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job, groupwise, should be related to a well defined catchment area. Some categories must be filled at local levels; some at district level, some at the State level and some at the national level. Lack of national policy is giving rise to situation of conflict between those who claim rights of domicile and the others. Mischievous forces exploit local grievances to rouse anti-national sentiments and organise agitations against linguistic or ethnic minorities as well as against migrants from other parts of the country. Therefore, a national consensus must be evolved for classification and categorisation of jobs and for definition of catchment areas for different categories. This should satisfy local aspirations to maximum possible extent and at the same time ensure a wider field of selection for jobs requiring higher level of skill or expertise.

I, therefore, request the Government to pay attention not only to generation of employment opportunities but also to the evolution of a national employment policy.

- (viii) **Demand for a Committee to review the provisions of the new Motor Vehicles Act and rules mark thereunder**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Implementation of new Motor Vehicles Act has raised controversies and protests from different sections of vehicle owners and drivers. Taxi owners, truck owners, tourist car owners as well as school bus owners and private car owners are agitated and protests are lodged in the form of strikes and *morchas* particularly in cities like Bombay and Delhi. Several apprehensions have been expressed regarding the intended implementation of certain sections also. Many provisions are considered too harsh. I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Surface Transport to set up a Committee to review the implementation of new Motor Vehicles Act and to consider the grievances of the people with a view to revise the provisions of the Act and the Rules.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Sixteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**KARNATAKA BUDGET, 1989-90 -
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (KARNATAKA), 1989-90**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will not take up further discussion on the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90 and further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90, items 12 and 13 together.

Shri Basavaraju to continue his speech.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I continue my speech on the Karnataka Budget. What is the meaning of the Budget? It is a symbol of the aspirations of the people. Unfortunately, in Karnataka the Vote on Account was taken for six months. Never in the history of Karnataka, Vote on Account was taken for six months. Though Assembly was there, Assembly members were there, they took Vote on Account for six months only. This type of system should be dispensed with hereafter. When the new Government is likely to take over, or when elections are going to be held, only then Vote on Account maybe taken for a few months, but unfortunately, the then Government with malafide intentions took Vote on Account. This system is very bad and should be put to an end the, the deficit on record would be around Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 crores. My view is that it might go up to 300 crores of rupees, because there are some manipulations in the figures. For a small State

like Karnataka it is very unfortunate. Karnataka is a golden State, it has its own resources. Unfortunately, the then Government was not in a position to mobilize resources and, therefore, this deficit of Rs. 200 crores.

The total revenue in the year 1983 was Rs. 1484 crores. Then, the Congress Government was in power. Now, in the year 1988-89, the revenue has gone up to Rs. 2200 crores and the expected revenue in 1989-90 is Rs. 2600 crores. That is because a lot of taxes have been imposed on Karnataka people. They are very honest, sincere and pious people. They never agitate and pay their taxes regularly. From 1983 to 1989, Rs. 800 crores of excess taxes have been imposed on Karnataka people.

I give you a concrete example. The Janata Government had been increasing the tax every year. The sales tax alone accounts for more than Rs. 1000 crores every year. When compared with the revenue State like Maharashtra, their sales tax is only 1200 to 1250 crores of rupees. We are 400 crores of people. Every year tax structure is increased. I would like to know where does that amount go? I would say that the vested interests have swallowed all the money. I urge upon the Government that the resources mobilisation should be there. Rs. 125 crores sales tax arrears are there. Nearly Rs. 40 crores of forest revenue arrears are there. Then excise arrears are also there. The total amount of arrears now is more than Rs. 250 crores. That amount should be collected in order to balance the deficit budget.

Now, I come to Plan outlay. For any responsible Government it is very important to achieve the targets set under the Plan outlay. In the year 1987-88 the plan outlay was Rs. 940 crores and the amount spent was Rs. 640 crores. Thus the amount fell by Rs. 300 crores. In the year 1988-89, the plan outlay was Rs. 900 crores and the amount spent was only Rs. 680 crores. So, in the year 88-89 it fell by Rs. 220 crores.

This year, i.e. 1988-89, the plan outlay

is Rs. 1040 crores. I urge upon the Central Government to balance the amount by giving some additional sum. Otherwise, it will hamper the functioning of the State.

Any ideal Government should give priority to the plan system. In Karnataka State, priority should be given to irrigation and electricity. Karnataka State had a tremendous impact of the Janata regime. Only 22 percent of the area is under irrigation and the rest is dry land. There is abundance of water in all the rivers flowing from the State. The Chief Minister of our State has always been saying that priority will be given to agriculture and irrigation but so far he has not given a substantial amount for any irrigational activity. In this regard he has not even laid the foundation stone for irrigation project worth Rs. 10 crores. I will give you the concrete evidence.

For the year 1986-87 the amount allotted for irrigation purposes was Rs. 210 crores out of which they spent only Rs. 186 crores and out of the target of 60,000 hectares of potential area only 50,000 hectares was achieved. In the year 1987-88 the amount allotted was Rs. 230 crores and the amount spent was Rs. 275 crores. Out of the potential area of 54,000 hectares, only 36,000 hectares was achieved. In the year 1988-89, the amount given was Rs. 245 crores out of which Rs. 124 crore was spent and out of 36,000 hectare of potential area only 12,000 hectare was achieved. So, this is the fate of the Janta regime.

In the case of lift irrigation, 246 lift irrigation projects are there out of which 100 are not functioning. This shows that the irrigation potential were not properly achieved by the Janata Government.

No, I come to the Cavery dispute. I also come from that basin. Hemavati comes under the State Plan. Unfortunately, due to the vested interests of the Ministers, no proper fund was provided by the State Government during the Janata regime. Water is there in Hemavati project but there are no channels. There is no proper irrigation system. Even

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today, we are not able to get water for irrigating even an acre of land from Hemavathi Reservoir. Now, the President's Rule is there. I would request the Central Government not to take any action until and unless a popular Government emerges in Karnataka. Otherwise, it will hamper the progress of Karnataka State.

One thing I want to mention about Bagur Naveii channel in Hemavathi Project. It is near my constituency. The Ministers of the Janata regime had colluded with the contractors and had swallowed nearly a crore of rupees. You should make an inquiry into this. I do not know what you are doing now. So, I urge upon the Governor to set up an Inquiry Commission for looking into this thing immediately. It should be taken up along with the episode of the son of ex-Chief Minister of Karnataka.

Now, I want to say something about Krishna River. You also know about Telugu Ganga project. I want to say something about Telugu Ganga project in Kannada.

[Translation]

*I have brought this Fair Price (Regulation) Shops Bill with the main objective of plugging the loopholes in the Public Distribution System and to make the system work efficiently. More than six hours of this august House has been taken to discuss the various aspects of the Public Distribution System and more than thirty Hon'ble Members have expressed their concern regarding the working of Fair Price Shops.

I had suggested to set up the boards at different levels, which was referred to by Smt. Basavarajeswari, Shri Krishna Rao and various members. The Boards would have checked all the malpractices and the working of Public Distribution System would have been more effective. However I am happy about the reply given by the Hon'ble Minister **Shri Sukh Ram He is making his best efforts**

to improve the service of Public Distribution System. As stated by him he is taking up several measures to curb adulteration and other malpractices of Fair Price Shops.

My Hon'ble colleague has to introduce her Bill and therefore I shall confine myself to some of the very important aspects of the PDS. Palmolene oil is supplied to the Fair Price Shops so that the poor people can make use of it. But what is happening to this oil? There is a Zila Parishad Chief Secretary in my Constituency. He had amassed money in the transaction of palmolene oil. This oil is provided at the rate of Rs.11 per K.G. The same was sold by that officer at the rate of Rs. 22/- in the cities. This process went on and that officer got about eighty lakhs of rupees in a short span of time. I had brought this information to the notice of concerned authorities but I regret to state that no action has been taken against that officer till now. Regarding the other essential commodities like sugar, rice etc. the same kind of malpractice is going on and ultimately it is the poor man who is being cheated.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to improve the infrastructure of the Public Distribution System and its working should be controlled. There should be good cooperation between the various departments and officers to make the PDS a success.

Our Government is providing about 4000 crores to the PDS and the poor man is deprived of this assistance. Major chunk of this money goes to the pockets of black marketeers. This has to be stopped once for all. I am not exaggerating the malpractices that are prevalent in the PDS. Infact members from various States like Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. have dealt this point in greater detail.

The hon'ble Minister has said about the action taken about some persons who were indulging in malpractices. The number of such persons against whom action has been taken is only 7000. I say more than 80% of the persons indulge in malpractice and hence immediate measure have to be taken to

check this menace. Punishment must be very severe to blackmarketeers and others who indulge in adulteration and other malpractices. I suggest that there should be a monitoring Cell to look into these matters. The items that are provided to the shops should be made to know to the Common man through radio, Television, newspapers etc. Regarding this point our senior veteran Prof. Ranga also spoke. Rate of various items must be displayed very clearly. The quality of the essential commodities should be maintained.

The Hon'ble Minister has suggested various steps that he is going to take to check the malpractices and to improve and working of Fair Price Shops. I trust that this step would help the poor masses of this country to get all the essential commodities at cheaper rates. Therefore, I withdraw my Bill. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): As I listened to this debate on the Demands of Karnataka for 1989-90, I am reminded of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*.

It seems that Karnataka was a paradise until 1983 when the Janata Party came to power—right through, all the Chief Ministers who ruled there from 1947 onwards including some of the honourable speakers in this House and finally Shri Gundu Rao—and then of course it turned into a hell under the Janata regime of Mr Hegde and Mr Bommai, and now with the installation of the President's Raj the paradise has been regained under the Governor Mr Venkatasubbarah.

I am afraid the debate here has been conducted on rather irrelevant lines. It is like a *post-mortem* on the performance of the past Governments. But there is hardly any information about what has happened in Karnataka during the last six months, and

absolutely nothing is said about what is to be done in the future under this Budget with the utilisation of the money that we are going to vote for Karnataka.

It is said that beautiful Bangalore has turned into a concrete jungle. Of course, the Janata Party Government has even changed the weather of Bangalore and droughts and floods have occurred because the divine powers are unhappy with the people who were ruling Karnataka. Governments do not determine the course of droughts and floods; and if that be a yard stick then what are we to say about the country as a whole?

It has been said that corruption is rampant. I do not know who is going to throw the first stone. People living in glass houses should know better than throw stones at others. If you look at the country and you look at the history since 1947, one party alone in terms of Government-months has ruled this country with at least 90 per cent to 95 per cent of the available Government-months. And if the sorry state of affairs we see in the country today is to be attributed to anyone's door, it is that party and that party alone. But, they say, no, here in Karnataka everything was absolutely fine, honest before Mr. Hegde took over in 1983 and of course now that the Janata Party and Janata Dal are out of power everything will turn right again.

I come from a State, Bihar and I can say something about the level of corruption that is rampant throughout the country. It is not the story of a State; it is the same story all over the country and as one who has entered public life not more than a decade ago, I would like to place for the consideration of the Treasury Benches a humble suggestion. There is something called a code of conduct for the Ministers. I would say, let us broaden that code of conduct to include anybody, who wishes to stand for the Legislature and thus enter public life. And let every candidate in public life declare not only his immovable but movable property and those standing in the name of his blood relations on the eve of his entry into public life and give a public account of such property annually thereaf-

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ter. And let the law provide that any property which he cannot account for shall stand confiscated in the name of the people of India. Do the treasury benches the courage to bring such a law before this Parliament? And yet they talk of corruption.

Sir, it is said that favours have been shown for transfers and promotions. Favours are shown by the Government. Favour is a well known method for making money. And of course delays and reconsideration are—all the methods that are employed by those in power for furthering their objectives. And in which State, can it be said that transfers and promotions are not for sale? In which State can it be said that excise on alcohol is not being used for filling up the coffers of the ruling party? Where can it be said that education has not been commercialised? Of course, I do realise that Karnataka has been turned into a haven for the uneducated, just as there are some places in the world are tax havens, which Mr. Panja and Mr. Poojary know very well. Karnataka has achieved a certain distinction no doubt. I fully realise. But I would say that every political leader, almost every political leader, of any eminence in Karnataka is associated with one educational racket or the other. Every community leader, every caste leader, every group leader, every political leader in Karnataka is making money and the Government of India do not have the courage to fulfil the oft-repeated assurance in this very House that capitation fee racket shall be put an end to. I challenge the Government, the treasury benches to bring in a law tomorrow to abolish the capitation fee. I assure you that entire country shall laud you. But I know that you will not... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: They know the answer.

Sir, they are saying that Karnataka is suffering from unemployment as if unemployment is yesterday's phenomenon. Un-

employment was there. Let us have figures about the level of unemployment from year to year. The Government has the figures. And let us prove that the level of unemployment in Karnataka during the six years rule of the Janata Party or the Janata Dal rose by a higher margin than the national level, by a higher margin than in all the Congress ruled Governments put together. Let us prove that. No Sir, you cannot. Sir, unemployment again is a national phenomenon and the reasons are deep. We do not have time to go into that. The reasons are very deep. The reasons are basically the wrong priorities and the wrong policies followed in the process of development. That is the reason for the rising unemployment. And Karnataka is no exception.

Somebody was said that everybody wanted to become a Minister. Which M.L.A. and where does not want to become a Minister? Ten per cent rule has been given a go-by everywhere, even in forming the Central Government. There used to be a convention. That is not a law, not an article of the Constitution, but a well known Parliamentary convention that the Ministry's size shall not exceed ten per cent of the strength of the party which supports it. But everywhere, in Madhya Pradesh, in Bihar, in Uttar Pradesh, you have armies of Ministers, and those who cannot add titles of Ministers of their names are given the facilities of Ministers as Chairman of various corporations, which have nothing much to do, whose entire working capital is primarily used for providing a living for the Chairman and his retinue. This is the state of affairs. So, why do you single out Karnataka? For what reason?

Sir, I would like to say that if the Janata Party Government in Karnataka—and I am not advocate for Mr. Hedge or Mr. Bommai—have committed any act of corruption, I stand in this House and say very frankly: let them be charged to prove their honesty before a duly constituted tribunal. I am not here to support any corrupt practice. But I must say that the Government of the Janata Party in Karnataka did introduce some innovations, did introduce some new ideas. It came with

a package of ideas. Maybe some of the ideas did not fructify, maybe they did not have time enough, maybe they did not enjoy adequate support from the Central Government, maybe the time was not ripe for those reforms. And yet there are many innovations that are to the credit of the Janata Party Government. I do not have the time to go into all that. But there are certain proposals that were pending at the time when the Governor's raj was introduced. There is an enactment to enforce reservations for SC&ST and backward classes—not just an executive instruction but a legislative obligation. I would like to know why the law is not being enacted. There was a proposal to introduce reservation of jobs for women. The then Government decided to reserve 30 percent of the jobs in specific categories of Government service for women. The Central Government say that they are going to do that for Panchayat membership. Why can we not do this in Karnataka? Why has the Governor's Administration not taken action in that regard? There was a decision by that Government constituting special courts for the Dalits and women if they are subjected to the violation of civil rights and discrimination. That decision is yet to be implemented. There was a scheme for group insurance for agricultural labour especially for Karnataka—a monthly pension of Rs. 60 for an agricultural worker who is disabled while in service or work and Rs. 2500/- in the case of death. Budget provision was made for that scheme. No action, no progress has taken place during the last six months. There was a housing scheme named after a great man, Nazir, whose name became a by-word for water. He was called *Nir Sahab* and not *Nazir Sahab*. And it is the *Nazir Niwas Yojana* in the name of Nazir Sahab which was to benefit more than 53,000 beneficiaries during one year for construction of 10,000 houses by the Karnataka Housing Board. It has not commenced although a budget provision was made. Sites were to be provided with the help of World Bank to the siteless people and slum dwellers in Bangalore, Hubli, Dharwar and Gulbarga and the scheme was to be later extended to Mysore, Mangalore and Belgaun and yet nothing has been done

so far. Under that scheme Rs. 530 crores were set aside but not a penny has been spent because the approval has not yet been received. There was a 'learn and earn' scheme for the youth. Six months have elapsed. Budget provision was made, but no progress has been reported. 153 Veterinary colleges were approved by the then Government but not a single one has been opened in the last six months. The green card facility was to be extended to the urban areas, but no progress has been reported. Karnataka-Hyderabad area was to have a Special Regional Development Board. Everybody says that area is the most under-developed region of Karnataka, but nothing has been done. The Mudnal report has not been implemented yet. These are among the few schemes that were approved and nothing is known about them.

There are many major projects pending in Karnataka. I would like to remind the hon. Members here including particularly the Members from Karnataka that a meeting of Members of Parliament from Karnataka was held on 4th of April, 1989. A complete compendium is here about the projects whose implementation has been delayed because of lack of decision on the part of Central Government, because of lack of approval from the Central Government, because of lack of allocation from the Central Government. 4th April, 1989 is the date, not long back. I would like to place the entire report before the House and before the hon. Ministers and the Treasury benches for their consideration. Please let us know which of these projects have shown progress during the last six months that you have been at the helm of administration. This includes: a project for the reclamation of the saline and alkaline soil, a project for the development of watersheds in various parts of Karnataka and a project for the development of coconut and mango plantation and for the development of horticulture. This includes the famous nationally important project for Mangalore Refinery and Petro-Chemicals, whose detailed Project Report is with the Government, and I would like to know why no progress has taken place during the last six

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months. There was a project for the take over, by the Steel Authority of India, of the Visvesvaraiya Iron & Steel Company. No progress has taken place. An Export Processing Zone was to be established in Bangalore. There was to be a project for the Road Transport Corporation. A special request was made by the Karnataka Government for funds in order to finance the upgradation of the transports facilities, but there is no response. There were projects for the development of small and medium towns for more roads being taken under National Highways, for a higher share of the Railway network for Karnataka, for utilisation of the Central Road Fund for upgradation of the existing roads, for the conversion of Bangalore Airport into an international airport, for the declaration of Karwad into a proper Customs Port. Nothing has been done. So, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that when he comes to us for funds, he should forget what was done or what was omitted to be done by the Hedge Government or the Bommai Government. Let him tell us what has the Governor done in the last six months.

My last point is about these Demands. I am very happy that these Demands, Education is given Rs. 800 crores—one-third I am very happy that this is so. Irrigation and flood control receive nearly Rs. 500 crores. I think that shows a good sense of priority. Agriculture gets about Rs. 200 crores, but industry and transport get very small amounts. I would like the hon. Minister to consider upgrading the allocation for transport and industry. The welfare of the backward sections gets just Rs. 100 crores. I do not know whether a single penny has been allotted for the Corporation that was established for the welfare and development of the minorities, called the Minorities Finance Development Corporation. Wakf Corporation gets just about Rs. one crore. I still feel that relatively allocations and priorities are in the right direction. But much remains to be seen in the process of implementation. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister that let us ask the present State Government to look into the pending

projects to see that the funds, to the extent they are available, are well utilised for the welfare of the people. Of course, we all await the final verdict of the people. The restoration of a popular Government, a democratically elected Government is a must under the Constitution. I beg of the Treasury Benches not to toy with the idea of extending the President's rule. I think they will get their fingers burnt. I think there is no case for the extension of the President's rule in Karnataka. Karnataka is and must remain one of the model States of the country. We must keep our faith and confidence in the people of Karnataka. Therefore, I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to have the elections within the present spell of the President's rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development will now intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the contribution that has been made on this debate, both from the Treasury Benches and from the Opposition. Really I was amused when I heard the opening remarks of the hon. Member, an intellectual from Bihar. He has stated to the surprise of all that we should forget the past, that is, the past performance of the Karnataka Government under the rule of Janata party and Janata Dal, and we should look for the future... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I would like to clarify here. I said it only in relation to the budget debate. I don't mind you are making that an issue out when the election campaign is on. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am putting and also posing a question to the hon. Member. Is he scared by the performance of the Karnataka Government? Is it because since they have committed, you are not proud of mentioning it? It is for the House

to consider. This is the budget speech, this is the budget prevented by the honourable second Chief Minister, I can say the first Chief Minister of Janata Dal in Karnataka Assembly on 17.3.1989. He had mentioned what is the resource available and also he had mentioned what are the provisions he is going to make for all the sectors in the developmental activities. It is before you, and it is for you to find out. What he is going to do in the current year, he has mentioned. But unfortunately he is not there, his Government is also not there. The hon. Member, Mr. Shahabuddin Ji, I want to bring to your notice, I want you to recall, that when they came to power in Karnataka your Janata Party gave the assurances, promises, to Karnataka saying that 'we are going to give a clean administration, we are going to have value-based politics and we are going to remove capitation fee and corruption will be unknown to us. We will remove corruption.' And what are you saying now? You are making a point here that there is corruption everywhere, capitation is there, non-performance is there everywhere. That means, you want to defend corruption. You want to say that the performance would be bad because it is like that everywhere. Is it your claim? Was it your claim at that time? You ruled the Karnataka people saying that 'we will give heaven to you. Earlier, the Congress Government had given hell to you.' People of Karnataka believed. But what had your Chief Minister done during the past six-and-a-half years and how was his performance? He told the people that 'Karnataka will be taken forward. So far Karnataka was ruled not by the Karnataka people, but by Delhi; hereafter it will not happen. We are going to give the administration to you and the Chief Minister will be in Karnataka and there will not be anybody dictating from outside.' I will come to you, I will give you the figures to show how long he was there, what type of administration he has given. Now let us come to the budget. A plan outlay of Rs. 1040 crores was given to the Karnataka people. He has shown the deficit as Rs. 91.53 crores. Is it a true picture? There also he deceived the Karnataka people. Earlier plan outlay was Rs. 900 crores. There was a

cut of Rs. 100 crores. It is not stated by me, it is stated in paragraph 15 of his budget speech.

15.00 hrs.

Rs. 900 crores Plan outlay has been cut by Rs. 100 crores. Do you mean to say that Karnataka could be developed in this way? Now, I will give the figures. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period, in the year 1985-86, the Plan outlay was Rs. 651 crores, but the annual expenditure was only Rs. 637.67 crores; in the year 1986-87, the Plan outlay was Rs. 765 crores and the expenditure was only 696.17 crores; in the year 1987-88, Rs. 870 crores was the Plan outlay but it has been reduced to Rs. 769.45 crores; in the year 1988-89 Rs. 900 crores was the Plan outlay and he has reduced it to Rs. 800 crores. For the current year, that is, 1989-90, he has given the Plan outlay as Rs. 1040 crores. I do not know how the Central Government can come to the rescue of Karnataka. What has been the contribution made by him? In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Government's assistance according to the approved Plan was Rs. 1041.53 crores, but the Central Government has given Rs. 1241.69 crores. So far as the Central taxes transferred to the States are concerned, it was estimated at 2283.25 crores as against the Seventh Plan approved target of 1681 crores. Again, from the current revenue, the Seventh Plan approved target was 1436.57 crores. The latest estimate including the approved target for 1989-90 is 784.67 crores. When it was promised Rs. 1436.57 crores, what was the amount provided during this period? For the five year Plan period, it was Rs. 84.67 crores in spite of the fact that the share in Central taxes transferred to the States is estimated at 2283.25 crores as against the Seventh Plan approved target of Rs. 1681 crores. This would mean that the BCR has deteriorated by as much as Rs. 1254.15 crores. Where are you going to find the resources? What have they done during this period? Shahabuddinji, it is for you to see because you are part and parcel of that Government and you belong to that party.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Not now.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Not now, but previously. Now, we are building additional resources so far as this purpose is concerned. You will be surprised to note that the State Government had undertaken to raise Rs. 1514.90 crores in the first four years. At the time of finalising the Annual Plan, it has raised Rs. 1007.18 crores. In the final year, if you include that in the approved target for 1989-90 also, the State's performance in the Seventh Plan will be Rs. 1604 crores as against the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 2111.94 crores. That means, there is a shortfall of Rs. 510.80 crores. Can Karnataka develop like this? In the last 5 years, there is a gap of Rs. 510.80 crores. You say that Janata Party, Janata Dal Government has do wonders. This is the wonder Karnataka people witnessed! If the actual releases for 1988-89 are taken into account, total Central assistance from 1985-86 to 1989-90 works out to Rs. 1253.89 crores and the Small savings loans at Rs. 912.29 crores during the Seventh Plan.

Somebody was making claim, even outside Parliament, that utilisation of Central Assistance for externally aided projects was very impressive there. How did they use it? The Central assistance for externally aided projects is released on the basis of progress of expenditure incurred by the State Government. In 1986-87 and 1987-88, the State Government could not utilise the external assistance in full, leading to a shortfall of Rs. 24.30 crores. I do not want to give the details.

What about non-Plan expenditure? You were claiming that non-Plan expenditure would be curtailed and curbed and the economy would be introduced in the administration. What is your performance? The non-Plan expenditure of the State has been on the increase. I will show you how. In the year 1984-85, the percentage of increase was 69.62%. In the year 1985-86, the percentage of increase was 70.75%. In 1986-87, it was 65.43%. In 1987-88, it was 65.48% and in 1988-89, it was 70.55%. Where actually had this Janata Government gone wrong?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What is the percentage increase over the 5 year period?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will give you that. I will write to you, if I am not in a position to give that now.

In the current financial year, Karnataka went into overdraft to the extent of Rs. 50 crores as on 8.4.1989 for the third day. The State was able to come out of overdraft as one advance instalment of share in Central taxes amounting to Rs. 48 crores was released as in the case of all other States and small savings loan of Rs. 22.37 crores or about Rs. 70 crores in all, on 10.4.1989.

He has been stating, "I could not fulfil the aspirations of the people because the Plan outlay could not reach us, as there was drought." He claimed that he spent Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores and it had never happened in the country. That was his claim. For the information of the hon. Members, I would give some figures as to how much he spent for the year 1983-84, as stated by his own Government. This is the figure of expenditure reported by the State Government to the Centre for release of the Central assistance. He spent it under the heading "Drought".

In the year 1983-84, it was Rs. 14.68 crores which he spent.

In	1984-85	—	Rs. 36.84 crores
	1985-86	—	Rs. 82.01 crores
	1986-87	—	Rs. 49.30 crores
	1987-88	—	Rs. 28.90 crores
	1988-89	—	Rs. 20.00 crores

The total amount spent so far is Rs. 231.79 crores. From where do you get the money? Where has he shown that the spent more than Rs. 800 crores to 1,000 crores? Does it include Plan outlay? There is a dam constructed in one district. He is including that

also. There is a limit for misleading the people of Karnataka legislature. Shall I compare their performance with that of others? There was serious drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat. The former Karnataka Government could not achieve the targeted Plan outlays in the Seventh Plan. In 1988-89, they reduced the Plan outlay from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 800 crores as stated by me. Natural calamities is sought as an excuse for the non-performance of the State Government. For the year, 1988-89, Central Government had given a ceiling of Rs. 37.34 crores. They could have spent that amount if he was vigilant, alert and if at all he was interested in the welfare of the State. The State Government could not utilise even this amount fully. In fact, they could utilise only just a little over Rs. 19.70 crores in drought-affected areas. You do not want the people to hear all these things. You do not want these things to be discussed in Parliament. Yes, we can shut our eyes. But the people of Karnataka know it. They know the performance of the Janata Party. Let us compare this with that of others because you know the magnitude of drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat. On the other hand, States which are more affected by droughts, like Rajasthan and Gujarat performed better. Rajasthan spent nearly Rs. 100 crores more than the ceiling of expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India for drought relief. But still they reduced their Plan outlay only by Rs. 61 crores even though they spent more than Rs. 100 crores in addition to the ceiling. A small State, Himachal Pradesh, which was also severely affected by floods was able to fulfil its Plan outlay. They did not cut a single crore. Still he says that he was not in a position to spend because of this drought. What was he doing during that period? Drought was there. People of Karnataka were agitated. Everywhere concern was exhibited. The Karnataka Chief Minister, the then first Chief Minister, did not go to the affected people. He was in power for five years and seven months, for 2,005 days. His foreign tour out of State included the period of his illness there. He fell ill in Delhi also. He also went to Bihar. He did not tour drought-affected area. He toured Bihar and other

places. He was out on tour for 1,305 days, he was out of Karnataka, and the number of days he was available in Karnataka was only 602. He attended Vidhan Sabha for 266 days only. Then the second Chief Minister took charge. Sir, I do not want to mention the name here. The second Chief Minister had stayed in office for a period of 251 days. Out of the 251 days, his foreign trip and outside Karnataka accounted for 176 days. He was out for 176 days. During that period, he was available in Karnataka only for 75 days. He attended the Vidhan Sabha for 33 days.

This is the performance of that exemplary Chief Minister of Janata Party and the Janata Dal Party. What was he doing during that period? During that period, the worst conditions were prevailing in Karnataka. He did not go to see the plight of the people. The people were worried, as I have stated earlier. Our hon. Prime Minister rushed there. He went to the nook and corner of Karnataka. Our Members of Parliament were attending to the relief works. Fodder was offered; cattle-sheds were constructed by the hon. Members from our party. But the Chief Minister did not move. The hon. Prime Minister went to Karnataka and he was asking about he plight of the people. The fact is that the minimum wages were not paid to the people under the Wage Employment scheme. Wages were not paid to them. Nobody was willing to go there. No Minister wanted to see all these things. The people of Karnataka stated this. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to Karnataka. He toured more for more than 200 miles. The first Chief Minister of Karnataka did not go to Chickballapura which is situated at a distance of not more than 70 miles. It is a question of one hour or one-and-a-half-hour's travel. I was the President of the Congress Party there. I moved from place to place. I visited several villages. The people in the interior parts of Karnataka stated that their Chief Minister did not visit them and their Ministers also did not visit them. They wanted me to ask the Ministers to visit them. Our hon. Prime Minister came there. Finally, the Congress Party made a declaration. The Congress Party had threatened saying that if the Chief Minister did not

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visit the drought-affected areas within 15 days, there would be agitations throughout the State. The Chief Minister became panicky. He was scared. Then he started moving. When? It was after the break of monsoon. That was the style of functioning of that Chief Minister. That was the personality of that Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Today, we have got the Private Members' Business, Mr. Minister. How much time will you take?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I will be finishing soon. I now come to my point. What had he done during that period? I will come to your statement also. Shri Shahabuddin appreciated the statement. What had he done during that period? Shall I tell you? If the Government fails to protect the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weakest among the weaker sections, Harijans, it will not be called the Government. There were atrocities on Scheduled Caste people and the Scheduled Tribes people. I will give the details. You will be shocked to hear. I will give the details from 1983 to 1989. In 1983, the number of incidents of atrocities on them—in one year—was 329. The number of injured Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 524. Their property worth Rs. 1,49,300 was destroyed. How many people died in one year? Forty-four Harijans died in one year. In 1984, number of incident was 368, people injured were 412 and Rs. 13650 worth of property was destroyed belonging to them and 33 people were murdered. In 1985, there were 553 incidents in which 623 people injured, Rs. 188,875 worth of property was lost and 49 people died. I shall give you the total figure from 1983 to 1989 because time is running out. The total number of incidents were 3579, out of which 4908 persons belonging to Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were injured, Rs. 10 lakh worth of property was destroyed and 266 Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were killed.

If you have got the heart, you should think about this. What has he done for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? You have stated about his performance. At the time of coming to power, he had announced that for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes if there were very good students getting high marks, there would be direct recruitment for Class-I and Class-II officers post without any interview, and universities could furnish the information and immediately they would be appointed. But not a single person was recruited, till today. You say that we should not talk about this. What has he done for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? 260 people had been killed so far.

Then in Bindigere village in the Belgaum District, which is the constituency of Shri Sinal, Harijans were detailed, abused, threatened and forced to eat. Do you know what? Human excreta. What was the allegation? It was for stealing the jowar crop. *(Interruptions)*

It is not like that. What was the promise given by them? The promise was that they would give security to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In the State, the Janata Dal President belongs to a Scheduled Caste community. But, at that time, nobody raised a finger. All the Ministers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were keeping quiet. They continued with him.

Then in Thattur village of Shimoga District, on 29.1.88, Harijans were not allowed to offer puja and were threatened assault with chappals if they entered.

Then, what is the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers? In the Yadgir Taluk of Gulbarga District, Assistant Commissioner and Sub-division Magistrate belonging to Scheduled Castes were slapped by a caste Hindu person in the presence of a Janata Dal Minister. If the officers are not given this protection, what about the common people? You still want

him. You have seen it. In the REVA JEETU, his own kith and kin were involved. There was a scandal by name: "Bharat Hedge, Medical Seats Scandal". Who is Shri Bharat Hedge? It is for you to consider.

Then coming to the Government, it has never happened in the history of India that the Home Minister of a State is involved in a murder case. He is an accused today. Do you still want the nepotism and favouritism?

Now, sometimes, you speak very bluntly and openly. I tell you Mr. Shahabuddin that in the Bharat Hedge Medical Seats scandal, he manipulated things. Even he saw that the judge was also removed. He manipulated it in such a way. For defending his son, ... ** ... was given the Rajya Sabha membership

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name will not go on record.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: But I tell you that this was given for defending the accused in the Indiraji murder case. That is their culture.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Minister, you know that I resigned from the Janata Party Parliamentary Board on the issue of giving a Rajya Sabha seat to ... ** ...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I don't say. There are people in the country who have got principles.

Coming to the phone tapping issue, he tapped whose phones? Where did he mix politics? He tapped phones not of anti-nationals, not of criminals. But he tapped the phones of Shrimati Nagarathamma, the Opposition Leader; Shri Deve Gowda, his cabinet colleague; Shri Gurupadaswamy, the Opposition Leader in the Rajya Sabha; his cabinet colleague Shri Raghupathy; Shri Chandrashekhar and Shri Ajit Singh. And the transcript was published in the Indian Express. It was recorded and given to his very close paper, Indian Express, his mentors. We can say that.

Has it ever happened in the country before? You gave a statement boldly that it was a shameful act. It has appeared in the Illustrated Weekly. But he did not agree. According to you, it is immoral. The people have said that it is an immoral thing. With all these things, he still strives.

Ultimately what has happened? There was internal race of lust for power. There was no administration, there was no Government. One Minister was fighting with another Minister and the MLAs were harbouring for getting power. Money was exchanged. It is stated by each and everybody. The people of Karnataka know this. Ultimately, their party was broken.

We did not touch it. I was the President. I told, we will not go near them. The credit goes to Shri Oscar Fernandes and Shri Veerendra Patil also. They said, our standard is much more than that, we will not interfere in their affairs at all. The Congress Party's status was taken high.

I don't want to speak more because I am nearing the time. Their Government failed under its own weight. Nobody could help. The people were relieved, they were very happy. The honourable Prime Minister went to Karnataka; he was given a warm welcome. They received him; they thought that he was the saviour. Honour and dignity of the people of Karnataka were at stake. It never had happened.

These are the people who want to come to the Centre. They want to dislodge the Prime Minister. Mr. Shahabuddin, you are here, you are a bold person. You have got the guts to face us here because you have been sent by the people for five years. You did not run away. Those Opposition people including the four MPs from Karnataka ran away. Even Prof. Madhu Dandavate ran away. Even though the Karnataka Budget is being discussed today, they are not here. This is the interest they have got. You said that they have got a lot of interest. Mr. Shahabuddin, you change your opinion about

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your people whom you have once supported. You were one of their colleagues. These are the people who want to dislodge the Prime Minister. What will happen to the country? 7 or 8 leaders are there. They claim, they demand the Prime Ministership and if they come to power, they will quarrel, they will destroy the economy of the country and the country's progress will be damaged to that extent. It will take years to bring it back on the rails. That would be the position and that is why we are very bold. We are not scared by their going out from this Lok Sabha. We know their tactics. How Mr. Hedge also played the drama, Chief Minister after Chief Minister, how the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh also played the drama with all the indictment from the High Court in 7 cases and the first Chief Minister of Karnataka in two cases—not one. The indictment was in 1969 when he was the Minister. This is the position. That is why, I appeal to the Central Government that we have to find out the resources. It will be very difficult; even then, in the interest of the Karnataka people, we have to help them, we have to set right the thing. It is our responsibility now. Even though they are irresponsible. I am appealing to the hon. Finance Minister to come forward with certain measures as soon as possible—they will go to the credit of Karnataka Governor and his Advisors. We have to say that we have taken action against the liquor barrens; that is required today. Ultimately, it will help the people of Karnataka and we can get resources. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Private Member's Legislative Business: Bills for introduction.

Shri Shantaram Naik.

15.32 1/2 hrs.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of section 6)

[English]

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894".

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted