

journed to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YAMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I am going now for court arrest demanding for inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Hundreds of students residing in Delhi are a *dharna* just now near the Boat Club. I am now going for court arrest demanding for inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule. I am now leaving. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM then left the House.

14.511/2 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR BUDGET 1992-93
GENERAL DISCUSSION
*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS
(JAMMU AND KASHMIR), 1992-93
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (JAMMU AND KASHMIR),
1991-92

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up combined discussion on (i) General discussion, (ii) Demands for Grants on Ac-

counts (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1992-93 and supplementary Demands for Grants Jammu and Kashmir) for 1991-92 for which two hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of their cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

Motions moved:

" That the respective 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 the state of Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of march, 1993 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27. "

" that the 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 the state of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:-

Demand Nos. 1 to 6, 10 to 13, 16 to 20, 22, 23 and 25 to 27."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants to accybt (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1992-93 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Sl. No	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account to be submitted to the		Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs	vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	
1	General Administration	5 70 05 000		
2	Home Department	73 96 72 000		
3	Planning and Development Department	2,36 32 000		4,03,35,000
4	Information Department	1,68,46,000		21,35,000
5	Ladakh Affairs Department	18,75,07,000		11,47,07,000
6	Power Development Department	129,91,96,000		114,31,79,000
7	Education Department	102,20 17,000		
8	Finance Department	89,50,30,000		5,17,50,000
9	Parliamentary Affairs Department	70,50 000		
10	Law Department	2,70,64,000		
11	Industries and Commerce Department	13,36,52 000		24,92,42,000

Sl. No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account to be submitted to the vote of the House		Capital Rs
		Revenue Rs	3		4
12	Agriculture Department	28,08,12,000		32,60,69,000
13	Animal/Sheep Husbandary Department	17,74,22,000		3,07,82,000
14	Revenue Department	36,16,66,000		
15	Food Supplies and Transport Department	11,44,34,000		131,81,97,000
16	Public Works Department	73,69,91,000		32,08,86,000
17	Health & Medical Educatin Department	49,31,02,000		7,92,14,000
18	Social Welfare Department	8,76,87,000		13,37,35,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development Department	6,01,16,000		33,65,50,000
20	Tourism Department	4,03,74,000		5,88,11,000
21	Forest Department	14,81,13,000		5,45,25,000
22	Ingation & Flood Control Department	20,62,48,000		17,33,00,000
23.	Public Health Sanitation and Water Supplies Department	33,69,42,000		24,68,75,000
24	Estates, Hospitality and Protocol and Gardensand	6,12,36,000		

Sl. No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3	4
	Parks Department	6,12,36,000	
25.	Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	4,00,58,000	72,25,000
26.	Fisheries Department	1,40,49,000	76,50,000
27	High Educatin Department	18,10,44,000	

List of Supplementary Demands for grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1991-92) submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Sl No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House.		Capital
		Revenue	Capital	
1.	2	3	4	
1.	General Administration Department	133,41,000	..	..
2	Home Department	2023,33,000	..	..
3	Planning & Development Department	62,35,000		
4	Information Department	51,92,000	42,86,000	
5.	Ladakh Affairs Department	170,46,000	529,14,000	
6.	Power Development Department	757,26,000	187,79,000	
10.	Law Department	65,12,000	..	..
11.	Industries and Commerce Department	100,64,000	..	..
12.	Agriculture Rural Development and Co-operative Department	61,91,000	2807,58,000	
13.	Animal/Sheep Husbandary Department		337,84,000	
16.	Public Works Department	3047,33,000	..	..
17.	Health & Medical Education Department	1211,55,000	1367,78,000	

Amount of Demands for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House.			
Sl. No. Name of Demand	Revenue	Capital	
1.	2	3	4
18.	Social Welfare Department	1199,89,000	...
19.	Housing and Urban Development Department	...	4556,90,000
20.	Tourism Department	139,76,000	...
22	Irrigation & Flood Control Department	113,68,000	...
23	Public Health Engineering Department	1721,32,000	812,60,000
25.	Labour, Stationery and Printing Department	122,06,000	79,17,000
26.	Fisheries Department	20,72,000	16,34,000
27.	High Education Department	82,49,000	
MR CHAIRMAN : Shri Madan Lal Khurana.			

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir for 1992-93.

Mr. Chairman, sir, discussion on the Budget is just a formality. I would like to repeat the points I had made last year. Five pamphlets in connection with the Budget have been issued and it seems that this Budget has been prepared with a half heart. The Government had to complete the formality only. For example, I had asked for the performance report last year also, but there is no performance report this year too. The performance report of a Budget gives the details of expenditure made on various items out of the funds allocated last year. This debate would have been allocated last year. This debate would have been fruitful only when we had the performance report. It seems that the truth is something else. We want to know as to the heads on which that amount was spent. I would like to cite you two or three examples. The hon. Minister should reply to all these points when he speaks. Why 140 bridge which were either blown off or set ablaze by the militants during last three years have not been reconstructed. Our armed forces are finding it difficult to reach the areas in absence of these bridges. I want to know also why those 250 school buildings which were either set on fire or blown off by militants have not yet been constructed. According to my information engineers give bogus bills and the amount of those bills goes in the hands of terrorists. I want to charge that amount is being utilised by terrorists against the country. I am not talking of Jammu or Ladakh regions. I want to know from the Government as to why the tax recovery has been withheld. It should tell the income received from income tax, sales tax, excise, water and electricity charges during last two years and the income received during earlier periods. If the Government gives this information, the recovery position of taxes in the valley could be assessed.

Sir, as I have told you earlier too, that the

Government money is being utilised there for the spread and propagation of terrorism. I would like to cite you an example. A few days ago, it appeared in the Hindustan Times and on several other newspapers that there is a Khidmat Press which was paid a sum of Rs. 1.25 crores by the Finance Corporation of the Government. The P.I. B. and the I.B. have also given such a report and the newspapers too have reported that anti-national literature is published in it and not a single paisa of the loan has been refunded by that press. The Government of India provided funds there but it could not establish its authority. The writ of the only terrorists there. Of late lakhs of our brethren from the valley have come to Delhi leaving their houses and property there. The government has made adhoc appointments in their place without holding any interview. So far as I know, the people who are given chits from terrorists, get appointment there, I cannot understand why adhoc appointments were made there when these people came over here.

I would like to give you another example that the writ of the Government of India is not effective there. On October 2, 1988 it was decided to install Mahatma Gandhi's statue there. The then Chief Justice, Shri Pathak went there and returned before hand. Cards had also been printed. Everything was ready, but till date the statue could not be installed.

You have failed to install the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the country even after issuing invitation cards in this regard. I would like to clarify your position as how for you writ runs in the country and how much authority you have.

Sir, it is being said here that when Dr. Joshi held 'Ekta Yatra', nobody attended it. I would like to know as to how many people went there when some M.Ps., the then Deputy Prime Minister and former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited that place and what sort of treatment was meted out to them by the hotel staff there. I am citing this example because your authority does not exist there.

I would like to tell in brief what this budget is. There are some items for which no provisions have been made. Last year Rs. 4.60 crore was allotted under the revenue account for family welfare which is nil this year. I would like to know that whether there is no family welfare scheme there or whether all the targets in respect of family welfare schemes have been fulfilled there and now there is no need of spending more money on it. Last year Rs. 1.95 crores were allotted to rural employment under the Revenue account, which is nil this year. Hence all the targets for rural employment been achieved?

I would like to tell about roads and bridges. Last year it was Rs. 33.03 crore on these items but in the revised budget it was not allotted and this year again no amount has been allotted. Last year Rs. 74.61 lakh had been allotted for ecology and environment, which is nil for the current year. Have all the schemes been completed there? Last year Rs. 71.61 crore had been allotted for tourism, which is reduced to Rs. 11.60 crore for the current year. Rs. 33.30 crore had been allotted for education and sports, which is reduced to 23.20 crore. The amount for housing has been reduced from Rs. 13.95 crore to Rs. 8.83 crore. The amount for urban development has been reduced from 71.03 crore to Rs. 54.78 crore. The allocation of amounts for Social Security and welfare has been reduced from Rs. 84.35 crore to Rs. 66.29 crore and for rural development Rs. 2.43 crore to Rs. 1.54 crore and Rs. 2.43 crore to Rs. 1.54 crore for rural development special employment. Rs. 20.71 crore to Rs. 18.37 crore in industries and minerals. Rs. 6.94 crore to Rs. 5.80 crore for special industry. Rs. 85.93 crore to 47.66 crore for science and technology. These data show that the Government merely wants to observe formality. The government has reduced the amount for industry and for every item and there is no mention about it in this budget. There is no mention about it in this budget. There is no use of this debate as no progress reports about various development works are coming from there. Last week the hon. Minister of Home affairs said that elections

will be held in Jammu-Kashmir, but how and when these elections would take place.

(Interruptions)

Do you know that the previous state Government of Jammu and Kashmir increased the assembly seats from 76 to 87 by an amendment. When the delimitation work is not done there, how the elections can be held (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, As I had stated earlier also as to how election will take place in Jammu and Kashmir without conducting 1991 census and delimitation work for the constituencies as they have increased the number of seats in the Assembly. What does the Government think about it? Will the election take place without conducting census and delimitation work for the constituencies? If so, what will be the basis of those elections!

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to state clearly that Pakistan is succeeding in its objectives in regard to Jammu-Kashmir issue. Pakistan has two objectives. The first aim of Pakistan about Kashmir issue is to provide aid to terrorists and to create instability in India and the second is to internationalise the Kashmir issue. The propaganda of Pakistan is in full swing. Today Pakistan is getting success in its designs. I would like to say that Pakistan is utilizing the so-called human rightists of this country for ensuring success of its designs. These so-called human rightists make statements in the newspapers and carry on propaganda on Kashmir issue. Pakistan is using their statements at the international forum. The Government should remain alert about this and should intensify its propaganda.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two main aspects of Kashmir issue. If we pay attention of aspects it will help in improving the situation. The two factors are Islamic fundamentalism and political terrorism. If we keeps them in mind it will help us in comprehending the Kashmir issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to clarify

that when we talk of Kashmir issue people say that it is the problem of whole Jammu-Kashmir. But I would like to tell that there are six districts in Jammu region, two districts in Laddakh region and six district is Kashmir Valley. But the problem is of only six districts out of fourteen districts. There is no problem is Jammu and Laddakh. Therefore, this problem will have to be localised and will have to be dealt with keeping in view the regional imbalance. This problem is being aggravated in the Valley as result of our attitude of neglect towards Jammu and Laddakh. There is resentment in the minds of the people of Jammu and Laddakh that they have been neglected.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise very serious issues. As I have said in the beginning, the Government of India is not paying attention to the problem of Kashmir. I would like to know why the Police Headquarters has been shifted to the house of a persons after an attack on it on 24th January, in which 4-5 high police officials were injured.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, will we leave a building of the Government of India, if terrorists attack it? Will we leave that office and stop working there? It is like giving signals that a single explosion of bomb has created fear among us and we shifted the Police Headquarters. I would like to ask how many cases have been registered against terrorists in the last two years and how many charge sheets have been filed? As per my information 300 cases have been registered and only 10 cases are transferred to C.B.I. Out of these ten cases C.B.I has presented the chargesheets of only four cases Rubiya, Kuala, Director of T.V., Inspector Ishwar Singh and V.C. of J and K University. Last time the Government had promised that a special cell of CBI would be established there in Kashmir. What happened to that? The Government has appointed 2-3 officers there but they remain in Delhi and visit Kashmir for only 1 or 2 days. The office of the C.B.I cell should be in Kashmir if the Government wants to establish it. You have not fulfilled the promises even after two years. I would like to know now many police men have been dismissed and arrested and how

many are still in jail. How many Pak tained people, possessing illegal arms and how many people who give shelter to the terrorists are arrested? Please inform the House how many persons who have been arrested are being prosecuted. The performance of the Government is very poor.

I would like to say about kidnapping that it is a very serious issue. It is true that the terrorists have regarded kidnapping as an industry after kidnapping of Rubiya. But sometimes it appears from the kidnapping and the way in which Government return the terrorists in the exchange that it is friendly and pre-planned. I would like to cite an example that the Government released five terrorists in exchange of Rubiya and Duriswami each but said that it has released two terrorists. When brother-in-law of our hon. Minister was kidnapped eight terrorists were released in exchange but official figures were only two

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It is totally wrong. I am on record. I said not even one was released.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: While officially it was stated that two terrorists were released.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjri): When did it start? I hope it started when the Janta Dal Government was in power. Exchange is not a new phenomenon. It was there already.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please listen to me. At time also we opposed it Advanji said that had I been the Home Minister and my daughter had been kidnapped, the terrorists would not have been released in her exchange. We had opposed

[Sh. Madan Lai Khurana]

It ... (Interruptions) Three terrorists were released in exchange of Shri Saifuddin Soji's daughter. When CBI people goes to investigate any such case, the people then deny to identify the terrorists and C. B. I people have to stop the investigation because no one was arling to cooperate with them ISI is an Intelligence ageincy of Pakistan. Personnel's of Pakistani army, airforce and nevy are included in it. It is involved in espionage and spying in India. some Pakistani people have been arrested in Kashmir. They accepted that 14 people were arrested last month. Out of which six people are absconding. One of them is a regular personnel of ISI, who was posted at Srinagar airport. They have given the information that how regular personnel of ISI are working with the groups of terrorists. When our aeroplane was returning from there the terrorise fired at it. They have sophisticated weapons. The seriousness of this issue should be realised. I would like to give some suggestions. Now this goveremnt should stop talking about Shimla Pact. It should not be one sided traffic that you talk of peace and Pakistan create a situation of terrorism in our country. I would like to say that Pakistan should be declared a terrorist country and should be treated accordingly. The second thing is that the people in collusion with terrorists give wrong signals to the people of India which demoralised our armforces and para-Military forces. The Government should adopt a clear policy to isolate the terrorists and deal with them sternly. Kashmir goes on increasing the number of its assembly seats. Therefore, assembly election cannot be held. It appears that you will hold the elections for the local bodies like Corporation, District Board etc. there... (Interruptions).. so that democratic process can be started there. The fourth point is that the migrants should be rehabilitated permanently and a cell should be constituted to hear their grievances. Unless normalcy is restored there, there should not be any sending them back to endanger their lives

The problem of terrorism is not confined to Kashmir and Punjab only. It exists in some

parts of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country also. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, therefore, I suggest that meeting of the Chief Ministers of terrorist affected states should be convened and make an integrated policy, which must be followed. Since, the problem of terrorists is not the problem of States, it is rather a national problem, so it should be solved on national level. The Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs talk of visiting Ayodhya, but it is unfortunate that none of the three Prime Ministers has gone to see the migrants. Therefore, I request that the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs should go to their camps and see their conditions.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget as it has been presented, looks like a mindless exercise, a mere repetition, more or less of the figures of the last year. There is no sign of imagination; there is no application of mind and as our hon colleague Shri Khurana pointed out, various essential services have received a lower allocation.

I would like to point out very briefly that out of 1689 crore, servicing of debts is going to consume Rs. 398 crores. Now I do not know exactly when, but I believe a couple of years ago, the Government of India decided to change the funding pattern for Kashmir, as far as Central allocations are concerned. It was changed from 30:70 to 90:10 as grant and loan. This was indeed a welcome step. I would like the Government to consider applying this new formula 90 grant to 10 loan to all the exciting loans and thus bring down the burden, the unbearable burden of roughly 25 per cent of the Budget, on the people of the State.

Sir, I also find that between the police and district administration, the Budget consumes roughly 20 per cent of the total allocation. Frankly, I do not know, whether there is an civil administration in the State. The

administration is in a state of total paralysis, paralysed by strikes, paralysed by bunds, paralysed by curfew, paralysed by the overall supremacy of the Armed Forces and the Para-Military Forces over the normal civil administration. Paralysed because there is no machinery today in Kashmir for the redressal of people's grievances or consideration of any complaint or any demand that may be made.

The judicial administration virtually does not exist. In a conversation with me the Chief Secretary himself said that the Magistrates are terrified; the Judges are terrified; the Witnesses are terrified, and the Courts do not function. Then why do we have an allocation for judicial administration? Several SPs/District magistrates have told me that they do not even know when the crack down takes place, where the crack downs take place, why they takes place and how many takes place on a given day. They come to know about they only after everything has happened. Then, why does the district administration exist? And why should we allocate 20 per cent of the total Budget on police and administrative officers?

Sir, this brings me to another point. I am not very sure and I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. I would like to know whether the cost of the security operations in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is borne by the Central Government or is it levied on the State Government or even shared between the State Government and the Central Government? And if so, in what proportion? I have no idea about it whatsoever. I am not questioning its need. I am not questioning its essentiality; I am looking at it only from the budgetary point of view. Should it fall on the people of Kashmir or should it be taken over by the entire country in order to save Kashmir for the country?

Another point I would like to make is that the administration in the valley is also paralysed largely because of the migration of a large number of public employees, both belonging to the State Government as well as the public sector undertakings. It is too late in the day to go into the questions and

circumstances as to what led to this migration. The fact is that they are not there. They are for the most part in Jammu. They are not being performing the essential services. So on the one hand the essential services are not being performed as far as the valley is concerned; on the other hand these migrant employees are receiving, I am told, their salaries and allowances sitting in Jammu. Why this wasteful expenditure? If a situation has arisen because of the lack of control by the Government and the administration, then this should also be taken over as a liability by the Central Government and should not continue to be imposed on the state Government. The vacant posts must be filled because otherwise there is no semblance of any administration in the valley.

I do not have to go into details. Even the Central Public sector undertaking offices like Post Office, Bank are not functioning primarily for the reason that the posts which have been vacated by the migrants have not been filled.

If I come to the development expenditure, I find that between social service and economic services, no doubt they have allocated about 50 per cent. But I am appalled to see that there is no mention of any large scale project. I think that has been the bane of the Planning in the valley in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Partly the reason for the upheaval that we are seeing today is that there has never been any attempt to industrialise the valley; never any attempt to build up infrastructure, the energy resources or to tap the enormous potential in terms of mineral and water resources that exist in the area. Therefore, that is a major lacuna in the budget. That has also given rise to regional imbalance to which Shri Khurana made a very pointed reference.

The law and order situation can better be left undescribed; we know all about it. But I would like to point out a certain aspect. There is total, rampant corruption. In fact people are being arrested and detained, Mohallas are attacked, localities are ransacked primarily so that the officers concerned may make a little money. Innocent

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

[English]

people are charged and arrested and then they are released on payment of consideration.

I would like to say that the situation in Kashmir cannot be tackled in this manner, simply by police methods or by running a police administration. It has to be tackled in a humane manner. We have to win the hearts and minds of the people of Kashmir. We have to fill the political vacuum. We have to bring back to the national fold the people who have been totally alienated. The advisory council that was established has met only once since its inception. I do not know what it has done. The District Advisory Councils have not met at all; they have not even taken off. There is a total disillusionment. Now some of them are talking about holding elections in Kashmir. I do not know what sort of elections can be held in Kashmir in this present atmosphere.

When you make a comparison between the situation in the Punjab and the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, there is no doubt that the level of violence, whether in terms of number of civilians killed by the terrorists, the number of security personnel killed by terrorists, the number of persons injured, the number of terrorists killed and the number of terrorists arrested over the last three years, consistently, is much lower in Jammu and Kashmir than in Punjab. But what is striking is that the level of mass alienation in Jammu and Kashmir is much higher than in Punjab. And this is what we have got to look into. We have got to find out the reasons thereof. I also find another reply given by the Government where they have given the figures of the number of abductions and the number of explosions and the number of terrorists killed and the number of persons arrested in 1989, 1990, 1991. Again consistently we have a pattern

[Translation]

The melody went on increasing with each dose of remedial action.'

Every passing year the figures have been rising. What sort of an administration are we having in Kashmir? What sort of a Budget are we going to pass for the people of Jammu & Kashmir? Sir, my heart bleeds for the people of Kashmir. They are being ground between two mill stones. On the one side, they have to face the criminals, many of them have styled themselves as Mujahideens or freedom fighters. Very few of them are politically or ideologically motivated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shahabuddin, please sit down for a minute.

Hon. Member, the House is supposed to take up the Private Members Business at 3.30 pm. Now, I would like to have the consent of the House as to whether we should conclude the business in hand and then take up the Private Members' Business or we should take up the Private Members' Business at 3.30 pm.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, we were supposed to pass the Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur Appropriation Bills yesterday here; and supposed to pass it in Rajya Sabha today. Unfortunately, due to the untimely death of Dhilon Ji, we should not have our Business on that day, with the result we could not take up the Jammu & Kashmir Bill yesterday. If we do not pass it here today, we could not pass it before 31st in Rajya Sabha.

So, I submit that we take up the Private Members' Business at 4 pm. or by latest quarter-past-four, instead of at 3.30 pm. so that before that, we can pass this Jammu & Kashmir Bill.

We can sit half-an-hour or 45 minutes after 6 pm.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do I take it that the House has the pleasure to accept the suggestion given by the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will take up the Private Members' Bill at 4 o'clock. Before that, I would request the cooperation of all (Interruptions)

MR. CHARIMAN: We will now conclude the business in hand, that is the Jammu & Kashmir Bill by 4 o'clock or by 4. 15 pm., and then take up the Private Members' Bill. I would also request the hon. Members to be very very brief so that we can conclude the business in hand by 4 o'clock. Thank you. Shri Shahabuddin may continue.

SHRISYEDSHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was on the point that the people of Kashmir are losing their lives, limbs and their properties in what is called a cross-fire. On the one hand, they have to face the guns of militants and on the other hand they are victims of repression and atrocities. Unfortunately, the government of Jammu & Kashmir does not have every the compassion to introduce a scheme of compensation for the loss of life, limbs and property I would therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister, as a matter of compassion and in the name of humanity, you must introduce in this Budget as a part of the Budget a scheme for giving compensation for the lives, limbs and properties of these who are victims of the distressing situation in Jammu & Kashmir.

I would conclude by saying that in order to bring about a political rapprochement in Jammu & Kashmir, we need to have a dialogue—a dialogue with the people who matter. But the dialogue, in order to be successful, needs a vision and a strategy. What sort of a strategy, what sort of a vision do we have for the people of Jammu and Kashmir? I am afraid, that the Government so far, despite many announcements in the House and outside, has not given any indication as to whether they have got a long term vision and strategy for Jammu & Kashmir. There is a good reason for re-building and restructuring under the relationship of Jammu and Kashmir with the Union. Therefore, I would suggest that if the Budget is to make any impact, they have got to go beyond these arithmetical questions, beyond the

normal demands questions of administration.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister for presenting this Budget. It is only a formal exercise because the Budget is a formality and we do not want to plunge the Government into any constitutional crises. Thank you very much.

SHRI SHYAM LAL KAMAL (Bast): I beg to move:-

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head General Administration Department be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Need to hold early elections for installing popular Government in Jammu & Kashmir.] (1)

"That to demand for grant on account under the Head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100. "

Need to improve deteriorating law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir and to restore peace./ (2)

"That the demand for grant on account under the Head Home Department be reduced by Rs. 100".

Need to effectively check and prevent anti-national extremism in Jammu and Kashmir./ (3)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Jammu & Kashmir Budget for the year 1992-93, together with the vote on account presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Since 1990, the Lok Sabha has been performing this unpleasant job of passing the Budget for the State of Jammu & Kashmir. After the promulgation of President's rule there in January-February, 1990, the Assembly also was not spared. that was dissolved by the then Government here- the Ministry headed by Mr. V.P. Singh. That was

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

really a very severe blow dealt to democracy in our country. Any way, we are discussing this budget. This is a tax free budget with an uncovered deficit of about Rs. 602.73 crore. Again last year's deficit is also being carried over. As observed by the honourable previous speaker, Mr. Syed Shahabuddin, this is a formality which we are completing. Naturally, sitting here and passing a budget for a state, it is nothing more than a formality because unless they have their own representative, they have the representative Government, people's Government they know their priorities; they discuss among themselves all those things the real situation cannot be reflected in the budget presented like this and passed like this in Parliament. I agree with it.

For that, what is the topmost requirement today? the priority is to restore normally there, as far as possible, so as to enable the Government to hold elections. Elections should be held as quickly as possible of course, there are some symptoms of improvement in the situation to start with. Meanwhile about four meetings have taken place on the initiative of the Home Ministry here with the political parties' representatives, leaders, consultative committee where these problems were discussed. Then, the JKLF were trying to cross over the Line of Actual control on 13th February. That was also checked effectively. As we know, terrorism and all that is happening, the worsening situation is also the outcome of the direct abetment and encouragement by Pakistan from across the border. In spite of that, they wanted to internationalise the situation. But after our successful initiative, it became counter-productive for Pakistan. Of course, they had themselves also to check the march of the JKLF. In that way, there has been some improvement in this situation.

Here also, they wanted to build up world-wide opinion. That has been resisted successfully by the Government of India. Further steps are required to be taken in this direction. Even the European Parliament has passed a resolution. To tackle all those

things at the diplomatic level, further initiative has to be taken by our embassies outside. We have to counteract to bring the real situation to the public notice. So many things are being talked about violation of human rights and all those things. This year, 727 militants have so far surrendered in the Valley along with weapons, including AK-47 rifles, nearly 1,200 magazines and more than 20,000 arms and ammunition.

Now the only thing is that we are passing the budget. But the normally should be restored there. Tourism is the mainstay of their economy. Unless this is done, the people's plight will worsen. I support this budget. At the same time I wish that this becomes the last budget passed or to be passed in Parliament. Before the next budget period comes, we should have the election the as we held the election in Punjab with the determination of Government of India. All political parties should try to actives their politics, which has become irrelevant now in this Valley. In half of this Valley and, of course, in Jammu and Leh things are not that bad. I hope we can have elections before long and the Parliament will no more be required to perform this function.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj) Sir, when motion for extending President's rule in Kashmir was moved in this house, that time also we had said that there was a need for creating an atmosphere there which may be helpful to run the Government without the help of the military. The country can not be ruled for all times with the help of military and para-military forces. An atmosphere of confidence is necessary to be created there, but the Budget presented by the Government has nothing which may help in any way in creating an atmosphere of confidence. I find that in comparison to the amount sanctioned to meet the expenditure on military and para-military forces, the allocation to meet the expenditure on development is very less. It should have been increased. In such a situation it is a difficult task to create an atmosphere of trust among people there, but we will have to make

continuous efforts in this direction. Sir, on behalf of myself and my party I suggest that a policy should be formulated which may create an atmosphere of peace there. The political atmosphere should not be spoiled by repeatedly talking about starting election process there. Every possible effort should be made to create an atmosphere congenial to initiating election process there. Therefore, it is necessary to create such political conditions there. It is heard that the leader of National Front Party Dr. Farooq Abdullah does not want to take part in the elections and he wants to boycott the elections. In such a situation, we cannot say that it is the right time to hold elections. Therefore, it is necessary to bring some changes in the situation there.

Sir, issues of delimitation etc. are also necessary to be taken into account. Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies has become necessary. It is not good that the work of census has not completed there. It should be completed.

The most vital and important thing is that people must develop a feeling of living in harmony with the natives. It is necessary to create such mentality. We can do so and it is possible if we sit together with the persons of all political parties there, discuss the issue, evolve consensus and create a friendly atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, unlike Punjab, the problems there cannot be solved merely by imposing Military rule or extending President's rule. With these words, I conclude

SHRI SOBHANANDREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. It is more than two years that the Governor's rule is continuing there. In those circumstances, we have to approve this budget and we convey our acceptance for that. But I would like to ask the Union Government whether it has made searching of its heart. Why has this situation developed in the border State of Jammu and Kashmir? Today, a political vacuum appears there in Jammu and Kash-

mir. I may be pardoned for saying that the Congress (I) Government has unfortunately taken a series of measures because of which the situation has developed there.

Elections were never held in a fair and free manner except during the time of Shri Morarji Desai. Unfortunately, the Government of Dr. Farooq Abdullah was thrown out which was elected by the people and they had installed a puppet Government and later the same Shah proved to be causing some harm to the interest of the State. Sir, subsequently when Congress(I) and Dr. Farooq Abdullah joined hands, they rigged the election which had made some people, who are already awaiting for some opportunity to escalate their activities, flare up anti-national and anti-centre sentiments.

Again it was a tragedy to send Mr. Jagmohan as the Governor of the State when Dr Farooq Abdullah was there. It was obvious and a known thing that the terms between both of them were not cordial because Mr. Jagmohan was instrumental in sending out Dr. Farooq Abdullah earlier in 1984. A Governor and the Chief Minister of that State have to act like family members and ignoring that elementary principle, unfortunately, the Government at the Centre had sent Mr. Jagmohan and of course, the subsequent events are well known. My only submission is atmosphere should be brought to such a state where elections can be held in a free and fair manner. Nearly 60,000 to 70,000 people have migrated from Kashmir to Jammu and other areas. Certainly, if elections have to be held, there should be a conducive atmosphere for all these people to return back to Kashmir and exercise their valuable franchise. Sir, Subject to correction, my information is that there are number of voters in the constituencies coming within Jammu area whereas less number of voters come in the Kashmir valley area and so, delimitation should take place as early as possible. Unfortunately, even census operations were not conducted in that border State. I urge upon the Government to kindly be fair enough. I will give one example. All the time, the Akali Dal in our House was demanding and pleading like anything with the

[Sh. Sobhanandreeswara Rao Vadde]

Union Government, the Congress (i) Government to initiate measures against the people who were found guilty of the Delhi riots. The Government did not take any action and during the recent Punjab elections, when the Akali Dal and some other parties had expressed their disinclination to participate, the Central Government did not think it fit to take them into confidence and announce those measures which they have taken subsequently. After the Akali Dal decided to boycott the elections and after the election dates were declared, the Congress Government announced that they are going to try those who are guilty of the Delhi riots. They want to take political advantage. If they would have done it earlier and if they would have taken some more measures, definitely the Akali Dal would also have participated in the Punjab elections. Without Akalis participation in the elections, even though Congress (I) might have won the elections and solved some of its problems like getting a large number of MPs to this august House to add to the critical strength, you are not going to restore 100 per cent normalcy in the State of Punjab. I only want this Government not to repeat it in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. So, I urge the Government not to experiment and not to try to ply politics especially in regard to the border States like Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. You have already done through short sighted political tricks and manoeuvre by which you have spoiled this country like any thing. Once for all, you have created a clash between different communities and the situation has worsened in those two States. At least from now onwards, please do it in a fair way.

Thank you.

SHRI E. AHMED (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, much has been said about Kashmir and I do not want to repeat all those things

Sir, there are students who are not able to prosecute their studies in Medical and Engineering Colleges in Kashmir. They find it extremely difficult to get admission in various other universities in the country. I urge

upon the Government to take up this matter seriously and do whatever possible to help them to prosecute their studies.

Secondly, I also urge upon the Government to see and ensure that there will be no confrontation and conflict between the Armed Forces and the civilian people. It is really a matter of regret that many a time, innocent people have been victimised and also put to harassment. This has to be avoided.

Thirdly, I may say that the Simla Agreement is one thing that our Government is very much committed to. In all the international fora, we have been taking a stand that the Simla Agreement has to be followed in the matter of Kashmir with reference to our disputes with Pakistan. We are also a party to many of the joint communiques issued with various Heads of States of other countries that in the matter of Kashmir, India would like to pursue the Simla Agreement. Therefore, Simla Agreement is a solemn agreement for the Government of India. That is why I want to contradict my hon. colleague Khuranaji. Simla Agreement is, as a matter of fact, a very important document for the Government of India, insofar as Kashmir and other disputes if any with Pakistan are concerned.

The fourth and most important point that I would like to mention is that the Government of India should take political initiative to settle the Kashmir problem. Therefore, a dialogue should immediately be started for this purpose. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): All over India, there are the Regional Engineering Colleges, where students from all parts of our country are studying. A large number of students from all over the country are studying in Kashmir and students from Kashmir are also studying in various parts of the country. My request is that students from various parts of India, studying in Kashmir, should be accommodated in other colleges. That many number of seats should be created in other colleges in other parts of the country. At the same time, students of Kash-

mir should also be accommodated in other universities. In this, I just wanted to reiterate the point made by Shri Ahmed. Thank You.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir it is very unfair. The representatives of the CPI are not given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is already on his legs. Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): Sir, I rise to respond to the discussions on the Budget for Jammu and Kashmir for 1992-93 and the Demands for Grants on Account, and also on the Supplementary Demands for the current year.

Hon. Members are well aware of the complex situation in Jammu and Kashmir State. This House has only recently discussed it in some detail in connection with the extension of President's Rule. My hon. colleague, the Home Minister has set out the facts and the stand taken by Government on various related issues in the course of those discussions.

While presenting the Budget, we are seeking a Vote on Account for the next six months since Parliament has approved the extension of President's Rule for that period. The question of re-establishing the normal political process in Jammu and Kashmir will depend on the nature of developments on the ground in the coming days. These are being closely monitored by the Government. The Home Minister has set out the steps being taken to control extremist and terrorist activities in the State. Relief is being provided to migrant families, most of whom are based in Jammu and Delhi, and all efforts are being made to create a situation conducive to their return to a normal life.

By the end of the last year, there were indications that the activities of the extremist groups had begun to be resented by the common people. Public opinion had been

turning against them. Certain well known incidents and events at the beginning of this year, however, have enabled the extremists to regroup and vitiate the atmosphere. We have some confidence that this reversal will be temporary.

The law and order and security situation which has been thrust on the people of Jammu and Kashmir has naturally had its effects on the level and pattern of economic activity in the State, and this is reflected in the Budget estimates for 1992-93 and revised estimates for the current year. Since 1989-90, the trend of revenue receipts has been adversely affected. The law and order situation has had a marked effect on tourism, with consequent effects on the generation of job in the hotel industry and the income of transporters, artisans and traders restaurant owners and others. Sericulture was severely affected in 1990-91. In general, the industrial sector has received a set back in the valley, and also in Jammu to the extent that the market provided by the Valley was disrupted. The inflow of entrepreneurship and investment was halted. With the decline in tourism and less frequent movement by local travellers, the transport industry has also been affected. Besides, there have been difficulties in improving the power infrastructure in the State owing to delays in the commissioning of various projects.

It will be seen from the estimate of Expenditures for the Vote on Account that is being sought that the largest demands are in respect of power development, education, public works and health. This reflects the basic priorities of Government in Jammu and Kashmir. Along with these sectors, high expenditures have been thrust on Government, in respect of the Home Department for security related expenditures and the Finance Department with regard to loans and debt servicing. This has been necessary because of the need to maintain both developmental and security related expenditures in the backdrop of extremist activities.

As a result of this position, a deficit has been unavoidable. The growing deficit is a matter of concern. Although efforts have

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been made to contain non-plan expenditure, much of this expenditure is on account of committed liabilities such as interest payments and salaries to employees, relief to migrants and provision for security related problems. We will be continuing to make efforts to further limit the anticipated deficit without affecting essential developmental expenditure during the course of the year.

Notwithstanding this position, there are some hopeful signs on the economic and financial fronts. Although revenue receipts are still below what can normally be expected, there has been some improvement in sales Tax and other collections over and above what was anticipated. Although sericulture operations remain depressed, projects undertaken in this sector have shown very encouraging result in the current year. Efforts are being made to attract tourists to sites not affected by the law and order situation. Handloom and handicrafts production has started picking up, supported by market cover provided by the State Corporation and also encouraging fact is that both agriculture and horticulture have seen normal growth, assisted by the supply of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to farmers by the Government and the introduction of a Market Intervention Scheme for the transport and sale of apples outside the State. Efforts to improve the supply of energy, which is essential for the development of the State, have been intensified. The emphasis has been on speeding up the execution of a 220 KW transmission line from Udhampur in Jammu division to Pampore in Kashmir division and a Gas Turbine project has been commissioned in the meanwhile. The second stage of the Upper Sindh Hydel Project is being pursued. The micro generation scheme at Karna is expected to be commissioned soon. Two gas turbine units of 25 MW each have also been commissioned. The performance of State Public Sector Enterprises in general has also improved.

Sir, ultimately the development of the State depends not only on the support of the Central Government which it has been re-

ceiving, but also on the extent to which an atmosphere conducive to such development can be created. Apart from the security measures that are being undertaken, efforts have been made to involve the people in redressal of grievances and in developmental activities both through the setting up of formal bodies in some districts and other forms of sustained interaction at all levels. The Governor has set up a State Advisory Council to which persons of eminence and members of political parties have been nominated to review developmental and other efforts, and help in fostering a climate for restoring normalcy in the State.

I, therefore, urge that the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget for the State of Jammu and Kashmir for 1992-93 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1991-92 be pleased by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must congratulate the Minister, that he has given a very detailed and an adequate reply. But, I think, it would be greatly appreciated that some very valid points raised by some of the hon. Members. For example, Mr. Oscar Fernandes has raised a very valid point about the students studying in the Regional Engineering College. I would greatly appreciate if the Government makes note of it gives an assurance that some action will be taken

Mr. Madan Lal Khurana has raised a very valid point about the rehabilitation of the refugees which I think is a human problem. I would request the Government to make a note of it.

And also Shri Shahabuddin has made a very valid point. I would like to greatly appreciate this. I think the Minister will make a note of it and would give some sort of an assurance to the Members that the points raised by them will be adequately attended to.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, the points have been noted and they will be taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up

Discussion; Demands for grants on Account (J&K), 1992-93; and suppl. Demands for grants (J&K), 1991-92
Cut Motions tabled by Shri Shyam Lal Kamal to the Demands for Grants on Account of Jammu and Kashmir Budget for 1992-93 together, unless, the hon. Member desires any of his Cut Motions to be put separately.

Shall I put them all together?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Cut Motions moved by Shri Shyam Lal Kamal to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions No. 1 to 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1992-93 to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective 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 the State of Jammu and Kashmir, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1993 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu and Kashmir) for 1991-92 to vote. The question is:

"That the 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 the State of Jammu and Kashmir to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the finance year ending the 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against:-

Demands Nos. 1 to 6, 10 to 13, 16 to 20, 22, 23 and 25 to 27."

The motion was adopted.

15.59 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION
(VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the Financial Year 1992-93."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I introduce ** the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the

* Publish in Gazette of India, extraordinary Part II, Section-2, dated 27.3.1992.

** Introduced with recommendation of the President.

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Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN. We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

***Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.02 hrs.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR APPROPRIATION BILL* 1992

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1991-92.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1991-92."

The motion was adopted.

SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you move the motion for consideration of the Bill.

SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE: I beg to move:

* Published in Gazette of India, extraordinary Part II, Section-2, dated 27.3.1992.

** Introduced moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

"The Schedule was added to the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRISHANTARAMPOTDUKHE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.04 hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET 1992-93 GENERAL
DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR ACCOUNT
(MANIPUR), 1992-93 SUPPLEMENTARY
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR),
1991-92

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I would request that the House should take up Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill and the Manipur Appropriation Bill together. If we do not pass them today, it might be very difficult to pass them in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th. I have requested the hon. Members on the other side. They have given some cut motions also.

I have assured them that I will organise their meetings with the Ministers concerned and whatever grievances they have, we will try to sort out with them. We have already discussed Manipur while discussing a resolution. I submit that only one Member of Parliament, who is a former Speaker of the Assembly may be allowed to speak—without any exception—for about five minutes and without discussion it may be passed. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account Shown in the third