

with them. That is how wherever we can help, we will help, These are the various parameters within which this problem can be solved.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Leave it now. Do not get into a controversy. I would like you to do justice to the poor people who have been deprived of their land.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Do not give your time to him henceforth. You should ask your questions yourself.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No further discussion.

13.15 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 1983-84.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now items No. 11 and 12 will be discussed together, viz. Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86 and Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1983-84.

Motion moved :

- (i) "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 charge that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof."

"Demands Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 65, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 101 and 105."

- (ii) "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—  
"Demand Nos. 17, 20, 22, 23, 34, 40, 57 and 78."

*Supplementary Demand for Grants (General) 1985-86 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		6,43,000	...

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1-Department of Agriculture and  
Cooperation

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.      Capital Rs.
	2-Agriculture	8,59,61,000      ...
<b>MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>		
	9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	151,02,29,000      98.26,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY</b>		
	10-Ministry of Commerce and Supply	12,73,000      ...
	11-Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,000      ...
	12-Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	27,44,34,000      9,06,53,000
	13-Supplies and Disposals	₹35,00,000      ...
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
	16-Postal Services	...      1,58,00,000
	17-Telecommunication Services	...      36,00,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>		
	18-Ministry of Defence	42,17,24,000      37,74,00,000
	19-Defence—Pensions	4,38,50,000      ...
	20-Defence Services—Army	153,89,90,000      ...
	22-Defence Services—Air Force	38,34,50,000      ...
	23-Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...      13,92,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>		
	25-Education	6,000      ...
<b>MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS</b>		
	27-Department of Forest and Wild Life	...      1,08,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>		
	28-Ministry of External Affairs	17,64,94,000      10,83,00,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>			
29-Ministry of Finance		1,04,14,000	...
30-Customs		8,71,32,000	29,50,000
32-Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax		7,38,10,000	...
33-Stamps		74,59,000	...
34-Audit		6,97,98,000	...
35-Currency, Coinage and Mint		57,99,07,000	13,32,63,000
36-Pensions		28,71,73,000	...
38-Transfers to State Governments		259,44,25,000	...
40-Loans to Government Servants etc.		...	48,79,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES</b>			
41-Department of Food		10,48,32,000	1,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>			
43-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		1,75,000	...
44-Medical and Public Health		5,000	12,83,88,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>			
46-Ministry of Home Affairs		41,92,000	...
47-Cabinet		1,56,99,000	...
48-Police		60,02,38,000	...
49-Other Administrative and General Services		45,74,70,000	5,63,86,000
51-Other Expenditure of the Minister of Home Affairs		17,98,49,000	10,27,23,000
52-Delhi		5,88,00,000	30,66,66,000
53-Chandigarh		9,01,99,000	8,83,43,000
54-Andaman and Nicobar Islands		6,97,07,000	...

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
56-Lakshadweep	54,30,000	25,93,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS</b>		
57-Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs	3,00,000	...
59-Industries	...	50,25,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>		
60-Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	16,41,000	...
62-Broadcasting	27,53,24,000	5,18,01,000
<b>MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>		
63-Department of Irrigation	1,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b>		
65-Ministry of Labour	3,11,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>		
73-Department of Science and Techology	1,000	...
76-Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	36,00,000	1,30,00,000
77-Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4,35,01,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>		
78-Ministry of Shipping and Transport	29,47,000	...
79-Roads	14,96,24,000	4,11,82,000
80-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	38,23,84,000	95,78,19,000
81-Road and Inland Water Transport	...	1,64,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE</b>		
82-Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare	8,90,52,000	...
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL</b>		
83-Department of Steel	63,17,92,000	45,13,50,000
84-Department of Mines	...	9,43,46,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION</b>		
87-Aviation	..	17,05,60,000
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>		
89-Ministry of Works and Housing	7,56,000	...
90-Public Works	...	3,000
92-Housing and Urban Development	1,000	1,000
93-Stationery and Printing	8,22,46,000	...
<b>DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE</b>		
97-Department of Culture	1,000	...
98-Archaeology	55,80,000	...
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>		
99-Department of Electronics	64,81,000	...
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS</b>		
101-Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,27,29,000	...
<b>PARLIAMENT ; SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>		
105-Rajya Sabha	22,50,000	

*Demands For Excess Grants (General), 1983-84 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands to be submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
<b>I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE</b>		
	20-Defence Services—Navy	15,87,57,204
	22-Defence Services—Pensions	15,26,44,781
	40-Pensions	3,51,01,906
	57-Chandigarh	7,01,44,453
	78-Roads	33,36,832
<b>II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL</b>		
	17-Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	4,81,28,839
	23-Capital Outlay on Defence Services	28,06,91,426
	34-Customs	72,70,828
	57-Chandigarh	5,34,21,491

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. P. Namgyal.

(Translation)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Supplementary Demands or Grants, 1985-86 which we are going to discuss in the House, comprise 66 Grants and 3 Appropriation Grants involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 2809.75 crores.

As it is difficult to cover all the 66 grants, I would, therefore, express my views on 2 or 3 Grants. At the outset, there is a demand for more funds by the Civil Aviation. This has been demanded in view of the proposal to set up Helicopter Corporation in the country. This proposal was to be implemented last year but could not be done

because of paucity of funds. That is why the funds are being demanded now.

So far as setting up of the Helicopter Corporation is concerned, I am not against it but I would like to point out here that the two Airlines and Vayudoot Service operating in the country are not yet functioning properly. There is need to pay attention in this direction. To my mind, there is no particular need to set up Helicopter Corporation, prior to fully establishing a network of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot service in the country. I do not know what good it will do to the Government, but I can say, that it is the executives and the bureaucrats of Government who would travel in these helicopters. Yesterday only, Shri Tytler

told in reply to a question that only 2% of the passengers travelling in Indian Airlines constitute general public, whereas 98% of them are company executives, bureaucrats and Secretaries to Government of India. I am apprehensive how the helicopter service will be successful in the country. I, therefore, urge the Government to plan it properly.

I read in the newspaper today the Dornier aircraft will be assembled in the country. I feel that it is not properly planned. Attention should, therefore, be paid to it.

So far as the Indian Airlines is concerned, I would like to bring a few things to your notice regarding its working. At present the flights of the Indian Airlines cover almost all the parts of the country. My area, Ladakh is an area which remains closed to the outside world for 6 to 7 months in a year. It has no other means of transport. In winter when snow falls, all approach routes are closed and one is unable to go there. I have requested many times that the Indian Airlines services for that area should be increased. Presently there are five flights a week for that area—two via Chandigarh and three via Srinagar but a lot of difficulties are experienced as seats are not available.

It is also a fact that the area is of such type that in winter people start migrating from there after December and very few people go from here to that place. After January the number of people going from here increases and the people coming from there by air decreases. So, on one or the other pretext we are being denied more air services. I would request that if you consider Ladakh a part of the country then you should think seriously that we too require some means of communications. No one thinks of this. Many passengers are stranded at Chandigarh at present. These services are mostly utilised by para-military services like ITBP. In a few days families of the army personnel will start going there. The families of the para-military forces or Army personnel are provided 50 percent travel concessions. Airlines have to suffer loss due

to this. It is a reality but I would request that the losses suffered due to ITBP personnel should be met by the Home Ministry because ultimately it is we who suffer. Similarly, Defence Ministry should make up the losses being suffered due to the concession given to the families of the Defence personnel. The result is that these people have all the facilities—they have transit camps, boarding facilities and they can have the seats, whenever they want—but the genuine passengers do not get the seats. They do not have the lodging facilities and after their money is exhausted they are left in the wilderness. Therefore, you should pay attention to this aspect. Because of this system of providing 50 percent concession, the services are running at a loss and the consequent burden falls on us. If the Indian Airlines suffers losses these should be met by the Defence Ministry and Home Ministry. This will benefit the general public.

Another submission is that if the present services—from Chandigarh and Srinagar—are made daily services, you will earn profit. You are earning foreign exchange also on this route. The foreigners who visit this country also visit Ladakh and they go by the Indian Airlines planes. They do not want to go to Srinagar or other places and ever since Tibet was occupied by China, Ladakh is the only place which represents Tibetan culture in miniature. Therefore, they make it a point to tour Ladakh. When Punjab was torn between riots and disturbances, they used to go to Ladakh from Delhi and return directly. So you are earning a lot of foreign exchange from these foreigners. At least 20 to 30 thousand foreigners visit that area every year. You may calculate this...*(Interruptions)* I have spoken just on one grant. I have to speak on one or two more grants. Give me some more time.

Now I want to submit only two more points. One point relates to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In Leh there is one Radio station also and in Ladakh there are two TV Relay stations. We are thankful for the TV Relay station but the TV transmitter in Leh has been installed at a place from where people do

[Shri P. Namgyal]

not get the coverage. If this transmitter is shifted to Smatoke, which is across the river, it will benefit more than 50 per cent population. At present due to small hillocks coming in the way of transmission, the area is not being covered fully. I would request the Government to pay attention to this problem.

Thirdly, you have made mockery of the radio station. Neither a Station Director nor a News Editor has been posted there. Even Technical Advisor has not been posted. It seems you have neglected it fully. On this subject I have already spoken many a time. The people have started listening more and more to broadcasts from across the border. Our transmitter is not a powerful one and it seems that its machines are worn out. Therefore, they need to be replaced. It needs to be run in a better way. The officers willing to work there should be given allowances. If you do not give allowances, then no one would like to come on this high altitude area. People are transferred to that place but they submit medical certificates and remain in Delhi. The post remains vacant there. Therefore, you should pay attention to this problem also.

My last point relates to the Health Ministry. Not going in detail I would like to draw your attention to two or three points. The condition of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is quite appalling, so much so that there is no place to sit. In Emergency ward three patients occupy one bed. The lift there is in such a bad condition that it does not work. The patients have to be bodily lifted and taken upto the third floor. Many a time the lift has been found to be out of order. The behaviour of the staff, specially of the junior doctors, nurses and compounders with the patients is not good. They behave very rudely. If some patient has met with some accident and has got his bone fractured, they handle him very roughly. They are strangers to kindness. Therefore, some system should be evolved whereby they could be educated to behave properly. It is true that there is shortage of beds and there is need to increase the capacity to accommodate more patients. Some is the position of the CGHS dispensaries. A medicine is supplied there only after 4 to 5 visits. Just day before yesterday I went to the dispensary to take medicine

for my two children. I was told that the medicine was not available and it would be indented. Next time also I was informed of the non-availability of the medicine. Then the doctor has to be informed of the non-availability and the prescribed medicine has to be changed. Therefore, every medicine should be stocked in adequate quantity.

I would request the Finance Minister to Communicate my views to Ministries about whom I have spoken.

I support the grants presented. I do not have time to go into the Explanatory Notes. Whatever you have said is correct. I have no time to go into details.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. Thanks.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryal Guda) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Since the time at my disposal is very short, I will confine myself to the serious situation arising out of drought in the country and especially in my State, Andhra Pradesh. I want to bring to the notice of the Government the severe drought conditions. The situation prevailing in the country not only requires the short-term measures but also long term measures to combat the recurring drought. I happen to visit Rajasthan recently. I want to deal with the situation prevailing in Rajasthan first and later I will deal with the situation in Andhra Pradesh. The farmers in Rajasthan, under the leadership of opposition parties, had to resort to 'Jail Bharo' movement to highlight their miserable conditions due to acute drought prevailing there. The situation is so grave that they have no water to drink and no food to eat. This situation has led them to resort to 'Jail Bharo' movement. The government should try to understand the gravity of the situation prevailing there. About 30 thousand people had courted arrest. I happened to meet some of them in Sikara prison. They went to jails as they were not able to face the severe drought. Gujarat is also experiencing a similar situation. Many other states are also reeling under acute

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.



drought conditions. The entire contry has been reeling under severe drought for several years now. To control drought it is necessary that we should have not only short term measures but also long term measures. We have to take up the construction is several projects to provided water, both to drink and to irrigate. Then only we will be in a position to avoid the recurrence of drought year after year.

Sir, now I want to turn to the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

Our State, Andhra Pradesh, is groaning for the last fifteen years. Out of these 15 years, it is groaning under severe famine for nine years. Out of the 1,100 *Mandals*, at least 700 *Mandals* have been affected. Recently, the Central team has also visited the entire State. The situation is very serious there. According to an authentic estimation, loss amounting to about Rs. 800 crores has been established. The Central team has visited the entire area. Now there is serious scarcity of fodder, food and drinking water. Particularly in certain areas of Rayalaseema and Telangana, the conditions are very serious. No fodder is available for the cattle. Cattle have been sent for being slaughtered. People from most of the villages, particularly from Mehboobnagar district in Telangana and Anantpur and some other districts in Rayalaseema, are migrating to Karnataka. This is established even by an authentic survey report of the Government. But here I would like to mention that after the Central team visited the area, when the loss was Rs. 800 crores, only Rs. 32 crores have been sanctioned. How is it? Why is it? Is it not a gambling with the lives of six crores of the people of Andhra Pradesh? This is what I would like to ask. Of course it is the primary responsibility of the State Government, but it is beyond the capacity of the State Government. Now, in this regard, if the longstanding proposals have been taken into consideration, if the longstanding relief measures have been taken, if permanent relief measures have been taken, the situation would have been avoided. But what happend? For the last

20 years there are certain pending irrigation projects in our State, they have not been sanctioned or cleared by the Centre. Recently, the Telugu Ganga Project has been put in a mess and the problem has been diverted and it has entailed a long delay. The Telugu Ganga project covers some of the Rayalaseema areas giving drinking water to Madras and at the same time the Tungabhadra High level canal in Rayalaseema can cover some other area, the famine area, and the Srisaillam Left Bank canal can cover the Telengana area and most of the Nalgonda District area, and Sriram Sagar water from Godavari will also cover a lot of area. But while these projects are pending with the Centre for the last 25 years, they were not cleared. I would like to mention here that assured irrigation water will be supplied only to 35 per cent of our cultivable land in our State. It is below the average area to be cultivated by the assured water. How is the done? It is such a serious situation that the irrigation projects are pending and they have not been sanctioned. How is it, Sir? The new projects also have been put under controversy. So far as the Telugu Gange project is concerned, I would like to mention that it is the problem between the State Government and the Centre and not between one State and the other State. Now, the Centre says that the State Government must consult other States. It is a complete dilution and diversion of the problem. So, the project must be cleared by the Centre itself. In view of the famine, in veiw of the very serious condition, in view of the grave risk to the lives of crores of people, the Centre must intervene and clear all these irrigation projects and on a war footing the Centre must work together. This is what I want to focus your attention on. I thank you very much for this opportunity given to me.

Sir, I want to mention one last point. In this regard, the other pending projects, Sriram Sagar Godavari project and Krishna Left Bank Canal project must be cleared immediately by the Centre so that the assured irrigation water covers a majority of the famine areas.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA  
(Robertsganj) : Where the State-Centre

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

power is concerned, then they oppose, but the Centre should not be....*(Interruptions)*

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE** (Jadavpur): Sir, it is the customary practice of the Central Government to come forward with Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to make some observations here. I wholeheartedly support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

*(Interruptions)*

Our Government is committed to the cause of the poor people and our Government is keen to see that the administration is totally clean. It is a universal truth that good work will definitely attract criticism and this, progressive attitude of the Congress has caused main obstruction for the Opposition parties. For this they are so much afraid.

Sir, I wholeheartedly support these Supplementary Demands and I welcome them. In this year the budget protects the interests of weaker sections, the middle-class workers, the salaried persons etc. It gives fresh incentives by way of subsidised loans to the urban people. There is 65 per cent increase in the allocation for anti-poverty programmes. It should be ensured that the amount allocated actually reaches the beneficiaries. Some supervision agency should be established to examine whether the amount is correctly spent or not.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to please provide more funds for NREP, IRDP, RLEGP programmes and the unemployed youth, specially self-employment programme and economic rehabilitation of the refugees and small-scale industries, specially the entrepreneurs of small-scale industries, women's welfare and tribal welfare.

Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86 have allocated the money, i.e., Rs. 8,59,61,000 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Rs. 36 crores for the Ministry of Communications....

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA**: How much goes to West Bengal?

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE**: It is for all. Ministry of Education—Rs. 6,000 crores, Transfers to State Governments—Rs. 259,44,25,000.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: Don't interrupt.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE**: I am coming to that. Don't worry.

Ministry of Home Affairs—Rs. 41,12,000, Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs—Rs. 3,00,000.

I would like to mention some points here because the time is very short. So, I am not going to discuss elaborately. Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is to please do something and give proper attention to the basic needs and demands of the people. We have been sent to this august House as representatives of the people to see that we sort out the problems of the peoples. So, the Government should take concrete decision for the upliftment of the poor people. I am thankful to the Government because our Government is keenly interested to give help the poor people and Government has provided power, irrigation, fertilisers and also Government has given all facilities for poor people specially through the 20-point programme. We are grateful to our Government for this. But the Government should see that they give so much money to the people specially under IRD, NREP, RLEGP, DRD and self-employment programmes. I am very much interested in the youth because I being a youth, am telling frankly that now the number of unemployed youth is increasing day by day. I have stated this so many times. Sir, the number of educated youth registered was 2.5 crores and if I add the uneducated youth also, then it will be about 7 crores. All these young people are trying for jobs. The Central Government recruitment is banned for a long time. The relations of youths are not getting their salaries properly and in some State Governments, as you know, those who belong to the Ruling Party of the State are getting all service from their people, from their political party, but the general youth are

not getting any service. So, our Government have provided self-employment schemes for the poor people. But what happened in my State? I should say regarding the State from which I come. The interest of my State is my interest. When I come here, the Central Government is like my mother and the State Government is like....

AN HON. MEMBER : Father.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :

Not father. The State Government is responsible to do something. So, I would like that the State Government should improve economically. If my State Government improves economically, Sir, we can do something for the poor people.

I know it because these Opposition friends are now very much afraid of 20-point programme. They are very much afraid of self-employment scheme. These people always tell something that the Centre is not providing adequate money and therefore we are getting step-motherly attitude. This is not correct. I am requesting our hon. Minister to constitute the Rural Reconstruction Board which would look after all these things. You are giving money to the State. We do not know whether this money is properly utilised or not. You should see that the money is properly utilised in IRDP, RLEGP, NREP and DRDA scheme. Self-employment scheme is also very important. It is specially meant for the youth. But I am really ashamed of the performance of this scheme in our State. What are the activities of DIC? We are totally in the dark as to what is going on: what is DIC doing? I have stated so many times in the Consultative Committee of the Industry Ministry. What is the function of the DIC? According to Government circular, all MPs and MLAs should be members of the advisory committee. But we are in the dark. We do not know anything. We do not know where is the money going? CPM is utilising all these scheme in DIC. What are the criteria for getting these loans from DIC? The Government should set up a non-official

committee to look after all these things. Regarding IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and DRDA programmes, the Government should set up a Rural Reconstruction Board.

Regarding the 20-point programme, I have a suggestion to make to the hon. Minister. Please sponsor this programme directly from the Central Government. Then, if the State Government is doing some politics here and there, the people should get justice from this programme. If somebody misutilises the money under this programme, what is the fault of the people? The people should get justice from this programme. I am not interested in politics. I am only interested in the welfare of the people of our State. I am interested in the welfare and development of the youth of my State. I am interested in the welfare of teachers of my State. I am interested in the welfare of women of my State. So, my humble submission to you is, you please look into all these things very seriously.

Sir, small is beautiful. It is a philosophy; it is a Gandhian philosophy. But in my State, small is very dangerous. It is because the entrepreneurs of small scale industry are now on the road. They are not getting any justice from the State financial corporations. They are not getting any justice from IRBI. They are not getting any justice from UBI. They are not getting any justice from the banks. How will you build up this small scale industry in our State? Since my election to the Lok Sabha, I am knocking door to door because of the burning problems of my constituency. Even one company, Steel and Allied Products Ltd, was closed down about 5 years back, while Shri Somnath Chatterjee was the president of that union. At that time, this union caused the management to close it down. Now, 2,000 workers are on the road. These people are not getting food. They are starving for food. It is not only this company. In my State under the leadership of the Left Front government, so many factories are now closed down. Thousands and thousands of workers are on the road in West Bengal. Who will look after them? If ask the Chief Minister, he tells me, I do not do anything because the Central Government

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

is responsible. If we ask the Central Government, we will get one-line reply : the matter is being looked into. We do not know what to do, we the public representatives. We have to do something. Otherwise, there is no need to stay here. This is my request. Please do something for those workers who are now on the road. I met so many times the IRBI people. They are telling me, "You should find out entrepreneurs and then we will try to help them". Is it my duty to find out entrepreneurs ? Is it not the duty of the IRBI ? It is not my duty. It is the Government job to find out the entrepreneurs. If they cannot do anything, what is the need for them to be in the IRBI ? Therefore, we should get justice from the hon. Minister. This is my humble submission to you. Otherwise, I may state a very frankly and very honestly that I have no intention of stay here for a long time, if we cannot do anything for the people. This is my request to the Minister.

I would also like to mention another point. In my State, to the refugee problem is one of the burning problems. During the election time, the CPM people were distributing leaflet to solve the refugee problem.

The CMP people say they are not responsible for the refugee problem. The Central Government is totally responsible for this. I met several times the Prime Minister and the Home Minister also. I have received a letter from Government that as far as the Central Government is concerned, the refugee problem is over. This Department is closed in the year 1974. I request you that refugee problem is one of the burning problems not only in my Constituency but possibly all over the country. There is discrimination. Our Government has distributed two types of lease deeds. One is for 99 years. Another is for 999 years. There is some discrimination. Refugee are not getting their economic rehabilitation also properly. Central Government is giving money. But is money is going to the CMP cadres pocket. Please send a High Power Committee to

look into this matter seriously and to take necessary action. Please do something in favour of poor people as regards drinking water problem. It is one of the main problems in our State. There are many villages. The people are not getting drinking water also. Please send some team to go into all these things.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Please do something. Every time you are saying that you will do something. But if the Minister does not help and if we not get any help from State Government also, what is the need to stay here ?

My suggestion in favour of West Bengal is that credit camp should be continued for the upliftment of the poor people and to save people in West Bengal. You should provided more and more money for the uplift of the poor people to organise credit camps. We welcome your attitude regarding his. We welcome you to West Bengal. Please come and distribute loans to the poor people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for the year 1986-87 presented by the Finance Minister. Through you I would congratulate him for presenting a realistic Budget. With this realistic Budget he has doubled the funds, as compared to the allocations made last year, for the poverty alleviating programmes like RLEGP, NREP and IRDP and Self Employment Programme intended to bring the poor above the poverty line.

Sir, through you I would request the Finance Minister that in 1982 the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced a Self Employment Scheme from the ramparts of the Red Fort. This Scheme has become very popular and the unemployed youths have considered it a big support. The youths who had been knocking at the doors of the employment exchanges for years together and even than had been finding it difficult to get a job, have now gone in for the Self Employment Scheme to increase the production of the country.

From my experience of the last three years, since this Scheme came into force, I can say that with the money provided for this Scheme very few persons have benefited from it. I do not deny that the people have been benefited but very few people have been benefited. Now this amount has been doubled and now double the number of people would be benefited. I would like to submit that more funds should be provided for this programme so that unemployment could be removed among the maximum number of educated unemployed and they could be benefited.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, being public representatives, we visit our constituency, our State and the entire country. We have found that the people who are raising hue and cry about this Budget are the tax evaders, black marketeers and the corrupt people and whom the Government want to apprehend. Our present Finance Minister and the Prime Minister deserve our congratulations for the same. Until now, raids were conducted on small people, but now the hon. Finance Minister had laid his hands on millionaires and big industrial houses. These big people are now trying to tarnish the image of our leaders in the country and abroad. I have no hesitation in saying that the leading newspapers of the country are not publishing factual reports about them, as these leading newspapers are owned by big industrialists and big industrial houses. When they find that cases of their tax evasion etc. have come to light, these dailies mislead the people by publishing wrong news. Till a month back, these papers used to praise our Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister, but after raids were conducted on their premises, these papers are misleading the people of the country. Sir, I am the representative of the the poor and I have made estensive tour among the poor. I can, therefore, say on their behalf that whenever a raid is conducted at premises of a millionaire and tax evasion worth crores of rupees comes to light, the poor applaud such an action. He expresses his thanks to you and says that the Government have laid its hands on the correct people. You should not give in to any threats. This action must continue uninterrupted. I would also like

to request our colleagues of the opposition that when raids are conducted on such people and black money is unearthed, they should extend their support to the hon. Finance Minister, because the money so unearthed would be spent for the development of the country, on the schemes of self-employment, on small industries and on the schemes aimed at removal of poverty.

There is a security paper mill in my constituency. This mill manufactures paper for the currency notes. For the modernisation of this mill, an amount of Rs. 23 crores was sanctioned in 1981-82 so that production in the mill could be doubled. An amount of Rs. 23 crores was spent on that mill and huge machinery was imported from abroad, but despite the installation of those machines, they have not yet started functioning. The object was that after modernisation of the mill, production would be doubled, but that target has not been achieved. The production continues to be stagnant. The planning of the senior officers of the Ministry of Finance is not proper. Perhaps there are certain elements who want that there should not be sufficient production of currency paper. It should be thoroughly investigated.

You would be surprised to know that the factory has been designed in a way that daily one tonne of pulp is washed out with caustic solution, thus causing a loss of Rs. 1 lakh. Till now there has been a total loss of Rs. 10 crores. Also 2500 tonnes of paper has been burnt. You can well imagine the huge loss which has been caused thereby. The workers have been held responsible for this loss and they are being harassed. As a result, production is not increasing. When your designs are faulty and machines have been installed wrongly, when 2500 tonnes of paper has been burnt and pulp worth Rs. 10 crores has been washed out, how far the worker is responsible for the loss? The incentive scheme for the workers has been scrapped without giving any thought to it, overtime to the workers has been stopped, ESMA has been enforced on them and 44 employees have been suspended. In spite of all these things, the workers are engaged in the task of reconstruction. The workers have full faith in Rajiv Gandhi. The

[Shri Rameshwar Neekhra]

workers also believe in taking the country to the 21st century and also increasing the production. Despite that, the management is perpetrating atrocities on the workers and they are being harassed in every possible way. All their facilities have been withdrawn. I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that no factual information is sent to you by the management. I would like to request you that a high level committee may be set up. There is only one security press in the country. Crores of rupees are wasted there. You should, therefore, set up such a committee and get the entire matter enquired into and find out as to who is responsible for all these things there. The guilty person should be given deterrent punishment so that the workers are not harassed in this way in future.

The Members of the opposition say that the people living below the line of poverty have not risen above it, but I do not agree with them. I myself visit my area and ask the people as to what services should be provided to them by the Government. You would be surprised to know that they say that the families of 10 or 20 workers might be settled in the village. This would be the greatest service, because no labourers are left there now. People have been benefited a lot through I.R.D.P. Small and medium farmers have been benefited very much. People have been allotted land and they are now engaged in cultivation. The people are either farmers now or are engaged in petty trade. These programmes have benefited the country very much. But it is the contention of the opposition that there has been no benefit. I do not agree with them.

In Madhya Pradesh, Regional Rural Banks have been considerably expanded and people have been benefited. But even now out of the 45 districts, three districts have not yet been covered by these Regional Rural Banks. I would, therefore, request that they should also be covered at earliest. When the committee constituted by the state Government asks the Bank authorities for speedy implementation of these programmes, they show their inability due to

the shortage of Field Officers. You should therefore, remove this deficiency so that your objective to spend such a large amount for poverty alleviation programmes and to bring about revolutionary changes may be fulfilled. It is of utmost importance to remove shortage of staff.

In addition, the Reserve Bank of India has laid down a criterion that in Madhya Pradesh a bank should be opened for every 15 thousand population, but the number of banks does not fulfil this criterion. As such I would request that the shortfall in the number of Banks may be made up so as to benefit the poor.

I would also like to submit that you are opening schools in every village throughout the country but school buildings are not being provided. You please allot separate funds to the state Governments for construction of school buildings and accommodation for teachers so that teachers may dedicate themselves to national reconstruction.

With these words, I thank the Minister and also you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): The results of the fiscal policy of this government have been shown very well even before its implementation. We found that the rupee devalued as against the pound. In fact the fiscal policy now adopted by the Government has started showing results. The way this government increased the prices prior to the budget has shocked the common masses. Immediately thereafter there was a budget which will result in inflation. This was suggested by all of us that this is going to give inflationary results. Immediately, the rupee has been devalued against the Pound and what will be the result in the near future is yet to be seen. If the same policy is continued, I submit that the study of the economic survey and conditions prevailing in this country, will prove that all these things will only cater to the needs of the haves. The people who have something will get all the facilities. The economic survey and studies conducted by the various authorities

have proved that all the results and all the progress of the development in this country have been consumed by only 5 per cent of the society. With the 25 per cent development upto this year, it has catered to the needs of only 5 per cent of the upper strata in our society. In the name of production, you are aiming at higher production. You say, production should be there and you are relaxing certain policies. You feel that there can be more production by assisting them, by giving them free hand to those who are involved in production. It is true that production has to be increased at all cost.

The poverty is increasing at higher rates. The population which remained below poverty-line before independence in this country is remaining below the poverty-line today also. The result of the fiscal policy pursued by the Government is not helpful to the poor people. Day by day the poor are becoming poorer and the rich are becoming richer. The rich are enriching themselves at the cost of the poor people in this country.

Have you thought of any social security measure for the entire nation? Have you got any approach in that direction? When you give something, you give it to the people who have something and not to people who have not anything. Are medical facilities which are meant for the poor people really available for the poor? Can a poor-man go to a hospital and get the proper medical treatment? Can a poor-man approach any educational institution for getting an admission? Providing medical benefit to the poor people is the first and foremost concern of the Government. The poor-man should get the required medical aid. Is it possible for a common-man to approach an hospital to get good treatment in this country? Whereas, the big people who want best treatment, they can go anywhere either in India or abroad and they get the best medical treatment. It is possible for a common-man to get the best treatment at the cost of the Government? Your development has not reached the poor people.

Further, the major difficulty lies in the

distribution system. The distribution of justice has never been in your fiscal policy or long-term policy and always it has been overlooked by the Government.

In the agricultural sector, there was increasing production. It is admitted that 146 million metric tonnes of foodgrains have been produced: it is sufficient for the consumption of the whole nation. At the same time, 49 per cent, of the people in this country are not having a meal a day. That is the result of your fiscal policy. You have foodgrains in abundance. You have stored them in the godowns. But the people are not getting them. Your fiscal policy is aimed at distributing these things to the people. This is a right. But you are giving computers and the sophisticated machines for the production for those people who are controlling the resources of this country. There you say that it is the policy of the Government to improve the production: unless you improve the production, the country will be in peril. Always this has been your demand. But actually these benefits reaching to those persons who have already got something. Therefore, my submission is that the social security measures which you have taken is not sufficient. I want to point out the psychological aspect of this issue. It seems there is no social security measure which has been provided by the Government. Everybody who is controlling the resources of this country and everyone who has got control over the means of production or who has got influence in this country thinks that—"I may not sure about tomorrow, let me amass wealth". For example if he is a politician who belongs to the ruling front he will think that he has influence and he can amass wealth for the next election, I am giving only one example. If there is a man who is an industrialist, who has control over an industry, he thinks that he will have two or three more industries, one in his son's name; one in his grandson's name, one in the name of his son-in-law....

AN HON. MEMBER: In the name of unborn children also.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Yes, in the name of unborn children also. This is

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

the basic defect in the approach of the Government. When there is no social security measure, this is what one think : "Let me amass wealth, let me make money, let me make it black, let me duplicate it". And that is done at the cost of the poor. They make money at the cost of the poor. This tendency has come. Therefore, you find black money, and the black money is more than the real money. If you have to reduce this threat and keep the balance of the economic structure of this country, the first and foremost thing is that the Government should provided for social security measures, for the common people of India.

My friends from the Treasury Benches were speaking about absence of drinking water. Is it not a basic necessary ? I invite your attention to what the United Nations have recently said as to what are the human rights available for a man. House is a basic necessity. Education is a human right. Dress is a basic need of man. Are you in a position to give these things to the common people of the country ? You have failed in all these things. At the same time you are having a long term fiscal policy with a view to increasing production. Of course, I am not against increasing production. Increasing production is necessary in a developing country. But that shall not be at the cost of the common people in this country. There shall be an approach of distributive justice. Therefore, I once again emphatically say that social security measures should be provided.

Secondly, I want to point out that the resources which are available are not being exploited properly by us. There are resources available in India. India is not a poor country, but India is a country of poor people. The resources have never been tapped. We have the resources. I belong to a State which is far in the south, Kerala. I know that my State is rich, my State is having education, the maximum percentage of literacy which goes with international standards. But what is the fate of my State ? 26 lakhs of people are unemployed. There are educated unemployed youth. The human resources are available;

they are ready to work, they want to give their services for the nation. Has the Government any programme to utilise these human resources for the development of this country ?

From my State people are going abroad. If you go to a Gulf country, you will see that one out of every three is a Keralite. They are bringing lot of foreign exchange. Have you ever thought of pooling this foreign exchange and utilising it for the welfare of the country or the State ? Do you know what is happening ? They have amassed wealth and they are bringing the wealth, but they are constructing buildings. In big mansions they live there and the poor people look at them with a grudge. What will be the psychological effect of this ? The disparity is too much and, therefore, discontent is growing. If there is a Government which can have a look towards the people as one, citizens of India, then let them meet the basic needs of the people. This money which is coming from abroad through the hard work of the people in my State could have been utilised for the development of this country. I have gone abroad several times and I have seen how these small European countries and Gulf countries have developed. They have decentralised their economy. But here you are concentrating the economy at the Centre, you want a strong Centre and you want to destabilise the States, you want to control the States politically from the Centre. This is the political motive. It is not in the interest of the people. If you have a programme to decentralise, you give powers to the local bodies, to the panchayats. The young people belonging to the new generation do not know what is a panchayat because panchayat elections have not taken place for a decade. Gandhiji spoke about panchayats and pandhayati raj, local administration and people's involvement. The small children are asking, "What is a panchayat ?" They do not know because there is no such local body. Are you ready to decentralise the system ? Are you willing to bring these things to the common masses in a decentralised manner ? The nations who are developed, including the European countries which are controlling the financial resources of the world, have a system of decentralisation.



For example, I will explain what I have seen. In small areas they form a committee of the people and the disparity among people in those areas will be much less. There will be no big Tata and a small man in the slum. The difference will be much less. The 'gap' will be narrow and they work unitedly for the development of that area. They organise small sectors like solar energy, they provide a power station for 50000 people to have light and to have a factory and to have a living. They decentralise because there is a feeling of unity among them and they themselves discuss about the development of that area. Therefore, altogether the nation will become rich.

Have you got such a programme? We have got programmes of giving licences to the multi-nationals and the people who are owning industries will be given again licences. But you do not have a programme of decentralisation. Unfortunately we have failed to achieve people's involvement. Unless and until we move with that perspective, we cannot go forward.

Kerala is a clear example in many ways. It par excels by international standards. About Tourism, I have been to Mali recently. I have seen much resemblance between Mali and Kerala. Then I thought what happened to my State which could be developed as a tourism paradise. Have you got a programme to develop Kerala by using the Central finance or assistance? Have you got a programme to develop Kerala's tourism? Have you ever thought of the resources available there?

There is water available. River water is flowing to the south. Tamil Nadu wants electricity. Have you got a programme to organise a Board which controls Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and all that to generate power and distribute it in that area? Not Sir, the water resources are wasted. Hydro electric projects and other small projects can be started and this area can be developed; but there is no thinking and discussion in that line.

My second point, which I am emphatically pointing out is that the resources

available in this country are not being properly tapped.

My third point is regarding your attitude towards the working class, the people who work and the people who give the results. Sir, at the cost of workers now many things are happening. Their living conditions are bad. There is no security for the employees, they are at the mercy of the employers.

I would like to point out another thing about your privatisation. In fact, I thought that the "private" will be nationalised, "private" will be controlled by you, instead of that, you are now increasing privatisation by any means. I fear that one day you will give all the factories to the private ownership and private entrepreneurs to run them.

I have an experience in this regard, about a railway station which is in my constituency known as Cheriyanaad. When I went there I saw, the people were agitating. When I asked why, they said that the railway station is going to be given to a private party to sell the tickets. Then I understood that the railway station, the public property started on 56 acres of land has now been organised to run privately. The Railway Authorities have published a notice inviting quotations from private parties to run the railway station. In Cheriyanaad near Changannur this has happened.

Then, about the Post Offices, You wanted the post offices to be given to the private parties to sell stamps. The privatisation is going on.

*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: He was telling about multi nationals and at the same time opposing private parties taking up trade or business....

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am only pointing out how the security in the minds of the workers has been lost. When you privatise things, when you give maximum importance for private parties at the

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

cost of the public I would like to ask will there be any private entrepreneur who runs a factory from his family property? If I have one hundred rupees at my command, I can get one thousand rupees from the Bank without any difficulty. I am only telling this as a small example. Therefore, if I have command over one crore of rupees, I can start an industry of one hundred crore of rupees. That is the public money, that is the poor workers' money and the tax payers' money. It is taxpayers money on which private entrepreneurs are becoming rich and rich. It is happening like that in this country. My suggestion is that you have to bring control over these things. Your fiscal policy should bring control over the private entrepreneurs to the maximum possible extent and also see that job security is given to the employees who give their sweat and blood to the country.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented to this House in the form of Supplementary Demands by the Minister of Finance. As has been stated in the beginning these Demands cover 66 Grants and 3 Appropriations and the total amount involved is Rs. 2809.75 crores. They cover a wide range of activity and they are the third and the last instalment of Supplementary Demands.

Sir, I will confine myself to a few Ministries and Departments. First of all I touch upon the Ministry of Finance. There has been reference to so many things here—pensions, coins and all that but the most important thing that has been reviewed and which I would like to point out to him is that though the Fourth Pay Commission is considering these Demands but the hon. Minister would be pleased to look into it that the Central Government employees stationed at stations of less than 1000 meters in altitude from the mean sea level but working in most stringent conditions, more difficult geographical terrain and more remote areas are denied the benefit of Hill Allowance with the result that they seldom want to stay there and they manage to come out on one pretext or the other.

Therefore, I am pleading again that in all the hill States and territories recognised as such by the Planning Commission where you are giving generous grants—90 per cent grants and 10 per cent loans—you should give this hill compensatory allowance on a uniform basis because giving of the grants is not sufficient unless adequate and requisite personnel is there. In order to retain the personnel at such stations it is necessary that they are given the same emoluments which the State Government employees are getting. Now the irony of the situation is that Central Government employees are not getting those allowances whereas their counterparts in the State Government are getting better allowances and they are better off. There was a time when the State Government employees used to run for Central services. Now, it is the other way round. So, this matter should be looked into.

Secondly, there has been a reference to the banks. Since the Minister himself is incharge of banking I would like to point out to him that the Reserve Bank of India has taken a long time for evolving a new branch licensing policy. Now the Reserve Bank is thinking in terms of consolidating rather than expanding. This may be good in certain areas but it has to be seen that there are certain areas which are still uncovered and which cannot be covered by the existing norms. Therefore, the norms of population and distance have to be relaxed especially in respect of hill areas. I may refer to my own State Himachal Pradesh where four districts are covered by one Gramin bank known as Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank. Another district is covered by a newly set-up-Parvatiya Gramin bank in Chamba district. The other districts are still not covered by any Gramin bank. Since you want to be just to all the districts of the State, to all the blocks of the district and to all the regions of a hilly terrain I would suggest to you to open one or two more regional rural banks in those areas so that all the districts are covered and all those who are eligible for loans from these banks are able to get the benefit. I would be writing to you in due course giving proposals in this connection but I would plead that all the regions of the State or all the districts

should be equally treated and it should not be that some districts are favoured by the existence of a Gramin bank and others are neglected and they are left at the mercy of the RBI to open their branches at more stringent norms.

I would also plead for better decentralization and creation of more regions of these banks for hill States. It is not sufficient that the all-India norm is followed and for every 30-40 branches you create a region. Region is a basic unit of development for various things. I would plead that the Punjab National Bank, the UCO Bank and the State Bank, who are main banks covering Himachal Pradesh should be allowed to have more regions so that justice is done for the various items under the banking system in the various parts of the State.

There is another important thing. The Ministry of Finance is sitting tight and controlling the entire country almost as a cruel man controls the people with a fist at the throat; the ban imposed by it since 1984 has stifled all expansion. I do not see any reason why even in cases where small branch post offices are to be opened and where you pay a small amount, you impose your ban and the result is that 6000 post offices which are justified on the basis of existing norms and which should have been there by the end of the 6th Plan, are still not there. Not even a single branch office can be opened, not a single branch can be upgraded, not a new thing can be done because your ban comes in the way. Some sort of a ban was imposed in 1974 also during the tenure of the Fifth Lok Sabha and it was then relaxed and two departments, Department of Communications and Department of Metallurgy were given exemptions. I would plead with the Minister to take up the matter with the Cabinet and see that at least this item is relaxed. There is a greater and more important reason for this also. About 18000 employees who are working as, what is known reserved trained pool, who were attracted through advertisements, that their services would be regularised, they would be made regular, they would be absorbed in the department, are rotting and agitating. Nobody is listening because the ban is there. Most of them are not getting even the emoluments or the incentives which are

available to the work-charged employees, to the adhoc employees, or to the temporary employees, but because you have reserved them, you have preserved them and the result is that they have been frozen and their fate is sealed by you and they are unable to do anything. Some of them are going to cross the age of maximum limit prescribed for recruitment. What will happen to them? Who will give them employment because you have not made them regular and recruited them? These 18000 employees sometimes are knocking at the doors of the Communication Ministry, sometimes Home Ministry and sometimes the Finance Ministry, but nobody listens to them. I would plead in right earnestness—I raised this matter under Rule 377 also—I repeat my demand here that you must relax or remove the ban totally; at least allow partial relaxation on the lines which the Government did in 1974 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister and the need for expansion of social and telecommunication services was felt in the rural areas.

Sometimes this ban is becoming counter-productive and leading to inefficiency and deterioration in services. You open twenty telephone exchanges, but the linemen are the same ten. One lineman has been given charge of two telephone exchanges. The result is that no corrective is applied and no deterioration is checked; the workload increases, but the staff remains the same. You do not create posts, you do not fill the vacancies, even on retirement, you do not do anything with the result that the telecommunication services are deteriorating in the country and there is going to be mess here and there. Already two years and three months have passed and this situation has not been checked. Please look into this matter. It is an urgent cry.

Then, the Department of Tourism. It is a very wonderful Department. Their projects are at those places where the tourists would not like to go, but the expenditure is there. The Estimates Committee of Parliament considered the State of Himachal Pradesh and brought out a report and the Report mentions that six schemes were forwarded by the State Government to the Government at the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Centre, but the ITDC did not find even a single project viable and all were returned, with the result that in the 6th Plan, only 1 per cent of the total expenditure on tourism was spent in Himachal Pradesh, which is hailed as the Switzerland of India, or is more beautiful than the Kashmir valley. Himachal Pradesh is getting this treatment, because the Central Government or the ITDC is not listening to the State Government and not catering to the various potentialities of tourism, or the schemes that are floated by the State Government and sent here. There are places of scenic beauty, there are places of pilgrimage and people throng there, but there is no facility, there is no place for staying, boarding and lodging; transport—they are all missing. Even sometimes, this Parliamentary Committee recommend that certain railway lines should be constructed on priority basis, but you

14.35 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

go on repeating the old thing: "We will take up the various projects priority wise". Tourism is also an industry. Certain States have also declared tourism as an industry, but what are you doing? I would plead that the works of the Department of Tourism and ITDC should be scrutinised more closely by the Finance Ministry and it should be ensured that the finances are scattered even and in an equi-distributable manner all over the country and not confine to a few States here and there.

Then, we have the Home Ministry. About ninety thousand freedom fighters are crying for pension and I am afraid, some of them will die before the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs are able to give them the sanction for their pension which is long overdue, because they have fought for the freedom of the country. I do not say that all these applications are genuine, but there should be a time limit to it. Why can't you fix a time limit that this back log would be cleared by such and such date? You may put it a year or two. Everytime something is announced, the whole bureaucratic approach goes on handling

this issue and the issue is bogged down; sometimes this is not there, sometimes that is not there. Some of the freedom fighters are in their last years of life. Have pity on them, and tell them whether they can get this pension or not. If they are going to get pension, by what time should they expect? What is the use of giving pension to a freedom fighter, when he is going to die and he cannot avail himself even of the medical assistance which he would have got otherwise with the help of this pension. I would plead that the Ministry should be persuaded by you that all these cases should be cleared in a targeted period, may be an year or so, or at the most two years, and then you should be able to say, "well we close this scheme now".

We got the freedom on 15th August, 1947. You should be able to clear all the cases of pension for freedom fighters by the 15th August, 1987.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Their number goes on increasing. Now new freedom fighters have come to the fore.

[*English*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I am not referring to the people born after the freedom, I am referring to the freedom fighters, not those you have in mind.

Let us have a target that at least within 40 years of the attainment of the freedom, we should be able to complete this gigantic task, which was started by our late Prime Minister, and the pensions were increased by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It was a good gesture to them. Unless they able to get the sanction letter and are able to enjoy its benefits, they would not be happy. I would plead for a target date of 15th August, 1987, by which all cases should be cleared and the sanctions issued.

Then, the Ministry of Civil Aviation has started some projects like aerodrome in Simla; there is also a plan for an aerodrome near Kangra. There are four Parliamentary

constituencies in Himachal Pradesh. Shri Parashar may kindly note that Kulu is in Mandi Parliamentary constituency, Simla is in Simla Parliamentary constituency, Kangra is in Kangra Parliamentary constituency. Why this injustice to Hamirpur constituency? Is it just because it has the largest population, or the most compact in size, or is nearest to Panjab? If there is discrimination on any one of these scores, then we can think of measures to remove those grievances. But in case, it is equally entitled to benefits, at least some aerodrome should also be there; various regions of the States should be linked up with the Union capital to Chandigarh, Amritsar and other places.

I would now plead in one area which has not been touched by anybody so far. There is a Demand for Supplementary Grant for the Ministry of Culture. This Ministry has three Akademies, and the Akademies give prizes to authors, but they generally give prizes to authors who have some original creations. But translations in our country are more important, or at least as equal important as the original creations. It is not possible for a person writing in Malayalam to understand what is being written in Punjabi. We talk of national integration and all that. But unless we are able to evolve a system of translation so that all the classics (or at least the major important works) are translated from one regional language to another and works in foreign languages are available for every average Indian in English and Hindi besides in the languages of different regions which are included in the Eighth Schedule or recognised by the Sahitya Akademy, our national integration would not be complete till then. It is not sufficient that we talk in the Parliament or in the Assemblies and pass resolutions, unless the student in the school or the college or the university campus is able to see what is being written by the leading writers of the country who are getting awards from the Sahitya Akademy or scholarships from the Central Government, what the creative wave of thinking is and what the creative upsurge in the country is. It would be cruel to say, "Let the creative works in one language be confined to that language alone." One or two experts in the Sahitya Akademy or in

the Advisory Board of the Akademy would not be able to judge whether they are all works of excellence or not. Therefore, I would plead for a project on translation, at least for an institution for translation, which would be able to undertake the work of translation on a very big scale.

There was a time when 35,000 volumes of Indian literature in Sanskrit and Pali were translated into Chinese by the scholars invited to China by the Chinese Government from India. All the kings and queens there used to serve them meals and wash their feet, saying that these were the people who brought wisdom to their soil from a country known as India. So, if China could do that and enrich their literature, why cannot India do it too?

Also, when we think of translation, we always think of the Occident or the West only. We should look to the East also. There is beautiful literature in China, Japan, Indonesia, Burma, Sri Lanka and other countries. In fact, we always forget our neighbours and look to France, Paris, London, Washington, New York, etc. The result is that we all western-oriented and we forget our Eastern brothers. So, I would suggest that due care should be taken by the Akademies and an Institution for translation should be set up so that our country gains through literary creations and their translation. This will help mutual understanding and intellectual horizons will widen.

I would support the Supplementary Demands and I would suggest that in all cases where certain regions are neglected, the Ministry of Finance should take care of them because the Ministry has a duty to the country. They are the custodians of national finance, and not of one province or one department. They are the custodians of all States and all departments in all the regions.

I would just reply in a few sentences to what my friend has said about Panchayats and decentralisation. Panchayat is not a Central subject. Article 40 gives the powers to the State to set up Panchayats in their own manner. There are States where the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Panchayat Raj institutions are working well and I would point to the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan where Panchayat Raj made much headway in the past. So, if the State Government wants, they can give as many powers to the Panchayats as they like. Holding of elections to the Panchayats is not the concern of the Central Government. It is the concern of the State. So the complaint is the other way round. While the State Governments are clamouring for more powers from the Central Government and are pleading for greater autonomy, in their own wisdom they do not like to give any powers to the Panchayats or the Zilla Parishads. Therefore, the cry for decentralisation should also be raised at the district, taluk and Panchayat level and adequate power should be given by the State Governments. The Central Government does not stand in their way and Article 40 refers to this aspect of the situation. Panchayats are a State subject.

With these words I thank the hon. Minister. He is doing quite well in Banking and Finance and I would expect greater justice from him for the other Departments also.

[Translation]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the discussion on the supplementary demands. It is a good Budget, especially for the poor. It has aroused new hopes among them. You have increased the Budget by 65 per cent and have started many new programmes. Indira Awaas Yojana has been welcomed by the common people. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that a Member of the House has also been the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Shri Arjun Singh had allotted plots to the poor hut dwellers and about forty lakh people have been benefited. It is a commendable step and I welcome it. I request that the poor people who have constructed their huts on the land belonging to the Cantonment Boards in the entire country, should be given the leasehold rights of the plots. There will be no need to make provision in

the Budget for this purpose. In the entire country, the poor should be allotted the plot on which they have put up the hut. In Madhya Pradesh, Government has allotted plots to hut-dwellers at the site and they had not to apply for the same.

There are certain other points in the Budget towards which I would also like to draw your attention. Loans are granted by the Banks to the poor but at every stage bribe is demanded from them which causes harassments to the poor. In view of this I suggest that public representatives may be associated with the disbursement of loans. At present it is the bank employees who decide to whom the loan is to be given and no advice is sought from public representatives. Therefore, whenever such loan camps are organised, a committee of three to four public representatives may be formed and decision may be taken on their advice.

For the development of any backward area, a few things are most essential such as industrialisation, irrigation etc. Industrialisation is most essential. There was a proposal to establish a factory of Bharat Earth Movers at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. Although its survey has already been done yet no factory has been established there so far.

Similarly, the area under irrigation in Sagar district is very little. And for irrigation purposes, survey work is going on for the last 15 years for Veena River Project, but no appreciable progress has been made. I request you to give clearance to the Veena River Project immediately and start the work so that irrigation arrangements may be made in that area.

In Madhya Pradesh, Shri Arjun Singh had waived certain loans which could not be recovered. Similarly, I request the Finance Minister to waive the loans of such poor people as are unable to repay their loans. I went to my constituency and saw that loans were granted to many people for digging wells but due to delay in the payment of the loan, the water level went down and the poor farmers could not get and benefit. Now loan is being recovered from these farmers. I would request that

loans may be waived in cases where the farmers were put to loss on account of the dereliction of duty by the bank employees or delay in payment of loans.

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the supplementary demand Nos. 11 and 12 presented in the House. I am thankful to the Finance Minister for presenting so many good points in such a better way. Such demands were never presented before.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I particularly want to talk about the Punjab Accord. I come from Ambala which is adjoining Punjab. I thank our Prime Minister who brought round Sant Longowal to negotiate a settlement in order to restore peace in the state; otherwise at that time ten to twenty persons were being murdered every day. There is reference to Chandigarh in the Punjab Accord. I belong to that area and as such I can give a brief account of Chandigarh. First general elections were held in 1952. At that time first session of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh Assen bly was held at Simla. After that it was suggested that Chandigarh be made the capital of Punjab and Haryana. Land was acquired there and work on building the capital was started. Many of my friends may not be knowing that Akalis had started an agitation at that time for not making Chandigarh the State Capital. Despite the agitation of Giani Karter Singh, Fatch Singh, Tara Singh and so many other leaders, work was started. Chandigarh turned out to be a beautiful city. I am living in Chandigarh since 1952 and that is why I know about it. Most of my contemporaries, who either opposed Chandigarh of supported it, are now no more except two or three survivors.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMMATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The hon. Member is speaking about Punjab Accord. Sir, whoever is the Home Minister should be present.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Any Minister can... Finance State Minister is present.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not know who is the Home Minister. Whoever is the Home Minister should be present.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He can speak on the Supplementary demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my ruling.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The only thing is who is the Home Minister that I donot know.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : There is demand in respect of the Home Ministry also that is why he is speaking; there is nothing unusual about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I mean the Home Minister should be present.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for the Chair to decide and not for the Members.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that all the leaders who had opposed at that time, have expired except two or three. When most of the family members expire, the remaining two or three survivors get the right of inheritance and same is true of Chandigarh. I have a claim to Chandigarh. How can the Akalis demand that Chandigarh be handed over to them. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly don't disturb.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH : I have a claim to Chandigarh because I belong to it. I built Chandigarh. How can the Akalis say that Chandigarh is theirs and it should be

[Ch. Ram Prakash]

handed over to them. We are the claimants. Haryana has the claim to Chandigarh and not the Punjabis or Akalis.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If an hon. Member himself stands up and speaks, don't record it unless he is allowed by me to speak.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

CH. RAM PRARASH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that Chandigarh belongs to us. Punjab and the Akalis, who had opposed it have no claim to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I come to the Ravi Beas waters. It is unfortunate that Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, who is the Chief Minister of a state and a responsible man, has said on the Floor of the House that Haryana has no claim to the waters of Ravi and Beas. An international treaty was concluded in 1960. At that time it was agreed that water would be supplied to the sandy, barren and backward region of Haryana and a sum of Rs. 110 crores was given to Pakistan. Since this water was to be supplied to the backward areas and the poor people, as such the Centre had given this amount of Rs. 110 crores for this purpose. Now how can they claim these waters ?

Thereafter, Haryana also gave more than Rs. 200 crores to Punjab for digging the canal. Now Shri Barnala says that Haryana has no claim to it. Why have they no claim to it. Why did he accept Rs. 200 crores when Haryana had no claim over these waters.

Today he has no control over Punjab\*\* he has no principle. They must keep the national interest in mind. They are quarrelling among themselves. They are

killing one another. If this continues, one day they will annihilate themselves.

What is the condition of Punjab these days? The law of jungle is prevailing there\*\* I have already submitted in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister that these Akalis\*\*. There cannot be any settlement with them. (*Interruptions*) I am surprised at the weak kneed policy of the Central Government\*\*. There is no other remedy. I am a Punjabi and know.....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hereafter, nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

What the hon. Member speaks.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : It should be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, very serious charges have been made... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those objectionable words will not go on record. I have already given my ruling. (*Interruptions*)\* Mr. Ram Prakash, hereafter nothing will go on record. Please sit. (*Interruptions*)\* I have given the ruling. Nothing will go on record. Those objectionable words will not go on record. (*Interruptions*)\* Now Mr. Bhadreswar Tanti. Mr. Ram Prakash, please take your seat. Nothing you speak will go on record. I have already called Mr. Tanti.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to ventilate my

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the chair.



grievances. As we know, Assam is famous for tea, minerals, oil, coal, jute and forest products. This country of ours is proud of these products. Assam earns 60 per cent foreign exchange out of the total foreign exchange earned by the country. The budget has given nothing for 55 lakh tea and Ex-tea garden labourers who have been giving their blood to make this country strong and united. Instead of giving something for their livelihood, they are being given sub-standard foodgrains which are being rejected by all sections of people; and they have been supplied these foodgrains by the industrialists and the government is keeping mum even in spite of great resentment.

New, 10 lakh tea garden labourers in Assam have reason to believe that in the name of *garabi hatu*, the government is going to eliminate tea garden labourers, as they have been supplied foodgrains which are most sub-standard plus unfit for human consumption. A tale of tea garden labourers ventilating their grievances to the government and the people is a cry in the wilderness.

Parts III and IV of our Constitution are lenient towards the working class. The Constitution has also failed, at the instance of the government, to protect the rights and liberty of tea garden labourers in Assam. In Assam, there are 55 lakh tea and Ex-Tea garden labourers and you will be astonished to hear that there are less than .01 percent educated persons among the tea garden labourers, even after 38 years of our independence. We say the Constitution is a human document. In the Preamble of the Constitution. We, the people of India. 'these five words'—is the human document and is the Bible of the people of India. But, I do not see any reason why, during the period, in 1983, when the election was held, lakhs of people were killed at the instance of the government and the government was keeping silent? Many young girls, men and women and old ladies were brought out of their house and were killed by the police and CRPF personnel. What about Nxeillie incident where innocent babies lost their lives? What about Golpur and Panka incident? The government today has hopelessly failed to give relief to the affected

people and in the name of relief at Merapani Golaghat only one blanket was supplied to a family. In a civilized society like ours, a family of 10 members does not sleep together, but, in the name of relief, one blanket and one bundle of C.I. Sheet were supplied just before the election. Why is the government giving this step-motherly treatment to the poor people of Assam who have sacrificed a lot for the unity and integrity of the country?

Our Constitution permits to bring out laws, but it does not permit to bring out black laws. Illegal Determination and Migration Acts of 1984 have been passed just to protect foreigners. In our country where everybody has a right to ventilate his grievance, and demand deportation of the illegal foreigners, and the foreigners, under the Constitution, under the Citizenship Act and under the Foreigners Act, have no right to live in our country. But, when the people of Assam demand action against the foreigners, the government goes against the people, goes against the masses and protect the foreigners.

Now, under the 20-point programme, the government has hopelessly failed to give land to the landless and poor people, but they have given settlement right to the foreigners, even in the forest land. Why is this step-motherly attitude is being taken against the people of Assam? I want to know from the Government of India.

Sir, Kaziranga is a famous tourist centre, and it is famous for the one-horn rhinoceros. But till today the Government has failed to set up a model village to improve the tourist spots in Assam or near Kaziranga. We are earning crores of rupees by way of foreign exchange through these tourist spots, but no development of the area has taken place in Assam.

Through the tea gardens in Assam also the country is earning lot of foreign exchange. But the tea garden labourers in Assam in turn are provided only sub-standard food-grains. There are no hospitals and there are no medicines wherever there is a hospital in Assam. There is only one TB hospital of Kalapabar in Guwahati; which I visited recently. Nobody was

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

nobody there. Even staff was not there when I visited the said hospital. Women ward girls who were engaged to look after the patients had to go half a mile just to bring drinking water for the diseased, as there is no provision for drinking water for the patients.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : I do not understand why this attitude has been taken. In a country like ours everybody has got a right to live, and that too properly. Nobody can be deprived of our legitimate rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Just one minute, Sir.

Now, coming to communications and Railways, nothing has been done in Assam so far as Communications and Railways are concerned. Only one broad gauge line is there, and the railway communication in Assam is worse than what it is in the other parts of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Everywhere the situation is the same.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : So the present Budget is not for the weaker sections of the society, and it is not particularly for the working classes although all the people have a right under Chapters III and IV of the Constitution. The Government should, therefore take immediate steps to improve the condition of the poorest of the poor.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1985-86 and Demands for Excess Grants, 1983-84 presented by the hon. Finance Minister in the House. I would like to draw the

attention of the hon. Finance Minister through you to two or three points. The Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Demands for Excess Grants pertain to 1985-86 and 1983-84 respectively and the Demands for 1984-85 are yet to be considered. There is an old saying, Cut your coat according to your cloth. We should spend according to our means. At a time when we are planning to move forward, we are presenting the Demands for 1983-84 and then Demands for the current year and the intervening period will follow. What are the reasons for this way of functioning, What are the compulsions for doing so. Why is our fiscal policy wrong and why is the Budget not compact. The need of the hour is that we should prepare Budget carefully so that correct figures are given in the Budget and we do not exceed the allocations made in the Budget. If war or some unforeseen calamity occurs then it is a different thing. But presenting Demands for Excess Grants has become a practice. This will not serve the purpose. Now Demands pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture and Development, Chemicals and Fertilizers and Commerce have been presented in the House. In this way, 101 items have been included in these Demands. I think hardly any department has been left which has not been included in it. If something occurs exceptionally and accidentally for which Demands have to be presented then it may be a subject for consideration but it is not proper to make it a practice to present Supplementary Demands for every thing every year.

If these Supplementary Demands for Grants, some amounts have been sought for Agriculture and Rural Development. During the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, rural development and anti-poverty programmes were initiated and large sums have been spent on them up to date. But howsoever large amount we may allocate for these programmes, it will not be sufficient. The reason is that unless there is proper implementation of these programmes and unless there is proper monitoring of its implementation, we cannot make full use of the allocated fund. I have raised this point in the House a number of times. I am saying this with all the emphasis at my command that 60 to 70 per cent of the

funds allocated for programmes like N.R. E.P., Minimum Guarantee Programme, R.L.E.G.P. are being misused and pocketed by corrupt staff and the contractors. Only 30 per cent money is being spent on these programmes. In this way the poor people, for whom these programmes have been formulated, have not been benefited. Whatever progress you see in the villages, has been possible with this 25 to 30 per cent of money. No expenditure has been incurred beyond this. If you want, this can be verified by constituting a committee consisting of Members of this House to look into this. In this way, a mockery is being made of these programmes in the villages. Whatever money is allocated by the Centre, the officials are pocketing it openly. Moreover, a large portion of the allocation is misappropriated by the authorities who make the allocation in the Budget or make payment thereof. Attention should be paid towards this. When the poor farmers constitute 60 to 70 per cent of the total population, their interests should be kept in mind while preparing the Budget. The allocations made in the Budget are alright but the policy for the farmers should be so formulated that they get remunerative prices of their produce. It should not happen that when the farmer sells his produce to the trader, he gets less price and when the trader sells it back to him, he has to pay higher price. Attention should be paid to avoid such a situation.

Sir, Uttar Pradesh is a very big state of the country having a population of about 11 to 12 crores. In the Sixth Five Year Plan only 2.15 per cent of the total Budget allocation has been given to Uttar Pradesh, so far as far as industries are concerned, whereas Andhra Pradesh, which is comparatively a very small state, got 17.76 per cent of the total allocation. Injustice has been meted out to Uttar Pradesh, having a population of 12 crores, which is backward and reeling under poverty, in matters of industries, agriculture, rural development.

If, in view of the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh, allocations are made in the same proportion to the State, it may cause a lot of complications. Sir, I have drawn

the attention of the House to this aspect many a time.

Sir, if you see the map of eastern U. P., Bihar and particularly the western Bihar, you will find that the density of population is very high in this region. A glance at the past history reveals that the maximum sacrifice was made by this region during the freedom struggle and a large number of persons were killed. But seeing the illiberacy and backwardness of this region, it seems that even after 30 to 40 years of independence the Government do not want that the people of this region should progress. Government wants that a rickshaw puller should continue to be a rickshaw puller in Bombay or serve as a Chowkidar in Gulf Countries, Malaya and Singapore.

Sir, their lot cannot be improved until that area is treated as a separate unit and separate budget allocations are made for that. Therefore, that area should be treated as a separate unit and separate budget allocations should be made for its development.

Sir, our hon. Finance Minister represents a very prosperous area. I hope he will do the needful.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Supplementary and Excess Demands for Grants. In continuation of the earlier speaker, I may like to recommend that the amount given to various States should not depend upon the backwardness of the State. On the contrary, it should depend on their efforts in controlling the population. You should not go on increasing the amount because of the mere fact that the State has got 12 crores of people or so many people. Similarly, for those States which try to control the population by law, the allocation should not be less on the ground that the State is a developed one. For raising money to run the Government and to carry on the developmental activities, the Government ought to increase the taxes. But what happens is that when it increases

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

the tax say by five per cent, the middleman or the businessman increases the price by a higher percentage. For example, if the petrol price goes up by ten paise per litre, the *taxi-wala* will charge 25 paise per kilometre more. In Maharashtra, if we increase the price rice of milk by Re. one per litre in order to give more price to the farmer, the of ice-cream for 100 grams goes up by Re. one. Ten times increase is there. So, the businessmen, the middlemen take advantage of the increase in taxes. That should be controlled. There should be some control from the Government that this is the increase in the tax, so, this should be the percentage increase in the price. There should be a survey conducted to find out as to what was the price of that commodity and how much it can be increased. When we declare the minimum support price, we should control the maximum price increase also, otherwise, the unscrupulous elements take advantage, the persons who can control the production of their commodities, take the advantage. The Government has declared some concessions on tobacco but the price of cigarette has not come down. If you take the example of cotton, the price of cotton last year was about Rs. 700 per quintal whereas this year the farmer is not getting even Rs. 400 per quintal; but the middlemen, the textile millowners are not curtailing the price of cloth. It has not come down even by 10 per cent or 20 per cent. The farmers are getting only Rs. 400 per quintal. The farmer does not get any increase. So, the prices go on increasing irrespective of the decrease in the prices of farm produce. The farmers do not get any return on their produce. Therefore, I say that from the point of the long-term fiscal policy, as a result of the progressive policies of the Government, and result of our looking forward to the 21st century, and with the help of our dynamic Prime Minister, we must do something tangible.

Sir, the Finance Minister has declared that the ITOs will be given power to search the houses.— of course, some control will be there. But why should it be necessary to enter into the houses? In the first place, I would like to say that if you look at the visiting cards of the business people, you

will find that the names of so many firms are mentioned on them. The Managing Director is only one. Why can't you inquire as to how many firms are paying taxes? They do not pay the tax because in one year they close their firms. In Bombay in one flat of 10 × 15 sq. ft. there will be 10-15 firms in different names and they wind up their firms in one year or change the names and thus evade the tax? If you take the survey of cars all over India, apart from Government cars and company cars, cars owned by private people are many. Among them, how many car owners are paying the tax? In Delhi, if you go to Greater Kailash, Maharani Bagh, South Extension, Panchsheel Enclave and other posh areas, you will see 5-6 cars standing outside each bungalow. You need not enter into the bungalow at all, you just take the name of the owner of the car and you will find that the driver of the car is the owner himself. You ask the question whether the driver in whose name the car is registered is paying the tax because to maintain the car, it required at least Rs. 2000 per month. If he is not paying the tax, you take the car in Government custody. You need not go on house raids every time to find out tax evaders. You can find out many things at the door step of the bungalow itself.

Similarly, the paanwallahs in Bombay are *karodpathis* and *lakhpathis*. You will see that in one hour 500 to 600 paans are sold. The material that goes into a single paan is only of 50 paise, but the paanwallah sells it a Rs. 1.50 p. a paan. But when you enquire as to whether he is paying any tax, he will say: "I am poor man, see my hands are coloured with paans". But he becomes a *karodpathi*. Thus we are seeing with our naked eye that people are not paying taxes. To net such people into the taxpayers' fold, we must make some rules so that people will not be able to evade tax.

With these words, I would like to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and I thank you for giving me the time.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI  
SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants. As only five minutes are left, it is not possible to refer to all the demands.

Our Government have to bring forward supplementary demands for the welfare of the poor, to provide cheaper foodgrains to them, for the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, N.R.E.P. and other schemes. It is not unjustified to bring forward these demands. I would like to say that it is the sign of a welfare state.

I strongly support the measures taken to curb the menace of black money which was a big bane for this country.

There are very peculiar circumstances in Rajasthan these days. It is in the grip of worst famine. Due to the failure of rains for the past several years and consequently non-availability of water, a very serious situation has developed there. 23 districts out of 27 districts in Rajasthan have been affected by famine and as a result 2,20,00,000 people have been adversely affected. The amount which has been allocated to Rajasthan is very meagre. If that amount is not increased, the people in Rajasthan will die of thirst and it would not be possible to make arrangement of fodder for the cattle.

It is said that ours is a rich country where the poor also live. There are huge deposits of natural resources. We have rich mineral wealth. The nature has been very kind to us, but we have not been able to utilise the vast natural resources in a proper way. I would like to submit to the Government that our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given us the slogan of farsightedness, dedication and discipline. If we follow this slogan, the country would definitely march forward and this would solve our problems. Rajasthan is rich in minerals deposits, but industrial units based on those minerals have not been set up there. The people of my constituency, Chittorgarh have been demanding for quite a long time that some units based on zinc and rock Phosphate be established in the area as zinc and rock phosphate are available in abundance in the area. As zinc is available in abundance in Bhilwara and

Udaipur, Government had agreed in principle to establish a Super Zinc Smelter Plant there. It was also declared in the House and a site was also selected for the purpose, but no specific provision has been made in the Budget for this project and hence the entire project is lying incomplete. The hon. Minister should, therefore, pay his attention to the setting up of this project so that people could get the opportunities of employment there. With the establishment of Super Zinc Smelter Plant, the country would be able to earn more foreign exchange and thus the foreign exchange so earned would help us to correct the balance of foreign trade.

I would also like to submit that Rajasthan is rich not only in natural resources, but has also many places of historical importance. Rajasthan is a very important State from tourism point of view, but no special attention has been paid to Rajasthan in this regard. Recently, steps were taken for setting up the Western Cultural Centre at Udaipur for which we want to express our thanks to the Government. But no special attention has been paid for the development of Chittorgarh, a place steeped in the heroic deeds of its brave people. The Government has made efforts to start a Vayudoot service to that people. An air strip of the State Government is also available between Bhilwara and Chittorgarh. A Vayudoot service should also be provided to Chittorgarh so that foreign tourists could be attracted to Chittorgarh and Government could also earn foreign exchange.

I would also like to submit to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that arrangement has been made to cover 70 per cent population of the country through television network, but historical places like Chittorgarh which have a rich potential from tourism point of view have not been covered under the network. I would, therefore, like to submit to you that a high power transmitter might be set up at Chittor Fort so that the people of the surrounding areas could be benefited.

Sir, Rajasthan is a very backward state and from irrigation point of view, Indira Gandhi Canal is a boon for Rajasthan,

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

with which many memories of Shrimati Indira Gandhi are linked. But a very meagre amount has been allocated to the Rajasthan Canal. I would like to submit that Indira Gandhi Canal which was earlier called Rajasthan Canal may be treated as a national project so that water could be made available to the backward and the thirsty people of Rajasthan. (*Interruptions*)

I would also like to submit that many irrigation schemes are pending with the Centre. These schemes should be immediately cleared. There is one such scheme relating to Udaipur. One project relating to Chittorgarh was approved and Rajasthan Government had started some work also, but later on this scheme was handed over to the Centre as Super Zinc Smelter Project was to be supplied water from this project.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the Private Members' Business.

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15.30 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Thirteenth Report

[*English*]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th March, 1986."

*The motion was adopted.*

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#### RESOLUTION RE: ELECTORAL REFORMS—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Mr. CHARMAIN : The House will now take up further Discussion on the Resolution regarding Electoral Reforms moved by Shri D.N. Reddy. Dr. G.S. Rajhans to continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time when I was mentioning about booth capturing, I had narrated the story of Mafia. In the Central Hall many hon. Members asked me to narrate this story once again. Sir, it is not a story; it is a fact. There was an independent candidate, who was a notorious criminal and belonged to a mafia gang. He used to tour the area with an entourage of one hundred elephants, one hundred camels and one hundred jeeps in which there used to be two hundred people with unlicensed arms. He used to appeal to the voters to vote for him and for that they need not go to the booths to cast their vote, as he would cast the votes on their behalf. Similarly, he asked these people who did not want to vote for him to remain confined to their houses because if they went for casting their votes, they would not come back alive. I am telling the fact ...(*Interruptions*) Whatever is happening in Bihar is happening in U.P. also.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the chair.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : He was such a terror that the people did not venture out to cast their votes and he used to win by a margin of thousands of votes in every election. Later, he was killed.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It is a great loss to the country.