

1	2	3	4
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.
Ministry of Urban Development			
92. Ministry of Urban Development	38,24,000	...	1,91,20,000
93. Public Works	21,21,24,000	12,51,84,000	1,06,06,21,000
94. Water Supply and Sewerage	32,66,000	...	1,63,34,000
95. Housing and Urban Development	5,90,95,000	12,39,21,000	29,54,72,000
96. Stationery and Printing	10,37,42,000	...	51,87,07,000
Ministry of Welfare			
98. Ministry of Welfare	44,01,65,000	11,67,000	2,09,28,24,000
105. Lok Sabha	2,01,85,000	...	10,09,25,000
106. Rajya Sabha	84,35,000	...	4,21,78,000
107. Secretariat of the Vice- President	2,25,000	...	11,28,000

18.02 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have now the Appropriation Bill before us. At the stroke of six, you applied the guillotine and there was a general massacre.

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately from such a man who is just non-violent himself !

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : So many Departments could not come up for discussion. I will just mention briefly one or two points. The Labour Department could not come up. Sir, in this connection, there is a great discontent with respect to the wages of the Journalists and I would urge upon the Government that in the matter of Interim Relief, the necessary attention should be paid.

Similarly, there is the problem and the miserable plight of the employees of Peerless Company and I must urge upon the Government that the matter should receive their due to consideration and necessary intervention so that their miserable plight is removed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also a general feeling of great insecurity among the Government employees because of the decision of the Supreme Court giving unbridled powers to disciplinary authorities to either dismiss or reduce in rank any officer without giving him any hearing at all. The consequences are repugnant to democratic norms. The consequences are an affront to principles of natural justice. Therefore, I must urge upon the Government that this discontent that is there among the Government employees and this feeling of insecurity which is bound to affect the efficiency of the employees be taken into consideration. I would urge upon the Government that there should be an appropriate amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Urban Development Department also could not come up for discussion. Here I have one particular point to make, Mr. Speaker, and that is, that the problem of the housing of the Urban poor...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about rural poor.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will come to that also. I would like the cooperation of the entire House and I would continue to make those points.

I agree with the problem of rural housing, but at the same time the question of the urban housing is also there and that

is not only of the poor but also of the middle-class, the professional class and the employed class. They also feel the problems of housing equally. Of course, our Prime Minister, as far as Bombay is concerned, was good enough to announce a sum of Rs. 100 crores. (Interruptions). Therefore, I am saying that the problem is acute in the urban areas, everywhere, in Bombay also, it must be appreciated, in all these urban areas. As has been pointed by a Position Paper given by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences that it is the lopsided development of our economy as also the pressures on the urban places which has resulted into this great problem. Therefore, there is need for a very comprehensive planning for this particular purpose. I must say that instead of there being a policy of forcible eviction, we must have a policy of re-location based on planned development providing the necessary infrastructure for the housing of those displaced and of those who need to be rehabilitated. In Bombay specially these days there are so many forcible evictions that are taking place, they must stop and the necessary re-location of the places which are genuinely needed for the public purpose should be there. The term 'public purpose' should be defined properly through properly laid down guidelines.

A final word, Sir. In the case of Central Government lands and the lands of the public undertakings also, the same policy of allowing the re-location or allowing the people to develop the sites on which they are staying should be followed. I hope that these matters will receive due consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : You know, you cannot. You have to give in writing, Sir.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Just one minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The self-employment scheme for artisans...

MR. SPEAKER : It is against the rule, Sir.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The rural self-employed people...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, it is against the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your kind attention one thing. At present major part of our Budget is being spent on the Government employees and it has gradually reached upto 39 per cent of the total Budget outlay. Whereas we spend so much on them, do we expect that these officers will help us in fulfilling our hopes and aspirations? If we look at their work and their way of working, we feel disappointed. They have no contribution in any of the poverty alleviating programmes being run at district level by us. I want to say that whatever economy we may bring in the expenditure, even after 5 per cent cut in expenditure, the attitude of the Government employees continues, to remain disappointing. Whenever the concerned Minister is a weak person, they dominate and get their work done. These Government employees have neither any accountability nor any responsibility. If we do not gear up the administration and do not make it more vigilant and loyal, then the administration will not allow our schemes and programmes to succeed in future. Therefore, this point should be pondered over deeply. The hon. Member, who spoke before me, said that even today after the adoption of the Constitution for such a long time, we have not been able to frame a law under Article 311(2). These bureaucrats have ruled the country with the help of rules and the way Opposition is supporting the bureaucrats in the matter of removing them from service is not correct. The question is that it will not be improper if a person who is guilty and dangerous and against whom an enquiry is to be made, is removed from

service under Article 311. The step which has been taken and the decision which the Supreme Court has delivered are acceptable. Will you believe that at present there is a loss of Rs. 660 crores in the National Textile Corporation and our subsidy is increasing constantly? Will any one tell us as to why 10 to 15 thousand extra labourers have been engaged? Has any one been able to check child labour system under labour laws? It is a matter of shame for all of us. Today when we see the small children, who are the future hope of India, working as labourers, we feel that the labour laws remain confined to the papers only; these are not implemented. I want to say that we opposed to contract labour, but a law banning contract labour has not been passed till date. We have passed child labour law, but that has not been implemented.

As you will not allow me to speak for longer time, I am not speaking much. Otherwise I wanted to submit many things. During the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resources, you have stated in the Education Policy that model schools will be opened. Do you hope that this will serve your purpose? The condition of the schools in India is alright. It is only the teachers, who used to be considered the medium of imparting education, are missing. They have become knowledge-seller businessmen. They cannot educate us. And you are thinking that by setting up one model school in each district, proper education will be imparted, but that is not going to happen. Who is responsible for the pitiable condition prevailing in the schools today? So, these are aspects on which we should brood over.

Regarding availability of justice, even today 15 lakh cases are pending in the courts. When will the people get cheap and easy justice and when will you be able to provide justice to the people sincerely? Have we ever thought about this? These are our problems and you should think about them. I have only one suggestion in this regard that these are public services. Once the Hon. Prime Minister had said that in the States 50 per cent services should be manned by persons from outside the State. Even today 50% services are not being manned by the persons from outside

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

the state. Services too are sometime influenced by the politicians after violating the laws. We cannot achieve our desired goal of establishing a Welfare State with such types of services and we should achieve this goal. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, Mr. Banatwalla has finally raised these points. He mentioned about the guillotine. But he and Mr. Daga have escaped the guillotine.

One point was made about Peerless. That matter is under consideration and...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : They have named it very thoughtfully.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, it is not cheerless. We are actively considering the various suggestions and proposals. Even this very week, some Members of Parliament...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Actively and sympathetically.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, but within the parameters of possibilities. So, this very week, some Members of Parliament, just now discussed and they said, they would be meeting me, and I will be meeting them, the discuss it.

A point was mentioned about the problem of urban poor.

There is a Scheme for urban poor. Even in this Budget, we have paid our attention for the urban poor and brought up Schemes that have been finalised.

For housing, there is a loan of Rs. 5,000 for beneficiaries also given on concessional rate of interest, repayable in 20-25 years.

Regarding child labour which Shri Mool Chand Daga has mentioned, there was a meeting of Labour Ministers on this and a consensus has been evolved. The Government is considering a comprehensive Bill on Child Labour in this regard.

Regarding Contract Labour, a Working Group has made proposals, and that is also under consideration, regarding amendments in the law.

Then the point was made about Government expenditure being increased on Government employees. We were looking at the figures of expenditure of administration as a percentage of total expenditure. That percentage has not risen and has been fairly constant from 10-9%. We cannot say that overhead expenditure is increasing.

About journalists and wages, regarding journalists and interim relief, we may...

SHRI H.A. DORA : What is the expenditure ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am telling it is about 9-10% of the total expenditure.

SHRI H.A. DORA : What is the actual expenditure ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Actual expenditure will depend on the total amount. I am saying that when you compare whether it is increasing or not, then over a period of time, you see from year to year whether the percentage is increasing or not. Total amount will increase when your total expenditure increases. But you see whether the ratio is increasing or not, and we say there is a fairly constant ratio on that account.

On wages regarding journalists, I would request the Labour Minister, my colleague, who is there, to enlighten the hon. Member on that point. I would request him on this.

May I assure you...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What about the problem of job security of Government employees ? Before we vote the money, we should know about this.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Dagaji is against it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In this respect...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talking.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Apart from that, the final court of the land has made a pronouncement. If *malafide* is alleged or if it is alleged that extraneous facts were taken into consideration, then the court can interfere, since, in the eye of law, there would have been an absence of the subjective satisfaction of the President or the Governor.

In the judgment, these considerations are there.

Another important guideline given by the Supreme Court is that a Government servant, who has been dismissed or removed from service or reduced in rank by applying to his case clause (b) or (c) of the second proviso to Article 311 (2) or an analogous service rule can urge in appeal or revision that an inquiry should be held with respect to the charges on which such penalty has been imposed upon him, unless a situation envisaged by the second proviso is prevailing at the time of hearing of the appeal or revision application. Even in such a case, the hearing of the appeal or revision application should be postponed for a reasonable length of time for the situation to return to normal.

These various safeguards in the judgment itself are there and I think that itself will take care of the fairness and also of the administrative whims.

So far as education is concerned, the new education policy has come and Government is taking very positive steps on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, he himself said that he would request the Labour Minister to clarify about the interim relief for the journalists...

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the Clauses to vote.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3, 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Guidelines to States on Family Planning

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now the House will take up the half-an-hour discussion by Dr. G.S. Rajhans.