

[Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon]

units have already been closed rendering nearly 10,000 workers unemployed and now the steep rise and non-availability of Willo Wood, high class leather and high priced cane has threatened to face total closure of the entire industry. The matter is of a very serious nature and requires immediate intervention by the Central Government. So, I hereby raise it on the floor of the House under Rule 377.

13.15 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1979

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agarwal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, I move that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, under Rule 218 read with Article 113 of the Constitution.....

(Interruptions)

श्री हुकूम देव नारायण दादव (सधुबनी) : सभा बसि जी, मैंने भी आपको लिखकर दिया है, उस पर हम भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है पहले माननीय कामत को कह लेने दीजिये, उसके बाद आप कहियेगा ।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Rule 218, sub-rule (2) reads as follows:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker—you, Sir, now are in the same position of the Speaker—may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made—according to my knowledge and my colleagues, allotment is made here for the discussion of this Bill; if this is made—the Speaker shall, at 17-00 hours—now it is 18 hours—on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days....."

That means it can be one day or two days or it can be tomorrow also for Appropriation Bill or just one day. I quote further:

"...as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted."

Sub-Rule (4) says:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

Yesterday—you too were here in the House—you are aware that the Guillotine was applied, and many ministries were—I do not say Ministers—massacred, non-chalantly massacred.

I know the Speaker was then in the Chair—you were not in the Chair—and the Speaker did it reluctantly.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Not reluctantly but happily.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
Ministers were happy, I saw one or two ministers were chuckling with glee, but the Speaker became perhaps a reluctant executioner of these Ministers' demands. He did it willy nilly, more nilly than willy particularly in view of the speeches he had recently make at Patna and Madras as to how to make Parliament more effective. I think he did not have the heart in it, but it had to be done. I need not dilate on this further but the relevant point is, in view of sub-rule (4) of Rule 218, discussion should be allowed to be raised on the Demands for Grants of the massacred Ministries during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this point is re-inforced by Article 113 of the Constitution Article 113:

"So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates."

This means that even the non-votable, charged estimates/demands must be discussed in the House. Even the non-votable grants could be discussed in the House.

A fortiori, therefore, the Demands of the Ministries which were guillotined yesterday and which were not discussed at all in the House can be and should be discussed in the course of the debate on the Appropriation Bill and they are not barred under sub-rule (4) of Rule 218. I do not know whether the Ministries are to be discussed later in the monsoon session. That is pointless. They should be discussed now. I, therefore, demand that you first, Sir, fix a day or days under sub-rule (2) of Rule 218 for discussion of the Appropriation Bill and permit members to raise points to discuss the Demands for Grants of the Ministries which were guillotined, massacred or slaughtered yesterday.

**श्री अश्वमेध भारद्वाज भास्कर (मधुबनी):**

सभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि मैं जिन प्रश्नों को उठाना चाहता था, उन्हें माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत ने उठाया है। मैंने इस सवालों पर अध्यक्ष महोदय को एक पत्र भी लिखा था। मैंने यहाँ माँग की थी कि मुझे इन बिन्दुओं को नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उठाने दिया जाय। उसके बाद मैंने पुनः आज भी अध्यक्ष महोदय के नाम पत्र भेजा है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 और 113 के तहत में कुछ बुनियादी बातों को उठाना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि नियमावली के नियम 218 (2) और (4) में स्पष्ट उपबन्ध है जिसको कामत साहब ने स्पष्ट किया है, वह इसलिए उसमें प्रावधान किया गया है कि अनुदानों की माँगों पर बहस के दरमियान जिन मंत्रालयों की माँगों के ऊपर बहस न हो सके उन संबंधित मंत्रालयों की माँगों पर विनियोग विधेयक जब आए तो उस समय बहस की जा सकेगी। इसलिए नियमावली में यह स्पष्ट उपबन्ध है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि संविधान ने जहाँ यह अधिकार दिया है, सदन भी संविधान के उस अनुच्छेद के तहत बंधा हुआ है और साथ ही सरकार को भी संविधान के उसी अनुच्छेद के तहत चलना है। आपकी जो नियमावली है वह सर्वांगपरि नदी है और सार्वभौम नहीं है। यह नियमावली संविधान के अनुच्छेद के तहत बनाई गई नियमावली है। जहाँ संविधान के अनुच्छेद का सवाल उठेगा यह नियमावली गीण हो जायगी, इसकी प्रधानता नहीं होगी, मान्यता होगी संविधान के अनुच्छेद की। अभी कामत जी ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। यह सवाल कोई आप का नहीं है। जब मैं लोक सभा की पुरानी प्रोसीडिंस को पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि डॉ राम मनोहर लोहिया हर बजट सेशन में उनके बार इस प्रश्न को उठाते रहे हैं और वह प्रोसीडिंस में दर्ज है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि संविधान का जो अनुच्छेद 113 का (1) और (2) है ये दोनों सदन को साफ अधिकार देते हैं कि वह एक भी पैसा चाहे संश्लि कोष में हो या किसी भी तरह से खर्च होने वाला हो बिना बहस के न जाने दे। सदन को जब यह संविधान इतना अधिकार देता है तब अध्यक्ष या अध्यक्ष और सरकार मिल करके दिन तय करें और उसमें हमको बहस करने से रोकें तो यह जो मौलिक अधिकार सदन को संविधान के तहत प्राप्त हुआ है उस पर कुठाराघात करना है।

आप कहेंगे कि हमने गिलोटिन किया। गिलोटिन के समय आपने हाँ या ना ले लिया। वह हाँ या ना कोई महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है क्योंकि सदन में जो बहुमत प्राप्त दल है वह अपने बहुमत के बल पर एक मिनट में कोई भी कानून पास करवा सकता है। लेकिन इसका धर्म यह नहीं है। बहस के दौरान बहुत सी बुनियादी बातें सदस्यों द्वारा उठाई जाती हैं चाहे वह सत्तापक्ष के हों

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

चाहे विरोध पक्ष के हों। सदन में कीमत बहस की है, सदन में प्रस्ताव पारित होने की उतनी कीमत नहीं है।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 में यह लिखा है कि संविधान निधि पर भारत निधि से सम्बद्ध प्राक्कलन सदन में मतदान के लिए नहीं रखे जाएंगे, परन्तु उस पर चर्चा करने से सदन को नहीं रोका जा सकता। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3) में इसके विषय उपबन्धित किया गया है कि कौन कौन से विषय संविधान निधि में आते हैं। कल जब आपने गिलोटिन किया तो यह स्पष्ट है कि मतदान पर वह नहीं रखे जाएंगे लेकिन इन्हीं विषयों पर मतदान भी आपने लिया...

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपका जवाब समझ गया। आप वही बातें दोबारा कह रहे हैं।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : कामत साहब का कहना एक बिन्दु पर है, मेरा कहना दूसरे बिन्दु पर है। मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान निधि में जैसे सदन के खर्चे हैं, राष्ट्रपति के खर्चे हैं या न्यायपालिका के खर्चे हैं, ये खर्चे उसमें रखते हैं। ये जो खर्चे हैं इनमें जो इनका प्रशासनिक पक्ष है वह बिलकुल मलग चीज है। जैसे राष्ट्रपति एक पक्ष है, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के कार्यालय का जो प्रशासनिक खर्च है वह दूसरा पक्ष है, इसी तरह स्पीकर एक इस सदन में हैं और एक स्पीकर का जो प्रशासन चलता है वह उनका दूसरा पक्ष है। इसी तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जो प्रशासनिक खर्चे हैं वह उनका दूसरा पक्ष है। तो उस बारे में सारी बातें सदन में उजागर हो और उनके अन्दर कोई गड़बड़ी हो तो जब तक सदन में उस पर बहस नहीं कराते हैं तब तक सीधे गिलोटिन करा कर बहुमत के बल पर कुछ भी सदन में पास हो जाय, यह स्पीकर को नहीं करना चाहिए। स्पीकर बहुमत के बल पर नहीं चलेगा। स्पीकर संविधान की धारा के तहत चलेगा। यह मेरा निवेदन है।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I beg to add a few important footnotes with your permission, Mr Chairman, to what my esteemed friend, Mr Kamath has said, in regard to the whole discussion on the Appropriation Bill. I go to the fundamental point before I come to Article 113 of the Constitution and Rule 218 on the Appropriation Bill. I go to the fundamental question first, namely what is the whole purpose and

business of this Parliament. The whole purpose and business of this Parliament is not to allow a single paise to be sanctioned until it is satisfied that a full and complete discussion has taken place. For what purpose the monies are asked? In fact, we had started the whole system of parliamentary democracy in this country and the institutions thereof on the basis of the British system and the British system has now been completely well-established on the principle of 'no taxation without representation'. The whole purpose of parliament is to ensure that Government cannot surreptitiously, incompletely, inadvertently, advertently, deliberately or suspiciously take to itself any amount of money, small or big, without parliament knowing why the money is wanted by the Government; for what purpose it is being wanted? Whether it is being spent for the purpose for which it is being asked, whether this parliament or for that matter any parliament in the democratic system has anything to say against the Government proposals on those matters? Now, therefore, if this is of such a fundamental importance, I submit that Article 113 and Article 114 of our Constitution are in consonance with the spirit which has now been mentioned, that is, 'no taxation without representation'. Therefore, rule 218 is merely pointing out in continuation of what has been put down in Articles 113 and 114. Now, I will say one thing about the Constitution. Articles 113 and 114 clearly say that the scope of the discussion cannot be restricted to the Demands for Grants under consideration but even the so-called barred items, which normally through convention built up over a period of years are not referred to, can also be discussed in the House, if the Parliament so chooses. Now, yesterday, the guillotine was applied at 6 O'clock and it is true that in this particular parliament session it has been most unfortunate that because of certain accidents, unforeseen circumstances, including the tragic deaths of some of our valuable colleagues, time was cut off. I am fully aware of that

position. But even if you make an allowance for all this, perhaps you should have been still able to discuss more Ministries. But my point is that over a period of last several years, I am finding that certain Ministries and certain Departments never come up for any discussion. For instance, the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat never come up for discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have followed the point.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The point is regarding the importance and seriousness involved in this, whether in this parliament we cannot discuss what is happening right under our nose. Is it because there is no time, no time for Lok Sabha Secretariat, no time for Rajya Sabha Secretariat, no time for parliament and no time for other important details?

Now, yesterday what would have happened at 6 O'clock? When the hon. Speaker applied guillotine? Some of us said loudly 'No'. Now, we could have even pressed for a division. We did not press for a division because apart from the fact we knew that it would be passed by majority, we did not want that the money which was demanded by the Government was not sanctioned. So we wanted to say 'No', but we did not press for a division. But the matter is very serious.

Please see the content of the Rule 218, particularly, Sub-sections No. (4) and (5). I suggest that sub-sections (4) and (5) are really meant for ensuring that the debate on the Appropriation Bill which is naturally coming at the end of the discussion for all the Demands for Grants of various Ministries after having covered the entire grant of governmental performance or otherwise. Therefore, the remaining time of the parliament should not be used or spent in repeating what has been said. That is the burden of these two things.

Now, if that is so, there have been two points. First of all, apart from supporting the point of Mr. H. V. Kamath, that is, Rule 218 Sub-Section (2), that is, allotted days are not given. But 15 hours are given for the Finance Bill. Now, what does the entire 218 (4) say? It reads—

“(4) The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.”

Now, for these Ministries which never came up for discussion, technically you can say that Demands have been put on the Table of the House, but they have never been considered. So, I suggest that you please accept our views that with regard to anyone of us wanting to speak on those Ministries which have been guillotined, we will not be obliged to give you points in advance. It is only with regard to those Ministries whose discussion have taken place that we would be obliged to give you points in advance, but on those Ministries which have never been discussed, we should be free to discuss those points as if their Demands are under discussion; it should not be only the Appropriation Bill. I want these two points to be kept in mind so that there is no repetition and also no curtailment of the duty of Members of Parliament to raise these matters, as a matter of public duty and as a matter of their conscience. Those matters must be raised and the Government must be told that monies will be given to them only after you have satisfied that there is a full discussion and the public grievances and the public feelings have been expressed fully here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Rule 218(4) clearly envisages a full-fledged debate, I am not reiterating the points that have already been made by the hon. Members. I

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

have one more thing to add. It is quite correct that there must be a full discussion with respect to the Ministries which unfortunately fell victim to the guillotine and could not be discussed in the House, but that is not what is contemplated wholly and solely by Rule 218(4). In the first place, there must be a full-fledged discussion on the day or days allotted by the Speaker with respect to the Ministries which fell a victim to the guillotine and could not come up for discussion. At the same time, Rule 218(4) also envisages discussion on new points with respect to the Ministries which have been discussed in this House. The discussion on those new points cannot be ruled out saying that those Ministries have been discussed. Even in the case of those Ministries if there are some new points, the Members may give those points to the Speaker and then should be entitled to raise it in the House. For example, I may just draw your attention to an important point. I have mentioned in my notice given to the Speaker that the Home Ministry demands were discussed in the House on 3rd, 4th and 6th April. However, the Jamshedpur riots took place on the 11th April and, therefore, no points with respect to Jamshedpur could be made out when the Demands for the Home Ministry were under discussion in this House. No doubt, the matter has been discussed in another form, but that is not what is contemplated by Rule 218(4).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not discuss your notice. I have seen it and I am giving you time for that. You need not worry about that. In so far as the other academical question is concerned, you may say something if you like.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I support the points already made by the hon. Members.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not academical; this is a very serious and fundamental point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course.

अन तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खारंग साय) : सभापति महोदय इसमें सभी गुटों के नेताओं से कन्सल्ट करके पूरे विषयों के लिए समय निर्धारित किया गया था और जितना समय निर्धारित किया गया था, उस सारे समय का उपयोग भी हुआ। किसी विषय में माननीय सदस्यों ने अधिक समय भी लिया। इसक बलावा इस विषय के लिए 25 और 26 तारीख भी रखी गई है और उसके लिए समय निर्धारित है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उपस्थित किया है वह यह है कि यह जो बिल है, जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके लिए कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है या नहीं या समय निर्धारित करना चाहिये। अभी जो एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल सदन के सामने है, इसके लिए क्या कोई समय निर्धारित है? क्या कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): With your permission, Sir, I may be permitted to say only this much that the demands were guillotined yesterday which is not for the first time that this has been done. A specific calendar is there for the discussion of the demands, and it is true that unless the Bill moved by the hon. Member, Shri Kamath is passed by this House, we cannot do it. We have to finish every financial business within 75 days. Now the hon. Member has moved a Private Members' Bill which seeks to extend the period from 75 days to 90 days. But till it is passed, within 75 days, naturally, the whole business has to be over.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him have his say.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Finance Bill has to be passed finally by both the Houses before 75 days are over.

(Interruptions)

Whatever it is, but this is true. So, how that is irrelevant? That is very much relevant because 75 days provi-

sion is there. If it is not passed by that particular time, then the whole recovery of taxes becomes illegal. Naturally, when that particular Bill is passed, then it will give us more time for a discussion on various demands for grants. Till then the difficulty is there. This guillotining of the demands is not unusual, this was not the first time that this was done yesterday. It has been going on since the very beginning. But so far as the time is concerned, normally—I have gone through the proceedings of this House—after the demands are passed, it is a constitutional obligation under Art. 114 to have an Appropriation Bill passed by this House so as to have a legal authority to withdraw the sums. Conventionally and traditionally—this has been the practice in this House—that is more or less a formality, so far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, it is not very much debated.

*(Interruptions)*

I do not dispute the right of the hon. Members to discuss them, to initiate a discussion, I do not dispute the right of the hon. Members to say something on the demands which have not been discussed, but I say that conventionally and traditionally, the practice has been that it does not take much time, it is hardly half an hour or an hour that the Appropriation Bill is passed. Then the Finance Bill is dated for three days: 24th, 25th and 26th. That will be discussed in this House, and this has to be passed by 26th. So far as the rights are concerned, I do not dispute that, but the practice and the convention in this House has been generally—Mr. Kamath knows much more than I know about it—that the Appropriation Bill is just passed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): By and large, I agree with the hon. Minister that this is the precedent and the practice. There is no dispute about that. It has been pointed out that the demands for

grants of the Ministries like Social Welfare, Health, Education, Tourism, Labour Parliamentary Affairs, were guillotined. We are not trying to streamline the whole thing. We are only saying that ultimately they be allotted for these six or seven Ministries together so that Members may have the opportunity to have a discussion on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we must come to the end of this discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The Chair must stick to the rule. If you want to relax on one side, then there must be some relaxation on this side also.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I have two simple points to make in reply to the points raised by the hon. Members on the opposite side. First, while the House has every right to have a free and full discussion on every item, on every demand relating to every department, at the same time, no right in this world is absolute. It is conditioned by circumstances. The House has a right to regulate its own business. So, it is the Business Advisory Committee which lays down the programme for discussion of the various demands in this hon. House. So, it is according to the direction or the decision of the Business advisory committee that the demands were presented. Secondly, this objection could perhaps be raised—I don't think it could be raised—but if it is at all raised, it could be raised only yesterday when the guillotine formula was applied. After the demands for grants have been voted, this question does not arise at all.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should like to request the hon. Members to find out a way so that the purpose of the hon. Members will be served and the difficulty of the government also is resolved. Those who have given notice here should take as little time as possible,

[Mr. Chairman]

four or five persons have given notice and I would allow one or two more and this can be disposed of as early as possible. I will request the hon. Members to be very brief and only points have to be brought into the debate, it should not be forgotten that it is restricted to matters of public importance and instead of giving illustrations only points should be made in brief.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** May I request you to clarify what you have stated just now because the Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister was pleased to say that all these things should be adopted and passed within a definite time.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Why waste time over that now?

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I am not wasting time, it is relevant. 75 days period was mentioned. The computation of that period will take us to 14 May. The deadline is not today or tomorrow. (Interruptions) Otherwise the Lok Sabha will be reduced to a farce.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Banatwalla.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** The hon. Minister has to move the motion, is it not?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He has already moved the motion.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

I request Shri Banatwalla to be very brief.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I rise to make just two very important points. It is most shocking and deplorable that the Bihar Military Police displayed in Jamshedpur a very partisan and anti-

Muslim attitude in the recent Jamshedpur riots. There are very serious allegations of BMP having abetted in crimes, and also of having committed crimes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have allowed you because technically it is not barred under 218. You know that there has already been a discussion on that point, I request you to just make mention of points only.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** I will not take the time of the House. In order that I may make my demand to the government very clear and to show that the BMP stopped so low I want to say that in the Munshi Mohalla, at the point of rifle, the BMP made men, women and children parade the street, the whole mohalla, with their hands up and they were rescued by the Army from the atrocities of the BMP. When the BMP has lost and forfeited the confidence of the people there, it is absolutely essential that it should be withdrawn and BSF should be deployed over there.

The second point about which I have written to you is that there is an imminent need for massive housing and occupational rehabilitation to be undertaken even by the Centre there. The Centre must come in a big way in order to see that the people are housed duly and occupational rehabilitation is also done. I understand that hon. Finance Minister may not be able to say much on this point but I request him to give an assurance to this House that the points that have been made will be duly considered by the government and prompt action taken.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** (Serampore): I have got to mention very briefly two points. One is regarding the dead-lock that has been created in the public sector by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. No wage negotiations could be completed or no settlement could be arrived at unless the Bureau of Public Enterprises gets clearance. For this reason the wage

negotiations in the steel, in the coal and in other public sectors are facing a serious dead-lock. So, my request to the Government is to at least see that this barrier created by the Government itself, in the name of Bureau of Public Enterprise may be cleared at the earliest so that the wage settlement may be arrived at in all these important sectors. Otherwise, it is already known to the Government that all the collieries which are under Government will have no other alternative but to go on indefinite strike if their demand for the wage revision is not settled within or before 18th May.

The next point that I want to raise is regarding the Communication Ministry. The Minister for Communications is not here. I do not know what will be the result? I gave notice before 10 A.M. to-day...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am supporting you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: That this Ministry is taking a partisan attitude in respect of certain States and certain areas. I speak specially of the telephone system in Calcutta and suburbs. Calcutta and suburbs—they have to pay under one system, the areas otherwise are within the suburban areas of Calcutta. Very many times it has been mentioned here that an area which is not more than fifteen miles from Calcutta is charged under trunk system, as if I am making a trunk call whereas in Bombay, Delhi and other areas I have seen that for such distant places it is treated as a local call. In the District of Hoogly—Chander Nagar, Chinsura, Triveni and in the 24 Pargana District, Nohali and in some places of Kancharapala those calls are on the basis of trunk call system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made the point.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: We are facing a serious difficulty. People are accusing us saying, "what are you doing there? Why don't you ask the

Minister to come here and verify it?" Say it was assured by the Minister of Communications several times that he would look into the matter. But he is briefed by the bureaucrats who always say, it is not viable and it will not be practicable. This way they are avoiding this question. Therefore this point should be taken care of by the Ministry at the earliest and Chander Nagar, Chinsura, Triveni and other exchanges should be treated at par with the Calcutta exchange so that the people may not have to pay more than what the people in other places are paying for similar distances.

श्री हुकम देव नागय्य बाबू (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति और व्यापारी घरानों के लोग प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ लगे हुए हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात की जांच कराये कि अभी जब बिहार में श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर द्वारा विश्वासमत प्राप्त करने का मामला चल रहा था, तो क्या (1) हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी मिल मालिक एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष, (2) श्री बी एम बिड़ला, (3) श्री डालमिया और (4) जबिल भारतीय ब्राउब विन्नेता एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष पटना में पाटलीपुत्र होटल और सौर्य होटल में तीन चार दिन तक ठहरे हुए थे या नहीं, अगर वे वहाँ ठहरे हुए थे, तो किन कारणों से ठहरे हुए थे। भारत सरकार और वित्त मंत्री ने यह नीति बनाई है कि गरीबों और किसानों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए प्रगतिशील कदम उठाये जायें। इन कदमों के रास्ते में, और श्रौण्डियों में रहने वाले लोगों की खूजहाली देने के मार्ग में, देश के बड़े बड़े लोग बाधक बन कर खड़े हुए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे लोगों से निपटने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना है या नहीं। अगर सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई कारगर योजना है, तो सरकार को बड़ी मजबूती के साथ उनसे लड़ने के लिए भी योजना को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। लेकिन यदि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, तो तमाम लोग इस तरह की बाधा पैदा करते रहेंगे।

यह जो बड़े पूंजीपतियों की लाबी सारे देश में बनी है, वह केन्द्र सरकार में भी प्रभावशाली होती जा रही है, और भागे भी धीरे धीरे होने वाली है, जिसका नतीजा कुछ बुरा ही निकलने वाला है।

हमारे गाँवों में जो श्रौण्डियों में रहने वाले और किसान हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में बहुत से प्रावधान किये गये हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो चार इंच का बोरिंग का सामन पहले 8 रुपये प्रति फुट



[श्री हुचम देव नारायण यादव]

मिलता था, उसके दाम बढ़ गये हैं और बिहार में हमको वह 18 रुपये प्रति फुट के हिसाब से खरीदना पड़ रहा है। लोहे और स्टील के दाम बढ़ने से किसानों के काम धाने वाली चीजों—बोरिंग के पाइप, इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर, पंपिंग सेट, बिजली के पोल और वायर के दाम भी बढ़ेंगे एक तरफ तो स्टील के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा है, और दूसरी तरफ निजी क्षेत्र के लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए ही सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में घोटाला और गड़बड़ की जाती है, जिससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के माल की कीमत बढ़े, और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को माल की कीमत बढ़ेगी, तो निजी क्षेत्र के माल की कीमत अपने भाव ही बढ़ जायेगी। इस प्रकार निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो गुप्त गठबंधन है, उसके जरिये देश में कीमतों को बढ़ा कर लूट की जा रही है। इस लिए इस मामले में सरकार की दृष्टि साफ़ होनी चाहिये कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र के रिश्ते क्या होंगे।

14 hrs.

जब तक भाप लोहे और स्टील को सस्ता नहीं करेंगे, बिजली पानी और मशीन बरीरह किसानों को सस्ता नहीं मिलेगी तब तक किसानों को उतना लाभ नहीं मिलने वाला है। इस पर भी इस सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हाई स्पीड डीजल का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है उस से हमारे किसानों के पावर टिलर खड़े हो रहे हैं, जो ट्रैक्टर चल रहे थे वह भी खड़े हो रहे हैं। तो इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I will deal with the Ministry of Communications. Getting a telephone connection in the cities in India is a problem now a days. The Communications Ministry is one of the labour oriented Ministries which can provide lakhs and lakhs of employment if it is expanded in a proper way. Many of the applications for telephone connections are still pending because of many reasons. And one of the reasons is that the cross bar system is still to be corrected. I know Chaudhari Saheb himself wants to give employment to young people. So, I request him to make a study and see what is the scope of employment in the Communications Ministry. According to me, it runs into lakhs and lakhs. The expansion of telephone

system can create a large number of jobs in cable making industries, telephone equipment industries and other industries connected with the telephones. The demand is there. So, please have a look into it and try to give as much telephone connections in cities as is possible.

In, Cochin city, we have a lot of problems because we are not getting telephone connections even though there is a heavy demand. The officers are there for more than six years and they are creating problems. I request you to change these people and bring more energetic people there. I know many thousand applications are pending there. Please look into this.

About ED employees, the hon. Minister himself knows. I request Chaudhari Saheb to have a look into it. There are about 2.5 lakh ED workers in the country. They work more than 8 hours. The communications Ministry give a report that they work for two hours only. It is wrong. I can show you if you go to any village. He has to sort out letters, collect letters and deliver letters. Here is Parliament House Post Office, one girl is working as ED employee at Rs. 100 per month. Can somebody live in Delhi with a meagre sum of Rs. 100/-? There is no need of extra-departmental employees in cities. There should be regular employees there. Otherwise, there will be a charge on you that you are exploiting the educated unemployed youth of this country. Please stop this practice.

Recently, a new federation has been recognised by the Ministry of Communications without any proper verification. To my knowledge, Mr. Ravindra Verma has not recommended it because I know that he is a man of wisdom and well informed of such things. How, they have started asking every employee to indicate which union he belongs to. The Ministry reorganised the RSS dominated RMS as

the Minister also is known for his RSS affiliation. Do you think a poor Government servant dares to indicate to which union he belongs? Naturally, it is coercion and intimidation to enlist the support of employees to BMS. I record my protest against this. I request Chaudhari Saheb to look into it and establish a proper democratic form of trade union system in this country.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): If you send me some detailed information, I will see what can be done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am grateful to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister for this.

According to the agreement, the Cochin Shipyard has to pay damages to the Shipping Corporation of India because of the delay in the delivery of ships.

I want a thorough inquiry into the whole affairs of the Cochin Shipyard should be ordered as to why the ship-building has been delayed and what is the affairs of the new crane that is erected in the Shipyard where an investment of Rs. 100 crores is made. Now, they are paying every day Rs. 2 lakhs as damages to the Shipping Corporation of India.

I will not take much time of the House, I only demand of the hon. Minister this: You are the paymaster. So, please inquire into the affairs of the Cochin Shipyard as to why the ship-building has been delayed and who is responsible for that. Please fix the responsibility and punish the culprit.

SHRI VINODBHIA B, SHETH: The Cochin affairs is prolonged because of some labour trouble and so the gantry crane erection was not completed in time. So, the labour trouble is important there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I was the person who was there for 5 years. I can tell you from the record that not a single minute the workers went on strike.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't enter into these things now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, Sir. Secondly, about the Cochin Port, I do not make any accusation in regard to the Cochin Port. They are doing very well. Of course, they negotiate everything. But there is no Deputy Chairman there. Unfortunately in the Port Trust, the system is that the Chairman comes on deputation and the Deputy Chairman also comes on deputation. So, both these persons go away after some time. There is no continuity in the Port Trust. So, I want that at least the Deputy Chairman must be selected from among the Heads of Departments of the Port Trust itself. This is a suggestion I am making. Please convey this suggestion to Mr. Chand Ram that the Deputy Chairman must always be selected from among the Heads of Departments of the Port because the Chairman may come and go. There should be continuity of the whole procedure because as a trade union leader in the Cochin Port I am suffering as the people are changed every time. In the Cochin port there is a vacancy of Deputy Chairman. So, when the case for appointment of the Deputy Chairman comes in a few weeks, this suggestion of mine should be considered.

I will now come to the Labour Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should wind up now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are only two points now. This is a matter which Mr. Ravindra Varma should look into because I still receive complaints from EPI project employees in Kuwait. Their interests are to be protected. So, I am only requesting

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

Mr. Chairman, my last point is regarding the Home Ministry. There is a new political situation arising in Goa. There were ugly scenes there and what happened in Goa is an insult to democracy. As soon as possible, there must be a democratic government installed there. The Government should take a decision in this regard as early as possible.

SHRI A. G. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, I am, indeed, thankful to you for giving me a minute or two to speak.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: May I know whether all the hon. Members who are raising the points today, just now, have sought your permission or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: All of them? Then there should be a limit to it, say 3 or 5 points; it should not go on indefinitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am seeing that the hon. Members are cooperating and they are very brief.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: They have been unusually brief. I will just follow the example of earlier hon. Members who have been unusually brief.

The Chaudbary Sahib was kind enough to point out certain things. I have got to say one thing. That is, from now onwards, when the Appropriation Bill is being discussed, the Ministers whose demands are guillotined or slaughtered or massacred or whatever it may be, should be present at least for one hour when this matter is being discussed. There are quite likely to be points. They are liberated from being here for 18 hours. So, I just make a point that the Ministers in charge of the Ministries whose de-

mands are guillotined have to be invariably present during the discussion of the Appropriation Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is quite an important point.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: One thing is about Cochin Airport. There is a funny situation here. Nearly Rs. 85 lakhs are provided for providing a runway to facilitate the landing of Boeing 737. Sir, it is very interesting to note that Cochin is the one airport from where the maximum paying passengers are going. You may be confused when I say 'paying'. From Bombay, Delhi and other airports, the payment is from one Department of the Government to the other Government department because most of them are either civil servants or company executives where the payment is not direct, whereas in regard to the Cochin Airport, a study has shown that passengers are really paying not from one kitty to another, but paying from their own pocket or their own had earned money. So, that airport has to be given a top priority. 737 was proposed to be landed there. I do not know whom to blame. Perhaps the blame may come back to me, since I was also a Minister at that time. It may boomerang. I am frankly confessing. Rs. 85 lakhs were provided for lengthening and strengthening the runway, but what is called apron and taxi-track have not been provided for. They are necessary for the landed aircraft to come to the airport. The runway has been provided, but Apron and the taxi-track are yet to be provided. Since the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism have not been discussed, I want to suggest that a facility for expediting that work may be done.

As my good friend, Mr. Ravi, pointed out, Cochin is known as the Queen of the Arabian sea. It is one of the best Arabian ports, especially facing the West. But in the matter of providing funds for the development and expansion of ports, it is grossly being discriminated. It is being given not even a step-motherly attitude, but a grand-step-motherly attitude. So, a

provision has to be made for more berthing facilities. In the matter of allotment of funds for the development of Cochin port, it has to be seen from a long-term perspective. Here, in this context, I would like to add that from Aden to Singapore, there is not a proper dry dock provision. Cochin port is an ideal location for having a dry dock provision, which is a labour-intensive project and which can earn foreign exchange for the country. Right now, Bombay is congested.

The dry dock proposal has been pending for a long time. It would be good for ships plying in Singapore direction. Cochin port is the ideal place to attract the ships. The dry dock proposal may be expedited and that is quite a legitimate right of the Cochin port.

Here I may add one point, which I think, may attract the attention of the Finance Minister; the talk of the telephone was going on. I can, here and now, give a solid assurance that at least 50,000 requests for telephones are there from people who are working in the Gulf countries and foreign countries. I make a specific proposal. If those people who are making the requests, are to contribute 500 dollars each in foreign exchange—similar facilities are there for cement and other things—and if the Government of India can give a promise that in the matter of giving telephone connections, priority will be given to them—there are at least 50,000 requests from Kerala alone which are pending—that will easily fetch 2.5 crore dollars, which will amount to at least Rs. 20 crore dollars in foreign exchange and that you will get just within two weeks of announcing this.

The last point with which I want to conclude is about the National Flood Plans. Normally, it has been the tendency of the administration to think about floods only when the flood is at our door step or only when we are flooded or when we are just drowning. There should be a National Flood Plan

with particular stress on anti-sea erosion.

When we talk about floods, we think of rivers only. There is flooding by sea also. In the coast of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and in fact in the entire sub-continent, there is a tendency for the sea erosion to spread slowly. During the last monsoon, this natural calamity occurred in the city of Madras and the famous Marina beach is being eroded.

When we think of National Flood Plan, let us think of this also. Only when there is a bright sun, some work can be done, and not at the nick of the moment, when we are half-drowned or when the flood is at our door-steps. A National Flood Plan including anti-sea erosion work as to be formulated at least before the coming monsoon. Let all of you sit together, formulate and announce it so that this country will have a project, a proposal which would take into account all the perspectives of the decades to come and as a result of which the valuable wealth of the country will not be wasted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be very brief and I shall mention only a couple of points and on each point, a couple of sentences only.

This Appropriation Bill has come at a stage when the Janata Government have completed two years. I compliment them for having done many good things. But I want to suggest quickly that in terms of policies of public importance, the general image that one hears of and reads into various things of the Government is far from satisfactory and there is no stability and there is no credibility. I am not saying that there is no stability and credibility at all. But the points of stability and credibility of the new Government are eroding and I am concerned because I want this Government to give a good chit to the people in terms of its stability and credibility. About Jamshedpur, I would only say this: I am sorry that political parties

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

and political groups take advantage and exploit the situation, resulting in deaths of hundreds of innocent people. I think this is a shame on us: this must be stopped as early as possible.

I will not say anything about Acharya Vinoba Bhave's fast, because it has been discussed here, except to say that Acharya Vinoba Bhave, whom we hold in great respect, should look to the persuasive requests of the Parliament of India and various Leaders and give up his fast and give more time for further discussion and concrete proposals to take shape in the direction in which he wants the country to go.

About Hindi, I say that I am a great Hindi lover and believer, and if I had more time to speak on every occasion, I would speak more in Hindi, but my difficulty is that I do not have as good a vocabulary in Hindi as in English. But the point is that Hindi is being implemented very enthusiastically, rather, over-enthusiastically! Already there is confrontation between the South and the North and I would like to tell my Government friends, with great sincerity, that it will not do any good either to the country's unity or the country's welfare if you surreptitiously and over-enthusiastically push in Hindi. It should come very quietly and reasonably. In other words, there should be no fanaticism of any kind in regard to the implementation of Hindi, and the South must be taken into confidence before Hindi is implemented.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Not 'before it is implemented'. It should not be implemented at all.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My friend Shri Unnikrishnan's interruption only strengthens my point that we have come to a stage where we have antagonised our vast millions of brothers and sisters in the South unnecessarily, because this is avoidable tension which we can get rid of if only we do not show too much fanaticism.

About education, I will say that I am glad that the new Government is spending more money for adult education and the Finance Minister has also given more money...

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Are we to bring in all these subjects?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would request the Finance Minister to bear with us. After all, we are not discussing things which are irrelevant. We are discussing things as briefly as possible and as quickly as possible, relating to those Ministries which have not been discussed at all this year, and which need to be spotlighted here.

Therefore as I was saying, adult education has been given more funds, but I would like to sound caution that the disbursement of these funds should be looked into carefully because a plethora of institutions has come up to use the extra money that Government has given. I do not want that to happen...

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: May I ask the Hon. Member whether Jamshedpur has been discussed here or not, whether cow slaughter has been discussed here or not and whether the question of Hindi has been raised here many times or not. I only request my Hon. friend that the time of the House may be spent for better purpose.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Since I hold our Deputy Prime Minister in esteem and affection, I shall abide by his request and will not enter into an argument (*Interruption*). I do not want to enter into an argument because that will take up further time.

Now Sir, with regard to education,—education has not been discussed at all—I want to give a warning. I am repeating this because some of my arguments may have been lost because of the intervention. Since more money has been allotted for adult education, I would like the Government to ensure

that the moneys are not used by spurious types of institutions which have been created because monies are now available. That is my point.

I would request the Deputy Prime Minister also to give more funds for education in general because it requires more funds. The national policy on Education which is already out by way of draft should be brought before the House as early as possible so that we will have more time for discussion.

About Information and Broadcasting I would like to say that Ahmedabad has been promised, along with Trivandrum and Bangalore, a Television Centre. I would like to say that the Centre should be at Ahmedabad and not at Gandhinagar. The Government of Gujarat has been saying it should go to Gandhinagar, but it is not practical nor is it possible for the Television Centre to develop if it is kept at Gandhinagar and therefore it should be at Ahmedabad, and the relevant authorities there must give the necessary land and other facilities to the Government of India to ensure that the Television Centre is established as early as possible at Ahmedabad.

As regard Communications, I would only say this, that the complaint of excessive billing is genuine and terrible. I want to go on record that I have found that my own bills show that I am being charged heavily. I have been maintaining a record of what number, at what time and to whom I gave a call. I need hardly add, the record that I keep it honest and genuine. I hope that the House will see that I have no reason to keep a wrong or false account. After taking all these troubles and difficulties, I find, the records that I have kept and the bills that I got have no relationship whatsoever! I want to go on record to say that if the officials are going to charge me like this, as a Member of Parliament, I am prepared to go without any telephone at all. But I refuse to pay unjustly and dishonestly a single paise more than what I am supposed to pay under the rules of the

Government. There is some corruption, mismanagement and negligence. That must go. If I am without a telephone and the people suffer—I do not mind if I suffer—the fault will be entirely of the Ministry who are charging disproportionately higher amounts even from honest people who keep records, who spend time in keeping records, and yet excess bills come one after another, from 300 to 1000 calls within a quarter, when I have not made so many calls. This is happening not only to me but to thousands of people in the county.

With regard to Shipping, I want the Government to take a decision with regard to the construction of a shipyard at Hajira near Surat as early as possible. I do not know why, after so many technical committees have been constituted, the decision is not taken.

About Labour, since the hon. Minister is here, I will talk to him later on.

I want to say a word each about Civil Aviation and Health. About Civil Aviation, I would like to make a point that Ahmedabad is today an alternate international airport. I would like the Government to see that in the Sixth Plan Ahmedabad becomes a fullfledged international airport because it is an all-weather airport. Many times, aircrafts are diverted to Ahmedabad because it is a safe airport. It must be made a fullfledged international airport.

Lastly, about Health, the Minister of Health has promised us now and again that the Government are very serious about family planning programme. But I want to go on record to say that after two years of the Janata Government, I have yet a feeling which I am constantly having and about which I am agitated that the Government do not seem to be either serious or earnest about the implementation of family planning programme. That is the heart of the matter. Unless we have controlled population through persuasion, not by coercion consistently and regularly and in a sustained manner, I am afraid much of economic

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

growth and progress will be completely wiped out.

बोधरी बलबीर सिंह (होमियारपुर) : पहली बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमृतसर में ड्राई पोर्ट बननी चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। जितनी तज्जारीत पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और दूसरे देशों से होती है वह वहां से होती है और अगर वहां ड्राई पोर्ट बना दी जाती है तो इस हिस्से को बहुत ताकत मिलेगी, तज्जारीत बहुत बढ़ेगी और दूसरे सरकार की जो आमदनी होती है वह भी बढ़ेगी।

अभी हाल में पासपोर्ट्स के बारे में एक सम्मेलन जारी हुआ है और उस में कहा गया है कि गारंटी की जगह चाहिये। थोड़े अरसे तक पासपोर्ट कौनों को बंद किसी मेहनत और बगैर किसी खर्च के मिल जाता था लेकिन अब फिर से वता नहीं ट्रेवल एजेंट्स की लाबी ने क्या मजबूत की है कि यह सम्मेलन जारी करा दिया है और कह दिया है कि पासपोर्ट के लिए फाइनेंसियल गारंटी रखने में होनी चाहिये। इससे फिर से पुराना सिन्डिकेला शुरू हो जाएगा और पासपोर्ट बनवाने के लिए ट्रेवल एजेंट पांच-पांच ली लेंगे। इसकी आप देखें।

आलू और गेहूँ के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आलू की पिछली फसल का सत्यामाग हो गया और किसान तबाह हो गया है। अब आलू की नई फसल निकलने वाली है। कोल्ड स्टोर खरीद सब खरे हुए हैं। अब अगर नई फसल को रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो ग्रामियों का मौसम है और यह सारी की सारी फसल तबाह हो जाएगी। आपने किसान को पांच दस रुपये कीमत कम करके जो फायदा पहुंचाया है, अगर वह इस तरह से तबाह हो जाएगा तो उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाएगा। अगर उसकी सारी की सारी पैदावार ही खत्म हो जाएगी तो इस राहत का क्या मतलब होगा? इस वास्ते नई फसल जो आने वाली है इसको रखने की और इस को जहाँ इसकी भेजना हो भिजवाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, इंतजाम होना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक गेहूँ का ताल्लुक है आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि फसल मार्केट में आनी शुरू हो गई है और फूड कारपोरेशन या स्टेट्स की जो मार्केटिंग जैसी संस्थाएँ बनी हुई हैं उन्होंने मार्केट में आ कर माल खरीदना शुरू नहीं किया है— और किसान को जो सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स की है वह नहीं मिल रही है।

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Sir, I raise a point of order. According to Rule 218 (5)....

बोधरी बलबीर सिंह : आप इतने अलाजिक क्यों हैं ?

श्री चरण सिंह : वह सब चीजें डिस्कस हो चुकी हैं इसलिये उनको फिर यहाँ नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

बोधरी बलबीर सिंह : अखबार में अब आ रहा है कि मार्केट में माल आ रहा है और किसान का माल सरकारी एजेन्सियाँ नहीं खरीद रही हैं।

श्री चरण सिंह : ज्यादा जोर से बोलने से क्या मामला रेलीवेंट हो जायेगा।

I am addressing the Chair.

Rule 218 (5) says:

"The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be sufficient public importance."

So, there are three points or your discretion. You will excuse me for saying it. but if you will not use your discretion, then the debate will go on till the very end of the day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far as the point regarding Demands which have already been discussed is concerned, of course sub-rule (5) applies, and therefore I will not allow any repetition. But I do not want to give any ruling in regard to sub-rule (4). To those Ministeries whose Demands have not been discussed, sub-rule (5) does not apply. For that purpose..

बोधरी बलबीर सिंह : मैंने पहली जो दो बातें कही हैं वह उन मिन्यूट्स के बारे में हैं जो डिस्कस नहीं हुई हैं। यह नेटेट डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, अ ज़ारी में आया है कि मार्केट में फसल आ गयी है और मार्केट की जो सरकारी एजेन्सीज हैं वह माल खरीद नहीं रही हैं। तो सपोर्ट प्राइस जो सरकार ने सुकरंर की है उस पर आप उन एजेन्सीज से कहिये कि माल की खरीद शुरू करें। अगर सपोर्ट प्राइस सुकरंर करने के बाव किसान को पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है तो कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसलिये किसान को बचाने के लिये प्रौरन सरकारी एजेन्सीज को बहाँ जा कर माल खरीदना चाहिये और सरकार उन पर पूरी नियंत्रणी रखें कि उनके साथ कोई ब्याइती न हो। इस बबत

ज्यावती हो रही है। वही बनाव जा रहा है और कहते हैं कि इसमें नयी है। लेकिन वही माल काफ़ी करीब लेता है और उसी माल को मंडी में जा कर बेचता है। जिसको आपकी एवम्लीय करीब लेती है। इस प्रकार किसान के साथ बीजा होता है। यह बीजा बन्द होनी चाहिये।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches which Hon. Members made while discussing the Appropriation Bill. I am very thankful to them for making some suggestions but, at the present moment, I can only say, with regard to the various points covering the entire gamut of the Ministries left undiscussed, that those points will be replied to by the respective Ministers and I am sure the Hon. Members will get replies.

One point has been raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya which directly relates to my Finance Ministry, and that is with regard to the blocking faculties of the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the wages settlement question. I can assure the Hon. Member that the Bureau of Public Enterprises is a nodal point for certain guidelines and directions or for coordination purposes. After all when we have to monitor all these, it cannot be disputed that the Bureau of public Enterprises has a role to play with regard to issuing certain guidelines for settlement. If my memory does not fail me, I am aware and I recollect that, recently, during this week or fortnight, many wage settlements have been finalised with the workers and, whatever guidelines we have issued, Government propose to discuss those guidelines with the Trade Unions also. But we cannot deny the right of the Bureau of Public Enterprises to have certain guidelines on this score, and the Bureau does not block any such settlement. The Management is free to have wage settlement with the workers. They have been doing it; they are doing it and they will be doing it.

Mr. Banatwalla raised a certain issue. It was discussed threadbare in this House on 18th April. So, I need not go into all those details. The question of rehabilitation or deployment or replacement of the BSF by the BMP is always a question for the State Government to consider. A judicial inquiry has already been ordered; a judicial commission is going to look into all those questions. So, it is not for me to say anything on that now. I am told that the situation, at the moment, in Jamshepur is quite normal. Whatever has happened is very unfortunate.

The other points that have been raised concern the various Ministries—Communications, Transport, Labour, Education, and so on. So far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, so far as disbursement of funds is concerned, so far as monitoring is concerned, so far as proper use, proper appropriation, proper utility, of the funds is concerned, we are quite conscious of all those issues and we will see to it, I wish to assure the House, that no misappropriation of funds sanctioned by this House is permitted.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** You can send those points to the various Ministers, with your weight added to them.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** They will be replied to by the respective Ministers.

I convey my thanks and seek the cooperation of the House in passing this Appropriation Bill without any further debate.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*



MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, 3 and 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.34 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1979

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Finance Bill. 15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Bill. If the House agrees, we shall have eleven hours for the General Discussion, three hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the Third Reading....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, the Bill which was passed just now has been passed without a quorum in the House....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): There was no quorum in the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can an Appropriation Bill be passed without a quorum in the House? There should be at least quorum when so many crores of rupees are being pressed....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): It is all over. When the Bill was passed, there was quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, we have gone ahead now. The point was not raised at that time. Now it cannot be raised. Now we cannot say that quorum was not there at that time. It was deemed to have been there.

Regarding the allotment of time for the Finance Bill, I think the House agrees to what was proposed....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Let it be flexible.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): In view of the fact that many of the Ministries have been guillotined, let us leave the time flexible. For the present, we say 'yes'.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I think, Choudhri Saheb wants to hear all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order. On the 20th April, last Friday, I had raised this issue about Finance Bill....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it regarding allotment of time?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes, it is about time allocation. The Speaker, responding to the issue which I had raised on the 20th April last Friday, observed thus—I am quoting from the debate.

"15 hours have been allotted for the Finance Bill. We will have five hours each on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday."

We do not have five hours today unfortunately. Fortunately the Ap-