

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

In view of the above facts I demand immediate intervention of the Election Commission to ensure a free and fair election in those constituencies and put an end to the misuse of Government machinery.

13.34 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1977-78—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion of the supplementary demands for grants (General). Shri Alagesan may continue his speech.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I want to speak on demand No. 40. I am grateful for the opportunity to voice the pain and anguish and the sorrow of the people of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh who had lost everything, their huts, little possessions their kith and kin and their cattle, in fact everything they had. The tragedy enacted by the elements, wind, waves and waters in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh on the fateful days between 12 and 19 November is so grim and ghastly for words. In the face of such tragedy I feel that all boundaries of State and Central jurisdiction should vanish and the government must act as one authority and agency for relief and rehabilitation. The unseemly quarrel and the mudslinging that was witnessed in Andhra Pradesh between the Central and the State authorities has not added to the reputation of those who participated in it. This is not the first time that our country faces problems of relief and rehabilitation caused by either man's folly or nature's fury. I think all of us should put our shoulders to the wheel and left our people from the slough of dependency into which they have fallen. The steps which the hon. Finance Minister proposes are too meagre to meet the requirements

of the situation there. He has come out with a demand for Rs. 125 crores which will be released as advance plan assistance to the cyclone affected States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. This is clubbed with another demand for an extra Rs. 250 crores as additional plan assistance. The way the two demands have been clubbed shows that they treat the normal demands of the States for developmental assistance and the special demands of the States very badly affected by cyclones in the same manner. They don't make any distinction between the two. In answer to a question put on 2nd December 1977, various amounts were given under "Requests from State Governments for special central assistance" and when the amounts are added, it comes to as much as Rs. 982.70 crores. I do not know how far the Central Government is going to meet these demands. They have only provided Rs. 250 crores. In this statement you find that Andhra Pradesh has asked for an assistance of Rs. 30 crores exclusive of cyclone relief assistance. Tamil Nadu has asked for Rs. 41.5 crores exclusive of cyclone relief assistance. Kerala has asked for Rs. 21 crores exclusive of cyclone relief assistance. Even these add to a big figure. But the Finance Minister coolly comes here and says, he will give only Rs. 125 crores for all these 3 States. Under Supplementary Demand No. 2 a similar situation has arisen. Here it is about Assam and West Bengal which have been badly affected by floods and the centre proposes to release foodgrains from the stocks with FCI. 80,000 tonnes of wheat are being released over and above the requirements of the public distribution system of these two States. The cost of this 80,000 tonnes of wheat has been calculated at Rs. 10 crores. The centre proposes to give this amount of Rs. 10 crores to the FCI and treat it as grant in aid. So, under Demand No. 2 the words used are 'grant in aid'. But in the demand relating to the 3 southern States, the words used are

'advance plan assistance'. The distress is the same. In Assam and West Bengal require even more, the Centre should give it. But is not fair and just that the southern States should be treated in the same manner as Assam and West Bengal? Should they not also treat the amount they are going to give or have given to the southern States also as grant in aid and not treat it as advance plan assistance? The total demand that has been made by Tamil Nadu for relief and rehabilitation, I understand, is Rs. 137 crores. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Surayanarayan, voiced the demand of Andhra Pradesh and put it at Rs. 260 crores. I think Kerala has demanded a sum of Rs. 10 crores. This is the magnitude of the problem.

I take it that this amount of Rs. 125 crores was decided by the Central Government, by the Finance Minister, before the central team went into the question of the cyclone and tidal wave devastated areas in the south for estimating relief that would be required in those areas. I think this supplementary budget was prepared earlier. I would like to know what exactly is the recommendation of the Central team with reference to these demands.

On behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government, I may say that it has never been in the habit of exaggerating things. I do not say that the other State Governments do it, but I know it as a matter of fact that the Tamil Nadu Government has not been in the habit of exaggerating things. Whatever might have been said in the context of the Andhra Pradesh tragedy, the Ministers and Central officers who went into the question of cyclone relief, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned have unanimously praised the efforts of the Government and the officials in the matter of relief work and given them a good

chit. Not that they needed a good chit, but they have been unanimously praised. Having given that praise, is it only lip sympathy that they are going to offer? I do not say they have not come out with any monetary aid. They have advanced about Rs. 34 crores to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 75 crores to Andhra Pradesh, but that is given as advance Plan assistance.

Therefore, if you take into account the condition of these two States, not only they are at the moment affected by the unprecedented calamity in the shape of tidal wave, cyclone and floods, all sorts of natural calamities, which is a big wound inflicted on the body of these States, but, on top of that, the assistance that is advanced to the States is taken as advance Plan assistance. So, the future developmental effort in the States would be badly affected. In other words, they suffer twice. At present they are affected by natural calamities and as the future development is affected, because that is set off against the cost of present relief work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one hour has been allotted for this discussion and we have already exceeded that time. Further, there are so many other speakers.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: This is an important matter, which cannot be brushed aside in one hour.

This inhibition has come to the Finance Minister because of the recommendation made by the Sixth Finance Commission. They were a little alarmed at the Plan assistance that was extended under relief to States in 1972-73. The total expenditure was Rs. 318 crores, of which the Centre had to shell out Rs. 216.67 crores. So, with this example before them, they decided that the allocation that would be made should be limited, it should be only about Rs. 50 crores. And of this Rs. 50 crores, the amount

that they allotted to Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 4.31 crores, to Tamil Nadu Rs. 1.52 crores and to Kerala a mere Rs. 30 lakhs. That was the calculation of the Sixth Finance Commission at a time when they were not seized of the matter or were too alarmed at the outgo from the Central Treasury in the shape of relief assistance which in some cases even exceeded the Plan assistance. So, they laid down that whatever assistance is given for relief and rehabilitation, for floods, cyclones etc., should be in the form of advance Plan assistance.

We have it on record that the former Chairman of that very same Sixth Finance Commission, Shri Branmananda Reddy, has come out with the view that that report should not be applied in this case, as this is an extraordinary case. No less a person than the former Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, has voiced the same view. He has stated that the original recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission should not be made to apply in this case. I would submit that cyclones and floods are not something abnormal in this country. We were living with them before, we are living with them now, and we will continue to live with them. So, I entirely agree with the Sixth Finance Commission when it says that the approach should not be one of *ad hocism*. That is granted, but having said that, I should say that the provision that they have made or indicated is very meagre.

During the Third Plan, the annual average expenditure on this item came to Rs. 13.41 crores and during the three years following, when we had only annual plans and not a consolidated Five Year Plan, the expenditure—came to Rs. 81.01 crores. In 1969-70 it was Rs. 151.81 crores. So, I would like to know what amount was spent in each of these four years—because we had cut one year from the Fifth Plan—under this

head. That will give us a measure of what the Central Government has been doing in this particular matter.

So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to forget or by-pass the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. He should not feel bound by their recommendations and he should come out with a bold statement that he is going to give a special grant-in-aid assistance to the extent needed by these States in order to provide relief and rehabilitation in the Southern States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as also Kerala which has badly affected.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने रखा है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो यह कि एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स के लिए जो 75 करोड़ रुपये गवर्नमेंट दे रही है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन यह चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में स्पेसिफिक लाज बनाये जाए जिससे लोन छोटे-छोटे फार्मर्स को मिल सके ताकि पर एकड़ ईल्ड हमारे देश की बढ़े।

दूसरे, नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में पहले जो 18 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा होता था अब वे करीब-करीब 34 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा बता रहे हैं। वहाँ का इंतजाम ठीक नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको रेगुलराइज और मिस्टेमेटाइज किया जाये। वहाँ जितनी करप्शन है, उसको भी देखा जाये ताकि वहाँ घाटा कम हो।

तीसरे जो आयने दो करोड़ रुपये की एडिशनल अमिमेंट्स विदेश मंत्रालय को दी है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। क्योंकि विदेश मंत्रालय जिस शानदार ढंग से

काम कर रहा है, शायद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में इतने सुन्दर ढंग से काम आज तक नहीं हुआ। शायद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में ऐसा विदेश मंत्री भी पैदा नहीं हुआ जैसा कि आज हमें मिला हुआ है।

आप 475 करोड़ रुपये की एकस्ट्रा ग्रांट दे रहे हैं, अमिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मवाल यह उठता है कि यह सब रुपया आयेगा कहां से? आपने जो कहा था कि 82 करोड़ रुपये का डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग होगा, अब मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरह से रुपया निकलते निकलते डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग बढ़ता जायेगा। जैसे जैसे डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग बढ़ता जायेगा वैसे वैसे चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ते जायेंगे। इसको रोकने के लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को सलाह देना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने रेवेन्यू की वसूली को टाइट कीजिये। जितने भी डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज हैं, इंकम टैक्स हैं, कस्टम्स हैं, इनकी वसूली के काम को सख्त किया जाये। बिना इसके काम बनने वाला नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपको एक चिट्ठी से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह चिट्ठी टिप्पटी डायरेक्टर (इंटेलिजेंस) ने डायरेक्टर आफ इंसपेक्शन को लिखी है। मैंने इसकी कापी स्पीकर साहब को दी है। इसका नम्बर है डी डी आई/(आई एन टी) डी आई एच/73-74/डी डी आई/706 है जो कि उन्होंने 21 जुलाई, 1973 को लिखी थी। इसमें तफसील दी गयी है कि किस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया खाया जाता है, बनाया जाता है। किस तरह से इंकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की लापरवाही की वजह से फ्राड होने हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। यह रिपोर्ट श्री यशपाल कपूर के बारे में है। सभापति जो उन्होंने एक प्रापर्टी श्रीमती कलाज कपूर के नाम से 32 गोल्फ लिंक में चार लाख रुपये में खरीदी जब कि उस समय उसकी प्राइस 15 लाख रुपये थी। उनके बराबर में जो प्रापर्टी

25 गोल्फ लिंक है वह 1969-70 में दस लाख रुपये की खरीदी गयी थी। यह 15 लाख रुपया उस प्रापर्टी के मालिक को कैसे दिया गया, उस सब की तफसील इस रिपोर्ट में दी गयी है। इसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"There does however, appear to be a *prima facie* case of substantial under-statement of the purchase price of property No. 32."

यह जो चार लाख रुपया है यह कहां से आया है इसके बारे में भी यहां पर लिखा हुआ है :

Loan from Narang Bank of India, 1,50,000. ...
From Smt. Murthi Devi 1,00,000.
From Shri Sudhir Sareen 1,00,000.

बीस हजार की मोटर बेची है। फादर से तीस हजार लिया है। इस तरह से चार लाख बताया है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि श्री यशपाल कपूर एक आर्डिनरी क्लर्क था उसम गोल्फ लिंक में पंद्रह लाख की प्रापर्टी खरीदने की हैसियत कैसे पैदा हो गई? यह सवाल भी किया गया है रिपोर्ट में। यह भी कहा गया है कि बैंक डेढ़ लाख देगा लोन। अब इसकी कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया है कि सुधीर सरिन से जो एक लाख लेने की बात है वह बेनामी है। वह सुधीर सरिन वही है जो यशपाल कपूर के साथ एरेस्ट हुआ था। इसके अलावा यह भी कहा गया है कि जो क्लर्क था उसके पास मोटर कहां से आ सकती है।

"In addition to the transaction in immovable property, the following points made out by the informant also deserve consideration:—

(a) It is stated that Shri Yash Pal received recently overriding commission of Rs. 40,000 on the 'adver-

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

'disbursement account' given by the Modern Bakeries to M/s. Newfields Advertising Private Ltd. or 3/44, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi—1.

(b) Shri Yash Pal has five children. The children are being educated in costly Public Schools. How could Shri Yash pal meet with the education expenses from his known sources of income?

(c) Shri Yash pal met with major portion of the expenses on the marriages of his sisters. From what sources were such expenses met with by him?

(d) Shri Yash Pal has the control over the substantial finances of Shri Feroze Gandhi Memorial Trust of U. P. Are the financial affairs of the Trust properly managed?

(e) The First Information Report about the theft at Pandara Road was filed with the Police authorities by Smt. Murthi Devi. It is the informant's contention that the cash actually stolen was very many times more than the cash mentioned in the F.I.R. and for obvious reasons the actual cash stolen was not mentioned in the report.

(f) The informant has also stated that 'market enquiries' were there for the sale of the property at 32, Golf Link for a few months even before the above-noted transactions took place and that as per the market enquiries, the owner was demanding the payment of 60 per cent of the purchase price in 'Black' and the balance of 40 per cent in 'White'. Such market report cannot be proved by any evidence. At the same time it is worth noting that in his report, the Income-tax Inspector has estimated the market value of the property at Rs. 10 lacs. The estimate (Rs. 10 lacs) gives an indication of the possibility of the above-noted market reports being correct—for, the official price paid for the property was Rs. 4 lacs which

is 40 per cent of the market value as per the inspector's report.

(g) The informant has also stated that M/s. Phillips (India) Ltd. whose regional manager occupies one floor of the property—were willing to purchase the property at a price exceeding Rs. 10 lacs, the whole purchase price to be paid in 'white'.

(h) There is also a local report that the Kapoors own a property at Anand Niketan Housing Colony.

The Director is aware of the very successful enquiries carried out by the Intelligence Wing in the cases of two 'contact men'—S/Shri Sarjo Prasad and B. D. Mehra—which enquiries resulted in the detection of substantial concealments of income. From details available and on consideration of all circumstances, I feel that Shri Yash Pal's is also a similar case, that Shri Yash Pal is a 'sophisticated contact man' endowed with great political pull and position and that he has utilised his power and position to amass wealth as well as lead a very comfortable life".

मैं आपकी आज्ञा से इसको मदन पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1392/77.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may give. We will examine it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I have given a copy of the Speaker, I have given a copy to the Minister also. I have fulfilled the requirements of rules.

SHRI P. K. DEO: (Kalahandi): It should be authenticated.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have authenticated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will examine.

1 hrs.

श्री कवर लाल मुप्त : मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय पूरी जांच करें। चूंकि इसमें फ़ाड है, इन्कम टैक्स ऐक्ट के अन्दर जो गलत काम करता है उसका प्रोसीक्यूट किया जाता है, तो क्या आप इसको प्रोसीक्यूट करेंगे, पूरी जांच करेंगे, यह आश्वामन सदन को दें और इसको सी.बी.आई. को भी रेफर करें सारे केस को। आप दूढ़ रहे हैं कि इन्दिरा जी के पास जो पैसा था वह कहाँ गया, कपूर के पास जो था वह कहाँ गया। जब तक इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ऐक्टिव नहीं होगा तब तक यह पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है। आज इन्दिरा जी 3,000 रु० की कोठी में रहती हैं, उनका अपना मकान है, कोठी है, गाड़ियाँ हैं, हवाई जहाज में सफर करती हैं, संजय गांधी ने एक केस में 12, 12 वकीलों को ऐनगेज कर रखा है। यह पैसा कहाँ से आता है? तो केवल यशपाल कपूर को नहीं, इन्दिरा गांधी, संजय गांधी, और मारुती लिमिटेड के जितने भी डायरेक्टर्स हैं उन सब के बारे में जांच करनी चाहिये, इसके लिए एक सैल बनाना चाहिए। और मारुती में जिन्होंने लोन, शेयर्स दिखाये हुए हैं वह सब बोगस हैं। जब तक इन सब बातों की जांच नहीं करेंगे तब तक रुपया कहाँ है यह पता नहीं लगेगा। पोलिटिकल लेबिल पर हमारा ऐस्टीमेट है कि करीब 200 करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है। उस पर अगर आप टैक्स लेंगे और पैनाल्टी लगायेंगे तो आपको काफ़ी पैसा मिल सकता है और उससे आपकी डेफ़िसिट फ़ाइनेंसिंग को पूरा करने में भी मदद मिलेगी, और स्टेट्स को आप असिस्टेंस दे सकते हैं और उससे दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करता हूँ कि वह इसके बारे में जांच जरूर करायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But I have already said that we have exceeded the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee and there is another speaker. Mr. Dhirendranath Basu.

Mr. Ravi.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair.]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The Supplementary Demands have come in the midst of the demand from different States for a very liberal assistance inside the Plan and outside the Plan. We and other colleagues have participated in the debate highlighting the most important task before this government as well as the State governments and the people of the country. It is to serve the poor people who have been affected and who have been completely uprooted from their hearths and homes and deprived of their livelihood and who have lost their lives—the people of Andhra Pradesh as well as Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

I do not want to go into the details of the devastation and destruction that has been inflicted on these areas by Nature. But the point I want to make is the attitude of the government of India or shall I say, the policy that you adopt towards the States and the people who have been affected by natural calamities. I would say that if the present rules do not permit or if the present policy does not permit, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to kindly see that the policy is changed. I know, no human-being and no political party would like to exploit the situation that has arisen out of a natural calamity which is beyond human control. But it is

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our control to alleviate the misery and render assistance to the people affected.

Here I would call your attention to the provision made. The calamity that has overtaken Andhra Pradesh is quite unprecedented. Only this morning the Minister of Commerce was telling us in a meeting that out of 65,000 hectares under tobacco cultivation about 45,000 hectares is completely gone. You can calculate the total amount of loss to the nation. Likewise you can point out one by one. No hut, no house and nothing is there. How to rehabilitate the survivors? How to give them food? How to give them employment? You have to reclaim the whole land now.

Here it is stated that you have given a 'Plan Assistance' of Rs. 250 crores. Another item states 'Assistance for meeting expenditure on natural calamities' and the amount given is Rs. 125 crores. It looks as if the Government of India have given generously an amount of Rs. 125 crores, Rs. 2 crores to Kerala, Rs. 5 crores to Andhra, Rs. 5 crores to Tamil Nadu and so on and Rs. 75 crores to the cyclone-hit areas. It is nice looking, but really, it is only a book adjustment. There is nothing which has gone from here, not even a single pie!

The Chief Minister of Kerala Mr. Anthony has said, we don't want this book adjustment: please give us money outside the plan. Do you know what is the maximum amount which was given? Rs. 1 lakh. That is all. The Government of Kerala itself spent Rs. 3.5 crores for free ration alone. I can understand shylock-outlook, but it should not be at the cost of poor people who are suffering. The people of these States need your help. Do you propose to do anything?

My hon. friends Mr. Suryanarayana and Mr. Alagesan from Andhra and Tamil Nadu have spoken. It is not book

adjustment which is going to help these States and you should give out all the aid and grant outside the plan. What is the use of Rs. 125 crores? They can only spend it on specified heads like 'road construction' and so on and so forth. It cannot be enlarged for the whole combat operation. You can only spend under certain prescribed heads. That is all. They cannot operate in a wide spectrum. Even plan money cannot be diverted to something else; they cannot spend it as they wish. If you want to change the policy, please change it, if it can bring benefit to the people. Don't carry on with any hypocritical act and gimmicks on the people. This is very wrong.

Item 7 states about grants to flood-affected States to cover distribution of wheat. For work and relief measures you have given Rs. 10 crores out of the plan. Which are the States? Haryana is there. Well, I don't object to that. I am happy. People of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana etc. got it. That is good. But what about the people of Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala? Is it because the Congress and ADMK are there that this is not given there? Why do you adopt these double standards? Mr. Barnala visited my State. He was taken round various places. There was one CARE aid for wheat. As soon as he came back from this tour, he had cut down the quota to 50 per cent. That is what he had done. That is why we have written, don't take this Minister for showing round places. That thing happened in my State. Mr. Barnala told us, you will have to pay the price. The people of Tamil Nadu demanded rice. The Minister asked them to remit Rs. 7.5 crores as advance. Here is a State which has been very badly affected and damaged by cyclone and yet they want them to give money to the extent of Rs. 7.5 crores in advance to get their rice. Is this the way? Why for these floodaffected areas, this discrimination has been

shown by the Government of India on a political or party basis? I strongly object to this kind of attitude shown by the Government of India.

May I now draw the attention to the public sectors? I wish the Finance Minister takes a very constructive approach towards the public sectors and I also wish that he continues to show that. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people that the thinking of the present Government or the policy of this Government only may harm the interests of the public sectors. They have taken away the preference shown to the public sectors by telling them that they must manage their affairs in such a way that they are able to compete with the private sectors and are able to survive thereby.

Sir, the Commerce Minister has changed the import policy and given licences to import more and more of capital goods. By that, you will have to incur more and more by way of foreign exchange in the matter of importing the capital equipments. It is definitely going to affect our public sectors very much. Kindly take note of this.

In this connection, I may also bring to your notice that there is a public sector enterprise in Kerala which is a profitable concern. The name of that enterprise is Titanium Products. The Chief Minister of Kerala Government had a discussion with the Government of India. We want money out of the Plan itself for the expansion of this vital sector of industry—Titanium Products. There is a pressing demand for that in this country. We want money within the plan limits. But, the Government of India have told the Kerala Government to find resources from their own. This is not a correct approach to adopt towards the public sector. You have to adopt a constructive approach towards them. Government of Kerala only asks for the money from

out of its plan allocation. Government should give proper attention to this. Titanium product is a highly-demanded item which Kerala State alone can produce.

I also draw your attention to another important matter. That is regarding Indians living abroad. The Finance Minister should take a serious note of this. I hope he will agree with me considering the fact that he is in a happy position to-day because the Indians working abroad—thousands and thousands of them—are sending home money and it has now gone up to Rs. 2,000 crores to-day as compared to Rs. 1800 crores last year. This year the figure is touching Rs. 2,000 crores. This is a foreign exchange coming from the people living abroad to Government of India. Still they are calling them as smugglers and they are suspecting them always. I want the Finance Minister to consider this and look into the rules that have been framed by the Reserve Bank of India. Your ministry should treat the Indian people living abroad sympathetically and you should liberalise the rules Customs Baggage Rules. They have been treated very shabbily by the Customs people at the air port. I raised a question on the floor of this House about this. I am sorry to state that Government has not taken any action so far to change the baggage rules. At the airport their guests, their own brothers and sisters who are bringing revenue in the form of foreign exchange to Government are treated shabbily. When you are getting foreign exchange worth of Rs. 2000 crores from them can't you treat them better? You are giving concessions after concessions to the exporters under their import licence quota. The exporter makes a lot of money in the form of foreign exchange for importing the machinery. This comes to 55 per cent of their total exports. They get concessions from the Government of India. I want the Finance Minister not to treat our people working abroad as criminals or smugglers

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

and let the Customs people treat them better at the airports. Customs people at the airports steal many things or they charge them heavily and they delay the clearance of goods for 24 to 28 hours.

The Minister is witnessing all these things helplessly. I will now come to my last point.

Lastly, I have seen reports that the State governments are demanding about 1000 crores. It shows the financial position of the States. I do not know what you are going to do with it. You cannot close eyes and sit here in Delhi saying: I do not know anything let the state manage themselves. It is your duty to regulate the economy of the whole country and also to assist the states. The States always follow the policy of the central government in monetary matters, such as wages, expenditure, etc. The states cannot adopt an independent policy and monetary matters are dealt with in accordance with the guidelines and directions of the Government of India and you are expected to protect them from financial bankruptcy. So, this is a serious matter and the Minister cannot close his eyes towards this problem; he must take a serious view of the matter and extend all possible help to the states which are in difficulties. Without that help nobody can survive. With this appeal I conclude my remarks.

श्री दुर्गाचन्द (कांगड़ा) : सभापति जी, यह डिमाण्ड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स जिस पर डिस्कशन चल रहा है इसमें इस सदन से 942.38 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। इसमें रेवेन्यू एकाउन्ट्स पर 225.36 करोड़ और कंपिटल आउट-ले पर 117.98 करोड़ है। इसमें चर्चा जो है वह रिकवरीज़ और सेविंग्स में कुछ कवर हो जायेगा लेकिन कंसालिडेटेड फंड पर जो बोझ पड़ेगा वह 688.89 करोड़ पड़ेगा। बड़ी खुशी की बात है इसमें बहुत सारी मदें ऐसी हैं जिन पर पैसा खर्च करने जा रहे हैं जिनसे एम्प्लायमेन्ट एवेन्यूज़ जेनरेट

होंगी। लेकिन मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस बजट में कुछ ऐसी मदों का भी प्राविजन होना चाहिए था जैसे कि माइनर इरीगेशन है या रूरल रोड कांस्ट्रक्शन है। आज देश में अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट का इतना बड़ा मसला है और यहां लिखा हुआ है कि बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ और रूरल एरियाज़ के लिए सब कुछ किया जाना है, जब हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है फिर भी बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ के लिए इसमें एक ही प्रोग्राम है जिस पर पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा। खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ कमीशन जो है उसके लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है जिससे कि एम्प्लाय-मेन्ट एवेन्यूज़ जेनरेट होंगी। इण्डस्ट्रीज़ का काफ़ी एक्सपैशन रूरल एरियाज़ में और बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ में किया जायेगा लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि 12 दिसम्बर को मेरा एक क्वेश्चन था उसके जवाब में बताया गया कि शार्ट-टर्म लोन्स जो स्टेट्स को दिये गये उसमें 75 करोड़ दिये जाने थे पहले और अब भी कुछ मांग की गई है लेकिन उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसी जो बैंकवर्ड स्टेट है उसके लिए कोई पैसा नहीं था। फटिलाइज़र और दूसरी मदों के लिए पैसा आप मांग रहे हैं, फटिलाइज़र और दूसरी इनपुट्स जो हैं वह फार्मर्स को देने के लिए सरकार ने 27 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है तो मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो बैंकवर्ड और हिली एरियाज़ हैं उनके लिए भी स्पेशल कन्सिडरेशन होना चाहिए। क्योंकि मैदानी इलाके में रेलगाड़ियां और कम्यूनिकेशन का सिस्टम ठीक है, वहां तो चीजें फिर भी सस्ते दामों पर मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन बैंकवर्ड और हिली एरियाज़ में ज्यादा पैसा लगता है, इसलिये चीजें महंगी मिलती हैं। जमींदारों को फटिलाइज़र को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस किस्म का प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि बैंकवर्ड और हिली एरियाज़ को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है कि खेतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी पहुंचाने का इन्तजाम किया जाय और इसमें भी कोई शक नहीं है कि मेजर-इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के लिये पैसा मिल जाता है, पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी इसके लिये काफ़ी बड़ी रकम रखी गई थी, मीडियम स्कीम्स के लिये भी पैसा रखा जाता है, लेकिन हिली एरियाज़ और बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ में जो माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हैं, उनके लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। इसको स्टेट के एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के अधीन कर दिया जाता है। स्टेट का जितना बजट एलाकेशन इस काम के लिये होता है, उतना ही मिलता है, भारत सरकार की ओर से पैसा नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप इम्बैलेंसज़ को दूर करना चाहते हैं, स्टेट-और-स्टेट के दरमियान जो अन्तर है, उसको दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जो स्टेट्स बैकवर्ड हैं, जो हिली एरियाज़ हैं, जहां कम्प्यूनिवेशन का सिस्टम खराब है, जहां मेजर स्कीम्स नहीं चल सकती हैं, जहां रेलगाड़ी नहीं जा सकती, वहां के लोगों का जीवन बहुत पीछे है, उनके अन्दर अगर आप बैलेंस लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको उन पर कुछ विशेष खर्च करना पड़ेगा। उसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं—हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बड़े-बड़े दरिया बहते हैं, गहरे खड्डे हैं, लेकिन उनमें ज़रा भी फायदा नहीं उठाना जाता है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां ज़मीन ऊपर है और दरिया, नाले या खड्ड नीचे हैं। माइनर इरिगेशन के सिवाय और कोई तरीका नहीं है। इस लिये अगर आप इन क्षेत्रों की माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के लिये पैसा दें, तब मैं समझता हूँ उन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की हो सकती है।

सभापति जी, हिमाचल में एक "बैरास्याल हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम चल रही है, उसके लिये भी इसमें मांग की गई है। आप इस प्रोजेक्ट को हाइडल इलेक्ट्रिक पावर

कारपोरेशन के सुपुर्द करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आप से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ—आप इस तरह से पैसा तो देते चले जायेंगे, लेकिन क्या कभी आप ने यह विचार किया है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट पर इनीशियल स्टेज पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया जाना था? आज इस प्रोजेक्ट पर 80 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च हो चुका है और जहां तक मैंने देखा है—यह प्रोजेक्ट है भी बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन इस प्रोजेक्ट की प्रगति को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। यही वजह है कि 30 करोड़ से 80 करोड़ पर पहुंच गया है, आपके खजाने से पैसा जा रहा है, लेकिन इसका कोई कंट्रोल होना चाहिए और कोई टाइम-बाउण्ड स्कीम होनी चाहिए। जिस प्रोजेक्ट को 1973-74 में कमीशन होना था, 1977 निकल रहा है और शायद 1980 तक पूरा हो पायेगा। वहां ठेकेदार पैसा खा जाते हैं और काम उतनी रफ्तार से नहीं हो रहा है, जिस रफ्तार से होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हाइडल पावर जनरेशन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें, इसमें देश का भला है, पैदावार बढ़ेगी, इण्डस्ट्रीज़ बढ़ेंगी, पीने के पानी की स्कीम चलेगी—लेकिन यह सब तभी हो सकता है जब कि हमारे यहां पावर की पैदावार ज्यादा हो। आज शिकायतें होती हैं कि पावर-कट की वजह से फ़ैक्ट्रीज़ नहीं चल पा रही हैं, उनकी पैदावार गिर गई है। आज हालत यह हो गई है कि अगर बिजली पैदा नहीं होगी तो देश की खुशहाली नहीं बढ़ सकती, पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है, इम्बैलेंस दूर नहीं हो सकता है—इस लिये आप इस तरह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दीजिये। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ हमारे यहां 6 हजार मैगावाट बिजली के लिये इस वक्त इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, रोड्स हैं, जहां पर नेशनल हाइ-वेज़ हैं, स्टेट-हाइ-वेज़ हैं, आप वहां पर इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को लगा सकते हैं। अगर आप को इस काम के लिये एक हजार करोड़ रुपया भी खर्च करना पड़े तो आप को खर्च करना चाहिए, क्योंकि

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

इसमें देश की खुशहाली बढ़ेगी, मुल्क की तरक्की होगी।

मैं इन सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमाण्ड्स का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसी मांगें सदन के सामने लाइये, जिनसे लोगों को रोज़गार मिले, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े और जनता पार्टी ने जो वायदा किया हुआ है, वह पूरा हो सके। जिनके जरिये देश का इरिगेशन पोटेन्शियल बढ़ सके, बैंकवर्ड एरियाज़ में माइनर इरिगेशन की तरक्की के लिये प्रोग्राम बनाये जा सकें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important debate. I say it is important, because once again this is an occasion when we are able to reflect the voice of the distressed in the south, an area which has been so badly hit by unheard of cyclone storms.

With regard to the inadequacy of the relief amount that the Government have advanced, several hon. Members have spoken before me. I would like to stress once again the fact that this money is being given to them out of plan assistance is only rubbing salt into the wounds that are already there. Because, once you give it to the Government and say: "here is your plan assistance in advance, take it and use it for relief", then what happens to the plan, what happens to the development of that area?

Whole villages have been wiped out in Andhra and Tamil Nadu and industries have been razed to the ground. The Government is never tired of speaking about the small-scale industry; particularly the Minister of Industries cannot go to sleep, unless he says "small-scale industries" at least once a day. And yet there are small-scale industries today, which provide employment to

the poorest and weaker sections of the people, which need re-building and will not be given any encouragement.

Shri Patel on the one hand, the Minister of Industries on the other, and the Government as a whole, say that the assistance given for relief will be treated as advance plan assistance. If the plan assistance goes into the corpus of the State treasury now to be spent for immediate cyclone relief, than what happens to the other developmental projects that are necessary, which have to come up?

As far as small-scale industries are concerned, the hon. Minister has been very stiff, very cold, very immovable. Take for instance, the question of decreasing the excise duty on one of the small-scale industries, the hosiery industry. More than a hundred Members of Parliament gave him a petition urging him to decrease the general excise duty from 2 per cent to 1 per cent, because these small industries list have to pay the general excise duty of 2 per cent and, at the same time, pay sales tax. Who suffers in the end? It is exactly the weaker sections for whom you shed crocodile tears, because the men who use the hosiery goods is certainly not those hon. Members who sit on the Treasury Benches or here, but the ordinary peasant the agricultural or industrial worker, who is asked to pay a higher price for the hosiery goods he buys. Therefore, on the one hand, you are not giving adequate relief in the form of money for the cyclone-affected areas for rehabilitation and, on the other, your stated policy of helping the small-scale industries has not been translated into practice.

Similarly, there is another small-scale industry, as far as steel furniture manufacturers are concerned. They are being asked to pay the same duty which the big concerns like Kirloskar and Godrej pay. There are many enterprising small-scale industrialists

who want to enter the market, who are producing steel furniture, steel cupboards etc. They have to compete with the big monopoly houses in order to see that they have an assured market. They are over-burdened by taxation. Yet, their appeals for relief seem to have fallen on deaf ears. Whenever they go to both the Ministers, especially Shri George Fernandes says "It will be looked into; but we had 30 years of Congress misrule; what can we do?" Well, 30 years of Congress misrule may have been there, but today certainly the Government can give them relief, if they want to do so. But they are not choosing to do so. They are only playing to the gallery, while really neglecting the small-scale industry.

Again, the Ministers are so busy that they are not even able to meet these people for whom they claim to care so much. When they came to Delhi they could not get even an interview with the Ministers. This is what they tell me.

We had also requested the Finance Minister that CDS might be returned to the workers in full who have come forward with the offer that they will also contribute to cyclone relief out of the amount. They are not being as miserly or unimaginative as the Government. They are prepared to give that money. It is their money and they have a right to get it. Why do you stand in the way? Why cannot you give that money to them so that they can contribute it?

A large amount of money is being contributed by many voluntary organisations and individuals. It should certainly be supervised and seen how this money is to be spent, where it is to be spent, whether it is being done in a planned manner. That is why we suggested that he should set up an all-party machinery at the centre to supervise the relief expenditure. Already we have seen more than once in the press that there is a suspicion

that the money is going into the wrong pockets, not to those who need it. I am not going into that, but I would request the Government to set up an all-party machinery which will be in a position to guarantee that the money goes where it should, and not into wrong channels.

The Food Corporation is a very important organisation under the Government. Its employees have been neglected for a very long time. It is all right for you to throw up your hands, but after all you are part of the Government. Therefore, I request that you look into the case of the Food Corporation employees who are being very badly treated. They have been waiting for years for the regularisation of the staff who have been appointed on an *ad hoc* basis, for the re-fixation of the seniority of *ad hoc* work-charged staff. Every time we raise any issue. Mr. Patel quotes rules and regulations. A person who is so wedded to rules and regulations should certainly not condone workers being endlessly kept on an *ad hoc* basis. Where, then, are your rules and regulations? You have been an administrator in the past, and you should understand that if the workers are to put in their bit, they certainly should have their demands dealt with in the shortest possible time.

In this country, for a long time there has been indiscriminate cutting down of forests. Government should set up a committee to go into this seriously because when forests are cut down on the hill sides as in Himachal Pradesh or other areas through which rivers flow, it inevitably results in floods for the simple reason that forests prevent soil erosion. The charge given to them by nature is to allow water to seep bit by bit, so that it does not go down in one big rush. If the forests are neglected or cut down inevitably year after year you find natural calamities repeating themselves. Therefore, the question of

[Smt. Parvathi Krishnan]

forest preservation and developing the forest regions is extremely important for the country as a whole.

Lastly, I would once again emphasize that the cyclone relief should be an outright grant-in-aid and should not be out of the Plan assistance because, while on the one hand you have got flood-prone areas in Tamil Nadu and in parts of Andhra Pradesh, you have also got drought-prone areas. For a long time, we have been taking up the question of major irrigation projects in those areas, and every time, we are told that there are insufficient funds. For instance, there is the Punnapuzha Pandiar scheme which has been under consideration and discussion between the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Central Government is also involved. That scheme is still in the doldrums. If that scheme is not taken up with as much haste and speed as possible, the Coimbatore district as a whole will be very severely affected, particularly the industrialised area. Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of south India. If this scheme is neglected and, tomorrow, if the State Government tells us that the Plan money is gone because of the cyclone then you will have a desert coming up where you have today industries such as textile, hosiery, cement, machine tools, textile machinery and so on.

With these words, therefore, I would again emphasize and agree with the hon. Members who preceded me that the cyclone relief aid should be outside the Plan assistance because only then it will really be beneficial to the States concerned and only then the future of the cyclone-affected areas will not be seriously affected.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) :

सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने जो अनुदानों

की अनुपूरक मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं ; मैं उन का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ ।

जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, दक्षिण में तूफान ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की सहायता के लिए जो रकम दी गई है, यह बहुत ही कम है । हम सब जानते हैं कि वहां तूफान से बड़ा भारी विनाश हुआ है । वहां के लोगों को फिर से बसाना है, उन की रोजी-रोटी के लिए साधन उपलब्ध करना है और उन के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री जुटाना है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक था कि इतने बड़े कार्य के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत पैसा न देकर एक विशेष रकम दी जाती, ताकि वहां के लोग पहले की भांति अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें ।

उस क्षेत्र में जो काम हो रहे हैं, उन का निरीक्षण जरूर होना चाहिए । पिछली दफ़ा यह देखा गया कि निरीक्षण न होने के कारण पैसा ज्यादा खर्च हुआ लेकिन लोगों को वाजिबी मदद उपलब्ध न हो सकी ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे विनाशकारी तूफानों और बाढ़ों से लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए कई मंज़िलों के पुख्ता मकान बनाये जायें, ताकि ऐसी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के समय लोग ऊपर की मंज़िलों में रह कर अपने जीवन को बचा सकें और अपने जरूरी सामान को भी वहां रख सकें ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे कहा गया है कि वहां बाढ़ आई थी । लेकिन कुछ स्थानों को छोड़ दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश में भी भिड़ और मुरैना के इलाके में बड़ी विनाशकारी बाढ़ आई थी, लेकिन उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है । मेरा आग्रह है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपत्तियां आती हैं, उन सब को सहायता के रूप में पैसा देना चाहिए ।

देश में जो तालाब बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं, उन में सिल्ट जमा हो गई है और इस लिए

बरसात का पानी उन में न रुक कर बह जाता है। तालाबों में पानी पूरा नहीं भरता है इसलिए सिंचाई के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता। दूसरी बात यह कि जब पूरा पानी एक साथ निकलता है तो बाढ़ें आती हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि तालाबों का सिल्ट बुलडोज़रों से निकाला जाये। यदि तालाबों की काली मिट्टी निकाल दी जाये तो तालाब गहरे हो जायेंगे और किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आगे जब वित्त मंत्री बजट पेश करें तो उसमें इस बात का समाधान जरूर होना चाहिए। इस बात के लिए वे बजट में पैसा रखें। किसी भी खास प्रदेश या जिले की बात मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में 750 तालाब हैं जोकि पूरे भर चुके हैं और पुराने हैं। किसी भी प्रदेश या जिले में इस काम को किया जाये और वहां पर तालाबों में काली मिट्टी निकाली जाये ताकि उनमें ज्यादा पानी जमा हो सके। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर सारे देश में इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया तो नदियों में जो बाढ़ें आनी हैं उनमें रुकावट आयेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सिंचाई के मामले में बड़ा भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है। अभी राजघाट बांध योजना तैयार हो रही है और बेनवा मण्डल भी बना है। टीकमगढ़ जिले के लिए सर्वे हो गया, वहां पानी जायेगा लेकिन मुझे इतला मिली है कि उसको काट दिया गया है। कौन सी ऐसी बात है कि नया बांध बन नहीं सकता है? जब राजघाट बांध से टीकमगढ़ जिले को पानी जाना है और उसका सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है फिर क्यों काट दिया गया? मैं चाहता हूँ इस प्रकार का पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से दूसरे मामले हैं। नर्मदा नव बांध के बारे में कई महीने तय नहीं हो पाया जबकि उसके तहत छोटी छोटी योजनाएँ बनाने के लिए बॉर्ड ने तय कर दिया लेकिन फिर भी योजना

नहीं बन रही है। कौन सी बात है, किसका दबाव है और किसने प्रभाव डाल दिया है? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सिंचाई योजनाओं को तत्काल लागू किया जाये।

आज इस सदन में दिल्ली का मामला उठाया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुरक्षा का सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। आज मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड इलाके में, सीकर, टीकमगढ़ में और उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी, जालौन, बांदा जिलों में सुरक्षा की कोई गारंटी नहीं है। आये दिन डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, चोरियां हो रही हैं और कत्ल हो रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ सूत्र-बूझ के साथ सुरागरसी होनी चाहिए। आज जनता शिकायतें करती है लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है। हम जनता के लिए जो साधन उपलब्ध करते हैं उसमें सुरक्षा सबसे पहले आवश्यक है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि सुरक्षा के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपाय किये जायें।

एक बात और कही गई है कि जहां पर बाढ़ आई है वहां पर निर्माण कार्यों पर पैसा खर्च किया जायेगा और उसमें कुछ पैसा अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया जायेगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में तथा देश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। उन क्षेत्रों को उठाने के लिए वहां पर सड़कों तथा अन्य कार्यों के निर्माण कार्य किये जायें ताकि वहां के लोगों को काम भी मिल सके। इसके साथ ही मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि जहां पर राहत कार्य खोले जाने हैं वहां पर मजदूरी बहुत कम दी जाती है। मजदूरी को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। हम समाजवाद की बातें करने हैं लेकिन एक मजदूर को हम केवल एक दिन के भोजन के लिए ही पैसे दें यह उचित नहीं है। पी डब्लू डी और सिंचाई विभाग में जो आज मजदूरी है वह बहुत ही कम है। वहां पर मजदूरी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए ताकि लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ सके। लोगों का

(श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण दायक)

जीवनस्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं। हमने कहा है कि हम तभी लोगों का जीवनस्तर उठायेंगे। लेकिन अब यह भेदभाव नहीं। बातें बहुत सुनीं 30 वर्ष तक। अब हम अपने सुख से जो बात कहें उसको लागू करना चाहिये।

अन्त में महंगाई के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूँ आज चारों ओर इसकी चर्चा है। लेकिन क्या चीजों की कमी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में चीजों की कमी नहीं, केवल व्यवस्था की कमी है। अगर सख्ती से, ईमानदारी और निष्पक्षता से चोर बाजारी और होर्डिंग को रोका जाय तो समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से जनता सरकार बनी क्या कोई भी ब्लक मारकेटियर और होर्डर को बन्द किया है? न्याय के लिये हमें आगे जाना चाहिये। गरीब आदमी परेशान होते हैं, उनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती है, और जो देश को जमाखोर लूट रहे हैं उन पर मुकदमों चला कर उनको जेल में भेजा जाय और जो चीजें रखी हुई हैं उनके पास उनको निकाल कर जनता में वितरित किया जाय तो लोगों में डर होगा और समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सकता है। आज महंगाई के मारे छोटे कर्मचारी और मजदूर परेशान हैं। आप देहातों में जाइये, शहर की गलियों में जाइये बहनें और लोग क्या कहते हैं उम आवाज को भी सुनें। इसलिये मरा निवेदन है कि शासन को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जो खाद्य निगम का गल्ला रखा हुआ है उसकी कीमत कितनी है? हम कहते हैं कि गल्ले के बड़े व्यापारी लुटेरे हैं। लेकिन शासन क्या करना है? 105 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं खरीद कर 140 रु० में बेच रहा है। एक को लुटेरा कहें और अपने को देखें नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये गेहूं की कीमत कम होनी चाहिये ताकि गरीब मजदूर उसको खरीद सकें।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

As the Finance Minister is aware of the fact, Supplementary Demands for Grants are made only when it cannot be contemplated in the main demands. Here, this is due to the contingency that has arisen in the country because of the natural calamity. I feel this year is a sad year especially in the south because of the cyclone and the floods. I thought that a major portion of the Rs. 942 crores he is demanding would be allotted to these States which have been affected so badly. But I can understand the position of the Finance Minister being in a very tight corner because his purse is not that big. But there are certain occasions in which he can rise upto the occasion as it is said. But I am sorry to say that as far as the States in the South are concerned, he has not risen to the occasion and the excuse that may be given, viz., that his purse is not that big cannot be accepted by us in the South. There is already a feeling that India is beyond the Vindhyas. But I do not subscribe to that idea because India is India from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. I do not also agree to the idea that India is not beyond the Vindhyas. But from the way it has been granted here, as Mr. Vayalar Ravi has clearly exposed and also Mr. Alagesan and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan have categorically stated, when you give certain things under the plan allocations, it can never be an aid to a State faced with so many problems. Especially I want to tell you. I was very happy to see Bahugunaji, Babuji and other Central Ministers visiting our State and having an aerial survey of the devastation that has taken place there. I was also on one occasion with Bahugunaji. It was so painful to see that.

But I can tell you that I was one amongst those who were hard-hit. That is the reason why I was not able to be here in the last 2-3 weeks.

But you must also remember that whenever you come forward with a certain assistance, responsible State governments like the Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, my own small State of Pondicherry and Kerala have come out with specific plans. If you take up the case of Tamil Nadu, they have asked for Rs. 130 crores. This Rs. 130 crores is not an imaginative figure. There we have the Finance Department with all the experts who had gone to the spot and the cyclone-affected areas and gathered materials and like this Finance Minister our Finance Minister is also very stringent. Our demands are restricted to a limited one. Actually our demand was about Rs. 200 crores but, understanding the position of the Centre, we thought we could not claim more than Rs. 130 crores and that will be a substantial assistance. But I feel disappointed from the way it has been granted. You have given only Rs. 33.9 crores as against our demand for Rs. 130 crores. For a demand of Rs. 227 crores of Andhra Pradesh they have given Rs. 74 crores. For a demand of Rs. 1.9 crores of Pondicherry I am yet to see the figure but some people say, it is Rs. 10 lakhs. There is a saying in Tamilnadu that when people visit Tirupathi, they have a Tirupathi cut. It is something like this. Here is a case of a very big natural calamity and I could have appreciated your cut in the previous year, but I can never imagine any cut in this year, because, this year we have had a national calamity which is unprecedented. The State Government cannot do the relief work without sufficient aid from the Centre. Sir, Tamil Nadu is a State which is bent upon implementing prohibition very vigorously. The Prime Minister and other Ministers was eloquent about the need for prohibition and enforcing it vigorously. Here in Tamil-

nadu, they are put to a loss of Rs. 150 crores on this account. But the Centre has announced that they will come forward with a grant of Rs. 33 crores. What a big sum! It is really strange. That is why, as I said earlier, there is a feeling in the minds of some people that 'India is not beyond the Vindhyas!'

We have seen that you have made a provision of Rs. 10 crores of non-plan expenditure in regard to allocation of supply of wheat to Haryana. I have nothing against that at all. But why not give the same treatment to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. You want Rs. 7 1/2 crores as 'Advance Money' for sending rice to Tamil Nadu. Is it justified? Where can they go for funds? So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this decision.

This is a calamity which has been unprecedented. Between Chidambaram and Sirkali 49 villages were washed away. The people at least could have escaped under some shelter but not the crops and properties. Between Vedachandur and Karur there is a big sheet of water and many villages have perished. There was a huge loss of human lives and cattle. In this situation why should you bring in politics? The Health Minister advised the Chief Minister during the visit of Mrs. Gandhi and he was very vociferous then but he is very silent at the time of this calamity when the people are suffering very much and require all his help, as the Health Minister of this country. Unfortunately not a single voice has come from that side. The Minister is not at all available for such a kind of discussion. In Bangalore, the Industries Minister was distressed to see the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu meeting with ex-Prime Minister at the Airport. He called a big press conference and said about it. But he did not distress when people are in real distress when they undergo untold suffering. Crores of people have to

[Shri A. Bala Pajonor]

live without shelter, without food and without drinking water. The Health Minister has a special responsibility. This is not the way to unify the country and win the confidence of the people. So, let us not bring any politics in this matter. Fortunately, we have had very good relations with the Centre.

But, it is thought that this comes once in a generation. And this was the occasion when you should have risen to the occasion. The sum of Rs. 34 crores which you are giving does not come from the private purse. It comes from the nation's money. This is a national calamity and you must take this as a national issue and of course we appreciate that Government could find Rs. 130 crores and another Rs. 194 crores or so for Pondicherry and another Rs. 227 crores for Andhra Pradesh. I wish Members of Parliament or, at least those who are present here, visit our area and see for themselves the devastation caused by the cyclone. This is an unprecedented calamity which has overtaken the South. Historians say that in 1864 such a calamity took place there. Nobody is here to recollect what happened then. At least you must be prepared for such a calamity and you could have done something to avert it.

It is not a question of South or North that I am talking here. This is a life and death question for the people. You allot money from the plan for this purpose. I think even the economists will agree with me that you are only taking overdraft and you have to pay for it. You are here talking about the rolling plan and I do not know where the rolling plan is going to end. You have to give a very serious thought to it and do something for the South. This is a question of life and death of the people in that corner of India. I am in full agreement with those Members who spoke from the States

affected and who spoke in the cause of the Southern States which had been hit very badly by this cyclone. Sir, the Defence Minister when he visited the South said that his sympathies were the people of the South. A lot of things was said about the small scale industries and a lot was said about the health plan. But, in the South, what is the industry that you find?

In the South there are backward areas and it is these areas which were affected most due to cyclone. Last year these areas were considered as drought relief areas. Now they are considered as flood relief areas. Therefore, whatever small industries that you have put in these areas have been washed away by floods. What is your contribution going to be from here? What is your plan for these areas? We only discuss for hours together and express our sympathies for these people who were affected by floods. By mere passing of a resolution here expressing sympathies will not wipe the tears of the millions of people affected in the extreme South India. You must come forward with concrete proposals for these people and execute them. It is only a question of giving Rs. 200 to 300 crores; this won't be a big thing considering the budget of the Centre running to Rs. 10,000 and odd crores. Even if Rs. 947 crores is taken away by the Supplementary Grants, one-third of this will do. But, you are giving us only a paltry sum of Rs. 90 crores. You are not able to understand them or you refuse to understand them. I appeal to the Finance Minister through you to consider this demand sympathetically. The Prime Minister is also very sympathetic. I am happy to say that you all visited our State. I want the Finance Minister also to come to South and see for himself the devastation caused by the cyclone. When I was travelling with the Agriculture Minister, Shri Barnala he was very sympathetic and expressed his

sympathy to the affected people due to the calamity which had overtaken them. And he said that we must do something. But I am sorry that after going back to Delhi, he found the purse empty. I think you should visit the South and make an assessment of the situation. Shri Ravi was speaking about help. He said that the Defence Minister gave Rs. 10 lakhs and another Rs. 10 lakhs from Shri Bahuguna. I am happy about it. But Rs. 1,70,000 was given to Pondicherry. I am happy to note that our Minister is very sympathetic towards the people of Pondicherry. So far, he has not said what is the amount that he is going to give to Pondicherry.

One other thing is that fortunately or unfortunately, Pondicherry is now directly under the Central Rule. Naturally we can hope to get something from the budget allocation. There is no problem at all. Sir, in Karaikkal the fields are washed away. For reclamation for my field, I need Rs. 95,000. I am not getting it from the State. If a person like me it is a question of Rs. 95,000 only, how can you expect the poor farmer to get Rs. 15,000 for reclaiming his field? There is no financial institution which comes forward with their help there. Our Chief Minister had given help. It may look a small thing for you. Thousands of people are homeless in the sense that they do not even find a place to sleep and also not a place to cook their daily food. In that case he granted Rs. 100 to each family. This alone will cost Rs. 1 crore in one taluk. When you come to Tiruchi it will cost another Rs. 50 lakhs. If you are not able to help the poor in this critical hour then how will this Government help? I am not going into the technicalities whether you have given more for fertiliser, irrigation, etc., but I appeal to you that this is an occasion for you to rise and consider sympathetically.

15.00 hrs

Sir, we were blaming the thirty years' of Congress rule. This is the time for you to act. Now Janata is suffering. If Janata Government is not going to help Janata, I can tell you, this country cannot come up. With these words I once again appeal through you to the Finance Minister to help the State in this critical hour to come out of this difficulty so that this country can progress together.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए वित्त मंत्री की मेवा में कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

दक्षिण में जो खंड-प्रलय हुआ है, उस के लिए सभी के हृदय में करुणा है, और इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी मदद दी जायेगी, वह थोड़ी ही होगी। मुझे तो लगता है कि अपना देश कोई देश नहीं है, बल्कि एक महादेश है। कभी दक्षिण में खंड-प्रलय होती है और कभी उत्तर में महाप्रलय होती है। देश के किसी न किसी कोने में ऐसी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियाँ आती ही रहती हैं। इस लिए जब तक उन से निपटने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय की स्थापना नहीं होगी, तब तक केवल पूरक बजट यहां आने रहेंगे और हम लोग इस सदन में बोलते रहेंगे लेकिन इन समस्याओं का उचित समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में सोचें और प्रधान मंत्री से वार्ता कर के एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय की स्थापना करें, जिसे चाहे जो नाम दिया जा सकता है।

केवल आन्ध्र, केरल और तामिलनाडु ही इस बार प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से पीड़ित नहीं हैं। आसाम के प्रतिनिधि अभी आप को बतायेंगे कि वहां भी इस बार बाढ़ की विनाश-लीला में 175 व्यक्तियों के प्राण गये, 20.5 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन पर खेती बर्बाद हुई,

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

37 लाख बिल्डिंगों का नुकसान हुआ और सब मिला कर 20 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई। हमारे देश में कन्या कुमारी से लेकर काश्मीर तक और अटक से लेकर कटक तक कहीं न कहीं इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपत्ति आती रहती है। अगर इस के लिए एक स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय की स्थापना नहीं की जायेगी, तो हम इस प्रकार पीसमिल ढंग से काम करते रहेंगे और कहीं न कहीं कटौती होती रहेगी।

जनता पार्टी ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के प्रति बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाई है। इस पूरक बजट में इस के लिए कुल 4.50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है। सरकार ने इन उद्योगों के प्रति जितनी सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित की है, उस के अनुपात में इस के लिए जो रकम मांगी गई है, उसे देखने हुए ऐसा लगता है कि इस विषय में सरकार का हृदय छोटा है। आज भारत में बेकारी का साम्राज्य है। सरकार इस बेकारी को केवल भारी उद्योगों को विकसित करके दूर नहीं करना चाहती है। मगर हम देखते हैं कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए केवल 35 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, जिस में से कुछ तो लोन हैं और कुछ ग्रांट हैं। इसमें आप देखेंगे कि करीब बीस लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि भारतीय अर्थ-शास्त्र का यह प्रथम सूत्र होगा, यदि हम देश से बेकारी और अर्धबेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास किया जाये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए जितनी दूर तक हमें जाना चाहिए उतनी दूर तक हम नहीं जा पाये हैं। यही कारण है कि जनता सरकार के आठ महीने के शासन के बाद भी हम बेकारी के राक्षस का एक बाल भी वांका नहीं कर पाये हैं। फलस्वरूप आज नौजवानों में असंतोष और विक्षोभ उमड़ रहा है। इसलिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आगे आने वाले महीनों में यदि ग्रामीण

लघु उद्योगों पर जोर नहीं दिया गया तो हम बेकारी को दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक शिक्षक के नाते मे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरक बजट में सभी के लिए कुछ है लेकिन शिक्षा के लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं है। लगता है शिक्षा उपेक्षित है। यही कारण है कि भारतवर्ष के लिए कहा जाता है :

एतद्देश प्रमृतस्थ सकाशदग्र जन्मनः

स्वं स्वं चारित्रं शिक्षरेण पृथिका सर्वमानवाः

—मनुस्मृति

लेकिन आज इस जगद्गुरु के देश में तीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी 70 प्रतिशत निरक्षरता है। प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों पर हमारे हृदय में करुणा की रमधारा बहती है तो निरक्षरता के निवारण के लिए भी हम में साहस और पौरुष होना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जब हम ग्रामोद्योगों की बात करने हैं तो एक बात और भी है। चीनी मिलों को 80 करोड़ की छूट दी गई है और तर्क यह है कि चीनी मिलों को घाटा होता है। यदि 80 करोड़ चीनी मिलों को नहीं दिये जायेंगे तो चीनी महंगी हो जायेगी। बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन आप देखें कि गुड़ बनाने वालों को और खाण्डसारी बनाने वालों को क्या दिया गया? कुछ नहीं दिया गया। यही है भारी उद्योगों के प्रति आपका पक्षपात और लघु उद्योगों के प्रति विश्वासघात। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब जनता जाग चुकी है, आपका एक एक चीज को हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। यदि आपने चीनी मिलों को 80 करोड़ दिया है तो खाण्डसारी उद्योग और लघु तथा ग्राम उद्योगों को भी उसी अनुपात में देना चाहिए। यदि चीनी मिलें इस प्रकार से घाटे में चलती हैं, अगर घाटा ही सहना है तो इस प्रकार से

घाटे में चलने वाली व्यवस्था को समाप्त करें और सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में ले ले।

एक चीज और है। हमने रोलिंग प्लान की चर्चा की है लेकिन रोलिंग प्लान पर देश भर में जो चर्चा हुई है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह भी रोलर के नीचे दब गई। हम वास्तव में इस सिद्धांत के खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन पांच वर्ष में आप कब योजना बनायेंगे। एक वर्ष में आप कितनी बेकारी कम करते हैं और महंगाई कितनी कम करते हैं यह देखना होगा। यदि रोलिंग प्लान का मतलब यह है कि प्रति वर्ष आप लक्ष्यांक के अनुसार विकास पूरे करते जायेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष में रोलिंग प्लान में आपके क्या लक्ष्यांक हैं, क्या टारगेट हैं ?

एक चीज आपके समक्ष मैं और रखना चाहता हूँ। डिपार्टमेंट आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स के सम्बन्ध में मैंने देखा आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों की जांच के लिए 3.7 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गये। रेड्डी कमीशन पर जोकि बंसीलाल के लिए है, 5.25 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गए। यही नहीं, और भी कमीशन हैं जैसे शाह कमीशन पर 32.68 लाख रुपए खर्च किये गए और मारुति कमीशन पर 32.18 लाख खर्च किये गए। इन कमीशन पर जो खर्च हो रहा है, मैं उस के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। भ्रष्टाचार जहां भी होता है, उस की जांच होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जनता का इतना पैसा खर्च हो जाय और उस के बाद कमीशन की रिपोर्ट्स पर पर्दा पड़ जाय—तब वह जनता के अच्छे पैसे का दुरुपयोग होगा, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। इस के लिये सरकार में साहस होना चाहिये कि जनता का जो पैसा कमीशन पर खर्च हो रहा है, जब उस की रिपोर्ट आये, तो चाहे हिन्दुस्तान का कोई बड़े-से-बड़ा आदमी भी क्यों न हो, सरकार को साहस के साथ भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिये पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। सरकार की हिचकिचाहट और संकोच को देख कर मैंने ये शब्द कहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की पूरक मांगों को समर्थन देते हुए, उन से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरे द्वारा जो थोड़ी सी रचनात्मक आलोचना हुई है, इस के आलोक में वे आइन्दा अपने बजट का निर्धारण करेंगे।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, there are demands for additional plan assistance but the projects of West Bengal have not been included. They have been totally ignored. In the past, West Bengal got step-motherly treatment from the previous government. From this government too it is getting step-motherly treatment. So many projects have been forwarded by the West Bengal Government and the Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, has written several letters to us to pursue them. But unfortunately, none of the projects including the Durgapur project, the Haldia Project, the paper manufacturing project, etc., are found in these supplementary demands. It is unfortunate that West Bengal's case has always been ignored. The development of Haldia port, which is a subsidiary of Calcutta Port, is very essential, but no money has been provided. The super thermal power plant at Farakka has been hanging fire for so many years. The experts gave the opinion that this should be taken up, but it has not been taken up and no money has been provided for in these demands. The Finance Minister was good enough to assure the House during the last budget session that some amount would be provided and the work will be started, but there is no indication of provision of funds in these supplementary demands. I request the Finance Minister through you, Sir, to use his good offices to include some of the most important projects of West Bengal which are pending and to provide funds for implementation of those projects.

About grants for flood affected people in various areas, a sum of Rs.

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

10 crores has been provided. This is a national calamity and should be tackled on a national level. I request the Finance Minister to provide at least further Rs. 100 crores for the relief of the cyclone-affected people of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Laccadive and Pondicherry. This should be given the top-most consideration. This is a national calamity and the State Governments cannot tackle it properly for want of funds. Let the Central Government come forward to tackle it properly. Food and cloth for the affected people should be distributed. There should be construction of houses and huts for the rehabilitation of the affected people. There should be provision for education of children and even adults free of charge. There should also be provision for employment for people in the affected area. All these things can be done only by the Central Government.

In the last budget the Finance Minister spoke very nicely about industrial units in backward districts. But the amount provided for this purpose for the whole of India is only Rs. 6 crores. It looks nice to speak of development of backward districts but then money must be provided for the implementation of those projects. Rural industries should be developed, especially agriculture and labour-oriented industries, in the backward districts. For that adequate provision should be made by the Government of India, not Rs. 6 crores but Rs. 60 crores. I am sure the Finance Minister appreciates that unless the backward areas are developed, the development of the whole country or nation is not possible. So, I would appeal to him to provide sufficient funds for the development of backward districts and for the improvement of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes instead of simply making eloquent speeches.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur):
Sir, I compliment the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the Supplementary Demands for Grants. But I am sorry that these proposals turn a blind eye to the area I come from. For instance, though the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation is being established with a capital of Rs. 200 crores, no project is being given to Assam, which is very unfortunate, even though the people of Assam suffered a calamity last summer. There is no mention of any development project, or even any relief measure, for the people of my State. At least there should have been some gesture by the Finance Minister towards the people of that area.

I may also add that the people of Andhra Pradesh, and south generally, have suffered a lot on account of the calamities. We have personally seen the sufferings of the people. Instead of making provision out of the Plan for relief, there should be non-Plan provision for relief and rehabilitation of the people. Permanent rehabilitation measures should be adopted by the Government so that in future at least thousands of people do not die when calamities occur in the cyclone-ravaged area. I feel that the Finance Ministry should have taken some steps to provide more funds for this as suggested by Dr. Ramji Singh as natural calamities are occurring somewhere or other in the country throughout the year. There should be a separate Ministry to look into these problems, to see that sufficient expertise is available, with the assistance of foreign countries if necessary. We know that a Cyclone Mitigation Scheme for the southern States was prepared in 1970 and given to them, but for want of funds they could not implement it. So, there should be a new Ministry to deal with these calamities from time to time or to prevent them if possible.

I support the Demands, but I feel it should have been more socialist-

oriented. We have had three Budgets so far—the interim Budget, the regular Budget and the Supplementary Demands. We feel that they have fallen far short of the expectation of the people.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Demand No. 56 has provided for Rs. 40.63 lakhs as expenditure on two commissions of inquiry, out of which Rs 32.18 lakhs is going to be spent in one year on the Shah Commission alone.**

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ग्रान ए व्वाइन्ट ग्राफ ग्रांडर । जहां तक खर्च का सवाल है कितना खर्च होता है, ठीक होता है या नहीं होता है, ग्रान कह सकते हैं, उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । जब तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा मैं नहीं उठा लेकिन जहां तक शाह कमीशन के फंक्शनिंग की बात आती है, व इस सदन में डीस्कस हीं कर सकते है । इस मामले में रुल क्लयर है कि स्टेटुअरी ट्रेबुनल या स्टेटुअरी अथारिटी जो कि जुडिशियल या समी जुडिशियल फंक्शन कर रही हो, उसके बारे में सदस्य यहां कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I was not talking of the functioning of the Commission on merits. I was only referring to the procedure which is contrary even to the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself to the Demands.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: These are general Demands for Grants and therefore I have every right to say why should not provide anything for the Shah Commission. I am not going into the merits of the enquiry. I am not going to say anything which relates to the actual merits of the case or that would prejudice the case.**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I rise on a point of order. I strongly object to this. His remarks should be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have every right to say that there is a person.**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 188 says:

“No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved.”

मेरा कहना यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जस्टिस शाह के बारे में जो रिमाक्स किये हैं, ग्राप उन्हें एक्सपंज करा दीजिए ।

सभापति महीदय : रिकार्ड को देखने के बाद मैं देखूंगा कि क्या करना है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I must be allowed to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw your attention to rule 216 regarding the scope of debate on supplementary grants.

It says:

“The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.”

This is very clear. I would request Mr. Sathe to confine himself only to the supplementary grants.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangal-doi): I want to know whether Mr. Sathe is speaking on his behalf or he is speaking as an agent of somebody. (Interruptions).

सभापति महोदय: मैं ने उन्हें रुक पड़ कर सुनाया है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I say that I oppose this demand for Rs. 1000/- or whatever it is or even for Rupee 1/- for the Shah Commission. Why?***

Am I not entitled to say that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't say it again and again. (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :***

सभापति महोदय : श्री साठे सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रंट्स के बारे में बोलें। वह इस तरह नामों को मन्शन न करें।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am within the scope of the supplementary demands for grants. I say, they are not entitled to this money. I am opposing this grant; I am opposing the Government in having this grant.**

SHRI VASANT SATHE:***

AN. HON. MEMBER: You should not allow him, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): On a point of order. Mr Chairman, may I invite your attention to page 161, rule 334A? It reads:

"A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to member..."

Has it been done?

"Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the day on which the question is answered in the House."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This was admitted. It was printed and circulated. The whole world knew about it. I am not reading out any new thing. This is a notice which was already admitted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Chairman, I want your ruling on this. He cannot be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, he had read out rule 334A. It is very clear that "a notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to Members".

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This notice was admitted. This was in 1969. This was admitted by the Speaker. The only point was, time could not be found because of dissolution of Lok Sabha... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless you give the year, date, etc., you will not be permitted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On a point of order. Please see rules 215 and 216.

This is a debate on the Supplementary Demands. Rule 216 says:

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

That is No. 1.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

About Rule 188 I have already made the 'submission.

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कोटेशन श्री साठे ने रहे हैं—हमार यहां संविधान में प्रावधान है कि अगर किसी जज को हटाना है तो उस के लिये एक सैप्रेट मोशन देना पड़ेगा, उस के बाद हाउस चाहे तो जज को हटा सकता है और न चाहे तो नहीं हटा सकता है । अगर साठे साहेब जस्टिस शाह को डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं तो एक सब्स्टेन्टिव मोशन दें और वह हाउस के सामने आये । लेकिन सप्लीमेन्टी ग्रान्ट्स पर बहस के वक्त इस तरह की बात नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिये मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि जस्टिस शाह के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, वह हाउस की कार्यवाही में से एक्सपंज किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: After examination, if necessary I will expunge it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: No question of consideration. This is a very serious matter. It will have very wide repercussions and I must say this with due regard to my friend, Mr. Sathe.

He is unnecessarily...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have quoted the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you that after examining the debates, I will see what should be done.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I am referring to Rule 353 which says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker

and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:..."

Even an allegation defamatory in nature cannot be made and this is the worst type of defamatory allegation that has been made.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: **.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Apart from that, Rule 352, clause (v) says:

"A member while speaking shall not—reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

Then the explanation says:

"The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him;"

Then according to Rule 353 no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature, no aspersions and no defamatory statement can be allowed to be made by any member in the House without his first giving previous intimation to the Speaker.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Everything should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be done after I have examined the debates.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Patel Saheb, it cannot be expunged accord-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

ing to your wishes. Expunction is governed by Rule 380.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore, Sir, through this demand for grant of Rs. 45 lakhs this government wants to carry on only a malacious, false propaganda of prosecution through media and persecution through the Press and what is called in the American parlance,***.

Therefore, I oppose this demand asked for in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Why don't you convince Mr. Mohsin?

15.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, the time allotted by the BAC for this item is one hour. Discussion is still going on. Government business is getting locked up in this fashion. I would request you to see that this item is disposed of within the time prescribed by the B.A.C.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर): मान्यवर वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सप्लीमेंटरी बजट रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी माननीय साठे साहब कह रहे थे तो उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय इमरजेंसी खत्म हुई थी और जनता पार्टी का चुनाव अभियान चल रहा था तो उस समय जब हम अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते थे तो जनता हमसे एक ही बात पूछती थी कि चुनाव जीतने के बाद और जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद क्या हम लोग इन्दिरा गांधी, संजय गांधी, बंसी लाल आदि के खिलाफ या कांग्रेस के उन लोगों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने देश के साथ

इमरजेंसी में अन्याय किया है कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे, उनको सजा देंगे। और हमने उस समय वायदा किया था कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बन जाने के बाद तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भूल की कि 8, 9 महीने हो जाने के बाद भी शाह कमीशन के जरिये मे या दूसरी इन्-क्वायरीज के जरिये से जो जांच करवायी जा रही है यह जांच नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। . . . (व्यवधान) जिम तरह से हम लोगों को इमरजेंसी के दौरान जेलों में डाला गया था उसी तरह से श्री साठे को, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को, संजय गांधी को जेल में डाल देना चाहिये था। अगर इन लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया जाता तो जो सवाल आज पैदा हो रहे हैं यह पैदा ही नहीं होते। यह जनता पार्टी ने सबसे बड़ी भूल की है जो हमने इन लोगों को जेल में नहीं डाला। आज देश के अन्दर जो अशान्ति फैली हुई है, जो संबोटेज हो रहे हैं, यह कुछ नहीं होता अगर यह लोग जेल में बन्द कर दिये गये होते। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इनको जेल में डाला जाय।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वह रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एम० है इसलिये उनको पब्लिक के लोगों से हमदर्दी नहीं है, इनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय के माध्यम से जो देश की जनता उम्मीद करती है उसकी आशाओं और भावनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये ध्यान दिया जायगा। उदाहरण के तौर पर अभी जैसे कि साइक्लोन आया है उसके बारे में जनता सरकार काफी कुछ कर रही है, ठीक है होना चाहिये, हमारा तो वहना है कि जो कुछ भी हुआ है कम हुआ है, और ज्यादा होना चाहिये था बिना किसी पार्टी पोलिटिक्स के तो जो कुछ भी किया जा रहा है वह बहुत कम है।

दूसरी बात मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी० डी० एस० की स्कीम खत्म कर दी गई लेकिन वापसी के लिये क्रेडिटशन्स लगा दी गई हैं, उनको खत्म करना चाहिये एल० आई० सी० के लोगों का काग्रेंस सपकार से 1974 में ऐग्रोमेंट हुआ था जिसको इमरजेंसी में खत्म कर दिया गया था। हम चाहते हैं कि उम ऐग्रोमेंट को रस्टोर किया जाय और फिर से लागू किया जाय ताकि उनको बोनस आदि दिया जा सक।

साठे साहब कह रहे थे कि शाह कमीशन पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है। हम तो कहते हैं कि जितना खर्च हो रहा है वह कम है, और खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जो कुछ इन लोगों ने किया है वह सारे का सारा पब्लिक के सामने आना चाहिये। शाह कमीशन के जरिये में जिन बातों का पता लग रहा है वह पूरी बातें सामने नहीं आ रही है। सारी बातों की जांच होनी चाहिये। मेरी मांग है कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ फौरन कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

हम अंत में इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हैं और यह निवेदन करते हैं कि अब की बार जो बजट यहां पर लाया जाये उसमें जनता पार्टी की इतना होनी चाहिये और वह जनता की अकांक्षाओं के मुताबिक होना चाहिये, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will now reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants has almost become a budget debate. This has been a prolonged debate on issues, some of which are not strictly relevant. Nevertheless, I shall endeavour to reply to as many points raised by Members as possible.

The matter that seems to worry many hon. Members of this House is the cyclone and the disaster that it has caused in various parts of South India. There is no doubt that in the

South the havoc that was wrought by the cyclone was tremendous. A great deal of suffering resulted from it, and it will take a great deal of effort to redress and rehabilitate the people of the entire area which has been affected.

It is said that the Centre has not risen to the occasion by making available resources that may be necessary to face this disaster. Whatever be the magnitude of the disaster, we must necessarily proceed to deal with it according to some rules and comply with some procedures. One hon. Member said that too much emphasis should not be put on the rules and regulations. I am afraid if Government is to be run, rules and regulations have to find a certain place. (Interruptions) It is obvious that so many human beings are involved. How assistance has to be given is the point. The Centre proceeds on the basis of principles laid down by the Sixth Finance Commission Report. Accordingly, a Committee visited the areas affected by cyclone and having visited, it submitted its recommendations on the basis of which, the Government has made the allocations. That part, I think, is admitted. Therefore, on that basis allocations are made. They are made as plans advance. Naturally, the question arises that when such a large amount is taken as a Plan advance, what will happen when the plan comes to be formulated? Undoubtedly, that has to be taken into account. The very fact that the magnitude of the disaster is great and the money that has to be given as plan advance is correspondingly large even though it may not come up to whatever the hon. Members may have expected, nevertheless, the amount is huge. The Government will have to find ways and means of ensuring that the plan schemes and proposals are not eroded; that the development goes forward as we would like it to go forward. Therefore, we will have to find ways by which this could be achieved. That has to be done and it will be done. With this assurance that

[Shri H. M. Patel]

there will be no question of allowing the development plans of the States to be affected. I hope the hon. Members will be content. Undoubtedly, the assessment of the damage that has been done and the assessment of the moneys that would be required in order to rehabilitate people, industry, farms and so on is large but it has not all to be met in one day or one month or two months. What is immediately required is the first thing that must come into question. Let me say that even the Andhra Government has sanctioned so far Rs. 10 crores. It is not easy just to spend money. Moneys will be made available as they come to be needed. The Prime Minister has said categorically that money will not come in the way of tackling any problem that arises from this major disaster which has befallen these areas. That assurance should have satisfied the hon'ble Members. I repeat that assurance here and as I have said although the money just now given is as Plan advance yet we shall try and see how in spite of that the development is not affected.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I would like to know the actual recommendations made by the Central team.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We have not deducted a single paise out of what they recommended. There has been no cut imposed at all by the Central Government.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Are we to understand that no further money will be released by the Central Finance Ministry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think this is an unnecessary question and interruption because as problems are brought and requests come along to the Finance Ministry they are going to be considered. For instance, tobacco is one of the major crops of Andhra Pradesh. A proposal came about it and about Rs. 4½ crores have been advanced and the banks have been asked to make it available to the Tobacco Board in

accordance with the recommendations of that Board. Similarly, instructions have been given to the nationalised banks that they should advance loans to agriculturists as quickly as possible. The insurance companies have been told that they must dispose of the claims as speedily as possible. Government is ready to see that this particular disaster—which is a national disaster—where human beings are affected there is no question of dealing with it in any other way except in the way that ensures that the suffering of those who have suffered is minimised by whatever we do after the suffering has come upon them.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, wheat to the tune of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the flood affected areas under the scheme 'Food for Work'. Will the Minister release wheat under this scheme for the cyclone affected areas?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as foodgrains are concerned we have given the State Governments the quantities that they asked for. Apart from the 'Food for Work' we have given about 45,000 tonnes of wheat and rice—thirty thousand tonnes to one State and about twenty thousand tonnes to another State. They have been given adequate quantities for free distribution. As demands came, appropriate quantities have gone to other areas also which had been affected. For instance, Kerala. I do not think that Pondicherry will be left unassisted because Pondicherry apart from anything else is the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to a statement which had been laid on the Table of the House by him and although he has brought the matter in skilfully within the mischief of supplementary demands saying that we should tighten up our machinery for collecting revenue, I may say that he has given a copy a couple of days ago and I am having it examined by the Central Board of Revenue and after that study is over if necessary other

steps will be taken as such referring it to the CBI if that is necessary.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not only about this particular instance. There are other cases also about Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the directors of Maruti. You should create a cell. That was my demand.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whatever matters come to our notice, we shall pursue them. What the hon. Member has pointed out will be borne in mind and whatever further action is called for, will be taken.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The general feeling is that the Finance Ministry is soft with those people. Do you not know what has been going on in this country? Why do you not create a cell? Why do you ask for further information?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not ask for any more information. Information that you have given as well as such information as is already with us, will be gone into. On that action will be taken. I hope he will agree with me that we should not act until we have full and satisfactory data to proceed further. He seems to be so dissatisfied with the Finance Minister; several other members also appear to be dissatisfied with the Finance Minister. I think that the finance minister's is one position which is bound to displease people more often than please them... (Interruptions)

Hon. Member Shri P. K. Deo referred to various matters. He said forests should not be cut down and that they should be looked after. Another Member also mentioned that. I entirely agree with him because I am in a position to know what disaster it can really bring. We are fully conscious of that and we are doing everything that we can, to see they are not allowed to be further denuded and afforestation activities are taken in hand more and more. He referred to certain irrigation projects. I can assure him that irrigation is being given

the highest priority by this government and whatever projects are accepted will be implemented with the utmost expedition.

In so far as Indiravati scheme is concerned, a fresh survey is being carried out because the earlier survey was not considered to be sufficient.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It has been completed; it has been cleared.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Then, on that basis further action will be taken.

Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan referred to a number of matters, most of them not really strictly relevant to the supplementary demands for grants. I have no doubt that her intention was only to ensure that on those particular matters....

16.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Reference to afforestation made by another hon. member is relevant, but only what I said is irrelevant! He has replied to so many points raised by other hon. members. If it is convenient, it is relevant; otherwise not. This is most unseemly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what the unseemliness is. Perhaps she did not hear what I said. I said, the hon. member Shri P. K. Deo and other hon. members spoke about afforestation. I will now say, the hon. member, Shri P. K. Deo and the hon. member, Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan spoke about afforestation. (Interruptions). There was a reference to hosiery industry by Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If my points were irrelevant, your reply is equally irrelevant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Since already she has decided that my reply will be irrelevant, I see no point in taking any time over it.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

I declare it as relevant and then proceed to explain. I am glad that her anger has disappeared now. She is perhaps aware that as part of this Year's budget proposals, the small-scale manufacturers have been exempted from payment of excise duty on their first clearance upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a financial year provided that the clearance of all excisable goods in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs. This really covers her point about hoisery industry.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: They wanted you to raise the exemption limit on permissible investment beyond Rs. 10 lakhs because the cost of machinery has gone up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I was referring to Rs. 30 lakhs of production. In fact, they come under the mischief of that all-embracing thing that on whatever there is no excise duty, they will pay 2 per cent excise duty. It is neither small-scale nor large-scale but it is the residuary item under which they come.

श्री महीलाल (बिजनोर) :
एग्रीकल्चरल इन्व्हेस्टमेंट, के बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की क्या राय है, उनको क्या छूट देना चाहते हैं। मैं पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के लिये पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is not a budget debate. I have only come with supplementary demands for grants on the original budget. I have not come with only new budget proposals.

श्री मही लाल (बिजनोर) : पीड़ित क्षेत्र के लिये पूछ रहा हूँ, सबके लिये नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In fact, in answer to a question which was raised the other day in the House, it was

stated that agricultural implements are being given exemption. That was mentioned the other day.

As far as I know, no other relevant issue was raised. Of course, a suggestion was made for the creation of a new Ministry to take care of such disasters. A reference was made to khadi and also sugar industry. But these really do not arise from the Supplementary Grants that I am asking for. The suggestion will be examined. So far as industrial units in backward areas are concerned, the correct position is that originally in the budget we had provided Rs. 10 crores. Now we are asking for another Rs. 5 crores. So, we are trying to do more for the backward areas, and not less. I think I have covered all the essential points that were raised during this discussion, and I should not take more time of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House, unless any particular member desires any particular cut motion to be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and cut motion to be put separately negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1978 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 5, 7, 12, 16, 32, 34, 40, 49, 53, 56, 63, 64, 82, 84, 86, 89, 100 and 105."

The motion was adopted.

1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
84	Department of Steel		1,000
86	Mines and Minerals	12,20,79,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
89	Department of Rehabilitation	3,86,00,000	
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
100	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects		5,00,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
105	Department of Space	56,00,000

16.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1977*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a 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 1977-78.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a 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 1977-78".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

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 H. M. PATEL: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-12-77.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.