

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

VOTE-ON-ACCOUNT

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1979-80

Revenue receipts during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 41.50 crores, including Rs. 12.90 crores as grants-in-aid from the Central Government. These receipts will fully take care of the expenditure on Revenue account, which is also estimated at Rs. 41.50 crores. On Capital account, the disbursements during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 31.91 crores, including Rs. 6.64 crores for repayment of loans received from the Central Government and Rs. 1.52 crores for loans to be advanced by the Union territory Government. The requirements will be met to the extent of Rs. 62 lakhs by recoveries of loans to be effected by the Union territory and the balance of Rs. 31.29 crores by obtaining loans from the Central Government.

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80

The Plan Outlay of the Union territory for 1979-80 has been placed at Rs. 30 crores as compared to the outlay of Rs. 27.50 crores for the previous year. The increase in the outlay has been made for accelerating the pace of development mainly in respect of Minor Irrigation, Irrigation and Power Projects, Bambolim Medical College Complex, Sewerage and Water Supply, Tourism and Village and Small Industries.

In addition, there is a separate allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs for the scheme of Integrated Development of Western Ghats which is under implementation in 3 selected Talukas. Under this project, schemes relating to agriculture, minor irrigation, dairy development and forestry have been taken up for the development of hilly and backward areas.

The Budget for 1979-80 also includes provisions for Central and Centrally sponsored schemes to the extent of Rs. 1.07 crores.

While I have, as required, laid before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the whole year 1979-80, and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, I propose to move the House, in due course, to authorise, for the present, supplies sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of the Union territory for a part of the financial year till the end of October, 1979.

14.26 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT
OF EXPENDITURE COMMISSION

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, while presenting the Budget for 1979-80, I had expressed concern regarding the growing volume of Government expenditure and announced that the Government would appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into its expenditure. The Government has now finalised the terms of reference of the Expenditure Commission. These would be as follows:—

(a) Identify areas in which economy can be effected without impairing efficiency or adversely affecting growth;

(b) Identify activities which are not essential or where there is overlapping of functions between various Departments of the Government of India or between activities of the Central Government and those of the State Governments and suggest measures for phasing out or rationalising such activities;

(c) Review the present arrangements for creation of posts and

staffing and suggest measures for containing expenditure on staff within reasonable limits;

(d) Review the existing arrangements for planning execution, monitoring and evaluation of major projects and programmes and make suitable recommendations so that without detracting from accountability, the decision making process is expedited, cost escalations and delays are avoided and optimum benefit is derived from the expenditure incurred.

(e) Review present arrangements for sanctioning and controlling expenditure and suggest how these arrangements can be improved to make financial control more effective and at the same time implementation of projects speedier; and

(f) Consider any other relevant matter and make suitable recommendations.

The Commission will be headed by Shri S. N. Mishra, Member, Lok Sabha. The names of other members of the Commission will be announced shortly after their consent has been obtained.

The Commission will be requested to make its reports in parts so that action can be taken as and when each part of the report is received, and to submit its final report within a year.

The Government hopes that as a result of comprehensive study by the Expenditure Commission, it would be possible to effect substantial economies in Government expenditure.

14.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROTECTION OF FORESTS TO CENTRAL FLOODS.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): सभापति महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्न

अवलम्बनीय सीक महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ :-

अब हम तथ्य को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि बाढ़ों के वेग का तीव्र करने में नदियों के पर्वतीय जलागम क्षेत्रों में वनस्पतिक-कवच का हास सहायक होना है। हमारी अधिकांश नदियों का उद्गम स्थल हिमालय है और राष्ट्रीय वन-नीति के अनुसार वहाँ कम-से-कम 60 प्रतिशत वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिये। परन्तु पश्चिमी हिमालय में यह 38 और 45 प्रतिशत के बीच है। इस में भी हरियाली का क्षेत्र तो एक अनुमान केवल 14, 14 प्रतिशत ही है। नदियों के उद्गम वाले भीमान्त जिलों लद्दाख, लाहौल स्पति, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़ में यह बहुत कम है। बाढ़-नियंत्रण और जल एवं मुद्रा संरक्षण की दृष्टि से यह आश्चर्य है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में यद्-स्तर पर पेड़ लगाये जायें, परन्तु जब तक यह पेड़ बड़े-बड़े न हो जाय, तब तक रहे-सहे यह पेड़, जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहे हैं, बचाये जायें।

पर्वतीय वनों के विनाश का एक मुख्य कारण इनका व्यापारिक दोहन है। इनके स्थानांतरण और स्थानीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था वा स्वावलम्बन बनाने के लिये पिछले वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तमगन्धुड क्षेत्र में एक मशकत जन-आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिस में महिलाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने मौजूदा वन-प्रबन्धक के इस क्षेत्र की क्या स्थिति है, जंगल के उपकरण योमा, लकड़ी और व्यापार के स्थानांतरण का नया नारा वन्द किया है, वह है —

क्या है जंगल के उपकार ? मिट्टी पानी और ब्यार (आक्सीजन)।

क्योंकि ये हैं जिन्दा रहने के आधार।

इस में उन क्षेत्रों के लिये एक स्थायी और स्वावलम्बी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और मारे देश का बाहों में मुक्ति दिलाने तथा नदियों के जल-प्रवाह का स्थिर रखकर मिचाई और विद्युत् उत्पादन के द्वारा समृद्धि का आन ले जाने की योजना का बीज है।

वनों की कमाई में तुरन्त आर्थिक लाभ उठाने वाली शक्तियाँ जिनमें राज्य सरकार, ठेकेदार और वन निगम और छोटे-बड़े उद्योग शामिल हैं—मगठित होकर वन नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन के प्रश्न को टाल रही हैं और अल्प-जीवि अर्थ-व्यवस्था का एक लुभावना चित्र प्रकृति विज्ञान (इकालाजी) के आधार पर प्रस्तावित वन-प्रबन्ध की योजना के मुकाबले मे खड़ा कर रही हैं, क्योंकि बाढ़, भूखलन और प्रकृति संरक्षण राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को हम दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाना चाहिये। इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वन-प्रबन्ध, भूमि-संरक्षण, पर्यावरण, भूगर्भ-विज्ञान, वन्य-जन्तु