

13.53 hrs

Motion moved:

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1988-89

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1988-89:

Before we do that, the House may allot the time to Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), for which the Government have recommended two hours. I think, the House agrees to allot two hours for this item.

"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 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 1,2,5,7,11,24,29,46,48, 52,60,64,68,69,71,72 and 83.

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

| No. | Name of the Demand | Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House. | |
|---------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| | | <i>Revenue</i> | <i>Capital</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE | | | |
| 1. | Agriculture | 100,00,00,000 | — |
| 2. | Other Services of Department of Agriculture and cooperation | — | 1,00,000 |
| 5. | Department of Fertilizers | 250,01,00,000 | — |
| MINISTRY OF COMMERCE | | | |
| 7. | Departement of Commerce | 200,00,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION | | | |
| 11. | Telecommunication Services | — | 1,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF FINANCE | | | |
| 24. | Department of Economic Affaris | — | 80,53,00,000 |
| 29. | Transfers to State Government | 100,00,00,000 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| 46. | Department of Education | 1,00,000 | — |
| 48. | Art and Culture | 1,00,000 | — |
| MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY | | | |
| 52. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 5,15,00,000 | — |
| MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS | | | |
| 60. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | — | 91,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | | | |
| 64. | Department of Science and Technology | 1,00,000 | 18,48,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES | | | |
| 68. | Department of Mines | — | 85,20,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT | | | |
| 69. | Surface Transport | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 71. | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping | — | 1,00,000 |
| MINISTRY OF TEXTILES | | | |
| 72. | Ministry of Textiles | 1,63,00,000 | — |
| DEPARTMENT OF SPACE | | | |
| 83. | Department of Space | 1,11,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| TOTAL | | 657,94,00,000 | 185,18,00,000 |

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants has become almost a ritual. During every Session in the Lok Sabha, there will be one Supplementary Budget or the other. In the months of July-

August, first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants will come up; in the months of November-December, second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants will come up; and in the month of March, the last final batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants will come up. That is how, this has

become a very regular and a familiar feature, which has emerged during the course of the past few years of practice.

The total Supplementary Demands for Grants in a particular year comes to about ten percent of the Budgeted expenditure. In one year, say 1985-86, it went up to 17 percent of the Budgeted expenditure as was originally presented before the House. Then obviously it means, the Budget itself is made a mockery. Are the Government not exercising sufficient caution and exhibiting some foresight while preparing the Budget to meet all the contingencies for a particular period of a year? Obviously it means that they are not doing it. In the month of August, according to the first set of Supplementary Demands, an amount of Rs. 400 crores as proposed for assistance of Punjab, and Rs. 100 crores as subsidy to new industrial units. They are not unforeseen items. They could have been very well anticipated much in advance. Even now if you look into the present formulation of the Supplementary Demands for the Grants, it can be seen that fertiliser subsidy is Rs. 250 crores, export subsidy is Rs. 200 crores, comprehensive crop insurance scheme is Rs. 100 crores and flood relief is Rs. 100 crores. Except flood relief, all these items can be anticipated. Fertiliser subsidy, for instance, is not a new item. It is stated here that the Supplementary Grants is required for meeting additional expenditure this year towards subsidy on indigenous fertilisers mainly on account of spill over from the previous year, escalation of prices like power, gas and impact of the revision of retention prices, etc. So this is not a matter which has suddenly sprung up as a surprise and the Government is seized of the matter and has come before the House with this proposal. If they had been a little more alert, they would have anticipated it and made sufficient provision in the main Budget itself. But that was not done. Similarly, as far as crop insurance is concerned, it will be seen that the crop insurance scheme is in force from 1.4.1985 and the Government is required to sanction an additional sum of Rs. 100 crores in order to clear the pending claims of insured farmers relating to Kharif

1987 and earlier seasons which have been finalised. This is a continuing scheme. Therefore, they should have visualised such a contingency and they should have made provision in the Budget itself. But they do not take any care to do so.

Again take export subsidy. They want about Rs. 200 crores on account of estimated growth rate of 20 percent in exports, additional cash compensatory support on textile items, etc. Like this I will read one more item before I go to the next point. Shipping companies - The supplementary grant is required for providing financial assistance to shipping companies in respect of undischarged commitments of the erstwhile shipping Development Fund Committee and its inescapable obligations which now vest in Government.

13.59 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The Government has failed to exhibit sufficient care and it is, from time to time, coming before the House like this on flimsy grounds which are not sustainable. The correct budgetary procedures are not being followed and the fiscal indiscipline also has set in and that has been continuing.

Now, the electoral reforms are very much in the air. And it is anticipated that some of the amendments to the law are likely to be brought before the House in the current session itself.

14.00 hrs.

That being the case, it stands to reason to imagine that certain specific proposals and provisions have been included in the Supplementary Grants itself. All political parties have almost agreed on the question of reduction of age for the purpose of voting. How far will the reduction in age entail additional voters? In each Parliamentary constituency, about eighty thousand new voters will be recruited. In the entire country in a year, almost fifty million voters will have

[Sh. Bhattam Sri Rama Murty]

to be recruited. This is a stupendous task. It requires sufficient preparation and adequate provision also. But nothing has been done. Why has it not been done? So, wherever there is dire need and necessity, the Government are mincing matters and are not taking adequate steps. They are not rising up to the situation where it demands.

It may also be seen that out of Rs. 650 crores, Rs. 550 crores come under Non-plan expenditure only. The Non-plan expenditure has been increasing. Every time, the Government speaks in terms of economy measures, austerity measures or curbing and curtailing wastage. That being so, how is it that the Non-plan expenditure is being allowed to increase year after year?

Now, may I point out that in the year 1985-86, the Non-Plan revenue expenditure was Rs. 19,511 crores. by 1987-88, it came up to Rs. 28,000 crores. The per capita public expenditure has increased from Rs. 154.4 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 1,127 crores in 1985-86. There is need for a close scrutiny of non-plan expenditure. The Government, from time to time, constitute committees and commissions to go into this aspect and perhaps come forward with adequate measures to curb and curtail unnecessary and avoidable uneconomic expenditure. One such Committee is being headed by the Prime Minister himself, besides a Committee consisting of Secretaries. We never get a feedback as no report or recommendations of such committees are ever placed before the House and we never know anything about the outcome of their deliberations. In the previous year it was stated that the Government are determined to save an expenditure of about Rs 650 crores with a view to diverge that amount towards meeting the requirements of drought relief. But what has happened? How much was actually saved? We have no figures. Nothing is known about that. So, the non-plan expenditure has been increasing and this is not prudent on the part of the Government. We do not obviously find any signs of Government coming to the grips

with the problem of ever increasing non-plan expenditures.

The debt position is also causing a grave concern. The foreign debts come to about Rs. 54,817 crores. The internal debts from the Reserve Bank of India are Rs. 7,770 crores and the market borrowings are Rs. 7,000 crores. Of course, a major chunk of it again goes to finance non-plan expenditure only. The liability of the Government has increased from Rs.59,749 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1,66,546 crores in 1986-87, registering an increase of 179 percent over a period of six years. Not merely that, the country is caught up in a debt trap. The interest charges are increasing abnormally, exorbitantly. The total interest payable during the current budget period, as per the main budget was Rs. 14,000 crores. This is the largest single item of expenditure which exceeds the expenditure on Defence Department also, which is only Rs. 13,000 crores. One third of the total tax revenue goes to meet only the debt servicing item. The interest charges as per the 1988-89 budget come to Rs. 14,000 crores, as I said earlier. But then in 1980-81, it was only Rs. 2600 crores. How fast this is increasing now? The debt service ratio has gone up from 16% to 21.2% last year and 24 % this year, which means 1/4th of the total earnings are utilised only to pay back the loans.

Sir, as far as domestic borrowings are concerned, about 70% of the domestic borrowings are spent only for the repayment of the earlier debt. That is why I say that this country is firmly caught up in a debt trap. There is no gainsaying the fact. Sir, actually the tax collections have also increased for a given amount of N.N.P say Rs. 100 at 1970-71 price, the debt burden was in 1960-61 16.2%, but the same in 1985-86 was Rs. 72.45 which is more than 5 times as compared in 1970-71. That is how we have to take a quick look at the financial status, the economic status, the present status of economy of the country. Now, the situation is really alarming. The debt is formulating. The deficit financing is being resorted to increasingly and indiscriminately and the prices are

also increasing and in the entire Seventh Plan period, the total anticipated deficit budget would be Rs. 14,000 crores. In the first three years, we have exceeded and we are nearing the figure of Rs. 20,000 crores. Sir, the worst part of this is this. The deficit on revenue and capital accounts is like this. Let us look at it. The Government expenditure is rising faster than the growth of revenue surplus, and capital account has been increasingly used to finance growth of revenue deficit. Every year all the revenue budgets are deficit budgets only. In order to fill the gap, the Government is drawing money from the capital account. The normal character of the developmental oriented budget should be that there should be revenue surplus and that should go to meet the developmental programmes and activities. Instead of that, from the very capital account, the government is withdrawing money to meet the revenue deficit. This is a retrograde step. This is definitely an anti-developmental step. That is how the budget shows a healthier surplus of revenue account in deficit and capital account for several years in the past and now it is changed.

Sir, the foreign exchange reserves are also declining. Government may draw some satisfaction from the performance of the agricultural sector and also industrialisation. But the balance of payment position is really causing concern. The share of the export of India to the world trade has declined from 2% in 1950s to 0.5% at present. The foreign exchange stood at Rs. 7,287 crores in 31-2-1988 and on 31.10.1988, it is Rs. 6,382 crores. Sir, that way, if you look at the position, it is really alarming.

Now, I come to one or two aspects. The head of the Government in his capacity as the President of the ruling party gave an assurance that more and more persons will be employed and at least one member of each family will be provided with gainful employment. That was the assurance given by the head of the ruling party. It is a welcome thing. We have no objection, we welcome it. But at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to

one fact. The Seventh Plan itself has stated that employment must be created for about 49 million people during the Seventh Plan period, that is, about 10 million jobs per year. Where do we stand? In the course of the last three years how many million jobs have been created? This is your commitment, this was what was stated in the Seventh Plan document itself. We have no data on the employment generated in the first year of the Plan and the second year of the Plan.

Sir, I have got a few answers here. I put a question to the Minister for Industry whether the Government has taken and policy decision that employment should be provided to at least one member of the family displaced by the industry, that is, families who are actually displaced. Have you got any scheme to provide jobs to such people? The reply is, 'No, Sir. These people are displaced. Their employment potential is gone and they are actually disabled and the Government cannot offer employment to them. There is no such policy.' Not only that. I wanted to know from the Planning Minister the prospects open to the technically qualified persons and skilled persons in private and public sectors, in the cooperative sector also, in the year 1986-90. The answer is: 'No information is available.' Qualified people are there, skilled persons are there. Are there any employment opportunities for them? If so, what are they? We wanted to know. But the reply is, 'No information is available.' It is not merely that. The Government from time to time go on emphasizing that in most of the public sector projects there are surplus persons, surplus employees. And here is a reply: 'There are about 50,287 surplus employees as per the requirement.' About 92 public enterprises have not yet identified the surplus staff. About one lakh of persons were surplus persons. They wanted to give a hand shake and get rid of them. The number of sick units are there, about one lakh of people have lost their jobs. That being the case, how does the Government think of solving the problem of unemployment? How do they want to create employment opportunities? During the earlier years 'Garibi hatao' was the slogan. So,

[Sh. Bhattam Sri Rama Murty]

people were happy, we were all happy. But then what has happened, what is the present position now? Sir, I can do no better than quoting from one of the recent articles published in 'Yojana' the official organ of the Planning Commission written by no less a person than Shri Vasant Sathe, one of the hon. Members of the Cabinet. What he stated was: 'One may be determined to deceive himself that poverty is declining and we are able to successfully fight the poverty by drawing up a line of poverty and actually go on moving upwards and downwards only with a view to show that more people are above the poverty line and less people are below the poverty line.' But the fact of the situation is, 85 per cent of the rural population is absolutely poor, suffering from abject poverty and living under miserable conditions and 60 per cent of the urban population have no two square meals a day. This is the position. So, with your efforts of anti-poverty programmes, or poverty alleviation programmes, this is where we stand. Nothing has happened. No improvement has taken place. So, now that being the position, what is it that we expect from the Government, when they proclaim that they are going to provide job to each family in this country. It is welcome. But if it means, wishful thinking, than I am sorry, you are taking people for a ride and this exercise in hypocrisy will not be in the fitness of things to applaud, which is a vain and futile proclamation.

I Would like to state one thing in this connection. The Minister himself may be able to throw some light on this aspect. For instance, are the Government able to prevent smuggling, stop it or check it to the satisfaction of the Government themselves. What is the extent of smuggling of goods taking place in this country. Goods smuggled into India annually would easily value at Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 crores, at domestic prices. This is more or less agreed on our hands. If that is not so, alternative version can be given. At least 100 tonnes of gold is smuggled into the country every year, worth about Rs. 1700 crores. Synthetic

fabrics worth about Rs. 1800 crores have also been smuggled, as also electronic items, motor spares, watches etc., amounting to Rs. 2,000 crores. Rs. 50,000 crores of black money through smuggled good and various other items which I tried to enumerate above, are coming to this country annually. What is it that you are doing. Are you able to check it?

Sir, I raised a question about the Reliance Industry's case. Some time back, it was stated that they resorted to under-invoicing of goods involving alleged evasion of duty of Rs. 119.64 crores. What is that has been done? This is the question I have put. The reply is like this. A show-cause notice was given to them by the Deputy Collector of Customs, Bombay on 10.2.1987 and they went to the court of law and obtained the stay. Finally, the party's writ petition was dismissed on 19.11.1987. Now, the matter is under adjudication and the Government are looking into the matter. This is the type of reply they have given. One of the most prosperous and fast growing business magnates evaded duty to the extent of Rs. 120 crores but the Government has not taken necessary action. What does it indicate?

Therefore, before I conclude, I would like finally to plead with the Government that they should take necessary action as far as such things are concerned, in the best interest of the economy of this country. I had also another reply from the Government. This is with regard to cigarette manufacturing companies. The reply is this. 22 show-cause notices issued during 1987 to 4 major cigarette manufacturers and their contract manufacturers demanding excise duty of approximately Rs. 1200 crores are pending adjudication before respective adjudication authorities. They are pending and they have not taken any action at all. What is it due to? This is unfortunate. It is not merely that but I can cite a number of other instances where the Government are very liberal and very considerate as far as these people are concerned. Before winding up, I would like to point out to the Minister to kindly re-examine

and reconsider these things. As far as blackmoney is concerned, swindling of money is concerned, siphoning of money is concerned and then taking it to the Swiss Bank, I put the question, namely, what is it that is being done with a view to effectively check and control it?

The reply is:—

"For obtaining mutual assistance in criminal matters, Government have decided that letters be exchanged between Governments of India and Switzerland. Our Mission in Berne has been suitably advised to make arrangements for the exchange of letters. The draft of letters to be exchanged is being examined by the Swiss Government whose final response is awaited. Unless the proposed letters are exchanged between the two Governments, it is not feasible for Government of India to approach the Swiss Government for obtaining any information in this regard."

Even in a matter of great importance like this where the entire country is exercised in the matter, is it not necessary to take expeditious action and arrive at an agreement and try to see that the names are revealed so that you can take deterrent action against the persons who are found guilty?

With these few words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, for the year 1988-89.

Out of all the Supplementary Demands, the most important one is the demand for Rs. 1 crore for the flood relief, Rs. 250 crores for fertiliser subsidies, Rs. 200 crores for export subsidies and Rs. 100 crores for crop insurance schemes.

This year our country, particularly,

Punjab, Haryana Himachal Pradesh and Assam were affected by devastating floods. These floods were unprecedented. Bihar was also affected. But the question is of the funds which are allotted for flood relief purposes. But the problem here is that it is not possible to make an estimate of the amount necessary for flood relief in advance. Of course, some amount is allocated for natural calamities in the Budget, but it may not be adequate in case of severe floods and additional funds have to be allocated. The floods were so devastating this time that the hon. Prime Minister himself toured the flood-affected areas of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Assam. The Central assistance was provided for flood victims. I think that the extent of assistance provided this time is unprecedented. The relief provided by the Central Government to the affected farmers is indeed laudable and I appreciate the efforts of the Central Government in this regard.

Secondly, the crop insurance scheme was introduced in 1985 and it continued till 1987. Rs. 100 crores which has been demanded for this scheme is very reasonable. But very point is, that the crop insurance scheme has lost its momentum. During the course of the Question Hour, Shri Bhajan Lal stated that this Scheme will be renewed before the next Budget Session. We want that this scheme which provides maximums benefits to the farmers should continue. The crops are destroyed by floods and droughts. In view of this it is imperative to ensure the early implementation of the crop insurance scheme. Government should take necessary steps at the earliest in this regard. Under this scheme the contribution of Central Government and State Governments is in the proportion of two is to one. My submission is that the economic condition of some of the States, especially Rajasthan, is very weak, therefore, the Central should bear 3/4th of the expenditure for such states and the state Governments should be asked to bear not more than 1/4th of the total expenditure. In this way, it will be easier to implement such schemes for States like Rajasthan whose economic condition is weak. This will

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

enable Such States to be benefit from these schemes and it will be very beneficial for them.

Under the National Rural Employment scheme and Landless Guarantee Scheme, now only primary schools are being constructed. Earlier, even dispensary, anganwadi, patwar circle, gramsewak quarters etc. were included in it. This scheme has proved most beneficial for my constituency, which is the most backward area of India. It has brought a radical change there. In other rural areas also, school buildings, co-operative godowns, dispensaries, etc. have been constructed but now if the construction of all other buildings is stopped for the sake of primary schools only, then it will create a hinderance in rural development. This is being done because there is a scheme to dig 10 lakh wells for marginal farmers. We welcome this scheme but it is not proper if it comes in the way of N.R.E.P. or R.E.G.P. programmes. Therefore, the funds for these programmes should be increased. The funds for programmes which have been appreciated by the people and which have proved beneficial for them should be increased during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The people are not being benefited by the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the required measure, because there is a lot of corruption in it and it is not being implemented properly. Mention has been made about monitoring of this programme and we are also trying that a physical verification should be conducted in order to find out the reality. When we conducted an on-th-spot enquiry of 10 panchayats, 8 of them did not produce the cattle for physical verification, only 2 panchayats got their physical verification done honestly. I feel that the physical verification in all the panchayats in the country should be conducted. It should also be ascertained whether the I.R.D.P. has provided any benefit. A provision has been made for mass education-viz. National Literacy Mission for Imparting Functional Literacy, Grants to Border Area

Educational Development Programme in the supplementary demands for grants. In fact, the Border Area Educational Development Programme which has been introduced has had an extremely good impact. Two rooms measuring 25x20 have been constructed in each of the middle and secondary schools. This programme needs to be extended even further. There are many such middle schools where rooms measuring 25x20 have not been constructed. In all such areas, two rooms of this size should be constructed. At all the important places, Government boarding houses should be constructed and people belonging to scheduled caste, caste Hindu and other castes should be also admitted there. Besides, there is also a need to construct houses for teachers because they do not go to inaccessible areas for teaching. From the education point of view, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalaur are the most backward areas. In Barmer district, literacy is 11 percent and among women, it is 3 percent only. The demand for primary schools, which has been raised should also be fulfilled. A primary school should be opened in each village if 40 students are there to go to school. Schools should be opened by the Central Government because the State Government are not in a position to do so. Our Constitution also provides for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Primary schools should certainly be opened at places from where such a demand has been made to spread education.

The construction work of Indira Gandhi Canal was started in 1958, and even after elapse of nearly 30 years it has not yet been completed. A provision of sufficient funds should be made in the Eighth Five year Plan so that the construction work of this canal may be finished during the 8th plan period. On completion of this canal, a sum amounting to crores of rupees will be saved which is otherwise spent on drought relief in the desert area of Barmer and Jaisalmer. Not only this, area will be in a position to provide foodgrains to other States also. Proper steps should be taken to accord priority to this task.

With these words, I support the above mentioned demands.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. chairman, Sir, I was quite surprised while going through the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Government has not paid attention to one of the most burning problems. A severe earthquake struck north Bihar in last August. The hon. Prime Minister himself toured Mithila region. He visited each and every house and inspected the hospital. This gave us some hope that the Central Government will take some concrete steps for providing relief to this area. Unfortunately, the Bihar Government employees went on strike after that. We are still in the dark as to whether the Central Government has done anything in this regard. This is true that the hon. Prime Minister got a compensation of Rs. 10 thousand paid each to the deceased families and some relief was a given to injured also. But the government has not been able to pay attention to the real issue. Leaving aside the fact that hundreds of people died and thousands were injured, thousands of house collapsed and lakhs of them have been rendered unsafe for living. Mithila is the most densely populated area not only in India but in the whole Asia. You cannot even imagine the condition of people there. As such we are affected by floods every year but this year we had to face the devastating earthquake too. The voluntary organisations of our country have done commendable work and I want to express my gratitude to them through this House. Unfortunately, the Government could not come up to our expectations. There is still time for the Central Government to pay attention to this issue. Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless due to that earthquake and were forced to spend their night under open sky. It is a sad tale that they have to live shelterless in this chilly winter because their houses or huts have collapsed and they do not have the required resources to reconstruct them. The government should take some steps in order to give relief to such people. The Central Government should make loans available through HUDCO, LIC or and other schemes for these people so

that they may reconstruct their huts at low cost and stay at their respective domiciled places. The recurring floods have broken their back. The people who were prosperous there are also not in a position now to construct their houses or huts through their own resources. This is a very serious problem. My submission is that the Central Government should take this problem seriously. We are not aware of the report submitted by the central team. I would like to urge that a team of Members of Parliament should be sent to Mithila region to assess the damage caused by earthquake. When the Central Government will bring the supplementary demands in the next session, it should first of all allocated a substantial amount for Bihar so as to enable the people in this area to construct their houses. The Government has allocated a fund of Rs. 100 crore for floods which is meant chiefly to help the flood victims in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This is quite right. As one of our colleagues pointed out that Bihar too was struck by floods. You will say that flood is a recurring feature in Bihar and to what extent can we go on helping. I humbly ask whether we are responsible for floods. Floods in our area are attributable to the indifferent attitude of the Government of Nepal. We have been repeatedly making this demand for the last so many years that dams and reservoirs be constructed on the rivers emerging from Nepal. This will stop the floods. Thereafter assistance from World Bank and international agencies can be taken for them. Unless Nepal lends a helping hand in this field, we will go on suffering from this calamity, of course for no fault of ours.....

Our land grows good crops. But when the harvesting season comes, floods occur in the rivers originating from Nepal and the crops are destroyed. Due to a large scale silting taking place in these rivers, our area is turning into a desert. A time was there when the Mithila was a very good region. But today it is turning into a desert. Something should be done in this direction. Affluent persons belonging to this region have to come to Delhi, Ghaziabad and Ballabgarh

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

to work as labourers. For how long will this situation continue?

I would like to make a few submissions about the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Now the time has come when the Government should think about family planning. There is no reference about family planning in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If you do not adopt the family planning measures, the history will not forgive you. You do not realise what a blunder you are committing. You should not think that if any strong measure is adopted, it would go against you. Nothing is bigger than the country. I, therefore, request the Government to adopt family planning measures stringently before it is too late to do so.

The Government has given a lot to the public enterprises. For how long this practice will continue? Now the time has come when you should have a fresh look on this aspect. For how long you will go on wasting taxpayers' money in this manner? When you are going to exercise control over the unscrupulous people sitting in the public enterprises? The black money is harming our society in such a way as if it will finish us all.

Finally, I request the Government to think deeply over the occurrence of the earthquake.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Mr. Chairman, I find that Rs. 100 crores have been provided in the Supplementary Demands for flood relief whereas no provision has been made for the relief work of cyclone hit people. In the recent past a severe cyclonic storm had hit the coastal areas of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As far as West Bengal is concerned 1,50,000 houses have collapsed and about 500 people have died. More than 55,000 cattle heads have been lost and 500 people

are still missing. So there is a severe devastation in West Bengal and the West Bengal Government has assessed that more than Rs. 50 crores are required for the relief work of the cyclone hit people but I do not find any provision to this effect in these Supplementary Demands.

Sir, I fully support the provision of Rs. 100 crores for flood relief work as there were heavy floods in July in Bihar, Punjab and many other areas but at the same time I shall request the Government to provide money for the cyclone-affected people in West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar islands. The Governments of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are rushing to the Central Government for money for relief work for the affected people. But I find no response is there from the Government. So, I request the Central Government to look into the matter seriously and help the West Bengal Government and also the Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Another provision is for export subsidy. This provision has probably been made to boost up the exports because the Indian economy is in a crisis. If the export is not more, then the balance of payments will be in a serious crisis. But I wish to point out one thing. You are spending crores and crores of rupees for export subsidy. Have you ever enquired whether the money is being spent properly or not? There is a racket in that. A large portion of this money is being diverted for other purposes. I can say that in the name of export subsidy, many people are looting money out of that.

Now I come to the development of the North-Eastern Region. I am from that region. The Central Government have set up a high-powered committee for the development of the North-Eastern Region. Almost all the districts in that region are backward both industrially and economically. So, it is the responsibility of the central government to develop that region in a time-bound programme. The central Government has always been telling that they are in favour of development of the North-Eastern Region

and they have set up the high-powered committee. But we see that the development of the region is very very slow. Many projects, which have been submitted by different States of the North-Eastern Region to the Central Government, are still pending for years together. I can tell you about Tripura. I am from Tripura. There is enough gas available in Tripura. But we cannot utilise that gas. So, a thermal plant can be set up there. We can generate power out of that gas. We can even transmit that energy to the other States. Recently this issue was discussed in the Planning commission. There is a conspiracy that the thermal plant of 500 MW would be set up in Silchar. what is the reason? The reason is that the road is narrow. So, it is not possible to carry the big machinery to Tripura. Therefore, the 500 MW thermal plant is to be set up in Silchar. It is a bogus argument. About technology, we know that in foreign countries, there are machines for the thermal plants. We can set up plants of 100 to 175 MW. Small machines can be taken to the Tripura area. So, I strongly protest against the conspiracy to take the gas from Tripura to another place. If the thermal plant is set up there, a portion of the royalty which the Tripura State should get, they would not get and they would be deprived of other benefits like employment etc.

Then, there is another project report for cooking gas plant. The cooking gas can be supplied to the houses by pipeline. The project report is pending with the Government and that has not been cleared. The Left Front Government and other agencies, the Municipal Authorities etc. have approached the Central Government for money. The Central Government has not provided any money for that, and the plea taken by the Central Government is that due to paucity of funds, it is not possible to set up that project. I see in the Supplementary Demands that money can be provided for the export subsidy and other projects, but when the question comes for the development of the North-Eastern region, we say that money is not there. For the North-Eastern region, the Central Government is not coming forward

for the development of that area.

The North-Eastern region is backward and the Government should take up its development in right earnest and frame a time-bound programme for the development of that area. Money can be found and problems solved, if the Government wants that. The extremist forces are trying to throw away the sentiments of the people of that area.

With these words, I request the Government to do something for the North-Eastern region and there should be a time bound programme.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. chairman, sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1988-89. The Demands comprise of 12 Ministries and are broken up into 17 Demands. I may not be able to cover all the Demands; it would not be justifiable also, and therefore, I would make a reference to certain Ministries and Departments only, which consider relevant to my region.

First of all, I would start with the Ministry of Human Resources Development. This may look very small to the people generally and to other Members also. The Department of Education is making provision for National Literacy Programme. For Adult Literacy Programme, the Institute in Mysore, the Institute of National Languages, prepares text books for adult literacy. I made a reference to this subject in my participation in the debate in the last session also.

Manipuri is a language which is spoken by the community, which is non-Manipuri, which is not included in the list of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. But I do not know on what basis, some officers sitting in the Education Ministry and some experts in the Institute I have great respect for them have listed it in the list of tribal languages. Manipuri is a developed language, as developed as any other scheduled language. That has been claimed time and again, but it has not been included in the 8th Schedule. That is unfair and unjust. Again, I would tell you

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

what some other officers—I do not say bureaucrats, because I do not like this, term as it has certain implications—have done. Some officers on their own listed it in the Tribal Languages. I protest again this. I think, my observations in this connection, or the floor of this House in this debate will have some weight. Last time also, I did make a very emphatic reference to this particular point and I was expecting some results. Today also, I again protest and I urge that this should be corrected. Manipuri is not a tribal language and Manipuri is a community which refused to be listed among the Scheduled Tribes at the time of the making of the Constitution in 1949. when a reference was made, we said that we were as good as any other community. Of course, we belong to the Mongolian or Tibetan or Burmese group, we do not belong to the other stocks in India. but we are very much Indians and we do not stand this kind of unjust treatment. We may be poor, we may be backward educationally. But we are proud of our culture and our language and we do have a lot of sentiments in this regard and these sentiments should not be wounded. This is my point. Now, I would like to make a reference to the grants under the Department of Art and Culture. Some amount has been provided for the Study Team to be chaired by Shri P.N. Haksar to look into the working of the National Academies and the National School of Drama. This is a very good step and it is high time that we have a fresh look into the working of our National Academies. In the last Session, on the very same subject, I made a demand that the institutions working under the Sangeet Natak Academy, particularly the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy functioning in Imphal should have a total overhaul because this was conceived long back, nearly about three decades ago, when Manipur was a Union Territory, headed by a Chief Commissioner. Now it has become a State and we have a government. The Association of the Governor in the management of this body is now a very unpracticable kind of thing because Governor can be the Chancellor of a University. He

happens to be the head of the State and he holds a very high position and it is not practicable or advisable for a Governor to associate himself in the matters of day to day administration. He should function only in the capacity of a Chancellor. I have been demanding that this institution should be given the status of a deemed university. This is a very important organisation and in fact it is the only academy functioning to teach Manipuri classical dance and other folk dances. This is serving the whole country particularly in the field of classical dance.

Now, I would like to refer to the Ministry of Commerce for which a sum has been provided. I do support it. This sum is provided to give subsidies to textile items in the case of exports. Sir, textiles include handloom textiles too. I would like to know what the Government has done to encourage the export of textiles, particularly, handloom textiles to foreign countries. I know that a lot of export is taking place from most of the States who produce handlooms. But this unorganised export. I would like to know the details of exports of handlooms with particular reference to the North-East area.

14.59-hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

In my State of Manipur, in the entire community is a weaving community. As you are aware, ours was a princely State earlier and we used to have a king. Of course now there are no kings. My point is that even the kind used to weave and right from the king to the lowest person in the society, we are all weavers and we are rather proud of this fact that we are weavers. Weaving skill is an essential qualification for the bride in our community. This is our tradition and whether people purchase it or not, we produce our own cloth. That is the way we live. But my point here is that this should be made a profitable and viable kind of an industry by allowing exports. Some middlemen from Rajasthan, Bombay, Punjab, etc. are purchasing our handloom products. They are exporting these handlooms and getting all

the profits.

The weavers are not getting. They should also get silk yarn. the value of the silk yarn has been subsidise. The money that has been in the from of subsidies for the purchase of yarn is very-very small. In reply to one of my questions in this Session itself, the Government had informed that some amount had been given. That is very small. So, I would urge that production of handloom cloth not only in my State but also in other states should be encouraged. Tamil Nadu, U.P. and other States have their own facility as far as handloom cloth is concerned. They should be allowed to do that by organising export activities.

15.00 hrs.

Some provision has been made for the Central Silk Board. We have a Textile Board for Manipur and adjoining areas of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram. We have a wild growth of oak trees. These trees can be utilised for further expansion. It should not only be limited to the sample production. We have enough of silk. We have a lot of raw materials. Oak trees are grown in abundance. We should give a fresh look at this thing. We should give more assistance.

Now, I would like to make a reference to the people who are affected by natural calamities in my State. In my State, the setting up of Loktak Hydro Electric Project has affected many people. Thousands of hectares of land were taken away. This has displaced professionally and economically thousands of families in my State. A demand has already been made that the Central Government and the State Government should sit together and work out the amount of loss that has been incurred by the affected people so that this project becomes a success. This is a very important project. We don't want to weaken it. It is mainly done to make available sufficient water throughout the year. These people should be paid compensation and also they should be given alternative employment and land, wherever it is available.

The Centre is taking care of all these areas, particularly the State of Manipur. Of course in the list of States which are to be given special grants, the name of Manipur is there. But these grants go mostly to administrative expenses—pay and allowances. They should have a lingering effect. They should be a permanent effect in the form of industries.

Today, in reply to one of my Starred Questions, the hon. Minister of Industry. Who is present here has given a long list. I have no quarrel about that list. But I simply wanted to say the list was unnecessarily spread, just like a classical music. The list should be effective. It should be practicable. It should be meaningful. I hope the policy of the Government, i.e. the policy of Nehru is followed very ably by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi should fit into the policies concerning the weaker sections and also weaker States.

My last point by way of conclusion is about the economic viability of small States. It is a grudge of the bigger States that we are feeding these small States. They are just a misnomer. This should go.

Secondly, the States should be taken care of industrially and also make these small States of the great Union viable in due course. It should be time bound and it should not merely a paper sympathy or paper plan. They are not going to lead us anywhere.

With these few words, I support the demand of grants.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. chairman, the recent cyclone has caused a havoc in Orissa, West Bengal and other places. I request the hon. Minister through you that sufficient grant and assistance should be given to Orissa so that the people who have suffered in that cyclone could be helped to a large extent.

Not a single year passes when there is no natural calamity in Orissa due to flood, drought or cyclone. To control foods, water

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

basin in Orissa should be connected and irrigation facilities should be provided in drought-prone districts taking the water from wherever it is available; and this should be given priority so that natural calamities caused by floods and drought can be mitigated to a great extent. In this connection I will suggested that the implementation of Bhagwa Irrigation Project in Ganjam District which has been going on for 20 years; and there are Engineers who are drawing salary for this, but, in reality, not an inch of the canal has been dug so far, so it must be expedited. Same is the fate of Harabhangi Project. The cost has gone up from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 55 crores. It must be made a time-bound programme for implementation. Otherwise, the price escalation will go on and it is not known when the people of this area will get water.

Priority should be given for Biluamra Irrigation Project in the chronic drought affected areas of Bellaguntha and Jagannath Prasad Panchayat Samiti and also for Khairbanki Project.

There is a proposal for a nuclear industry to be established in our country. There are sufficient infrastructures in Orissa. So, I suggest, through you, to the Finance Minister to see that a nuclear industry or a power generation plant through nuclear power should be established in Orissa.

About the railway system, the less I speak the better. Not a single railway line has been initiated in the last many years in Ganjam and Phulbani districts in Orissa. I suggest that a railway line that was proposed to be started from Bengal-Nagpur Railway-Behrapur-Ganjampur Railway Station to connect Phulbani District should be taken up on a priority basis. There is no railway line in this area.

There is a growth of production in industry in our country in spite of severe drought. This Government has been congratulated not by our country but also outside the coun-

try, even by the World Bank, that this government could face drought and that in spite of the drought also, the industrial production has increased. Our Prime Minister has given a clarion call for the second Green Revolution and a foundation-stone has been laid. What is now, needed is the balance of payment. We should see that the balance of payment is maintained by increase in our export. Attention should be paid even to price control. You find that the wholesale price is not increasing by leaps and bounds but the retail price is increasing. The consumers are concerned about the increase in the retail price, not the wholesale price. The reason being that the middle men and agencies are taking undue advantage-huge to supply amount of the subsidy given by the government to benefit farmers fertilisers is diverted by way of transport, by way of godowns handling charges and by way of maintenance cost even by public sector undertakings. Say for example the FCI, they consume much of the subsidy given by the Central Government and thereby the price rise is there in the retail market. That should be looked into and I hope that the Government will rise to the occasion to see that retail price rise is controlled.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore south) : Mr. Chairman, I oppose these Supplementary Demands for Grants. There has not been any change in the functioning of the Government for the past four years. I have been observing. I am not opposing merely for the sake of opposing. There has been discrimination.

All the States are not being treated equally. I give the latest instance. In the State of Karnataka we suffered from a severe drought, in the past four years. This year there was unprecedented heavy rain causing flash floods. On account of these floods hundreds of lives were lost, thousands of cattle were lost and crores of rupees worth of property both public and private has been lost. The Government of Karnataka approached the Central Government with a memorandum requesting them for financial assistance of Rs. 289 crores.

You may be surprised to know that the central team visited the State and after their recommendation, a ceiling of only Rs. 15.5 crores has been fixed for the State of Karnataka out of a demand of Rs. 289 crores. Out of that Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 7 crores is margin money of which 50 percent has to be paid State. So much so, what the Central Government has given by way of assistance is only Rs. 10 crores. On the other hand, wherever the Prime Minister visited, on the spot he announced 30,50 or even 100 crores of rupees, as aid. He did not wait for the central team's recommendations. We also requested the Prime Minister to visit our State. Our Congress (I) MPs also requested the Prime Minister to visit our State and a date was also fixed. But he did not come. We suffered. The damage that we had suffered was not seen earlier. We had not seen such floods in Karnataka for the past one hundred years, that is what our elders say.

You might have seen the city of Bangalore, sir, the city of Bangalore does not have any river. But still, the floods were of such a magnitude and they are of a very rare severity. The damage caused to property there, by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation is to the tune of Rs. 40 crores. I was an eye witness to all those things.

Out of the Rs. 289 crores that Rs. 40 crores is also included. When such is the situation, how can we have confidence in this Government and the money provided should be at least Rs. 100 crores, for flood relief. I do not grudge your giving to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir or Punjab. We do not grudge. They do deserve it. But you must treat all the States alike. It is a great injustice.

At the same time we have requested that whatever amount you give it should not be adjusted against Plan funds. 7th and Eighth Ninth Finance Commissions recommendations are there to this effect. They have recommended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Not for floods.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: They have written to the Government of Karnataka that all these ways and means grants will be adjusted towards the plan assistance.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Not floods.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I will make my point clear. whenever any natural calamity of a rare severity occurs the assistance shall be in the form of 75 percent assistance. If you agree to that principle, then I would not complain. The letter received by the Chief Minister does not say so. So, I demand that the Central Government must rush financial assistance to Karnataka on the same lines as they are giving to other States. Because, the damage caused is to the extent of Rs. 289 crores. So, I strongly urge the Government to agree to this demand.

I have another point. The Central Government must treat all the State as their children, as father and mother treat their children. Also you should come to the rescue of the State Government to mobilise their resources. I would quote one instance here. The Power Corporation and the PWD Department of the Karnataka State wanted to float bonds, but unfortunately the Government of India is not giving the clearance for the same. Why do you discriminate between the State Government and the Centre? When the Central Government has got powers to float bonds, why not the State Government? After all, the State Government are only the subsidiary of the Central Government. They are not different countries.

I would quote another instance. We have got power famine in our State. The Ministry of finance was pleased to sanction a DC Generator sets. For that we have been requesting the Government of India to give permission for importing the equipment on Deferred Payment basis, but the Government of India has not given the permission so far. in spite of the recommendation of the

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Energy Ministry.

Further, go on raising the administrative prices of essential commodities like Cement, petrol, diesel, coal. you do not see the effect of it on the State. You do not see the effect of it on the States. What will happen? The cost of inputs of the State Undertakings like Thermal Power Plant and road Transport Undertaking will increase and the State have to meet this heavy liability.

Another instance I would like to quote here. The Central Government goes on giving Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees. Of course, that must be given. We do not grudge. But, at the same time, what is the effect on the State Government, you should see. The moment you announce the additional DA to the Central Government employees, the State Government employees also demand. In almost every State, the State Government employees want parity. What I would suggest to the hon. Minister is that, whenever you raise the DA or the administrative prices, you take the State Governments into confidence and you consult them. It is the duty of the Central Government, whether it is Congress Government rule or Non Congress Government rule, to monitor it. No State Government will say 'do not interfere', because it the constitutional obligation on the part of the Central Government to see that the State finance are sound. It is very important.

Now, I understand that in devolution of funds, the State are suffering. You go on levying surcharges and the States will not get their due share. If it is excise duty or income tax, the States will get their share. You have increased the surcharge on a number of items even in the recent Budget also. Out of the total estimated tax of Rs. 615 crores levied in 1988-89 budget the State Government put together will get only Rs. 28 crores.

Last week you have brought a Bill to

raise the ceiling of the professional tax from Rs. 250/- to Rs.2500/-. It is only way by which you have helped the State Governments. Of course, that is unpopular tax. You have not bothered about it. I do not want to say much on that. In no other way, you have helped the State Governments to enhance their resources. I earnestly feel that the Central Governments must see that the State Government get whatever is legitimately due to them. In regard to devolution of funds, the terms of references of the present 9th Finance Commission are not at all favourable to the State Governments. It is pro-Central Government. That is the complaint of the Chief Ministers. I hope the Government of India will look into the matter and see that the States get a larger share.

I only hope that the Budget should not be a ritual. It should be inspiring. Whatever you do, you must see that the whole country must progress. That should be the idea of the Central Government.

Whatever injustice has been done to Karnataka I hope the hon. Minister will set it right in his reply.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government for the year 1988-89.

I support the demands in view of the fact that no country on earth except India, having so little territorial expansion and so big a population and surrounded by such countries which are very very troublesome to the country of India like Pakistan in the west, China in the North, Bangladesh in the east and Sri Lanka, is having so much progress in spite of these troubles. I have to say that from the time we got independence, we have been trying to raise the economic and social standard of our people. We have tried to establish new standards and new values and to give a new face of our country in spite of the difficulties that we are facing.

I will not go into the details of every

Department. I have to take up one or two points of the demands for grant I will like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister in that regard. I take up education.

Education is a very very valuable thing for a nation itself. Education gives one individual ability to meet life situations. Education is the training of mind of think efficiently and rightly. By means of education, perfection of the man is manifested. And to so valuable a thing like education, proper attention of the Government or the Ministry of Human Resources Development is not drawn. For example, the Central Government has agreed or in new pay scale of pay for the teachers in the university or in the secondary school or in the primary school may be implemented. I come from Bihar. Even Bihar Government has given it to the press and the public that the new pay scales shall be implemented. But for over a year it has not been implemented. So sad is the affair that the teaching class is being ignored like anything. And that is causing very very adverse criticism for the Government. I hold the view that criticism should be helpful, constructive and without prejudice. I have heard so many members of the opposition side. They simply say that like China, Russia and America India has not been able to do anything. But India, case has to be considered in the situation of the complexity of the Indian reality. Indian situations are so complex and complicated that they cannot be like America, China or Russia. Russia has got about 26 crores of population, USA has got about 27 crores of population—I do not have the exact figure—and China, of course, has got 100 crores of population but it has a territory of 42 lakh sq. miles. Yet China has twenty percent of inflation. I am speaking of this year. China has got twenty percent inflation and Russia has a deficit of Rs. 80,000 crores. So, there is no comparison between India and USA, or India and China or India and Russia. The simple thing is that India's case has got to be considered in the Indian situation of the things. Moreover, the United States of America got independence 212 years ago and our independence has a period about 41 years. In this short span of

life, India has made so great a progress that it can be well exemplified. When the cement was selling one rupee per bag there were no construction works and when the cement is selling at Rs. 90 per bag, construction works are going on like anything. Take the case of education. The literacy point was three percent in the year 1950, it has now gone up to 35 percent. Industries have gone up, industrial growth has gone up. With the good and broad vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the foundation of modern India has been laid down and India is making progress in every sphere that I see. But, one thing that I will suggest regarding education is this. There is a scheme of Adult Education and my state, Bihar has got the reward in that. But I challenge, that an enquiry be made to see what percentage of adult literacy has been achieved. Adult Education is a hoax. It is a very very good means of taking away the money in the pockets of the individuals. So, I will suggest that this Adult Education scheme be abolished and it will be better that the unemployed youth who are loitering in the streets from pillar to post, are given unemployment allowance. It is good that they are given unemployment allowance rather than spending crores of rupees on the scheme of Adult Education.

One more point is about industries. As yet, there are so many districts which are 'no industry districts'. In Bihar, there are seven districts which have got on industries. It is said that it is the policy of the Government that regional imbalance should be removed but in that way the regional imbalances are not being removed. The destiny of a country is guided by its history and geography. It has got its history and geography, both. But in an industrial matter the Government should take into consideration not only the history but also the geographical condition of a place in this state which has not got much development according to the policy of the Government. So, I think it should be done in a way that regional imbalances are removed. Dr. Rajhans has spoken against the bureaucracy that they are not cooperating with the administration for the development of the State. I hold the view that the bureauc-

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

racy should not be criticised in totality. There may be certain person who may not be upto the standard of the public and also the Members of the House. But all the personnel in bureaucracy are not bad. It I can quote Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of England in 1939 had said that "it is by shrewed administration that you can do without me. But it is my firm conviction that I cannot do without you." Therefore, Sir, bureaucracy should not be criticised in a rough-shed manner. We have to take into consideration also their limitations. Always some people say that these bureaucrats are not good. But I hold the view that the bureaucrats are our brothers; they are a part of Indian society; they are not different. They are not like Britishers; they have all gone. They are now the part of our society. Therefore, I hold the view that bureaucracy should be taken into confidence by the Members. They should not be criticised endlessly. Thank you very much and I conclude.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan, Jhunjhunu.

SHRI MOHD, AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir,.....

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur) : rose —

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall give time to you also. Let him take five minutes and you may take five minutes thereafter.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Both the Ayubs should not be allowed to speak one after the other. Let there be some one in between.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur) : We are both known by the same name. But you should not penalised us by giving us only half the time.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN

(Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I come from Rajasthan. The work on the Indira Canal has been undergoing since 1958 and it will take a lot of time to complete this project. I request the Central Government to take over this project, so that it could be completed in time. Presently, the work of the main project is going on and the construction work relating to small channels is yet to be taken up. I would like to urge the Government to make the water of this canal available to Jhunjhunu area also where mostly brakish water is available. The people of that area can give their blood, but they cannot get water. If water is made available to the people of this area, they will be largely benefited by that. The people of the area are very industrious, but due to lack of water facilities, the farmer there has been fighting famine for the last four years continuously. I would like to request the hon. Minister to waive the loans taken by these farmers during the last 4 years.

The Khetri Project in our area consumes 3 million gallons of underground water daily with the result that the water level of wells has gone far below due to shortage of water in the area. The Jawaharlal Nehru Canal passes through Haryana border which is 6 kilometers away from Jhunjhunu. The water of that canal should be made available to Jhunjhunu area so that it could meet the requirement of the project and also benefit the farmers. I, therefore, request you to provide water of this canal to Jhunjhunu.

Two assembly constituencies, namely Udaipurvati and Chirawa in Rajasthan still continues to be the dark zones. No development work can be taken up in this area. I would like to strongly appeal to the Government to relieve this area of the dark zone by providing such development facilities as are being made available to other areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is a dark zone?

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : The land without underground water or where the water level is far below is called a dark zone.

That area does not get subsidy and other facilities.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : The area to which the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development refuses to grant loans is called a dark zone. It is because there is shortage of water. This causes loss to farmers. The Government should make arrangements of convert it into a white zone.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : It is very essential to convert these dark zones into white ones. Secondly, 65 percent people going to set up industries in different parts of the country hail from Jhunjhunu, but it is unfortunate that there is not a single industry in Jhunjhunu. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Industry to accord the required permission for setting up of a Industry Growth Centre in Jhunjhunu. At the same time a Krishi Vigyan Kendra may also be opened there.

Udaipurvati and Khetri are hilly areas. All those facilities available to hilly areas should be extended to these areas also.

There is a railway line from Dabara to Singana on which only a goods train runs. Since a large number of people working in Khetri Project also travel by this goods train, I request that passenger coaches may also be attached to it. Passenger coaches could be attached to this train only when the maintenance of the line is done properly. I, therefore, urge you to maintain the line properly and run passenger trains on it.

The condition of roads in our area is also deplorable. I would like to make a demand to construct a national highway there. There are also small roads, namely Chivana to Todpur, Fatehpur to Bhichari, Mukandgarh to Bhichari, Basai to Madhogarh, Sephara to Hardiya which have not so far been developed. I would like to request you to develop these roads at the earliest.

There is only one Auto Exchange in our area. S.T.D. facilities have not yet been provided to us. Arrangements may please

be made to extend S.T.D. facilities to our area.

Programmes like N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. being undertaken in our area should be implemented in such a way that the funds meant for these programmes are not wasted. The Government should find out a way to ensure that funds released by the Centre for the various welfare programmes in our area reach the people. There should be no bungling in between.

There is an aerodrome in our area. But no regular service reaches that aerodrome as its condition is not good. If money is spent on the development and maintenance of this aerodrome, Vayudoot service can be extended to that area for which funds should be provided.

The Government should exercise control over the funds being spent on the works got carried out through contractors. It is because the contractors in connivance with the officers fix a percentage for them in respect of the works entrusted to them.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to offer my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. First of all I would like to submit that our area is a very sensitive area and the Government has declared it so. The Hon. Prime Minister has been telling very often that he is very much concerned about the Jahanabad area and keen to take measures to set the position of that area right. In this connection, I would like to say that it is not only the question of Jahanabad area, but the country as a whole is apprehending threats from internal as well as external forces. The danger is bigger from internal forces. It appears as if people's war has broken out throughout the country. Today, especially the youth as well as down-trodden and weaker sections of our society, who used to remain inactive, have been turning to this direction and thus providing an opportunity to the extremist organisations to bring them into their fold. Could you please let me know if the Government will be able

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

to suppress the voice of all those young boys and girls, especially those belonging to the poor sections of the society at the gun point by treating them as extremists if all of them chose to stand up unitedly? It can never be possible. That is why the Government should think over this matter very seriously. Incidents of this nature as have been taking place in Jahanabad are happening all over the country. May I know what are the reasons behind extremism? Where the Government is at fault? In my view all these incidents are taking place due to the anti-people economic policy being pursued by the Government. This gives an opportunity to the forces that are bent upon dividing and weakening the country. The Government should think in terms of isolating these forces. In spite of the fact that Para Military Forces like B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. have been sent to Jahanabad, in a recent incident, one Police Inspector and 3 poor people have been killed. As such simply deployment of forces there will not serve the purpose. The Government will think seriously about it.

Last year floods occurred and these were so severe that 4 divisions, namely Masaudhi, Dhanarna in Patna district and Karatha and Karapi in Jahanabad district were inundated with flood waters. The farmers kept stranded for one week and they were airlifted by helicopters after paying the fare to the tune of Rs. 28 lakh, when the floods subsided, no attention was paid towards them. All the means of irrigation were destroyed the crops were ruined, the dams of the Areval block built during the British period gave way, I saw with my own eyes in Sohsa that the dam breached and paddy in 5,000 acres land was destroyed, houses of the farmers and labourers were washed away, but 200 persons in each Panchayat were given Rs. 200 each to build a house by the Government. Just think what work can be accomplished in Rs. 200 now-a-days. Even if Rs. 1000 are given no work can be carried out. Such wrong things are being done.

The second thing I would like to say that

some other works are being carried out in my area because of which there is great resentment among the people and this resentment ultimately takes the shape of terrorism. If somebody gets angry in a family, then his balance of mind also gets upset, somebody may commit suicide or someone may hang himself. Such a situation leads to terrorism. When there will be so much resentment among the poor, it will give birth to terrorism. Therefore, Government should do something in order to remove this resentment. Secondly there are no arrangements for primary education in the villages having a population of 500 to 1000 people. A little while ago, Shri Mahabir was saying that the progress brought about in this country in 41 years is more than the same achieved in America during 200 years. I want to say that there are some other countries also in our neighbourhood. Russia got independence 30 years earlier than India. She had to face world war twice. The position she occupies today is known to every body. What was her economic policy which made her a super power even after facing so many difficulties? They must have formulated some policy which helped them in creating this condition. You will have to formulate a policy through which more development can take place. Under N.R.E.P. you are showing in the papers that the standard of people living below poverty line is being raised. Authorities sit in air-conditioned offices. Poor people are given milch cattle which costs Rs. 3000/- . A milch cattle will not be available in Rs. 3000/- . You give a grant of Rs. 1000/- which is spent otherwise by the people. Please tell me which milch cattle can be purchased with Rs. 2000/-? The poor man has to provide for himself and also arrange repayment of the loan. You can yourself go on the spot and see their plight. It is impractical. He should get minimum Rs. 5000/-. If he has not repaid a single penny of the loan it implies that either you are in the wrong or the poor man is in the wrong. If he gets Rs. 5000 , he will be in the position to repay the loan. The Government should take things in proper perspective and some way should be found to relieve the Hon. Prime Minister of the worries in respect of Jahanabad. There are hundreds of villages in our area where

people draw water from the 'kacha' wells dug by them. Primary schools have not been opened in the villages where the population is between 500 and 1000 people and backward and harijans live. Decisions have been taken in the District Education Planning Board to open the schools in the villages where schools already exist. If such things are done, it will definitely cause resentment among the poor people. Then you will call them Naxalite. Recently, some I.P.F people were doing social service at the 'Chatt' fair at Pantait in Kuratha block. The big man who had taken the contract of the fair collected money. When these people stopped him and requested him to provide medical facilities, he called the police. The police talked to the I.P.F people. The Police shot dead three young men. Two of them were seventeen and eighteen year old and the third 40 year old who was the District Secretary of Fishery cooperative. D.I.G. asked us as to what we feel about the incidence. We replied that the police had committed atrocities. He said that he too feels that there is something fishy. What crime does he commit if he carried gun when atrocities are committed on the poor by the rich? Hon'ble Speaker has today observed while referring to the kidnapping of a Judge that it is worst than the rule of jungle. Enacting any number of laws will not serve the purpose till the economic policies are improved. I want to say only this that Government should open a school and provide drinking water in Jahanabad. The police atrocities should be stopped and police should be removed from there. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): I am thankful that you have provided me an opportunity to express my views. I support these demands. As time is less I want to draw your attention toward only 2-3 points. Firstly, I will like to talk about the sum advanced as relief towards the floods. It is known to you that Jammu and Kashmir is one of the States which faced the floods some times back and incurred heavy losses. The Prime Minister had himself paid a visit and assured to sanction Rs. 53 crores for the State. But I have come to know that only Rs.

20 crores have been provided. The estimated loss is to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. We are happy that Punjab got Rs. 100 crores. But I may submit that Jammu and Kashmir should not be ignored in this respect. Earlier also crops were ruined owing to rains and drought and it was stated that relief would be given but relief was not given to the extent, it was assured. We did not get relief earlier also. As the Prime Minister announced that a relief of Rs. 53 crores will be given. I submit that it is on the lower side and more relief should be given but it is a matter of great regret that a relief of Rs. 20 crores only has been given. We have not achieved much success in the case of Groups Insurance Scheme. If we pay attention towards it, the problem of continuous relief can be solved. We have to implement the scheme in a planned manner. Heavy rains at some places and drought at the other is a constant feature, our crops are destroyed every now and then and Government suffers loss in providing relief. If crops Insurance Scheme is implemented in a planned manner, it can provide great relief. Along with this some money should also be granted for surface transport. Government is constructing road in two ways in our area. One is under Ministry of Surface Transport, her agency Border Road organisation is building the roads. We have no complaints against them. They are building good roads. But in cases where help is given to the state Governments as in the case of one national highway which is being constructed from Battout to Kishtwar, Rs. 20 crores have been spent on it but I have myself seen the road. There seems to be enough bungling in it. Recently a serious accident took place, a bus was over-turned and 64 persons were killed. The width of the road at the site of the accident is nine and half feet and it is a rough road. The reason is that money has not been spent on the road. There is a road from Buddal to Rajori and it will be commended to the national highway upto Ramban and you have provided Rs. 8-9 crores to the State for its construction. The first phase of this road has been completed through Boarder Road Organisation. The situation is that the Boarder Road Organisation has left it after

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

spending Rs. 8-9 crores and the State Government does not want to take up this work. Thus investment of Rs. 8-9 crores crores is being wasted. Therefore I submit that central Government must see how the money is spent. Whatever you spend, there should be strict monitoring and also it should be checked at times during its implementations as to whether money is being spent correctly or not. I submit that Ministry of Surface Transport should take up the responsibility to upgrade the road from Buddal to Ramban because it is a border and strategic road. Pakistan had sent some of its infiltrators via this road in 1965. This road is of much importance even today. Therefore, it is my submission that Ministry of Surface Transport should take up this work themselves.

So far Telecommunication is concerned, I am happy that you have earmarked some funds for its improvement in Pahalgam but generally it is observed that Telecommunication system is very bad in the hilly areas of Kashmir valley. Therefore it is my submission that attention should be paid towards it and improve it because ours is a border state. Considering its importance, more attention should be paid to the expansion of telecommunication.

Since the time is short, while not going into details I would like to mention one or two points about industries. The hon. Minister said this morning that two Growth Centres of Industries are to be set up in our area soon but the present state of affairs is this that out of the amount investment by the Government of India in Public Sector Undertakings, only 0.01 percent has been spent in our state. Both national and emotional integration are not at all a possibility without homogeneous and uniform economic development. Therefore, I request the setting up of industrial units in a planned manner in the public sector in Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu and Kashmir, they are facing a great regional imbalance and its effects are clearly visible everywhere. It is good that in the recent past industries have been set up on a

large scale in Punjab, to involve in a planned manner the unemployed youth of the State. For the restoration of peace in the State, it was all the more necessary that our plans should seek more involvement of the unemployed youth. However, even in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, also every now and then undesirable slogans are being raised. The only remedy to tackle it is to involve both the educated and the unemployed youth of the State in the developmental works. I hope that the Government will pay attention towards it.

I would like to say one thing more about the adult education programme. To my mind this programme has become almost a force because nobody will like to teach or learn for Rs. 100. If the Government is serious about spreading the adult education this needs to be seriously planned, otherwise whole of the money allocated for it will go down the drain. With your permission, I would like to say one thing more about the grants-in-aid before concluding it. Even in this matter, Jammu and Kashmir is being neglected. The Government adopts quite different yardsticks for the Eastern States but the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is a backward State, is given a lesser amount in the form of grant-in-aid.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The proportion of loan in that State is higher as compared with the Eastern States. To substantiate it, I will furnish the relevant facts and figures at some future date. However, I request the Government to given up this discriminatory policy, because we are also backward and down trodden. These things greatly affect us and do not bear good results. I request the Government to do justice with Jammu and Kashmir.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, rise to support the supplementary demands for grants 88-89 and would like to say two three things about it. The hon. M.P. from Tripura who spoke be-

fore me reported that 500 persons had died and 500 were missing in the cyclone that had struck Bengal. So the total figure comes to 1000. Crop and cattle have been destroyed. Thus the south part of the 24-Parganas has witnessed a great disaster. Though it is not the part of my constituency, I visited the area and on the basis of what I saw there, I would like to request the hon. Minister to assess the loss of crop and human lives, and pay compensation. To make good the loss of agriculture crop, they have suffered, the Government is requested to give agricultural loans for the ensuing crop season. The people of Bihar are happy with the visit of the Hon. Prime Minister in the wake of the tragedy that struck Bihar in which 1000 persons died.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): No relief has been given in Bihar.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to impress upon the need of relief to the thousands of victims spreading all over Bengal. Something must be done by the Government to assist them. Floods, drought, earthquake and disaster are cancerous for our country, which strike it every year and result in a colossal loss. Some permanent solution needs to be evolved to prevent the recurrence of these things. For this the planners and scientists of the country should sit together and formulate some strategy to prevent their recurrence, otherwise that will continue to recur year after year.

I would also like to say one thing about the Haldia Chemical Project which has been cleared by the State Government but in fact this project has not been cleared by them and the factual position is quite contrary. There are 52 lakh unemployed persons and the situation is further deteriorating. Therefore, request the Government to pay attention towards Haldia Petrochemical Project.

The ban on recruitment imposed by the Central Government needs to be withdrawn. Many unemployed youth would have been provided with the jobs, but they have been denied it. The policy is still in force in most of

the cases except two or four of them. It will be good for the unemployed Youth, if some method is evolved for filling up the notified vacancies. If the notified vacancies in U.P., Bengal, Gujarat and Bihar are also filled, as has been done in Delhi, then it will be a very good thing. Why do we emphasise this thing, because we ourselves are young and come in contact with the youth. I request the Government to give up the policy of demanding Postal Orders from the unemployed, who apply for the Government Jobs. I have been emphatically stressing the demand all the time during all the debates on every Budget. The Government have already waived this condition in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a welcome decision and it should be extended to the general candidates so as to enable the unemployed to apply for jobs, because poor people fail to apply due to mandatory requirement of postal orders.

The Government is well aware that there is the sick industry problem in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Situation in Bengal has become so bad that there 100 workers and children have committed suicide. When the hon. Members raise the issue in the House, it is taken lightly and the Government says that it so happens in Bengal and the general response is lackadaisical. No senior Minister pays due attention to the matters raised in the House. However, they should at least understand that the hon. Members do not raise the issues for their publicity, but to high light the conditions prevailing in their constituencies.

There are many industries in my constituency which have been either closed down or have been sent into liquidation rendering thousands of persons unemployed. For instance, Metal Box Industry which was a big company has been closed and 7,000 workers have been rendered jobless and due to liquidation of M.M.T.C. 4,000 workers have become unemployed. Similarly, the Beaco Lawrie company which had the work force of 20,000 workers has been closed. Bengal potteries is also a big industry and despite the request

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

of several hon. Members of Bengal, we do not know why it is not being cleared by the Government. There is Mohini Mills, which was founded by Ravindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. But it is also facing closure though it is a viable unit. We do not know how is it that a report, recommending its closure has been given. When we give arguments to plead its case, we are told that closure is justified. How the situation will improve if the industries continue to close down one after another as this will render even the existing workers unemployed whereas on the other hand, you do not provide employment to the jobless?

The Government had set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. But whosoever gets the industry registered with the Board, it sends the industry into liquidation. In fact, it has changed into the Board for Industrial Liquidation, which is not beneficial for the public. After many meetings over a period of time, ranging from 3 months to two years and in certain cases upto 7 years, they recommended liquidation for the respective industry. I.D.P.R. is a financial institution of the Government. I.D.P.I. whenever is requested for funds, its standard response is negative. Mahindra and Mahindra have diversified there business after borrowing funds from the M.M.T.C. for setting up a new industry. These institutions do not have funds for the old industries but liberally advance loans for the new ones. I.D.P.I. should first check it which of the industries has utilised the amount of loan for diversification. There thinking is that as the textile industry has become very old hence it should be dropped. Tatas are to lend funds to the Maruti industry, which is going to be set up soon. The Government should blacklist the industrialists who having declared one industry sick set up the other one. Then only they will feel ashamed of their deeds and will take their work seriously. Because right now industrialists are confident of managing things due to their cordial relations with the financial institutions, but where should the workers go as their condition is pitiable. So

I request the Government to cut down the expenditures of officials, managers and industrialists, who go abroad for training and live luxuriously, to prevent industries from becoming sick. The responsibility for seventy five percent of the industries becoming sick, rests on the financial institutions and the management, and workers are not responsible for it. A survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India revealed that their part of responsibility is only 2 percent. In Bengal, one lakh workers have been rendered unemployed and many have died. If workers die then the hon. Members also cannot escape their responsibility. Therefore, I request the Chair to direct Shri Vengal Rao to discuss the issue with the hon. Members from Bengal as was promised by him earlier and later on not fulfilled. Therefore, I request the Government to think over the question of payment of allowance, to 5 lakh family members of one lakh workers, who have come on the roads, as they have been rendered unemployed due to closure of factories and to provide a rehabilitation package. I would like to make some points about north eastern region. It is the most backward region. The policy of decentralisation was carried out even by the then Government of pre-independent India and its successor assured to follow the same policy in free India also. But this policy was not followed afterwards. In course of time heavy industry was concentrated in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal only. This should not happen. If the Government had followed the policy of decentralisation, we wouldn't have to face such problems. North eastern part of the country is very backward. Due to the lack of uniform policy of freight equalisation, this region faces problem. No industry has been established in Tripura till now. This House does not have any congress representative from Tripura. So my submission is this that industry should be set up in this state, for it is a backward area. Similarly, industries should be set up in West Bengal and Assam, otherwise the number of unemployed youths would further increase. Why did Khalistan movement start? I am not among those who consider unemployment as to be the main

cause behind it, but it is a fact that unemployed youths are being lured to participate in this movement. Similarly GNLFF movement is going on in my state and so is Jharkhand movement in Bihar and Bengal. The main factor that led to such movements is unemployment because unemployed youths are attracted to such activities. Our Hon. Prime Minister gave a slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. I welcome this slogan. An effective plan should be chalked out to solve the problem of unemployment. If we fail to meet this challenge, it can pose a danger for the country.

I do not want to take your more time. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89. At the same time, I would like to submit that the provisions made for some of the departments are too inadequate to meet their commitments. I would like to make my submission in this regard.

Firstly, I would like to say with regard to telecommunication, today on the one hand we are preparing for entering into 21st century, on the other, ban imposed on recruitment in the departments of telecommunication has not been lifted so far due to which people will have to face many difficulties.

How will the people living in rural areas be brought closer to the urban people if post-office and telephone facilities are not extended to rural areas. I would like to refer the case of Maharashtra in particular where as many as 1200 additional post offices are required to be set up. Though the Government have decided to open 236 new post offices, it is not yet known as to when these post offices will start functioning. I would like to urge the Government to make adequate provision for the postal and telecommunication departments in the next Budget to set up telephone exchanges and post offices in rural areas so that people could avail of the facilities.

Major part of my constituency comes under Bombay city and a smaller part of it comes under rural areas. When a reference is made to Bombay in this House, most of our colleagues think that the mention is made about a city like Bombay which is already a privileged city. I am aware that our Hon. Prime Minister has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 100/- crores for Bombay. Bombay is considered to be a Mini India where people from Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc. come to settle. The people who fail to get employment anywhere in India, come to Bombay to earn their livelihood. It is causing extra pressure on this city and breeding new problems which leads to increase in number for slums.

The Government will have to make adequate provisions for slum-dwellers. It is beyond the capacity of Maharashtra Government to provide the amenities to them. That is why the settlers in Bombay has not been able to lead a better life. The Central Government have earmarked an amount of Rs. 100 crores for this purpose which is quite inadequate. I, therefore, request that a sum of at least Rs. 1000 crores be provided for improving the condition of transport and slum areas in Bombay. Unless water facility is provided to the people of Bombay, other civic amenities can not be provided.

I would urge the Government to allocate Rs. 1000 crores for Bombay in view of the problems to be cropped up in near future. The Government of Maharashtra as well as people of Bombay would be grateful for this. It would enable the Government to solve housing problem also. You are aware that at least five to six incidents of house collapse occur in Bombay every year in which may people die. So special provision should be made for Bombay.

I would say one thing about civil supplies. FCI was established in order to procure the foodgrains produced in the country and distribute them properly. We have made a huge buffer stock of foodgrains which has been depleted due to drought. If FCI fails to fulfil its obligation to procure the foodgrains,

[Sh. Anoop Chând Shah]

public distribution system may collapse. So the Government should make adequate provision in the Budget to improve the working of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies and FCI to ensure smooth distribution of essential commodities in the public.

Another thing I would like to point out is this that the way the newly formed Department of Food Processing is functioning gives impression as if they were groping in dark. The Government is not clear in its concept of food-processing. we are also not aware of the items to be covered under it. special attention is required to be paid to this in the coming Budget. Extension of food processing industry would provide more opportunities of employment to rural youths. In view of this, the Government should give incentives to food processing and agro based industry. Government should give maximum exemption in taxes and allocate adequate funds and thus give priority.

I would like to say a few words about taxation. So far as income tax is concerned, its basic structure should be modified. Rich people manage to evade taxes, but the workers and salaried class have to pay income-tax and it is deducted from their wages. Often cases of tax-evasion by industrialists and the rich involving large amount of money are reported and their properties are auctioned to recover the tax amount for them. Even then tax amount is not fully recovered. So the Government should review the tax structure system and find ways and means as to how the common man and salaried class people could be benefited. One point more, that the raids conducted by income tax department are unduly given wide publicity and an exaggerated figures with regard to recoveries in raids are given but the reality is quite contrary. In fact, whatever is recovered during the course of raids do not go to the Government exchequer, a large chunk of it is pocketed by the raiding party. Government have invested so much powers to the officers that they misuse their powers and a large chunk is pocketed

by them. So the Government should consider the matter seriously. The Government should give a second thought to the prevailing system of conducting raids. The system is required to be modified so that the Government can get the maximum benefit in stead of the officers who conduct such raids. I hope that the entire structure of income tax would be modified. I support the Supplementary Demands presented by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this particular item is already over. How much more time do you want ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the present, we will extend by one hour. We will see after one hour, what to do, i.e. upto 5.30 P.M. Shri P.A. Anthony.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. The Demands amounting to a little over Rs. 843 crores cover a number of Ministries, but I will confine my remarks to one or two Ministries.

Some of the Demands pertain to the Ministries for the Agriculture. On this occasion, I want to raise a very important matter. Cultivation and development of pepper comes under Ministry of Agriculture. A very serious situation has arisen in Kerala, which is affecting the entire pepper cultivation in the State. A disease called Quickwitt has affected a very large area of pepper vines. The vines which are affected by this disease lose their leaves and lose their capacity to produce the pepper. In the district of Idukki, it is widespread and is fast spreading to other districts of Kerala. If it is not stopped within a year, we will lose fifty per cent of pepper. Apart from the loss of foreign exchange, it will cripple the economy of the ordinary farmers. The House must know that the majority of the pepper growers are small farmers who own two hectares of land or less than that. Even a marginal farmer will cultivate pepper in his kitchen garden. Therefore, the Government should take some remedial meas-

ures on a war footing. The organisations like the Kerala Agricultural University and other related Agencies should be asked to conduct research and save pepper cultivation from this disease.

In the last forty one years, i.e. after independence, we have spent a lot of money on agriculture and we have advanced a lot.

I want to put one question here. May I know whether the Government have assessed the total output of agricultural produce by comparing the input invested over the last forty years? Then only we can assess the correct progress of our country.

My second point concerns the Ministry of Commerce. I am very happy that the Government has put some of the spices back under canalised list of import. It is a fact that the prices of these spices had declined after they were put under O.G.L. The sufferers were the small growers of these spices. Unfortunately, there seems to be an impression that spices and cash crops in Kerala are grown by big planters. Therefore, any fluctuation in the prices can absorb these people. But this is not a fact. The fact is that the majority of the growers are small and marginal. Their life entirely depends on these spices.

A decline in prices would lead to their ruination. The government must realise this fact. Now that the government has realised the problem and corrected the policy in respect of many spices. I must congratulate the Prime Minister and the Commerce Minister.

However, Nutmeg continues to be under O.G.L. The problem in respect of this spice is also the same. In fact, Nutmeg is a plant which has to be tended very carefully for years together. After 5 or 6 years, when it flowers, you will know whether it can bear fruit or it is sterile. If it is sterile, all the efforts, investment of money will go waste. And the poor growers will have to start all over again, and the farmers will face economic difficulty. I have explained it only to emphasise the fact

that growing spices is not like growing cash crops or other crops. If the farmer loses or gets a very low price due to wrong policy of government or manipulation of the market, it will be quite unfortunate. So, I request the government should include Nutmeg under the canalised list.

My next point relates to the Ministry of Surface Transport. Whatever may be the criticism for the last 40 years, we have constructed more than 35,000 kms of National Highways and we can be proud of it, although our country's demand is too high. So, naturally, we have to improve it. The government has a plan to expand the National Highway system. I welcome the Bill which was passed by this House a few days ago to create a National Highway Authority with power to issue bonds and debentures to raise the money. This will go a long way to solve the problem of resources to construct National Highways. This is really a plus point for the working of this Department.

While I am on this point, I want to bring it to the notice of the government that there is a long-standing demand for declaring the M.C.Road in Kerala a National Highway. Kerala is a monsoon area and after every monsoon season, extension, repairs have to be carried out as the roads suffer heavy damage. Secondly the roads are narrow and therefore do not have the capacity to contain the every-increasing volume of traffic. This leads to more and more accidents and frequent traffic jams at the main roads. The conversion of M.C.Road into a National Highway will certainly help the situation. Of course, the government has accepted the idea and okayed it. The only thing is to start the work. I know that there is a proposal before the government and as far as I remember that the Ministry has okayed it. Therefore, I request the government that work of M.C Road should be taken immediately

As far as my Parliamentary Constituency is concerned, there are two National Highways passing through my constituency, one National Highway is No. 47 and the

[Sh. P.A. Antony]

second National Highway is No 17. There is a proposal to link these two roads through Trichur to Guruvayur.

The Government is considering. So, to connect this national highway there are only about 20 kilometres from Trichur to Guruvayur. Guruvayur is a great pilgrimage centre where there is a temple. That proposal also may kindly be considered.

With the words, I support these demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir it has almost become a practice to present supplementary demands in every session. The supplementary demands should be presented once in a year. But the supplementary demands are being presented in every session in violation of the decision taken last time when the budget was presented. I do not know why do we want to violate the rules which were framed by ourselves. We will have to put a check upon this tendency either today or tomorrow. In this regard, I have also written a letter to the hon. Finance Minister that the State Government are incurring huge expenditure on the populist programmes. Unproductive expenditure adversely affects the productivity. Such an unproductive expenditure should be controlled. While preparing Budget we should prescribe certain limits in this regard otherwise we will have to amend our constitution. What is happening today is that where ever elections are due representatives of the Government are going there to distribute money among the masses. A few months back our Prime Minister visited certain flood affected areas including Punjab and he declared relief assistance to those areas however, no expert committee from the centre conducted any survey and visited those areas. After Punjab he visited Bombay and declared to give Rs. 100 crore to Bombay. People of Andhra Pradesh are demanding assistance from the central and

high powered committee of the Government has also visited this area but no action has been taken in this regard...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Have first proper utilization of the funds already given to you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are not involved in Bofors like you, therefore, we need not say anything. If we are not utilizing the money given by the Government you can ask the State Government to refund the same. I do not understand why the people interfere with others. You should plead your case. I can understand that you belong to a big party and to the group of Prime Minister. You are his admirer and follower, how can we stop you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You continue. You have only ten minutes. You address the Chair. Ignore the disturbances.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I was saying that our States are spending most of the money on populist programmes. There is a need to check this expenditure.

[*English*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : We are proud about it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are proud. You may have taken some share of Bofors money also

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please withdraw that sentence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: All right, on the advice of hon. Chairman I withdraw my words. I want to say that please do not give undue support to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is not necessary for the Chief Ministers to act

according to the wishes of Prime Minister. The money is being spent in every state and the loans are being written off, but the Reserve Bank of India does not agree to it. You are demanding votes on the plea that the Government want to write off the loans but the Reserve Bank does not agree to it. You will have to bring a change in this policy. If you are not going to change this policy and continue to write off loans at the time of elections, it will have adverse effect on our economy and the whole structure will collapse. I am of the view that we should bring a Constitution Amendment Bill to check. We should draw a line for the expenditure of social welfare measures in the Budget and expenditure should be made accordingly. There is a need to control unproductive expenditures also. It will hamper the economic development of the country and economy of this country will be shattered. Our Prime Minister is going that way. It needs a constitutional amendment. I have also written a letter in this connection.

I want to submit one thing that the Government is very much interested in big irrigation projects. Godavari Project was sanctioned in 1963. Irrigation of 14 lakhs acres of land was proposed by this project. But the Government has not been able to provide irrigation facilities in more than 6 acres of land so far. What are the reasons therefore? The only reason, I think is that there are no funds. Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru laid the foundation stone of this project in 1963. So many years have passed but the project is not yet complete. Not only this, even the small project of Rs. 15 crores which was started 15 years ago in Adilabad Taluk is not going to be completed in the coming 10 years. What is the reason behind this? Its reason is that Government do not intend to provide money to complete it in time. No project, whether it is Nagarjun Sagar Project, Shri Ram Sagar Project, Pochampadu project or any small irrigation project or any industrial project, is completed in time. The estimated cost of projects increases two three times because of not adhering to the time bound programme. The Government have made a provision on Rs. 270 crore for

S.R.S.P in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 352 crores. Thus, Rs. 272 crores plus Rs. 80 crores, i.e. Rs. 352 crore, are to be incurred in the Eighth Five Year Plan. But the Government did not release even Rs. 100 crore in Seventh Five Year Plan and as a result its cost has increased to Rs. 572 crores today. In this way, there is a difference of Rs. 200 crores. It means that Government will have to spend Rs. 200 crores more because they failed to release a sum of Rs. 170 crores. Now, the Eight Five Year Plan is going to be started. If the Government spends Rs. 200 crores even then Rs. 352 crores will also have to be spent. In these four years Government has not been able to provide irrigation facilities in 20 thousand acres of land. The Godavari Project was started in 1963 and out of the target of 14 lakh acres of land. The Government has been able to provide irrigation facilities only in 6 lakh acres of land. I, therefore, want to say that irrigation and power projects in the country should be completed on priority basis.

We have been told by the Ministry of Water Resources that out of the projects being constructed on Godavari and Krishna rivers and such other projects in the country, 15 per cent of them are being constructed without the permission of Central Government. Will it not affect the economic position of the country? There is a Telugu Ganga project in Andhra Pradesh. If Andhra Pradesh Government start construction without the approval and the Karnataka Government do not release water from Tungbhadra Dam then both the sides will have no water and the money of both sides will go waste. In this way, the money of the country goes waste. Therefore, it should be checked at the earliest and the Government should take decisions at the earliest possible opportunity. Action should be taken if construction work is started, either by the Congress or non-Congress Government, without any approval. The Ministry of Water Resources have told that there are such 80 projects.

I have several times raised the issue of

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

pension to freedom fighters. Aurangabad Screening Committee recommended pension to those who were found eligible for it. A 35 year old man is getting this pension. There are people who were not born at the time independence and are getting this pension. When this Screening Committee was constituted, the Ministry of Home Affairs told about 117 under ground cases who had no documentary evidence with them. At the time of presenting data before the Cabinet Committee the figure of 1100 became 2200 and later on it reached upto 6000 and in this at least 25 per cent people are of 40 years of age. They were born after independence. I made a complaint, Shri Vengal Rao, who is a Cabinet Minister, also made a complaint against this but no investigation was made. Three years have passed, but there has been no investigation in the matter. The silence of Government could have been understood if this complaint has been made by some opposition Member but this was made by a Cabinet Minister even then the matter was not examined. Now four years have passed and there is no action in this regard. The case was handed over to C.B.I. and C.B.I. have taken full four years without giving any report. May I know the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The people who had been in jails have got nothing. The cases of such people are not being considered. The committee members said that they do not have the data. Shri Vomgadi Satya Narayan Kamman has written in a book on freedom fighters that there were 22 camps and 600 people worked underground and fought against the Hyderabad Nizam Government but they do not have documentary evidence. Before the cabinet sanctioned the amount, the figure was 5 thousand 2200 were sanctioned but still 6000 are left. This has become a profession. There is need for an enquiry into this and those underground camp incharge, who have given wrong figures, they should be sent to jail.

Land is acquired from farmers and they

are paid compensation after 15 years. Land acquisition is done for development of different projects like housing for the weaker sections etc. After acquisition, a protest was filed in the court, and in meantime the price of the land shot up. Now the farmers are getting interest due to the amendment in Land Acquisition Act. But what type of law is this that income tax is being levied on that interest also? The Government is giving interest to the farmers on the compensation which the farmers had not received earlier, but at the same time, income tax is being imposed on it. In these 15 years, not even single project has been completed over that land. Please tell us whether we hand given the land for getting an income? It was acquired forcibly and now 30 percent solution to the problem is being made. Income tax is collected on awards and gifts. I want to submit to that these should be exempted from income-tax. Even the poor news paper hawkers, who earn their livelihood by roaming on the roads, have to pay income tax. I would request that income tax should not be imposed on those poor and unemployed persons who earn their livelihood by one or other means.

I was surprised when the discussion regarding rise in prices of essential commodities under Rule 193 for which Shri Chinta Mohan had given a notice was discussed one year later. The hon. Member has resigned long back. Why did you suddenly thought of having discussion on this subject after one year. Your method is not proper. I also gave a notice under Rule 193, which related to sports. I request you to allow a discussion on it at the earliest.

In the end, I would like to say that the loans of the farmers should be written off and they should be provided remunerative price for their produce. Besides, the cost of agricultural inputs should also be reduced.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Patil): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Firstly, the farmers will

get relief. Through these additional grants insurance money due to the farmers since 1987 will be paid to them. From a long time, the farmers of our country are demanding this and if they get this amount, they will become happy. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for this.

Ganganagar and many nearby districts were in the grip of floods between July and October last year in Rajasthan. Many dams, canals and tubewells in Rajasthan, were destroyed due to the water released from Punjab and Haryana and consequently, farmers incurred heavy loss. The State Government demanded Rs. 29.32 crores from the Centre to compensate the loss. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to grant Rs. 29.32 crores for Rajasthan out of the additional grants that would be passed here for flood relief. Our Hon. Prime Minister has said that at least one member from each family should be provided employment. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main occupation in villages, where 8- percent of our population lives. In these Supplementary Demands for Grants, a provision has been made for natural calamities which include floods. A demand for more allocation for co-operatives has also been made. The poverty prevailing in the villages of Rajasthan can be removed by providing funds to the people to buy milch cows and buffaloes through cooperatives. Dairy development is needed more than employment in the villages. There are 4.9 crores cattle heads in Rajasthan. I would request the hon. Minister to approve the breed improvement scheme, sent by the state Government. This scheme will cost Rs. 110 lakhs. It should, therefore, be approved. I am also of the view that if this scheme is approved, it would not only help in boosting dairy-development through breed improvement but also improve the economy of the State as the production of milk and milk products would increase. It would also provide more employment opportunities to the people.

Regarding supplementary Demands for Grants for education it has been said that

the funds provided through youth centres to spread literacy in the villages, are not being properly utilised. It is necessary to utilise it properly. Our Prime Minister has stressed the need for education particularly women education. You would be surprised to know that Rajasthan is the most backward State in the field of education. It is unfortunate that only 12 percent women in Jalore, Barmer and Pali districts are literate. These are statistics. The rate of illiteracy is so high that even today many families seek help of teachers, when they receive a letter. This is the situation in Rajasthan. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that the State Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 517.92 crores for eradication of illiteracy but the Government of Rajasthan cannot achieve this on its own and therefore needs the help of Central Government. It is necessary to give special attention to the schools, colleges and institutions meant for women. To day when the Congress committee and our Hon. Prime Minister is keen on women's education, there is need to pay special attention towards Rajasthan in this regard.

Similarly, I would like to thank you for sanctioning funds for telecommunication project. A provision has been made to lay lines in Makrana district of Rajasthan, but all over the country, telecommunication services are inadequate and faulty. When we talk of decentralisation and want to link villages to cities and States to the Centre, then it is necessary to set up P.C.O.s in every *Panchayat* headquarter. It is unfortunate that many villages in our country still do not have post offices. In reply to a question it was said that post office facility is available within a radius of three kilometres everywhere. I would like to submit that post office and P.C.O. should be opened in every *Gram Panchayat* headquarter.

17.00 hrs.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance, through you, that under Article 275 of the constitution, there is a provision to give special grants to

[Shri Shankar Lal]

the States. As Rajasthan is the most backward State in the country in every respect there is need to pay special attention to it. I am referring to this article because it can be invoked in case of Rajasthan.

The Speaker who spoke prior to me mentioned about the Indira Gandhi Canal. I would like to say that the farmers can become happy only if the water of Jawai dam and Hemawas dam do not flow outside Pali district. It is only possible, when this water is not sent to Jodhpur. Water of Indira Gandhi Canal should be taken to Jodhpur immediately so that drinking water is made available there and therefore work should be carried out on war-footing on this scheme. This would not only help in the development of the two districts but the whole of Rajasthan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir you have rung the bell twice. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the second supplementary Budget

It is natural for a Government that works for public welfare, keeps in touch with the prevailing conditions and makes changes in its schemes from time to time, to seek money from the House according to the needs. It may be seen that the Government has sought a grant of Rs. 650 crores, most of which is in the infrastructural field whether it is transport or communication or for some basic Agricultural schemes. There cannot be two opinions that this year, we received good monsoons as a result of which the health of the economy is quite sound. The foodgrains production this year is expected to be of the order of 170-175 lakh tonnes. We shall be in a position to export some of the items such as sugar, etc. The production of oilseed is going to be doubled. It is most heartening to note that our industrial production has increased by 12 per cent as a result of efficient management. When our Govern-

ment is functioning so efficiently, it is but natural that it needs more money. Seeking additional money is not only justified but it is timely too. But I want to say only this much that there are some backward states in the country which need attention. At present Uttar Pradesh shares one fifth of the total population of the country. Only yesterday, we had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is backward from development point of view only because the State is not allocated adequate funds in proportion to its population and backwardness. The Budget provisions show that on the one hand provision has been made for flood but on the other hand a mention has been made of drought situation in U.P. due to scanty rainfall District Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh is one such district where neither Kharif Crop could be grown nor is there any possibility of Rabi crop being sown. What is needed today is that people of that area should be provided with work on war footing. The old debts of the farmers should be written off. Today the situations in Uttar Pradesh has become critical. The reason has been that the State has not been given its due share in the matter of industries in the previous five year plans including the Seventh Plan as can be seen from the very small number of licences issued by the Central Government to this State. The per-capita income of Uttar Pradesh is very low because of less investment in that sector. Therefore, I demand that it should be ensured that at least in the Eighth Five Year Plan, development schemes should not be lop-sided. Special provisions will have to be made in order to facilitate proper development of backward areas, specially, hilly areas, desert areas, tribal areas, flood and drought-prone areas and cyclonic areas. 90 percent financial assistance to some of these areas is provided by the Central Government and the rest 10 per cent by the State Government. The Government will have to pay more attention to the drought-prone and cyclonic areas to facilitate uniform development there and also to strengthen the feeling of national integration. Today there is a need to improve the conditions of remote areas. But in the absence of industrial infrastructure

the number of unemployed people is increasing rapidly in these areas. Therefore, adequate allocation of funds in this Budget is very necessary for the development of special category areas.

My second point is that some State are lagging far behind in many fields whether it is the field of communication or industry. I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that there are no industries in the entire northern India and consequently these areas are becoming backward. Some of the States have made tremendous progress in the field of industry and as I mentioned earlier Uttar Pradesh has not made expected progress in the field of industry. Therefore, this time you should allot adequate funds for Uttar Pradesh. Incidentally the Finance Commission is still on the job and it will allocate funds for five years. I want to tell you that due to lack of funds, the U.P. Government is unable to meet even the minimum needs of the people. Today the Government has no money for laying pavements, electrification of villages, construction of roads and primary-schools. Today pressure on primary schools has increased a lot but even after 40 years, no buildings could be constructed for more than half of the schools. The schools of the old "Ashram System" have been closed and the situation has further worsened.

So far as the question of increasing the power generation is concerned, we are at present generating 56 thousand MW of electricity. It is indeed a matter of happiness but we do not have enough transmission lines to supply this 56 thousand MW of electricity to the consumers. Therefore, government should allocate adequate funds to the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board so that the electric generation capacity it has created could be fully utilised and electricity could be made available to the farmers. Today they do not have transmitters and conductors. In the Eight Five Year Plan you are going to generate another 38 thousand MW of electricity but you do not have conductors. If the situation remains the same, how will you supply electricity to the consumers? You

should keep this point in view while planning. If you set up a power house without laying transmission lines, how electricity will be supplied? To say that States should create resources is not justified. Uttar Pradesh cannot create resources. Hon. Shri Ram Vir Singh ji is present here. The view of hon. Members were conveyed to the hon. Chief Minister. At this, the Chief Minister stated that neither we have resources nor we can increase them. The Government has passed a Bill to levy profession tax to increase resources. Whereas a number of States have already waived it, the hon. Minister says that it can be increased to Rs. 2500. How will the people be in a position to pay this tax when the prices are rising so high? This cannot help in increasing resources. The money which the Government mobilizes by signing bilateral agreements with foreign countries should be distributed in such a manner that uniform development of all backward States could be undertaken. You will have to make special efforts to bring at par all the eastern States. *(Interruptions)* Bihar is a very backward State. Though it is rich in natural resources like coal, iron, etc., but it does not have the necessary means to exploit these resources. Therefore, special attention should be paid to such State.

As I mentioned earlier, Uttar Pradesh has to suffer on many counts. Firstly, the State is getting less assistance as flood and drought relief just because others might accuse the Central government of partiality since the hon. Prime Minister comes from that State. No favour is ever done to us but sometimes injustice is certainly done. You are very well aware of the position of electricity supply in Uttar Pradesh. Just now one of our colleagues was telling that the State was not making balanced development in the matter of electricity. Only 60 percent thermal and 40 percent hydel potential of the State has been exploited. There is large potential for hydel power stations in Uttar Pradesh if the resources are exploited jointly with Himachal Pradesh, but no funds have been allocated by the Government for this purpose. The result is that resources of Thermal Power are about to exhaust.

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

Today there is a need to generating non-conventional energy, but we do not have adequate resources for it. The States are getting no funds from Department of Energy. Consequently, the expected development is not taking place in this field.

We introduced a New Education Policy in the country, but we are unable to implement this policy in the remote areas of the country because we do not have adequate resources. What I mean to say is that if a Government is really working, it has to get passed the Supplementary Budget and that is what you are doing. I would request that more funds should be granted for power, education and roads etc.

The hon. Forest Minister is present in this House. Definitely forest denudation is dangerous for the country. Sir, the projects of Seventh Five Year Plan have not been completed especially in those States where forests are there because the Environment Department delays the clearance of these projects. Today roads and dams are not being constructed in our area. The execution of our Rihend Dam is being delayed due to non-clearance of a chunk of land measuring 38-39 acres. The work relating to allotment of land has been stopped there. I would like to tell to the hon. Minister that his department intends to take action against those who started this work. The outlay of this project is Rs. 1600 crores and it is being executed in collaboration with U.K. A piece of land measuring 38 acres is a hurdle in the completion of this Thermal Power Project. For such an ambitious project, you should not hesitate if clearing of forest on one or two bighas of land is required. The Government is allotting land in exchange of that. Then why this delay is being made? You should try to get completed at least those schemes for which funds have been allocated by the hon. Finance Minister and the Planning Commission. These are well-planned schemes. The bureaucracy becomes a hindrance in the way of completion of these schemes. Your officials want to demon-

strate that they can stop any work. Environment is being used as a bogey. Therefore, I request you not to create environmental hindrance in the completion of developmental schemes because in this process a lot of works are stopped which should not otherwise be stopped.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a number of projects are not being completed in your area also. Therefore, I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that the time has now come when he should see whether the allocated amount is actually being spent by all states and by all departments or not. Particularly, Government should see whether the amount earmarked for the programmes meant for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections is being utilised fully or not. Recently the hon. Prime Minister has passed a very good resolution in this regard under which these programmes will be properly monitored. Electricity should be supplied to every village and the proposed schemes to provide two pairs of dhotis to the poor and the people belonging to the weaker sections should be implemented. The policy of mid-day meal should be finalised immediately. Today the country cannot wait for a long time. A child cannot wait for meals in the school if he is hungry. Specific instructions should be issued for this purpose. If there is some difficulty Government should re-allocate funds for all these schemes, but these programmes must be accomplished. You have already rung the bell many times. I am a disciplined soldier. Therefore with these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1988-89. As time is limited, I will draw the attention of the House to some specific demands. Demand number 1 and 2 relate to agriculture and co-operatives. Under the National Dairy Development programme, cattle cum dairy development schemes are included. Similarly, Demand No. 29 relates to natural calamities and deals with providing relief to the affected people. I want that Government should pay attention in this

direction. Regarding the funds which are allocated to the States and which are utilised at the district level, I want to know as to what role is expected of a Member of Parliament in this matter? This should also be defined by the Central Government. I want to inform the hon. Minister that the loan-melas organised in different parts of the country have provided relief to a large number of people and it has been a very welcome step. A loan mela was organised in my constituency, Satna too, but the unholy alliance of the district administration and bank officers indulged in corruption and bungling to such an extent that it has become a subject of discussion in every household. My first complaint is that I happen to be the representative of this constituency in Lok Sabha, but I was neither consulted nor informed about this matter. And when the loan was distributed, the poor farmers were pressurised to buy cattle from some particular individuals. They were compelled to pay Rs.1500 for cows which actually cost Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000 for buffaloes, the actual price of which was Rs. 2000 and in this way, lakhs of rupees were swindled. I want that Government should pay attention in this direction and necessary investigation should be made. If the allegations are found to be correct, strong action should be taken against the concerned officials.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Demand No. 11 relates to the Department of Tele-Communications. At many places in Madhya Pradesh, small electronic exchanges have been installed but I cannot understand as to what sin have the people of Satna committed that despite their repeated demands for the same, sanction has not been given for the setting up of an electronic exchange in this area so far. Better you close down the existing exchange, it will provide much relief to the people of that area because they have been facing immense difficulties on this account as is evident from the large number of complaints which we have received. Complaints have been received many times in this regard but the exchange has not been closed down so far. I want that Government

should pay attention in this direction and arrangements to set up an electronic exchange at Satna should be made and until that happens, the condition of the existing exchange should be improved.

Demand No. 68 relates to the Department of Mines. I have made submissions about it repeatedly in the House and I do not want to repeat all those points once again. There are lime-stone quarries in my constituency. Lime-stone is required in the cement units. Similarly, lime-stone requirements of the Bokaro Steel Plant which is a Public Sector Undertaking, are met from these quarries. It is not only unfortunate but

[*English*]

It is a matter of disgust, shame and sorrow that inspite of very tall claims to provide minimum wages for every labour of the country, even public undertakings like Bokaro Steel Plant authorities are not paying the minimum wages to these workers.

[*Translation*]

It is unfortunate that a dual system of labour recruitment exists there. One category of labourers are recruited directly by the plant authorities and another category is recruited by the contractor and they are being exploited even today. It seems as if we have regressed by 100 years. There is no justice, no rules no labour laws existing there. There is neither any self-respect nor security. In spite my repeated requests and persuasion, there has been little improvement in the system. One security guard in that plant made an attempt to rape a female labourer. When the Adivasi labourers protested against it, a clash followed in which a labourer lost his life. Thereafter, the local police along with the authorities of the Bokaro Steel Plant and the security Guards committed atrocities on them as a result of which thousands of Adivasis from adjoining villages fled from their homes and took shelter in the forests. They returned after 10 days at my initiative. No one will believe what I am saying but the general impression

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

in that area is that no adult Adivasi-Harijan woman is able to protect her virginity there. No appeals are entertained in this regard and no one is there to listen to their complaints. I want that Government should pay attention in this direction. If justice is not available through constitutional methods, people will resort to violent means to get it. Time and the masses will not wait. The officials who have become completely indifferent to the workers should be brought to senses in order to provide full protection and justice to the labourers.

Similarly, I would like to refer to Demand No.52 which relates to the Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals. I want to request the hon. Minister that the Finance Commission had formulated a scheme for the Gas affected people of Bhopal. It made recommendations to the Government and the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Members of Parliament jointly presented a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to take special interest in the cause of the Gas victims of Bhopal and provide relief accordingly. This relief should be provided in the form of loans or grants which may be deducted from the compensation to be given by the Union Carbide. I want that Government should accord full sympathetic consideration to this proposal. Similarly, an assurance has been given all along for the past 4 years that a T.V. relay Centre would be established at Satna shortly and that the work in this respect is in progress. Despite repeated assurances given in this regard inside the House and outside, I want to know as to why has it not been opened so far? There is resentment among the people on this account. They are impatient and this resentment and impatience may turn into an agitation. I want the Government should give very immediate attention to it and make arrangements for the setting up of T.V. relay centre at Satna. Finally, I would like to refer to Demand No. 48 which relates to the Ministry of Culture. I had said it before also and I will submit the same again that despite high claims made about art and culture.

[English]

Art and Culture means it is **confined** to the elite, some bureaucrats, some rich and wealthy people. And then the matter ends.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that art and culture should be freed from its confinement and it should reach the villages. No one protects or promotes their art and culture. I want that you should pay attention in this direction. With these words, I support these demands and conclude.

17.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose these Supplementary Demands, because injustice is being done with the non-Congress States. If the Government agrees with what the hon. Members said at the time of discussion about the farmers in the House, then justice can be done to the farmers. The legitimate demands of the farmers were also raised by the Congress Members but the Government did not pay attention to them. In this way, grave injustice is being meted out to them. I would like to give the recent example of levy sugar. In Haryana the price of levy sugar has been reduced, whereas its price was stable throughout India since last 40 years. Now it has been reduced by Rs. 36 per quintal in Haryana. I do not know whether this is so because the sugar in Haryana is less sweet or else due to some other reason. The fault of Haryana Government was that they raised the price of sugarcane to Rs. 35 per quintal while in other States it is Rs. 32 per quintal or even less. I do not know why the Central Government felt offended by it. The Government should have rather treated it as a positive step and should have provided facilities to Haryana for having raised the price. Haryana had to bear a loss of crores of rupees due to this. The problem for us is that one crore quintal of sugar sugar levy is lying with us which can be

exported but the Government is not lifting it and we are not in a position to store it. Due to this very problem the Haryana Government and the farmers there have faced loss. This is discrimination and an arbitrary attitude on the part of the Central Government due to which there is discontentment against the Government among our people. The S.Y.L. canal was sanctioned 10-12 years ago and crores of rupees have been spent on it. Its present cost has escalated 6 times but the Government is not completing it. For the last 2 years they have been assuring that it will be completed by 31st March, but the Government does not take interest in constructing it. Due to this the farmers of Haryana have to face a loss of Rs. 100 crores every year. Thirdly, a meeting of all the Chief Minister's of the States on consignment tax was held here and they had unanimously agreed that this should be passed. Even the Chief Ministers of the Congress ruled states had said that this is essential. There is Haryana, which is a small State, on the three sides of Delhi and maximum harm has been done to it. Haryana has been incurring a loss of Rs. 50 crores on this account. The public is very much infuriated with these situations. You can see that on Shershah Suri Road which runs from Delhi to Amritsar, the traffic is always very heavy. One will find daily 10 persons lying dead there and at least 10 vehicles to have smashed because of heavy rush of traffic on this road. Today while returning from Chandigarh I saw on the way 4 smashed vehicles and 6 persons lying dead on the road. Therefore, the Government should see that there should be provision of 4 lanes on the national Highway Number one so that at least the lives of innocent people may be saved, leave aside the loss of vehicles.

Our defence personnel are also not getting justice. They are always on their legs to keep alert while on their duty in the hilly regions and border areas to maintain India's territorial sovereignty. Still they are meted out with injustice in the matter of pension. Any two officers of the same rank or two persons of equal status do not get equal amount of pension. A general who retired 8-

10 years earlier gets less pension than that a General who has retired very recently is getting. Similarly a *Jawan* who retired 8-10 years back gets less pension than the *jawan* who retired recently. This discrimination needs to be removed. One of the injustices being meted out to our *Jawans* from the rural areas is that whenever a *jawan* from a village gets promoted to the rank of lieutenant he faces a lot of problem because of his poor English as all the tests are held in English as a medium. My submission is that the Government should make a provision to hold all the tests for defence services in national language so that a *jawan* who gets promoted to the rank of lieutenant also finds it easy to clear the test. In all the tests and interview being conducted by the U.P.S.C. the written examination is conducted in both Hindi and English but in the interviews only English is used. So, our candidates from the rural areas as who are otherwise will qualified, fail to make a mark in it because of their incapability of speaking in English. Due to this, they do not find representation in jobs. Therefore, it is my submission that just as in the written examination there is a provision to answer in Hindi, so a similar provision should be made for the interviews too. To it you give a instant reply that the number of villagers in services has gone up to 25-30 per cent but in fact, these are the persons whose parents are in service, or politics or else are big contractors who own properties in villages but are residing in towns. Their children get appointed and the children of the poor are deprived of such opportunities. My submission is that in view of the large population of villages, 76 per cent jobs should be reserved for the people of rural areas so that no more injustice is meted out to them.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the extended time for this Bill is over. I want to have the sense of the House by how much time we should extend the House. If you all agree the debate may go on till 6.20 p.m. and at 6.20 p.m. I will call the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS :Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Sriballav Panigrahi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I thank you for calling me. At the outset I support the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants. These Demands involve an amount of Rs. 550 crores out of which Rs. 450 crores come under non-plan head and Rs. 100 crores under Plan head. In addition to this Rs. 195 crores are by way of adjustment inside the budget.

Sir, in India the budget is a gamble on the monsoons. It is so since British days and there has not been much of a change in that respect. Of course, this year with a good monsoon our economy is poised to set an all-time high record of growth, namely, about 10-12 per cent, thank to the Government of India for managing the drought situation and the economy well. In spite of last year's worst drought of the century our economy has not collapsed. It has recorded a positive growth of about 2 per cent and the industrial growth rate of 8 per cent. About the economy, I am just quoting what Mr. Michael Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, has said:

"India has shown an extremely mature control of the economic development through the Five Year Plans and the fight against poverty."

As I said, this time, we are poised for a growth rate of 10-12 per cent. But everything is not all right with the economy. There are some pitfalls. The balance of payments position is not good. In spite of a good crop, the inflation rate is about 4 per cent and the prices have not fallen. The foreign exchange position has touched an all-time low figure. There is a growth in exports. There is an increase in the export. The increase in export is about 21 per cent. But it has been neutralised by the 27 per cent increase in imports. So, we have to be cautious to manage these things quite well.

Out of Rs. 550 crores, Rs. 450 crores

account for non-plan and Rs. 100 crores for plan expenditure. There is provision for comprehensive insurance scheme. I support this. Rs. 100 crores are for flood relief. There were floods everywhere with all the fury. The amount of Rs. 100 crores towards crop insurance is intended to help our farmers. Then, there is fertiliser subsidy. What is given in the interim report of the Ninth Finance Commission is totally opposite to this budget. They say that all efforts should be made to contain the non-plan expenditure and strict austerity should be observed. They have asserted that no new commitment should be undertaken from the non-plan side. And the employment should be frozen. If the employment is frozen, how can we give employment to the millions and millions of unemployed youth. All sorts of subsidies are to be discontinued.

I support the budget. I support the Government. But the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission are impractical. Their interim report has been detrimental to the interests of the poor States like Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh. It should not be given any weightage. It should be ignored. There is no time at my disposal. Otherwise, I can prove how erroneously they have adopted a formula in calculating the income, etc. They have given an advice to the States like Orissa wherein the next plan is going to be squeezed. What is our financial policy? Our object is, growth of national income with social justice. Backwardness of the State will have to be fought out. We have to ensure prosperity to the backward states so that there is a balanced development of all the States. If the recommendations are implemented, then, poor States like Orissa will be put into a miserable position. So, I request that there should be a directive given to the Finance Commission to change all these things. Government should not accept these recommendations.

As regards crop insurance, I have only one suggestion. I have rather a complaint. Now they are insisting on the premium money from the cultivators in Orissa for the last year's crop, which has already been

harvested. This may also be looked into. What is this fun? They are collecting money and making adjustment against the loan sanctioned this year. For last year's crops this is quite unreasonable and should not be continued.

Then, there is a reference to the fertilizer subsidy also. There is a fertilizer unit in Talcher run by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. It is not managed properly, there is a lot of avoidable expenditure and wastage. It is making losses. Now, for the last more than six months it is closed for routine annual repairs. Steps should be taken to ensure that it runs on proper lines.

Then, there was a resolution to be moved by me last week for setting up a coal subsidiary company under CIL in Orissa, but unfortunately that could not come up for different reasons. I now demand that this long standing and genuine demand of Orissa should be accepted immediately and a coal company set up in the coal belt of Orissa.

As you know, power holds the key to progress and prosperity and for fighting the backwardness of Orissa, more of power plants are an absolute necessity. It is passing through power famine only next to Karnataka. There are two power plants, 1b Thermal Plant and the Talcher Super Thermal Plant already sanctioned, and the work on them should be started with all vigour and seriousness and their completion expedited.

Thanks to our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on whose initiative and efforts, there has been an agreement with Soviet Union for the setting up of some power plants in India and that includes two nuclear power plants also. Earlier in Orissa, a site had been selected for setting up a nuclear power plant. In view of the overall backwardness of Orissa and acute power shortage there, Orissa should be allotted one of the these two nuclear power plants.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and a I am

sure, the Government would give due considerations to the points made by me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has demanded some amount for the Flood Relief Fund. I would like to submit that landslides should also be considered as a part of floods. Certain areas like the high hills are not struck by floods but by natural land slides. However, when the question of providing assistance to them arises, they are left out. My submission is that whenever landslides occur in the hilly areas, they should be considered as a part of flood and assistance should be provided there.

You have also asked funds for dairy development. In this only such areas have been covered where the work of dairy development is already in progress, whether it is through the co-operatives or by the individuals. Such areas where cattle wealth has not been developed should also be covered under Operation Flood Relief. In this connection I would like to mention specially the name of Almora and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh to be covered under the said programme.

In the field of communications Uttar Pradesh is still lagging behind other States, especially Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madras, Tamilnadu etc. Efforts should be made to bring at least Uttar Pradesh at par with these States. In the big cities of our country the same obsolete system is functioning, in which we keep on calling from our side but do not get any response from them. Such a section should start functioning there as well. It should be developed by starting more and more electronic exchanges and S.T.D. sections there. The Government should consider this. The Government has set up satellite centres all over the country but I do not know why the hilly areas of U.P. have been left out. Regarding Dharchula a place near the Chinese border in Uttar Pradesh, I would like to submit that a satellite communication centre

[Shri Harish Rawat]

should be set up there. Nepal has already done so and China too has set up one such Centre in Tanakpur. They have all the facilities. When our people find that they cannot communicate from Delhi to Lucknow, they feel harassed.

Funds have been asked for minting more coins. I would like to move especially for Devas Press that the employees working there want some incentives. Devas Press has been facing labour problem since past few days. Since this department comes under you, you should at least ask your officials to concede the demands of the employees and solve their problem so that it may start functioning. The Government as well as the employees have been bearing the loss.

The Planning Commission has given special grants to Uttar Pradesh hills at the same per capita rate at which it was given to Himachal Pradesh. But the basis for giving grant-in-aid under non-plan head to Himachal Pradesh has not been made applicable in case of Uttar Pradesh. The hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh have to bear a loss of Rs. 4-5 hundred crores every year. The Finance Commission should be directed to adopt that very criterion for providing grant-in-aid to the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh especially those hills which are the part of some or the other State, as was adopted in case of Himachal Pradesh.

The Government is aware that Uttar Pradesh is rich in resources which are of great significance. The Uttar Pradesh Government have demanded an amount of Rs. 3 hundred crores in the form of development loan for the State. But it has been observed that whenever the issue of Uttar Pradesh comes to the fore you turn a deaf ear, and we also flow suit. It means that the Government indulges in a lot of step motherly behaviour. The Government is never prepared to give the same priority to Uttar Pradesh as is given to Maharashtra and Tamil-Nadu. My submission is that the Government should grant

that much of amount to Uttar Pradesh as it has been demanded by the Government of that State.

The Central Government employees have been demanding 30 days' bonus. Whereas the Government have sanctioned them a bonus of only 27 days for the current year. Next year you may raise it to 30 days. After all how long can the Government go on paying ad hoc bonus. The Government should come out with the statement that they have granted 30 days' bonus. After this we can appeal to the Government on behalf of the employees, to deposit two days bonus either in G.P.F. or in any other account.

The Government paid bonus equivalent to 22 days' salary to those working in the Government Press whereas 27 day's bonus was paid to the Central Government Employees. I urge the Government to pay 27 days bonus to the workers in Government Press also. With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented in the House by the hon. Minister. Whereas Bihar was struck by devastating earthquake, Bengal and other States were struck by cyclonic storm.

The Government is well aware of the fact that every year some States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bengal are struck by devastating floods, which not only adversely affect the farmers and poor but even deprives them of two square meals a day. Every year after the floods recede some relief is given to the affected people.

The Hon. Prime Minister this year paid a visit to the earthquake affected areas of Bihar. However, the relief money sanctioned for the affected people has not reached them and the schemes announced for their amelioration have also not been implemented. On my visit to Bengal three days ago, I found that there was acute shortage of all the three basic necessities of life i.e. food, clothing

and shelter. An hon. Member of the House rightly stated, that had the resources been properly utilised by the Food Corporation of India, there would not have been a need for these Supplementary Demands for Grants. Presenting Supplementary Demands for Grants in itself is not bad, but when the funds are not properly used these Supplementary demands for grants will have to be presented in the House again and again.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government has ever thought on the question of exercising some control on the *Gramin Banks* set up in the rural areas, under the Bank expansion programme. *Gramin Banks* in Bihar are virtually in the pockets of the Bank Managers. Those who could not even afford two square meals a day have become millionaire overnight once they became managers in these banks. In reply to a question about the Banks in my parliamentary Constituency; Gopalganj, the Government reported bungling of Rs. 60 lakhs in one Bank during investigation of 12 Banks. On the one hand the Government seeks the approval of parliament for Supplementary Demands for Grants and on the other hand despite the opening up of number of *Gramin Banks* in Bihar, the people are unable to get subsidy component from Banks though 75 per cent of our population lives in the rural areas. They are helpless because they cannot either raise their demand or seek justice from a leader. Even after four years the inquiry of these 12 Banks by C.B.I. is still in complete. Only notices are regularly issued. If C.B.I. the supreme law enforcing agency is unable to complete inquiry in short time then all the Managers will get the opportunity to go scot free. The Food and Civil Supplies department wants more grants for F.C.I. While speaking on the functioning of F.C.I. in the House, I emphasised the need for curtailing its expenditure in order to cut the size of the supplementary Demands for grants. I am not particularly talking of Bihar but the country as a whole, because since the introduction of contract system in F. C. I. year after year shortage to the tune of 29 to 40 per cent is being reported and there is no sign of improvement in the

situation. this year the wheat given in wages was full of dust and stones.

While participating in the debate on new education policy introduced in the House, all the hon. Members stressed the need to improve the standard of education at elementary level for bringing about a change in the standard of education. The condition of schools I have visited in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in other states is pathetic. Schools there lack in basic infrastructural facilities. There are no buildings, no roofs, no playgrounds etc. The dream of entering the 21st century will only be realised, if crop insurance scheme is implemented for the farmers, standard of education is raised and industries work at their optimal capacity.

In Bihar, Rohtas Sugar Mills is lying closed. In my Constituency Gopalganj in West Champaran, from where the Gandhiji's peasant movement started, the S.K.G. Rohtas factory and S.K.G. Siwan are closed. Agriculture is the main occupation there and sugarcane is the main crop. Instead of development of industries in Bihar they are closing down one by one. If this continues what will happen in future, as the need for industrial development is being increasingly felt? Our policy can be successful only if a network of industries is laid. An hon. Member said a little while ago that there is need to check the growth of unemployment which is increasing day by day.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing about rural electrification programme. Under the scheme started by Shrimati Indira Gandhi all villages were to be electrified. So far as rural electrification scheme is concerned, Bihar has been totally neglected. The Government is requested to pay special attention towards early completion of on going projects within the specified time.

With these words I think the Chair, for giving me time to speak.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House I would like to say that amount spent on development, is inadequate. The hon. Members of the opposition always ask why there is a need to present Supplementary Demands for Grants. The proof of development is that even the remote districts of the country are progressing under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Sir, through you I would like to highlight some problems of my constituency. During his visit to Kutch for an on the spot survey of drought, the Hon. Prime Minister gave the sanction for construction of a road in the border area. An estimate has also been prepared. The distance between my constituency and Shri Gadhvi's constituency would be reduced by 100 kilometers. I fully support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and through hon. Deputy Speaker, I would urge the Government to sanction the funds for Kutch-Banaskantha Road which passes through Garuli Taluka, Abdasa and Santalpur. For my constituency a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs only has been sanctioned under NREP, which is a backward, drought affected and desert area. So I request the Government to raise the sum to at least Rs. one crore because it is spread over two third area of Gujarat and is one of the biggest districts in the State. Our Young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is concerned like the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi about the provision of facilities in far flung areas and providing food, clothing and shelter to them. Indira Awas Yojna and similar others similar other scheme have been started to fulfil this objective. I, therefore, request the Government to provide atleast a sum of Rs. one crore under NREP for my constituency.

Sir, in Bhuj area in my constituency there is an airport which is under the control of Air Force. Though the project of constructing a civil airport has already been approved, yet the Government have expressed their inability to provide adequate funds immedi-

ately. The Finance Minister is aware of the fact that the passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience due the airport functioning under the control of Air Force. So I would urge upon the Government to construct a new civil airport soon, the proposal of which has already been approved.

I have already submitted that there is desert area in my constituency and it is prone to drought. A few years ago, the Indus water used to flow through the Kutch area and so there was greenery every where. There was a saying in those days:

*" Syare Sorath Bhalo, Anare Gujarat
Chanmase Wahgarh, Bhalo aur Kutcharo
Bare Maas."*

But now this area is hit by drought. There was acute shortage of drinking water at the time the Hon. Prime Minister visited the area, and I submitted an application to that effect and I gave some suggestions also. Government of India should negotiate with the Pakistan Government to get the water of Indus river released in our area. Fortunately, democracy has been restored in Pakistan. Our Hon. Price Minister is going to visit Pakistan and I have got an opportunity to speak on this issue at an appropriate moment in the House. So I would like to urge him to hold talks with the Pakistan Government to get the water released so that this area may become prosperous again. I submit this thing to the august House.

18.00 hrs.

The Hon. Prime Minister has stated that some districts should be selected for setting up industrial growth centres. The economic growth in remote areas is quite slow. In order to enable the people of these areas to take some advantages, I urge the Government to select my region for setting up an industrial growth centre because my area happens to be a desert area, and fortunately the facilities of minerals, metre gauge, broadgauge etc. are available but there is no superfast train from Delhi to Kandla which is essential. Moreover, the facilities of communication

and two air flights from Bombay to Kutch are also available. I urge upon the Government of India to consider the setting up of an industrial growth centre in our region. The Central government had sent a team to Jakhau Port for conducting a survey on Jakhau Fishing Harbour in Kutch. An amount of Rs. 28 crores has been sanctioned for the purpose. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to make provision for our Jakhau Fishing Harbour in Kutch in their next plan and Budget.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while speaking on these Supplementary Demands for Grands of the Ministry of Finance, I would like to mention that every session seems to be a budget session. Though they came with a deficit financing and defence expenditure of more than Rs. 13,000 crores, and interest borrowings to the tune of Rs. 14,000 cores, these are going up by leaps and bounds, the wages are also going up in the same way, and they find that it is very difficult to balance the budget. We have not been able to increase the productivity in this country to increase the revenue and the resources.

I would only appeal to the Minister that we should be able to utilise the funds, what we are borrowing. Now our planing is entirely depending on more borrowings, either internal or external. If you can utilise the funds where the generation is good, like telecommunications where we will be able to get more than 25 to 30 per cent revenue, it will be good. So is the case of tourism where some countries are using tourism as a source of revenue specially to earn foreign exchange. It is a very great asset. I request you to consider these things as very important items.

Coming to the other development and industrial aspect, sickness is increasing. For this I only suggest that the banks and finan-

cial institutions provide the expertise at different stages wherever they may advance money instead of waiting until the unit becomes sick. This will help quite a lot, substantially; though it may not completely eradicate sickness it will be of great advantage for the country and I hope you will consider this aspect and do something.

Coming to the foreign exchange, fluctuation is becoming so unlimited, it is growing so fast that the projects which are under implementation are getting into lot of difficulties and some projects will become uneconomical. In view of that you should be able to find out the method to solve this problem and to increase the resources for foreign exchange. The duty of 85 per cent on capital goods is also very high. The new projects become more difficult to manage, no matter whether they are in the public sector or the private sector. I am sure that you will consider this very seriously and do something.

For example, take the case of oilseeds. We have increased the production, no doubt, but if you look at the question of imports you will find that imports of oil are going up so much that the prices are coming down. The farmers are feeling discouraged. Unless you give a protective price and you see that substantial cuttin down is there in imports of oil the situation may go out of hand. You should take action immediately. Probably by the time you take action the agricultural product will go in to the hands of the middlemen and the farmer will not get the benefit. I hope you will take immediate action and see that the farmers get a reasonable price.

The State Governments are not able to get proper assistance from the Central Government whenever they face natural calamities. You have to provide substantial assistance to the State Governments for meeting the natural calamities.

Poultry, Dairy and Fishing are to be encouraged and it should be treated as an assistance to the agriculturists because the farmers are facing the vagaries of weather

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

conditions, and this will help them to some extent.

In regard to indirect taxation, you have brought a Bill, which contained more than 200 pages and without any discussion in a few minutes, you have passed the Bill. At that time, the Finance Minister promised to bring it again to the House. So far, it has not seen the light of the day.

Presently, all the Income tax returns have to be submitted in a particular month. It has become very difficult since we do not have adequate Auditors to complete it in one time. There are seasonal factories and co-operatives also. We have to consider all these things.

Abolition of Section 35 for R&D has created problem for Research & Development in this country. You will have to encourage them by giving proper incentive. For partnership firms also, you have to consider it carefully.

You will have to encourage the production of industrial goods in this country. Plastic is the cheapest raw material and it can be used for producing tumblers, buckets, etc. You will have to encourage the manufacturing industries. If we import the raw material, then it will deplete our foreign exchange and it will affect our country's economy. I suggest that the Planning Ministry, Finance Ministry and the Industry Ministry jointly work out these proposals and take necessary action immediately.

Regarding pollution, the Government should take proper steps. Otherwise, industries cannot solve its problems and bear the expenses. We are at a very early stage in industry. The Government should be able to initiate and provide common treatment plants so that the pollutants can be put into that channel and they can charge it. If you do not take proper steps, unemployment will increase and the Government revenue will also go down. You are paying interest at a

lower rate to the income tax assesses, when the Government has to pay refunds but when you collect, you are collecting it at a higher rate. This is not fair and you should make it equal on both sides.

I hope the Government will take necessary steps on this things and do the needful.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Supplementary Grants for Rs. 650 crores. Firstly is has laid stress on crop insurance. It is abundantly clear that we have been depending on the vagaries of monsoon, for which we are compelled to go in for crop insurance.

Sir, I come from an under developed and economically backward State, which has a rich potential in water, mineral forest. But at the same time over the last forty years, there have been eight Finance Commissions and all of them have pledged to remove regional disparity and regional backwardness. And specially this year when the hon. President addressed both Houses of Parliament said that the policy of the Government would be to remove regional imbalances and regional backwardness, we from Orissa, who are far below the all India average in all indices, all economic indicators, whether it is irrigation or education, communication, infrastructural development, power generation or whether it is in the exploitation of mineral wealth, whether it is per kilometre highways or per kilometer railway line, we felt very encouraged. But as my hon. colleague President. Shri Panigrahi, has just mentioned what is the position in spite of the fact that the our himself has gone on record on removing regional imbalance and in spite of the facts that the hon. Prime Minister has been going from one corner to another and as been emphasising on removal of regional disparities by strengthening the micro level planning or district level planning or block level planning and he is making provision for funds which should be used for micro level planning known as untied funds, he himself has rightly stated in a

meeting just before the Parliament's session that these funds also do not get utilised the manner in which they are supposed to be, because they are left entirely at the discretion of the District Collector and, therefore, it is once again a bureaucratic method by which these are utilised. Therefore, these eight finance commissions by their very approach which they have adopted and specially various Gadgil formulae and modified Gadgil formula which they have adopted, then they made differentiation between hill States, people from weaker sections of society, have resulted in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh still remaining at the bottom of the economic ladder. Therefore, through this discussion I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you that the interim report of the Ninth Finance Commission has not only done grave injustice but has done exactly the opposite to what the Rashtrapatiji and the hon. Prime Minister wish to do, i.e. to remove regional imbalance. As a result of the interim report of the Finance Commission, today Orissa is going to lose Rs. 250 crores from plan to non-plan. Now, they have made restrictions on spending and expenditure specially on NREP and RLEGP which were going on. Now, these will also be affected. They have made restrictions on sales tax, tax and non-tax revenue. They have made restrictions on giving new scales of pay to teachers and to other Government employees at a time when the Control government and the public sector undertakings are going on merrily increasing the bonus and the scales of pay. Again the social security scheme which was for the handicapped, for the lesser fortunate brethren of ours in the society, even spending on that has been restricted. At the same time, by one stroke of the pen, they have transferred plan resources to non-plan sector resulting in Orissa getting a very small plan and a very small investment in the years to come. This will not only widen the gap between the developed states which are above the all India average like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, and under-developed States like Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, but it will, for all times to come, consign

Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to the dustbin of the economic bound. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this so that it may think over this as this is the last year of the plan. One of the points which Orissa Government had given in its memorandum to the Finance Commission as also to the Government of India, was that the Finance Commission should take the last year of this Plan and five years of the next Plan so that the pattern of investment requirement specially in the last year of the plan would be taken care of. But all these have been nullified. An injustice has been done as a result of the Interim Report and I do hope that this sort of practice of the Finance Commission which, without visiting some of the States, have also given awards like the Mughal *Badshahs* used to give *Subedarship* to their Generals, would stop. Specially when in the Supplementary Demands for Grants the hon. Minister has drawn, under the head 'Agriculture', the crop insurance, I would like to emphasise that there are many irrigation projects which are languishing in Orissa because of lack of funding. For example, the Rengali Multipurpose Project which started off Rs. 230 crores, today its estimated cost is Rs. 730 crores. Only Rs. 73 crores have been spent so far. This year there is an allocation of Rs. fifteen crores. It does not need a great mathematician or a Ramanujam, Shakuntala Devi or a computer to find out how many years this sort of investment will result in the first phase of the Rengali Multipurpose Project to be Completed. Rs. 73 crores out of Rs. 730 crores have been spent. Rs. Fifteen crores have been allocated this year and now next year, there is only an allocation of Rs. three crores. Same is the question of railway line. So, the only way Orissa and the other Backward States like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh can come up is not only by discontinuing this gap filling method which the former Finance Commissions or the previous Finance Commissions have been pursuing, but to have a realistic view of the impoverished population which is there in those States, the natural resources which are there, the resource mobilisation efforts, as well as the capacity for resource mobilisa-

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

tion. It is a historic fact that our area has been beset with drought, floods and cyclones. This year we have debated in this very House the spectre of floods and last year we had debated the spectre of the worst famine and drought conditions of the century in this country. Therefore, with this historic perspective, where the resource mobilisation capacity of a State is hampered because of diversion of not only funds from development to doles but, at the same time, the capacity of generating revenue of these States which are always suffering from natural calamities, has to be looked into. Justice delayed is justice denied. In these forty years and with eight Finance Commissions, the gap between the richer States and the poorer States has accentuated rather than being reduced. I wonder how what the President has addressed to both Houses of Parliament and the Prime Minister's emphasise that regional imbalance should be removed, can see the light of the day.

So also is the irrigation which is the major input for agriculture, and in a backward State like mine, agriculture is the mainstay. Ninety per cent of the population are either agriculturists or depend on agriculture and most of them are medium and small farmers and some of them are marginal farmers. Therefore, if agriculture has to succeed, if Orissa has to come up to the desired all-India level then more investment and the pattern of assistance to the weaker States, without much resource mobilisation capacity, must be borne in mind when Finance Commissions do give their recommendations because they have authority without responsibility. They can enunciate a recommendation which Government is bound to follow and they have no accountability to the people, they have no responsibility to the people. They are all distinguished people, I do concede. It is like Mark Anthony in Julius Caesar saying that Brutus is an honourable man, so are they all honourable men. I am not casting any aspersions on them but we must be realistic, we must be practical, we must see that our poorer sec-

tions of people must come up. Thank you very much, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude within a couple of minutes. I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to regional disparity. People belonging to backward classes and backward areas have been feeling that inspite of making Budgets and chalking out programmes every year, the development of every region and every section of the society dose not take place on uniform basis. When we look at the budget, we observe that how much amount has been allocated for the welfare schemes meant for women, educated unemployed people and for tribals, area-wise. I would like to give a suggestion. We are grateful to the Government for increasing the funds for crop Insurance scheme. But even this increased amount would prove to be inadequate to implement the scheme in a proper manner. My submission is that the other crop such as cotton etc. should also be included in the crop insurance scheme. Cotton is a major crop in the Vidharbha region of Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Cotton Federation has sought the permission to export cotton this year. The Government should give permission, and the administration should allocate funds, if required. We hope that more funds would be allocated for the Programme for development of women in the ensuing Budget. On one hand schemes for development of women are being prepared while on the other hand the pay scales are being revised. It is quite difficult to reduce the expenditure of administration. I would like to submit to the Government that expenditure of administration should be reduced, Recruitment of officers drawing higher scales of pay should be restricted and recruitment, in general, should also be restricted. Only then our schemes could succeed.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV(Nal-

anda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. All the Members in the House have have raising fundamental questions. It is obvious that issues raised by the hon. Members of the House cannot be taken up with the amount asked for in the Supplementary Demands or sanction of expenditure for the purpose. Nevertheless the issues are being raised in order to utilize the opportunity to discuss the policies. The burning topic in the country, today, is regional imbalance. Allocation of funds by the Central Government is not satisfactory. I personally suggest to examine the issue afresh. During the past 40 years of independence the gap of imbalance between the States in the country has been widening every day as a result of the policies adopted for the allocation of funds from the exchequer. This system should be wholly modified. I think that while allocating funds, the Central Government should keep in mind the backwardness of the State. Other things which should be taken into account are the total area and the resources available in that State. This should be formed basis for allocation of funds. I do not mean that the states where adequate resources are not available, should be neglected. Priority should be given to the most backward State. Why is Bihar backward? The Central Government is wholly responsible for the backwardness of the State though there is neither shortage of labour, resources or any other thing and every thing is available which may be required for the infrastructure. But still this state is the most backward part of the country in respect of industry, agriculture, power, education, irrigation of means of transport. So I would urge to set up an expert committee and Members of the House should also be associated on it. They should be directed to examine the whole matter and give recommendations within a prescribed time limit. They should also be asked to recommend the ways to remove regional imbalance and the ways to prevent it. The declared policy of the Government is to remove unemployment, the problem which relates to poverty. Now-a-days the issue of unemployment is being raised and because the elections are

near, this issue will gain momentum. The country may be benefited if positive steps are taken in this regard. But how is it possible. Discussions are held and views are expressed in Parliament that the Government should prepare a long term plan in this regard and the right to work should be given to every citizen. But the Government say that it can not taken such a big responsibility. On the one hand the Government say that the right to work can not be taken on statute book because very large number of people are unemployed in the country and on the other hand you are propagating to eradicate unemployment. Both these things can not go together. For the last few years, Government have put a ban on new appointments in Central Institutions and you are saying that you want to remove unemployment. The largest number of the people may be given jobs in Central Government offices. We cannot think of setting up of new factories when the already established factories are being closed today and this is the reason as to why unemployment is increasing. Recently, the hon. Members have discussed the issue regarding the problems of the farmers. Farmers problem is a serious one. When we demand remunerative prices for the farmers produce the Government say that they are to protect the interests of the consumers also, besides, they will have to pay a very big amount as subsidy which is not possible. But the prices of the industrial products are increasing continuously and the Government is paying no attention to it. No such reasons are given when such a issue is raised regarding the industrialists. The farmers must be ensured remunerative prices of their products. Besides, crop Insurance Scheme is also very defective because under this scheme the whole district has been taken as one unit. If the crop of a farmer of any village gets destroyed or burnt down, he will get nothing but on the other hand if there is any damage to any portion of the factory insured, the factory owner gets full compensation. I would, therefore, like to demand that agriculture should be accorded the status of industry. The crops should be insured and the farmers should get the insurance money according to the same rules and

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Yadav]

regulations under which the industrialists are getting it.

As far as the natural calamities are concerned, I would like to say that condition of Bihar is really pitiable. Although the name of Bengal as well as the names of certain other States have been mentioned but the devastation is unparallel in Bihar, and the assurances given by the Minister have not been fulfilled so far. Please do not make such promises which can not be fulfilled. The condition of the area struck by earthquake in Bihar is deplorable. Prior to the earthquake, this area was devastated by floods. The assurances given even at that time have not yet been fulfilled. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to write off all the dues towards the farmers and make arrangements to fulfill the assurances given by him. With these words I conclude.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been given very little time to speak. Please allow me 5 minutes time to speak on this occasion. This is my humble request to you. There are only one or two hon. Members left now.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister agrees to reply tomorrow, I can allow you.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI. It is for the Chair to decide. We have to pass the Appropriation Bill in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak on some other Bill. If you raise some points, the hon. Minister will clarify them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Sir, it will be a great injustice to me if you do not allow me to speak. I do not know what difference will it make if you allow me to speak for 5 or ten minutes. This is my request. Kindly allow me

5 minutes time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister cannot reply today if five minutes are given to you.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: This is a very important matter.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Kindly appreciate our difficulties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody a following what I am saying. I am giving slip to everybody. Business Advisory Committee decided to give only two hours. But we have taken more time. Two minutes I am giving to Shri K.D. Sultanpuri. I can accommodate that. After that, I cannot accommodate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the supplementary demands for the year 1988-89 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. At the outset I would like to thank Hon. Prime Minister for visiting the natural calamity affected areas of the whole nation and for the assurance to give compensation to those State Governments where there have been huge losses due to these natural calamities. I would like to say that immediate action should be taken to fulfill these assurances. I know that Government have made all out efforts in this direction and the State Governments have taken full benefits of it. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that due to the closure of many factories in my constituency, there is a loss of crores of rupees. The conditions of those factories should be improved so that the investment made therein could be utilised properly. Today, the position is that these factories are lying closed and there is no worker in these factories. Due to the closure of these factories the country has to suffer a loss of crores of rupees every month. This must be stopped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more funds should be provided for generating electricity

in Himachal Pradesh, the state has 20,000 MW generating capacity. I congratulate, the Hon. Prime Minister for entering into an agreement with Russia about Nathpajhakari Coal Dam. We are also thankful to the Prime Minister for taking a decision to start the work there at Nathpajhakari Project.

As regards my own area, I would like to say that this is the apple and potato producing area. I demand that support price should be announced for apple and potato. The support price of apple should be announced at Rs.5 per kilo and support price should also be announced for potato seed so that the economic condition of the people of that area may improve.

National Highways in my state are inadequate in number. Therefore, there should be a National Highway from Pinjore to Swarghat via Nalagarh so that the road which goes to Manali and Lahaul Spiti may be completed. I would also like to mention that there is no railway line in Himachal Pradesh, therefore, a railway line should be laid down from Ropar to Nalagarh.

Himachal Pradesh does not have adequate and proper medical facilities also. More efforts should be made for providing primary health centres in far flung areas. There is no provision for primary health centres in this Budget. Therefore, more funds should be allocated for this. Similarly, more funds should also be allocated for providing telephone and television facilities in the hilly areas so that the communication facilities are available and the people of the hilly areas may see Doordarshan programmes.

MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for affording me an opportunity to support this Supplementary Demands for Grants. In this country, the aspirations of our people are sky-high and our means are very limited. We

require a better management to this country. We require a better economical direction to this country. In this regard, industry and agriculture have to be treated on a par with each other. There is a lot of gap between the villages and towns. I am not telling about the regional imbalances etc. But there is gap between the urban area and the rural area. The fact is that the urban people are getting richer and richer and the rural people are going poorer and poorer. In this country, economy is always depending on agriculture and agriculture is depending on monsoon and marketing. As far as these things are concerned, we have not provided for them properly. The eminent scientists of this country and our great leader Smt. Indira Gandhi had given a lot of boost to the agricultural sector of this country. But, actually that has not been properly done. There is no proper marketing. Of course, production is there. But, if it is not properly marketed, then we will not be able to improve our position. When we survey back the past 40 years, definitely we have improved our economy, improved our agriculture and also the industry. But that is not adequate to the growth of population of today. This has given rise to frustration in the minds of the youngsters and the educated unemployed. So, what we can do with this available resource is the important thing.

Sir, there is another aspect. On the one side, we look to the Government servants. They get increase in salary and allowances every year. On the other hand, there is even hardly 5 per cent increase in the support prices of the agricultural produce. Many a time, this demand is not considered. Really, this is generating a sense of frustration in the minds of our kisans of this country who are basically the backbone of our economy. Therefore, we have to give a new direction to the agricultural sector. Again, I would like to say that agriculture cannot depend on monsoon any longer. It should not be allowed to depend on any other thing also. Further, Poultry, Dairy and other village industries have to be institutionalised. The village people should be given good training and they should be trained. They should be given

[Shri S.B. Sidna]

a lot of funds. Otherwise, the conditions of the villages will not improve and there will be a widening gap in between the two. The management has to be properly restructured. Otherwise, this will give a lot of discouragement.

Lastly, I come to my State. No new Public Sector units has been set up there. I would like to draw your kind attention to the Hospet Steel Plant. It is there but no new railway line has been provided, especially in the North Canara District. The broad gauge line between Miraj and Bangalore, which is the heart-line of Karnataka, has been pending since long. Top-priority should be given that line. Also, there are some committed irrigation projects which have not been completed. They should be taken care of for the all-round development of the State of Karnataka, especially Belgaum from which I come.

With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I fully support this Appropriation Bill presented by the hon. Minister seeking grants amounting to Rs. 8432200000 for different items of works for the development of the country.

I would like to submit that more funds should be provided for agriculture. Agricultural labourers are leaving their homes, as there has been no rainfall for Rabi crops in our region, particularly in Mandla district, although there was good rainfall for Kharif crops. In order to start more works to create more employment opportunities, more funds should be provided to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Due to scarcity of water, all the means of irrigation have vanished, so necessary decision should be taken to provide the farmers with water. The work on the Kota-Sangwa dam, which is to be built with the aid of U.S.A., has not been

started yet. It should now be started. More funds should be provided for the dam, so that it can help in irrigation.

So far as telecommunications are concerned, an electronic exchange has been set up in our Mandla district, but it cannot be utilised due to the absence of a tower. I would, therefore, request you to get a tower constructed immediately there so that it can be put to good use. The Department of Forests has already sanctioned it, but the work has not been started yet. The Ministry of Telecommunications should get the work started at the earliest.

There is a great need of schools and colleges in my district. But nothing can be done, unless funds are made available. Instead of construction of a hostel, an ashram college should be set up there. There is a Government aided institution for girls, but it is regretful that teachers of that institution are still not getting the latest pay scales. Last time also, I had made a submission about it but no action has been taken in this direction so far. A polytechnic college should also be set up there.

Due to bad condition of roads, there is a great problem of transport in Mandla. As inadequate funds are made available, the construction work of Mandla bridge has not yet been completed. About 20 panchayats have demanded a hanging bridge on the River Narmada between Mandla city and Purwa. It will be very useful for the public, so it should be completed and the Government of Madhya Pradesh should be given more funds.

CH. LACHCHHI RAM (Jalaun) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I have been elected from a backward area of Bundelkhand. Once that has been an area of Rajas and Maharajas. But no development work has been taken up there for the benefit of the public.

You might have heard that due to poverty, not only men, but also women have turned to bandity to earn their livelihood and

it has become a bandit area. No development work has been taken up there. I would request that water should be made available to the poor small farmers there so that they can earn their livelihood by producing foodgrains. Earlier also I have submitted that there is scarcity of water in my constituency. Our State Government has decided to construct a Pacha Nad dam there which should be got constructed. The number of educated Harijan boys has increased but there is resentment among them due to non-implementation of the reservation policy and now they are rising in revolt. I would like to submit that their quota of reserved posts should be fulfilled accordingly.

The Hajira-Bijaipur gas pipe line passes through my constituency. It is regretful that neither the Central Government nor the State Government has set up any big industry there with the result that the poor are not getting any employment. It would be better if a cooking gas factory or a fertilizer factory is set up there.

There is a demand for a T.V. tower. A T.V. center has, however, been sanctioned. But despite our repeated requests made during the last four years, the work on the Centre has not yet been completed. I request you to get it started after getting its work completed at the earliest.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Many of the hon. Members have requested to remove the regional imbalance. Bihar is the most backward State. The condition of farmers become worse due to floods occurring every year. A permanent solution should be found out to check floods.

You know that the places of origin of Rivers Kosi, Kamla Balan and Bagmati are Varah, Sheeshapani and Nanthur respectively. I would request that dams should be built there to check floods. Besides, the

Kamla Balan dam should be advanced by 14 kilometers. Four thousand people have reached to the brink of starvation due to the lockout declared in the Ashok Paper Mill. So the mill should be got started again.

Besides, there are very less means of transportation. I request that Darbhanga-Samastipur broadgauge-line and Bagha-Chhitoni railway bridge should be constructed. As Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the most backward States, the Planning Commission should pay more attention towards these States.

The loan of Rs. 25 thousand given to the educated unemployed is of no use. Every youth should be given a loan amounting to Rs. 1 lakh.

In Bihar, thousands of houses have been destroyed due to the earthquake which occurred there this year. I would request you to give some relief to the victims so that they can construct their houses. It has been seen that many officers misuse relief funds so it should be looked into. Those school buildings which have cracked due to the earthquake, should be got repaired. This is what I wanted to say.

[*English*]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : While supporting the demands I only want to make some specific points. Firstly, the Government should take immediate steps to revive as many closed textile mills as possible in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat and in other States. The Government should also revise the scale of rehabilitation relief for textile workers which is at present equivalent to 18 months wages spread over three years. Instead, it should be 30 months wages spread over a period of five years after being rendered unemployed.

Secondly, all the important programmes recommended by the AICC through its Economic Resolution must be immediately implemented. I hope the Government will come with concrete proposals in the next

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

budget. That is mid-day meals, free education for females, subsidised food for the poor, free sarees and dhotis and also civil supplies.

Secondly I would request the Government not to rise the bogey of resource constraint. We have no resource constraint in India. The only thing is that we do not want to tax the rich who can pay. Government must change its orientation in the matter of taxation. They must try to find out taxable income from those who are making profits day and night. Therefore, the rich and those who can afford should be asked to pay more in the interest of development of India and our anti-poverty programmes.

Lastly Ahmedabad city is today suffering from short supply of kerosene and foodgrains. Government should attend to these.

With these words I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that although this was a supplementary demand for a small amount even then 31 hon. Member have participated in the debate. I am also very happy and obliged to them for their participation and the debate has enabled me to understand some of the points with better focus and brightness.

Sir, members have traversed and scanned very many areas pertaining to the realm of Central Government as well as the State Governments. I will try to reply to their queries and suggestions only with regard to the areas relevant to the tasks to be performed by the Central Government.

While initiating the discussion Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty traversed over the economic situation of the country. We also pointed out that perhaps we may be in the

debt trap. He also pointed out that revenue expenditure is out-matching the revenue receipts and, therefore, there is need to contain expenditure. Other areas of economy also were touched by him.

Initially I would like to submit that his apprehensions are totally mis-placed. It has been appreciated and acclaimed by economists not only of this country but also of the World Bank and other financial institutions abroad that the economic situation management by Government of India is one which should be imbibed by the other developing countries. Therefore, Sir, even though last year we had a tremendous pressure on our economy because of unprecedented drought and this year also we have got pressure on our economy because of other natural calamities like floods, earthquake, etc. yet last year we could contain the inflation and deficit and this year also we are hopeful that we will be in a position to contain the deficit. Inflation is already under control. These are the indicators or basic features of economy to show whether it is well behaving or going away. Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty also said that supplementary demands will lead to deficit financing consequently resulting into inflation. Perhaps it is beyond their competence to appreciate and assess our handling of the economic situation. Supplementary Demands by themselves do not add to deficit. Sometimes they are necessary because of some technical and constitutional obligations. Sometimes they are necessary because we want to fund some schemes with more funds or augment some schemes with fresh funds. Therefore, when I give you the figures, it would be appreciated by this august House in 1985-86, our projected budget deficit was Rs.3,316 crores and we had taken out supplementary demands -perhaps at that time, subject to correction, Mr. V.P. Singh, who is struggling to be the national leader was there in charge of Finance were to the tune of Rs. 6,005 crores. If supplementary demands were to add to the deficit, then it should have been Rs. 9,321 crores. But the actual deficit was Rs.5,350 crores. In 1986-87, the initial budget deficit projected was Rs. 3,703

crores. The supplementaries were demanded for Rs. 5,964 crores. Therefore, the actual deficit if supplementaries per se were to add to the deficit should have been Rs. 9,667 crores. But in reality, it came to Rs. 8,261 crores.

In 1987-88, the projected budget deficit the budget was presented by the hon. Prime Minister was Rs. 5,688 crores. The supplementaries, we had taken out, were of Rs. 3,173 crores. So, the deficit would have been Rs. 8,861 crores. But the House and the country would appreciate that last year there was a very severe drought. It was an unprecedented drought in the living memory. The initial projection was Rs. 5,688 crores and the actual deficit, after the revised estimates, to Rs. 5,870 crores. There was difference of only Rs. 200 crores. This shows the fiscal management that despite there being a very severe pressure on the economy, plenty of demands because of drought, so many agro-based and other industries being affected by the drought, the internal market in the country being shrunk because of the drought and dwindling purchasing power of the people our deficit was contained.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Because there was no Raja Sahib to manage the Finance.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: That is for the House and the country to judge as to what could be the economic emancipation of the country and who can give it. Therefore, in 1988-89, our projected deficit in the budget is Rs. 7,484 crores. In the first batch, we had taken out Rs. 668 crores. Now we are hopeful that we shall be able to contain and maintain a projected deficit. Therefore, the apprehension which you through is misplaced. It has no bearing with the truth and the past performance of the economy bears a ring of truth to what I say.

Now, I come to revenue-non-plan and plan expenditure. In the non-plan expenditure, there are three major heads: one, the Defence, another is subsidy to food and

fertilisers, and the third one is the interest on the borrowed capital. To discharge the interest obligation is an obligation on the part of the Government and there could not be a compromise. To defend the country is our prime duty and there could not be a compromise on that.

19.00 hrs.

To subsidise the fertilizers and food to the weaker sections and the farmers is also our primary duty, because this is a country which belongs to the agriculturists. Therefore, to think of any curtailment in that area, which affects them, would not be an ideal approach. On these the non-Plan expenditure comes to more than 68 per cent.

I would ask whether the Members belonging to the opposite side want to suggest that we should not subsidise the fertilizers to the farmers, that we should not subsidize the food to the poor, or that we should compromise with our defence preparedness, or whether they want to suggest that we should not pay interest obligations. If they were to suggest that, then perhaps the suggestion would amount to denting the credibility of the nation as a whole and the Government, which the Congress Government cannot afford to do and would never do.

Shri Haroobhai Mehta pointed out about the implementation of the resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee. The resolutions are in very priority and critical areas concerning poor sections of the society and we are trying to examine and appreciate the resolutions passed by the All India Congress Committee as to what further help we can give to the poor people, for whom we have been shouting but in reality, we have not been doing as much as should have been done.

Some Members said that we were shedding crocodile tears. I would use another terminology. When you talk of farmers and the common and the poor man, it is not from your heart; it is just like a vampire's love,

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

which is just to suck the blood of the poor man.

Then, I come to another area and that is interest charges. He says that we have to pay Rs. 14100 crores interest. That is correct. But we are also receiving interest to the tune of Rs. 7759 crores, and therefore, the net burden is Rs. 6,341 crores.

You were also telling about the revenue account. The Plan expenditure of revenue account is to the tune of Rs. 10704 crores and that this is higher than the revenue deficit. I do not say that it is not relevant. We are all concerned about it, but that is not so alarming that you can go on and make insinuations that the economy is not well managed and it will crumble down.

You will appreciate that the real supplementary Demands which I have sought from this hon. House are for Rs. 650 crores; Rs. 100 crores for comprehensive insurance scheme, that is on the Plan side and Rs. 550 crores on the non-Plan side. As you would appreciate from the book supplied to you, the balance of Rs. 195.10 crores are technical supplementary Demands and they are matched by the additional receipts or corresponding savings.

In the third area, we are spending about Rs. 229.49 crores for which I have sought a token grant of Rs. 1 lakh each and we have indicated in this document that the total expenditure of Rs. 229 crores would be met either from the savings or from the increased receipts. A part from Rs. 650 crores, you remove it, Rs. 195.10 crores and Rs. 229.49 crores, the expenditure would be met out of the savings or increased receipts. If this is not better management of the economy, I would like to know your definition of 'good management.' Many members have not spoken on the state of economy. Of course, Mr. Ramaiah wanted to score a point on this. But I may assure the hon. House that in the area of export, our performance is better as

compared to last year. It is presently more than 20 per cent high. In the area of imports, no doubt, we have got an adverse balance of trade. But, if you want to industrialise this country, if you want to modernise the industries and if you want upgraded and new technologies, which will result in a leap forward for the nation, then you cannot help it. Thereafter, it would be a self-generating economy and it would also give a boost to employment potential. Many members have spoken about the problem of unemployment. We know that in the agriculture sector, there is a limit to absorb the unemployed people. People have aspirations to go for jobs. Government jobs alone cannot provide an opportunity to everybody. Therefore, new avenues have to be opened and these can only be opened if along with agricultural progress and development, we go for industrial progress and development, we go for production of such commodities which have a competitiveness to stand in international market and thereby capture the international markets. Therefore, from this point, a balanced view has been taken by the Government so as to achieve comprehensive development of the country in all the areas.

Sir, many members have raised many individual problems concerning certain projects. It is my practice to call out the points made by the hon. members in their speeches with regard to individual projects and any problems or difficulties in regard to those problems and to send them to the respective Departments and Ministries for attendance. This is my habit and therefore I do not wish to answer about the specific and individual cases or projects.

But I wish to clarify one point here. Shri Krishna Iyer stated that there is discrimination perpetrated by the Central Government. I deny the charge. We do not show any discrimination either in the case of Congress (I) ruled States or non-Congress (I) ruled States. If Karnataka is to get the relief, it will get as per the recommendations of the Central Team and the High Level Committee

on Reliefs. The same criteria will be applicable for Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh or any other State. One hon. member said that the Government of West Bengal has not been given anything for flood relief. I may mention here that high level team had gone there and they had assessed the situation and the Centre had released margin money amounting to Rs. 11.87 crores. Let me tell him that the State Government has still not sent the statement of expenditure. The House wants that every rupee given to the States for flood relief work and other natural calamities should be spent for the very purpose for which it is given. Therefore, we insist on all the States that they should send the statement of expenditure when some money is given to them so that the balance also can be released. You all agree that it is an ideal approach so that the money would not be frittered away.

As far as cyclone in West Bengal is concerned, we have yet to receive a memorandum from the West Bengal Government. But I believe the Agriculture Minister also had visited West Bengal. He had talks also. We have all sympathies for them. The Government of India has got all sympathies to the bereaved people who have died in cyclone and also those people who have suffered colossal damage. As per the norms, the Government of India would not be wanting from giving them the relief which they are entitled to.

Mr. Krishna Iyer—I do not know where from he had got this information said that we were adjusting the flood relief against the advance plan assistance. That is not a correct statement. Only the reliefs that we are giving for drought and famine are being adjusted against the advanced plan assistance. With regard to floods, it is not adjusted.

HLCR had assessed the ceilings. HLCR means High Level Committee on Relief. They have recommended it. As per their recommendations, we have released

the funds to the State of Karnataka. Mr. Anoop Chand Shah pointed out assistance for Bombay. He should be glad to know that Bombay's slum problem has also been taken care of by the Finance Commission. They have provided an interim relief of Rs. 50 crores.

Shri Rawat wanted that landslides must be construed as natural calamity. It is being construed as natural calamity. Whenever there are landslides in hill regions, we take into account the damage due to such landslides and give help to such States.

These were the main areas. As I stated in my opening remarks, I would only try to advert to the main areas which come within the realm of the Central Government.

With regard to individual problems, Mr. Qureshi mentioned about the molestation of women and other things. We shall certainly ask the Bokaro Steel authorities to look into it and investigate the matter. We would not allow, if there are any offenders, to go scot free.

I think by and large, the main accusation which was pointed out to us by the Members sitting opposite have been answered by me. A Member from Haryana pointed out about the anomaly in the pensions. We will certainly look into it as to what could be done because we have got all regard for, and we appreciate the gallantry of our soldiers and defence forces.

With these few words, I commend this Supplementary Demands for the approval of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary

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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 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 1,2,5,7,11,24,29, 46,48,52, 60,64,68,69,71,72,and 83."

The motion was adopted

19.13 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5) BILL, *1988

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from out of the Consolidated Fund of India

for the services of financial year 1988-89."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce[†] the Bill

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

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

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2,3 and Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and long Title stand part of the Bill"

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 6.12.1988.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.