir, 60 per cent of the total funds allocated in the budget for the year 1979-80 will be spent on the staff establishment. Even if rest of the amount is spent properly the condition of our people certainly be bettered. But due to the indifferent attitude of the Government employees and the prevailing corruption at all level, it is not possible to improve the economic condition of our people.

[Shri Bhabani Charan Pattanayak] Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister of State Mr. Agarwal, through you, to recall what Shri Surendra Mahanty, the hon. Member of this House had stated last year. He had made a demand to inquire into the various activities of the Bank of India. Some people who are on good terms with the Bank officials are able to get all sorts of help from the Bank. An officer of the Bank of India was previously working at Madras Zone. He showed special favour to one multinational House there. After few days he came on transfer to Calcutta Zone where he again gave facilities to the same big business house by bringing him to Puri, he continued to show undue favour to that very big house at Puri. Sir, the small business people doing the same business, are unable to get loans of 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs though they have all necessary documents etc. Whereas this big house persuaded the same Bank Officer to sanction loans 50 lakhs to 1 crore. Without the proper completion of the formalities this Bank of India sanctioned loan and showed him special favour. On the other hand small units doing the same business suffered much. Last year the honourable Minister had given assurance on the floor of this House to make an inquiry into the matter. But with much sorrow and anguish I would like to say that though one year has passed, no steps have been taken on the matter so far. If the hon. Minister is interested to look into it, I am ever ready to supply all the information in this regard.

Sir, I would like to request the Finance Minister through you to see that the funds allocated to the different departments are utilised properly. A Vigilance Committee should be appointed in each and every department to supervise the utilisation and spending. These Vigilance Committees should also inquire into the favouritism and nepotism indulged in by the Banks.

Sir, sometimes we raise certain questions on the floor of the House and make some allegations against the per-

sons of the Department. The Minister becomes annoyed with us, but we only do our duty. We do not have any other motive except to know the truth. Sir, the truth about a matter could not be known by referring the allegation to the officers of the same concern. I would like to suggest the Government that if any specific complaint come about some authority of the Bank or other officials, the matter should be inquired by the officials of the Reserve Bank of India or other official bodies. Then only we can expect impartial inquiry. I do not like to say that all Government Employees are corrupt. But we will admit that there is corruption in almost all departments. It is very clear from the present functioning of the administrative system.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to the utilisation of mineral resources of Orissa. Sir, there are huge deposits of Iron ore, Manganese, Limestone and Chromite in the Mineral belt of Orissa. As the chromite deposits are rare in Asia, the chromite mines should not be operated by the private sector. These Mines should be nationalised. Orissa is full of forest wealth. If the mineral resources and forest wealth are utilised properly, then not only the economy of this state but economy of the country as a whole will also be strengthened. Therefore, funds should not be allocated to Orissa and other backward States on the basis of population, rather, it should be done keeping in view the economic conditions of the states.

Then I would like to speak a few words about the unemployment problem of our country. Sir, the number of unemployed persons is increasing so rapidly that unless we find some way this problem will become uncontrollable. Our so called unemployed people are easy going. Their capacity for hand work is going down. They want to earn money by doing less work. But it is not possible in all places and in all spheres. Our education policy is responsible for this problem. Generally, the students hav»

the impression in their minds that on completion of their education they will be able to get a job. They think that either the Government will provide them jobs or they will get employment under some company. But when their wishes are not fulfilled, their discontent grows among them. The education policy itself is defective. It should be job oriented. It is not only the Education Department which is to be blamed. The fault also lies "with the agriculture, Industry and other departments. The students of schools and Universities are only fond of securing job. They should be convinced in a practical manner that the money they want to earn by joining government service can also be earned by taking up independent vocations like agriculture and industry. Sir, I am the president of a College Managing Committee. Many a time I have tried to convince the students about these facts. But they do not respond properly, because they have conditioned their habits and attitude towards service not towards independent professions like farming, Industry etc. Therefore, I would like to request the government to change the education system. Our education should be job-oriented. Both the students and farmers should be given training facilities to adopt modern methods in cultivation and other independent vocations. Then only it will be possible to solve the unemployment problem.

Sir, rural electrification has not yet been done on a large scale in Orissa. More than half of the total villages have not been electrified. Now the same problem is there in West Bengal also. The problem of power shortage should be discussed between the neighbouring states. I hope the hon. Minister concerned will give necessary direction to the States in the matter. The centre should also take up the matter of joint ventures.

Sir, I do not like to take more time of the House. Lastly, I would like

to draw the attention of the government to the Labour and Production problem. Sir, Labour problem is one of the most serious problems of our country. This problem exists both in farms and factories. The government realises the gravity of the problem, only after the labourer and the politicians force it to do so. The demands of the labourers have been fulfilled to some extent. Now they are getting their minimum wages. But in spite of that there is no proper coordination between the Labour and production. India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the main source of our income. But the farmers face difficulties because the prices of all essential commodities have gone up. An agricultural labourer who was previously getting Rs. 5/- is now not willing to work at the same amount of wage. The farmer who was spending, say for example Rs. 5/- is now spending Rs. 25/-. Still he has not been able to produce the same quantity because the quantum of work done by labourers has gone down. Therefore, I request the government to formulate a proper labour policy. At the same time the Government should take steps to increase the production in all spheres. Perhaps this mismanagement exists only in India. In other countries they have their minimum wage and maximum production policy. I hope the Government will take immediate steps to solve the labour problem. Sir, I would like to thank you, for having given me an opportunity to speak. Once again I support the Appropriation Bill whole-heartedly. With these words I conclude my speech.

Thank you.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think the Bill for authorisation of payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India which is before us for consideration is important because it involves payment and appropriation of Rs. forty six thousand

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah]

eight hundred and four crores which we need to set off against our gross National product (GNP) which today stands at about Rs. seventy eight thousand crores. The Bill conforms to the priorities that we have already agreed to in the Sixth Plan and the Annual Plan. When you look at the total in col. 4, you will find that the appropriations proposed for agriculture, rural development, power, fertilisers and steel, all conform to these priorities and when you look at the sums charged from the Consolidated Fund you And they fall into the following order of importance by magnitude. The largest is item 41, the transfer to the States. The amount is Rs. 2653 crores on Revenue account and Rs. 1881 crores on Capital account. The interest payment is Rs. 2161 crores and repayment of debt is Rs. 23703 crores. In passing, I may say that it is regrettable that neither in the presentation and discussions on the Economic Survey nor in the Budget had we had the opportunity of looking into the growing public debt situation of the country, which has far-reaching repercussions. I hope that in future at least we will have this opportunity. And then from the Consolidated Fund, for agriculture it is Rs. 125 crores, for housing and urban development, Rs. 43 crores; for the Steel Department, Rs. 15 crores for textiles, hand-loom and handicrafts, Rs. 13.97 crores and for power Rs. 2.4 crores.

Now, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I also note the appropriation for heavy industry—and I define heavy industry as units which have forward linkages—which comprises item 29, power, Rs. 450 crores; item 30, coal, Rs. 600 crores; item 79, petroleum products, Rs. 40 crores; item 71, chemicals and fertilizers, Rs. 630 crores; item 79, steel, Rs. 380 crores; and item 81, mines and minerals, Rs. 120 crores, and gives a total of Rs. 2,420 crores, which is a good start, but no more than a start for the key sector of our economy, the heavy industry, to which more attention will have to be paid in future.

The next point which I want to call attention to with some concern is that behind this Bill is a very serious price situation facing the country. Mr. Agarwal, while introducing the Bill, called attention to the fact that between the date when the Bill was introduced and presented in the Lok Sabha on February 24 and March 31, the wholesale price index had risen by 3.8 per cent. To this, I wish to add, that the consumer price index for the working class population, the industrial workers, shows that for the month of March there has been a rise of 5 points, which is about 1.3 per cent rise, as far as the retail prices are concerned, for one month alone. And to bring Mr. Agarwal's information up to date with the figure now available with the Government itself, i.e. between February 24 and April 7, the price index has increased by 4.8 per cent. Now this is a very serious situation. • Even the food items have gone up by 2.5 per cent. Even cereals, where we have a bufferstock of over 17 lakh tonnes, have gone up by 0.5 per cent. So it is not really lack of supplies which accounts for the rise in prices. In fact, the Annual Report of the Department of Civil Supplies shows that the prices of a number of items, baby food, tyres and so on, have been increasing. So it is really a troublesome matter, that it is not simply lack of supplies which accounts for this runaway price-rise which has taken place in two months, to the extent of 4.8 per cent. And we have not even begun to feel the effect of the deficit in the Budget, to which I have called attention. Now, taking into account the latest concessions, I think the deficit adds up to Rs. 1,390 crores at the Central level. And if we add up the State Budget deficits, which come to another Rs. 400 crores, the total deficit comes to near about Rs. 1800—2000 crores. And Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when the effect of the total deficit of Rs. 2,000 crores begins to hit us, the price situation would really be a serious one, an uncontrollable one. I call the attention of the Government to this. I think demand management will not be enough. The supplies,

the provisions are all right. I think this needs again as serious an attention as we paid to the runaway price situation some four years ago.

I wish to call attention to another small point regarding Item 26, Education. Here I want to refer to a problem that we are facing in the field of higher education. Unlike in the last Plan when on higher education the Central sector was holding Rs. 200 crores and the State sector was given Rs. 50 crores to finance Plan development in the 115 universities, in this Plan as part of the total agreement reached at the NDC, the Central sector holds only Rs. 126 crores, whereas Rs. 136 crores have been transferred to the State sector. Now, I want to say from my experience in my State, Tamil Nadu, that I think the States are not aware of the fact that they now carry equal responsibility with the Centre for the future and development of these important institutions called universities. They are still going on with the same situation as in the past when they used their funds simply to match the UGC grants. That was all right when the Centre was holding three-fourths of the higher resources. Now it is holding less than half of the total resources. I think there is need for the National Development Council, the Government, the Prime Minister and the Education Minister to bring to the attention of the States that they carry an equally heavy responsibility for the well-being and development of these universities, on which our whole policy of self-reliance and manpower depends.

The seventh point is, I do not know whether Mr. Agarwal—I missed it this time—gave the information, as was given last year when a similar Bill was introduced, as to what proportion of the Bill represents developmental expenditure and what proportion represents Plan expenditure. Last year it was 60:40. I hope it will be possible for the Finance Minister to give us this information as to what part of it is Plan expenditure and what part is

non-Plan expenditure. I hope the ratios which are already rather small would be maintained without any further modification.

Then, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I say briefly that I also feel concerned about the subsidies programme. I have nothing to say about the food subsidies because they are necessary—But under Item 12, you will see that foreign trade subsidies keep going up. Now, it is nearly Rs. 700 crores, and in addition to this direct cash subsidy, and there are various indirect subsidies under various schemes such as customs and excise exemption, reductions and drawbacks, the low capital cost structure and exchange differential. All this is making not only part of our economy which serves the export trade, but the economy as a whole a high

cost economy. It is necessary, I P.M. and I repeat, for the finance

Ministry, the Commerce Ministry, for the Government as a whole, to review this system of subsidies to see whether the present structure which is leading to a high-cost economy can be in some way be restructured looked into.

Then I would call attention to the fact that a sum of Rs. 406 crores is provided for science and technology dispersed over six items—94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 102 and also 103. There are also other items of science and technology under various Ministries to whom certain of the CSIR institutions have been affiliated. Of course, there is also the science and technology research and development component of the Defence Ministry. I would suggest that the time has come for the development of some machinery which will establish for the country as a whole an integrated science and technology policy and programme.

My next point is about the problem of loss-making public sector units which are responsible for our not

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah] having enough savings, our not having enough to invest and for our increasing taxation. Here I want to call attention to the information that has been released today, and I take it as official, that a study group of the Bureau of Public Enterprises has come to the conclusion that 28 out of the 180 public sector undertakings have to be wound up because they are perennial loss-making units. I am very glad that we have had this kind of an honest and straightforward evaluation. It has been suggested in that report that 10 of the units could be sold to the private sector, 5 of the units could be wound up and the remainder could be left hanging in the air because even the private sector will not touch them. I think, this exercise, this report, should be looked into very carefully not only by the Bureau of Public Enterprises but also by the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, by the Government as a whole, because it will give us an idea of the kind of financial help that we are looking for from our public sector system in which we have invested Rs. 12500 crores and in the Sixth Plan propose to invest a large amount of Rs. 15000 crores.

Finally I call attention to the traditional distinction followed by the Appropriation Bill between funds voted by Parliament, which are listed in column 2, and funds which are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, in column 3. Now, I believe that the time has come to review this time-bound classification which we have inherited from the British days and which we are using unchanged. I wonder how many of us really understand this distinction, what is involved in it, the criteria used, in order to put certain items under the category to be discussed and voted by Parliament and those to be put under the Consolidated Fund of India. Article 112 of the Constitution lists items to be charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and ends with a rather an ominous open ended provision in section (g) which reads, "any other

expenditure declared by this Constitution or by Parliament by law to be so charged." To understand the significance of this you should also look at the next Article 113 which states, ".... Consolidated Fund, of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament but is open to discussion in both Houses of Parliament". Now, I think in this Appropriation Bill what we find is that Parliament has reviewed and voted Rs. 15000 crores worth activities and on the side of non-votable items there is Rs. 30,000 crores. Even the voted amount of Rs. 15,000 crores was not all discussed. They were voted, but because the guillotine fell after the discussion of 9 Demands, the rest had to be passed. Taking this into account, I have a feeling that the procedure that we are following is slowly eating into the accountability of Parliament or pre-empting the responsibility of Parliament in regard to financial accountability. In theory, Parliament can at any time repeal any Act which places certain sums under the Consolidated Fund, but in fact no session of parliament so far has been able to do that, though it is not bound by its predecessor and in actual fact the Consolidated Fund goes on increasing-year by year. As the Consolidated Fund is the recipient of all the revenues of the Government of India, the Appropriation Act is the only outlet for these resources, I believe the time has come for the Ministry of Finance and the appropriate Parliamentary Committee to have a look at the classification in the Appropriation Bill between the sums voted and the sums over which Parliament has absolutely no voice or control to devise a more rational and financially responsible procedure.

Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही सवा दो बजे तक के लिये स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at eighteen minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair

**PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.**

**Order made by the President in relation to
the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and
Diu**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification S. O. No. 234(E), dated the 27th April 1979, publishing the Order made by the President under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963; in relation to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—4383/79].

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Assam): Sir, I strongly protest against the Government's action in Goa. There is no reason why Goa should be brought under the President's Rule. If the Government of Mrs. Kakodkar fell; it was the duty of the Lt. Governor to find out and to search for an alternative Government and there was a possibility, a distinct possibility, a very clear-cut possibility, of an alternative Government coming into existence. But the Central Government denied this opportunity to the others and by force they have destroyed, and have done tremendous injustice and harm to, democracy and the democratic functioning of the people of Goa and they have imposed the President's Rule there.

As a kind of protest against this undemocratic action of the Government, we stage a walk-out.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber).

STATEMENT MINISTER

**Overshooting of runway by Indian
Airlines' Boeing 737 aircraft during
landing run at Madras airport**

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Sir, it is with regret that I have to inform the House that Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 aircraft VT-ECR, while operating scheduled passenger flight IC-530 (Trivandrum-Madras) on 26th April, 1979 overshot the runway during landing run at Madras Airport at approximately 1220 hrs. and was extensively damaged. The aircraft carried 61 passengers and 6 crew members. 7 passengers and all the 6 crew members who sustained injuries were hospitalised. Other passengers with minor injuries were given first aid in the airport dispensary.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi): We also walk out on the question of President's rule in Goa.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is too late now.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: According to the latest information furnished by Indian Airlines, there are 5 crew members, including the Commander of the ill-fated aircraft, and 2 passengers still undergoing treatment, some of them for suspected fractures. Indian Airlines are taking all possible care of these persons, apart from meeting their entire medical expenses.

After the accident, the aircraft was resting on the fuselage with both main undercarriage assemblies detached. Both the engines were also detached from the wings and damaged. The aircraft is being lifted with the help of air bags and jacks for assessing the cause of the accident and the extent of damage.