

should in all fairness get the benefits under the scheme are in fact denied such benefits. This results in despair and resentment among the farmers making the scheme quite unpopular.

For proper implementation of the scheme and to give reasonable relief to the farmers, Gram Panchayat should be the unit both during kharif and rabi seasons to assess the crop loss instead of block and district respectively during Kharif and Rabi crops as at present. Further the present yield should be the basis for the purpose of assessment of crop loss and not the yield as recorded in the old settlement records.

(viii) Need to start a 'Free Trade Zone' centre at Tirupati

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, Rayalaseema is a backward area where Tirupati stands having its airport and other facilities. It is midpoint to Madras and Bangalore and also located in the central point of South India. Due to the importance of this place there is every need to start a 'free trade zone' centre at Tirupati apart from Vizag of Andhra Pradesh.

12.35 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Yesterday, we decided to extend the time by half an hour to accommodate a few Members. There are still six Members who want to participate. I will request the Members to cooperate and finish within five minutes. Thereafter the Minister will reply.

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the

other day an hon. Member was speaking about shooting price of tractors in the country. I happened to go to the market a few days ago to purchase some steel and stainless steel material and I was simply stunned to see the prices. I asked the shopkeeper what the reason was. He started arguing and said that the Government was to be blamed for it. The production of steel is much less than the demand.

Steel industry is recognised as the largest sector of economy and evidently our country's industrial and economic health depends on the development of this important sector. To improve the production of steel in this country and to reduce the dependence on imports, a bigger outlay of Rs. 6420.13 crores has been provided in the 7th Plan as against an outlay of Rs. 4000 crores in the 6th Plan. In the year 1975-76, the total steel output was 6.21 million tonnes and in 1985-86, the total output is 10.07 million tonnes. Out of this, the output from ore-borne plants is 7.07 million tonnes, whereas 3 million tonnes is the output of the mini steel plants. The mini steel plants output is about 30 per cent of the total steel output.

What was the production of stainless steel in India and other countries in the year 1984 ? It was Japan—25.91 lakh metric tonnes, USA—16.08 lakh metric tonnes, Sweden—4.42 lakh metric tonnes, Spain—2.92 lakh metric tonnes, France—6.46 lakh metric tonnes and India—1.51 lakh metric tonnes.

The Planning Commission has estimated that shortage of finished steel of 1.5 million tonnes would continue to afflict the Indian economy throughout the 7th Plan and it would further worsen in the 8th Plan. What were the reasons ? The input is not of right quality and quantity.

The mini steel plants have played a very vital role in the development of different grades of alloy steels and stainless steel to meet the growing demand for defence, automobiles and industrial applications. The growth of domestic stainless steel production is particularly praiseworthy as the production increased from nearly 12,000 tonnes in 1977-78 to 150,000 tonnes last year. This is further likely to increase to

[Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

nearly 3 lakh tonnes by the end of the 7th Plan period and 5 lakhs tonnes by 1994-95. One of the basic raw materials required for production of stainless steel is ferro-chrome. India has very good reserves of chrome ore in the State of Orissa. Now, it is reported that there is a monopoly position of one unit in the private sector controlling over 80 per cent of production. And this has resulted in frequent price increase. A recent study has revealed that the present licensed capacity is required to be doubled within the next two years to meet the demand for this particular raw material.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House through you towards the changes in prices. The price of ferro-chrome was Rs. 11,350 per MT as on 7.6.1984 and as on 1.1.1986, the price was Rs. 12,850 per MT. Similarly, the price of ferro silicon in 1984 was Rs. 9,550 per MT and now in the year 1986, on 1st of January, the price has shot up to Rs. 16,500 per MT. You can just appreciate the increase in prices within such a short span of time. What are the reasons? The reason is that there is a monopoly over 85 per cent of the production. There is just one unit having control over 85 per cent of the production. A representation was made to the Minister for Steel and a Committee was appointed to go into this question, to study the problem and to find out as to what the reasons were. The conclusion and recommendations of the Committee in regard to the future demand of the stainless steel are as follows. Future demand of stainless steel in 1989-90 will be 268,000 tonnes; and in 1994-95, it will be 431,000 tonnes. As regards the future demand of chromium bearing alloy steel, in 1989-90 it will be 263,000 tonnes and in 1994-95 it will be 338,000 tonnes. The total future requirement of Ferrochromium (chromium content 65 per cent) will be 61,500 tonnes in 1989-90 and 97,500 tonnes in the year 1994-95.

The Committee then observed : "From the foregoing, it is clear that there may be shortage of ferro-chromium around 1989-90. The Committee is of the opinion that this shortfall can be met by permitting (and I lay stress on the words 'can be met by permitting') the existing ferro-manganese producing units who are not permitted to

produce ferro-chrome, to take up production of ferro-chromium and vice versa. This will take care of temporary shortage of any particular Ferro Alloys and also put the existing Ferro Alloy units into a healthy competition."

This recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government, clearly makes explicit what was implicit. The cat is out of the bag. It is not merely understood, but it is admitted that there is a shortage of stainless steel in the country. Today it is reported in the 'Hindustan Times' that the price in India is 153 per cent more than the price in the international market. When we import, because of excise and customs duties, it goes up still further. It is not understood as to why the Committee should make a recommendation that there should be monopoly by one unit in the whole country. When the Committee admits in unequivocal terms that the demand for ferro-silicon and ferro-chromium will be to this extent, why not encourage other such units which are ready and willing to go into the market to produce this. We have reasons to smell something in the *bona fides* of those who are sitting at the helm of affairs. Shall we ask the Steel Controller who was a member of this committee, and probably the presiding officer, as to why they have given unfettered discretion to that one particular monopolist, to that one particular unit, and deprive others, at the altar of the people of India?

We need steel, and we need stainless steel; and for raw material, we have to have imports. Why import it when our own businessmen, our own industrialists are offering themselves? There is ample scope in Andhra Pradesh. They are ready and willing to set up the units; but they are not being allowed to do so. They are not being given licence for that.

I am speaking on this particular subject, because someone just gave me the prick. He said Government was responsible for the increase in prices, Government was responsible for the increase in prices, and for the short supply as compared to the demand. I asked : 'How?' He argued with me, and tried to convince me. Being an advocate, I said : 'I am open to conviction'. I have also to convince him.

So, I request that the Ministry of Steel and the Government of India should consider the desirability of breaking this monopoly of giving unfettered power to one monopolist, so that the requisite quantity of steel is made by other units.

Because the bell is ringing, I do not want to flout you, Sir. Otherwise, I wanted to dilate more on the subject. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh is not there. Mr. Sunder Singh is also not here. Now Mr. Ramdeo Rai.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Minister of Finance, I would like to submit a few points.

Why the loss occurs, is quite evident. When we cannot complete a work within the stipulated time limit, loss is bound to be there. No scheme of the Government is implemented within the stipulated period. The prices of material go on increasing and there is loss on the food front also. We will also have to consider the extent of profit in comparison with expenditure. Since there has never been proper monitoring or review of our projects, we, therefore, cannot complete our projects within the targets.

There is total lack of monitoring. The competent officers concerned never undertake proper inspection. Had they done so, these projects would definitely have been completed in time. This is the only reason for loss in every scheme and every scheme takes more time in its completion which not only increases the botheration for the Government but also gives rise to resentment among the general public. In order to solve this problem, we should do our work in a proper manner and try to complete it within the given time-limit.

Today, India is moving towards the 21st century but with these problems our Prime Minister has to do a lot of hard work. This can be appreciated through the problem being faced in my area. Ten years

ago, 80 acres of land was acquired from the people for a Graphite factory in Samastipur area of Bihar. Since then, neither we have done anything for the people nor the compensation has been paid. The factory has not been started so far and nobody knows when it will start. Had this factory been started, the people there would have benefited a lot. The land is lying idle for the last ten years. In this span of time the farmers would have earned a lot and moreover, they would not have been deprived of their land. So, we can very well assume that today we are not able to implement any of our schemes. Why should people not resent such a situation? If we want to prevent this situation, we will have to be more careful. If we do not consider it, the people will be deprived of the benefits of the 20-point programme.

Government should monitor the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. The general public cannot avail its benefits as we do not implement it properly. There are a number of points in the Twenty-Point Programme. Be it the removal of poverty or any other point but Government should see the state of affairs as far as distribution of bank loans is concerned. The full amount of loans given by a bank does not reach the recipient. For getting loans from the nationalized banks, people have to pay some bribe also. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might also be knowing this fact.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that he should monitor the working of the banks and improve their functioning. So long as he does not fix the responsibility on the bank officials, the benefits will never reach the people and we would not be able to implement 20-Point Programme in letter and spirit.

We Salute Shrimati Indira Gandhi for giving us the 20-Point Programme about which the people of the whole world are interested, but unfortunately, its benefits are not reaching the people in the rural areas. We are not able to provide them with assets like cattle, rickshaws, horse-drawn carts and so on, which are their sources of livelihood, and which could have been provided with the help of small industries. Even they are not able to derive benefits out of our loan schemes.

[Shri Ramdeo Rai]

The bank officials compel them to return the loan after a year. How can our purpose be served in such circumstances ?

Therefore, Sir, I would like to draw the Government's attention to this matter. We will not be able to fully implement this programme in this manner. In spite of our Prime Minister's concern about the programme and his determination to implement it, nothing has happened.

Similarly, I would like to point out that industries in my constituency have closed down. Government want to set up many industries, so that the country could make progress. Again, in the industrial map of India, at present, Bihar is considered to be industrially backward, when it is the repository of all mineral wealth, and provides support to the industries abroad as well as to those which are located in other States of the country. The people of Bihar are poor because industries are not being established there at the speed with which it ought to have been done. Government should note that two factories in my constituency have closed down. The Rameshwar Jute Mills is one of them. As a result, 50,000 workers have become jobless. They were all employed in these two factories. There might be two or three lakh people dependent on them. They are on the verge of starvation. How can we develop industries in this manner ? Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is trying to take this country forward, but a few people are dampening his enthusiasm.

Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, who has taken charge of the Finance Ministry, that he will fulfil the assurance given in this regard with full responsibility. If this is done, undoubtedly, our country will progress, and the fruits of development will reach the people in the rural areas. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, earnestly wants to take the country into the 21st century. Therefore, it is my request to him that unless this economic disparity is removed, it will not be possible to develop this country. Again, until every individual living in the rural areas is able to reap the benefits of development, our country will not achieve economic success. Similarly unless economic dis-

parities are reduced, there will be no real democracy and the people will not be able to realise the true meaning of democracy.

I will urge upon the hon. Minister to pay attention to the problem of rural areas such as potable water, irrigation and power etc. The farmer, with whose hard work, the entire structure of the country's economy has been built, is being neglected today. He not able to get two square meals a day. Then, whose responsibility can it be except that of the Government's, to ensure that they are not neglected. If Government is not able to do this work, then it can be certainly said that it will not be possible to achieve our targets. It is paradoxical that the farmers, due to whose hard work, our country has attained a certain position in the world today, and on account of whom we have become self-sufficient in food production, are the poorest in our country, and are not able to afford two square meals a day. There is so much inflation today, yet farmers are not getting full value of their products. The commodities are bought from him at very low prices, and they are sold at five to ten times higher in the market, but he is not able to get any share of the profits. Till the prices of agricultural commodities are fixed and the farmers are not ensured remunerative return for their hard labour and their condition is not improved, the country will never make any progress.

Sir, there is dearth of labour in Bihar as the labourers are migrating to Punjab and Haryana. There also, they are being exploited. Instead of money they are getting diseases. In order to stop the migration of labour, Government would have to make employment opportunities available in Bihar itself, and for this purpose, all these industries which are on lock-out at present, must start functioning once again. Government should give a serious thought to all these problems. With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I hope whatever I have said in regard to irrigation and about proper arrangements to be made for this purpose, would be looked into. There are ten rivers in Bihar and we are not able to make proper use of its waters; so we should formulate a scheme to make full

use of the available water. Moreover, the tubewells are lying idle and are not functioning properly; and the farmers are unable to derive any benefits therefrom. Therefore, the farmers should get electricity, water and a remunerative return for their produce and the hon. Minister must consider all these points at his own level.

[English]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, Mr. Daga criticised the provision of subsidy. I wonder what type of outlook he has. In a country like India, where it is a welfare State, the provision of subsidy is inevitable. More you have to help the poor, the more subsidy is required. Subsidy is given on food and fertilizers. Which are the items on which, he thinks that the subsidy should be deducted? I do not think that, that is a healthy approach. The provision of subsidy is justified.

The most important thing that I want to say is that the Thein Dam is being constructed on the bed of the river Ravi, that is, half of it in Jammu and Kashmir and half in Punjab. When the dam is constructed, at vast area from my State will go under water. Many people will be uprooted and a road from Thein to Basouli also gets submerged. It is the responsibility of the Thein dam authorities which is being financed by the Centre—and it is under the control of the Centre—to see that all the people who will be uprooted are settled properly. Also the present road from Thein to Basouli is less than twenty-one kilometres, or about hardly eighteen kilometres. But if the road on the banks of the new lake created by the dam water is constructed, it will run to two hundred kilometres. This is very unfair. And, nobody—neither the Centre nor the State Government—much less the Punjab Government is authorised to do this.

13.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH IN *the Chair*]

The only alternative can be a bridge at Vasohli connecting the area across the Ravi with Punjab from where they can use the dam wall as a road from coming again to Thein. So the bridge at Vasohli must be constructed by

Thein Dam authorities. The State of J and K has no financial capacity to construct the bridge and beneficiaries will be mainly the States being benefited by the water of the Thein Dam *i.e.* Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. So this Thein Dam will destroy the road for irrigation and electricity potential.

Arrangements must be made to settle the uprooted people. And construction of the bridge between Basohli and Bhatuan in Punjab is very essential. The bridge is beneficial for Punjab also.

There is another road required in Udhampur District *i.e.* from Majhalta *via* Ramnagar, Dudu, Vasantgarh, Lali, Mantalai connecting Jammu and Srinagar national highway. It is to be constructed by the Border Roads Organisation. This is a very important road. The main purpose of Border Roads Organisation when it was set by the Central Government during Panditji's time was to open the backward and hilly areas in the north and north-eastern India. Now they have taken similar works in other parts of India including South and Central India. That is a good thing. But this area cannot be neglected.

There is another road from Kishtwar to Kargil which is very important from defence point of view, because the present road through Jhøjila is exposed to enemy firing. In any skirmish it is difficult to keep it open. Kargil has to be connected with Kishtwar for effective defence. But so far nothing has been done on the plea that enough funds are not available. I wonder why they are not resorting to deficit financing which can safely be done for infrastructure and productive schemes. Therefore, the plea of lack of finance is a lame plea. On the other side of the line of actual control, Pakistan has made a series of roads connecting the line of control with the hinterland. But we have got only a single road and that too is exposed to the enemy feeling. This is not proper. This is not a safe situation. These roads have got to be constructed.

There should be integrated development of hill areas *i.e.* agriculture, horticulture, cottage industries and even education should be intensively taken up. Our hon. Prime

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

Minister announced that every girl upto 12th class will be given free education. But so far, in those areas, there is no high school, no teachers. No arrangement is being made either by the State or Central Government.

When we come to the facilities, we give money but we do not monitor. Whatever we say is not implemented. Our beneficial announcements become counter-productive when they are not implemented. Therefore, monitoring is very essential.

Coming to food, we are producing a lot of wheat and paddy. But there is no storage either with FCI or with the State Government. At the same time, we are not allowing any private flour mills in the far flung and backward areas. If that is allowed, they can purchase wheat directly from producers and farmers. They would mill it and supply fresh atta to the people in those areas because every time state thing is being given to them. It is very astonishing that in spite of the repeated warnings and repeated requests, our Food Ministry is not prescribing the standard and ingredients of atta as to how much *maida* it should contain, how much *suji* it should contain and how much bran it should contain. For everything standards have been prescribed under the Pure Food Act but no standard has been prescribed for atta.

Then, Sir, I draw your attention towards the relay stations of radio and television in my State. One station has been established in Jaranwali Gali between Rajouri and Poonch which was supposed to cover both the districts of Rajouri and Poonch. Whereas Poonch district is covered, Rajouri district is not being covered. The Government should see, whether the purpose for which the stations are being established, is fulfilled or not and if not, the defects should be removed. So, something has to be done in this case so that Rajouri district is also covered.

Similarly, Doda district is neither covered by radio nor by television. The same thing is about the town of Chenani which was supposed to be covered by a relay station. But it is not being covered.

In the end I would only say that we go on making provisions but there is lack of coordination between various departments. Sometimes there is no coordination between Railways and Coal and other coal using Departments. Actually we are suffering because of lack of coordination.

As I have said earlier, there is no proper monitoring of the provisions that we make as to whether the State Governments are properly utilising them or whether our own Central departments are implementing the programmes or not. Therefore, a proper monitoring system has got to be introduced, maybe in the Planning Commission or in the administrative department. That is absolutely necessary because we are lacking in monitoring.

I must say that our costs are going high because of inefficiency as well as low productivity and over-employment. There are high wages and low productivity. This is simply because the labour is not allowed to take part in the management. They are not even consulted on how to increase the productivity or what are the defects in our production system. We are modernising our system of production but we are not utilising the experience of the labour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the economic prosperity of a country depends on its agricultural production. We always talk a lot about the farmers in this House. Today, during the Zero hour, our friend from Bengal was complaining that there were no buyers of jute. We would say that there are no buyers of cotton, chillies, turmeric, mangoes and other agricultural products. Although frequent discussions are held on the subject of agricultural production in the House, yet concrete steps are never taken in that regard and the issue is forgotten as soon as the discussions are over. This affects the economic policy of the country to a large extent.

Just now one of our friends from Bihar stated that the farmers cannot afford even two square meals a day. Producers of wheat are starving and but its sellers are having three meals a day. What could be the reason for this?

The reason is, of course, as we all know, the menace of recurring floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and droughts in the South India. This must be remedied. The people from the North complain in their speeches here that the floods are rising and the people are being rendered homeless. The people from the South complain of the lack of drinking water. They say that their fields are dry and they have been suffering from this trouble for the last three or four years. Furthermore, they complain that the centre is not releasing any funds for this purpose and as a consequence, they are not able to take any steps for controlling the drought situation. Hence, the people from the South are lamenting and want to know as to what efforts are being made to link both these problems? However, in spite of such hurdles, our farmers are able to feed our entire population of 70 crores. Yet, we are not giving proper thought to this matter.

The Khariff crops would come into the market after two or three months. Although cotton, paddy and wheat came into the market during the month of November, yet their support prices have not been fixed so far. The decisions of the Agricultural Price Commission in this regard are yet to be thrashed out. No declaration has been made in this regard. The cotton crop will enter the market by the first of October, yet the rates at which C.C.I. will buy it have not been declared so far. Even the rates in regard to the different varieties of cotton have not been fixed. Two months have passed since the seeds were sown, and it will enter the market very soon. Our friend has just now pointed out the conditions of cotton and jute. Same is the position with regard to paddy. Its support price has also not been fixed. Consequently, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce in the open market at lower prices. He is forced to do so, in order to pay off his debts. Why don't you give due thought to this matter? This issue is discussed in every session, and every Member is of the same opinion that prices should be reasonably fixed one year before the actual sowing of the crop. The farmers are merely getting the support price and not the remunerative price or even a reasonable price. We always have to knock at the doors of the Government for this purpose. Then we have to submit applications as well. Even after doing all this, we have to raise the

matter in the Lok Sabha so that the C.C.I. may be persuaded to fix a price. Why can't you declare the price? Why haven't the rates been fixed when the crops would be ready in the month of October which is about one and a half months from now. What is the reason for this? In my opinion, you fix prices after ascertaining the quantity of the produce. If the produce is more, then the prices are fixed at a lower rate and if it is less, then a slightly higher price is fixed. We do not know as to how you do it.

I had written a letter in this connection to the Railway Ministry, informing them that mangoes are produced in excess in Andhra Pradesh and so are exported in large quantities. The bananas are grown more, so 50 per cent railway freight has been reduced in the case of bananas. They say that whereas mangoes require 10 thousand wagons and bananas require more than 150 thousand wagons, so freights have been reduced in the case of bananas and not in the case of mangoes. I do not understand this logic? Mangoes are perishable items and, therefore, these should be despatched early. In this way, injustice is being meted out to the farmers. I would like to request that you should initiate action in this respect at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we receive a number of letters from the people in which they complain about large-scale bungling taking place in Indian Shipping Corporation, Food Corporation of India etc. We have ourselves seen that the Food Corporation of India releases rotten rice and pulses. In reply to our letters they just say that investigation is going on. You assign the investigation work to those very persons who have committed bungling. I would like to request that if an M.P. writes you a letter, his letter must invariably be replied to, the case should be investigated in an objective way and after investigation he must be apprised of the outcome of it.

What can be manufactured in India, should not be imported. Ships are manufactured in the shipyard situated in Vishakhapatnam. There the cost of manufacturing a ship comes to Rs. 42 crores but the Shipping Corporation of India fixes its price at Rs. 21 crores because they can get the same ship abroad at Rs. 21

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why there is such discrimination in the prices? This is the reason why the shipyard of Vishakhapatnam is running at a loss. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that these ships are not imported from abroad.

We import sugar which costs us Rs. 700 crores per year. These are press reports that bungling of Rs 2 crores has taken place in the deal of sugar and also small particles of iron have been found in the sugar. Later on we came to know that guilty officers had been nabbed and they were given show cause notices but now they have been released. Such bungling should be checked in future. The State Trading Corporation imports sugar at the rate of Rs. 225 per quintal and sells it to F.C.I. at the rate of Rs. 387 per quintal. Why is this extra amount of Rs. 162 charged? What are its reasons? This situation needs to be remedied. We are not saying all this only for the saks of saying. You should take immediate action in this regard.

Due to the new textile policy, about 11 lakh workers have been rendered unemployed. The Government have put a restriction that handloom would be used for manufacturing saris and dhotis and banned the use of powerloom for this purpose. As a result, the workers of power-looms have been rendered unemployed. They should be provided with employment. Increasing use of machinery will not help matters. The people will have to be provided with employment for earning their livelihood. Only then the country can make progress.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Finance Minister and thank him for the method adopted by him and the Government of India to make the business community law abiding. This method has indeed had a salutary effect. For the farmers and homeless people, many schemes like Indira Aavas Yojna have been introduced. We demand that these should be implemented promptly and with the money that is being realised by way of tax, houses for the poor should be constructed and assistance provided to the farmers.

The programme given by the Hon. Prime Minister will help in completing the 20-Point Programme speedily.

About my constituency, Kutch in Gujarat, I will submit only two points. My area is a backward border area. There is one aerodrome in Bhuj city which is under the control of the Air Force. This is causing difficulty to the people. I had written to the hon. Minister and he had replied that the efforts are being made to obtain funds for separating the civilian aerodrome in Bhuj. I would appeal that more funds may kindly be made available early for a civilian airport in Bhuj.

My constituency, Kutch covers one fourth area of Gujarat. There is acute shortage of drinking water in that area. It is, therefore, very necessary that water from the Narmada Project should reach there. I may submit that availability of water is the question of life and death for the people. You should, therefore, make arrangements to supply water to the people.

Drought has become a recurring phenomenon in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kutch in Gujarat. Kutch Rann area, which comes under my constituency, is also covered under the above region. There is dire need of planting trees in that area. During his visit to Kutch, the Hon. Prime Minister had also emphasised the need for planting trees there. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister to allocate special funds for planting trees in Kutch on priority basis.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants because in a progressive and developing country, presenting such Demands is natural. As there is paucity of time, I will like to give only a few constructive suggestions which are particularly relevant to the present-day situation.

First of all, I will delve on cottage industry. Today there is great pressure on cities. These are facing acute housing problem. People have no place to live. For this I want to give one suggestion. The

only way to draw people to the villages is to give priority to the setting up of small scale industries there so that the people may get employment in them. This will go a long way to solve the problem of unemployment. Then the people will feel inclined to go to villages and not to the cities. For this, it is also necessary to provide such facilities in the villages as are available in the cities.

At the same time, I want to submit that the funds allocated to meet the natural calamities in this Supplementary Budget are quite inadequate. One natural calamity or the other keeps on afflicting our country round the year—somewhere it is drought, somewhere it is flood, somewhere it is hailstorm and somewhere it is squall. Therefore, I want that the funds allocated for meeting the challenge of the natural calamities should be augmented. You will see that it is the farmers who need this money most. If you collect the figures, you will find that 80 to 90 per cent of our farmers are in debts. Such is the pitiable condition of the farmers. In the pre-independence period, in 1935-36, the farmers' land used to be mortgaged to the money-lenders. Though presently their land has not been mortgaged to any particular community, their land, house etc. remain mortgaged either to some cooperative bank or some nationalised commercial bank. In every State, such a situation prevails. Our opposition colleagues also raise this question and state that if they come to power they will exempt the debts of the farmers because they feel that though our farmers grow food, their entire produce is taken away by the money-lender from their fields, leaving nothing for them to eat. I would, therefore, suggest that for those farmers who have been in debt for quite a long time and are affected by natural calamities like floods, drought etc. every year, a limit should be fixed beyond which their debt should be exempted.

Besides, there is also another reason for this miserable condition of the farmers. When a farmer goes to some bank for taking loan for sinking a tube-well or for purchasing a tractor or for some other purpose, he has to shell out at least one fifth of the loan, if not more, as a

gratification. The reason is that there is such a long procedure and so many formalities in taking loan that some or the other bottleneck crops up and the officer puts a halt to the entire process. Therefore, I suggest that the procedure to give loan to the farmers should be very simple. Even if they have to mortgage the land, this should be done by adopting a very simple procedure so that they are saved from unscrupulous and corrupt elements and are able to improve their lot.

One thing more. The crop insurance scheme started by the Government is a very good scheme. Our government deserves bouquets for this. But I feel that the funds allocated for this purpose are quite insufficient. In our country, our farmers, both small and big, have to work hard to grow their crops. It is not a matter of one particular year or a particular crop. This also is not confined to one district or village. Whatever crop is grown at any time on any farmer's land, that should be insured under this scheme to give protection to it from natural calamities like floods and drought. It will not be proper to insure a Particular crop or a particular commodity. I request that all the crops should be brought under this Crop Insurance Scheme and it should apply to all states.

Now I would like to say some thing about the water problem of Haryana. The problem has been hanging fire since long. Many people may be thinking that issue of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal is a political issue for Haryana but I would like to tell you that this problem is not a political one; it is a question of life and death not only for the farmers but also for each and every person of Haryana. If the farmers' lot improves, condition of every citizen will improve. Therefore, the Government should get this SYL canal completed by paying special attention towards it. I also submit that Haryana will not be getting as much water from SYL Canal as it requires for the whole of its region. Therefore, I suggest that a dam should be constructed on the Ganga canal, as its water, flowing from Hardwar, and mingling at Triveni, falls into the Bay of Bengal and thus goes waste. If this water is diverted to Haryana, it will be quite beneficial.

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

One thing I want to say about education also. The policy of the Government is that there should be one Central School at the Headquarters of each district. But in the whole of Haryana, there are only two Central Schools. About 70 thousand people travel daily to Delhi from my constituency, Sonapat. They are travelling daily because they are facing difficulties of accommodation here. When they get some accommodation in Delhi and want to shift here with their family, they are unable to get their children admitted in the Delhi schools. I, therefore, urge that a Central School should be opened in Sonapat. Similarly, from Bahadurgarh also, which is at a distance of 15 to 20 Kms from here, there are about 20 to 30 thousand daily passengers. There too one Central School should be opened.

I, therefore, once again request that Central Schools should be opened at district headquarters at the earliest. As you are ringing the bell, I conclude due to paucity of time and support the Supplementary Budget.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the first batch of the Supplementary Demands amounting to Rs. 1318 40 crores covering 26 grants. The net additional expenditure out of this supplementary demand will be of the order of Rs. 663.89 crores. You know that there is a deficit of Rs. 3600 crores in our annual budget. And if this figure is added to the deficit, it will be around Rs. 4200 crores. In this way, the deficit will go up. Besides, when the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be given effect to, that will also definitely bring an additional burden on the exchequer. I would like to request the hon. Minister to explain, when he replies, as to how he proposes to meet such high deficit this year.

Sir, there is a famous saying about our Indian Budget. It is said that the Budget in India is a gamble on the Monsoon. After about four decades of Independence, I think that this is still true to certain extent because till now we have been able

to provide irrigation facilities only to about 30 per cent of our agricultural land on the whole. This is the national average.

Now I come to States like Orissa, where the figure is still staggering between 20% and 25%. I have come across a statement made by our hon. Finance Minister a day or two before in Parliament that this year he was hopeful of a very good crop, with the monsoon behaving well. But I think it is too early to make such a prediction. In fact, in some of the States, including Orissa as you yourself know, Sir, since the onset of monsoon, in the first fortnight itself about half of the total rainfall has already been recorded. It is true not only of Orissa but of some other States as well. With such heavy rainfall already recorded, it is quite natural for the peasantry to become apprehensive about a dry spell in the coming months. But for just one or two showers in September and October, some parts of India have suffered from serious drought in the past.

It is now time for the State Governments and also the Central Government as a whole to adopt a very cautious approach in this direction, and maintain close watch over the crop situation, and be ready with a contingent plan to come to the rescue of the peasantry and cultivators, if any eventuality befalls them.

I would now come to the crop insurance scheme. Today, under rule 377 I have dealt with this subject. There is a provision of Rs. 9 crores in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, for this scheme. I would request the Minister to have a realistic approach to this problem. It is a laudable scheme welcomed by peasantry and cultivators but the way it is being implemented cultivators, instead of pinning hopes on this scheme, are gradually being disappointed. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that Gram Panchayats are made the units, both for the *rabi* and *kharif* season, and the present yield be made the basis for the assessment of crop loss. Otherwise, the desired result underlying this scheme would not be achieved.

I now come to the problem of energy. For the promotion of non-conventional sources of energy, there is a provision in

this Supplementary Budget. Energy is the basic input for everything in this modern world. We are going to have a deficit of 10,000 MW by the end of the 7th Plan. I suggest that energy which is at the root of everything should be given the topmost priority, so as to achieve self-sufficiency in this field.

Orissa, as you know, is quite deficient in energy, despite having a lot of power grade coal. There are proposals to locate two thermal plants, one at Ib valley and the other at Talcher. But these two proposals are lingering for quite some time on one plea or the other. These two projects should be cleared, and construction work should be started, so as to complete them during the 7th Plan. The location of the thermal plants should be at the pitheads. Private industrialists should also be encouraged to develop captive power plants of their own, for their own consumption.

Now about the Hirakud Dam. It has developed cracks. It is a very big project, and one of the pioneer multi-purpose river valley projects in the country, with the longest earthen dam in the world, and with the biggest reservoir in the whole of Asia. It has developed cracks which are gradually widening and has become risky, making people panic-stricken. A proposal costing about Rs. 8 crores is pending, for undertaking repairs to this project. Topmost priority should be given to it and work should start immediately on war footing.

Talcher and Braj Raj Nagar are two places in Orissa which are facing alarming environmental pollution. Necessary remedial measures should be taken at these two places, to make them free from pollution.

Another point : I request the Finance Minister to have a fresh look at the question of the period of financial year. I feel that the financial year *i.e.* 1st April to 31st March as at present, should be changed to July-June, so that sufficient time would be available for development work in the field.

There is a very terrific misuse of Government funds at different levels, and public undertakings wherein we have made very high investments, and where we have high stakes. They are not functioning

properly. The management of public undertakings, and working of Government organizations need tightening up.

With these words, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 1318 crores.

First of all, I want to speak about the grants for water resources for which a sum of Rs. 239 crores has been demanded. Out of this amount, only Rs. 3 crores have been earmarked for special assistance for flood control. This amount is meant only for Western and Eastern sectors, which is, to my mind, very less. You have not made any provision for Northern sector, which also needs to be made. You might have read it in the newspapers that the flood situation is the worst in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Ladakh and Kashmir are often visited by natural calamities. This time these calamities have caused a great loss. I would request that sufficient funds should be allocated for hill areas. In Ladakh, due to floods six people were killed, a huge number of houses were destroyed, thousands of acres of land was washed away and many cattle-heads perished. Only one crop grows there in a year and this year there has been heavy rains and floods. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention to this area.

You have demanded funds for the Civil Aviation for being spent on the Helicopter Corporation. I welcome it. But a proper plan should be drawn up to ensure that this Corporation functions efficiently. In the Vayudoot service, the Danier planes are very small. This scheme has not been properly planned. They cannot fly very high and fall short of our requirements. You propose to set up a Helicopter Corporation, which you intend to run for Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Eastern sector. To my mind, ultimately you will extend it to the Northern sector as well. A suitable plan for this purpose should also be drawn up.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation for granting an additional air service for Ladakh, which will run twice in a week, one via Chandigarh and the other via Srinagar. But the Leh airport is under repair. This repair work is being done by the Border Roads Organisation. But the permission for landing the plane there has not been given due to lack of coordination between Border Roads Organisation, Civil Aviation Department and Air Force. I request that there must be coordination among these three Departments, so that the additional flights allowed by Government may run. The people of Ladakh desire that these flights should start moving without delay. It is very essential for them.

I wish to state one thing about the industries. During the last session, under rule 377, I made a demand that an H.M.T. assembling unit should be established in Ladakh, which has a certain type of atmosphere which is required for a unit of H.M.T. as there is very less humidity whereas at other places H.M.T. uses special equipment to reduce the humidity. In Ladakh, modern equipment is not needed. Moreover, the electronic components can easily be carried by air. Such a plant could be installed there for assembling but unfortunately, the Government said that no provision therefor could be made. However, such a H.M.T. unit has been sanctioned for Mizoram under Mizoram Accord. It does not become Government to succumb to pressures and pay no heed to those who put up their demand peacefully. I submit that there is scope for establishing an H.M.T. assembling unit there. Government should pay attention to it.

I am also thankful to the hon. Minister of Finance, for his setting up Narcotic Control Bureau. At present, intoxicating drugs are being used freely in the universities, colleges and even in the schools. I hope this bureau, which has been set up to check this menace, will be quite useful and improve public-life. Recently, in the course of a discussion in a seminar on National Education Policy, a distinguished Member of the House raised this issue and Ministers from every State appreciated it. This task is very important, although, it has been

taken up very late but "better late than never" and for this I want to congratulate you. With these words, I support the grants.

[English]

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Mr. Chairman, rising to speak on the supplementary demands, I cannot support it because my supporting will only add to the very deficiency rather than giving any relief to the economic condition or the financial conditions.

As you know, our country needs definitely more economic upliftment and mainly our economy depends upon industry, agriculture and I think both of them are depending on the power sector. And then the third is the commerce. And if you make a minute search of all these three things you will find all the three things are in trouble. And about the public sector, one of the hon. Ministers, Shri Vasant Sathe has written an article. But the question is why the public sector is not doing what it should have been doing. Similarly in the industrial sector also it is not that good. In commerce also as far as we know, what we expect for the exports to be increased, is not being done. In the power sector also there is acute shortage. In the agricultural sector only one thing is that the Government is boasting that we have got surplus foodgrains. Well, it is all right for you to be satisfied that you have got a surplus of foodgrains. But are you satisfied as far as the agriculturists are concerned? Those people who are producing the foodgrains, are they getting a good price? When they are not getting good prices what is the use of your boasting, the self-sufficiency in foodgrains?

Lastly, the Government has taken up rural upliftment in the rural areas. No doubt, some projects are taken up. But are they being properly implemented? I will only quote one example from my State. If these programmes would have been implemented, who will be the beneficiaries? The people in the rural areas will be benefited. But what is happening in the name of distribution of loans? If you take the statistics it will be seen that in the rural areas the people who are already loanless

are given loans. They are already having taccavi loans and society loan. Over and above that, you are still giving more loans without finding out whether the loans are being properly utilized or not.

Lastly, whatever central assistance is given to the State of Orissa, that is not properly utilised. I cannot understand what harm Orissa has done. You have taken away the second steel plant. Sir, when you were here, you asked a question on power generation. You have already got the answer. There was no positive answer from the Central Government whether any power project is going to come up or not.

Lastly, I want to say this and it is a very serious thing as far as Orissa is concerned. I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister, please look to the Auditor General's report about Orissa as to what they have done. The Orissa Government have bungled lot of money in the Finance Department.

The most distressing thing is that there are allegations about the Misuse of Chief Minister's Relief Fund by... **

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not form part of the record. Nothing will go on record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : 53 Members have participated in the discussion. I think, all of them besides saying something which was relevant to the Demands for Grants, had projected various issues and demands in regard to their areas, State, constituencies which were pertaining to different Departments of the Government of India and so on. I would confine myself to the Demands for Grants. At the same time, I would also like to attend to a few general problems that have been projected. But if I cannot attend to the specific problems or demands raised by the hon. Members, I assure you that I have already instructed my Department to take note of various problems that the hon. Members have raised so that they can be sent to respective Ministries for looking into and reply to the hon. Members under intimation to the Finance Ministry.

The main problems that have been projected are about the rural development and employment generation in villages as well as Government's approach for bettering the conditions of the farmers. All other problems concerning irrigation, power, etc. are relevant to that.

We know that our urban areas and cities are becoming congested. People are coming to the cities and urban areas from villages to find employment. It is also one of the criticisms that the village artisans and other unemployed educated young people in the villages do not find it congenial to stay in the village to prosecute their vocation of life or profession, whatever they want to choose. I am happy to inform this House that the Government of India and our Prime Minister is much more concerned about this. We have got plenty of programmes under IRDP, under RLEGP, under NREP as well as under the educated unemployed schemes. So far as other programmes are concerned, we are paying utmost attention but so far as the unemployed educated young people are concerned, the scheme was started by Revered Indiraji and we are continuing it. Not only we are continuing up to this time but the loan ceiling previously was Rs. 25,000 and now we are raising it to Rs. 35,000 for some vocations. Not only that, up-till now in that scheme there was no special preference or reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this scheme also we are introducing a component of 30 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

So far as the village artisans are concerned, the ambit of professions or trades or industries under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is being expanded and the Government is also considering whether to enhance the limit of giving loans and financial assistance.

Urban poor scheme is already there. One criticism that has come is that proper monitoring of the schemes is not being done and, therefore, despite the Government spending huge amounts on these schemes, the real benefits of the schemes do not permeate to the people for whom they are intended. For this also the Government is thinking to evolve some new methods.

[Shri B.K. Gadhai]

Government is also thinking that strict monitoring is done. Of course, so far as the DICs and other agencies are concerned, I would wish that our State Governments also pay more attention, but so far as banks are concerned, I can assure that if there is any element of corruption in disbursement of loans, etc. and if it is brought to our notice, then we will not hesitate to take the strongest action against those people. But ultimately in a vast country like ours, in the remote villages, I appreciate that it is the duty of the Government to see that the money earmarked or committed for the cause of the poor, must go to him. But if there is any drain between him, then we also as social workers, as political workers owe our duty to see that we also contribute something to stop such practices which are not liked by us or which are unfair. There are advisory committees and they can certainly look into it. But when we want to espouse the cause of poor and downtrodden and backward people and people living below the poverty line, then sustained efforts by all the elites in the society, particularly the people belonging to political parties, also owe a duty to bring it to the notice of the Government whatever wrong is happening, and I can confidently say that if they are brought to our notice, then certainly remedial measures would be initiated.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Dograji rightly asked why some Members are opposing the subsidy component to the farmers. Government is committed to help the farmers and all kinds of help are being given to them within the constraint of resources. So far as subsidy component on fertilizer and foodgrain is concerned, Government wants to see that cheaper fertilizer and fertilizer at reasonable price, should be made available to the farmer and also to see that the poor people get their food. Therefore subsidy element is there and there is no intention to withdraw it.

So far as procurement price is concerned this year when there was distress sale of cotton, the CCI came in a big way to alleviate the glut of stock with the farmers. It came to their help in a big way. So far as declaration of prices are concerned, certainly it would be better that procurement prices

whenever they are needed to be declared, are declared well in advance. Yesterday the Finance Minister spoke about this, regarding what is being done so that the farmers get better price for their products. We are also cycling the import method for edible oil etc. Yesterday the Finance Minister gave certain information and touched upon many of the facets of the problem and these things are fresh in our minds. Therefore, I would not like to repeat those points.

But, with regard to the Demands for Grants, I would say, I have asked for Rs. 15 crores for crop Insurance scheme. Some Members said 9 crores. It is not so. I asked for Rs. 15 crores to cover the crop insurance. The total claim which came before Government was about Rs. 120 crores. On examination, Rs. 81 crores were found to be legitimate to be paid as insurance. The State has to bear one-third and the balance is being borne by the Central Government. Corporation itself is bearing something from its own resources. Therefore we are giving it. So, there cannot be any criticism. We are meeting this year the total claim which came and which was found acceptable. But a point was made by veteran leader, Shri Rangaji and others that the Crop Insurance Scheme should be expanded and that the village as a whole should be considered as a unit. Government is also aware that those who are not attached to the primary credit cooperative societies and farming societies who do not take the loans cannot avail the benefit of this scheme. As we know, there are cases. He invests everything. If there is some famine or flood or anything like this, if it is not insured, it is totally lost, and he becomes a pauper. So, the point is very well taken. But we will have to find out some institution which can look to these aspects because the House would agree that to ask the Insurance Corporation to go to each of the individual farmers would not be an easy task, would not be feasible. Therefore, the answer lies in the fact that we all should make sustained efforts to have expansion of cooperatives in the villages and until we do it, I do not think there would be any other easy method. We are all aware that cooperative, barring a few States, is getting eliminated, it is going away from them. Gandhiji and everybody put the thrust on cooperatives, khadi and village

industries. When we think in terms of modernisation and advancement of technology and industry and all other things and when the House and all Members say that the country belongs to villages and artisans and poor people and it is really so, then I wish that the cooperatives should be expanded and if it is expanded, I am sure we can initiate so many beneficial schemes to the farmers and poor people. But on this aspect we will have to do so much work.

I am sorry none of the Members, I think, has touched the Demand for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. But we have placed this Demand and you would appreciate that our country has started its endeavour to mobilise the developing countries, the backward countries of Africa, those nations around us and others, which are Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mauritius. It is India which has gone to their rescue in supplying the foodgrains to them in their distress and very acute famine and therefore, this Demand has come and this is our gift to our developing brother countries and therefore, I wish to give some figures also. We gave 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Somalia, 22,412 tonnes of wheat to Sudan, 57,058 tonnes of wheat to Ethiopia, 5,000 tonnes to Kenya, 5,472 tonnes of wheat to Tanzania and 10,000 tonnes of wheat flour and 2,000 tonnes of gram dals also to Mauritius. This is when you say that we have got a surplus food stock. Yes, indeed, we have got surplus foodgrains in our country, but India's prosperity is also being shared and it comes to the help of those who are developing and who are in distress because in the past we have also suffered from famines.

So far as the Demand for Defence is concerned, I am happy that the House has accepted it without anything and this shows what great respect we pay to our Defence Forces. Out of all these demands for grants virtually my demand for the grant is only Rs. 663.89 crores. It is because, the balance is matched by adjustment, receipts and other things. Out of this, Rs. 400 crores is for Defence. And the House would appreciate it because of the security environment. We are discussing about the foreign warship in the Indian Ocean which should be a zone of peace; we are discussing Diego Garcia; we

are discussing sophisticated weaponry help given to our neighbour which causes lot of alarm and anxiety. Therefore, in that case, the House should not make it a point and Defence should be given as much as we can legitimately. Of course, I believe that we are not a nation which is to wage a war against anybody. But certainly we have to protect ourselves from the threat perception.

So far as the other grants are concerned, mainly I am talking because, I think, a very small amount, I am asking from you. So far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, much has been said about their performance. I cannot say that their performance is to our satisfaction. Of course, there are reasons for it. In some public sector undertakings, there are inherent elements which stand in the way of performance because we have taken over nationalised some of the units, as a way of measures to protect the interests of our labour. We did not want them to close down the units; we did not want the labourers and the employees should be rendered jobless. But we are trying to revive and restore them back to health.

For the information of the House, I may tell that it is not that the monitoring of the public sector undertakings is not being done. It is certainly done. Every Department including the Department of Finance and the Prime Minister's Secretariat also keeps a close watch in monitoring over the performance. From time to time instructions and guidelines have been issued. From time to time efforts are being made to find even the management accountable. We have already instructed them, as the Finance Minister told you yesterday, that per unit cost of production must be brought down and units must be rendered viable and profitable. After all, I can understand and I do understand the hon. Members' anxiety because in our public sector undertakings, more than Rs. 44,000 crores of investment are made and it is not a small amount. Presently the return is very small. But there are major causes also for that.

Some hon. Members have said about the individual public undertakings, as Shri Panigrahi told about the Cycle Corporation of India. I do understand that there are difficulties in the Cycle Corporation of India. There is over-employment also but we

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

cannot help it. There is recession in cycle trade. That is one of the reasons also.

I would assure him that certainly it would be looked into and if anything is needed to be done, it will be done.

So far as textile industry is concerned, there also hon. Members would appreciate just because to protect the interests of labour, because we are committed to protect the interests of the labour and the workers, many of them were nationalised and here also in the Demands for Grants and other payments, I have asked for Swadeshi Mill nationalisation and precisely that is being done because we do not want those concerns to be closed so as to render the workers unemployed. However, we are trying to give some golden hand shake also with the workers and the unions are cooperative. If they cooperate with the Government in rationalisation etc, I think the scheme would work well.

The criticism for jute industry also is valid.

There are certain reasons about market also. Prices of the jute and obsolete machinery in the jute mills, all these factors are there. We are trying to take corrective measures.

Some Members from Andhra Pradesh raised the point that in famine and drought in their State, help is not being given as much as it should have been given. Let me tell you that Central teams assessment and entitlement to the State is given and on this count, I would like to give some figures also. As my friend said, Indian Budget is really a gamble of rains. Lord Curzon said in the year 1906 that Indian agriculture is a gamble. It is true in a country like ours where perennial irrigation facilities are vague and where we have to depend upon the rain. Our ceilings for assistance for relief on natural calamities was Rs. 1,024.68 crores in 1985-86. This is unfortunately this year also there is famine and drought in many States and, therefore, up to 6-8-86, the amount approved on assistance was Rs. 447.72 crores out of which Central assistance released was Rs. 224.72 crores and Central share of marginal money was Rs. 66.25

crores. So, you can well appreciate that almost half, not actually half, of the amount which was earmarked for five years of Sixth Plan, we had to spend in one year. But even then with regard to drinking water and other schemes, we are giving help. It has come to our notice also that in some of the States, some contribution they have to make by way of minimum needs programme and other things. They do not come forward as enthusiastically as they should come and some of the allocations for drinking water, etc. has also been diverted to other things. But we are scrutinising it and the Planning Commission is also scrutinising and we are trying to see that earmarked outlays must be used for earmarked projects and works.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It was also decided that if some States did not want to spend their funds, those funds would be given to the other States. Rajasthan requires funds, so that State should be given the money.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : It will be done but first a review has to be done and only thereafter they can be paid. The position has not been reviewed so far, then how the funds can be paid.

[English]

I have one point about crop insurance. There is also a demand as to why it is not being extended to fruits and orchards. Of course, one pilot project we are making for apple and then it will be examined.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : (Hingali) Why not you take the standard yield ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We take the standard yield, the average yield per acre.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : . The interest that is paid by a cultivator comes to 16%. After paying this interest, what is there left for the cultivator ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As I was explaining, the loan amount available for a farmer, if it is Rs. 1000 then he would be insured for Rs. 1500.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : What about interest and other things ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The premium is very nominal. Only 2% for wheat, paddy and the millets and 1% for oil seeds and pulses. Then for small and marginal farmers there is a subsidy of 50% in the premium.

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : 2% means Rs. 30.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Rs. 30 for the whole season. ...*(Interruptions)* Many people are paying. It is not that nobody has paid...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let the Minister finish.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As I was telling the premium rate for wheat, paddy and millet is 2% and for pulses and oil seeds it is 1%. Then the total claim already paid was to the tune of Rs. 7641.51 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)* This is only the beginning.

Then some people from the opposition stated that we have got a shortage of coins and other things. It is there but now we are installing a new mint at NOIDA...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allow the Minister to complete his reply.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as narcotics are concerned, I am very happy that Mr. Namgyal appreciated it very much. It is not only an economic crime but it is a crime against humanity and our future generation and the young people. For that we have demanded some amount, as you have seen in this Book, and that is very essential because we want India to cease to be the transit country for trafficking in narcotics and we want to eliminate this menace to our younger generation.

So far as Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust is concerned, Prof. Ranga asked as to why the grant of Rs. 1,50,00,000 is only one-time grant. I may inform him that this grant has been demanded by the Trust for giving awards which would be about Rs. 15 lakhs a year to a person who will be entitled

to it and, therefore, we are giving this amount so that the Trust can have the awards continued from realisation of interest, etc. But I may inform the House that, if there is any expansion of the activities or the Trust demands something more in future, it would not go unheeded.

So far as grants concerning DDA are concerned, they are for acquisition of land for the Housing Societies which have already been registered and for the DDA flats also where an element of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is there. So, for easing the housing difficulties, we are asking for this.

So far as Civil Aviation is concerned, we have asked for Helicopter Corporation Rs. 53.49 crores. You know that in far-flung areas our ONGC is hiring helicopters on rent; we must have our own system and it can be expanded as Mr. Namgyal has demanded. This is just a beginning. But it can be expanded. The entire country can benefit; even remote places where other transport facilities are not there can avail of this; therefore, it is being done.

One hon. Member criticised the performance of the Indian Airlines and the Air India. I would humbly say that it is not so; out of our public sector undertakings, these two Corporations are certainly going on in flying colours because the profit is good. In the international competition that Air India is facing today, their profits are very good, the viability is very good. In the Indian Airlines, the profit is around 25 per cent and in the Air India it is around 12 per cent. It is a good achievement. Therefore, to say that these Corporations are not functioning well is not a correct statement.

By and large, I have covered almost all the points. I can give answers to the individual points raised, but as I have already mentioned initially, at the beginning, every point will be attended to and it will be replied to the Members...

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : One point that has been left out is regarding the drought situation in the western part of Gujarat and a permanent solution for the drinking water problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has been answered by the Minister.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We appreciated it. I already told the august House that so far as the drought is concerned, we had to spend in 1985-86 about 40% of the expenditure which was incurred in the entire 6th Five Year Plan.

(Interruptions)

I am sure the House would let me pass the demands which are placed before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 to vote. The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 3, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 40, 42, 53, 61, 64, 80, 85, 86, 91, 93, 95 and 97".

The motion was adopted.

Statement

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
	Ministry of Agriculture		
	2-Agriculture	15,00,00,000	
	3-Fisheries		25,00,00,000
	Ministry of Defence		
	19-Defence Services-Army	245,00,00,000	...
	21-Defence Services-Air Force	100,00,00,000	...
	22-Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	55,00,00,000
	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources		
	25-Department of NCES	14,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	Ministry of External Affairs		
	29-Ministry of External Affairs	25,08,60,000	...
	Ministry of Finance		
	30-Ministry of Finance	11,22,36,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amonut of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	
33-	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	...	30,00,00,000
34-	Stamps	...	4,50,00,000
36-	Currency, Coinage and Mint	25,00,000	85,61,00,000
40-	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000	385,76,75,000
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies			
42-	Department of Food	...	2,000
Ministry of Home Affairs			
53-	Delhi	...	80,00,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
61-	Art and Culture	1,50,00,000	...
Ministry of Industry			
64-	Industries	70,00,00,000	...
Ministry of Science and Technology			
80-	Department of Science and Technology	76,50,000	...
Ministry of Steel and Mines			
85-	Department of Mines	...	50,50,00,000
Ministry of Textiles			
86-	Ministry of Textiles	33,60,00,000	24,32,00,000
Ministry of Transport (Excluding Railways)			
91-	Aviation	...	53,49,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development			
93-	Public Works	...	1,42,89,000
95-	Housing and Urban Development	...	2,21,80,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
97-	Ministry of Water Resources	10,00,000	...