

[Shri Chandra Pal Shailani]

internationally known public institution. It was founded by late Dr. Mohan Lal, Padamshree. The institution has completed 50 years of its existence and is rendering magnificent public service and has been a well-known and renowned Centre of learning.

This institution receives grants from Social Welfare Board, Government of India, besides substantial grants from U.P. Government and funds from voluntary organisations.

It is one of the largest Eye Hospitals in India and is managed by a public Trust known as Gandhi Eye Hospital Trust. This Trust was created by late Dr. Mohan Lal. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh is its Chief Patron. Since the death of its founder, Dr. Mohan Lal, the people who are managing the affairs of the Trust have taken undue advantage of their position and have been misusing its property and funds to their own advantage.

The present Secretary of the Trust who is a big industrialist has remained at the post ever since the death of the founder. Not only this, he inducted his son into the management as Joint Secretary. The father and son both have managed to induct practically all their family members and others into the Trust as life members in order to create their majority and thus monopolise the institution.

There have been cases of misappropriation of Trust money. A sum of Rs. 5,02,789/- was paid to the Secretary by Help the Aged Society London in India till December, 1978. The Secretary remitted only Rs. 5,81,690/- to the Hospital in instalments, in two years. The balance was retained by the Secretary in his personal custody and final instalment of Rs. 1,20,815/- was paid into the Hospital account in March, 1981, after the matter became public and pressure brought upon him to pay the amount. In response to Hospital appeal, the same agency Help the Aged Society,

London sent a draft of £ 220 in October, 1978 to the Secretary. This amount has not been handed over to the hospital. It is a clear case of embezzlement. Donations are also received from other foreign agencies viz. Eye Sight Universal, Alberta, Canada from 1974 onward which were not paid into the Trust fund or properly accounted for. The Hospital finances are dealt with by the Secretary and the Joint Secretary in an arbitrary manner causing great financial loss to the Hospital.

In public interest, I request the Government to institute a suitable enquiry and suspend the present management till the enquiry is completed.

19.04 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82.

श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास (मोलवाड़ा) :

समापति महोदय, कल मैंने बोलना शुरू ही किया था जब कि समय समाप्त हो गया था। आज जो बेरे सुझाव हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के बीच जो गैप है उस को किस प्रकार से पूरा किया जायगा, इस के सम्बन्ध में चन्द सुझाव मैं आरक्षी सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। रामपुरा ज़ांगूचा में एशिया का सब से बड़ा जिक का भण्डार मिला है। हर साल 120 करोड़ रुपये का जिक, तीसा, जस्ता और चांदी वगैरह इम्पोर्ट करने पर हम खर्च करते हैं। 120 करोड़ रुपया यह बच सकता है और इस के बजाय 4-5 करोड़ टन जिक का यहां पर बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। 12 परसेंट जिक उस में से निकलता है। एक बहुत बड़ी संरचना हम ने यहां पर क्विेट की है, अगर

उस को हम डेवलप करें तो निम्नित तरीके से 120 करोड़ रुपया तो फारेन एक्सचेंज का बचा सकते हैं और इस के बाद और मेटैरियल एक्सपोर्ट कर के 200 करोड़ रुपये इस के जरिए से हर साल हम पैसा कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से कम से कम 300 करोड़ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्राप्त करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा जिक स्मेल्टर प्लान्ट लगना चाहिए। गुलाबपुरा में जहाँ पर रामपुरा प्रांगुचा में यह भण्डार निकला है, उस के 21 किलोमीटर के अन्दर वहाँ एक सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लान्ट स्थापित किया जाय, इस के लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे आशा है कि वह जरूर इस के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : व्यास जी, 8 बजने में 20 मिनट बाकी हैं, सब को खाना भी खाना है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने तो बुरू ही किया है। आप कहें तो बन्द कर दूँ। मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

सभापति महोदय : यह बिल आज पास होना है, यह याद रखें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं कहिए तो दे दूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास बोलने वालों के 20 नाम हैं। 12 बज जाएंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सीमेंट का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार हमारे पांच जिलों के अन्दर है। कोटा बूंदी, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़ और मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले के अन्दर लाइम स्टोन के बहुत बड़े विशाल भण्डार हैं। आप ने एक बड़ी लाइन भी यहाँ पर दे दी है। दो तीन साल में वह बड़ी लाइन यहाँ तैयार हो जायगी। 10-12 सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियाँ इन पांच जिलों के अन्दर लगा दें तो निम्नित

तरीके से सीमेंट की कमी भी निकल जायगी और फारेन एक्सचेंज जो सीमेंट को इम्पोर्ट करने में हम खर्च कर रहे हैं वह भी बच सकता है। बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर यहाँ सीमेंट पैदा कर सकते हैं।

तीसरा एक सुझाव माइका के सम्बन्ध में है। माइका भी एक हमारा एक्सपोर्ट का आइटम है।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी को लिख कर भेज दीजिए व्यास जी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस से अच्छा तो था आप बोलने ही नहीं देते।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास 20 नाम हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दो तीन सुझाव हैं। ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा।

माइका के सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव था। आप ने बिहार में एक माइका के वेस्ट का कारखाना दिया है जिस से पेपर बनेगा। इस को भी एक्सपोर्ट कर के हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कमायेंगे। राजस्थान के भीलवाड़े जिले में भी माइका बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर निकलती है। वहाँ की जो अच्छी माइका है वह तो एक्सपोर्ट होती है लेकिन जो वेस्ट है वह सी साल से बराबर वहीं पड़ी हुई है। इस के लिए भी एक वहाँ पर माइका के वेस्ट का कारखाना लगाएं तो हम को करोड़ों रुपए साल का फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा और हमारी सारी व्यवस्था ठीक तरीके से चलेगी।

वित्त मंत्री ने कल परसों कहा था कि ये जो रण इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को हम नहीं लेंगे। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिन को इंडस्ट्रियलिज्स् जानबूझ कर सिक कर लेते हैं। उस से पैसा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

निकाल लेते हैं और उसे सिकार करने के बाद उस से नाजायज फायदा उठा कर कई प्रकार के नये कारखाने खोल लेते हैं जिस में कि उन्हें ब्लैक का पैसा मिलता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को इस प्रकार का डेसीशन नहीं लेना चाहिए कि हम किसी रुग्ण संस्था को लेंगे। कई रुग्ण संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं जो जानबूझ कर पूंजीपतियों द्वारा रुग्ण की जाती हैं। मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल भीलवाड़े में है। उस के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1974 में आप ने इस को हाथ में लिया था। एथीराइज्ड कंट्रोलर आप ने मुकदर किया। उस में 50 लाख रुपये साल की प्रमदनी हुई और करोड़ों रुपये का जो कर्जा था उस के ऊपर उस कर्ज को चुकाया। फिर प्रता नहीं किन कारणों से उस को वापस कर दिया। आज उस की स्थिति फिर उसी हालत में आ गई है। पूंजीपति सारे असेट्स निकाल कर नयी इंडस्ट्री कायम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम ने सरकार से कहा कि उसे ऐसी संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए। आप यह कहें कि रुग्ण संस्थाओं को आप अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे। (अवधान) इससे अच्छा था मुझे बोलने ही न दिया जाता। मैंने जो सुझाव यहाँ पर दिए हैं उन पर अगर आप ध्यान देंगे तो मुझे आशा है कि आज देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है उस को आप ठीक कर सकेंगे।

बोगम आबिदा अहमद (बरेली) :
जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, मेरी छोटी सी तकरीर का मौजूम तालीम और अमन है।

तालीम खुद कोई नंजिल नहीं है बल्कि मजिल तक पहुँचने का एक रास्ता है, एक जरिया है जो इन्सान को तहजीब बखालता है, उसे बोलने की ताकत प्रता करता है, उसमें जो सलाहियतें हैं उन को पूरी तौर पर उभारता है। इस के साथ-साथ एक अच्छा शहरी बनने

का सबक देता है। तालीम एक हकीकत है जो शक्ती तौर पर इन्सान के सीचने के ढंग की संवारती है। और इस तरह मजबूत तौर पर समाज को निखारती है। दरअसल तालीम एक आपरेशन है, एक नशर है जो जहलित के गन्दे फोड़े को निकाल कर काटकर फेंक देता है।

अमन और शान्ति एकित्सादी और समाजी तरक्की के लिए लाजमी है। फिरका-कारियत, मजहबी तास्सुब, सूबाई, भाषाई अंगड़े—ये हमारे मुल्क को कमजोर करते हैं। अगर इन अनासर को हम ने रोका नहीं तो हमें डर है कि कहीं हथारी कौम की एकता खत्म न हो जाय। कुदरत ने इन्सान को दिमाग दिया है इसलिए कि वह उस का सही इस्तेमाल कर सके। यह उस के हाथ में है कि सही इस्तेमाल करे या गलत इस्तेमाल करे। अगर वह अपने दिमाग का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं करता तो वह गिर जाता है, घट जाता है और वह सिर्फें मुट्ठी भर खाक हो कर रह जाता है। लेकिन अगर वह अपने आपको बढ़ाए तो इतना बढ़ा सकता है कि यह दुनिया भी उस के लिए छोटी हो जाए।

घटे अगर तो फकत मुघते खाक है इन्सां बढ़े तो बसअते कौनन में समा न सके।

हमें चाहिए कि आए दिन के अयड़े और फसादात की जो बका फैली हुई है, एक बीमारी फैली हुई है, उस को हम रोकें ताकि अग्ने चल कर यह कैन्सर जैसी बीमारी की शकल अस्तियार न करले जो कि आज तक लाइलाज है।

मुल्क की तहजीबी, समाजी और एकित्सादी तरक्की की राह पर हम सब को बिला अस्तियज मजहबी मिल्लत, एक साथ अग्ने बढ़ना है। यही वह सुझाव है जहां तालीम और अमन का एक संगम है, जहां एक को

दूसरे से जुदा नहीं किया जा सकता। तालीम और अमन के इस मिलन पर ही हमारी नीम की फलह और तरकी का बारीगद्वार है। काफ़ी उल्लो की भवली नामा पहना कर अपने मुल्क को मानो-बढ़ाना हम सब का फर्ज है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो लखनऊ में हुए हासिया शिख और तुषी फसाद जैसे अस्विकसना वाक्यात से हमारा छुटकारा कभी नहीं हो सकता। तालीम के मायने सिर्फ सर्टिफिकेट और डिग्रियां ले लेना नहीं है, सच्ची तालीम वह है जो इन्सुख को जिव्दगी की आला कदरों से वक्रिक करण। इन्सान के दिल में प्रच्छी कदर पैदा करता है, जैसे सच्चाई ईमानदारी प्रच्छे एखलाक, रवादारी वगैरह। एक भादमी जो किसी भी मजमून में डिग्री हासिल करता है, लेकिन चूंकि उसे जिव्दगी की कदरों से धाकक्रियत नहीं है, तो वह बदनियत हो सकता है, बदएखलाक हो सकता है और मुल्क का गद्वार भी हो सकता है। लेकिन उध के मुकाबले में एक दूसरा इन्सान जो कि डिग्रीयाफला नहीं है, लेकिन जिव्दगी, की कदरों को समझता है, जिस में ईमानदारी दयानतदारी, फर्जशनाशी है और वेश मक्त है—ये सारी खूबियां मौजूद हैं एक ज्यादा प्रच्छा इन्सान कहलाने का मुस्तहक है।

यह दुदष्ट है कि आज कल दुनिया में एक दूसरे के मुकाबले इस तरह मुकाबला है कि बगैर डिग्री के काम नहीं चल सकता है। भिरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि डिग्री के साथ इल्म और अमन में हमझाहगी होना भी लाजिमी है। एक और भी बहुत जरूरी बात है तालीम ऐसी हो जो कि फायदेमन्व हो। यानी ऐसी न हो कि इकानाचिकस की मास्टर डिग्री लेने के बाद वह काम करे एक क्लर्क का या कोई दिल के मर्ज मुहारत हासिल करता है तो उस को काम दिया जाता है बेट की सरजरी क। क्योंकि अक्सर ऐसा आता है मैं एक वाक्या एक हकीकत बयान कर रही हूँ लेकिन बहुत पुरानी है, फिर भी चलती है। उस जगह

चूंकि दिल का सरजरी डिपार्टमेंट नहीं था, उस को कहा गया कि पांच साल के बाद डिपार्टमेंट खुलेगा, इसलिए उस को दूसरी सरजरी का काम दे दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितने उन पांच सालों में इल्म हासिल किया है, वह रायग बन जायगा। स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट ही बनना है, तो क्या जरूरी है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में आकर एंथ की साबत या उस की बनावट पर लैक्चर सुने। देखा जाए तो इस तरह से पैसा और वक्त बर्बाद होता है। हमारा मुल्क गरीब मुल्क है। यहां नभमूई तौर पर इक्तासी हासत खराब है, इसलिए ऐसी तालीम ही जो कि इन्सान को जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रेनिंग तौर पर मदद कर सके। बोकेशनल सैन्टर्स हमारे यहां बहुत खुले हैं और खोले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जरूरत यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी तादाद बढ़े, ताकि डिग्री-याफला बेकार लोगों की तादाद न बढ़े और यूनिवर्सिटी पर भी दाखिला देने का बार न हो।

स्कूलों की तालीम का सवाल तो हर जगह मुक्त और लाजमी होना जरूरी है। चूंकि उस की कोशिश जारी है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह हमेशा जारी रहेगी। बावजूद इस बात के कि स्कूलों की तादाद बढ़ गई है, फिर भी बच्चों को दाखिले नहीं मिलते हैं, क्योंकि प्राबली का इजाफा स्कूलों की तादाद के इजाफे से कहीं ज्यादा होता है। इसलिए हमारा थक फर्ज है कि छोटे कुम्बे की प्रवृत्तियत पर बजाहल लाजमी होनी चाहिए।

एक जिहायत और अहम चीज यह है कि तालीम और खेल हमारी जिव्दगी में बहुत जरूरी है। खेल व सिर्फ जिसमादी और दिभागी "नशोबनुमा" के लिए जरूरी है बल्कि अपनी हार को मुसकुयते हुए और जोत को इनकासादी के साथ तस्वीम करना सिखाता है। बच्चे के सही बिभाग के लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि स्कूल के निराय के अलावा माहौल की तरफ भी तबज्जह दी जाए।

[बंगम आदिवासी ग्रहण]

उसके जहन में इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं बालनी चाहिये कि हिन्दू को मुसलमान पर, मुसलमान को हिन्दू पर, अमीर को गरीब पर बहरी को देहाती पर बरतरी हासिल है। अगर इन अखालात को बन्धा लेकर बड़ा होगा तो बड़ा हो कर ये बातें उसके दिमाग से कभी नहीं जा सकतीं। बराबरी के उखलों का एहतराम उसके दिमाग में नहीं रहेगा। इन्हीं उखलों पर हमारी संकुलर डमोक्रेसी की बुनियाद रखी गई है। अगर हम अपने घर में भी स्कूल के तालीम देने के तरीके में इन बातों पर अमल करें तो इस तरह की बातें कभी पनपने नहीं पायगीं, खूब-खूब खल्प हो जायगीं।

हम कानूनसजों और देश के नुमाइन्दों का यह फर्ज है कि यह देखें कि तालीम अपने-अपने हल्कों में सही दी जा रही है या नहीं। माहौल को साजगार बनाना हम सब हिन्दुस्तानियों का फर्ज है। अमन व-शान्ति को हर मुकाम पर, हर सतह पर कायम करना है चाहे वह घर हो, स्कूल हो, कालिज हो, इण्डस्ट्री हो, फैक्टरी हो या रेलवे हो। अगर इनमें हालात साजगार न हुए तो उससे हमारी तरक्की रुक जाती है, ठिठुर जाती है। अभी आपने देखा—इसी सवाल के मुताबिक बहस हो रही थी, कितना हंगामा हुआ। जब कोई नकबड़ होती है तो चाहे रेलवे हो, इण्डस्ट्री हो, उसका असर गरीब इन्सान पर सबसे पहले पड़ता है। देश की तरक्की के लिये लाजमी है कि माहौल प्राये दिन के मुखतलिफ तरीके के फिदावात से पाक हो। इसलिये हम न सिर्फ अपने मुल्क में अल्कि बिन-उलकवामी सतह पर भी हर उस हथियार के बनाने का बिरोध करते हैं जो अमन और अमनपसन्द मखलूक को खत्म कर दे। जैसे न्यूट्रान बम है। क्या फायदा है ऐसी मादी दौलत का जबकि किसी दूसरे मुल्क की सारी आबादी एक छमाके के साथ नेस्तो-नाबूद हो जाये। हमें ऐसे हथियार की सख्ता के साथ अजम्मत करनी चाहिये, नहीं तो इस तरह मुल्कगिरी की हबिस में और

एक दूसरे की दुस्मनी में सारा निजामे-जिन्दगी दरहम-बरहम हो जायगा। दुनिया में बहुत से मुसलिक ऐसे हैं जहां गरीब लोगों को पैट करने के लिये गिजा, तन डकले के लिये कपड़ा और दिमागी नशो-नुमा के लिये तालीम की सहूलियतें चाहियें। इसलिये यह सब पैसा जो न्यूट्रान बम जैसे मुहलिक हथियार बनाने में खर्च हो, वह क्यों न मखलूक की असाई और बरतरी पर खर्च किया जाय।

हमें नई दुनिया में एक नया हिन्दुस्तान तामीर करना है। पुराने फरसूदा अखालात को छोड़कर नये जदीद तरीकों को अपनाना है और यह उस वक्त हो सकता है जबकि हमारे मुल्क में शान्ति हो। अपने देश की फिजा को पुर-अमन बनाने में सब को प्रागे बढ़ना चाहिये, अदीब हो या शायर मुसखिर हो या साइंसदा, अजहूर हो या किसान, कहीं का भी रहने वाला हो या कोई भी जुवान बोलता हो। प्रायस में गैरियत और हुई का अहसास जिसने हमारे देश की फिजा को मुकहूर कर रखा है और जो आज कल के बँरूनी हालात को देखते हुए हमारे लिये खतरे का बाइस है, उसे खत्म करना है, मिटाना है।

मैं अपनी तकरीर को इकबाल के बन्द अशार के साथ खत्म करूंगी —

प्रा गैरियत के पर्व एक बार फिर उठा दें
बिछड़ों को फिर मिला दें, नक्शे-हुई मिटा दें,

धुनी पड़ी हुई है मुद्दत से दिल्ली की बस्ती
या इक नया शिवाला इस देश में बना दें।

दुनिया के तीर्थों से ऊँचा हो अपना तीर्थ
दामागे-आसमान से इसका कलश मिला दें।

हरसुबह उठ के गायें मन्तर बह मीठे-मीठे
रारे पुजारियों को मय प्रीत की पिला दें।

अक्ति भी शान्ति भी अक्तों के भीत में है,
घरती के बारियों की मुक्ति प्रीत में है।

24 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badgara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while presenting the Budget of the year a few months ago in March last the Finance Minister had claimed that his policy would be to shift from crisis management to growth. But I am afraid it has again returned to crisis management despite his optimism displayed earlier. Already here is a dip in index of industrial production and I am very happy that our dear friend, Shri Pandey ji, is here. He knows what is happening in the Railways in the first quarter. There has been at least 10 per cent down right decline in the freight tonnage carried particularly in vital commodities like steel, coal and cement and that too at a traditionally peak season.

Sir, the House also know how food economy has been managed and even in a year of record production how much we had to resort to massive import because the Government not only at the Centre which gives direction and guidelines but also in States failed miserably in making procurement.

Similarly; the balance of payment position, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will agree with me; is in an alarming way that we have to take recourse to massive record-breaking IMF loan. The balance of payment position is getting rather alarming and is threatening to thwart the economic development and direction of the country and by 1985 if our oil consumption is expected to go upto 40 million tonnes and even if the domestic production is expected to go up from the present 11-1/2 million tonnes to 25 million tonnes still we will be left behind with a deficit of 15 million tonnes.

Sir, the total import bill of the year again will be around Rs. 11,500 crores or so and the exports at the present cannot cross beyond Rs. 7,000 crores and you know already we are entering into another phase of crisis regarding export and we are starting at a huge trade deficit of Rs. 4,500

crores. Sir, when such global inflation is threatening even the stable economies our import requirements of capital goods, edible oils, fertilisers and metals apart from petroleum products will throw the entire economy out of gear. The Finance Minister in his own wisdom and the Government has chosen the short-cut route to approach the IMF for a colossal sum of 5.8 billion dollars which is only casting a huge burden—I wish to warn—on the succeeding generations. I would like to know in this connection from the Finance Minister what is our present external debt position and the burden of repayment position and at what levels does he expect an export effort to meet this requirement. The Government at this stage at least has in clear cut terms to outline what is our strategy behind it and take the nation and Parliament into confidence as to what is the policy of this Government regarding tightening of our belts or curbing non-essential imports and what is your policy regarding attracting inward remittances. Why are the inward remittances in recent months slowing down? Why is it certain racketeers like Chettiar, of Chetty Foundation are allowed to go scot-free and play havoc with our remittances? Why it is that anti-smuggling measures have been loosened and notorious international smuggling racketeers, Goladhari Brothers are allowed to re-enter India and operate and their patrons in India allowed to go scot-free.

Sir, there was a question in this House some time ago about a Maharashtra Minister in 1973 who was then Minister for Law and Judiciary in the State Government. I would like to know what happened to him on 5th June, 1973 in a tiny hamlet of Konkan coast and what report did the Customs send about the Minister's involvement?

Would the Minister place on the Table of the House the correspondence bet-

ween the centre and the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra? When such people are patronised, their international patrons become active. The Finance Minister owes an explanation to this House how his Ministry has permitted the entry of Galadhari brothers, Abdul Rehman, Abdul Wahab, who jumped bail in India and Abdul Laffi to India, in the teeth of opposition from Revenue Intelligence, Customs, and Anti-smuggling Directorate. And Abdul Latif, who is still in India, has been lobbying also for the retention of the Chief Minister. Now, is it because of his links with the Chief Minister? Or is it because he patronised an Exhibition in Dubai in the month of May, an Exhibition called, 'Son of India Exhibition'? Now, Sir, when you cannot stop such racketeers how would you prevent smuggling and help our inward remittances to flow?

Sir, I am happy that Sethi ji is here. The same is the case with some of our Oil deals. It is reported that in one single deal, tender No. 1/80 dated 18-1-80 Mr. Sethi Ji, please hear me—we lost about Rs. 30 crores.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I have to stop you. Before making any kind of allegation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am asking a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are not asking a question. You are referring to certain Number and Date. That document you have not given to the Speaker.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My information can be denied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not sent that document to the Speaker giving any undertaking that you take personal responsibility. You have not done that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am asking him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please don't quote numbers.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that we have lost Rs. 30 crores, in this deal. How is it that only one party.. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rising on a point of order, under rule 216. Now, we are discussing the Supplementary Demands. And the scope of the discussion is laid down in the rules. The items are here. Anybody who wants to speak must say under which item he comes. He must say that. Now, rule 216 is this. I quote:

"216. The debate on the supplementary demands 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."

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, what exactly the items are, are clearly mentioned here and anybody who wants to speak must say, I come under such and such a item; I want to make my submission under this item. No policy can be discussed. No original plan can be discussed. And, there are rulings to the effect that when a particular thing had been agreed to in the previous General Budget, that cannot be gone back upon to.

Therefore, Sir, I am submitting that we are not having a discussion on the President's Address. We are not having a discussion of the No-Confidence Motion. We are not having a General Discussion or a General Debate. We are having a discussion only of the Supplementary Demands.

He must confine himself to those items to the Supplementary Demands. Anybody who wants to speak must say, under which item he comes. Now, Sir, this one does not come under this item. This Import Policy thing does not come here. None of these things come here. Even the Finance Minister's Demand is only for the charges for the collection of income-tax. Nothing more is demanded for. Nothing more can be discussed at all. Sir, I am objecting not on the basis you so kindly and correctly stated, but, I am objecting on the basis that this is beyond the scope of the Demand and it will be violative of Rule 216. It should not be permitted. What has been stated must be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the speech and if I find that it is not covered by the rules, I will expunge it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can expunge every thing.

SHRI A. K. ROY rose (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, why are you standing?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am standing on a Point of order. Please have patience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am raising it under the same rule on which Mr. Stephen spoke.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first tell me what is the breach of the rule that you want to draw the attention of the Chair to. You tell me first what is the rule.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Chairman, rule is, 375.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule has been violated? You tell me that

SHRI A. K. ROY: You please listen to me. Rule is, residuary power of a Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please quote the rule.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have got my residuary power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You tell me the breach of the rule. That is all.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is the rule—residuary power of a Member

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It will not be written, if you do not tell me the rules. You go on speaking? You please tell me the breach of the rules.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have got my right to ask for clarifications. Sir, I would like to know whether the theory propounded by Mr. Stephen would be applicable only for Mr. Unnikrishnan or all the Members of this House. Mr. Chairman, whatever the maiden speech made by the hon. lady Member just before Mr. Unnikrishnan would also be expunged. I want to know whether this theory would be applicable only for him or for all the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Stephen has stated in this House is that the rule will apply to all the Members of this House. There is no difficulty about it and I think everybody knows this principle of law.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to know whether the total speech will be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan, you may continue.

भाषार्थ भगवान देव (प्रश्नकर्ता) :
किस नियम के अन्तर्गत बोल रहे हैं, कोई
रुज्जी-मार्केट है राय साहब बँटिया ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, you are tolerating all these things in this House. He should first learn how to talk and how to behave. There should be a limit to this affront.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister for Communications wants to show deep concern for not only fortunates but also for the safety requirements and other requirements of Galidhari Brothers and their associates, I have no quarrel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, again it is an insinuation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please do not think I will run away. I will sit here even if I am alone and I will fight it out.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't mention the name.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have given notice of this today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But have you given any document?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am bound only by the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules, not by your informal arrangements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The precedents I can read out to you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I refuse to accept anything outside the rules and the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan, you are a very highly educated person. You know...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Besides the rules and procedure, there are conventions which have to be followed by the House and there was an agreement between all the parties and a guideline was laid down in the presence of the Speaker and you have to follow that. You simply say that this is not in the rules and that you will not abide by it. But I will expunge that if you speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Do what you want. That is your privilege as long as you sit there. Do what you feel like. But I again repeat as a Member of this House I am only bound by the rules made under Rule 118 and I seek protection under Article 105. You may say anything.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want the Hon. Member to speak under rule. This is Rule 216.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You see I have sent intimation and I say nothing more. You are talking something else and I am talking something else. I am talking about my right under Rule 353. I am not talking about Rule 216.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying here in the House, whether that comes under any of the items or not, i.e. in the Supplementary Grants? Whether it is covered or not?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If you want to insist, I have no quarrel. I am talking about something else. I am referring to my notice given to you under Rule 353.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you have been informed also. You have given notice and the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Speaker has given reply to you that there are certain guidelines.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not bound by anything except what is under Rule. Rules are laid down for a proper procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please talk about those items which are under the Supplementary Grants.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, the Finance Minister says there is no conditionality attached to the International Monetary loans. Yes, IMF has also seen it can be removed.

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I have got a right to insist on the rules. He should speak within the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling that if anything said by the Hon. Member is not covered, it will be expunged.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are any number of case histories as far as the International Monetary Fund activities are concerned as to what happened to the recipient countries. Their loans are tied with strings which bring about distortions in the domestic policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it within the items.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is your ruling? All right I will sit down. No. You don't want to record. You are heckling from the Chair. This is what I see, Please go on, thank you very much.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Cabinet Minister is constantly heckling the Speaker is something new.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan, I never meant or intended that you should not speak. I don't want to interfere. After the rule was read out to you. I simply wanted to know whether the thing you are speaking about comes under other items, under Supplementary Demands. If you say it comes, you can speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: At this stage, I don't want to enter into a running argument with you. I want all the speeches made under the Supplementary Demands to go before the Speaker or a Committee for them to judge, and expunge everything else. If you are prepared, I have no quarrel. (Interruptions)

I have no quarrel. If that is the way you want to conduct the House, I don't have any quarrel. You go ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was not here all the time in the Chair. (Interruption) I have not been in the House all the time. I have just come. If anything has happened before me, what can I say? I have given the ruling: I am responsible for it. If you want to speak, you can speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Now Mr. A. K. Roy:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as Budget discussions are concerned, whether it is in the Demand stage or any other stage—very often it is said that as far Budget discussion are concerned, the sky is the upper limit. It has happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is supplementary Budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You see the Demands discussion for the last 15 or 20 years. You will find that one takes a lot of elbow room while discussing the demands; and nobody has objected. When they have gone out of the way, we have not objected. And when we also put forth points beyond the demands, they have never objected. Perhaps they are very much conscious to-day. I don't know what is the reason.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a Supplementary Demand—not the General Demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even for Supplementary Demand. You have only to go through the discussions that took place when the Supplementary Demands for Railways took place. Shri Pandey is here. He replied to the discussions on this Supplementary Demands—not on General Demands. You go through the Debates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We are used to every odd things, and** And the Government is also used to all sorts of criticism (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On a point of order. The ruling of the Chair cannot be questioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. That portion will not go on record.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: He cannot say that**

SHRI A. K. ROY: I said ; we are used to

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: You may say that you are used to. But you cannot say things derogatory of the Chair.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The ruling may be good, may be ** or may be favourable. That is another thing. It is not derogatory to the Chair. The Chair is not** the ruling is** (*Interruptions*) Sir, you are also listening to all those criticisms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very much listening.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I do not want to repeat all those criticisms about inflation, poverty, unemployment, corruption etc. I know that the Government is determined to drift, and drift to disaster. It is no good advising somebody who is not ready to listen to any advice.

But there is a new thing. (*Interruptions*). There is no attraction to sit here and address and also create discomfiture to my colleagues. But there is one new thing which is hurting us very intensely and directly and which has prompted me to speak. Only on the 3rd September, while replying to something, the Finance Minister said this. It was slightly out of the way, I should say, because it was not needed there. The Finance Minister suddenly pronounced some policy on sick units. He said—let me quote:

He says, let me quote:—

“Well, it is a mistake in my opinion to have taken up all sick units and that is why we are in this great difficulty. In fact, I do not know what kind of socialism it is where if a private sector makes profit it will take home and where it makes losses the Government must take it over. That is the philosophy of sick units. In fact, the Government are now considering very seriously the question of policy with regard to sick units and they will take an appropriate decision so that the country is not burdened with all the mistakes and misdeeds of somebody else.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any demand for sick mills?

SHRI A. K. ROY: There is a demand for industries and for financial matters. I would like to say that his statement itself sounds very heroic. We do not want and many will not agree to have the role of the Government just like

Mother Teresa, as if they are to look after those types of sick babies and like that child, to nurse them and to bring them up.

The main point, the motive force behind taking up the sick industries was not to give any relief to the sick employers, but with the sick industries, the people also become sick, the entire capital becomes sick, the total economy becomes sick. If by adopting sick units by the Government, the Government becomes sick itself, then it is something else; then we must probe why it is becoming sick.

The main point is what will happen to the workmen? Only a few days back, the Reserve Bank had given a detailed analysis how the number of sick units are increasing. It was 17,000 two years back. Then it became 19,000. Only one year back, it was 21,000 and today it is approaching 25,000. The capital of Rs. 2000 crores has been blocked and one million people are on the road. Does the Government owe any responsibility to them?

Why I am raising this point is because today in my constituency, there is one factor, named Kumar Dhubi Engineering Works. That factory used to produce engineering goods and many goods were required for the Defence industry. Due to mismanagement of the employer, the production has come to a standstill. That was previously with the Bird Heilgers Group and due to cunning manoeuvring, this group was separated from the Bird Company which was nationalised and that company remained with the Heilgers Group.

I am just bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister that 2,800 workmen are starving in my area for the last two years. Today, the Minister of Industry from Bihar rushed to Delhi. It was decided there would be a vital decision on the take over today. You will be surprised to know that the Chief Minister of Bihar announced on the radio on the 7th November that Gov-

ernment had taken over that factory. It was written in the book published by the Bihar Government. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What happened then?

SHRI A. K. ROY: After that, no progress has been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today something has happened or not.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You just note it down. Today, he was told that the Government is reconsidering its policy towards sick industries. As per the answer given by the Minister of Industry only yesterday to me, for two years 2300 workmen are starving. And their families, totalling 20,000 people for two years, were assured by the Government that their company would be taken over and now they are being told that the Government is retracing its policy and it will not be taking over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: One more thing I like to tell you. There may be two causes for sickness. One may be technological. Here I may tell you that taking over the factory may mean incurring of loss. Where technologically the factory is sound, it can be taken over. Another news I am telling you.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not tell me news.

SHRI A. K. ROY: At this point I would like to mention that one is technological.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the other?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Another is organisational. I tell you that only two months back the Government came out with a policy that any industry with more than Rs. 2 crores of capital or fixed assets, and having more than 1,000 employees will be taken over. But

in some engineering works, even though as per the Government they had fixed assets of more than Rs. 3 crores, running a capital of more than Rs. 6 crores and employees numbering 2,300, still they were not taken over. I like to say that while replying to this Budget the Finance Minister must clarify the latest position of the Government because his statement has created an image or had an impact which has directly hurt all those starving people who are the victims.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have mercy on us. It is 8.30. Mr. Bhim Singh, are you really very serious to say something at this hour?

श्री भीमसिंह (भूमनू) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 30—डिपार्टमेंट ग्राफ पावर के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

भारत के युग में पावर राष्ट्र की लाइफ-लाइन है। अगर वह लाइफ-लाइन चोक हो जाए, तो लाइफ ही समाप्त हो जाती है। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में हम लोग इसके भूक्त भोगी हैं। राजस्थान एटॉमिक पावर प्लांट, कोटा राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की पावर नीबू को केटर करता है। जब से यह पावर प्लांट लगा है—संग्रह बीस साल से—तब से हर महीने दो महीने के बाद पेर्ज में पड़ने को मिलता है कि वह बन्द हो गया है। आज से नौ महीने पहले, 26 नवम्बर, 1980 को, इस बारे में श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन और श्री डागा के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह भावना व्यक्त की थी—

“Unit 1 is operating satisfactorily and at present continuous efforts are being made to further improve the performance. Short term as well as long term remedial measures are being implemented as and when necessary to prevent recurrence of the problem.”

नौ महीने हो गए हैं, मगर उस सरकारी एकोरेस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला—

बल्कि कानट्रैरी नतीजा ही निकला, और वह यह कि हर दो महीने बाद यह प्लांट फेल हो जाता है। यहाँ तक कि 5 अगस्त की न्यूज में बताया गया कि दोतीन टन हेवी वाटर निकल गया और फिर प्लांट फेल हो गया।

पिछले सत्र में एक प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार की तरफ से बताया गया था कि यह प्लांट 1978 में 227 दिन; 1979 में 302 दिन और 1980 में 89 दिन बन्द रहा। जवाब में यह भी कहा गया था कि स्ट्राइक की वजह से प्लांट बन्द हो जाता है। 1980 में तो कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं हुई थी। इसके अलावा अभी कुछ मिनट पहले सरकार की तरफ से हड़तालों पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है। इसलिए अब उम्मेद यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि हड़ताल के कारण यह प्लांट बन्द हो गया है। यह एक ऐंसेशन सविस है, इसलिए सरकार वहाँ पर हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी और जब हड़ताल नहीं होगी, तो फिर यह प्लांट बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके बावजूद मुझे भविष्य में भी यह प्लांट बन्द होता नजर आ रहा है। इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से खास तौर से अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर वह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाना चाहते हैं, तो वह हमारे यहाँ थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स की स्थापना करें।

सभापति महोदय : वह बहुत प्रबलमंड हैं, उनके लिए इशारा ही काफी है।

श्री भीमसिंह : जी म उनसे इतना ही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि एटॉमिक पावर पर जो खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह थर्मल यूनिट बनाने पर खर्च कीजिए तो हम बच जाएंगे, नहीं तो राजस्थान की स्टबिलिटी इंडस्ट्री में और एग्रीकल्चर में नहीं बचने वाली है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I am really interested in taxing people's money; I am not interested in taxing

people's patience. Therefore, I shall be very brief and answer only the points that have been raised. The debate has gone on general lines, as if we were reviewing the whole economy. I personally would not very much object to a review of the entire economy, provided it is of a general nature, for which answers have got to be given. Therefore, I shall try to deal with all points, whether they come under rule 216 or not, so that I may give the answers to those points that have been raised.

Prof. Chakraborty is a very intelligent person. I am sorry he is not here. He told us a story of the General who was sitting in the citadel and then he was losing all the battles outside. One day he suddenly found that though his information was that his army was winning everywhere, he found the enemy in his citadel!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Must be Nawab of Awadh!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought it was something of a shadow being cast on coming events and if he—the enemy on that side—comes to my side, I have no objection. The main point he made was that the Prime Minister had said that the economy is grim whereas the Finance Minister has been saying that the economy is having an encouraging trend. Both are reconcilable; they are not contradictory to each other. When the Prime Minister said that the economic situation is grim, she mentioned all the various problems that are facing the country. When I said that there is a hopeful sign, I mentioned the new trends in production, in transport in power generation etc. and I said that if the improvement that has been witnessed in the first quarter of 1981-82 is maintained, I would be able to come with a much better picture towards the end of the year when I present the next budget. Then, Dr Subramaniam Swamy said, "If you present the next budget."

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least, he will not present the budget. That is sure.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Man is mortal. It is not always that the younger man survives the older man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, he will have to join your party and become Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The next point he mentioned was that the inflation rate is going high in our country. He gave a picture of gloom, saying that it is galloping. I have got figures of the rate of inflation published in the World Development Report of 1981. These are the figures of average inflation during 1970 to 1979 in various countries: Burma 12.1 per cent, Sri Lanka 12.3 per cent, Pakistan 13.0 per cent, Bangladesh 15.8 per cent, Japan 8.2 per cent, U.K. 13.0 per cent and India 7.8 per cent. Therefore, his whole argument, and he took considerable time in building it up, stands demolished.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In Chile and Vietnam, it is higher.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But is U.K. Chile and Vietnam? Is Japan Chile and Vietnam? If you say that Japan and U.K. are Chile and Vietnam, I defer to your superior judgment. What can I do?

The next point he said was that the trade deficit is increasing and it must be met by import substitution. The import substitution has a limit. In fact, one of the reasons why we have to import is that our plans are of a much higher order than what our installed capacity is. I will give only one instance to prove that. Our plan for power generation in the Sixth Five Year Plan is 19,500 MW. The installed capacity of the BHEL at the rate of 3500 MW per year, will be 17,000 MW. We will have to import 2500 MW of electrical equipment if we want to fulfil our plan targets. If we do not import, then we will have to reconcile with having only 17000 MW, which means that a large area of the country

will go without power and our development both in agriculture and industry will suffer. This is the explanation for import.

He has also said that we should not borrow from the World Bank. I have only to say to him that the Party which rules the West Bengal State, has approached the Government for proposing a number of projects for the World Bank assistance. I do not know whether I should take a cue from him and drop these proposals. I hope, it is not what he meant. At any rate, even if he says so, I will not do it because the development of the country is more important than securing a debating point over here.

Mr. Namgyal spoke about the difficulties particularly of the Ladakh area. The Government is fully aware of this. In fact, the special provision that has been made for Jammu and Kashmir and the provision for power in Ladakh area will take care of some of the points which he has raised.

Shrimati Patnaik complained that the Gadgil Formula was inadequate for Orissa. Orissa has a per capita income which is below the national average. And on that score, under the Gadgil Formula, Orissa will be entitled to share in 20 per cent additional central assistance. The Gadgil Formula provides for 60 per cent assistance on the basis of population, 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort, 10 per cent on the basis of SC&ST population and 20 per cent on the basis of per capita income below the national average. On that account, Orissa gets a higher per capita central assistance than the average of other States. Actually, in the Sixth Plan the per capita central assistance to Orissa is Rs. 301 whereas the average for all the States is Rs. 258. Orissa has no reason to complain because we have given them an aluminium plant, the Paradip berth has been provided and a fertiliser plant has also been provided. I hope, other people will not complain that a lot of things have been given only to Orissa and not to others.

Shri Suraj Bhan has complained that inadequate provision has been made for SC&ST. The Sixth Plan provides for Rs. 2030 crores which includes Rs. 470 crores for tribal areas and Rs. 600 crores for Scheduled Castes. I think, his information is wrong. He did not get the facts correctly.

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, who was himself a Minister in Haryana, wanted that a refinery at Karnal should be established. He himself knows that the location of the refinery is under examination by the expert committee. I will offer him all my best wishes that the expert committee may give its recommendations in favour of Karnal.

The next point he raised was about Ravi-Beas water, which is under dispute. Both the States have gone to the Supreme Court. Fortunately, the Law Minister has now been asked to mediate and find a solution. I hope the Law Minister will succeed where the parties have not been able to succeed between themselves.

Shri Mahajan complained about the increase in money supply. I must explain this position. The Reserve Bank Bulletin, which gives M-3, includes time deposits; and time deposits include savings. Therefore, the mere fact that M-3 has increased does not necessarily mean that the money supply has increased. We wish to point out that while Government are quite alive to the problem of monetary expansion, and have taken several steps to curtail it, M-3 by itself need not necessarily disturb the hon. Member. We have taken measures to increase the cash reserve ratio from 6 to 7 per cent. We have increased the statutory liquidity ratio from 34 to 35 per cent. We have increased the bank rate by one per cent. All this will take care of the difficulties with regard to money supply.

Before I go to the other points, I will mention a few things which Shri Unnikrishnan has raised. He wanted to know the total amount of our foreign

debt. As on 30th June, 1981 our external debt was Rs. 15,360 crores. The IMF loan of Rs. 5,000 crores will be drawn over a period of three years. In the first year we will draw Rs. 1,200 crores, in the second year around Rs. 1,600 crores and the balance in the third year.

So far as debt servicing is concerned, it is really a matter of concern to the nation, which Shri Unnikrishnan has rightly raised. I wish to point out that the permissible or prudent limit of debt servicing ratio is 20 per cent of the export earnings of a country. In the year 1980-81 the debt servicing ratio of our country was only 15 per cent. In the year 1981-82, I am very happy to inform you, the debt servicing ratio will come down to 13 per cent. It is true that when we borrow a large amount, the money will be spread over a considerable period. But we have borrowed up till now at very low and concessional rate of interest; in most cases it was aid under the Aid India Consortium, IDA and other instruments, under which we were not paying any interest, but only a service charge of about one per cent. Therefore, if you average the total borrowings at different rates of interest, the repayment obligation is very low for us. I wish to clear any possible misunderstanding in the public that by borrowing this Rs. 5,000 crores the country is going to incur a very heavy debt repayment liability, which it will be difficult to bear.

Shri Unnikrishnan made one point that posterity will suffer on account of this very heavy debt. A number of these borrowings are for projects which will inure not only for this generation but for future generations for centuries. For instance, a dam, a power project or some of these industries will serve not only this generation, they will serve for 100 years or more. I ask this question: why should this generation bear the entire cost, while the succeeding generation is going to share the benefit? Therefore, there is an obligation on the part of the succeeding ge-

neration also to share the cost which we are incurring, and that is by way of debt repayment, which will fall on that generation. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in our incurring debts provided they are within prudent limits.

The other points which were made in the course of the speech were mainly in the nature of requests for various things in their particular constituencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 10 minutes to 9.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am going to finish. There are requests for various things in the constituency which it will not be possible for me to answer in the course of this reply to the debate. I will take note of the other points which have been raised, particularly matters relating to the constituencies, and give them satisfactory answers in course of time.

I think the House for the patience and for the consideration shown.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister said in his reply that many points outside the Supplementary Demands were raised by the speakers. Please take note of them. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you.

There are some cut motions moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Shri G. M. Banatwalla and Shri Subodh Sen. They are not present here. So I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
70	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	21,56,00,000
71	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
96	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
98	Department of Electronics	1,05,48,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT		
103	Department of Ocean Development	4,46,000

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1981*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, 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 1981-82.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 1981-82.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, 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 1981-82, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 1981-82, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

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

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 and the Scheduled stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

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

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†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.