

So far as one point raised by Shri Vayalar Ravi is concerned, he referred to some case which relates to July 1977. I had no previous notice about that. He mentioned certain officers—that they flew back to Kerala and Trivandrum. I think it would be better if he furnishes all the particulars of this particular case to me. Then I can assure him that nobody will be spared. An enquiry will be instituted and whosoever may be involved in the scandal, howsoever high he may be placed, this Government is not going to spare anybody.

Further than this it will not be appropriate for me to say anything on the facts of that particular case.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I would request humbly that the motion for consideration of the Appropriation Bill be adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1976, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Clauses. The question is

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

AN. HON MEMBER: There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would just like to tell the hon. Member that the convention is that during Lunch hour there is no question of quorum.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No convention can over-ride the provisions of the Constitution.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But the general convention is that we don't ask for quorum during Lunch hour.

13.43 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1977-78. The time allotted is one hour and I would request all Members to cooperate in trying to complete the business within that one hour.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to ask only one question. I don't want to speak on this.

Is it a fact that an amount of Rs. 1 lakh

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has not started. (Interruptions). There is no motion. (Interruptions). You can ask the question before the Minister replies. I have noted that you wish to ask a question; you may do it before the Minister replies. I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: With your permission I want to ask the question as I have to go for a meeting.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

at 2 O'clock. I don't want to speak on this.

MR CHAIRMAN: You don't want to hear the answer either? All right.

श्री कनवर लाल गुप्ता : मैं एक प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। 1977-78 की ग्रंट में एक करोड़ रूपया ईस्ट बंगाल रिफ्यूजीज के लिए जो पुराना एरियर का है दिया गया है। मैं उसकी डिटेल्स जानना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्राणी जी बैठी हुई हैं वह बताए या धाप बताएं।

बिना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : मन्त्राणी तो मंत्री की पत्नी होती है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Do not define it as per your convenience.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: But not to yours also.

Supplementary Demand for Grants (Central) for 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
2	Agriculture		115,35,24,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,000	2,000
6	Department of Food	17,96,70,000	..
7	Department of Rural Development	7,87,42,000	11,93,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,66,84,000	..
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
12	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .	..	4,000

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am not affected.

I want to know the details of Rs. one crore; how it has been spent. Either the Minister, Shri Satish Agrawal, or the lady Minister may explain this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"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, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14 to 16, 21 to 23, 26, 30, 32, 33, 38, 40 to 43, 46, 49, 53, 54, 56 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69, 73, 81 to 84, 86, 89, 92, 95, 97 and 104."

1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION			
14	Civil Supplies and Cooperation.	1,87,69,000	..
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
15	Ministry of Commerce	3,00,000	..
16	Foreign Trade and Export Production	32,00,01,000	126,36,27,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
21	Capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	2,1,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
22	Ministry of Defence.	11,05,09,000	..
23	Defence Services—Army	9,54,26,000	..
26	Defence Services—Pensions	24,99,57,000	..
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
30	Department of Social Welfare	1,07,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
32	Power Development	1,000	..
33	Coal and Lignite . . . . .	..	40,92,33,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
38	Currency, Coinage and Mint	5,42,15,000	..
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	16,93,07,000	..
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	24,97,00,000	..
42	Loans to Government Servants, etc . . . . .	..	17,74,97,000
43	Departments of Revenue and Banking . . . . .	..	16,11,30,000
46	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	1,13,25,000	..
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
49	Medical and Public Health	11,42,01,000	3,33,92,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
53	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	34,65,000	1,75,000
54	Police	1,000	..
56	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	3,000	3,63,39,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs	
		Capital Rs	
57	Delhi	1,67,53,000	20,96,000
58	Chandigarh	37,06,000	.
59	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42,48,000	1,76,000
60	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24,03,000	.
61	Lakshadweep	6,59,000	.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
63	Industries	3,00,00,000	4,000
64	Small and Medium Industries	82,64,000	1,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
66	Information and Publicity	2,000	.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
69	Labour and Employment	2,000	.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM			
73	Petroleum and Petrochemicals Industries	1,33,35,000	.
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
81	Roads	7,00,57,000	3,28,99,000
82	Ports, Lighthouse and Shipping	3,22,45,000	1,000
83	Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	.	5,35,32,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
84	Department of Steel . . . . .	.	220,00,01,000
86	Mines and Minerals	3,07,37,000	.
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
89	Department of Rehabilitation . . . . .	.	30,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
92	Aviation . . . . .	.	2,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
95	Public Works	5,36,42,000	.
97	Housing and Urban Development	90,74,000	.
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
104	Department of Electronics	1,000	1,000

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, I was listed to speak on the General Budget, but unfortunately I had to go to my constituency and I am, therefore, availing myself of this opportunity to raise some problems particularly concerning my constituency and my State.

Yesterday's proceedings of the Kerala Legislative Assembly show that all the parties combined to focus the attention of the State Government on a problem which deserves the attention of this House as well. The Janata Government's proclaimed policy is to encourage cottage and small scale industries, but recently a big industrialist has been given all licences to put up a coir mat industry in the adjoining Kanya Kumari district in Tamil Nadu. Anyone who knows the economic problems of Kerala would know that the coastal people live on coir industry. It is purely a cottage industry, but contrary to the proclaimed principles followed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, now under consideration, and the proclaimed policy of the Government to encourage small and cottage industries, this licence has been given; it will ruin completely the traditional coir industry in Kerala. There was a great uproar in the Kerala Legislative Assembly yesterday and they have passed a unanimous resolution on this subject. I hope that the Finance Ministry will look into it and see that this problem which is hanging like the Democles' sword on the people, particularly 7-8 lakh people engaged in this cottage industry, will be solved to their satisfaction.

Kerala is not an industrialised State; it is a very backward in industrialization. But its economy is based on traditional industries, and cashew industry is another major traditional industry here. There again because of the policy now being followed with regard to the distribution of the imported cashew among persons who have not been in the field so far is causing utter dislocation. The industry is migrating from Kerala and it is

again posing a great threat to hundreds and thousands of persons employed in this industry, particularly the women labour. It has been a great supplementary industry, because the women have been earning quite a lot of money. Now, because of want of cashew and un-necessary rules and regulations brought by the STC, this industry is also being threatened and is facing extinction and to complicate further, the African countries from where the cashew is largely imported are also tightening up their export policy. It is, therefore, very important that this particular industry which earns so much of foreign exchange is preserved and protected. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into these problems. Several representations have been made already in the interest of brevity. I am not going into the details of these problems.

There is another problem which relates to another major traditional industry in Kerala, i.e. fisheries. This industry is also migrating. Since a decade or so a great blue revolution has been sweeping Kerala coast. Thanks to the research carried on by the Indo-Norwegian Project; about 10-15 lakhs of people have been involved in this great industry. In 1952, we had never exported any sea-food; today, we are exporting sea-food worth Rs. 300 crores and earning this much of foreign exchange. This industry now is seriously affected by the lack of adequate and proper policy, or lack of imagination, innovation and a lot of indifference shown by the authorities. This industry is, therefore, migrating out of the State and also it is facing severe problems. This also needs a close looking into so that provision for spare parts and provision for necessary infrastructures like workshops are made available to the trawlers and mechanised boats. These boats are being supplied to fishermen through co-operative societies either by the State Governments or by the Central Government or other agencies. But the poor fishermen find it difficult to get them and

[Dr. Henry Austin]

when repairs are needed, even to get one spare part they have to wait for about 2-3 weeks. Then they are not able to pay back their instalments to the co-operative societies or banks. Then not only their boats are attached but even their other belongings are attached. This is also a problem to be looked into

We have said a lot of things about providing and generating new avenues in the rural areas. Yesterday on the TV we have heard the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission speak about generating 45 million new jobs in the next Plan period. I do not know if that figure is correct. Anyway, in Budget or in the other policy statements no effort has been made to pinpoint the ways by which these jobs will be generated. We know there is so much unutilised labour. The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have launched some schemes for paying some kind of an unemployment allowance. It is an endeavour no doubt in the right direction, but this is not the main avenue through which this problem can be tackled. Here why not we mobilise this unutilised labour into concrete and constructive channels by making compulsory one year service as a national service? A labour force may be organized and that labour force render one year compulsory service to the nation. It should be made compulsory for all whether educated or uneducated unemployed. By this you can generate wealth. If you study the economic development of the Soviet Union or some other developed countries, you will find this feature. So much labour is added to our labour force every year and I just cannot understand why this labour force cannot be formed to take up a mighty reconstruction programme. This is very relevant to Kerala where we are turning out about a lakh of SSLCs and about 20 000 Graduates every year. Therefore, educated unemployment is a basic problem.

One of the means through which we used to solve this problem is for our boys to seek avenues of employment outside. I want to highlight some problems in this sphere. Recently the Government have imposed severe restrictions on seeking jobs outside. Some unnecessary migration rules have been imposed putting impediments in the way of our people going overseas for employment. A lot of Graduates who are offered jobs are finding it difficult to go abroad. I know in my own house at least 200—300 people who seek passports are queuing up every day. But those who get passport endorsements are finding it difficult to go abroad because unnecessary restrictions are imposed. So, kindly look into this matter so that some of our people may seek jobs elsewhere.

MR CHAIRMAN You will now conclude

DR HENRY AUSTIN I would like to take two more minutes

The attitude of the Government towards the scientific community is causing much anxiety. Only the other day we read about the resignation of Dr. M S Swaminathan, who has been spear-heading the green revolution in our country, from his office as the Director-General of ICAR. His contributions to the development of our agriculture are well-known and recognized not only here but in other countries as well. He has been awarded so many titles and awards, it seems that some vested interests are ganging up against him and having a kind of confrontation with him. I do not want to go into the details of the matter nor do I want to project this issue from a narrow and limited angle. I want to know, why is it that he was forced to resign his job? I understand, thanks to the sympathetic approach adopted by our hon and esteemed Prime Minister, Dr Swaminathan is thinking of withdrawing his resignation. However, the matter has to be gone into. Why is it that in the course of 3-4 years, concerted efforts have been made to dis-

lodge him from the important position from which he has been rendering significant contribution to the development of our agriculture in its various aspects. In the same way Dr. Ramanna's situation is also brought forth. Suspicions arise in the minds of people especially from the South. I do not want to view the problem from a regional angle. The Times of India has written an editorial on this matter that Dr. Ramanna who is doing wonderful work in the Atomic Research field is being brought as an Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. Everyone knows his magnificent contribution to the explosion that was experimented at Pokhran and the universal approbation that our country won this major break-through. What contribution can he make in a secretarial capacity or as Defence Secretary? What is the use of allotting money or claiming more money when the proper persons who can really utilise that money are being removed from important responsible positions and dumped in this fashion in areas where they do not find scope for their work. The matters of these two leading scientists of India need to be further gone into and proper explanation is to be called for

There are two bridges in my constituency. These were constructed in early thirties. These were constructed to connect Cochin Airport. The position of the bridges is bad and their guarantee period is long over. The bridges are Tevra and Mantachri bridges. Immediate arrangements may be made to renovate these bridges and construct new bridges soon to replace them.

A Malayali person was hit while he was watching a marriage procession recently in the suburbs of New Delhi. Some people in the marriage procession were drunk. All of a sudden that person—Mr. Kurien—was killed by a bullet wound, and no action has been taken. There was a big demonstration on this issue. They went to the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh. He said that some action will be taken. But

I understand the culprits are still at large.

Sir, while making new demands the Government should look into problems like those: I have posed in my speech

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह भ्रवसर नहीं है कि सामान्य बजट के विषय में कुछ कहा जाय: यह तो केवल इतना ही है कि यह जो घाटा लगा है और उसके लिए पूरक मांग की जा रही है वह क्यों की जा रही है: आखिर, पिछले बजट के बाद से ऐसी कौन सी आकस्मिक बात हो गई जिसमें इतना घाटा लगा? पिछली बार जब बजट उपस्थित किया गया था तो बहुत कम घाटा लगता था और लोगों ने सोचा था कि घाटे की भ्रंश व्यवस्था का सम्पूर्ण विनाश हो जायगा। लेकिन जब इस बार यह आया तो घाटा बढ़ कर के 800, 900 करोड़ हो गया। इसीलिए लोगों के मन में संशय है कि अभी जो लगभग 1 हजार करोड़ का घाटा है भ्रगले वर्ष तक शायद बढ़ कर दो हजार करोड़ न हो जाय। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इसके मन्वन्ध में पूरी मावधानी बरती जाय और मवित मंत्री जो को आपके माध्यम से यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी बजट बनाया जाय वह सारी चीजों को फोर-सी करके बनाया जाय। ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

जो डिमांड्स है उसमें मैं ने जो कुछ देखा है, उसमें से दो तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिनाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह खुशी का बात है कि कृषि के कारण कुछ ज्यादा घाटा लगा है तो वह अच्छी बात है और कैपिटल आउटले में काफी घाटे की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह तो ठीक है लेकिन इसमें 50% तक कृषि के संबंध में घाटा है उसमें खास करके एक सुगर इंडस्ट्री की ओर ध्यान दिनाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी यह जो चीनी का व्यापार या उद्योग है यह बहुत दुर्दशा की स्थिति में है।

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

कहा जाता है कि चीनी उद्योग के प्रोपदी के समान पाच पति है। एक सहकारिता विभाग है एक वित्त विभाग है एक उद्योग विभाग है एक कृषि विभाग है और एक पति शायद अभी बड़ना है। यही कारण है कि कृषि में खास करके गन्ना उद्योग की यह दुदशा है। इसलिए इसके सम्बन्ध में हम समझते हैं जा बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है उसका ज्यादा देखभाल कर बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो। आपका चीनी उद्योग को 80 करोड़ रुपये देने पड़े शायद फिर आपका और ज्यादा देने पड़े।

14 hrs.

अब मैं डिमांड न० 21 जा मिनिस्ट्री ग्रॉफ कम्प्लिकेशन की यातायात के सम्बन्ध में है उसकी धार मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ इसमें पंजीगन उद्योग के लिए भी धाडा सा प्रावधान है। मैं अपन क्षेत्र की दृष्टि में ध्यान आकृषित करना चाहता हूँ कि जा भी प्रावधान किया जाता है उसका यटिलाईजेशन नहीं होता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मंगलपुर में डाक तार विभाग के छोट-छोटे कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिए मकानों का बहूत करट होता है। गत वर्ष उनके रहने के लिए भवन निर्माण हेतु 8 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। लेकिन एक २७ में भी नहीं लगाई गई। वहाँ डाक के विभाग के कर्मचारी कह रहे थे कि एसा ता हाता ही है। केवल किताबों में प्रावधान रहता है लेकिन कभी भी वह हो नहीं पाता है।

इसी प्रकार से डिमांड न० (46) जो इनकम टैक्स बैलेंस टैक्स गिफ्ट टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में है मुझे ऐसा लगता है और महादया आप भी मुझ से सहमत होगी कि इस प्रकार के बैलेंस टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स की जाका को बढाना चाहिए, यह बात समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से मल खाती है।

डिमांड न० (64), विलेज ऐंड स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष 33 करोड़ की डिमांड थी जिसमें 7 करोड़ इन्टेरेस्ट सब्सिडी थी। ग्रामोद्योग के विषय में सरकार काफी बातें कहती है लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कुछ विशेष प्रावधान करने की भी आवश्यकता है। अभी भी अगर छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जायगा तो बेरोजगारी और अर्थ-बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने का प्रश्न विचार्यमान रह जायेगा।

डिमांड न० (81) रोडस के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह खरी की बात है कि जनता सरकार ने विलेज रोड ग्रामोद्योग कायम किया है क्योंकि बड़ा पर रोडस की बहुत आवश्यकता है। पिछले वर्ष 22 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया था। ग्रामोद्योग सड़क जाकि मदिया में पेशित रही है पिछले तीन वर्षों में भी उनकी धार कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उनकी धार भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। गावों का सड़क ज्यादा में ज्यादा घाटा हान पर भी स्वीकृत की जानी चाहिए।

डिमांड न० (92) एविगेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहकर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। एविगेशन के मंत्री यहाँ पर थे उनका दखल कर मैं एविगेशन की बात माचता था। एविगेशन के लिए भी बहुत कुछ खर्चा किया जा रहा है। काफी खर्चा करने बड़े-बड़े जहाज आ रहे हैं लेकिन छोटी छोटी जगहों में वे नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जा हमारा एविगेशन है वायु-माग है वह हमारे छोटे-छोटे शहरों को भी कनेक्ट करे। नीति निर्धारण करते समय तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि जिलों के मुख्यालयों का जाडा जायगा, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कमिश्नरी और यूनिवर्सिटियों के हेड-क्वार्टर्स तक को नहीं जोडा जाता है। मैं कोई शिकायत तो नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन एक सुझाव के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ मेरे

क्षेत्र में भागलपुर पहले हुआ जहाज से कनेक्टेड था, लेकिन इधर करीब दो, तीन वर्षों से उस को डिस्कनेक्ट कर दिया गया है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि जो बार्न मैंने आप के सामने रखी है, उस को ध्यान में रखा जाय। अब जहाँ तक घाटे की बात है, घटा तो होगा ही, जब हम विकास करने जा रहे हैं, तो घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जो द्वारा प्रमून् कपुर मार्गों को हृदय में स्वीकार करता है और उन का समर्थन करना है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Mayathevar. I would request you to finish within five minutes.

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Madam, Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a short speech on this

So far as I can see this budget is no more a poorman's budget—not a budget for a poor country like India. The hon Minister of Finance has left a deficit of Rs. 1,500 crores. He has further levied new taxes amounting to Rs. 550 crores. The concession given to the poor farmers and the small-scale industries comes to about Rs. 9 crores. I can say under these circumstances that the Finance Minister is very capable and very able to pay one rupee concession to the farmers and the village industries and to take away Rs. 100 from our countrymen. Therefore, this budget is not a poorman's budget.

Then, Sir, I want to ask him how are you going to manage the deficit financing? The deficit financing is now of the order of Rs 1,050 crores. There are only two alternatives. First alternative for you is to print currency notes and the other alternative is to find ways and means by borrowing from all countries. I am aware that we have not left a single country from

whom we have not borrowed. We have already arrived at a stage of bottleneck. Regarding borrowing from foreign countries, many great leaders like Rajaji, Anna, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru and others said that we should not borrow much from the foreign countries. The economic experts are of this opinion and are of this view that we will not be in a position to repay the interest from the earnings which we are getting by way of exports every year.

In the long run I fear—my apprehension is very reasonable and my inference is very reasonable—that in the year 2000 we will not be in a position to borrow any money from any country; we will not even be in a position to pay the interest. We will have to borrow to repay the interest accrued by way of debts that we have to pay to foreign countries. It is very dangerous to borrow more and more from the foreign countries.

Madam, we are all aware of the Indian history that the East India Company came to India for business. They paid money and they created troubles amongst the kings and ourselves and they made the people of this country slaves. It should not happen in our lifetime, in this later part of the twentieth century. By borrowing more and more money from western countries—from America—we should not be in a position to repay it and thereby we should not come to a very critical position. We should make up our minds to see that this country does not take money from America or any other country in order to pay back the interest on the money that we have borrowed from them. Therefore, you must be careful in borrowing.

Now, Sir, a word about deficit financing. This is also very dangerous. Prices are already very high. After lifting of the Emergency the prices of essential commodities have shot up. Heavy amount of deficit financing will shoot up the price level

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

further more. You have left a gap of Rs. 1,500 crores.

Regarding imposing of two paise sur-charge on the generation of electricity it is very dangerous. On behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. party, we have already represented to the Prime Minister and also had half-an-hour discussion with the Finance Minister. Sir, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is already running a loss of Rs. 40 crores. This further levy on electricity generation will add another Rs. 16 crores which neither the Tamil Nadu Government nor the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will be able to bear. This will adversely affect the industries in Tamil Nadu. Almost all the Chief Ministers are against this levy. Therefore, Government must consider withdrawing the proposed levy of two paise on generation of electricity.

Sir, the States are very keen on implementing the policies of the Central Government but it is high time for the Government of India to call for a conference of all the Chief Ministers and State Finance Ministers to decide on the question of Centre-States relationship. You should grant more and more powers to the States as the States are there on the spot to satisfy the wants and needs of the people. You must also give more and more power to States regarding levy of more and more taxes. So, I request the Government of India to convene a Chief Ministers conference immediately to discuss these two aspects. Sir, we are not pleading for the interests of a particular State. We are pleading for all the States. With these words Mr. Chairman, I conclude my speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I rise to support the Supplementary Demands and Grants for 1977-78, I wish to invite very briefly the attention of the Government to some of the more important, and if I may say so, pressing matters facing us all in the country.

Sir, if you see Demand No. 7 about Department of Rural Development there is mention of the appointment of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj. This Committee was appointed in December 1977 and as the note tells us it is expected to give its Report within six months. Here certain additional money is required. But, Sir, I would suggest that let this Committee go into the whole question not only from the point of view of making recommendations for the future but also going into the history of Panchayati Raj in our country so far. The point is that in many States, for several years, in some of the States more than 10 years, elections of Panchayati Raj had not been held. We have had Panchayati Raj and I hope the contribution made by the late Shri Balwantrao Mehta will be taken note of. He comes from my own State of Gujarat and he was one of the Chief Ministers of Gujarat. He died in an unfortunate air accident at the time of India-Pakistan dispute over Kutch, that is on 19th September 1965, if I remember correctly. He gave a lot of attention to this problem of Panchayati Raj, and naturally the country remembers him with gratitude. I would like this Committee to go to the rationale behind the failure of Panchayati Raj. We do not want too many reasons about the importance of Panchayati Raj. That we all know. This Government is committed to the principle of decentralisation. But it should not be decentralisation by having first heavy centralisation and then break it into several decentralised units. It must be genuine decentralisation. If for instance you want the village people to have water, they must know how to get water from the wells. They must be free enough to go to the well and get water. They must not depend on the State Governments and the Central Government to get water. otherwise, you will have more bureaucracy and more paper than water and consumers. That is why I would like the Panchayati Raj Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta, who is a distinguished,

a seasoned politician and a scholar and an academician, would like to go into this. He must tell us what are the factors responsible for the failures of Panchayati Raj so that they are not repeated and we will do it better.

Next item is Demand No. 9. That is about the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institute, about which my friend Shri Austin spoke. I want to support him by saying that press reports about some of the workings at the high level of I.C.A.R. are far from satisfactory. I am not saying that Government is wrong or some senior officials are right. I would say that the Institute has been doing wonderfully good work over the last so many years. Its research work must not suffer, and have you reorganised the machinery at the highest level and taken away the responsibility of powers from some individuals and given them to somebody else, in order to promote the work? I can understand that, but merely because Dr. Swaminathan happens to hold more than one two position. I do not think that it would become a cause for or rather a factor for getting rid of either him at some point or some of his powers. Dr. Swaminathan is not only a distinguished scientist but he is also one of the world reputed agricultural scientists, and I do not think it would be right to deal at that high level, with such highly reputed people in a manner which will give an impression that Government is doing or tending to do things in an authoritarian way, rather than in a genuinely considered democratic way. I say it is all the more important because the Janata Government has come to power and it has been responsible for getting rid of the authoritarian rule from our country. I hope the Janata Government will be responsible and will be accountable for these kinds of major appointments, promotions, and for re-organisation or redistribution, etc.

Then, Sir, in regard to the Demands for Ministry of Commerce, I would like to invite the attention of Mr. Agrawal to Demand 16 of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion where

I find that huge amount is provided. Of course, he will say that this is only a drop in the ocean. But it is a big amount. It is Rs. 32 crores and the whole purpose of bringing these Supplementary Demands is to let the House have an opportunity of discussing one or more points regarding the supplementary expenditure; whether the amount involved is Rs. 5 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 500 crores, the approval of the Parliament has to be sought. Therefore, we have a right to go into this question; I should like them to tell us what the Ministry of Commerce had been doing about this particular scheme. It says here on page 15, that under the product promotion assistance scheme, cash compensatory support is provided for different export products. When you are spending so many crores, what is the actual gain? Has it really helped the promotional activity of exports and the balance of trade position? Has it really helped the export industry in our country, more particularly small scale industries? According to the industrial policy of the new government, small scale industries are going to have an increased responsibility for producing things meant for export.

Now, Sir, Demand No. 30 relates to the department of Education and Social Welfare, and there is a demand for maintenance of P. L. Homes and Women Homes. In Gujarat, in Ahmedabad which is my constituency a lot of good work is done by "Jyoti Sangh" and such good work is done by many other institutions all over the country. They are voluntary social organisations who are doing useful work with regard to abducted, deserted or harassed women. Unfortunately because of more weightage given by our society. Law in favour of men, there is all the more great need for women's homes I would be happy to give more money because I feel that the women's status, dignity and honour must be protected and we should strive to remove the social disadvantages which they suffer due to certain prejudice and foolishness on the part of the male population of the country

[Prof P. G. Mavalankar]

to which I have the honour and misfortune to belong! I hope I can persuade my other friends not to have that kind of attitude. But until that happens, there are many more needs to be attended to for women's homes and the money allotted should be well spent. There is also the Shradhanand Mahila Ashram in Bombay, which is doing very good work.

I now come to demand No. 38, Ministry of Finance, under the heading Currency, Coinage and mint. It says here, on page 25, that the currency note press being a commercial undertaking, recovers from the ministry of finance the cost of printing of one rupee note forms. I want to ask: have the government not revised their policy and instead of having one rupee notes did they not propose one rupee coins because one rupee notes change millions of hands, and they get so soiled that even when they have changed hands 8 or 9 times, they are not worth handling. Are they not going ahead with coins, instead of notes? Now they want to continue the notes. Money is being paid to the printing press. Let the printing press be told that notes should be better printed so that they can withstand this handling by people. Foreign and even Indian tourists come and spend one rupee, let us say, of course they cannot get much out of one rupee, because prices are high. But one rupee notes must be of good paper; they must be really currency notes. When you go to foreign countries you see those foreign currency notes, the quality of the paper on which they are printed. Why are they in such bad shape here?

I now turn to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, demand No 92. I want to invite your attention to three aspects.

One is of course the ouster of Shri J.R.D. Tata from the Chairmanship of Air-India. I must say that I am very unhappy at the manner in which it was done. Surely the Government

of India could have acted more gracefully and with a greater sense of gratitude. I know the Prime Minister was good enough to write a letter later on and it was published in the press and we saw it. He publicly complimented Mr. J.R.D. Tata for his wonderful work. But let us not forget that it was Shri J.R.D. Tata who founded this Air-India almost half a century ago. The pioneering work was done by him, brick-by brick, steadily, patiently, intelligently, imaginatively and generously, giving all his time, energy and resourcefulness and everything, and he built up an organisation about which not only the people who worked in his organisation felt proud not only the people of India but even the whole world says that Air-India is one of the best international air companies of the world. Air-India's record has been very great, very reputed and for that Shri Tata was responsible—if any one individual was responsible—not that he alone did it—for giving us a stamp, a direction, a leadership, a certain amount of guidance all the time in a precious way, it was Shri J. R. D. Tata.

I remember Shri Tata once said and I quote him:—he said this many years ago—"The international airline business is still the love of my life. Because I was present at the birth of Air-India, I feel a little like a mother who cannot realise her baby has grown up."

Here, when the baby has not only grown up, but has become an adult, the mother was almost summarily rejected and dismissed and I do not think that that was the right way of treating such a great and reputed Indian like Shri J. R. D. Tata. Even then, what does he say, not after this recent thing, but sometime back, he said—I quote him—

"The task ahead of us is an endless one; there is still much red tape to cut, road blocks to be smashed, and a thousand obstructions—placed in the way of constructive action to be

broken through. The stakes are high, but the rewards will also be high not only in the shape of great material benefits to our country but also in playing our part in bringing the peoples of many countries, including our own, together in friendship and in peace."

Shri J. R. D. Tata said some years back and I again quote him; he said: "I beseech you that when I am no more,"—he was thinking of being no more in this world—fortunately he is still alive, but unfortunately not in the Air-India—"and those of you who will still be there, always remember this, the airline must never, never be allowed to be anything but the best. In doing so, we will not only ensure our own development, growth and progress but prosperity of our own people"

That was Mr. Tata and I do not know why the Government did not take a more honourable and more graceful way in dealing with the problem. Anyway, having said that, I hope that the new arrangement will make Air-India and Indian Airlines work with greater cooperation and greater understanding and produce results better for both

Lastly, I want to say about aerodromes and air services. I find that International Airport Authority is given some more money under this; it is good because we have got four international airports viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and as a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, I find that not enough has yet been done and at the pace at which it is expected to be done. I say so because this is a matter where we have to compete with international standards, international agencies and international measures. I hope I am right in saying so. If that is so, this International Airport Authority must be strengthened financially and in terms of equipment as early as possible, as well as possible and as effectively as possible. For example, certain special types of instruments are re-

quired for special case lending, generally the planes will not land in some place, but if certain equipment are there, the planes can land and the pilots will get certain help. These are important things. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are our international cities in a way, and the whole international traffic is linked up with these cities. So, I want the International Airport Authority to be properly strengthened in terms of greater allotment, with better equipment and more handsome and effective instruments.

Lastly, about air services. I find that the Indian Airlines are using so many methods and I compliment them for that. But the trouble is that, compared to the demand, they have got lesser aircrafts and the result is that the Airlines schedule is so tight that they use the aircrafts to its maximum and optimum capacity. I do not know whether it is safe, apart from the fact that it involves a lot of cancellations, and punctuality is almost disturbed everyday. As my esteemed friend, Shri Kamath says, punctuality then is also a casualty? If you go on having punctuality being a casualty, that is not right. Apart from that, there is dislocation. Only the other day, 21st January, on Netaji's birthday, there was a function in the Central Hall and I wanted to attend it as some other Members of Parliament too. We were leaving Ahmedabad at the right time. But the plane somehow could not proceed because of some mechanical trouble and we landed here at 4 O'Clock because no other planes were available. I am not saying that it was a loss to me. It is a minor point. My point is that everyday hundreds of passengers are stranded because of this tight schedule. Then, either don't have it so tight or have as early as possible additional aircrafts. Have more aircrafts. If you have more aircrafts, then only improve your services in such a way that not only the present traffic is strengthened, but the areas where the air-

[PROF. P. G. Mavalankar]

lines do not go at all are linked up. You have, for example the whole of Saurashtra in Gujarat which is completely unlinked with Ahmedabad. Bombay is linked with the cities of Saurashtra, but Ahmedabad is not linked with the cities of Saurashtra. There is no link between Bhuj, that is, Gandhidham, Kandla and Ahmedabad. But Kandla and Bombay are linked. So, if you want to go to Kandla, either go to Bombay and then take a plane to Kandla or go by road. I am not saying that Gujarat is the only State which is neglected. Many States are more neglected than Gujarat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Indore is also neglected.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Indore too is neglected. Many other places are also neglected. Sir, you come from Madhya Pradesh. You know more than I do. All I am saying is that all these things can be looked after well if you have more aircrafts. Then the schedule can be reorganised better. This is my demand and request.

SHRI A SUNNA SAHIB (Paighat):
Mr Chairman, at the very outset ...

श्री अ० सु० एल० पटवारी (मगनदाई) :
महापति महोदय, द्राऊन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may please continue his speech.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Mr. Chairman, The Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1978-79 involve net additional expenditure of Rs. 504.76 crores spread over 51 Grants. This is, in fact, a mini-Budget of expenditure. Before repeating what has already been said by my predecessors, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Demand No. 89 under the

Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation. There it is stated that a scheme for raising rubber plantations was sanctioned by the Government of India so that repatriates from Sri Lanka could be employed there, for which in 1971 an amount of Rs. 3.12 crores was allotted. An area of 2000 hectares is to be brought under rubber plantation. On account of delay, this scheme has cost now Rs. 4.77 crores. In fact, that will not be sufficient and strictly speaking, they ought to have raised it. I fear that the tax revenue of Rs. 550 crores in 1978-79 will go towards these Supplementary Demands and the Budget deficit of Rs. 1050 crores would swell to Rs. 1600 crores. I come from Kerala. There was a demand—as far as electricity was concerned—for the Silent Valley expansion. They have sanctioned only roundabout Rs. 7 lakhs. The demand was for Rs. 400—odd lakhs. Not only is the work not progressing, but there is also a Cinderella attitude. We in Kerala are producing so much of electricity. There is the Idukki project. We are supplying power to neighbouring States. The levy on electricity would substantially affect Kerala. So far, Centre used to give something to Kerala. Now the Centre is depleting the resources of Kerala. It is a small State. But we are not in a position to give employment to the educated and uneducated. This problem is very tense there. About 3 lakhs-odd people have now gone overseas. There are other people who are seeking employment in States other than Kerala. In the light of this, it is better that an adequate amount is allotted to the States. There should not be any additional burden placed on Kerala.

In the budget, it is proposed to raise Rs. 550 crores by way of taxation; and there will be a gap of about Rs. 1050 crores. By way of taxation alone the latter amount is also to be collected. When we put it in general, it would come to Rs. 1600 crores. Really speaking, this is not a common man's budget. In case we are to tax

fuel, somebody will really be hit. It will not be proper on the part of Government to ask the tax-payer to shoulder the entire burden—indirectly.

As a person coming from Palghat district, I would say that the Planning Commission must treat it as a backward area, as recommended by the Kerala State Government, but the Minister of Industries has come forward saying that it will not be treated as a backward area, and that it cannot be given incentives, for development. But Palghat is adjacent to Coimbatore where we have a lot of industries growing up. Unless the backward areas of Palghat are recognized, it may not be possible to give employment to people. There are very few industries in the Palghat district. There is a proposal for a cement factory to be started by the end of May. But it is not mentioned here as to how much of money has been allocated for it. Government is giving so much of scope for small industries. The backwardness of Palghat area should be recognized and fillip should be given by the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): I would like to deal with Demand No. 30 mentioned by my friends Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta and Mr. Mavalankar.

The Department of Social Welfare has asked for this supplementary grant of Rs. 107 lakhs, to meet the claim of the Government of West Bengal in respect of two re-imbursable items of expenditure incurred on refugees from what was East Pakistan. One item refers to the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of permanent liability homes/infirmaries, women's homes etc. for the refugees in West Bengal from 1964-65 to 1973-74. The other item relates to the expenditure incurred on the Training-cum-Production Centres for

refugees for the period 1955-56 to 1963-64.

Sir, I shall make a few brief observations on both these items. The Permanent Liability Home/Infirmaries and Women's Homes were set up to receive and look after displaced persons from Pakistan, who were in dire need of such care. These Homes and Infirmaries were set up by the Central Government, but the State Governments were entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining these Homes and Infirmaries on behalf of the Central Government. The State Governments were asked to take the responsibility for maintaining these Homes on the understanding that the expenditure incurred by them on the maintenance would be reimbursed by the Central Government. In accordance with this understanding, the Central Government provided for expenditure on this account in budgets upto the year 1973-74, or upto the end of the Fourth Plan period. From that year, however, as a consequence of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the liability for the maintenance of these Homes was transferred to the State Governments with effect from 1st April, 1974, and the State Governments agreed to make the necessary provision in their own budgets from 1974-75. The State Governments were, however, assured that any claims that they may have, on account of arrears due to them for expenditure incurred by them on the maintenance of these Homes during the period ending 1973-74, would be reimbursed by the Central Government.

The demands that are now being made relate to the expenditure that the Government of West Bengal have had to incur during the period ending 1973-74. The *per capita* grant for the inmates of these Homes was at one time Rs. 25 per month; but it was raised to Rs. 28 in 1967, Rs. 35 in 1969 and Rs. 50 in 1973. These *per capita* grants were expected to cover such items of expenditure as cloth-

[Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakatakai]

ing, establishment charges, sanitation, water and electricity, medicine, education, minor repairs, marriage grants etc. I need not tell the House that the per capita grant of Rs. 25 had to be revised and raised because of the increasing cost of living, and it would have been impossible for these institutions to be run at the original rate of Rs. 25 per capita per month, unless the grants had been enhanced. In spite of the agreement to enhance these rates, due to one reason or other, the additional expenditure that had to be incurred because of the increase in the per capita grants was not paid to the Government of West Bengal by the previous Government. The present demand is to reimburse this additional amount to which the Government of India is committed, in the light of its agreement to reimburse the expenditure, as well as its concurrence with the revision of rates.

Sir, now I shall turn to the other item, namely, the expenditure on Training-cum-Production Centres in Women's Homes. The scheme of establishing Training-cum-Production Centres in some of these Homes for women was introduced to provide training to women workers to enable them to earn their livelihood. The trainees were also paid some wages, subject to the maximum of the cash doles payable to them. However, the Centres could not attain self-sufficiency, and the Government therefore had to incur some expenditure in running these Training-cum-Production Centres. The reimbursable expenditure incurred on this account for the period 1955-56 to 1963-64 is Rs. 38,88,085.

Thus, it can be seen that the total amount of expenditure that has to be reimbursed comes to approximately Rs. 194 lakhs. Of this, it has been possible for my Ministry to locate savings to the extent of Rs. 87 lakhs from other schemes and to readjust this amount against the amounts pay-

able to the Government of West Bengal. Thus, a sum of Rs. 107 lakhs remains as expenditure which should be regarded as a charge on the Central Government, which has to be reimbursed to the State Government. The demand that is now before the House is for a grant of Rs. 107 lakhs for this purpose. I hope, Sir, that the House will be pleased to grant this Demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The House is presently discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1977-78. Five hon. Members have participated in the debate.

The hon. Member from Palghat and Shri Thevar criticised this on the basis that the deficit is something of the order of Rs. 1050 crores and that it will go up to Rs. 1600 crores, probably under the impression that we are discussing the Budget for 1978-79. As a matter of fact, we are discussing here the Supplementary Demands for the year 1977-78 and hence the criticism on this score is not relevant. I need not reply to it.

A point was made that a conference of Chief Minister should be called. This is not for the Finance Ministry to reply to. It has already been replied to by the Prime Minister, and the Chief Ministers have recently met in a meeting of the National Development Council.

In regard to borrowings, it has been said that they are dangerous, and a reference was made to the East India Co. also. Those days are gone. Nobody can take power by entering the Indian market. It is just a misnomer and a misunderstanding.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Will you account for the additional expenditure in the previous year retrospectively? What will you do?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am only replying to the points made by

Members who sought the permission of the Chair and spoke.

Dr. Ramji Singh referred to certain points and suggested an increase in wealth tax, gift tax etc., but that is not relevant here so far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned. He also referred to village and small-scale industries, roads and aviation. All these points have been noted and whatever possibly can be done will be done.

I am very happy to note that the approach of Dr. Henry Austin to the Supplementary Demands was really very reasonable and rational. Instead of opposing or criticising them *en bloc*, lock, stock and barrel, he had a very balanced approach. He made mention about the grant of industrial licences to some big industrialists in Kerala. I am not aware of the facts at the moment. So, cannot say anything, but I will assure him that if there be anything of that type, I will bring it to the notice of the Minister of Industries. The general policy of the Janata Party Government is to encourage small-scale industries in small spheres.

So far as the coir industry is concerned, I personally do not feel that there is need to give licences to any big industrialists unless the situation in Kerala is of that proportion. Anyway, we have made some additional provision for fisheries also. So far as the problems of the cashew nut industry are concerned, it is really prospering in Kerala. I had been to Trivandrum only last January, and I am happy to note it, but whatever problems are there will be sorted out to see that they do not suffer from them at all.

So far as the creation of new jobs by a solution of the unemployment problem is concerned, we have made some additional provision. And you will note, the Supplementary Grants amount to Rs. 593.87 crores. Their break-up is like this: States and Union Territories: Rs. 74.67 crores;

Public Sector enterprises: Rs. 88.14 crores; Technical credits and part repayment to USSR of wheat loan: Rs. 159.10 crores; other expenditure: Rs. 271.96 crores.

A further break-up would indicate that under States and Union Territories Rs. 16.93 crores have been provided for meeting the expenditure on cyclone/drought relief to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil and Kerala. The additional requirement is Rs. 40 crores, but the balance amount will be provided out of savings. This is in addition to Rs. 125 crores obtained in December, 1977. These are some of the provisions that we have made. Similarly, we have provided grants for generating employment in rural areas for utilisation of grain for work. This brings the total to Rs. 29 crores in the year. Then we have specifically provided Rs. 18.73 crores as subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas. So, these are the total items which are sought for in the Supplementary Grants. I think, normally no objection should have been taken.

Similarly, we have provided Rs. 2.33 crores as loan to Governments of Assam and Kerala for flood control in Brahmaputra Valley and anti-sea erosion measures in Kerala. Budget provision of Rs. 11 crores is being increased to this extent. We have also provided Rs. 2 crore as loan for enlarging non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas through intensive development of small scale industries. When we look at the details of the supplementary grants, I would respectfully say that they are very reasonable.

Shri Mavalankar raised the point as to why we are not taking out rupee coins instead of notes. Some three years ago, we have taken out near-about 300 to 400 million rupee coins and they were put into circulation. But the offtake by the public was not as much as was expected. The policy in this regard is under review. The problem is that the life of the one

rupee note is six months only. So, I can assure the hon. Member that we shall take all precautions and measures to see that the printing of the notes and the quality of the paper is much better so that the life of the one rupee note is not shorter as it is used to be.

He also referred to the constitution of the Ashoka Mehta Committee to go into the panchayati raj institution and he wanted that this Committee should also go into the question of past failures of panchayati raj institution in the country. In order to refresh his memory, I want to read out the terms of reference of that Committee:

"To review the existing situation regarding democratic decentralisation in the States and the Union Territories, and the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions from the district to the village levels, so as to identify shortcomings and defects. In particular, to examine the working of these institutions, to examine the working of these institutions in respect of...."

So, this Committee will definitely go into the question as to why this institution did not come up to the expected level and what are the reasons for that....

PROF. P. B. MAVALANKAR: I want that the Committee should go proportionately more into this question. That is more important.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Being a Member of the Committee, I assure you that we will go into that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Minister, if you follow the Maharashtra zila parishad pattern, everything will be all right throughout the country. The system is working there very perfectly.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I did not say anything against Maharashtra. So far as the question of export promotion scheme is concerned, the amount has already been provided, rather much more amount is there. The question, of course, is under examination as to how much cash subsidy should be there, what sort of export promotion incentive should be given.

श्री वसन्त साठे : देश का सारा सोना
द्रो वलरो बेच डाली ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : कौन सी बेची ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is the correct parliamentary practice. I am intervening and asking a question: Why did he allow the valuable jewellery of Nizam to be sold out? He should reply to that.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: The hon. Member wants the Janata Government to purchase jewellery. I may remind him that in 1972 the Nizam of Hyderabad made an application to Mrs. Indira Gandhi Government for the purchase of jewellery. Why did the Congress Government not purchase the jewellery then?

How does he ask us to purchase the jewellery? (Interruptions)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It is only the foreigners who are coming and buying it.... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is all irrelevant for the discussion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This point was not raised by any hon. Member. It was only an intervention by the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe.

With these words, I move that the Supplementary Demands may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) to vote.

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, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14 to 16, 21 to 23, 26, 30, 32, 33, 38, 40 to 43, 46; 49; 53, 54, 56 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69, 73, 81 to 84, 86, 89, 92, 95, 97 and 104."

The motion was adopted

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL* 78

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the next item; the Appropriation Bill.

The Minister to introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I rise on a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 76. I dare say that you will agree with me and so will the House that the rules of procedure and the provisions of the Constitution should not be violated or even bypassed either by the Treasury Benches or by the Opposition, neither by the left, nor by the right, nor by the centre of the House.

Rule 76 has been expressly made so that an air of desultory casualness

should not creep into the proceedings of the House. It says:

"No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill...."

I am taking the two stages together so that it applies to the second stage also. It further says:

"...and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses....shall be made by any member other than the member in charge...."

The member in charge is Mr. H. M. Patel; the Minister in charge is Mr. Patel...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have followed it. Instead of taking the time of the House, I would just let you know that there is the next proviso under which a permission can be sought. It has been done. For your information, I may tell you that it was addressed to the Speaker. It has been done already.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House would like to know what has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission has been given by the Speaker.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What is the reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the discretion of the Speaker. I need not tell you; it is not necessary.

15 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a different point of order. The Hon. Minister, according to Item No. 11, is about to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-78.