

- (vi) **Need to declare the house where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was born, as a National Memorial**

12.41 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1988-89

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, one of the pioneers of India's freedom movement, was born at Cuttack in Orissa. The house extends over 15 bighas of Land. The condition of that house is gradually deteriorating for want of proper care and maintenance. To preserve the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, an illustrious son of India, I request the Central Government to take over this house and preserve it as a 'National Memorial' to Subhash Chandra Bose. The Government may hold talks with the Orissa Government and take early steps in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we are taking item No. 12 - Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89. The time allotted is one hour. Therefore, I request the Members to be very brief.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, the time may be extended because many opposition Members could not participate in the Budget discussion. I move that the time for the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) may be extended.

- (vii) **Need to set up a bench of Supreme Court at Bangalore**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Bangalore City is very far from the seat of the Supreme Court i.e., Delhi. The litigant public have to go all the way to Delhi to approach the Supreme Court on appeal against the judgements of the High Court of Karnataka and from the State and Central Administrative Tribunals. After filing appeals, before the Supreme Court, the litigants have to visit Delhi a number of times to pursue their cases.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESEWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to comment over the increased non-Plan expenditure of the Union Government. In spite of its promise to keep down the non Plan expenditure, the Government is spending more and more. Sir, I would not like to repeat what my leader Shri Madhav Reddi has narrated in detail while initiating the discussion of the Union Budget for the current year.

It is because of the long distance, that a large number of litigants from Karnataka are not at present able to approach the Supreme Court to get final justice. I request the Government to constitute a Bench of the Supreme Court at Bangalore to help the public to get final justice without incurring unnecessary cost and without any hardship.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to speak on a few points on the Supplementary Demands for Grants as well as the Budget because earlier we did not avail of the opportunity as we were suspended from the House while the discussion was taking place.

Sir, I would like to say that the Government has introduced some schemes to woo the voters. You are aware that the Government has made its intention clear to start

[Sh. V. Sobhanadresewara Rao]

Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana and the Home Loan Account in the recent Budget. The Economic Survey has indicated that the total number of people who have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges is around 30 million at the end of September 1988. But actually this figure is much more because in the rural and remote areas, many people are not registering their names as they do not entertain any hope that they will get any job before they become age barred. Many a time, they are not getting even a call letter, leave alone the job. So, the actual problem is much deeper, much more serious than what is indicated by the Economic Survey.

Sir, now the Government has said that it will impose eight per cent tax over the people whose income is more than Rs. 50000/-. I have no objection for that. In fact on earlier two occasions, I have suggested in the House that some such scheme may be taken up through which the Government can pool up money... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): May I submit just a point? The Supplementary Demands are only for the year 1988-89 and not for the financial year 1989-90. The whole discussion on the Budget and the reply of the Finance Minister are over. So, perhaps he can find out some other occasion because this is to be passed in this very year, before the 31st March 1989. This is relating to the last year 1988-89 and not the new year...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: As I have already said, we could not participate earlier because we were suspended from the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I agree. Because

of your own invited suspension, you could not participate...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO: Sir, I will be very brief. We were deprived of our opportunity to speak earlier... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already Mr. Reddi took one and a half hours.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, we want to express our views... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has availed of more time than what has been allotted.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the Government has to make some amendments to the present industrial policy. Through five hundred crores of rupees, you are going to provide employment not even to a few thousands of people in a few districts, leave alone 120 Districts which are planned. Already the Economic Survey has indicated that 1,56,226 small scale units have become sick and in the coming period many more units are going to become sick because of the present industrial policy. Unless you bring changes in the economic and industrial policies, this amount is not going to solve the problem. What I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is that the incidence of sick units is increasing. Now what is happening is that the government is allowing Pepsi cola as well as Coca Cola to enter into the country. In 1977-78 Coca Cola was sent out. Now you are inviting both these international giants into our country. The Government says that so many people will be given employment by inviting Pepsi Cola. But I would like to ask the hon. Ministers to how many people are going

to be rendered jobless, who are already working with the small soft drink manufacturers in the country. The Government should evolve some new schemes to provide employment opportunities.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has evolved any criteria for selecting these 120 districts which are to be taken up under this programme. There is a strong feeling in the country that the ruling party has taken up this scheme just to improve its electoral prospects in the coming polls to Lok Sabha. You have to dispel those doubts. The Government should make clear the criteria that are being followed for selecting these districts and whether this amount of Rs. 500 crores will be distributed uniformly in these districts or to suit your convenience or improve your chances, some small amount is given to one district and more amount is given to another district. I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister on this.

Unfortunately, in the present Budget the Government has withdrawn several excise duty exemptions and facilities given to many items that are produced in the small scale sector. The effective reduction in the excise exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakhs has also been agitating the mind of the small scale industry people. They are very much sore over the denial of excise duty exemption on several items under Chapter 74 of the Central Excise and Tariff Scheme

This Budget has not extended 5 per cent higher national growth available to small units under the MODVAT scheme which is expiring by the end of this month. The small scale people are very much worried about that. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward with the extension order before the Budget is passed so that it will provide some relief to the small scale industry.

The other scheme is 'Own Your Home Scheme'. The National Housing Policy had indicated a shortage of 23.3 million units by 1.3.1981. With the present population explosion, this shortage is increasing year after year. What are you going to do to solve this? Long back, the National Housing Policy was announced by the Government and very long back the National Commission on Urbanisation had given its recommendations. What is it that the Government has done to remove this bottleneck of housing shortage? Unless basic policy changes are brought out, 'Own your Home Scheme' is not going to solve the problem of housing at all. This will only be helpful to give you the slogan in your meetings during the coming elections. But it is not going to serve the purpose of the people, shelterless people. In 1981 census the total houseless were estimated to be 6 lakhs - four lakhs in rural areas and two lakhs in urban areas.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member. I do not want to be so technical. But under rule 216 the debate on the supplementary grants should be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them. These Supplementary Demands, I have already stated, do not pertain to any of the items of National Housing Policy Scheme because there are for the year 1988-89. If you go through the whole list of Supplementary Demands, no item of this is there. Not even for the purpose of illustration he can raise these points because there are precisely the Budget points which he is raising. Mr. Madhav Reddi, with all his acumen, has already spoken and was also replied. But unfortunately he was not present in the House to listen.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: If the Government had accepted our demand to place the Thakkar Commission's Report on the Table of the House, these

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matters would have been raised and we would not have been deprived of our right to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't bring in these matters now. That is immaterial now. Come to the point. You speak on Supplementary Demands only.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, I would like to express my serious concern over the reduction of the allocations to the agricultural sector. While there is much need to increase the allocations to the agricultural sector, unfortunately, the Government has reduced it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak about Supplementary Demands only. I cannot allow you to discuss the Budget. It is already approved by the House.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am coming to the Supplementary Demands, Sir,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The dividing line is very thin, Sir.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the Economic Survey has expressed very serious concern about the stagnation of the availability of *per capita* pulses in the country, which is the only staple food for the common man of this country. Though the Technology Missions have been started in respect of other items, this is a very important avenue in which the Government should organise a new Technology Mission for the increased production of pulses.

Lastly, I would like to make one point. You are aware of the disturbances in Andhra Pradesh, Sir. In fact, the total losses were much more than what were there during the November 1984 riots in Delhi. The Govern-

ment has given suitable instructions to the commercial banks immediately after Madam Indira Gandhi was unfortunately assassinated on 31st October. On November 6th itself, that is, in a week's time after she was assassinated, the Government has issued instructions to the banks that all the victims who were affected in those riots should be helped. Now, what is the fate of the riot victims of Andhra Pradesh? We have met the hon. Prime Minister and asked him to sympathetically consider their cases and issue suitable instructions, just on the same lines on which the Government had instructed the banks at that time, to provide credit facilities to the victims at a concession rate of interest. But now it is almost three months. In spite of our repeated requests, this has not been done. Hon. leader Shri N.G. Ranga had made a mention about this matter under rule 377. During the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President also, we brought it to the notice of the Union Government. But I would like to say that recently, last week, when I had been to our place, several victims have complained that in spite of several marginal money concessions that are given by the State Government, they could not be helped because some of the commercial banks are not coming forward to help these victims. Of course, I do say that not all but many are not cooperating. So, it is the need of the moment that the Government should immediately issue instructions to the banks that they should help the victims of the disturbances, to restart their economic activity.

The other avenue is insurance companies. Several insurance companies have not yet settled the claims of the victims. They are taking very very abnormally long time. So I would again urge upon the Union Ministers to issue suitable instructions to insurance companies to settle the claims, which is all the more necessary again for the victims to restart their economic activity. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : My Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands. The hon'ble Minister of State should have not raised the objection as it does not seem to be proper. There are certain drawbacks in the works to be covered with the amount provided in the Supplementary Demands which have been moved. There are certain works which ought to have been completed, have not been included in the demands. I had stated earlier also. I am making this submission because we enjoy the right of speech. It is upto the Government to agree to our request or not but I would like to draw your attention towards them.

We are grateful to the Government for the help extended to us during the drought last year. However no help has been extended this year although we are facing drought this year also. Therefore it is my humble request that the Government should extend financial help in those areas of Rajasthan which are drought affected at the earliest so that people may get employment.

In his Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that NREP and RLEGP etc. have all been integrated and a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made in the Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Programme. But the funds have not been made available as yet. Even last year the entire amount meant for NREP and RLEGP was not made available and consequently people who intended to get employment were deprived of it. The entire work of these programmes has been suspended. Therefore my submission is that the Government should make some such provision particularly for Rajasthan so that the people there may get employment opportunities. I submitted to the hon. Finance Minister even earlier that the Central Government should introduce a programme on the lines of Employ-

ment Guarantee Programme run by the Maharashtra Government and that the practice the contract should be abolished. As per the present practice the contractors swindle away all the funds and the masses are not provided any employment. The Government spent so much amount and yet employment opportunities have not been provided to the people. Therefore the Government should directly deal with Employment Guarantee Programme. The Government may get the roads, tanks etc. constructed or take up telecommunication work or lay telephone lines or else arrange for scientific and other avenues of employment. Whatever task the Central Government takes up, whether it is the provision of drinking water or generation of electricity but such programmes should be aimed at providing maximum employment opportunities to the maximum number of people. So long the contract system continues, the contractors will go on misusing these funds and those funds will not be used for generating employment opportunities for the people. Therefore my suggestion is that the Government should certainly take some decision in this regard after going through this matter in depth.

I have been requesting for one more programme since long but it has not been included even in these Supplementary Demands. Two societies were set up in the co-operative sector in our state. Similar societies were also set up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States 4-5 years ago. A number of co-operatives were set up but all the mills which were set up are not functioning. Share of Rs. 5-7 lakh from the poor farmers have been collected but the Government of India has now decided that no new licences will be issued and new co-operative mills will not be established. I do not know the basis of this decision but the people in the Textile Department say that they have no capacity to set up new mills and that is why they have stopped issuing licences. I would like to submit that it is absolutely essential to

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

set up these mills because the yarn manufactured in our country whether it is cotton yarn or synthetic yarn or any other kind of yarn is in demand in foreign countries and we can earn enormous foreign exchange through it. Therefore it is extremely essential to set up these mills and our cultivators have been requesting for the last 5 years for this. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give assistance in this regard and get licences issued by requesting the Hon. Textile Minister so that textiles mills may be established in Shahpura and provision of employment opportunities to thousands of people may be made through this.

13.00 hrs.

Mica is extracted from three places in India, viz Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Bhilwara in Rajasthan contributes the maximum Mica. A decision has been taken to establish Mica Paper Mill in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh but the proposal of setting it up in Rajasthan has been turned down. When I raised this matter in the Parliament repeatedly, that decision was withdrawn. The Commerce Ministry has accepted the proposal to set up this mill. However it is regretted that this mill has not been set up till now. The hon. Finance Minister should certainly pay attention to this and try to expedite its work. 20 thousand labourers are employed in Mica Mines. Today its business has been entrusted to the MIDCO. The MIDCO does purchase good material but it is not prepared to purchase small size Mica and leaves it for smaller businessmen. MIDCO exploits the labourers heavily, due to which this whole industry has become non-functional. While earlier 20 thousand labourers used to work there, only 2 thousand labourers are left now. Besides, all the mines have been closed down because of lack of consumers. In this connection my suggestion is that the MIDCO should take over the entire business

so that maximum number of people may get relief and this industry may flourish to the maximum extent. My submission is that the Government should try to evolve some mechanism in the right earnest in this regard.

I would now like to submit a few points about petroleum products. There is great bungling in the supply of diesel. The High Court judge has been entrusted with the responsibility of supervising it but even he has not succeeded in this field. If someone wants to get a gas agency, it is quite difficult for him to get it. One has to grease the palm of the officials or getting an agency. There is an extreme need to stop this corruption. The Government has appointed a retired High Court judge for the convenience of the people. The employees of your department are exploiting the poor like a dragon. The officials try to sabotage the system evolved by the Government to run the affairs smoothly. The Government should look into this seriously. The supervision of the facilities which the Government intend to provide to the people should be done in the systematic manner. Strict action should be taken against persons who create hinderances in the work done by the Government.

There is network of banking facilities in the country. However, it has been observed that funds are not made available to the poor people in time. The self-employment and other such programmes are not implemented owing to the scarcity of funds. The subsidy meant for the poor does not reach them. 1/3 of the subsidy is pocketed by the bank officers, development officers, and other officials. They feel that the poor are getting funds for nothing and therefore, they try to swindle it. Thus the poor are not getting the benefit meant for them. Therefore, we have repeatedly raised the demand that instead of subsidy, interest-free loan should be provided to them so that people may get full amount of fund. If full amount is given to

them, it will be utilised too and thus it will become a source to alleviate poverty. There is a lot of bungling in the recovery of loans too and the Government officials recover extra money by using pressure tactics. Under the Money Lenders Act the Government has made a provision that no money lender can recover more than double the principal amount whereas the Public Sector banks are recovering 5-6 times more money. If money is not recovered, the concerned person's land and property is auctioned in spite of the provision made in the Co-operative Act that the land of a cultivator will not be auctioned. The Government should make this provision in its system so that interest-free loan may be made available, more than double the amount is not charged as interest and their land and property should not be auctioned. Such provisions are extremely essential and I feel that if the Government makes such provisions, they will prove very beneficial.

There is one more problem of drinking water in Rajasthan. Last year during drought, the Government had extended great help but this year we are going to face rather more severe problem. Regarding the Technology Mission which has been set up for water, my submission is that the Government may kindly ask that department to make provision for drinking water so that drinking water may be made available for the people there. Water scarcity is seen even in big cities today and the same problem is faced in the rural areas too. The water of all the tubewells and handpumps which were installed has dried up and people are facing a great hardship. Specially Western Rajasthan, which is in your neighbour and as yourself are aware, faces a great problem of water. Therefore, the Government should implement this provision effectively and allot the maximum funds for drinking water. In this way the people in Rajasthan will admire you and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and will give full support to strengthen the Congress party.

*SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary budget for 1988-89. Here I will like to say a few things on behalf of the people of the north-eastern region. We have gone through so many plans, we have passed so many supplementary budgets but there is no perceptible change in the conditions prevailing in the north-eastern region of our country. There is no development in the field of industries and the situation is the same in the field of communications also. There is no rail connection among the capitals of the seven states of this region. I will not speak in detail about this aspect as it will take a long time. I will only try to narrate the condition prevailing in Tripura at present.

Sir, all the economic and developmental activity in the rural areas of Tripura have come to a standstill. All work connected with the Central plans as well as the State plans have been stopped. All the ongoing projects during the left front government there, which helped the landless labourers and the poor farmers of the villages to earn their livelihood, have been stopped. In Agartala town rice is selling at Rs. 6- or Rs. 7/- a Kg. In the rural areas the price is still higher, it is Rs. 8/- or Rs. 9/-. In the villages many people are starving. They have nothing to eat. This is because the present Government of Tripura, formed by the Congress (I) and T.U.J have stopped all work in the rural areas. In the current year's budget they have shown a deficit of Rs. 20 crores in a tiny State like Tripura. They have created a condition of bankruptcy. The price of every essential commodity is sky-rocketing. The people are totally fed up and frustrated. Sir, the tribals of Tripura in earlier times used to subsist on potatoes which they collected from the forests because they had nothing-else to eat. But today, after ten years they are again back to the same situation. They have again to subsist on potatoes collected from the jungles. This gloomy picture is prevailing in the whole of Tripura at present. On 10th

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Sh. Ajoy Bishwas]

March last thousands of poor farmers demonstrated on this issue. They demanded work for living. But the present Government there has stopped work even on the central projects. Moreover the system of lunch packs introduced by the left front Government in Tripura, through which cheap food was made available to the tribals, has also been abandoned by the present Government. The middlemen have again appeared in Tripura. They are selling foodstuffs and other goods to the tribals at twice or thrice of their usual price. Sir, the autonomous District Councils were doing very extensive work. If they functioned properly, the poor people could be provided work and they could be benefited and helped in various ways. The present Government has stopped all activities of the autonomous District Council. They are not cooperating with the District Council. As a result a terrible sense of frustration and hopelessness and prevailing among the tribals as well as the non-tribals in Tripura. On the other hand we see that money is being wasted. In the name of security two lakhs, 3 lakhs of rupees are being spent on the houses of Ministers. Huge amounts are being spent on the security of Ministers. Corruption is rampant there. The Ministers are giving tenders to their own kith and kin. One Minister has given a tender to his own brother for one crore or one and half crore of rupees, ignoring the lowest tender. This is the condition. The Centre is giving funds for development. If that money was spent properly, the poor masses could get some relief. But the poor people are not getting any benefit. The entire money is being wasted, misused, misappropriated and is filling the pockets of a few due to rampant corruption there. The State has been brought on the brinks of bankruptcy. To prevent peoples' agitations against this situation, force is being resorted to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: WHY ARE

YOU BRINGING STATE MATTERS? It is not Assembly. This kind of referring to State Assembly will not go on record.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I am referring about the central money only. That should be used properly. But that is not being used properly. that is my contention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just you say that. But do not bring Minister and all that.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Sir, I am referring about the Central money. All the developmental works like supply of drinking water, irrigation, power generation etc. are today at a standstill. As a result of this the government employees, the non-government workers who go to implement the central plans and projects are being tortured and assaulted. Forty such persons have already been killed. Fifty party offices have either been captured or burnt down. Three thousand persons have been forced to leave the State. False court cases have been instituted against thousands of persons. How can the plan be implemented if this is the condition there? For implementing the plans, law and order is essential, in the State. If the peace is disrupted, if there is no law and order, then developmental work will be affected. An employee or worker cannot go today freely for implementing any plan, be it of water supply or irrigation or any other work of village development. He is afraid that if he goes in a village, he may be killed or his house may be set on fire. Four thousand people are unable to live in their own house. They have to leave their own area. There are Government employees among them. In this awesome situation how can the Government employees implement the plans of the Central Government or the State Government? I am giving one example, an employee associated with the planning Department was asked to leave his home within one hour and he had to comply out of fear. In this manner lawlessness and the rule of the

jungle is prevailing there. Talking about the plans Sir, over the last ten years even 35 Kms. of railway track could not be laid there under the plan. The same situation continues even today. In Tripura today the conditions are not congenial for implementing any plans or projects. In the rural areas there is want and famine. People in thousands are migrating to the towns. If the Central plans were properly implemented the village folk could get work. During the left front Govt., not a single person died of starvation in Tripura because various types of work were in progress there. Why all the rural works and projects have been stopped? That is why the people are migrating to the cities and towns. Today we find that after ten years beggars have again appeared in Agartala. This again because the plan money is not being properly spent in the villages for which it is meant. The plan money is being diverted and spent for constructing houses for Ministers. Ministers are buying T.V. Sets with plan money. Ministers are spending plan money for their own amusement and entertainment. Ministers visit villages with a retinue of 50 or 60 persons. The people in those villages are starving as the food for work programmes have been discontinued. But the Minister and his routine spend lavishly from the plan money for their own enjoyment, on eating meat and chicken, unmindful of the misery of the people around them. This is the situation prevailing there. These are facts. Sir, there is a project for generating gas-based electricity in Tripura. Ten Mega Watts are sought to be generated. Eight Mega Watts production has started. Now for carrying out repairs to the eight mega watt plant surely we have the requisite technology available in our country. But one Minister alongwith two Officers went to France at a cost of several lakhs of rupees for bringing an engineer from there to carry out the repair work. Unless an engineer comes from France the repairs cannot be done. In this way money is being squandered which could be fruitfully utilised for development work and projects. No educa-

tional activities are taking place in the schools. We need engineers to work in various developmental projects and plans but 15 engineering students had to run away to West Bengal. Only day before yesterday there was a conference of professors. That Conference was attacked with bombs and the professors were wounded and had to run away for their lives. This is the law and order situation there. Law and order has completely broken down and there is total lawlessness. Thousands of people had to flee from their hearth and home. Houses have been burnt down. People have no security whatsoever. Law of the jungle is prevailing there. The funds allocated as plan outlays is not being spent on developmental work. The funds are going to fill the pockets of a few. Middlemen have again made their appearance. A class of people is misappropriating and looting all the money. I demand that work will have to be provided to the villagers. The Central Schemes which have been stopped at present will have to be revived. Thousands of people staged a Dharna on 10th March for work. Work must be provided to them for their living. The poor tribals are subsisting on potato alone. We have not seen such a situation in the last ten years. They must be provided with adequate food. The Central Government must ensure that work starts immediately on all the developmental projects for which they have provided funds to the State Government. Food must be provided to the poor village people who are groaning today under the skyrocketing prices and severe unemployment. These are my demands. With that I conclude.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) brought forward by our hon. Minister Shri Gandhi. It is customary on the part of the Central Government and the State Governments to come forward with the

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Supplementary Demands for the maintenance of the Central Government and the State Governments expenditure respectively. Sir, I do not want to speak too much on this Budget because I know that so many speakers are there in the list.

Sir, I welcome to constructive suggestions made by Shri Ajoy Biswas. But I differ from him on some of the points which he has raised. It is not all customary for this House to criticise some State Ministers or to criticise some State Governments in this House and also under the rules.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That you generally do.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I welcome his constructive suggestion. But you don't welcome my suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he does not welcome it you speak about it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I know Tripura very well and I have visited Tripura so many times as Bengal and Tripura are correlated. Of course, whenever I make my speech, I always mention about Tripura because I know, Tripura is a very neglected State. I know, in Tripura, there are some specific problems. There is no railway line; there is no communication system. It is a fact. That is why, whenever I speak something about Bengal, I want to speak about Tripura issue also. Of course, Government should sanction some funds for the development of Tripura. But Shri Ajoy Biswas's speech is a political speech. It is not a constructive speech. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It is a factual thing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is

fact. If you are going to make any factual remark and if I raise your issue, you will go from here. But I do not want to do this. Whatever the Government of India can do for the welfare of the people of Tripura, of course, Government will do that because there is no representative of Tripura from this side and from the other side, only CPM representatives are there. There is only one-sided representation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interfere.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Do not disturb me. If I say something about your muscle power, then you will go away from the House. He cannot give any concrete suggestions or constructive suggestions, that is why, I am giving it. you should allot some funds for the Tripura people because Tripura is a neglected State and you should set up some new industries for employment generation in Tripura. Also, Tripura is a backward State. Government is giving 90 per cent subsidy to Tripura. I know, Government of India is doing its best and the State Government is also doing its best for the upliftment of the poor people. But we should take more care and more attention for the people of Tripura.

Now I want to raise some of the specific problems of my State, West Bengal. Since time is less, I do not want to speak in detail. It was the commitment of the Government of India to set up one mint in West Bengal. Government propose to set up this mint at Salboni in Midnapore District. Now, I do not know about the development. If you are not going to sanction some fund for the Salboni Mint in West Bengal, I do not know what will be the future of this Mint. I think, Shri Basudeb Acharia will support me.

Regarding the Haldia petro-chemicals, this project has been pending for a long time. I would ask the Government to please clear

this project immediately in the interest of West Bengal. West Bengal is a big State. I would like to request you to set up some more new industries in West Bengal to create employment generation. I do not want to blame any political party or any Government. We know what is what. But I want to request you about it in the interest of the people of West Bengal. You will be surprised to know that in West Bengal, within these 12 years, 107 big industries have been closed and 22,900 small scale industries have been closed. At least four lakh workers are now jobless and there are 52 lakh unemployed educated youths. I do not know what is the number of unorganised educated youth. The State is now burning with this unemployment problem. I would like to request you to set up some new industries in West Bengal and to clear all pending projects of West Bengal and also to give some rehabilitation package for the jobless workers. You will be surprised to know that already so many people have committed suicide. This is the condition. Whenever I take part in the Budget speech I always mention this point because we know the situation. That is why I would request you to see this matter seriously.

I told you so many times that so many industries are closed. It is not possible for the Government to take over all the units. But you may please identify some specific units which are very important in West Bengal like the Metal Box Company. It is closed about two years back. Seven thousand workers are involved. Shri Rusi Modi can take over this unit. From Tata Steel, Shri Rusi Modi was interested. If you take up this matter with Shri Rusi Modi or Shri Ambani, they can take over this unit. I request you to expedite this matter. The case is pending with BIFR. The Government has set up BIFR for the revival of the company. But they say they do not have any specific power. So instead of reviving, they are now liquidating the company.

The MMC is in my constituency. I am

grateful to our Hon. Finance Minister Shri S.B. Chavan because yesterday he called the IDBI Chairman Shri Keshav Mahendra and he invited me in his residence. He was kind enough to request this proprietor and the financial institution to reopen this industry. I am grateful to him.

I would request you regarding Metal Box that you may just talk to Shri Rusi Modi or Shri Ambani so that this unit can be reopened because this is viable unit.

Regarding Bengal Potteries, Government has agreed that it can sanction Rs. 12 crores for this industry; but they want Rs. 3 crores more. If you are going to invest Rs. 12 crores, then instead of Rs. 12 crores why are you not giving Rs. 15 crores so that this company can be made viable and the workers will be saved? From the humanitarian ground you please see this; otherwise if the workers are not safe then we are not safe. Here we can argue and we can quarrel; but we are public representatives and we have to raise people's issues and that is why I am raising this issue.

Mohini Mill was founded by Shri Rabin-dra Nath Tagore. I don't know why the Government has said that they will denotify this unit. Regarding Mohini Mills I met Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha and he told me that if BIFR has recommended anything for the development of the Mills, he will agree. Of course it is a welcome gesture. I request that regarding Bengal Potteries, Metal Box Company, MMC, Steel and Allied Products Ltd., and Mohini Mills please see that their issues are solved.

I want to raise one more issue. Mrs. Gandhi nationalised banks for the upliftment of the poor people. We are having our 20 point programme. The 20 point programme is the Magna Carta of the common people. But we have seen the attitude of the bank officials. I am not telling about all the bank

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

officials. When the common people go to them their attitude is very much negative. I don't know why they are so vindictive. Some officials of course want to work for the people. But some officials think that it is their own money. Actually it is not their money, it is Government's money and they should help poor people. But they don't help the unemployed youth. Why are they harassing the unemployed youth? When the Government sanctioned Rs. 35,000/- to one unemployed youth under self-employment programme, he went to meet the bank official. The bank official said that he will give only Rs. 25000/- and not Rs. 35000/- If the unemployed youth gives him some money for his entertainment then he will sanction Rs. 35000/-; that too he will not sanction Rs. 35000/- at one time. Everyday these unemployed youth are meeting the bank officials. Everyday they are requesting them; but they are not fulfilling their demands. That is the problem. If you just give some instructions to the bank officials, then as per the Government instructions they should help the poor people.

In the year 1987 nationalised banks organised one credit camp in my constituency. Now we are very much interested to repay the loan. Under the GRI scheme different types of rate of interest are there. Someone has got Rs. 5000/ @ 12% but someone else has got loan under the same category and he has to pay interest @10%. So I would request you to have the same uniform rate of interest for this GRI scheme. Then, the poor will not suffer.

Regarding the 20-point Programme, some of the State Governments are misusing the funds for their political ends. I suggest that there should be a monitoring Committee at every district level and all M.Ps, M.L.As and other local panchayat members should be its members, so that they can look into the

grievances of the common people and also see that the funds meant for the 20-Point Programme are not misused.

I would also request you to see that all State Governments should send their statement of accounts for the Central funds made available to them. Some times we find that certain State Governments—I am not naming any State Government—are misusing the money given by the Centre for their political purposes. This should not be allowed. Government money must be used properly.

Lastly, I have raised so many times earlier also that the Government should do away with the examination fees payable in the form of postal order by the unemployed youths when they send in their applications for various posts. I have been raising this issue right from 1985 and have raised it almost during every Budget session as also on other occasions. The unemployed youths are not able to apply for the various jobs in view of the fee that they have to send in the form of postal orders. It is an avoidable burden on them. I would once again request you to abolish this fee for the unemployed youths. They would remain grateful to you.

I would also request that the allocation on irrigation should be raised. In different States the agricultural labourers suffer due to water scarcity as the farming is not always possible without water. You should ensure that the rural development work progresses well.

Once again I request you to abolish the examination fee in the form of postal orders required to be sent by the unemployed youths. You should also take measures to remove the unemployment and take care of the workers and farmers who are the backbone of this country. They should get justice at the hands of the Government.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants aggregate to a figure of Rs. 3491 crores. This expenditure would be met partly by savings and increase in receipts of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2349 crores. And thus, an amount of Rs. 1142 crores would remain uncovered. That is the alarming question with which we are concerned. This gives a clear picture how we are formulating our Budget and what is the result at the end of the year.

Before the presentation of Budget, this Government has always been resorting to the policy of increase in the administered prices and put a burden on the people. Subsequently, they bring a Budget with less deficit than what it should be and then at the end they come forward with a Supplementary Demand for Grants. The hon. Minister told us that this was only a formality to approve this, but it indicates that more than one-third of the total amount involved has to be found and for that sources will have to be tackled. Out of the total amount of Rs. 3491 crores, only Rs. 2349 could be raised from savings, increased receipts etc. and the rest will have to come from the general funds. As I said, you raise the administered prices, then come with the Budget and finally come with the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The burden put on the people in three instalments becomes really unbearable.

Then, when you go through the details of the Supplementary Grants, some alarming things come out. If you go through the Plan schemes as given in the Supplementary Demands, and which directly affect the people and give some relief to them, only a meagre amount of Rs. 156 crores has been shown there. Whereas for Defence alone, demand amounts to Rs. 497 crores for one head alone, that is, to pay pension for the family. Subsequently, you can see the next heading. It is Rs. 200 crores under the same

heading. All together, the non-Plan expenditure goes to Rs. 986 crores. This shows the wrong policies of this Government in preparing the financial outlays. It is a folly of the fiscal policy which comes out, as a matter of fact, from these three exercises. Ultimately, the result is inflation. People are being taxed and exorbitant inflation takes place indirectly. People are put as the victims of this inflation. It is very clear from the Economic Survey which gives the details. The value of money goes down in terms of 1960 and in terms of 1988. The value of money has decreased. It is less than one-tenth of the value of a rupee which was there in 1960 and now. About 90 per cent of the value of money is eroded. It is only because of the fiscal policy adopted by the Government. I fully agree with Mamataji who spoke certain truths. The policies of the Government have never been anything in a manner related to the realities of the needs of the country. Employment generation is one of the factors where the people would have a way of life. They should have the purchasing power. What we find is that inspite of Rs. 40,000 crores which we are spending in the General Budget, we could not generate even a single new employment opportunity. What could we do by these exercises? Here, I have to mention about the General Budget. An amount of about of Rs. 500 crores is put on Nehru Jayanthi as employment generation. If we could not create the employment opportunities after spending Rs. 40,000 crores, in the General budget, what can we do with Rs. 500 crores? Employment opportunities have reduced from previous year. Total number of employees working is less than that in the previous year. It is only a gimmick. It is only to attract the people. It is only to say that we are spending Rs. 500 crores and employment is going to be generated. It is really a fraud. That is the word used by my friend, Shri Kumaramangalam who also supported me by saying that this is really a fraud. Employment generation is not there. Therefore, ultimately it does not give the

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

expected result. Of course, I know that Supplementary Demands discussion is only a formality. But this reveals certain facts and reveals the reality, the Government's policies, the fallacies of the policies.

I would like to point out one thing. There is a memorandum which has been submitted to you. I can speak about this only in this connection. Comparing these Supplementary Demands for Grants with the Demands made by my State Government to the Central Government. Of course, if this found a place here, I would have been happy because these are the real Supplementary Demands of the people, when the State comes to the Centre for Central assistance; this should have been a part of the Supplementary Demands. But what this memorandum says is that Kerala Government have demanded Rs. 47 crores from the Centre for rehabilitation on drought. What we require is drinking water facility; we want employment generation, we want electricity because of drought. I am only pointing out an example. If the Finance Minister is responsible to the people and if he is interested in them, these Supplementary Demands should have contained all these things also and he should have taken note of them. And he should have said, "Yes. The Kerala Government has asked for Rs. 47 crores for the welfare of the people. I am granting them. That will have to be taken from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, I am coming to the Parliament. Kindly support me." Will you create such a conducive position in the near future for this purpose? This is my only point.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is for the third time that they have presented the

Supplementary Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 3049 crores. Presenting the Supplementary Demands for Grants quite occasionally signifies that we do not keep all the factors into account while preparing the Budget. If the Budget is prepared properly, there would be no need of frequent presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Therefore, it does not behove the Government to resort to such frequent exercises. I had even earlier drawn the attention of the Government towards the Crop Insurance Scheme because the Crop Insurance Scheme has been withdrawn in severe drought affected areas such as the desert areas of my constituency. Our hon. Minister had assured us that earlier this scheme was Talukka based which will now be revised and based on Patwari circle. This assurance was given during the current Budget Session but the scheme has not been presented so far. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken in regard to the Crop Insurance Scheme. As this is a very beneficial scheme for the farmers, the Government should take steps in this regard. One month has passed since the Rajasthan Government had submitted a representation to the Central Government about 4,500 drought affected villages. In this connection, I had requested the hon. Minister and Hon. Prime Minister to send a study team to take stock of the situation prevailing there but no such team has been sent there so far. As a result relief work has also not started there. The study team should be sent at least in time within the next 15 days. Hence, the study team should go there immediately so that employment can be provided to the people in severely affected areas like Barmer and Jaisalmer. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna has been presented in the current Budget Session. RIECEP AND NREP have been merged with it. At the same time, it has been ensured that at least one member of every family living below the poverty line is given employment so that he is able to stand on his legs and his financial position is improved. The Government has

formulated the policy of selecting backward districts for development purposes. In this respect, I want to suggest that Barmer and Jaisalmer should be selected because of acute drought conditions prevailing in those areas and this scheme should be implemented there on top priority basis. Rs. 500 crores have been allocated this year for the purpose. If Rajasthan Government does not send such a proposal, the Central Government should pay attention to these two districts so that they may get opportunities of employment and are able to face drought conditions successfully. You should take up those areas where the unemployment level is the highest. The rural employment schemes should be given maximum emphasis. The I.C.D.S. programme is completely under the control of the Central Government but it is not being implemented effectively which has resulted in a very critical situation. In this connection, I would like to submit about Rajasthan in particular. In that State the responsibility of this work has been entrusted to all the corrupt officers. As a consequence, this programme has been completely distorted. Even 50 per cent of the funds extended for this programme is not being utilized and corruption is increasing. Therefore, I would like to request that a study team should be sent to every State to take stock of the situation and for proper monitoring of the scheme so that our intentions to benefit the children and the carrying mothers are fulfilled and funds allocated for this programme are also not diverted and misused otherwise.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been presented here in the House.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House and along with it, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards some problems of my State. In view of

time constraints, I would like to submit that the Central Government treats Rajasthan in a step-motherly manner which can be easily witnessed in the number of public sector units there as compared to that in the other States. There are only 3 or 4 public sector industries in Rajasthan which is less than any other State. So the Government, should pay serious attention to this situation because Rajasthan is a backward state with a high incidence of unemployment although raw material and infrastructural facilities like broadgauge railway line, power etc. are available in plenty. In spite of that due attention is not being paid towards this State. Recently, rich deposits of lignite have been unearthed. Projects based on lignite are pending for the approval of the Government for the last 3 or 4 years but no decision has been taken so far in this regard. I would like to request that special attention should be paid towards the industrialisation of Rajasthan and more industries should be established there in the public sector.

The Central Government grants subsidies on various items but it is seen that people are not getting any benefit of it. Therefore, the entire concept of the subsidy itself should be reviewed. The prices of fertilisers were reduced 2 years ago by enhancing the amount of subsidies to be granted on it but the farmers could not get it at the subsidised prices. The distributors hoarded lakhs of tonnes of fertiliser with them and as a result, the farmers could not get the benefit of it. The same has happened in the case of I.R.D.P and other schemes as well. The subsidies of Rs. 2 or 3 thousand which are granted on the purchase of buffaloes do not reach the persons for whom it was intended. I think that only 30 per cent of the said amount reaches them and rest of the 70 per cent is pocketed by middlemen. A suggestion has been given here about the provision of interest free loans for them instead of subsidies and I think that it is better to do so. In the prevailing situation, it has become

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

imperative to review the system of granting subsidies. Secondly, the functioning of the banks is also defective. The way the officers of the banks act invariably encourages corruption. If a beneficiary gets a letter of recommendation from above, he gets the sanctioned loan immediately but if the case is otherwise, the applicants are compelled to visit the banks frequently, and if the sanctioned amount is Rs. 25 thousand, he is compelled to accept only Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 thousand which defeats the very purpose of the loan. I would like to request that a monitoring committee should be appointed to go into the cases of loans to be given by the banks.

The Indira Gandhi canal project is under construction for the last 20 years in Rajasthan. The financial assistance extended every year in this regard is quite inadequate. I would like to request that funds should be made available from all possible sources including the World Bank and it may be completed at the earliest. The cost of this project is escalating day by day.

In order to refer the Chambal C.A.D. Phase II project to the World Bank, the State Government has submitted it to the Department of Economic Affairs but no action has been taken on it so far. The World Bank has appreciated the Chambal C.A.D. Phase-I project very much and has itself wanted to take over the phase-2 project. Therefore, I would like to request that Phase-2 project should be handed over to the World Bank at the earliest.

Steps should also be taken to clear the small and medium irrigation projects meant for Rajasthan.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH(Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants

of 1988-89' are under discussion of the House and I would also like to express my views on this subject.

At the time of Independence, Bihar enjoyed the fourth position in the matter of development but now it has relegated to the eleventh position which implies that Bihar's backwardness has gradually increased. In this respect, its position has gone down as compared to many other States. Why has the backwardness of Bihar increased although all kinds of minerals and other facilities are available there and even in field of agriculture they have also made considerable progress? I would like to submit that the step motherly treatment meted out to Bihar by the Centre is mainly responsible for this backwardness. It is not getting its due share from the Central Government. It is as a result thereof that its backwardness has kept on increasing.

I would like to place some facts in this regard. Although Bihar has made maximum progress in the field of agriculture, yet the agricultural labourers of that State keep on immigrating to other States like Punjab and Haryana. This is so because they are not getting proper wages here. The farmers are not responsible for it because agriculture is unprofitable in this State. But if the soil of Punjab, Haryana and Bihar is examined, we will find that the soil of Bihar is more fertile than that of the other two States. But, no attention is being paid to it in that state.

As regards, the position of irrigation in Bihar even if all sources of irrigation like canal, Government and private handpumps, lift irrigation systems etc. are put together, we will find that only 19 per cent of land in the State has been covered under irrigation provided by permanent sources. Even after all the provisions which have been made for irrigation for so many years, the benefits have been insignificant.

It is on account of the prevailing backwardness that the extremist forces have gained a deep ground in that State. Recently you might have heard and even the Centre might have been seized of it that on the 10th March a demonstration was held in Patna. The Government should wake up and take note of the kind of people who had participated in that demonstration. Infact, all the young men and women participants, belonged to the poor and weaker sections of the society. Now, they are showing it as to what sort of treatment is being meted out to them.

For example, we may take the area of Jahanabad. The Hon. Prime Minister has made a mention of Jahanabad several times in his speeches from Red Fort and elsewhere. But merely mentioning the name of this place will not do. It has to be seen as to what is happening in Jahanabad?

The sum which is being spent for the developmental purposes there, is quite inadequate. The State Government is also short of funds. I would like to know as to why the Centre is not providing its share of funds to Bihar? Bihar should get adequate share if peace is to reign in the State. The irrigation systems built during the British rule have collapsed due to floods. The State Government has not been able to develop an irrigation system at its level. There was a dam in the Sohsa village of Arwal district which was built during the British rule. This dam irrigated ten thousand acres of land. But this dam collapsed under the pressure of flood water and was washed away. The State Government is unable to rebuild it. I have seen the crops drying up with my own eyes.

There are many places in Bihar where there are no means of transport for the poor. Poor people living near the Ganiyari village in the Karpi division are hard hit for lack of transport facilities. This problem is common in the Jahanabad district of Bihar.

The railway line between Gaya and Patna is quite old. Repeated requests to convert this into a double line have fallen on deaf ears. The Railways say that they lack monetary resources. Separate funds should be allotted for this purpose.

The Centre should provided relief to the flood-affected areas of Bihar. Terrorism is gaining ground in Bihar due to State's backwardness. I, therefore, request that sufficient amount should be allocated for the development of Bihar so that it no more remains backward.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): This morning, I tried to draw the attention of the House regarding the atrocities that were perpetrated, and the excesses committed during the Assembly bye-election at Nuh. About what is happening in Haryana, I have to say a few words. Elections have become a farce.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All that will not go in here. Already you have raised it in the morning; and the Speaker had given the ruling.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Words fail me to describe the treatment that was meted out to the voters.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How is it connected to the Supplementary Demands?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise on a point of order. In the morning, when this issue was sought to be raised, very clearly the Speaker gave the ruling: 'I cannot allow these matters to be brought here. You can take it to the Election Commission. Parliament is not the forum.' Now, when the hon. Speaker has gone, he is taking advantage of it and is raising it how.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion now is about Supplementary demands. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK(Panaji): It is about law and order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He says it is about the law and order situation. He should know that the law and order situation is a State subject.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Parliament is equally concerned with law and order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak on Supplementary Demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Shantaram Naik is arguing against himself. He says it is about law and order; and that is why I say it is a State subject.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The Representation of the People Act is a Central Act. The Election Commission comes under the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No; don't bring that point. Speak about Supplementary Demands-whatever you want.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: When I speak on Supplementary Demands, I have a right to speak on what is happening in my State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You tell us how it is related to Supplementary Demands. If it is related, I have no objection. Otherwise, how can I allow it?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: When the question of making money available comes in and when the Budget is passed, every Member has the right to give vent to his views regarding his State, regarding what is

happening there, what should be done, and to recall what is going on.

My hon. friend Mr. Dandavate has just submitted before you that in the early hours this morning, the Speaker gave a ruling. We bow our heads before the Speaker's ruling. But it does not mean that our mouths are gagged. We have a right to say what is happening. Per chance I happened to there. What was happening is this: a fleet of cars, jeeps full of police officers-not one, not eleven, not 15 but in 20 care moving together and overawing voters *(Interruptions)*

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I have had a long experience in the State Assembly. Now that the people have sent me here, I must safeguard the interest of the people of my state.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: We want you to be here. That is why, do not refer to the State

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It was some thing astonishing to be of cars going together in a caravan entering the polling booth and telling the presiding and polling officers, "Beware you have to go to the office tomorrow. Do not forget that you are employees of the State Government." Do you know it? This is how a Minister was addressing within the four walls of the booth.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That cannot be allowed. An allegation against a particular person cannot be allowed. You are bringing in allegation against a particular person. That cannot be allowed.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I am not bringing in any person I am quoting the facts. Facts are facts. What I am quoting is this. I am quoting the instance of a specific

booth; a presiding officer,... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: They can raise it in the Assembly.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: He gave it in writing. He has addressed a letter to the Election Commission that... *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with the Budget. Nothing will go on record. I cannot allow you, like that

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: If suppose, a particular individual working in the election snatches the ballot papers from the hands of the presiding officers, where is the law that stands in the way of my bringing it to the notice of this House? Should it not carry any weight when I am giving a positive instance? I am firm in my allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Demands of the House Ministry come, at that time you can speak on it. If it has anything related to law and order at that time you can speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It has been rightly said that we should strike when the iron is hot. The election was held yesterday. And I had the bitter experience of going from one corner of the constituency to the other, I saw that buses packed with persons from outside the constituency were parked close to the booth so that they could capture the booth. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: You are capable of speaking on the main issues.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Dandavate, I hope you know everything. You know everything that your party is doing. You are the leader of your party in the House.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: You can talk about me. I am a central subject!

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, how can we be silent spectators to what is going on? Where shall we go? At least we have a right to ventulate our grievances here. When we suffer at the hands of the Government and our problems are not heard, when we are giving facts, what shall we do? Where shall we go? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now. *(The Bell was rung)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I must respect your Bell. I will sit down, although I had a lot to say.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Unfortunately he was off the track. He did not speak on the subject. Give him time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): This is the third batch of supplementary Demands for Grants, 1988-89 aggregating to a gross total of Rs. 3491 crores. But out of this, the receipts/recoveries are to the tune of Rs. 2349 crores. Therefore the net additional expenditure is of Rs. 1142 crores. And out of this, Rs. 156 crores are on the Plan side and Rs. 986 crores are on the Non-Plan side.

Sir, nine Members have participated in the discussion. Excepting Mr. Thomas who spoke with regard to the Supplementary Demands relating to the Defence Expenditure, all others have spoken on the Budget and on the larger policy issues, which have been pronounced in this year's Budget. This

*Not recorded.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

is for the last year. In the revised estimates, all the supplementaries, including this one, have been taken into account and thereafter the revised estimates have been presented to the House. But while participating in the discussion, Mr. V.S. Rao and other friends sitting on the opposite side have stated that the Government's fiscal policies were not well managed and perhaps because of the misconception or misunderstanding, they thought that all the supplementaries are adding to the expenditure which was projected in the original Budget paper. For their information, I would submit and I wish to place before the House that is not the correct statement of facts. In the three Supplementaries, the first batch was Rs. 1593 crores, the second batch was Rs. 845 crores and this present one, the third batch was Rs. 3491 crores. The gross amount involved in the three Supplementaries in the whole year was Rs. 5929 crores. Out of this amount, the related savings and the receipts was Rs. 3469 crores. Therefore the net amount was Rs. 2460 crores. Out of that, the present deficit has increased only by Rs. 456 crores. Therefore, the further amount of Rs. 2004 crores has been made good by increased receipts and additional savings. This is over and above Rs. 2460 crores related to receipts and recovery. This shows that for some financial accounting purposes or some technical purposes as well as for making some realities we have had to come with Supplementary Demands before the House. But from the entire picture that I have given about all the three batches of the Budget the House would be pleased to appreciate that it has added to the deficit only Rs. 456 crores. And if we take into account the additional assistance that we have provided to Punjab, then almost it has not enhanced or increased the deficit at all. Mr. Thomas was harping upon the amount of Defence Pension and Defence services. Let me place it on record that the Defence per-

sonnel who have rendered their services for our country and our nation, deserve all sorts of encouragement and benefits even after the retirement. The whole House is one on this point that the Defence services and personnel should enjoy the benefits even after the retirement so that their honour and their valour which they bestowed for the nation in their services and career could also be appreciated. That is why, we have come before the House and there should not be any point of criticism as to why we are having more Supplementary Demands for Grants for Defence purposes....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That is there in the original Budget. Is this contingency because of our involvement in Sri Lanka?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: No. This is because of pension. Mr. Thomas, you can see, the Defence Pension Rs. 497 crores and Defence Services Rs. 200 crores. We have enhanced the Pension. That is why, we are paying. It is very clear in the paper. I would not like to take much time of the House. Sir, this supplementary Demands for Grants is for Defence services, then export subsidy because we all say that our exports should increase, more areas should come up for exports and therefore the exporters should be given incentives, and the third one is loans to National textile Corporation and interest payment of course, then Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal, which we have undertaken. Defence of course comes within the bracket of non-Plan expenditure. Do you think that it is such an expenditure of which we can raise our eye-brows? Unfortunately you were not present during the Budget discussion because you had invited wrath by your own behaviour to get suspended....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No...
(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): You are on a wrong trap...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Sharma was pointing out, which the hon. Deputy-Speaker did not allow to go on record. If we try to run down any institution which is the pillar of the democracy, then perhaps it will cut at the very root of the democracy itself. The manner in which you have agitated during the last week was highly unbecoming...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Congress people were also making the same thing. But they were not suspended...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Member who was not in the House and who was in Calcutta, was suspended....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The Budget is the most vital and valuable document presented before the House, which lays down the future developmental and financial programmes of the nation and we all owe it our duty either to participate and give our views on that or to listen and try to understand what it is. But unfortunately it was not available to you, I would say, for whatever reasons. Today the hon. Members from the Opposition demanded more time since they were deprived of their right to participate earlier and the hon. Deputy Speaker was kind enough to give a little more time also though only one hour was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. In short, I would say that this is just a formal Supplementary Demands for Grants, for which I have come before the House. On going through it and scrutinising it, you will find that it has not gone to add to the deficit, secondly as I already gave the figures of the three Supplementaries, their total impact on the deficit,

which is almost nil, and that itself proves that in the present context, the Supplementary Demands ja have got no tendency to increase the inflation, it has got no tendency to increase the inflation, it has got no tendency to increase the price rise and it has got no tendency to increase the deficit. But it is only by some regular accounting proposes, some technicalities and some real additional expenditure which are required to be met.

I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. The hon. Members spoke on very many areas on the Budget and with regard to the development...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I pointed out a Memorandum. Will you include in this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Thomas pointed out a Memorandum. I would say that we have come before this House because we have given additional assistance to the States. I do not have the break-up with regard to Kerala. One of the reasons as to why we are coming before the House with the Supplementary Demands for Grants is that we are giving more Central assistance to the States. So far as Finance Commission is concerned, it has laid down certain parameters under which the assistance to the States is being given and I definitely say that as regards the legitimate help that the Kerala State State needs is being given and it will be given.

Sir, various Members have raised various points with regard to the development, sick units and other factors. They are within the realm of the various Ministries. As it is my practice, I will have their points culled out from their speeches and send them to the respective Ministries for consideration....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO : What about assistance to riot victims
in Andhra Pradesh?....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: So far as Andhra
Pradesh is concerned, with regard to riot
victims, I have noted down and we will send
it to the concerned Ministry to take care of it.

With these words, I think the hon.
Members for participating in the debate and
giving their valuable suggestions.

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

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary

sums not exceeding the amounts on
Revenue Account and Capital Account
shown in the third column of the Order
paper be granted to the President out of
the Consolidated Fund of India to defray
the charges that will come in course of
payment during the year ending 31st
day of March, 1989, in respect of the
following demands entered in the sec-
ond column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23,
24, 26, 29, 33, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45,
46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 64, 66,
67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 81,
82, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1988-89 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>			
1.	Agriculture	31,90,00,000	.....
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	71,77,00,000	11,17,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	5,00,00,000	....
5.	Department of Fertilizers	1,00,000	1,00,000
<i>Ministry of Civil Aviation</i>			
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	1,50,00,000
<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>			
7.	Department of Commerce	133,50,00,000	.....

1	2	3	
8.	Department of Supply	1,00,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Communications</i>		
11.	Telecommunication Services	195,99,00,000	475,98,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>		
12.	Ministry of Defence	71,54,00,000	.....
13.	Defence Pensions	496,81,00,000	.....
14.	Defence Services-Army	241,10,00,000	.....
15.	Defence Services-Navy	19,17,00,000	.....
16.	Defence Services-Air Force	57,87,00,000	.....
17.	Defence Ordnance Factories	62,75,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Energy</i>		
19.	Department of Coal	.....	1,00,000
20.	Department of Power	.....	18,51,00,000
21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	10,00,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of External Affairs</i>		
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	27,50,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>		
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	38,43,00,000	.....
26.	Payment of Financial Institutions	53,69,00,000	298,63,00,00
29.	Transfers to State Governments	156,34,00,000	7,97,00,000
30.	Audit	20,70,00,000	.....
35.	Direct Taxes	20,78,00,000	.....

1	2	3	
	<i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i>		
39.	Department of Health	7,51,00,000	9,43,00,000
40.	Department of Family Welfare	50,00,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i>		
42.	Cabinet	3,00,00,000	.....
43.	Police	52,16,00,000	.....
44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	.....	1,63,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	2,16,00,000	70,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i>		
46.	Department of Education	19,32,00,000	45,00,000
48.	Art and Culture	6,70,00,00	.....
	<i>Ministry of Industry</i>		
50.	Department of Industrial Development	93,01,00,000	76,79,00,000
52.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,00,000	.....
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	1,00,000,	1,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</i>		
55.	Broadcasting Services	12,49,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</i>		
58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	4,00,000	.....

1	2	3	
	<i>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>		
59.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	2,36,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Planning</i>		
62.	Department of Statistics	1,50,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>		
64.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	.....
66.	Department of Biotechnology	.....	50,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Steel and Mines</i>		
67.	Department of Steel	7,16,00,000	11,55,00,000
68.	Department of Mines	1,00,000	1,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Surface Transport</i>		
69.	Surface Transport	2,95,00,000	23,00,000
70.	Roads	15,54,00,000	1,00,000
71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,00,000	68,80,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Textiles</i>		
72.	Ministry of Textiles	23,81,00,000	62,00,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Tourism</i>		
73.	Ministry of Tourism	1,01,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Urban Development</i>		
76.	Stationery and Printing	.....	5,92,00,000

1	2	3	
<i>Ministry of Water Resources</i>			
77.	Ministry of Water Resources	32,50,00,000	.....
<i>Ministry of Welfare</i>			
78.	Ministry of Welfare	3,50,00,000	.....
<i>Department of Electronics</i>			
81.	Department of Electronics	4,45,00,000	22,51,00,000
<i>Department of Ocean Development</i>			
82.	Department of Ocean Development	.....	1,00,000
<i>Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission</i>			
85.	Rajya Sabha	1,27,00,000	.....
<i>Union Territories (Without Legislature)</i>			
89.	Delhi	39,85,00,000	7,00,000
90.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,53,00,000	.....
91.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,32,00,000	.....
92.	Lakshadweep	1,76,00,000	.....
93.	Chandigarh	23,13,00,000	....
Total		2142,95,00,000	1074,40,00,000