

[Shri Zainul Basher]

permanent assets like roads, schools, houses for Harijans and Adivasis are also being built. These programmes are really very revolutionary because they are also creating jobs for the people. There are no two opinions that the Government have made a great revolutionary beginning to eradicate poverty through these programmes. Whatever money is given for these programmes, it would be inadequate and I am not satisfied with the present provision even. Still, I welcome whatever has been provided out of the limited resources. However, I would like to reiterate that there is need to make provision for more money. Besides, I would urge the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Poojary, that there is need to remove the bottle necks and plug the loopholes in the implementation of these programmes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One minute more.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Shall I continue after the lunch, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken ten minutes!

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It will all depend on your pleasure, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will reassemble at 2 p. m. after lunch.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at six minutes past fourteen of
the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: in the
Chair]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1985-86 —Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Zainul Basher may continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking on the implementation of N. R. E. P. and N. R. L. G. P. Efforts should be made to remove deficiencies in these programmes at the State level and particularly at the district level. I suggest that more and more representatives of the people should be associated with these programmes and their effective role in the implementation of these programmes should be ensured. Unless this is done, complaints of this type will continue. Crores of rupees are being spent on these programmes and these are very good programmes. As I have already said, these bringing about revolutionary changes in the society and in the economic structure of the country. Therefore, their implementation should be made equally effective. The poor and the weaker sections of the society have great expectations from these programmes. Their aspirations should not be allowed to be frustrated. Recently, the Prime Minister visited the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. He visited the villages and went to the houses of the people and made an assessment of their poverty, problems and difficulties. A lot of improvement can be brought about in these areas by implementing these programmes and their lot can be improved. More money should be allocated for these areas so that the lot of the people could be improved. I would suggest that the Hon. Prime Minister should also visit some Harijan localities. He visited the tribal localities and it has made a tremendous impact. The poor, the weaker, the down-trodden, the Harijans and the Tribals of the country have started expecting that their needs will be looked after well by the Prime Minister. They have reposed their unflinching faith in

him as they had on Shrimati Indira Gandhi earlier. He should also visit some Harijan localities, particularly in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where there is abject poverty. The Prime Minister should include these areas in his tour programme. The morale of the people will rise thereby and the agencies engaged in the developmental works will be encouraged and they will also have some fear in their minds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this Budget allocation has been made to open 100 model schools. I welcome this step. The details of the changes proposed to be brought about in the education policy have not come before us yet. I hope some worthwhile and revolutionary changes will be made. In my opinion our present education system does not give equal opportunity to all the people in the society. I have time and again said that equality of opportunity cannot be ensured between students of the Public schools and those from schools run by municipalities in the villages and towns. They cannot get equal opportunities. I would suggest that model schools should be opened in the backward districts. Only those students should be given admission in these model schools who belong to the poorer sections of the society and who are economically and socially backward. The upper class people can admit their children in the public schools and good schools. Since the poor, the economically weaker and people living in the villages cannot educate their children in the public schools, therefore a beginning should be made by giving admission in these schools to the students of the poorer sections of the society, whether they are backward socially and economically. They should be a ceiling on income in the matter of giving admission to students in such schools. I represent Ghazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh which is a backward district. The people of this district had made great sacrifices during the freedom struggle. I would, therefore, suggest that one model school should also be opened there.

In conclusion, I would say something about my constituency. A steel fabrication plant was approved to be set up at Ghazipur. A meeting of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Steel, the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Industry was held in May-June 1984. Approval was given to this project in that meeting. We do not know why it was entrusted to a committee later on for study again. Probably that committee has given a report that it is not a viable proposition. Previously, approval was granted to this project in the meeting of so many Ministers and it was also announced on the Radio and in the Press. One crore rupees were provided for this purpose in 1984-85. If decisions are changed in such a way, it would give rise to acute frustration and agitation in the minds of the people. The hon. Finance Minister is present here. The decision was taken in his presence that this factory would be set up at Dildar Nagar of Ghazipur. A sum of Rs. one crore was also sanctioned for this project in 1984-85. If an attempt is made to alter this decision somehow, it would be very unfortunate. I would like to draw pointed attention of Shri Poojary to this matter and request him to personally look into the matter.

[English]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I am here to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86. Sir, Mr. Reddy mentioned that this would not be the first instalment of Supplementary Grant but there would be many more such instalments of Supplementary Demands for Grants which would be brought forward in this House by the hon. Finance Minister. I do not know how far this statement is correct. I think he has not understood the enormity of the problems which the Finance Ministry and the hon. Finance Minister have to face especially during this year. Sir, this year our country was faced with unprecedented droughts after the General Budget for the year 1985-86 was passed in May last. Now, for the last two months there are unprecedented

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

floods in many parts of the country. Then there were certain political problems to which my friend referred, particularly what happened in Punjab. Some time back there were armed clashes between two States in the North-Eastern region. In this country when some similar things happen, do you think that additional expenditure will not be required? As and when the people need money, as and when the Central Government has to help the local Government, the State Government, or a particular section of people at a particular place, money will have to be spent and they will come to Parliament to get it sanctioned through Supplementary Demands. If the Government is very responsive to the situation, if the Government acts as a responsible Government, responsible not only to the legislature, but also to the people, and it does its duty to the people, and spends money and comes to the Parliament to get its sanction, what is wrong in it? My hon. friend said that the deficit is very large and it would lead to inflation and, therefore, it is bad. But if the deficit leads to increased productivity, better social services and it does not add to inflation, it is very good. Even if you borrow money, you have a deficit budget, but if you maintain proper monetary control, what difference does it make? The question is, for what you are spending the money. That is what we have got to see. Simply saying that because it is a deficit budget, therefore, it is bad, is not correct. Olden days are gone. We are not running a police State, nor are we running a capitalist State; we are running a welfare State. We have to see the welfare of the people. I fail to understand the criticism that has been levelled by my friends on the opposite side. Probably they do not view these things broad-mindedly. A careful Finance Minister will not do these things unnecessarily; he will make provision when it is absolutely needed. I, therefore, say that what the Finance Ministry is doing is correct and also its techniques are quite good and healthy.

But I have also a complaint. The Central Government gives money to the States for implementation of 20-Point programmes and then forgets. My friend has referred to IRDP, NREP, ICDS, TRYSEM etc. All these programmes are launched by the Central Government, but the money is given to the States, and what the States do, nobody bothers. This is where the financial and administrative control is lacking. When the Central Government provides money, they must watch its utilisation, somebody must go there, and check whether the programmes are being implemented on the spot, or are just shown on the papers. There may be certain States, where it is being implemented very well, but otherwise everybody is complaining about it. I do not say that all the States are doing injustice to the programme, but most of the States are doing that, and in my State, this programme is a total casualty. Either the money goes to the pocket of certain Deputy Commissioners, who are the Development Commissioners of the districts, or it is being utilised for some other purposes. In our State we have got a class of administrators, who are treated superior to the Indian Administrative Service. The young IAS officers are not allowed to handle the administration of the district, they are not allowed to serve the people. People who have started below as clerks have gone up by promotion and they are put in charge of the districts. My friends on the other side shout when my friend, Shri Namgyal says something. Choubey Saheb, you please listen. Certain clerks and petty administrators are given senior pay scales, and they are put in important positions. Young IAS officers who are better trained and patriotic, are not put in charge of the districts. It was so earlier and it is continuing now also. Many posts with regard to the implementation of 20-Point Programme particularly, I.C.D.S. are vacant. They are not filled. These programmes are very good but they are not implemented properly. So, my request is that something must be done in this regard.

So far as agriculture is concerned, a lot of money is being given for animal husbandry. It is very good. In the agriculture sector, money is being fairly provided. But we must also see that the Department popularises the use of more milk in rural areas. Something should be done to provide milk to poorer people at subsidised rates. Our people are under-nourished and malnutrition is a big problem and without milk nothing can be done.

As regards education, it is very good that we are going to have a model school in every district. And we are going to have a new policy on education. Sir, my request will be, we must have a uniform curriculum. Whatever you may do, please consult the States, take them into confidence and so far as the curriculum is concerned, see that it is uniform. Otherwise, backward States will not be able to develop. Admission to professional colleges depends on the basic curriculum and if the curriculum in a particular State is different, the children of that State will not get admission in professional colleges. We have been suffering because of that and our children are not getting admission in good institutions. So, there should be one uniform curriculum and it should be finalised after consulting the States. Regarding the education policy also, the States may be consulted.

As far as food is concerned, public distribution system is lacking in the country. State Governments are failing, the cooperatives are failing and subsidised food stocks, ultimately selling through the black-marketters who have no respect for old human values. Our Government must see that States set the cooperative system aright and go in for a very good public distribution system.

Now, I come to medicines. Sir, you are a young man and you need not go to a medical centre. But people like me have to go to them very often.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are also going.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : There are many spurious drugs. The doctors prescribe certain medicines and we get something else. Moreover, the Department goes in for bulk purchase of medicines, and the same are thrust on us. Secondly, so far as the facilities in the All India Medical Institute are concerned, they are welcome. But one institute is not sufficient for the whole country. Therefore we have to see that similar facilities are given in other areas also. We must also see that a good medical system develops in both rural and the urban areas; particularly in State capitals. Sir, as far as industries are concerned, a lot has been done to promote the small scale industries. I would only say that certain concessions are given for a limited time by the States and actually what happens is that as soon as the period of five years passes, the new units, I would say always push out by the older ones, because within a period of five years, a unit is not able to stand on its own feet. They cannot compete. Therefore, the problem is to be studied in depth. But I have no solution. 16 or 17 per cent is the Sales Tax and Sales Tax concession is given to certain new units. 16 per cent is a very big amount. The older units to whom we gave certain facilities to make them to stand on their feet are immediately wiped out because of the competition by the new ones.

Sir, the Petroleum Ministry must see that Kerosene Oil is amply provided outside, unless, we have a good lot of electricity outside. But Kerosene Oil is not very easily available.

As far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I must say that more attention is required to be paid towards them.

I again come towards this 20-point programme. We have to compel the States; rather we have to persuade the States to work with this 20 point

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

programme very seriously, very honestly and show the results. Unless this 20 point programme is implemented, the lot of the poor is not going to improve. In far flung areas, in those areas which are cut off, it is only the 20 point programme, if implemented honestly that will help and make the people feel that they are also part of this great country. Some people on the other side say that these programmes are thrust upon them. They came from plains. They do not know the problems of the cut off areas. If they go and see what type of life the people are leading, they will know the real conditions. It is only, if this thing is implemented properly that the living conditions in the cut off areas can be bettered. But it cannot be implemented properly unless officers do not go on tour and if some officers is not serious and honest, he will not spend money given to him or he will misuse it. So this has got to be implemented in a very honest way and the Central Government must have some machinery to check whether this programme is working properly or not. And they must see that this is properly implemented.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

MR. G.L. DOGRA : I thank you Sir, for you agreed to give me this much time at my request and I thank you again.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, before I go into the Supplementary Demands I request the hon. Minister to consider all these things. As you know all the State Chief Ministers has assembled in Delhi and they agreed to have some Consignment Tax. But it has not yet been done. I hope that you will consider this point.

Sir, the shortage of small coins is going on in this country for the last more than two years and now that we are

going to import the coins—I do not know whether it is for the first time, we are importing the coins—and that too from countries like U.K. and others where the labour charges are much more than that of India, whether we are spending more on them or not has to be looked into and this problem of small coins should be immediately solved.

Then Sir, I beg to submit that you have, for problem villages sanctioned some funds. There are problem villages fixed by the Government some years back and this fixation of problem villages probably 10 years before new problem villages have come up. Some methods should be found, so that this list of problem villages is updated.

Regarding water supply to these problem villages, there are two schemes: one, about what the State Governments should do under the Minimum Needs Programme. All State Governments have this programme. There is also one accelerated programme for which Central Government gives matching grants. It so happens that many States cannot spend as they deserve due to paucity of funds though some allocation is made by the Centre. Since the States cannot spend, the Centre also does not spend that money. So, this matching grant system in the accelerated programme, should be done away with. The Centre should spend the money, irrespective of whether the States can spend or not, as was done in 1984, the election year.

Thirdly, the ban on the recruitment to posts in the Central Government Services is going on for nearly two years; and it is causing havoc in the Central Government Services. I request that this ban on recruitment to Central Government Services be withdrawn immediately.

I also find that no money has been allocated here for Irrigation, as if this department does not require any funds. You are finding that in most parts of the country—north, south and everywhere—there are floods. You will

again come forward for Supplementary Demands for Irrigation in the near future.

I would like to mention that from West Bengal, there is demand for two projects. One is the Teesta project. You should give enough funds for the completion of Teesta project, because the more you delay it, the more you will spend.

Another project for which West Bengal is fighting is the dam on the Subarnarekha river at Basraghat in Midnapore where the irrigation facilities provided are not for more than 6% of the area.

About the Supplementary Demands which you have brought in, I do not want to repeat what other hon. Members have said; but I am sure that there will be 2 or 3 more sets of Supplementary Demands coming during this financial year. The cost of living index is showing a rise. Only in May, you released one D.A. The index will again show a rise. You have not stated what amount you want to spend for giving D.A. to Central Government employees, because you want to hide it.

I do not find anything in the Supplementary Demands, in respect of Defence, because you want to show that your health is good, whereas it is not so. You have to come again with Supplementary Demands to meet expenditure on Defence. You have to purchase helicopters for ONGC, you have to buy 15mm. guns. You have to purchase fighter bombers, either Mirage or MIG-29. You are not saying these things in the present Supplementary Demands. Perhaps you will be coming up with another Supplementary Demands, or 2 or 3 more of them.

Then about overdrafts. You have turned overdrafts into loans. Whenever this question overdrafts arose in the House during 1982, 1983 and 1984, you always talked about West Bengal being the first. Now West Bengal is

not the first. U.P. is the first. But the States are compelled to take overdrafts. (*Interruptions*) All the States have to do their job like hospitals, medical services, roads, education, irrigation etc. which are under their charge. From where will they get money for these works? You mop up resources from the States.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) :
They have their own sources.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Their sources are much limited. Because there is a National Conference Government in your State, you are speaking like this. But people from U.P. will not.

Between March and 21st June, you have taken RBI credit for a greater amount than last year, i.e. to the tune of Rs. 5280 crores more than last year and for the last four weeks, from 21.6. 1985, your credit is Rs 3,106 crores. So, you are borrowing more and more from the RBI., and you advise the others. Your health is not so good as you pose. Of course, in the meantime, advance from the RBI to States has come down by Rs. 394 crores.

Unemployment will grow further. Already you are inviting foreign multinationals in your country. You have already given 200 items of capital goods under OGL by which you are importing hydro power plant machinery, thermal power plant machinery, textile machinery, jute textile machinery and you are killing BHEL. So, there is no doubt that unemployment will grow further.

The other day, the contract for Gas Pipe from Hijapur to U.P. was given to an Italian company. A paper report says that the Electricity Board at Gujarat has given a contract for desalination plant to a French Plant at the cost of Indian firm and Indian know-how. Had you taken Indian know-how you could have saved 10 million dollars in foreign exchange.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

You are taking money for your general revenue from public borrowing; that means gradually from public borrowing you are having money for general revenue; you are mortgaging the future of our country.

I do not want to speak on black-money. Somebody says it is Rs. 32,000 crores. Shri Vasant Sathe says, it is Rs. 54,000 crores. I do not know who is correct. By giving concessions to these great people, people of money, you thought that you will be collecting more money; it has proved to be incorrect. For the last few months, your collection has arisen only by 8 per cent, although your target for the whole year was 20 per cent. If you collect 8 per cent within five months, you can never reach your collection by 28 per cent.

Even the President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce said like this the other day in front of the Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. He said,

"The concessions to black money do not persuade the hoarders to surrender illegal accumulations nor to confine themselves to honest wealth and legal enterprise."

So, this is what you are achieving at. When you had placed the Budget before us in the month of March you said that it will usher in a new era. We will go to the 21st century which will be much more prosperous. But, actually, what you are presenting, it is a gateway to national disaster, happy field of exploitation of the multinationals. You kindly reverse this policy and be pro-national, more anti-multinationals, be pro-Indian, more anti-multinationals. Otherwise, more unemployment will grow. Already children have been sold in Katalahandi. Already, we are seeing that lakhs and lakhs of people

are unemployed. We are first in the matter of unemployment; we are first in the matter of illiteracy in the world; we are first in the matter of people living beyond the poverty line. Even now if you don't stop it, people will have to fight.

Even your party people—they are along with us—are going to organise a movement for these things, for opening mills which have been closed down, for getting more aid from the Central Government. On the 12th of September there will be a total Bengal *bandh* in which INTUC leaders are also a party. I am thankful that they also understand that they have to combine with us to face the Government of India's anti-people policies. It is going to happen in this month, or in September, 1985, and I think by at least September 1986 the whole House will be united for changing the present anti-people policy. If you do not reverse your policy, you will be made to listen to the voice of the people of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Basava Rajeswari.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel greatly privileged to support supplementary demands for grants for the year 1985-86. For the first time in this current year we are discussing the supplementary budget to the tune of 3872.54 crores.

Many States have taken overdrafts. Our Finance Minister has enabled the States and Union Territories to get rid of this malady of overdraft. An amount of Rs. 1628 crores has been earmarked as mid term loans to the States so that they can avoid overdrafts. But now it is for the States to see that this assistance is utilised properly to the maximum extent. I hope that at least hereafter the States will be highly responsible and avoid overdrafts.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

The Central Government is spending huge amounts for the development of States. But I feel that the expenditure is too high both at the State level and Central level. In all most all the States the Non-plan expenditure is much more than plan expenditure. This has to be stopped. Regarding non-plan expenditure. I want to be very critical and I hope our hon. Finance Minister will not mistake me. The Government may give several reasons like payment of dearness instalment, interim relief etc. for the non-plan expenditure. But in spite of that I am of the opinion that the non-plan expenditure should be reduced to the maximum extent. Out of the total amount of 3872.54 crores 2516.71 crores is for non-plan expenditure. For plan expenditure it is only 1355.83 crores. This kind of situation has to be avoided and it should be seen that non-plan expenditure is less than the plan expenditure.

We have our hon. Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Our hon. Finance Minister and other finance experts are on the Planning Commission. This Commission allocated funds to various fields according to the requirements. But it is equally important to see that these allocated funds are utilised properly. Good guidance and proper supervision is very essential to see that the funds are spent appropriately. An expenditure commission has to be set up. Therefore, I urge upon our hon. Finance Minister to think about this matter of setting up of an expenditure Commission. This Commission will take preventive measures to see that there is no misuse of funds in extravagant expenditure.

An amount of 121 crores has been allotted for constructing houses to weaker sections of the society like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes.

About Rs. 121 crores has been sought for constructing houses for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. But the houses that are being constructed for these people are of no use. It has been done in a slip shod manner. These constructions will collapse within a period

of two years. Therefore, it is very essential to see that some permanent arrangement should be made while constructing the houses. A cluster of villages must be taken up and good and strong houses must be constructed for them. In addition to construction of good houses other facilities like drinking water, schools, good roads light etc. should be provided to them. Then only they can also come up in the society and live like any other group of people with respect and happiness.

There are several programmes like NREP, IRDP, RLEGP, APDP and others for the emancipation of poor people. But unfortunately the money that has been allocated for such programmes is being misused. Only about 20% of the amount allocated is being used for the purpose. Anti-poverty scheme is not functioning satisfactorily. There are several Programmes for improving the life of women.

Huge amounts are being spent by the Centre to the States for those programmes. But I regret to state that the money is not being utilised properly. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to enquire into this matter and do the needful. I request him to involve Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament and to set up Committees to look into the working of these various programmes. These Committees will avoid the misuse of the funds and help the programmes to go on in the desired directions.

About 60 crores have been allocated for the agriculturists to buy good sowing seeds, manures etc. Crores of rupees are being given to agriculturists in the form of subsidy. In spite of this the condition of the farmer is not satisfactory in our country. His condition is miserable because he is not getting remunerative prices for his produce. About 80% of our population are farmers. Agriculture is an unorganised sector. The farmer's voice is being heard from the nook and corner of the country for remunerative prices. Unfortunately so far the farmer has not been looked after

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

properly. Our Government should look into the problems of farmers sympathetically.

We have achieved self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains. But we continue to import some commodities like oil seeds, sugar, pulses etc. and spend crores of rupees for this. If the farmer gets remunerative prices and other encouragement I am sure that he would grow all the commodities and we can save previous foreign exchange worth several crores.

An amount of 1.5 crore rupees has been set up for the construction of building for the installation of super computer in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The actual amount that is needed for this purpose is Rs. 40 crores. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to allocate more money for this immediately and to avoid the escalation of construction prices.

Karnataka people has to bear maximum tax burden in the whole country, still it is insisting on implementing consignment tax which is burden to the public and is breaking the back of the people in the State.

There are certain projects which have to be started immediately. Vijay Nagar Steel Plant should start functioning soon without any further delay. Mangalore Refinery also should begin to work at an early date. Certain private industrialists are also coming forward to take up such projects. They should be encouraged to see that these major units starts functioning as early as possible. I hope our hon. Finance Minister would make all his efforts to see that Vijay Nagar Steel Plant and Mangalore Refinery would start immediately.

An unit of digital plant has been sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh. In fact Karnataka was expecting this digital

unit. Now the Centre is assuring us that the second unit of this plant would be installed in Karnataka. I hope that this would be done early.

Our hon. Finance Minister has taken various measures to curb hoarding, black marketing and bring in stabilisation of prices of all essential commodities. The Wanchoo Committees report on black money has to be considered and the recommendations contained in the recent study of the premier institute has to be implemented.

I take this opportunity to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister who has taken several steps to put an end to black money. I hope his sincere efforts would enable our Government to wipe out black money which is playing havoc in our national economy. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1985-86, I wish to make a few suggestions.

On 2-8-1985, our hon. Finance Minister has assured the House that stringent steps would be taken to ensure that prices of essential commodities would be kept under check. Similarly, he has also announced that a new financial policy is under formulation and it will be announced shortly. If the price-spiral is to be prevented, than the activities of anti-Social elements, particularly, the black-marketeers, the profiteers and the hoarders, should be eliminated from the national scene. They are holding the economy of the country to ransom. Punitive action should be ensured for these people through a specific law, if required.

During the past two years, throughout the country there is one-rupee note shortage and the coin shortage is widespread. In the capital city of Delhi the D. T. C. is giving coupons.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Whether it is small shop, or Super Bazar or a big shop or a retail hotel-nut shop, the balance is not given because there is no small coin. Whether the value of a rupee is just 16 paise, you can imagine the steep fall in the purchasing power of our people. They are now distraught on account of continuous coin shortage. Our hon. Minister Shri Janardhana Poojari has stated recently that Rs. 45 crores worth of small coins are going to be imported to meet this coin shortage. I want to know how soon this would be done. Bearing in mind the huge population of the country, I demand that Rs. 145 crores worth of small coins should be imported as early as possible. Sir, under the very nose of Central Government, in front of R. B. I. in Parliament Street, a discount of Rs. 10 is taken for giving small coins to Rs. 100. Why should action be not taken against these people? Small coins have become a profitable business proposition. I want that effective steps should be taken against such hoarders of small coins.

Under the Demand entitled Currency, Coinage and Mint, the Government has sought the approval of the House for Rs. 55.38 crores to establish a new mint near New Delhi. Some time back, the hon. Minister of State Shri Janardhana Poojari had stated that two new mints would be set up. The proposed new Mint near New Delhi should be set up soon. The second Mint should be set up in Tamil Nadu, because Tamil Nadu is a secure place for a Mint.

Recently, our Minister of State for Finance has stated that new Rs. 500 note would be printed soon. I demand that Rs. 200 note besides two-rupee note and one-rupee note, should be printed in abundance to remove one-rupee and two-rupee shortage.

The Reserve Bank of India has directed that no branches of commercial banks should be opened in rural areas. At the same time, we do not have branches of Regional Rural Banks in all the districts of the country. Out of 460 districts we have branches of Regional Rural Banks only in 220 districts. For

example, in Tamil Nadu only in two districts we have branches of Regional Rural Banks. When there are no commercial banks and no regional rural banks, naturally the rural people are denied the required financial infrastructure. If the Government is keen to ensure agricultural growth, then the branches of Regional Rural Banks should be established in all the districts of the country. The hon. Finance Minister should direct that this should be done without delay.

The rural development projects like IRDP, TRYSEM have not yielded full benefits to the rural folk. According to a recent Report of R. B. I. only 20% benefit from these schemes has reached the poor people. Our young and dynamic Prime Minister during his recent visits to Madhya Pradesh tribal areas and Orissa tribal areas has seen that this is so. He wanted a monitoring cell to be set up at the Central level exclusively for this purpose. The Centre is also preparing a revolutionary programme for eradicating poverty in the country. This should be announced soon and implemented effectively with verve and vigour.

In these Supplementary Demands, for rural development and for agriculture a sum of Rs. 121.54 crores and a sum of Rs. 60 crores respectively has been provided. I want to have clarifications regarding these schemes and I want also to what States this money would be allocated.

The unemployment problem among the educated young men is becoming endemic. In 1980 the registrants in Employment Exchanges numbered about 162 lakhs and by the end of 1984 their number has gone up to 236 lakhs. Throughout the country, the Unemployment Guarantee scheme should be implemented, under which these unemployed educated young men and women should be given monthly stipends. Then only we can save these young people from frustration and annoyance.

Under Demand No. 58, Industry, a sum of Rs. 27.50 crores is being pro-

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

vided for no-industry districts in the country. This is the First Group of Supplementary Demands. I am sure that there will be a second group of Supplementary Demands during the next session. At that time, I demand that a sum of Rs. 90 crores should be specifically provided for the expansion projects of B. H. E. L. at Ranipettai in Tamil Nadu. With this submission, I conclude my speech and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to say these few words.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure in 1985-86 spreading over 26 Grants. We are discussing this Supplementary Budget in the 38th year of our Independence and 36th year of our Republic and also in the transition from the Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan, and from the Seventh Finance Commission to the Eighth Finance Commission and also on the floor of this Eighth Lok Sabha. Hence the significance. Therefore, it is high time that when we discuss the Supplementary Grants, we look back to our performance.

Before I go to some of the Demands, I would like to make some general observations. In spite of our best intentions and efforts over the last decades, we have not been able to remove the regional imbalances. As we progressed, there is undoubtedly wonderful progress in our country in the scientific sphere, in the industrial sphere and in the agricultural sphere, and in almost all the spheres we have advanced generally and there is no doubt about it the gaps between the region have become wider. We have also to note that the concentration of infrastructure for development and concentration of developmental activities in certain regions is increasing very fast. Sir, I represent a region known as the

North-Eastern region. In fact this word, 'North-Eastern' is a very vague and meaningless word. Just as we cannot say that 'I am taking care of the South, and to please Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka we have to see South State-wise and linguistic group-wise', in the same manner we have to see the North East State-wise. About North too, when I say, 'I am taking care of the North', Haryana will not be pleased, U.P. will not be satisfied and Bihar too will not be reconciled. We have to see the North State-wise. In the same manner, when we say 'North-East' it is a very very complex and knotty area because here so many small States and Union Territories co-exist.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :
in the Chair]

Madam, I will give a very recent example. The hon. Textiles Minister, Chandrasekhar Singh Ji, promised during the last Session that he would be taking care of the North-East and he would go to see the North-East to see the problems of the handloom weavers. Perhaps he had been to Shillong under the wrong impression, under the wrong notion, that Shillong means the entire North-East. Some people will see Gauhati and say, 'Yes, I have seen your North-East and I have taken care of it.' Similarly, some VIP (Very Important Person) or a knowledgeable person otherwise will say, 'I have seen Agartala, so I have seen the entire North-East.' It is not always money that fulfils the aspirations of the smaller States. Money alone will not satisfy those people. There are many other aspects. Here, I will make a reference to certain aspects which the Home Ministry can look after. For instance, some States and Union Territories in the North-East and some linguistic groups in that region aspire that their language should be in the Eighth Schedule. It is not merely in the sentimental sphere. What is happening actually is that a language not being in the Eighth Sche-

dule means suppression of that language in many respects. As a clear example, we take the National Film Awards. Bengali films are competing among Bengali films, and Marathi films are competing among Marathi films.

Tamils and Teluges are all competing among themselves with their respective languages, in the name of regional films. But Konkani has to compete with Mizo. Mizo has to compete with Khasi; Khasi has to compete with Manipuri; and Manipuri has to compete with Garo. It is because there is no money to be spent on awards for the small languages separately. The Films Division in the I & B Ministry says that it has no money. The constraint is finance and they say Rs. 20,000 has been earmarked for the best film produced among all these regional languages in the Sahitya Akademi list but not in the 8th Schedule. If there are no sufficient films produced in these languages, let there be no competition no awards given. But when Marathis are competing among themselves, why should a Manipuri film should compete with Konkani? What is the common background? This is very very wrong. The regulations have to be changed. Madam, I am giving this example just to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that we should spend wisely and also to fulfil the aspirations of the different small communities, linguistic communities, backward classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis. The linguistic communities demand that the number of languages in the Eighth Schedule should be increased to satisfy their aspirations and to meet the ends of justice. Then, the reply from the Home Ministry or the Law Ministry is that practically there is no restriction to the languages not listed in the Eighth Schedule to have their own legitimate facilities. But there are so many restrictions. For instance, in the public service commission, in the Kavi Sammelan on the occasion of republic day, the Independence day in the AIR and TV and so many other functions, there are restrictions. Only the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule are taking part and getting these facilities

in functions and seminars. If you do not like to increase the number of languages in the Eighth Schedule, let there be no restriction to other languages availing all these facilities. This will satisfy the aspirations of the small language groups and there will be reconciliation. But that is also not happening. The only way now is to amend the 8th Schedule.

Madam, in the sphere of culture, most of the small communities and small States take their own culture seriously. One of the reasons why the small States like Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya have become separate States in spite of their small size or small population or little resources is that they are not in a position to be merged with any other neighbouring State because of their cultural and traditional background. That has to be recognised. Otherwise, the discontent among the younger generation will continue.

Madam, I recall the remarks of the late Prime Minister while addressing a conference of the Northeastern Council. She clearly said :

"I understand why the young people in the Northeastern region are angry is that they have seen the progress elsewhere and they have seen also the lack of progress in their own region."

Naturally, Madam, this has to be rectified.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Madam, I am the only man representing the entire area in this debate. Assam is also not represented. So, I may be given a few more minutes.

One of the demands of the Supplementary Budget relate to the grants to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the purchase of certain equipment to make it a better super institute. We welcome this step. There has been certain accusation

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

against the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that it is not doing justice to their patients. I do not like to share that view because this Institute is already over-burdened and it cannot do justice to all patients. We should see that similar institutions are opened in different regions while this may continue to be the best institution in the country. We should start similar institute in the remote regions of the country, in the South, in the Northeast, in the East and in the West. Ours is a vast country, and all the people needing special care have necessarily to come and crowd here in this All India Institute of Medical Sciences. So, we should have more facilities, more institutions of this pattern, in the different regions.

I would like to make a special reference to my region. I think, the Government of India is proposing to start an institution of a similar pattern in that N. E. region I demand that this should be located in Manipur because the Regional Medical College, Manipur, would provide the infrastructure for it. A report says that it is being located in Shillong. Shillong is the headquarters of the North Eastern Council and it is also the headquarters of tele-communication and other things... It may forgo certain facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Finally I would like to make a reference to FCI particularly before. I conclude. We have been demanding that the FCI offices which are now located in Agartala, Manipur, Nagaland, etc., should be raised to regional status. Now, one office located in Shillong looks after them and the rest of the branches are called district offices—Manipur District Office, Agartala District Office, etc. Manipur is no more a district; it has many districts. Similarly, Tripura has many districts. When Nagaland is having more than eight or nine districts, why should

the Nagaland office be treated as a 'District Office' ? It is not a matter relating to cost. Only the nomenclature should be changed. But the Food Ministry is not listening to this demand. I hope there will be second thought on the subject.

We should take care of these small things so that the aspirations of the small States and Union Territories in this backward area are fulfilled. Then, I think, the much-needed change in our outlook will follow.

[Translation]

SHRI OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : Madam Chairman, the House is now discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House. When provisions have been made for various projects, including the 20-Point Programme, it is also necessary that due attention should be paid towards the opening of Urdu-medium schools, because Urdu has been in use in India for a long time. There is much agitation in the minds of the Urdu-speaking people because it has no patron. Urdu had made its contribution during the freedom struggle in India. I think in the interest of Urdu, the President should grant official recognition to the Urdu language by exercising the powers conferred on him by the Constitution. Only then the problem of Urdu will be solved.

There are problems concerning the minorities, the Urdu language and the Muslims, but Urdu is being utterly neglected since independence. We do not feel secure and go to sleep with the anxiety as to what may happen to us the next day. We do not feel that our life and property is safe, because in India, any problem—it may be the issue of reservation in Gujarat—could be given the shape of riots. When the issue is that of reservation, why then our people are being massacred. If they have to fight the reservation issue, let them, go in for negotiations or resort to agitation. We shall not have objection to that. Merely to crush the agitation, it should not be considered the easiest way to give

it the shape of communal riots to destroy the life and property of the Muslims. This is wrong. I feel the riots would certainly have come to an end within 24 hours; had the Central Government so wanted. If the Central Government had told the Chief Minister that he would be dismissed by next morning if he failed to put an end to the riots, the riots would definitely have come to an end. The result is already before us. The Chief Minister was removed and the situation has since returned to normal there. Are we hostages to be made scapegoats in every issue? We fail to understand that. It is a matter of regret and we have seen what had happened in Gujarat. Riots broke out in Saharanpur also. Therefore, it is necessary that the people belonging to the minority community the Muslims are inducted into the police force and the number of Muslims therein should be increased in order to prevent atrocities on them.

Madam, I would like to point out that in the Constitution of India, the religious freedom has been provided for. But, with the recent judgement of the Supreme Court, the process of interference with the Muslim Personal Law has started. That judgment is most unfortunate and such a thing had never happened ever since the inception of Islam during the past 1400 years. In the Supreme Court judgment, it has been stated that a divorced woman should be given maintenance allowance even after the period of *Iddat*. It is totally against the tenets of Islam. Till now such a thing has never happened in any country of the world. The situation has already deteriorated considerably and I feel the Government should enact a comprehensive legislation to close this controversy forever and to bring about an end to the interference with the Muslim Personal Law for good.

The percentage of Muslims in the services is negligible. It is not even two per cent. The Minorities Commission submits its reports in this regard.

But the Commission has not been given statutory status. If such a status had been conferred upon the Commission, I feel that many problems would have been solved automatically. But it has not been given statutory status. In every State, Minorities Commission is there. In Andhra Pradesh also there is such a Commission but it has no statutory status. It merely submits its reports. Four reports have so far come, but no action has been taken on them as yet. I would submit that similar reports will continue to be presented but the condition of the minorities will never improve. I, therefore, submit that the Minorities Commission should be given statutory status.

So far as the Public Service Commissions are concerned, the Centre has got the right to see whether examinations are being conducted regularly or not and how they are functioning. The powers of the Public Service Commission in Andhra Pradesh have been taken away. It is the responsibility of the Centre to provide reservation for us proportionately in the services. You know how things are going on.

Now, I come to the law and order situation. Law and order situation has considerably deteriorated in Andhra Pradesh also. I can show you the photographs which have appeared in the press also. The fish-hook was inserted in the vagina and then pulled. These people should feel ashamed of it. Even then they say that the law and order situation is very satisfactory. Have such things ever happened in any civilized country? The fish-hook was inserted in the vagina and then pulled and ever then it is said that the law and order situation is satisfactory. It is a matter of regret and the Government should ponder over it.

Similar steps should be taken in the field of education also. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

*DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai):
Madam Chairman, I welcome this supple-

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

mentary demands for grants. Many of our friends on the other side think that the presentation of a supplementary budget so early reflects the incompetence of the Government. But I do not think so. I think that there has been a shortage of funds because the Government has worked with speed resulting in fast expenditure. That is why they need more funds and have come before this House with these supplementary demands. The Government need money all the time to execute various work and programmes. The more funds the Government can mobilise, the more developmental work will progress. In our country the recovery of Income tax is not upto the mark. Many people do not pay their income tax properly and honestly. As a result of that the amount of money that should have come in the Government coffers, is not coming thus causing a shortage of resources. Added to that, smuggling is rampant in the country. All sorts of foreign goods are being sold at a cheap price. I have seen smuggling foreign goods being freely sold by the road side at Siliguri and Mirik in West Bengal. The same situation prevails in all the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi etc. These smugglers sell goods worth crores of rupees without paying any taxes to the Government, and the Government is deprived of huge amount of revenue. If these activities are stopped, then it will be possible to collect large amount of funds in the Government coffers. As my time is very short, I will not go into further details regarding the smuggling activities but will confine my speech to a few subjects like Rural Development, Education and Health and Family welfare.

Madam, Chairman, you know that there was a time when India did not produce even a sewing needle. But today, within 38 years of independence our scientists have been able to go to the moon. India has made such rapid progress in many other fields that we feel proud about it. But I regret to say that even now a large number of people in our country are living below the poverty

line. Large number of children have no facilities of education. Large number of young men are unemployed. Many women are leading a very hard life due to economic reasons. Every day they have to travel 7 or 8 miles to fetch water and fuel which are essential and indispensable for living. Millions of women in our country are living such hard and miserable lives. Madam we have a department of 'rural development' but the development of our villages is far away. I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to my constituency, Contai. There many villages are without water. No medicine is available in many hospitals and dispensaries. If you go to the villages you will see hundreds of small children roaming about. It will appear that the family planning programmes have not been particularly successful. On the one hand hundreds of villages are without water but on the other hand out of the amount allocated for water supply projects, the West Bengal Government has returned Rs. 8 crores and 67 lakhs of rupees unutilised. They failed to utilise the amount allocated for implementing the water supply schemes in the problem villages. Again, Madam, Rs. 30 crores were allocated for rural development in West Bengal. In my opinion this allocation was very inadequate. But I regret to say that even this amount could not be utilised by the West Bengal Government for rural development work and they have returned more than twenty five crores unutilised. I will like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what action can be taken against those State Governments who cannot utilise and return the money allocated for specific schemes.

Madam, many areas of Midnapore district of West Bengal produce very rich crops. If sufficient water can be made available there, then the farmers can go in for two crops in a year. This will not only increase the food production considerably but the economic condition of the farmers will also improve immensely. This may kindly be kept in view. The West Bengal Government has forwarded the Bhagawanpur-Nandigram master plan

to the Central Government for approval. I will earnestly request for the early approval of this scheme.

Most of the children in the rural areas lack nutritious food and opportunities of education due to various reasons. I will request that an all out effort may be made for the around development of the poor rural children. Then voluntary organisations should be extended all assistance in this regard. It is not possible for the around Government alone to achieve development of the rural children. The Government and the voluntary organisations should work together as complementary and supplementary to each other towards this end. Without the spread of education it is not possible to achieve progress of the country, specially of rural India. Many voluntary organisations are keen to undertake this work but the State Governments do not forward their applications to the Central Government. I am saying this from my personal experience. I had many other things to say but there is no time. In conclusion I will request the hon. Finance Minister to take effective steps to improve the lot of the poor widow and destitute women, the poor widows and those who have been deserted by their husbands and are living in extremely difficult conditions. Such of those women who do not pay income tax, should be paid and additional 3% interest. The condition of such women is very pathetic all over the country. Let us all strive together to ameliorate their distress and agony and to wipe their tears as far as we can. This is our moral duty. With that I conclude.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for making special budgetary provisions for the rural development programmes.

Only yesterday an Opposition Member had said that the funds provided under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme were thrust upon the States and they spent these funds as they desired. Therefore, these program-

mes should be wound up. I could not understand what he wanted. Rural Employment and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes and Rural Integrated Development Programme come under the 20-Point Programme. All these programmes were introduced by the late Indira Gandhi. She was a great leader of this country. She knew that if the rural areas are not developed, poverty in the rural areas will not be eradicated. If rural people are not lifted above the poverty line, this country will witness an armed rebellion. That was why she had introduced the 20-Point Programme. The main aim of the 20 Point Programme is to increase production, to ensure proper distribution and to lift the poor farmers, poor workers, Adivasis and Harijans living in the rural areas above the poverty line. So, to say that such programmes should be wound up will be against the interests of the country and its people.

NREP is a very good programme under which lakhs of rural people get employment under this programme rural development works are undertaken, link roads are built, school buildings are constructed, sources of irrigation are developed and plantation of trees is undertaken. Thus, many important programmes come under it. It is really strange to say that such a good programme should be wound up.

Funds given to the districts under the National Rural Employment Programme are utilised for convening meetings in the districts. The representative of the people are invited to these meetings. But, for the funds given under R.L.E.G.P. the State Governments call for reports from the district authorities directly. The district authorities send the proposals and the proposals come before the Central Government and are approved. In my district, Mirzapur, an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores was given under one head only. Under R.L.E.G.P. an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores was given for soil conservation only. The work of soil conservation is in progress, but many other useful programmes have been left out like construction of the link roads. Had

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

this amount of Rs. 3.5 crores been spent on development of the villages, their face would have totally changed. I had given a suggestion that the representatives of the villages may be associated with these programmes. They may be invited to a meeting to decide where link roads are to be constructed, where means of irrigation are to be provided and where school buildings are to be constructed. All these things should be decided before the proposals are sent. I hope the proposals to be called for by the Central Government this year would be finalised only after consulting the district representatives.

Also, when the Central funds are utilised in the villages, the poor get employment along with the developmental works. With these funds school buildings, link roads, canals, culverts and barrages etc. should be constructed and plantation of trees should be undertaken. There should be all round development in the rural areas.

Smt. Indira Gandhi had introduced another programme. This programme was meant for educated unemployed persons. The number of educated unemployed persons is increasing rapidly. They are wandering about aimlessly and, sometimes, they indulge in undesirable and criminal activities. She had introduced another programme for them under which they can get loans of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 from the banks to enable them to start their own business, increase production and earn their livelihood. This programme has proved to be a great success. About 75 to 80 per cent of the people who have received loans under this programme are doing their own business. No orders have been issued in respect of this programme this year nor any budget provision has been made so far. I would like to submit that adequate funds may be provided for the programmes meant for educated unemployed persons.

Now, I shall speak point-wise in brief. Uttar Pradesh is a very big State. Some

of its areas experience drought, the others face floods and some others face some other calamities. Mirzapur district and its adjoining areas witnessed drought. You will be surprised to know that this area witnessed drought in spite of heavy rains. There has been rainfall there only 3 or 4 days ago, but how can paddy crop be sown now? Maize cannot be sown, 'Bhadai' crop has withered away. Maize and Sawan have also withered away. 'Bhadai' crop has been damaged. Maize and paddy crops could not be sown. Such drought conditions were witnessed there. When it has rained now, the remaining 'Bhadai' crop has got damaged thereby, Mirzapur District and its adjoining districts of Varanasi, Allahabad and Jaunpur are in the grip of drought. But now the heavy rains have damaged the remaining 'Bhadai' crop also. Whenever any area in the country is affected by the natural calamities, a Central study team visits that area and submits its report. But after the report is submitted, there is a lot of delay in providing assistance. Recently, a Central team visited the drought-hit area and it has submitted its report that there is drought but no drought relief has so far reached there. The Central Government should take immediate steps to provide assistance to the districts affected by the natural calamities in Uttar Pradesh, particularly Mirzapur District and its adjoining districts. Only then the rural people would be able to earn their livelihood, otherwise a very serious situation might develop there.

I would like to mention Eastern U.P. again. The Minister of Industries is present here. Population in Eastern U.P. is increasing rapidly and no industrial development is taking place there. At least one industry was to be set up in 'no industry districts' like Jaunpur and Ballia. But no work has so far started there. Mirzapur is a very large district. Even a single Tehsil of Mirzapur is equal to one district. Sadar Tehsil of Mirzapur is also equal to one district. I, therefore, feel that big industries should be set up there, but no action has been taken in that direction. The population of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is very large and

pressure of population is increasing and the people are fleeing to other States. People are migrating even to Arab countries. Seventy per cent people of the total population of five crores in eastern U.P. are poor and 60 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. It is, therefore, necessary that programmes should be undertaken to provide employment to the jobless and to lift them above the poverty line. Industries should be set up there. Incentives should be given to the handlooms, Carpet industry, Banaras Saree industry and utensil industry in Mirzapur. In addition, according to Shivaraman Committee's report, each tehsil and each block should be declared backward and industries should be set up there.

A lot of discussion has already taken place in the House on rising prices and I do not want to discuss it any more. But I would like to say that the prices of essential commodities like salt, Vanaspati, match-boxes, coarse cloth, etc. have risen slightly, but the Budget of the Central government is not to blame for that. The local administration is to blame for that. I would request the Central Government to direct the State Government to strengthen the district administration so that it could take strict measures so that profiteers, hoarders and smugglers could not exploit the people.

Madam, several Members have made their speeches today in their own mother-tongue and listening to their speeches, it appeared that this Lok Sabha is now the Lok Sabha of India in the real sense. You made a speech in Kannada and one hon. lady Member spoke in Bengali and many other Members made their speeches in Tamil. It appeared to me today that we are sitting in the House of the people as representatives. I would like to express my thanks for giving me opportunity to have my say.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Madam, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grant. The Finance Ministry is under tremendous

pressure from the public sector, education sector and so on to increase the allocations. It has realised that with the sum provided in the budget, some public sector projects cannot be kept going.

The Supplementary Demand includes proposals for a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3872.54 crores. The non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 2516.17 includes Rs. 1628 crores for loans to States for clearing part of the overdrafts. The Government has decided to convert 90 per cent of the overdrafts of the States as on 28th January, 1985 into medium term loans.

For the first time in recent years, the Finance Ministry has sought Supplementary Demands for ways and means advances to States having almost totally exhausted Rs. 800 crores provided in the budget. There is no increase of Rs. 400 crores for ways and means.

Of Rs. 1355.83 crores for Plan expenditure, Rs. 991.13 crores goes to the public sector.

We are glad that the Supplementary Demand has put Rs. 290 crores for NALCO. But NALCO has asked for Rs. 500 crores over and above Rs. 412 crores provided in the Budget. It is pointed out that without the additional allocation, NALCO will not be able to meet the completion schedule. Its bauxite mine will have to become operational this year and phase one of 80,000 tonne capacity aluminium plant is expected to commence production by next year.

The cost of total project has already gone up from Rs 1242 crores to Rs. 2218 crores. So, with the amount of Supplementary Grant of Rs. 290 crores instead of Rs. 500 crores, it is apprehended that the project may get delayed and it may not be completed within the schedule.

Also, you must have heard about the chimney collapse case. We have been

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

told that the case is under investigation. How much loss it is going to involve, we do not know. I would like to know, how we are going to expedite this project.

The Finance Minister should give sufficient allocations for completing the project immediately. Backward States must be given some industry so as to enable them to develop. Orissa is such a State and it made some progress in industrial development and this trend should be maintained and more industries should come up in the State.

In order to make up the shortfall between demand and availability, we are impressing upon the Government to take up the Talcher Super-thermal plant in the Central Sector and the power plant at the IB Valley in State sector. But there is no mention of these in the budget as also in the supplementary demands.

I am glad that NREP and RLEGP have been given more emphasis. When we consider all these, we should see that regional disparities are removed. With that view only all the programmes and all the plans should be taken up.

Orissa is such a State where 38 per cent of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and where all the natural calamities occur every year. It has lost Rs. 160 crores and the Finance Commission declared it as a revenue deficit State. Such States should get the maximum assistance over and above the State plan.

Madam, when we talk about education, we should consider the aspects of tribal people's education and education of women. In Orissa, in a modest scale establishment of at least one boarding school in every tribal Panchayat has been introduced. However, the aim should be to cover all the children. This may come under a national plan and should not be left to the State, which cannot implement it because of inadequacy of funds.

Supplementary Demands for Grants have fixed a loan assistance of Rs. 7 crores for Paradeep port to tide over the financial difficulties. South Korea has offered credit and technical help to deepen the Paradeep Port so as to enable the Port to accommodate vessels of higher capacity. With the deepening of the port, export of iron ore will be increased to 6 million tonnes as against 2 million tonnes at present. The Project Report submitted by the Hyundai Corporation should be considered by the Ministry of Shipping. The Finance Minister should also take up the expansion of infrastructural facilities in the Paradeep Port. For this, foreign credit may also be taken and MMTC also may give part of the cost of resources.

Madam, expansion of mining activity after deepening of the Paradeep Port will greatly benefit the tribal people because these mining areas are located in the tribal belt.

In the Supplementary Demands, we have not seen anything extra for women's welfare. As regards, working women's hostels the allocation made this year is much less than the last year. This year the International Decade of Women is coming to an end and moreover, we have created a separate Ministry for the welfare of women. So, I request that they should take up the issue of working women's hostels.

Besides other plants, the Daitri Steel Plant which is going on for a long time, should also come up. Since new technology has been found out for electric furnaces and other things, it will be profitable for the nation and hence this plant should be taken up.

Construction of Paradeep Fishing Harbour, which is hanging in the air for the last ten years, should also be taken up. Orissa has got a vast fishing potential as it has a vast stretch of coastal line. So, I request that the fishing harbour should be constructed.

Lastly, I submit that the Finance Minister should consider the case of

backward States like Orissa sympathetically.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the A.I.A.D.M.K. I wish to make a few suggestions on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1985-86.

At the very outset, I extend my support to Supplementary Demand No. 35. This Demand seeks the approval of the House for a sum of Rs. 55.38 crores to import 2000 million pieces of coins and to set up a new Mint in NOIDA near Delhi. The import of small coins should be expedited. The small coin shortage is assuming volcanic proportions. The common people are distraught. The affluent sections are able to tide over any such crisis, but it is not so in the case of common people. This has become a question of survival for them. The paucity of small coins has been spreading like wild forest fire throughout the country. One rupee note is not there at all. The new Mint should be put into operation soon. Some months back there was a news item that the Centre proposes to set up new two Mints. But I find that there is provision for only one Mint in these Supplementary Demands. When the decision to set up the second Mint is taken, I wish that the Centre allots it to Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately the small coins have become a plaything in the hands of hoarders. This should be enquired into and the hoarders of small coins should be brought to book. A lasting solution for this should be found out without any further delay.

Under Demand No. 38, it is proposed that a sum of Rs. 1628 crores would be given as medium term loans for the States which have outstanding overdrafts. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. is against indiscriminate resort to overdrafts from R.B.I. Presently there is no outstanding overdraft in

the case of Tamil Nadu. It is regrettable that this loans facility is being given to States which have resorted to overdrafts from RBI frequently. It is reported that the Finance Ministry has directed the RBI to stop overdraft facility to the States. As the States have inelastic sources of revenue, they are compelled to approach RBI for overdrafts. The revenue resources which are like milch cows are under the charge of Central Government. I suggest that in the case of States which take overdrafts only in unavoidable circumstances but which manage to repay them in full on time should be allowed to avail of this overdraft facility. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister should look into this and pass appropriate orders to RBI in this regard.

Under Supplementary Demand No. 8, there is provision of Rs. 100 crores for construction of houses to SC and ST people. I want to know which States will get allocation from this provision. In 1985-86 General Budget, a sum of Rs. 400 crores was provided under this scheme. Since this scheme is now being expanded, the additional provision of Rs. 100 is being given under this Supplementary Demand. If more money is required for this worthwhile scheme, the Centre should not hesitate to come before for additional provision. This is only first batch of Supplementary Demands. I am sure that during the next Session, the second batch of Supplementary Demands would come before the House. If necessary, more money should be allocated than for construction of houses to SC and ST people.

I find that a sum of Rs. 300 crores is being provided under Demand No. 83 for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. I welcome this. Shri Vasant Sathé, our Steel Minister, announced recently that Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu would be expanded. But no provision has been made for expansion scheme of Salem Steel Plant in these Supplementatry Demands. I want to know how this has happened. I demand that funds should

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Annanambi]

be made available for the expansion project of Salem Steel Plant.

In 1985-86 General Budget, there was a provision of Rs. 60 crores for giving subsidy to the entrepreneurs who wish to set up new industrial units in no-industry districts. Under Demand No. 58, a sum of Rs. 25 crores is being provided for this purpose. I support this and I suggest that the Centre should adopt the policy of having no-industry block which alone will ensure equitable distribution of industries throughout the country.

The small coins are distributed through RBI Offices located in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It means the metropolitan cities are better than other cities and rural areas. If possible, RBI offices should be opened in all A Class cities. Otherwise, it should be ensured that small coins are distributed through branches of public sector banks located throughout the country.

In Western countries, particularly in U.S.A. you will find in all street corners booths with machines through which the people can get small coins after inserting the notes. This averts hoarding of small coins. We should also try to have such machines in India also. This will avoid such a shortage of small coins in the country. The menace of hoarding can also be ended. I want the hon. Minister of Finance to examine the feasibility of doing this forthwith.

The Finance Ministry issues directives to public sector Banks that they should extend loan facility to weaker sections of society. But they do not comply with these directives. I have seen this personally in my Constituency at several places—Kinathukaduvu, Pollachi, Valparai Pongalur, Darapuram and Udumalpet. I suggest that the Finance Ministry should issue directives again to these Banks that they should sanction loans to weaker sections of the society, when such loans are recommended by people's representatives—M.P.s. and M.L.As.

With these words I conclude my speech,

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. India is a developing country. After independence, we have made lot of achievements. India has always been a peace loving country and it has believed in peace. On this day, atom bomb was dropped on the Hiroshima city of Japan. At that time, 1,40,000 people had lost their lives. Today, the people of the world want peace. Many countries of the world today are in developing stage. Many of these countries are facing famine and war. We should make an appeal to all the peoples of the world that all of us have to live in peace and we cannot rise with the help of atom bombs. Government have provided roads, electricity, drinking water, hospitals and education and many other facilities in the villages. We want to do more work in this direction. But, a lot of money has to be spent on defence preparedness. We are very happy over the agreement on Punjab signed by Hon. Prime Minister and Sant Longowal and it has been welcomed by all the people throughout the world. I would like to express my thanks for the same. The people of Punjab are happy with this agreement because this problem has been permanently solved. The people of the State want that their representatives should go to Lok Sabha and the State Assembly because the people of Punjab and the people of the country believe in democracy. The people of the State want that the Government of elected representatives should be formed in Punjab. The people of Punjab believe in bringing about prosperity of the State as also in the unity and integrity of the countries. Therefore, this agreement has brought about a wave of happiness throughout the State. That is why elections should be held in Punjab.

Under these Grants, sufficient funds have been allocated for industries. I come from Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is very rich in minerals. Many industries based on those minerals could

be set up there. The Minister of Industries is present here and he is aware of the fact that our State is backward in every respect. No industry based on such minerals has been set up there. The districts which I represent here is generally affected by famine and drought. It is affected by drought even now. The former Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of a Polyester Fibre industry in my constituency on 23rd October last year. This factory would come up with an investment of Rs. 75 crores, but basic amenities have not been provided for the setting up of this factory. One year is going to pass, but facilities like roads, water and electricity have not so far been provided there. Even funds have not been provided. I would request the hon. Minister of Industries to look into this matter. There are many such districts, tribal districts and backward districts in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat which are generally faced with such situations. Cattle die due to non-availability of water. Even drinking water is not available. People do not have any employment. They do not have any means to earn their livelihood. Government would have to chalk out ambitious schemes and set up big projects in such areas. One of the reasons for this situation is that the people of such areas can work as labourers only. People are not much educated there and hence they cannot do any other job. I would request the hon. Industry Minister to consider my suggestion and take suitable steps so that the people of these areas could earn their livelihood. Irrigation dams could be constructed there and it is also necessary to lay railway lines there and similar other projects could also be undertaken.

I would also like to submit that our Government have formulated many programmes like N. R. E. P., I. R. D. P. etc., but it has been our drawback that the people are not getting the desired benefits of all these programmes. The type of development agency which we should have is not there. What is happening today is that these agencies are being monitored by the State Governments and these agencies have been

totally left at the mercy of the State Governments. There are many State Governments which are working in their own manner. Indiraji had brought the 20 point programme before the country. Its objective is to bring about prosperity in the countryside. This programme was formulated to bring about a revolution in the villages. We have been returned to Parliament in such a large number due to this programme only. It is the victory of this programme. I would also like to advise my friends in the opposition that they should desist from opposing this programme. If they do not desist from opposing this programme, their strength in the House would go on diminishing. They should, therefore, welcome this programme, because the poor have appreciated this programme everywhere. They want this programme, because it has contributed to the upliftment of many people.

Madam, you also often talk about the farmers. According to an order of the Central Government, a rule has been framed for the Central Government employees to work only five days in a week and working hours each day have been increased. For the remaining two days, offices remain closed. I am happy at this decision of the Central Government. But what is the condition of our farmers today. We should look at their condition also. He works along with his wife and children, but has he come above the poverty line? whether it is cold winter or hot summer, whether it is rainy season or autumn, he has to work round the clock, but even then he continues to be poor. I would like to submit to you that some scheme must be formulated to lift them above the poverty line. Schemes must be formulated to help them. If the farmers also start working five days in a week like the Central Government employees and if they also do not do their work for two days in a week, this country will go to the dogs and nobody would be able to save our country. Eighty per cent people of our country are either farmers or are connected with agriculture. On the one hand, we pay public money to those people who work only for five days in a week and take rest for two days, this public money is

[Shri Dilcep Singh Bhuria]

collected from the people by levying taxes and on the other hand, we do not pay attention to the farmers. If we look towards the condition of the farmers, we would find that the farmers have to pay higher prices for fertilizers, agricultural implements and other agricultural inputs. Have we ever thought about it? Many representatives of the farmers have been returned to this House. I would, therefore, request that maximum subsidy should be given to the farmers so that the damage to his crops could be compensated to some extent. We should consider all such measures so that the farmers could march forward. We see that subsidy is given to the big industries, why then should the farmers not be given the subsidy so that they could make progress and prosperity could be brought about in the country?

I would like to submit to our hon. Finance Minister that our country is dependent on climate. If there are sufficient rains in our country, there could be prosperity in our country and price rise could be arrested. But, if there is drought or there are floods in the country, there is poverty and disease in the country and there is price rise and devastation in the country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to provide maximum facilities to the farmers.

With these words, I support these Demands. I would like to express my thanks to you forgiving me an opportunity to speak in the House.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): In support of this Bill I would like to raise some important points. I think this is an appropriate time for us to raise important issues of general importance and at the same time, we can also make some observations about the local problems.

We are 16 Members belonging to the Congress Party, out a total of 42

Members of Parliament coming from West Bengal. I am very sorry to say that we sixteen Members are not getting any facilities from our State Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: What facilities do you want? That cannot be raised here. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: This is the proper place, so I would like to raise it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The Government gave sufficient attention to the General Budget 1985-86 to see that India could be advanced economically in this age of competition and to generate employment opportunities. It was also told that the poor would be benefited by it. And for this purpose the Government had to impose further taxes and it was natural that the prices of certain commodities would rise, and at the same time it was also expected that the Government would make efforts to control the prices of such commodities. The prices of daily commodities are being raised speedily. It is, therefore, necessary that some immediate scheme should be devised to control the price rise.

Secondly, I want to raise another important point. Our Government is committed to provide employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. Self-employment schemes are to be started. We are very sorry to say that the poor youth are not getting any facilities for starting such self-employment projects, because the loans meant for them are being given to some other families which are not entitled to the same, but who are supporting the Left Front Government in West Bengal. They are being given the opportunities or facilities from the youth programmes, at the cost of those who really deserve it. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to check up this from the State Government, and to see that the programmes are utilised for the benefit of

those for whom it is meant. To implement this thing. Government should set up an Advisory Committee. All the M.Ps should be the Members of this Committee. Then they can look after it seriously. This being the International Youth Year, I would request the Minister to specifically see that the programmes meant for the youth are properly implemented. This is an International Youth Year. So the Government should chalk out some new policies, new projects, where the Youth should be absorbed. Then, it will be the greatest achievement in the International Youth Year.

Thirdly, some factories in West Bengal are closed down and this is specially true of those manufacturing steel and allied products. This factory has been closed for the last five years and 2,000 workers are affected.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The condition of these workers is miserable, and they are living like street beggars. They are not even getting proper food, and they are starving. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into this. I do not know whether it will be possible for the Government or not but they should approve some project where these 2,000 poor people can be absorbed. They are about to die. They are just on the road. If you do not help them, they will die. I met Mr. Jyoti Basu, our Chief Minister, but he just told me that he could not do anything. When we, the Members of Parliament, meet our Chief Minister, he simply says he cannot do anything. I met the Industry Minister of West Bengal Government also but he also said that he could not do anything. So, we are helpless. We cannot do anything for these workers through they are approaching us like anything. So, please put up some projects where these people can be absorbed. Only you can save these people. This is my request to you.

Fourthly, in West Bengal there are so many areas where there are no means of

communications. Even a pregnant lady cannot go from one place to another due to lack of communications. There are so many places where there is no water facility. The people who are living in rural areas, in West Bengal, are not getting even drinking water. So, this is a very serious problem I am mentioning these because this is the proper forum where we can raise our important issues, where we can raise the problems of our people.

Government has announced 20-Point Programme for the upliftment of the poor. There are number of schemes like NREP, IRDP, RIEGP, etc. We are grateful to Shri Janardhana Poojary that last month he came to West Bengal to disburse mass loans to the poor people in Midnapore district. I would request the Minister to come to West Bengal to save these rural people also because the State Government has become bankrupt, they are not interested in the rural people, they are interested only in their own people. We, the Members of Parliament, are totally helpless. We are not getting any help from these people. IRDP, NREP, RIEGP, and DRDA, all these schemes are totally captured by these people. Only the Marxist are getting all the facilities and the general people are not getting anything. So, I support these Demands and just request the hon. Minister to see that proper monitoring of these schemes should be done otherwise it is very difficult to solve the problem of the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Supplementary Demands for Grants have been presented in the House and detailed discussion on them is going on. As a matter of fact, special circumstances had arisen after the presentation of the Budget and in order to meet those circumstances either additional funds were spent from the Contingency Fund of India or additional provision has been made under certain heads. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the same and I would like to refer to two points specially.

[Shri Shyamlal Yadav]

Under N. R. E. P., inadequate funds were provided for all the programmes aimed at removal of poverty, but under these Supplementary Demands for Grants, adequate funds have been provided. I hope that after the approval of these demands, all the programmes would be undertaken speedily after the rainy season is over and the people would be able to get sufficient benefit as a result of these programmes. I would like to make only this submission that various projects are being undertaken under N. R. E. P., but special emphasis should be laid on taking them up on a regular basis. Responsibility for such programmes lies on the State Governments.

There are Governments of different parties in various States. Just now I was listening to the speech of an hon. lady Member. She was speaking about Bengal. Other hon. Members have spoken about other States. I would like to submit that the Central Government should monitor the progress of various programmes being undertaken in different States and should make a review of the benefits accrued to the people and the results achieved. It would be better if the Central Government set up a machinery to monitor the implementation of these programmes.

I do not mean to say that agency should keep a watch on the functioning of the State Governments but it should see whether the funds that have been sanctioned are being properly utilised or not and whether the benefits are percolating to the deserving cases, because it sometimes happens that the funds are used by State Governments in their own way. Sometimes the State Governments divert the funds to other schemes that are approved at their own level. Though the funds on the one hand provide employment to the jobless and the workers but on the other hand it is no permanent solution to the problem. We should try to see whether it would be beneficial in the long run or not.

Each village will have to be linked with a metalled road; canals will have to be constructed for irrigation and they have to be lined where they are not so constructed. Then, there is need to provide drinking water facility. There is drinking water problem in the villages today and it becomes grave especially during the summer season. It is a serious problem in north India. It is observed that during summer season when the situation is grave, hand-pumps and taps are immediately installed but a permanent solution to the problem will have to be found out. Drinking water will have to be made available to each village through hand-pumps.

Sir, provision has particularly been made for education in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Education is in the Concurrent List at present and it is a welcome step. It becomes obligatory on the part of the Government to provide sufficient funds and make other provisions for education. The State Governments have played a great role in spreading primary, higher secondary and collage education and the situation is satisfactory at present. The Centre has specially emphasized the need for primary education and has allocated special grants for it. Besides that, emphasis is being laid on adult education, women education and on providing education to neo-literates.

The plight of primary education in the States is not good today. The primary schools in the villages or town do not have buildings, they are ill-equipped and do not have enough space for children and, therefore, we see the mad rush for the public schools these days. There is a mushroom growth of nursery schools. There are schemes to open model schools in every district and funds have been allocated, which is praiseworthy. I hope that wherever such schools can be opened, they will be immediately opened.

It remains to be seen who will go to these model schools. Priority is being given to educate children of the State

Government employees and just now an hon. Member was saying that a large amount of money was being spent on this scheme. All the people and political parties demand the release of additional dearness allowance. The State Government employees, children are being educated in most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and naturally it is their children who would get admission to these model schools. So, in a way, only the State Government employees are being helped. I would request you to provide admission to the children of middle class families and to those who live in the villages and who do not get education facility and to those whose parents are not Government employees. The children of the Government employees can go to other colleges also. They are fortunate citizens of this country and they also get more salary. So, if their children are to be admitted to these schools it will not be of much help. Instead of this, the children of middle class families and the weaker sections should be allowed admission to these schools. The Central Government have recognised three year degree course. The 10+2+3 system was introduced and the Central Universities implemented it but the State Governments are not in a position to introduce it. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh there is two-year degree course. If it is to be made three-year degree Course, more teachers will have to be provided. The U.G.C., the State Government and the Central Government will have to allocate special grants for this, and only then this three year degree course can be implemented. Otherwise, it would create great anomaly. The Banaras Hindu University has three year degree course and if anyone does not hold a three year degree course he cannot seek admission to M.A. course. In other Universities of U. P, the two year degree course is in force. A link course was introduced last year but it is being abandoned this year. This is causing disorder. I would, therefore, request you to sanction more funds to the degree colleges and the universities to adopt this scheme.

The efforts of the Government to unearth black money have borne good

results and I hope these efforts would continue in future also.

In the end, I would like to say something with regard to Health. Some funds have been allocated for Health also. As an hon. Member from North East pointed out—and I agree with him—that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, is serving a great deal and its role is praiseworthy, but such Institutes should be set up in other parts of the country also. One such medical institute is attached to Banaras Hindu University in U. P. The funds it is getting are inadequate. Many able and eminent Professors are teaching there but they do not have equipment and facilities. The per bed ratio of money allocated is very little. There is no provision for medicine and for other facilities. So that Medical Institute is not able to serve as is expected of it. The common people believe that being a Medical Institute it must be getting good amount of funds and grants and they expect lot of help there but they do not get it. I would, therefore, request the Government to encourage Medical Institute at Banaras and such other already established Institutes which are getting funds from the Central Government so that these Institutes could serve the people well and in a better way.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have the first Supplementary Demands for Grants before us. It is hardly four months since the commencement of the present financial year and we have demands which represent a massive instalment.

Sir, we find that the Supplementary Demands would involve a net additional expenditure of Rs. 2,876.25 crores, a very huge amount within just four months of the commencement of the present financial year.

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

It would involve a net additional expenditure of Rs. 2,876.25 crores. Compare this figure with the deficit we had in our present Budget for the year 1985-86. We find that the deficit was Rs. 3349 crores. So, while the budgetary deficit was Rs. 3349 crores, now on the top of it, within a matter of four months, we have this massive instalment of an additional expenditure that would involve Rs. 2876 crores. Sir, I must, therefore, submit that this is making a mockery of Budget. It is rendering the exercise of presentation of the Budget irrelevant and meaningless. This is not a criticism from any Party point of view. This is the criticism in order to prevail upon the Government for greater caution, for greater care in the preparation of Budget.

Sir, I must specifically take exception to such items included in the supplementary demands for grants as could have been easily envisaged and visualised at the time of preparation of Budget. There are so many items here which could have been easily imagined and visualised at the time of preparation of Budget and could have been included in the Budget, giving the nation a proper picture of the Budget, the economy of the country. I will give you examples later. While I say so, I do not mean to object to those demands. That is not the point. I am not objecting to those demands. My objection is to the reckless manner of fiscal and budgetary control. For example, you have a good item. You have an item here for construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the demand is for Rs. 100 crores. It has not come up overnight. Hardly a few months have passed after the main Budget and the exercise was on, and the matter could have been visualised at the time of preparation of the Budget. I support the demand. But my point must be properly understood and that is, that the Budget should not be deprived of its meaning.

Similarly, we have so many other items. We have an item here for Rs. 75

crores which are required for 6 gas turbine units in Delhi. The scheme or the programme was visualised a year ago. Why was there such a delay? Why this scheme was visualised a year ago, you could have easily visualised the item at the time of preparation of your Budget and provisions duly made. So many items are there.

Therefore, I must emphasize, in the first instance, my dissatisfaction and my taking exception to this method of fiscal and budgetary control that makes a mockery of our Budget.

First we had a deficit of Rs. 3,349 crores in our Budget which deficit was 90 per cent higher than the envisaged deficit of 1984-85 of Rs. 1,762 crores. I say this in order to emphasize that we are having such a massive dose of Supplementary Demands within a matter of just four months of the opening of this fiscal year.

I now refer to Demand No. 25. An amount of Rs. 108 crores is required for expansion of programmes with respect to Education about which hon. Member Shri Shyam Lal Yadav was speaking. It is a good demand. You want more money for Education. Education demands more money. But just look at the position. The Budget included a provision of Rs. 221 crores for the Central Sector Plan, and within a matter of four months you are coming forward with additional demands, Supplementary Demands, to the tune of 50 per cent of the total budget provision. That shows the poor management and poor foresight in the functioning of the various Departments in the Government. We are asked to vote Rs. 108 crores for expansion of educational programmes. A good thing. But the new Education Policy is still not in sight. All provisions are being made, and one does not even know what has happened to the new Education Policy and the way in which this amount would be spent. A reference was made here to model schools, and hon. Member Shri Shyam Lal Yadav made a very laudable suggestion that the doors of these model schools should be thrown

open for the people in general. Here a sum of Rs. 108 crores is wanted. We are being told that the new Education Policy is on the anvil and yet, there is no sight of that new Education Policy. I must, therefore, emphasize upon the Government one thing. The Government says that it is a Government that not merely works but works faster. Then, Sir, let it work so faster in the interest of the nation.

When an additional amount of Rs. 108 crores is wanted for various educational programmes, for opening model schools, polytechnics, and so on and so forth, I must also remind the Government of a suggestion that had been made or the directive that had been given by the late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi or about the 11th day of May, 1983. A directive was issued by her on our representation to her that more and more schools, colleges, polytechnics, etc., should be opened in those places where there is a concentration of the minorities. That was her direction in the year 1983. I am sure that, when you have come forward to ask for additional funds in order to open more polytechnics, and so on and so forth, this direction will be duly observed.

I might refer here to a Demand—Demand No. 52—with respect to Delhi. The Demand is for Rs. 75 crores which are required for six gas turbine units of 30 Megawatts each in replacement of the old units of DESU. The Demand is most welcome. But, as I said, the scheme was finalised last year. Why is it so late?

Because the Government is so late in making provisions, the people suffer.

Sir, in Delhi we have frequent power break downs and the break downs here in some places last for as many hours as twelve to fourteen. It seems incredible. But Sir, over one thousand break downs and eighty thousand "no current" complaints were received from various parts of the city in the month of June alone; not to talk of a large number of small break downs which have gone unrepor-

ted. Sir, DESU takes all the blame for this load shedding and break downs, but the Government is also to blame, to blame for its laxity in finalising the schemes, in approving the schemes and making provision for the fund. This is the snail's pace at which the Government is working. This is a cause of great hardship to the people.

Sir, before I conclude, I may welcome the demand incorporated here viz., "to intensify the drive against smuggling...". The Government has decided to set up three funds, to provide security, welfare and incentives to the officers and staff of the Customs and the Central Excise Department. The reward is also sought to be increased to our customs people. This is quite a welcome move and every effort must be made in order to intensify our drive against the smuggling. It must be understood that the value of gold seizures has increased at a very snail's pace i.e., from Rs. 2.22 crores in 1975 to hardly Rs. 7.82 crores in 1984. See the pace with which we have been going on. The value of the seizure of gold, watches, synthetic fibres, diamonds, etc., in 1983 came to only Rs. 90 crores and in 1984 to only Rs. 95 crores. This is despite the profitability in gold smuggling having increased from Rs. 48 per 10 grams of gold in 1983 to Rs. per 10 grams by November 1984. With such great increase in the profitability in gold smuggling one can imagine the necessity for proper intensification of the smuggling drive to check smuggling. I, therefore, heartily welcome this provision. Not only that, I may even urge upon the Government to further augment the funds that have been created by more and more contributions, especially the fund that is there to look after the security of the customs people who face great risks to their lives and security.

Sir, I conclude by referring to Demand No. 49. An amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is required for a Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the violence in Delhi following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi. This shows that the Government is responsive to public

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

demand. There was a great demand for such an inquiry. The Government, without standing on any question of prestige, has responded to that particular demand. Therefore, the Government should be congratulated for being so responsive to the public voice. Here, I would only say a word that every relief, succour and rehabilitation should be provided to all the victims of the riot in Delhi. At the same time, Sir, similarly, every relief, succour and rehabilitation should also be provided to the unfortunate victims of violence in Gujarat.

In Gujarat things are in a very bad condition, as far as the relief work is concerned. You will be shocked to know that the refugee camps were evacuated under strict orders of the Police and by the Police itself, that the refugees had no place to go as their houses were burnt down. They were left homeless. Such is the attitude of the Government towards our own citizens. I must, therefore, emphasize upon the Government not only the necessity for proper security of life, honour and property but also an adequate provision of relief, succour and rehabilitation of the unfortunate victims.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : The supplementary demands give a massive dose of deficit financing. Anyway we have to take consolation in the fact that the present administration is very keen and anxious to give employment and succour to the down-trodden people of the society. We see that Rs. 121.55 and Rs. 42.49 crores are allotted for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and National Rural Employment Programme, and for Rural Functional Literacy Programme, etc. But there is a saying in Kannada :

Dever Kodru, Pujart beda

It says that even if God is inclined to give you something, the Pujari may not allow it to give to poor people.

(Interruptions) I am sorry, I am not meaning our Mr. Poojary, the hon. Minister. He has admitted that the bank officials and the bank staff are not working upto the mark. It is an admitted fact and I will come to that aspect a little later.

Under most of these programmes, viz., NREP, RLEGP, etc. the Central Government is giving 100% grant. So we have to see that the rural poor people get the jobs and get employment opportunities in the lean months of the agricultural period.

When you say about these programmes and other things, our Prime Minister recently visited Orissa. We could read some news that even now there are people who depend on boiled leaves for their food and there are people who have to sell their children to maintain themselves. A woman was forced to sell her sister-in-law for Rs. 40 so that she could feed the other family members. There are so many instances of this type. Of course, India has achieved much but even with these achievements, it is a shame that such things still happen in our country. So we have to go ahead and we have to see that the programmes are implemented properly and people who are living below the poverty line are lifted as far as possible and in quicker pace.

About the rural employment programme scheme I wanted to give a suggestion. When planning and other things are made, it is better to study the climatic conditions of each State because India consists of so many States and so many regions of different climatic conditions. One day we hear news about floods and the next day we hear news about drought. So these climatic conditions must be taken into account before chalking out programmes and plans for these NREP and RLEGP work. Especially the unorganised labour classes in the agricultural sector in the village side have to be looked after. Their interests have to be looked after.

A word about the non-plan expenditure of converting 90% of overdrafts of the States as on 28th January 1985 into medium term loans.

Here again I want to point out that there are some public sector Corporations and Boards run by the State Government which are crippling the financial condition of the State. These Corporations and Boards are run at a great loss thus making it very difficult for the State Government to cope up with the losses. They are a white elephant to the State Governments. We must emphasise on better administration of these Boards. Certain conditions have to be put so that these Corporations and Boards are run on profitable basis.

Sir, in Kerala we have got Electricity Board and the Road Transport Corporation which are all running at a great loss thus adding to the financial crisis of the State. A word about the nationalised banks. We are going to spend Rs. 4,000 crores on the nationalised banks. It is a well known fact that most of the nationalised banks after nationalisation their working has not come upto the mark especially in the implementation of the 20-point programme. There is already a regular racket specialising in pilfering the development loans allotted under 20-point programme. In that even the bank officials also collude and the poor people are usually duped. There are so many instances when subsidies are knowked out by these people.

Sir, I do not want to take more time and will conclude only by saying that even if there is a deficit budget, I think, the Government is keen on looking after the interests of the down-trodden. I would like to make one more suggestions, that is, some special grant or aid must be provided for the unfortunate victims of natural calamities in Kerala. Government must consider this aspect. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words. While I welcome the Bill, I would like to express my views on the deteriorating social and moral values all over the world. Our country is also falling a prey to this evil and disease of drugs and narcotics. Drug addiction is spreading like cancer in the lives of young and tender school going and college going students. In olden days our gurus used to take their students under their tutelage and impart training and education while looking after their growth and development. Recently a week back, there was a shocking news item in the newspapers that teachers and professors are peddling in drugs. It has been stated in the newspapers that a lecturer of Political Science in Dayal Singh College, was arrested one morning for being in possession of a special variety of heroin 'Thailand Powder' worth Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs in the international market. Today we are all talking about the various developmental schemes. But in reality we are finding it difficult to implement them. Instead of giving the young nectar of education, they are giving them poison. What a come down my countrymen! Sir we are all responsible for this state of degradation and degeneration. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Sir, I have a point of order. Will she stick to her remark that today professors and teachers, as a class, have taken heroin? She can say that some teachers and some professors are indulging in this, but not the whole community. Will she stick to the remark made by her that today teachers and professors are taking heroin? That is the point. Let her say 'some teachers and professors'.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: I am quoting from the newspaper. I do not know how many are indulging in this in our country. I am only referring to the news item that appeared in the news paper. Sir, we have ruined the system of education by aping the West without keeping the most important and sacred part of our

[Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali]

own culture and heritage as an integral part of our system. The so-called freedom given to young boys and girls in their teens when they are so impressionable and vulnerable coupled with lack of close contact with their parents has led to the spread of this menace.

The burning point today is that this alarming use of drugs and narcotics among the college and school students outside the school premises and campuses invaded by illicit use of drugs spreading like wild fire and this should be stopped immediately. Drug abuse is more prevalent among the students belonging to higher income group families. These drugs are available very easily and at very cheap price. The minds of our young men and the youth are poisoned. We do not know if there is any conspiracy in this drug-trafficking and I think there is a plot in this to change the minds, to lure the minds of our young and to curb their progress in our society and make them absolutely helpless and useless citizens of our country.

Drug abuse was more prevalent among the students. A survey was conducted in 1976 in Bombay, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Madras, Delhi and Varanasi. It revealed that the highest rate of drug abuse was in Varanasi, the respected and sacred holy city of our country. In Delhi and Allahabad Universities, about 33% of the students are drug addicts. In Allahabad University, about 1/4 of the students who are drug addicts are girls. Today, the number of girls who are drug addicts is more than that of boys. The girls outnumber the boys in this respect.

The reasons for taking drugs are many and varied. It is because of pleasure that is being derived by repeated consumption. Then, there is the physical reason for it. The students take to drug consumption in order to keep awake for studying; it stimulates them and sharpens the insight.

Another reason for it is the frustration. The competition for education and work has increased tremendously today. Better education and less professional avenues and desire to achieve the ends quickly have resulted in frustration in the minds of our students. Today, the youth is looking for ways of escape through drugs; he wants to relieve himself from tension, boredom, loneliness and so on through the use of drugs. Even the school children are not spared; they are also led into this kind of disease because they are also given candies, sweets and lollypops, which is another form of drugs, and the innocent children take them and their minds get affected and their future gets broken.

The society seems to have accepted this dangerous trend and consequences of narcotics addiction. Unless the Government takes a very serious and firm stand to curb this drug menace through proper education, through proper propaganda, there can be no cure, no remedy to the dangerous situation, our country is facing today. We are all aware that our country is suffering from this most dangerous disease, the tendency to drug and narcotics addiction and we must all put our heads together to end it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will briefly participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, but before I speak, I want to say with a certain amount of seriousness, that although I have great respect for my colleagues, Vyjayanthimala Ji, and she made very good points yet she should not have made a very sweeping remark, that the teaching community has taken to heroin. I expected that she would speak in a responsible way... (*Interruptions*). But it happens that from that side some people do not exhibit responsible behaviour sometimes, but we show our large heartedness. What else, in fact, can we do?

I shall react on some of the Demands briefly. One is the Demand for Rur al

Development. The intentions of the Government are certainly laudable, I must say. Unfortunately, the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development is not here, and I think, Shri Poojary is representing all the Ministers.

You have put forth these demands and certainly these will be voted...(*Interruptions*). Earlier also in the discussion pertaining to natural calamities we said that your good intentions should trickle down to the district level, to the tehsil level and to the village level. There is a lot of corruption and your Minister admitted it. There is lot of leakage and wastage. So far as my State is concerned, I must tell you in all seriousness the scene in my State is very horrible. I do not know what Shri Namgyal is thinking about it. He will talk about it later. I tell you, corruption is rampant and for whatever money, be it subsidy, be it loan, people have to struggle for that and they have to grease the palms of people who are incharge of these schemes. Public men are not associated with these schemes at all, because of political differences. Political differences have to be there. But in Jammu and Kashmir, an overwhelming majority of the representatives in the State belong to the National Conference and they are not associated at the block level and they are not associated at the district level. I happen to be a member of the District Development Board. But the 'Shah' Government chose not to invite me to those discussions and the district plan is made and passed. The Minister of Agriculture has committed that the representatives of people will be invited to participate in the formulation of schemes and they will invite us to assess the implementation of the schemes. Therefore, for future there is a commitment and we will see it.

After all, you should be interested not only in getting the money sanctioned, but you should also have a system of evaluation whereby it can be ensured that this money really goes down to those people for whom it is meant. Now I tell you about a scheme where-

by you can get a jersey cow. The value of the cow is about Rs. 4500/- and an amount of Rs 3000 is sanctioned as a loan and an amount of Rs. 1500/- is sanctioned as subsidy. But, to get that Rs. 1500 usually, the farmer has to spend about Rs. 1800/- in rural Kashmir. Perhaps, it must be the same in other places also. I do not say that Kashmir is a different State. This may be happening in Uttar Pradesh as also in Bihar. But this is my personal experience. For getting a subsidy of Rs. 1500/- a person has to spend Rs. 1800 by way of bribes to those agencies which are involved. It is not a complaint that has come to me alone. The Public Accounts Committee went recently to Kashmir and they went to the villages sometimes not under the escort of a Government servant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): The subsidy is fifty-fifty. It has been raised to Rs. 1800 in your States.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has to give Rs. 1800 as bribe in order to get the subsidy of Rs. 1500 I invite you to come there and see for yourself.

[*English*]

So, this is happening in Kashmir in Jammu province. And one particular district with the most difficult terrain, i. e. Ladakh is in much greater difficulty. Take Kargil for instance. It has a working season of four months. Yesterday I received a letter from Kari Mohammad and he said that these new developmental projects have not yet started there. But what do they do? When the working season is over, either the money lapses or it goes to the pockets of some people. In Ladakh district it happened. There were imaginary roads because the money allocated for them has gone to certain pockets. Both Kargil and Ladakh are in very great difficulty. Kargil does not have a pucca all-weather link road and there is a need to have a tunnel under Jojila,

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

so that we can have an all weather road to Kargil and those people living there can also participate in the drama of development that is taking place in the breadth and length of India. So far as Ladakh is concerned, you can connect Leh through Manila, Jammu and Kashmir has so many provinces.

17.00 hrs.

But so far as rural development is concerned and in Government of India has laudable schemes. And the intention behind asking this money is very good. I give support to that. But you don't take stock of the situation as it obtains at the district level and you don't evaluate whether this money goes to the people for whom it is meant. Are you prepared to have a survey in Ladakh district? You are not. I was talking about Kargil and Leh. What about Zaskar which is a very difficult, highly inaccessible area where recently we had elections at 37 booths. There were no agents on behalf of the National Conference because it was under a thick cover of snow and much-much hanky-panky took place there...
(Interruptions)

I am not bringing it here. I am not talking about that....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I have a Point of Order Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your Point of Order ?...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me understand what is your Point of Order.

MR. P. NAMGYAL : My Point of Order is Sir, he is discussing the Election Commission.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is not a Point of Order...
(Interruptions)

MR. P. NAMGYAL : Whatever he wanted to say he can say that before the Election Commission, and there is a petition about that and it is *sub-judice*, I must say. So he cannot raise such things in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Mr. Soz, please stick on to the demands.

MR. P. NAMGYAL : This *sub-judice*. This is my point of order;

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Mr. Soz please confine yourself to the demands.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That is what I have told you, Sir. There is no point of order. He wanted to make a point, anyway Sir...
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine yourself to the demands before the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I strongly plead the case of Jammu and Kashmir State, which has remained backward in various sectors—be it Railway or be it industrial development. Unfortunately, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan is not here. Earlier he was here, being a young man, he should not have been absent. So in these rural developments, these are laudable schemes and the Jammu and Kashmir State also should derive benefit, particularly the Ladakh district which is very backward.

I would take the next demand, education. Now education is a subject—I will make a very brief point. But this is very important point. Of course, I will represent you also. Sir so far as...
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair. Your time has exhausted...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : When there is an hon. Member like

Prof. Ranga, I have to look to him with respect. Sir, education has no priority with the Central Government. That is known to all of us. It is a lamentable situation that education carries only 3 per cent of the Budget. Yet out of this meagre amount, I have no figures to say, but so far as different sectors are concerned, I plead it here on the floor of the House that out of this meagre Budget available for education, there is lot of leakage and there is lot of wastage. And recently, when I had an occasion to talk in the Consultative Committee, I raised an objection to your Adult Education Programme. That should be scrapped altogether. Even in the Supplementary Budget—I have some facts and figures—an amount of Rs. 4 crores is being asked for voluntary organisation. I am raising a question about the formal sector. At the elementary stage, there is 60 per cent drop out ratio. This is the figure quoted by the Education Minister. Now, the formal sector is in jeopardy. The formal sector is suffering for want of funds. In the formal sectors of the elementary stage, we have 54 per cent drop out rate. You are still wanting the people to become literate through Adult Education! Last time a figure was quoted, by 1990 as to how many people will drop out of that nonformal sector. So you are pumping funds for no advantage. And I make a strong plea—may be 10 years after, we will be debating, whether Adult Education is good or bad, but, I feel on the basis of the facts known to me that Adult Education and other schemes, I am not opposing the functional literacy programme. But Adult Education as a scheme is being operated is a wasteful activity and a very meagre amount of money is available for education and part of that is wasted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): This programme is doing very well, in our State.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Now about industry. I want Mr. Arif

Mohammad Khan to listen to me. When I want some funds, some friends raise objections. I do not say that development has not taken place in my country. I do not say that nothing has been done in Jammu and Kashmir State. But so far as industry is concerned, it is a totally neglected State. For instance, in public sector industries, we have never received any share. Our share, as per figures quoted by the Finance Ministry, is 0.06%—the amount that you spent in instituting the Hindustan Machine Tools factory there. During the past 30 years, Rs. 25,550 crores were spent on public sector industries. I raised a question: 'What is my State's share? The then Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said: "0.06%," because it was Rs. 7 crores. This is why I wanted Mr. Arif Khan to listen. Not only that. Only one unit of HMT was established in Srinagar, and that amount of nearly Rs. 7 crores meant 0.06%.

I want you to know further from me that some auxiliary units supporting the HMT unit at Srinagar had to come in the private sector, and those auxiliary, supplementary industries did not come up. (*Interruptions*) This is not correct...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about I.T.I.?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It comes under a different scheme. You don't understand.

This is a figure I got from Shri Pranab Mukherjee. When I talk about development; my responsibility is doubled now. Not only that. I represent my State, the entire State. My responsibility is double, because there is a Government which cannot and does not speak for the people. I want to remind you, Mr. Chairman and the hon. Members of this House, that** come to Jalandhar two months ago...

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Confine yourself to the Demands.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He came to Jalandhar and held a Press Conference or he called the Press people; and one of the things he said there was this—you did not pay any heed. He said : "We are beggars. How can we have a confrontation with the Centre? We cannot do that. We are beggars. Whatever little they can give, they can give."

This is the speech or words of a person who has not been elected by people. How can I say I am a beggar? I am an honourable citizen of India; this great country. (*Interruptions*) So, I must have a legitimate share. Our State must have an equal share.** May be a beggar. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am on a point of order. In this very House you gave a ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over, Prof. Soz. Now the next speaker, Shri Bharat Singh.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : On a point of order.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH *rose*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bharat Singh, please. Your time is over, Prof. Soz.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. You know when the Budget was prepared, at that time in the entire country...

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am on a point of order.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will finish in a while.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly resume your seat, Mr. Soz. Mr. Das Munsi, I will listen to the point of order.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Half-a-minute, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The point of order is that in this very House, it has been decided earlier by the rulings of the Speaker and the Chairmen, i.e. about the leader of a legislature in a different State, who is not a Member of this House, that his comments and references should not be discussed on the floor of the House here. So, whatever he has said, should not go on record.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I was referring to that speech. I was not discussing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is something objectionable, we shall see, and then expunge it.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : My point of order is that the name of the person who is not a Member of this House should not be taken, because he cannot defend himself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said, if there is any objectionable matter, we shall consider and expunge it if necessary. Prof. Soz, please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Should I not conclude it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Sir. You have already concluded it. Kindly sit down. Kindly resume your seat. When I am on my legs, You please sit down. Kindly sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Not like this. I must conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the next speaker.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has been said about price rise and it has also been said that the budget has further fanned the increasing trend of the prices of commodities. There is no doubt that the prices of some commodities like sugar, pulses, milk etc. have increased but I would like to add that the budget is not solely responsible for this price rise. The prices of these commodities have risen due to shortfall in the production of these commodities. If their production increases the prices will not rise. So, efforts should be made to increase production. Take for instance the sugarcane. If the Government encourages cultivation of sugarcane crop and provides facilities so that the sugarcane crop is not affected by disease and the area under sugarcane cultivation is enlarged, the problem of sugar will not be there. When the crop is ready, the farmer gets only Rs. 21.50 or Rs. 22.50 per quintal which is far below the cost of its production. The farmer waits for the whole day at the doors of the sugar mill along with the loaded sugarcane carts and then his turn comes to get his sugarcane weighed. Even the price of wood is Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 per quintal today and the price of sugarcane is far less than that of wood. If the farmer gets remunerative price for sugarcane, it is obvious, he would grow it more and the sugar production would also rise. I would add here that besides growing more sugarcane we should also stock more and more sugar in

our godowns so that at the time of scarcity, we may release it and thereby control its prices.

The Fair Price Shops are no doubt selling sugar at control price, but the problem is that sugar is not always available at these Shops. These Shop-owners do not have sufficient funds to lift sugar from the godowns. So, when the fortnightly period of distribution is almost over they lift sugar on the 14th of the month and distribute till the next day and similarly it happens at the end of the month. If these Shops are given loans by the banks at lower rate of interest this problem can be solved and they can always keep the sugar stocks in their Shops.

Thirdly, mention has been made about pulses and many farmers are cultivating them and getting a third crop in a year. If pulses are sown just after the harvesting of wheat, it would increase then production. You must have observed that just after the nationalisation of banks the farmers worked hard and increased wheat production with the help of tubwells and other means of irrigation, quality seeds and mechanisation. When the population of the country was 40 crores, wheat used to be imported, but today when the population is 70 crores we are self-sufficient and feeding all and still surplus produce is left with us. I would suggest to cultivate more sugarcane and a third crop of pulses in a year.

The prices of milk have also risen and this is because of the shortfall in milk supply. I would suggest that loans should be given to the landless to buy two to four buffaloes each. The loan should be given at low rate of interest so that unemployed may get self employment and contribute towards increasing milk production. If the production is more, the prices will automatically come down.

I would point out two or three problems of the rural areas. So far as the generation of electricity in Delhi

[Shri Bharat Singh]

is concerned, it is far short of the consumption. Attention should be paid to this so that the requirements of increasing population of Delhi could be met. We find that there is no power cut in New Delhi while there is no power supply for two to three days at a stretch in the rural areas. The power failure is sometimes attributed to cable fault and sometimes to the fused transmitter. I would suggest that electricity generation in Delhi should be increased. There are two thermal power stations, one is the Indraprastha thermal power station and the other is Badarpur thermal power station but still the power generation is far less than the consumption and, this it has to be drawn from other States. I would suggest that one more thermal power station should be installed in Delhi to meet the full requirements of its rural areas.

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the
Chair*]

There are no two opinions that much has been done in the villages for the farmers, the workers and the landless. Roads, schools, hospitals, post offices and many other facilities have been provided there but I would say that much still remains to be done and our dream of independence is not yet fully realised. The sugarcane cultivators received a jolt in 1977-78 when they had to burn their standing crops in the fields. If at that time, the surplus sugarcane had been converted into sugar, the farmer would have been encouraged and he would have produced more and the shortage of sugar that we are facing today would not have been there. The farmers want more incentives for cultivation of sugarcane. They live in slums near the mills and they do not get their dues from mills for six to eight months. A farmer is happy if he gets cash price. I would suggest that the banks should provide them necessary funds and when the farmer goes to the mill, he should get money in cash so that he is encouraged to pay more attention to the sugarcane crop in

future. It should be ensured that the mills produce more and more sugar.

The Kucha roads should be made pucca so that the farmers are facilitated in carrying their produce to the cities.

Unemployment is becoming a grave problem these days and on the other hand there is ban on fresh recruitment. The schools do not have adequate number of teachers. When we ask for more teachers, it is said that there is a ban on fresh recruitment. 40 schools have been opened but not even a single teacher has been appointed. My point is that if the children are not properly educated how will they be successful in future? So far as school buildings are concerned, many schools do not have their own buildings. Many schools do not even have tents and thousands of children just wander about. Moreover, children are not getting admissions and the parents are facing great difficulty in this respect. Attention should be paid to this aspect also.

I would also like to say that the inhabitants of the resettlement colonies also need the civic amenities like drinking water, electricity, to live in hygienic conditions as others are living. Harijans, backward classes and landless people have been allotted plots free of cost under the 20-Point Programme, the value of which calculated at Rs. 100 per yard would work out to an enormous amount. The Gram Panchayats have given land to the landless Harijans and the people belonging to other backward classes for house sites under the 20-Point Programme. The plots given to them by us lack in civic amenities like roads, sewer, drains, etc. Attention should be paid to this also.

It is gratifying that Government have allotted one acre land to each landless Harijan family and they are no doubt growing crops on this land and I, being a villager myself, know that Delhi Administration has installed State tubewells and has been supplying water free of charge to them and the Harijans are able to earn their livelihood by growing crops throughout the year.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH (Bombay-North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands presented to the House but would like to put forth certain point before the hon. Minister.

The demands include a sum of Rs. 250 crores as subsidy for F.C.I. whereas the main budget already had a provision of Rs. 11.00 crores under this head. Shall we go on subsidising like this? We subsidise things to ensure that the goods procured from the farmers are made available to the consumers at reasonable rates. We purchase wheat from the farmer at Rs. 152 per quintal and supply that to the consumer at Rs. 192 per quintal, Rs. 4 per quintal are incurred as transportation and administration expenses. The consumer does not receive as much relief from this subsidy as he should. We should try to bring down the administrative and transportation cost. So, my submission is that the working of the F.C.I. essentially required to be reviewed.

The issue of rising prices and sugar prices have been discussed in this House. We are allotting imported sugar to the States for supplying it to traders for free sale and the traders sell this sugar in black market. In today's newspapers the sugar price of imported sugar has been quoted as Rs. 700 per quintal. I would plead that unless you ensure hundred per cent distribution of sugar by F.C.I. through the public distribution network, the prices of sugar will not come down. It is not going to make any substantial difference. I have predicted in May last that sugar prices would jump up to Rs. 10 per kg. Unless you take corrective steps. Unless you move in the right direction, the prices of sugar will touch the height of Rs. 10 per kg in October.

Then I would like to say a few words to the hon. Minister of Petroleum because the Supplementary Demands include provision under this head also. The hon. Minister had said during the discussion that out of the kerosene quota allotted to the States, they would not allot more

than 250 kilolitres to any distributor. I would request you to reduce the quota of those distributors who have the quota in excess of this limit and grant licences for the same to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, disabled persons and educated unemployed persons. You had such a scheme. In how many cases quota was reduced by you? In Bombay, distributors are having 1000, 1200 and 1500 k.l. quota and they have monopolised this business. You should review these cases and ensure effective implementation of our policy of restricting the quota to 200 k.L. and consider the applications of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, disabled persons, educated unemployed persons pending with you in this connection.

The Shipping Corporation has advanced loans amounting to Rs. 600 to 700 crores. What is the position of that loan? As far as I know the entire amount of Rs. 300 crores advanced to the private sector is going to be declared as bad debt. I demand an inquiry into this. The loan given to the shipping industry is not likely to be recovered. This has been our experience.

In the end, I support the demand for giving awards to the Customs and Central Excise Officers. It is a justified demand and I welcome it. Just now, the hon. Member Shrimati Vyjayanthimala has drawn the attention of the house to the abuse of heroin and narcotics. I shall go a step further. Today this evil is confined to the school and college students, but the day is not far when it will reach top bureaucrats and military personnel and the future generation will face a very disturbing situation, and those who could not defeat us in the battle field are attempting to defeat us by bringing in such things through smuggling. We shall have to take very strong steps to combat this evil. So, the officers who stake their lives in checking this evil must be rewarded.

I am happy that a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided for the Delhi Development Authority. The Delhi administration is directly controlled by

[Shri Anoop Chand Shah]

the Centre. It is our obligation to meet its requirements. But provision should also be made for the other States as per their requirements. I would like to say something especially about Bombay. There was a question here by Shri Murli Deora yesterday about the number of houses that had collapsed and the number of persons killed during the monsoon in Bombay. You know a sum of Rs. 1000 crores was sought for repairs and reconstruction of the houses and clearance of slums in Bombay but we have been given a paltry sum of Rs. 50 crores. This needs reconsideration. You will not be required to give funds to Bombay always, because we have already taken in hand the slum clearance scheme in Maharashtra. I hope you will reconsider this demand and make some provision.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

***SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN** (Cooch Behar): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, only a few days back when it was pointed out on the floor of this House that the Centre was showing step motherly attitude towards West Bengal, the Members on the other side became very vocal and raised a hue and cry. But looking to this supplementary demands for grants I want to say very strongly and with all the emphasis at my command that in this supplementary budget all the demands and requests of the West Bengal Government have been totally neglected. This supplementary budget has without and doubt shown a step motherly attitude towards West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has not been possible for the West Bengal Government to rehabilitate the lakhs and lakhs of refugees in West Bengal over the long period between 1950 and 1985 only due to the step motherly attitude of the Central Government. The West Bengal Government had demanded a sum of Rs. 750 crores for the refugee rehabilitation there. But it was turned down.

Whose responsibility is it to solve the refugee problem? Is it the responsibility of the State Government or that of the Central Govt.? Who was responsible for the partition of the country? As a result of the partition of the country, after losing their hearth and home, being totally uprooted and in pitiable destitute conditions came over to our country and set foot on the soil of West Bengal. They came over here with high hopes and aspirations Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can you imagine the plight and distress of all those people who are coming over to your State after fleeing from Srilanka? In West Bengal we have witnessed the same thing year after year. Today you may stand here and laugh away this responsibility. But the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did not deny this responsibility. Here in the Central Hall of Parliament he was heard to say, "They are our brothers, they are our sisters, they are our kith and kin. They have the right to come over to India. They have the right to stay in India." Where have those commitments gone? They have all blown away in thin air. Today you have forgotten all that. Since 15th August 1947, through the partition of the country the crisis that has been created in West Bengal, that has turned today for a mere problem to that of a last breath. There is no room today even to breath freely. The Central Government only can save West Bengal from this crisis if they discharge their responsibility and commitment. The demand of West Bengal for an assistance of Rs. 750 crores of rupees have been ignored. Therefore, I cannot support these demands.

I cannot support these demands also because in 1956 the Centre decided upon a freight equalisation policy. Can you think that the distance of Calcutta from the coal producing area of Durgapur is only 200 Km. But the price of coal at far off places like Amritsar and Chandigarh is much cheaper than that in Calcutta. The Government does not allot railway wagons for carrying coal from Durgapur to Calcutta on the pretext that the distance is less than 200

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

Kms. But if coal has to be transported through trucks, then you can well imagine the escalation in price. Only saying that 'India is one' is not enough. We are Indians and we also firmly believe in that. But why should this be applicable only in the case of coal and steel? Why should the same not be applicable in the case of cotton or in the case of sugarcane? There must be a uniform rate for all commodities all over the country. Sir, one issue that has been raised in this House again and again, is about the price of jute. Jute is grown in many States like West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and in some places in Andhra. But West Bengal is the major producer of jute. In this State jute cultivators number over 40 lakhs. But these jute cultivators do not get just and remunerative price for their jute. You will be surprised that even the Britishers, who exploited the jute growers all along, who refused to understand the condition of jute growers, they set up a commission in 1943 to fix up the price of raw jute. According to the report of that Sahu Commission they decided that the price of one maund of jute should be equal to the price of three maunds of paddy. If we take into consideration today's price of paddy which is Rs. 200 per quintal, then the price of jute today should be Rs. 600/-per quintal according to that formula. But you are not giving that price. What have you done? You have only set up one Committee after another and one Commission after another. You have not done anything for the benefit of the farmers. I am asking you Mr Finance Minister, what have you done for the jute cultivators? You have set up Committees, you have formed the jute Corporation, you have created the post of jute Commissioner. That's all.

In June 1974, you formed the Chakravarty Committee. That Committee suggested that the minimum price for jute shall have to be fixed. To save the poor jute growers, the primary need was to give them loans and advances. Further, to enable them to get remunerative price, they should have the capacity to hold their produce to sell their pro-

duce at the proper time. If loans can be advanced to tea gardens, to cotton and sugarcane growers, then there is the objection in giving loan to jute growers?

The Reserve Bank got infuriated when the question of giving loans to jute growers was raised with them and it was pointed out that loans were being advanced to tea gardens, cotton and sugarcane growers etc. The comment of the Reserve Bank was, "tea garden is one whole garden owned by one person, whereas in the case of jute there are small holdings." This was a wonderful argument indeed! You are giving crores of rupees as loans and advances. You have allocated 80 crores of rupees to the jute mills in the name of modernisation. But the poor farmers with small holdings who need the help most, are denied the help. You are prepared to give money to the tea gardens, to the jute mill owners, to the big stockists of cotton and to the sugar mill owners. But you are reluctant to give money to the poor farmers, who are destitutes who till their soil with their blood and sweat. You have no thought for them! Sir, the Public Undertakings Committee calculated in 1977-78 what should be the minimum price of jute. After detailed calculation they said that the minimum price of jute should be Rs. 447.65 per quintal. According to today's price level that naturally would be much higher. Taking into consideration all the processes and inputs in jute cultivation like, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, washing and transportation of jute to the market etc. plus the cost of labour of the cultivators, the West Bengal Government has demanded a price of Rs. 600/-per quintal for jute. The Central Government has not acceded and has ignored that demand. Therefore, I cannot support this demand for supplementary grants.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I consider the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Finance Minister essential because many of the development works taken up by us are lying incomplete and the Supplementary Demands for grants have been sought to

[Shri Mankuram Sodi]

ensure their completion. The present situation of the Supplementary Demands is necessitated when with a little more expenditure on development works we can derive more benefit in the interest of the people and the country.

In his speech the hon. Finance Minister has paid full attention to backward areas of the country. The backward areas consist of the tribal areas and the areas predominantly inhabited by the Harijans. You have given a serious thought to them and your approach is that of seriousness. If you go through the expenditure figures shown on papers and compare them with the actual work done, you will come to know the difference. The experience gained so far and the evaluation made so far indicate that some sort of lacunae is left somewhere. So, we shall have to strive hard to remove those shortcomings, otherwise we shall not be able to remove them. Unless we implement these development works in a planned manner, the condition of these backward areas, the rural areas will remain the same as it was hundred years ago no matter how much amount we go on spending on them.

We find that the greatest hurdle in the way of development of the backward areas is the lack of education and the people being illiterate do not take advantage of these works. We have constructed schools and collage on road-sides which open between 11 and 12 in the noon and if you go into a little interior, you will find that schools hardly function for 15 days in a month, what to speak of opening on time. We formed village committees and tried to improve the functioning of schools, we requested the teachers to be punctual but they came out to be more clever. They got the signatures of the committee members for six months or only year in advance and obtained certificate to be able to draw their salary. So we shall have to look into it. Secondly, the teachers deputed to these interior and backward areas are most inefficient and shirkers. Such teachers can prepare their students only to become a peon or a clerk. So, com-

pletion of roads is a pre-condition for accomplishment of educational programme. No. scheme will succeed there and we shall not be able to comprehend any scheme unless we speed up the educational progress.

Then, there is the problem of drinking water. We have not been able to arrange drinking water supply even after spending crores of rupees. The Central Government are making efforts, the State Government are also making all out efforts, but still there are places in our area having no proper arrangements for drinking water. People complain of contaminated water, stinking water. All these things confront our area with the onset of monsoons. Recently, 300 persons have died in Bastar district and nearly 60 persons have died in Kutlu in Madhya Pradesh after drinking contaminated water. So, my submission is that unless we make adequate arrangements for drinking water, we shall not be able to develop these backward areas.

I would also like to dwell on the means of communications which are badly needed in our area. There are no road links to enable us go to to inspect the progress of work done or the construction of a school or a well, once awarded to the Village Panchayat under the 20 Point Programme, or IRDP or NREP. The Sarpanch of that Village panchayat or his deputy visits the block headquarters to get payment for the work done, but he does not receive the payment even after visiting block headquarters thrice because there the people demand commission money, The work of construction of a school or a well is awarded on approved rates and there is no question of over-estimation or over-billing; how can then the Gram Panchayat pay commission money? That is why you find the reports of collapse of such school buildings immediately after inauguration. So, this is the result of demand for commission money. Secondly, we are unable to supply foodgrains to fair price shops in time due to difficult terrains. The local middle-man takes advantage of this situation. He curses the Govern-

ment and tells the people; whom he has all along been exploiting, that what sort of your Government is; it has opened fair price shops, but there are no supplies. This way, these poor people are again get befooled by him. The same man then makes a deal for their standing crops on low rates and after harvest, takes foodgrains from them on the same rates and thus exploits them.

It is this region which deserves your sincere attention. The officer or employee deputed there by you should be conversant with the atmosphere there and sympathetic towards the people and also he should be intelligent. He should have the qualities of a local coordinator. But the fact is that you always send condemned persons there. How can such a person help develop this backward area? His attitude will always be to spoil things in this way or that way to such an extent that the people there after being fed up with him demand his immediate transfer. This will in turn be a boon for him as he will be transferred nearer to his home and that place will not definitely be worse in any way. Such are the arrangements there today.

As regards medical facilities, even if you appoint some doctor and he is forced to go to this backward area of ours to his dismay, he finds that there is no house for him to live in, there is no place for dispensary. The position is if medicines are available, the doctor is not there; if doctor is there, the medicines are not available and the compounder is not available. This is the position obtaining in our area. Nobody cares to see to it. Government must ensure that the benefits of the schemes formulated so far or of those being formulated for this area reach the people and reach adequately. With these words, I conclude.

DR. B.L. SHAILESH (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving an opportunity to take part in this debate.

Through you, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting

such a unique budget which is really unprecedented in our history. I extend full support for it.

The price rise in the context of the Budget has been discussed at length in this House and the hon. Finance Minister has placed before this House and before the country the detailed factors responsible for the price rise. He has also indicated in details the stringent measures being adopted by the Government to combat the price rise. I trust that we and our countrymen rising above party politics, would extend full cooperation to the Government in making anti-price rise measures a success.

It is my pious duty to invite the Government's attention to my constituency Chail, Allahabad, which is a backward area. The representatives from this constituency before me did not do anything concrete for the development of this area and indulged in political gimmicks by feeding the poor and the distressed electorate on assurances which were never fulfilled. There is nothing like development in my constituency. I feel that under the dynamic leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we shall come out successful in our pious battle against poverty and succeed in mitigating the sufferings of our people in the shortest possible time and my electorate and I earnestly hope that the Government would make efforts to salvage this area from poverty by implementing special schemes.

I am really sorry to say that even after 38 years of independence, we have not been able to solve the basic civic problem of drinking water in my constituency. Sir, it is a fact that 90 per cent villages in my constituency do not have drinking water facility for which I feel very disturbed. I trust the Government of India will provide special financial assistance and also give maximum economic help to the State Government for arranging drinking water supply in my constituency.

[Dr. B.L. Shailesh]

This area is totally devoid of means of communications also, having no roads, no link roads, approach roads, culverts and bridges. Therefore, through you, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to allocate special funds in the Seventh Plan for my State for the construction of roads, approach roads, bridges and culverts in my constituency.

Sir, according to Chanakya, a welfare State is that which provides its people with inexpensive medical facility, inexpensive education and true justice. The misfortune of my constituency is that nobody has even attempted to provide medical and educational facilities there, what to speak of their being extensive or inexpensive. It is a matter of surprise that instead of providing medical facilities to the people of my area, lethal weapons have been inducted on large scale to create panic and to spread discord and fear. So, I plead that the Government of India should provide special assistance under some special plan for construction of schools and hospitals with a view to providing educational and medical facilities to the people of my constituency.

Same is true of rural electrification. There is utter absence of canals, tube-wells and minor irrigation schemes. The distribution of essential commodities like diesel, kerosene, sugar and foodgrains is also not satisfactory. There is no factory worth the name there. A coach factory was to be set up there, but the same is reported to have been shifted to Punjab. I hope the conditions will improve as per the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister and special financial assistance allocated for the all round progress and development of my constituency.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving an opportunity to speak.

***SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry):**
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the increased allocation being made in the Supplementary Demands for various Public Sector Undertakings. I am happy about it. But I am quite unhappy about the way this money is being spent. There is no systematic way of utilising our resources. There are many States of which have been neglected and especially the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, my State, Andhra Pradesh has been neglected very badly. A lot of injustice has been done to my State Andhra Pradesh abounds in many natural resources. I am proud to say that the natural resources available in my State are much more than any other State. You should not forget the fact that Andhra Pradesh is an integral part of the country. So far no effort has been made by the Central Government to utilise the abundant natural resources available in Andhra Pradesh. The earlier plans prove my contentions. I am sorry to say this.

The budget makes it clear that the Central Government has failed once again to make use of the resources available in my State. I will give you an instance. Polavaran Project in Andhra Pradesh is one such project which benefits not only that State but the entire country. With less expenditure investment this project can give us immense benefits. This project can be completed with just Rs. 1230 crores. The left canal of this project, if completed, links Vansadhara and Magavali goes upto Orissa bringing a vast stretch of area under cultivation. The right canal will be linked with river Krishana, thus taking drinking water upto Madras to quench the thirst of our Tamil brothers. It helps to bring the entire Rayalaseema area under cultivation. Rayalaseema, which happens to be a chronic drought prone area will turn into lush green pasture. Millions of acres of land thus, can be cultivated

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

upon the completion of this project. This irrigation project which costs not much and benefits both the State and the country alike. More paddy can be grown to feed the hungry in the entire country. The food production in the country can go up. Such an important project has been once again neglected in this Supplementary budget. It is most unfortunate that despite its national importance it has not been taken up as a national project in spite of repeated requests. There is not even a token provision made for this project.

Sir, the countries which have emerged independent after us, have overtaken us in the matter of development. When compared with India these countries have very much less manpower and natural resources.

Yet they have developed. Though we have got plenty of manpower and abundant natural resources we are lagging far behind. I am ashamed to say this. Is it due to the wrong policies pursued by the Government? Or is it due to our defective planning which has failed to pool our manpower and natural resources for the progress of the country? I want the Government to ponder over this seriously. Our planning appears to be very much defective. This is not an issue confronting one State or one party. Every State is a part of the country. So the natural resources must be made use of irrespective of the State in which they are available. Only the Government which is capable of pooling its resources well can take the country forward. Though the Government of India have taken up many irrigation projects in different States as national projects not even a single project has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh so far as a national project. I hope and trust that the Central Government will take up Polavaram project as a national project and execute it immediately. This project is very much useful to the country.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the Government is not at all showing any interest

to develop our ports, particularly Kakinada port. So far no steps have been taken to develop this important port into a major port of the country. Visakhapatnam port has already become congested. Disembarkation of goods is being affected due to congestion in Vizag port. The best way to reduce the burden of Vizag port is to develop Kakinada into an alternative major port. There is no problem of workers in Kakinada. Iron ore and marine products are being already exported through this port. No allocation was made in this year's general budget to develop Kakinada into a major port. I regret this neglect and hope at least in future the Government will come forward with necessary grants to develop this port.

Sir, Hyderabad is one of the major and important cities in the country. Thousands of persons who are working in the gulf proceed through Hyderabad. Vegetables are being exported to the Gulf countries from this place to earn valuable foreign exchange. Muslims go on 'Haj' pilgrimage in thousands from this place every year. Above all, Hyderabad happens to be the "gateway of the South." It is regrettable that this prominent city has no International Air port. A survey was conducted earlier to convert Hyderabad domestic Airport into an international air port. So far nothing has been done to upgrade this air port and accord international status to it. I earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to have all the necessary steps and allocate funds to develop Hyderabad air port into an international air port.

Sir, I take this opportunity to plead with the Government to declare Visakhapatnam as a Free Trade Zone. It is not only a major port but also centrally located in the east coast of the country. Its ideal location makes it possible to be the nerve centre of trade in the east coast. Foreign trade will bloom. Transport facilities are very good here. So, by declaring Vizag as a Free Trade Zone like Kandla in Gujarat, we can boost our foreign trade and thus can earn much more foreign exchange. Moreover, it will be a boon to the local people. I

[Shri Srihari Rao]

hope, the Government in immediate future, will declare Visakhapatnam as a Free trade zone.

Sir, a survey was conducted some time back to establish a nuclear power project at Nagarjunsagar and found the location most suitable. Talugu people felt very happy and were looking forward for the day of its commissioning. But, to this dismay this Government changed its decision and shifted the project to Karnataka. We don't grudge the Karnataka people getting this atomic power plant as they are our brothers. But Sir, we too have a very genuine claim for it. Nagarjunsagar is the most suitable place for it. The Government has raised the hopes of the Telugu people to dizzy heights by conducting a survey. Now they cannot and should not abandon the project dashing to ground all the hopes of Andhra people. I earnestly hope that the Government will stick to its word in establishing a nuclear power project Nagarjunsagar. At least in the next Budget, I hope, justice will be done to Andhra Pradesh by giving this atomic project.

Sir, Kotipalli-Kakinada railway line was in operation during the days of British. The earning was quite good even in those days when the population was mere 3 lakhs. Later on, during the Second World War this line was abandoned. No effort was made to revive this line so far. Now the population is around 15 lakhs. All the necessary infrastructure is available. Bund bridges and buildings are already there. All that the Government have to do is to lay the track and run the train on it. Expenditure is quite negligible in reviving this line. We are not able to make use of the line which was already there. What sort of progress it is? What is the development that we have achieved so far? We are not able to make use of the infrastructure which is already available just to lay a line and run the train on it, let alone going for new line by creating infrastructure. One must feel sorry for this kind of sad state of affairs.

With minimum investment Government can earn maximum profits. In fact, it should be the policy of the Government to take up projects with minimum investment to earn more profits. The policy pursued now is in reverse direction. The Government investments are more and profits are very less. With the result, the Government is going bankrupt. If the country has to prosper the Government should have to change this policy. Let it be any region, any step. Please take up only such projects which are economically viable. I have no hesitation in saying that Kotipalli-Kakinada railway line is one such, which, with less investment can yield maximum profits. I hope the Government will revive this line immediately. Sir, the Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh devised a new scheme known as "single window system" to help the farmers. Under this scheme farmers will be in a position to get loans without any harassment and under one roof. This scheme has got to be sanctioned by R. B. I. Hence Prime Minister was requested to sanction this scheme. But unfortunately, it has not been sanctioned so far. I don't understand why this inordinate delay in sanctioning this scheme which benefits the farmers immensely. Am I to understand that this extremely useful novel scheme brings credit to Telugu Desam party and hence has not been sanctioned by the Centre? Let no one forget that Telugu Desam is part and parcel of Bharat Desam. I request the Government to sanction this scheme at the earliest.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it is 6 p. m, and there are still many more hon. Members who want to speak. Therefore, if the House agrees we can sit half an hour more and finish it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We agree, Sir.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1985-86.

My parliamentary constituency, Coimbatore, is the biggest industrial town in the State of Tamil Nadu with more than 100 textile mills and more than 2 lakhs of textile workers, besides numerous foundries. Presently 10000 textile workers are on the verge of starvation because many textile mills are remaining closed for the past several months. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should endeavour to to have these textile mills re-opened by providing necessary funds. He should be the saviour of 10000 textile workers and their families in Coimbatore.

Throughout the country there are 7000 banyan factories. In my native place, Tiruppur, there are 1300 banyan units. Banyan unit is a small scale unit with very little investment. But it has provided jobs to 1,40,000 people in Tiruppur. The industry has earned Rs. 38 crores last year in foreign exchange by the export of this under-garment. Tiruppur is now internationally known. Previously a cess was being levied by the Textile Commissioner in 1975. Now the Textile Commissioner has ordered with the removal of this cess. Since the Government has not yet issued Notification in this regard, the cess is still being collected. I want that the Centre should issue the necessary Notification immediately so that this cess is not collected from the banyan industry.

The Hogenekal Power project was conceived during the time of late Shri Kamaraj when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the Punnampuzha-Pandiyar Project was also conceived at that time. The Punnampuzha-Pandiyar Project will supply water to the parched earth of Coimbatore District

and the Hogenekal Project will supply electric power, when they are implemented. I want that adequate funds should be made available to these projects for early completion.

I am happy to note that the Centre is taking steps for solving the shortage of small coins throughout the country. The worst-hit are the common people. This problem must be solved soon. This has assumed alarming proportions.

We have been talking about recurring floods in the North and recurring drought in South. For example, drinking water is a perennial problem in my constituency. In fact it is so throughout Tamil Nadu and in adjoining States. We are talking about Ganga-Cauvery link up for so many years. We should implement this within a fixed time-frame of 5 years or 10 years. This will strengthen national unity and every one from Kanyakumari to Kashmir will feel that he is an Indian first and last. The Centre should take immediate action.

It is becoming difficult to get seats in Schools and Colleges all over the country. Those who have money can get admission anywhere and everywhere. The Schools and Colleges are overcrowded. Their growth has not kept pace with the growth in our population. The Central Government should come forward to open Schools and Colleges where admission has become an acute problem.

I also demand that Centre should allot more public sector undertakings to Tamil Nadu, as the problem of unemployment among the educated has become endemic in Tamil Nadu.

A Railway over-bridge in North Coimbatore has been the long-standing demand of the people. Similarly, on Coimbatore-Tiruchirappalli National Highway, an overbridge in Ondipudur-Singanallur area must be constructed. In Tiruppur junction, there is a dilapidated overbridge built during British period.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C.K. Kuppaswamy]

A new bridge was sanctioned some ten years ago. Yet this has not been taken up for execution. I want the Finance Minister to ensure financial allocation for these works which are in public interest. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give serious consideration to the suggestion I have enumerated.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL
(Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me an opportunity to express my views and to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

As the Supplementary Demands pertain to many departments, I shall invite hon. Finance Minister's attention to some major points. It is imperative to strengthen the economy of the country. As 80 per cent of our people live in the villages, it is through the rural development that we can forge the country ahead. The farmer works in his field at least for 18 hours a day and if the entire labour put in by him is worked out, I think he incurs loss. I am sorry to say that prices for his foodgrains are fixed only after they have reached the godowns of the traders. The prices of foodgrains in the open market rise to such an extent that a common consumer cannot purchase them. I shall quote an instance. When the farmer brought his wheat produce in market, it fetched a price of Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 per quintal while the Government fixed the procurement price at Rs. 157 per quintal. Now, when the farmer had sold his entire produce, the price went upto Rs. 180 or Rs. 190 per quintal. So, the Government should announce procurement price well in advance of the arrival of grains in the market, so as to enable the farmer to sell his produce at reasonable rates. The official procurement centres should have strict instructions to purchase the produce because, as you know, official machinery is very callous to the farmers and does not purchase their produce.

Yesterday, discussion was held in the House on the production and prices of

sugar. At that time, I was not allowed to speak for want of time and today also the time is short. But I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one point. The price of sugar is increasing whereas sugarcane is produced abundantly in the country. The main reason for the increase in the prices of sugar is that the price fixed for the sugarcane produced by the farmer is low. The sugarcane is not crushed and its growers are not paid its prices in time. In this way, their morale goes down and the production of sugarcane is adversely affected. And when the production of sugarcane goes down then we shall have to import sugar. I would submit that the prices of fertilizers should be reduced because if its prices are not reduced then the farmers will not use them in adequate quantity and that will be adversely affecting the production of sugarcane.

Besides this, I would like to say that we should particularly pay attention towards the security of the country. At present, democratic set up is not there in our neighbouring countries. For the projection of the democracy, it is necessary that we should increase allocation for defence in our budget so that the Jawans in the country are looked after well and their morale goes high.

Electricity is very important for the development of the country. There is need for a comprehensive schemes for the generation of power through hydro, thermal and solar energy systems. Besides agricultural and industrial development, the standard of the rural people will be raised thereby. The power has an important role in raising the standard of the rural people besides helping in the process of agricultural and industrial development.

Today, the whole country is facing the problem of drinking water. Efforts should be made on war footing to solve this problem. The facility of drinking water should be provided to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people on priority basis.

I would like to submit to the Hon. Finance Minister that since the linking

of rural development schemes with banks dishonesty and corruption has become rampant in the banks. Banks are providing loans to the educated unemployed youth. The persons whose names are sponsored by the district level committees to the banks become victims of corruption of bank employees. We want that some concrete steps should be taken in this regard so that those persons whose names are sponsored by the district level committees, could easily get loans.

I would like to say a few words about the education policy. There should be a uniform education policy in the country. The present education policy is responsible, to a great extent, for the disparity between the poor and the rich. It creates a feeling of high and low between them. This situation should be rectified.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and hope that measures would be adopted by the Government in the interest of the country.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the speeches made by the Members in their mother-tongues it seems that what the Central Government are doing in the matter of providing facilities like drinking water, irrigation, education, rural development, etc. is not enough. Regarding the farmers, every Member has said in his speech that they are being fleeced and exploited. It has been just mentioned that sugar is being imported. Why this happens? There is no dearth of water, agricultural land and sugarcane growers. In spite of this, the production of sugarcane is low and there is scarcity of sugar. The reason for this is that the industrialists pay less money to the farmers for the sugarcane, as a result thereof the farmers have to face great difficulty. The Government of the Janata Party had bridged the gap between the consumers and the farmers to a great extent. They paid more price to the farmers for sugarcane. At that time, sugar was carried on the cycle rikshaws for sale at Rs. 2 and 20 paise per kg. Today, when

the people are in need of sugar, they think of the rule of the Janata Party and when they think of the Congress Party, tears well up in their eyes. We should go into the reasons for it. Today, the farmer is getting very less price and he is not doing his work happily. He has land and means of farming. As he has to earn his livelihood, he is doing work under compulsion. He is not getting any incentive from the Government.

There has been good crop of cotton in Andhra Pradesh. Only 4 or 5 lakh bales of cotton are exported. Out of it, the share of Andhra Pradesh for export is 15,000 bales. What is the reason that the rates of cotton, sugarcane and other farm produce have yet not been fixed? Because the rates have not been fixed, the farmer has sown the crops under Compulsion keeping in view the rate of the last year. These days the agriculture has become a kind of gamble. Sometimes the prices of farm produce go down and sometimes they go up. The farmer has no control over them. It is only in the hands of the industrialists and not even in the hands of the Government. Because of this situation, the farmer is perforce ready to give up cultivation.

A farmer's son told me that he has 30 acres of land the price of which is at least Rs. 10 lakhs. He expressed his desire to give up his 30 acres of land if the job of a messenger is secured for him in a bank. Why such a situation has developed? why he thinks in this manner, we shall have to think over it. A number of agriculturists are elected to the Lok Sabha and the legislative Assemblies, but once they become Members they do not think about the farmers, they rather think more about the consumers because they have to get votes from them. When they are elected they think and work on party lines. The Members belonging to the ruling party have spoken keeping in view the principles of their party. What I want to say that they should make the welfare of the farmer as their principle. Otherwise, we shall have to import

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

wheat and paddy from other countries in future.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards another point. The water disputes are increasing. Water disputes pertaining to the Pochampadu, the Telugu Ganga, the Sriselam, the Echampalli and the Polavaram and other rivers are very old. They are lying unresolved for the last 35 years. Madras is facing shortage of drinking water but Shri Ramkrishna Hegde is obstructing in the work of diverting water to that State. The surplus water is falling into the sea. Even though the same party is in power at the Centre and in the States the water disputes are not resolved. My submission is that a commission should be constituted and all the concerned parties should accept its verdict. The Central Government have powers but in spite of this, the issue has remained unresolved. With the result that there has been increase in the cost of a project from 20 times to 100 times from what it was 20 years ago. The prices of cement and iron have increased tremendously.

The work on the second phase of the Pochampadu which is 248 to 349 Km. long Canal has been lying stalled for want of clearance from the Central Water Commission. About 8 lakh acres of land can be irrigated by digging 65 Km. long canal with a cost of Rs. 200 crores but clearance for it is not being granted even though the State Government is prepared to spend money on it. The Central Water Commission has been keeping file pertaining to it for the last 10 years. So, my submission is that this problem should be solved as early as possible. We were given a note in the Consultative Committee about this project. The Inchapalli Hydro Electric Project pertains to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. These three States had concluded an agreement but it has taken 30 years to constitute a Joint Board which has yet not been constituted. The Central Government should immediately call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of these three States and

constitute the board. The Central Government want to call such a meeting after consulting the Chief Ministers of these States. This is not proper. So, my submission is that you should look into the water disputes and other problems of agriculture. If due attention is not paid towards it, we shall have to depend on the foreign countries for food-grains. This is my warning.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. It is a matter of pleasure that our Government under the able leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, have been working steadfastly for the all round development of the country. There are many good provisions in the Demands presented here by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. A lot of efforts have been made for the development of the country.

I will not repeat what has already been said. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one or two things only. One feels satisfied after reading the statement made by the hon. Minister that a loan of Rs. 5,000 is made available from the banks to the people of the weaker sections of the society and the Harijans without obtaining any security. The banks have been issued necessary instructions in this regard. While replying the hon. Minister should tell us as to what the amount of loan that has been advanced by the banks in various States to the people of the weaker sections of the society without obtaining any security. So far as my information goes loans are not being given in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in eastern U. P. Even a loan of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 is not being given without obtaining security. This great injustice is being done by the banks into the people of the weaker sections. Weaker sections are not getting any benefit of this facility.

Under the Special Component Plan and other development schemes meant

for the welfare of the poor, banks are supposed to give loans. I would like to submit that previously a sense of honesty was observed in the banks, but now corruption is rampant there. One cannot get any type of amount from the banks without paying commission. Previously, the commission was 15 per cent, then it became 20 per cent and now it has been raised to 25 per cent. Without it no money is disbursed by the banks in the districts. This is how, the poor people are being exploited.

Now I come to education. For education an amount of Rs. 221 crores has been provided. It is meant for opening model schools, importing informal education and imparting primary education to all. An additional provision of Rs. 108 crores has been made for effective implementation of the teachers' training programme. Where informal education is being imparted? Nobody knows about it. It is only on paper. It is nowhere seen in far off places. In our area the primary teachers settle their commission in collusion with the Education Officers, D. I. and S. D. I. etc. The entire money is going to them in the name of education. This money is entirely misused.

So far as adult education programme if concerned, it is no where seen in the villages. If any Minister happens to visit the villages, he will himself see the position about the adult education programme. It is a very good programme but it is nowhere implemented in the villages.

Besides, a provision of Rs. 400 crores has been made for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme to ensure rural development. Out of it an amount of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for constructing houses for the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Centre allocates funds to the States for helping the poor people, but whenever the question arises about in this august House, it is always said that they have no control over the

State Governments in this regard. When the Centre provides the funds, then it should be their responsibility to see whether those funds are being spent for the purpose for which they are meant. In the States the Harijans have housing problem. Firstly no Houses are constructed and if they are constructed, they become unfit for living the next year. In this connection I can give many examples where quite inferior quality of houses have been constructed in the Harijan localities. Yesterday, it was being discussed in this House that D.D.A. was building such inferior houses in Delhi, which is the capital of the country and where high officers are there. Then you can very well imagine what type of houses are being constructed in the villages. The condition of the houses constructed there is bad. I, therefore, submit that you should keep a watch on how this amount of Rs. 100 crores is spent. Are the Harijans getting any benefit of it; are houses being constructed for them; the drinking water problem in their localities being solved; are schools being opened in the tribal areas; all these things are to be looked into. You have to see that the schools are opened not only on paper but in reality also. I would like to say about girl school particularly. In the schools located in far off villages, the lady teachers come only to draw their salary. Such type of mismanagement is to be rectified.

In the end, I would like to say one thing about the farmers. The assistance given to them by the Centre in the form of flood or drought relief measures has to pass through many levels like district, tehsil, block and village. This causes great delay in getting the assistance. It should be remedied.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
The State Governments are not utilising the funds properly.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : That is what I want to say. The State Governments are not utilising the funds properly. Either we have no control over them or they do no care to listen to us. It is

[Shri R.P. Suman]

only proper that there should not be any conflict between the Centre and the States, but it is the duty of the Centre to keep a watch on the utilisation of the funds by them.

With these words, I support these Demands and conclude my speech.

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO** (Chikkaballapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the supplementary demands for grants presented by our hon. Finance Minister for the year 1985-86. Shri Janardhan Poojari is rendering yeoman service for the upliftment of the poor masses. I would be failing in my duty if I do not say few words about his sincere efforts to help the poor masses of this country. He is a staunch follower of the principles laid down by our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi. His pragmatic approach has given a great impetus to the twenty point programme launched by our late Smt. Indira Gandhi. But I regret to state the Karnataka Government has not cooperated at the time of loan distribution to the down trodden people. This is a serious matter and I hope that our hon. Finance Minister will think over this matter and take appropriate action. For the Rural Landless Employees Guarantee programme the Centre is providing 100% assistance. But what is happening in Karnataka? Where is the money going? Is it reaching the poor masses? This is labour oriented. But unfortunately it is going to the middlemen and contractors. I want that there should be an inquiry into working of the RLEGP in Karnataka. Public Works Department is incharge of this programme. From PWD it goes to the hands of contractors. As far as my knowledge goes only 30% of expected benefits are being achieved.

Central Government is giving 50% subsidy to the National Rural Employment programme. But the poor rural

labourers are not getting the benefits of this programme. This programme is not serving the purpose for which it is meant in Karnataka.

Drought prone area programme is also not serving the purpose in my State. The same kind of work is being repeated year after year for the last ten years. The money is flowing from the Centre to the State to help the people in drought prone areas. This programme is not going on according to the prescribed norms of the Central Government. We find about 200 to 250 workers in one cluster and all programmes like RLEGP, NREP, DPAP and others are undertaken. To take up all these programmes at one particular area there should be at least 1000 persons. Therefore I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to inquire into the matter as to how this DPAP programme is being undertaken.

Integrated Rural Development programme is one of the most important items of the 20-Point Programme. Where is the IRDP loan going? The loan facility in this programme is for the very poor people. But it is not reaching the deserving people. There are others who are getting the benefit of this loan scheme. Many times the money lies in the hands of Block Development Authorities. In the village group panchayat meeting some decisions about the loan distribution will be taken. But after the meeting the decisions will not carry any weight. The loan goes to the people whose names are recommended by the Janta Party workers. I can give several instances of such happenings.

I wonder at the way in which the education department in Karnataka is working. There is an instance where there is only one teacher for seven classes. If the hon. Minister accompanies me I am prepared to show him such cases. Bagepalli which is a part of my constituency has only one teacher in its

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

high school. In this high school there are three classes but only one teacher. Many of the school buildings are in a dilapidated condition. Any time the walls of these buildings may collapse and fall on the students. No repair work is being undertaken in these school buildings. I do not know where the money given by Centre is going ?

17 district like Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary etc. are reeling under severe drought. Neither there is fodder for the cattle nor drinking water for the people. For digging borowells the State Government is spending Rs. 60/- per foot. But there are many private parties who can undertake this job at the rate of Rs. 30/- per foot. I would like to know why is this big difference in the rates.

Finally I would like to speak about 'Antyodaya' programme. You would be surprised to know what is happening to this Antyodaya programme in Karnataka. Those who are fortunate to please the Block Development authorities get the benefit of this programme. There is large scale misuse of funds in this programme also. I hope the hon. Minister would give a serious thought to this problem and see that Antyoday programme really helps the poor people for raising their level of living.

As I had mentioned in this august house earlier I would like to reiterate about the closure of the cooperative sugar factory in Gowribidanur. Today about one thousand workers are on the streets. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would come to the succour of the poor workers.

I urge upon our Central Government to convert the metre gauge railway line into broad gauge between Yelahanka and Bangalore. I also request the Government to introduce one express train between Bangalore and Thirupathi via Guntakal as this is the high density line. I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, usually the Supplementary Demands do not attract attention. But this time they have generated a special attraction because never before a Finance Minister has brought before this House such a big amount as Rs. 3,82 crores in a supplementary grant, that too within four months after the main budget was passed. Out of this nearly Rs. 1,628 crores will be towards the overdrafts to the States. But even then, more than Rs.2,000 crores of additional expenditure is involved. We saw in the main budget itself that there was a deficit of Rs. 3,400 crores or so and the last year's deficit was also to the tune of Rs. 3,200 crores I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether this amount of Rs. 3,800 crores excess expenditure will be added on to the deficit of the main budget. If so, I would like to know, how he is going to balance the budget. I do not know.

Not only that; this is only the first instalment. There may be many more instalments. I would like to hear from the hon. Finance Minister when he replies tomorrow how he is going to balance the Budget.

I would only like to mention just one or two points. Just now our friend Mr. Krishna Rao has referred to some of the rural development works in Karnataka. I can mention one thing, with authority, and that is that in Karnataka State, not a single rupee has been misused. All the funds allotted for NREP, RLEGP and each other schemes are properly utilised. This very Government of India has given a certificate to the Government of Karnataka that in the 20-Point Programme, it got first prize in six points, and second prize in seven points. Of course, only with regard to the other seven points we were not up to the mark. The Karnataka Government itself has conceded this. But there has been no case of misuse in Karnataka. In other States it may be there, but not in our State of Karnataka.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : That is not quite correct.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : It is correct. Shri Buta Singh himself said that Karnataka has done very well so far as provision of drinking water is concerned. I speak with authority because till recently I was in the Karnataka Government. There is no misuse of funds at all there.

This Budget has caused a lot of disappointment to the people of Karnataka.

I want to know the mind of the Government of India with regard to certain projects connected with my State, that is Karnataka.

First of all, I would like to know what is the amount that is going to be allocated for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. Rs. 300 crores was set apart for the Vizag Steel Plant. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister if any provision is going to be made for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant.

Then, I want to know about the Mangalore Refinery. I want to know whether it will be taken up in the near future or not. Even though we have an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister that he will not allow it to be shelved, I want to know whether it is going to be started in the near future or not. It is very important that the Mangalore Refinery is started immediately for the benefit of the State of Karnataka.

Then so far as the power situation is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister has provided a sum of Rs. 70 crores for the power projects in Delhi. I want to mention that Delhi is not the only metropolitan city in India. The Karnataka Government have asked for an extra provision of a gas turbine for the city of Bangalore to provide power not to the people, but to the various central industries there including Wheel and Axle plant in Yelahanka. But for that

the Finance Ministry says that it is not economical. Now, you want to instal the same gas turbines in Delhi. I request that gas turbines may be installed at Bangalore as requested by the Government of Karnataka.

About Bharat Gold Mines, Rs. 3.5 crores subsidy has been provided. I want the Government of India to see that modern technology is adopted there so that it could give more gold. And at no circumstances it should be closed.

So far as Bangalore city is concerned, there is scarcity of water. It may become even worse than what the Madras city had experienced a few years ago. The Government of Karnataka has taken up the third stages of Cauvery Project. The Ministry of works and Housing has already cleared it. But the Ministry of Irrigation has not cleared it even though we have stated categorically that we are using out of our own share of water. So I would request the Finance Minister to see that clearance is given to this scheme so that the work on it is started immediately. This scheme is posed for World Bank and LIC assistance. I request the hon. Minister to see that necessary funds are provided for this scheme.

Bangalore is a metropolitan city. Just as you have provided Metro Rail for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, I earnestly request the Government of India to provide Metro Rail for Bangalore city also, for which a scheme of Rs. 650 crores to be spend in 25 years, has already been prepared. It is not a big amount. Bangalore is a fast growing city and the traffic congestion is terrific.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I strongly support the Supplementary Demands for grants. So far as the presentation of these Demands after the main Budget is concerned, it is true that *Prima facie* this amount appears to be

very high, but after going through these 26 'Heads', you will find that most of the amount is due to overdrafts resorted to be the States. Besides, there are certain unavoidable expenses, for which more funds have to be provided. So, the Opposition's plea that a heavy sum has been sought for in the form of Supplementary Demands for Grants does not hold good. They should not say like this.

The Government, the Finance Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance have made great efforts during the last four months, as a result of which huge amounts have been recovered which has given rise to high hopes among us. We remember that the Finance Minister has recently held meetings of the Income-tax Officers in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and taken many active steps in this regard. If such efforts are continued, I hope the deficit left in the last Budget would be neutralised. Hence, the Members from the Opposition should also make a mention of the commendable steps being taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, due to the present Centre-State relations whatever the Central Government want, that is not being put into practice intentions of the Centre I want to give an example. Under the N. R. E. P., 20 per cent funds are being allocated to the Forest Department by the Central Government.

The Minister of State for Finance is present here. That is why I am saying that nowhere in the Forest Department, minimum wages are being paid. Under N. R. E. P., labour is engaged on contract basis and the adivasis and plantation workers are being exploited to a great extent. It should be looked into.

Many friends have pointed out and I had also given a suggestion that a monitoring cell should be set up in your Department to oversee the implementation of the rural development programmes. The law should be amended for the purpose. We can no longer depend on the States. The Opposition

says that the States should be given more powers, but they do not talk of the achievements. They just put the blame on the Centre. I suggest that you should set up a monitoring cell to keep control over the funds to be given by the Centre to the States. Many State Governments do not spend the funds for the purpose for which they are meant.

The funds given by the Centre for rural electrification are being misused to a great extent. Non-interference in the affairs of the Public Undertakings does not mean that no watch should be kept on their functioning. Today, nepotism and corruption are rampant in all the undertakings. Their managers are behaving like kings and emperors of olden times. You should have control over them. They award contracts to their near relatives and provide employment to their friends. An autonomous body does not mean that they may be allowed to spend money as they like.

Corruption will have to be rooted out from the Income-tax Department. An Income-tax Officer thinks that he will be able to amass Rs. 1 crore. There is not a single Income tax Officer who has not earned illegal money. There may be one or two such officers who would have worked honestly. The people in the country have a feeling that high officers of the Income Tax Department arrange lavish feasts in the districts and other areas and their children freely use the cars of the Income-tax payees. They do not recover the tax dues honestly. Strict action should be taken in this regard.

Farmers are given loans through the cooperatives. Now the time has come to write-off the loans of those farmers who have suffered due to drought, floods, hailstorm and cyclone in hill areas and elsewhere, otherwise they will not be able to stand up again. The plight of the farmers has become quite deplorable.

Several programmes have been included in the Budget for the welfare of the workers. The Central-labour laws are not being implemented honestly. The

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

State Governments are not paying equal wages for the equal work anywhere. Male and female labourers get different wages. Now, Supplementary budget has been presented in the House. The House should be given an assurance that the workers would not be allowed to be exploited. There are four types of labourers in a Government factory musterroll labourer, Casual labourer, Contract labourer and supply labourer. All these labourers get different wages. Some of them are paid Rs. 30, the others are paid Rs. 40 and still others are paid Rs. 16 only. Why is it so? You will have to formulate a uniform policy in this regard.

The problem of corruption is the biggest problem in the country. The funds being given by the Centre are being utilised by the officers in one or the other way. Funds are provided under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and D.P.A.P. You have done a lot to improve the working of the banks. I congratulate you for this. But there is still great scope for bringing about more improvements there. In the tribal and backward areas, loans are not advanced without security and without paying commission to the bank managers. You should also hold inquiry into the conduct of the bank managers.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands.

[English]

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the First Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, I would like to raise a few pertinent points also.

Since the House is to vote now the first Supplementary Demands for Grants to the tune of Rs. 3,872.54 crores, probably we will again get another opportunity to discuss and vote the second Supplementary Demands for

Grants also in the next Session. At the outset, I would say that the State Governments in the country should be relieved to find that a sum of Rs. 1,628.01 crores has been given as loans to them for clearing part of the overdrafts accumulated in the last year. Sir, it is time that the State Governments try to manage their finances frugally and prudently. I would take this opportunity to suggest that the State Governments should emulate the Centre's careful handling of the available resources, which has earned the encomium of the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

I should not be misconstrued by the hon. Finance Minister if I am a little bit critical about these Supplementary Demands, in which you will find that the non-plan expenditure is double that of plan expenditure. The Plan expenditure is Rs. 1,355.83 crores and the non-plan expenditure is Rs. 2,516.71 crores. The hon. Minister will advance the argument of instalments of Dearness Allowance being paid to the Central Government employees, for the steep increase in non-plan expenditure.

Here I would suggest the constitution Expenditure Commission which should be entrusted with the duty of curbing and curtailing the non-plan expenditure.

The Central Planning Commission, of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman, is the apex authority for allocating Plan funds to the Centre and to the States. Similarly, there should be an apex body in the form of Expenditure Commission comprising pre-eminent economists of the country in order to curb under escalation in non-plan expenditure. We cannot endlessly endeavour to expand our avenues for augmenting resources. We must end the anarchy in public expenditure. I want that the hon. Finance Minister should give serious thought to this endemic problem of ever growing non-plan expenditure.

I would refer to Demand No. 35—Currency, Coinage and

Mint—for Rs. 55.38 crores. I am happy to see that the Government proposes to import 2000 million pieces of coins to meet a part of the shortage of coins in the country. This is only to meet a part of shortage of coins in the country. I do not know what steps the Government proposes to take to meet fully the acute shortage of coins throughout the country. It is really unfortunate that some unscrupulous people are holding the masses to ransom. To give an example, under the very nose of Central Government, in front of RBI in Parliament Street there is a brisk trading in coins—for Rs. 100 a commission of Rs. 10 is charged for giving coins. Why should not the Government take punitive measures against these exploiters of gullible people? A new Mint is being set up in Noida. I hope that it will remove the paucity of one-rupee notes in the country. The Government should also initiate measures to investigate the cause of such an acute shortage of coins in the country. Under Demand No. 8, a sum of Rs. 121.54 crores is being provided for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates under this programme and Under National Rural Employment Programme. This will be handed over to the State Government. Recently, the RBI in a report has pointed out that only 20% benefit from such rural development programme has reached the people. Recently, the Agriculture Minister has stated about the need for setting up a monitoring cell at the Central level to ensure that full benefit from such schemes reaches the people. The hon. Prime Minister has also been repeatedly stating the need for proper monitoring of such rural development schemes. After 1985-86 budget, the Centre took the decision to implement a scheme for providing houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for which under this Demand, a sum of Rs. 100 crores is being provided. As I said, the Centre should not hesitate to take punitive steps, if it comes to that, against the misuse of this money by the State Governments.

Similarly, under Demand No. 2, a sum of Rs. 60 crores is being provided to the State for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs for attaining higher foodgrain production targets. Here also it must be ensured that the State Governments utilise this money for this particular purpose. Any diversion of funds should not be condoned by the Centre.

Before I conclude, I would say that under Demand No. 25, an initial amount of Rs. 1.50 crores is being released to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to enable it to start the construction of building and for other preparatory expenses for housing a Super-computer. The total provision of Rs. 38.60 crores should be released on time so that the work is completed without escalation.

Black marketing, hoarding and tax evasion are the perennial source of black money in the country. The hon. Finance Minister has assured the House that the Government is formulating a new financial policy to root out black marketing, hoarding and tax evasion. We have the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in this regard. Recently also, the Government have got a report on black money from a premier institution. I request the hon. Minister of Finance who is known for his pragmatism and dynamism to take all necessary legislative and executive action in this matter.

I would also urge upon the Minister to formulate legislative proposals to curb the ever growing speculative and manipulative share and stock markets in the country. The stock exchange have become the breeding ground for black money.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Time is very short. During this short time, I would like to put forward certain points relating to my own constituency. First of all, I would like to say that due to devastation caused by the floods every year in my area, hundreds of marginal and small farmers are becoming paupers. By pauper I mean to say that their fertile lands have been submerged under flood-waters and are now no more suitable for cultivation and thus the farmers are becoming financially bankrupt. Even after remaining in power for so many years, this Government have not been able to control floods and the floods are proving to be a curse for our area. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to look into this problem, because his reputation has created faith that he would pay attention to it. Two schemes relating to my area are pending with the Centre. These two schemes relate to two very dangerous rivers of Punpun and Falagu which are causing devastation by causing floods in the area. If you clear both these schemes and provide the necessary funds for them you would provide protection to south Bihar from floods for all times to come and the country would be able to march forward towards the path of progress.

Secondly, you are spending huge funds on education. One thing has not been brought to the notice of the House. Nobody has paid attention towards the condition of the technical education at Patna. People sit in the competitive examination for the post of overseers. There are many *Thekedars* and agents who are extorting Rs. 20,000 each from the candidates for securing success for them in the competition. The candidates who had left their studies three or four years back are passed. The candidates who had passed their matriculation examination in third division and are now sitting idle, are declared successful in the competition for payment of a sum of Rs. 20,000 which they can afford because they are related to the rich and the corrupt people or to the contractors or officers, and the intelligent candidates belonging

to the poorer sections of the society, who could prove to be very good technicians, are left behind in the race as they are unable to pay the illegal gratification. You would have to see to what extent corruption has spread in the country under your rule. If you do not check corruption, you would not be able to save this country.

One basic point is that the corruption in the country is spreading due to the wrong economic policies of the Government. Your economic policy is like an allopathic medicine which cures one disease but causes another disease. You should, therefore, modify your economic policies so that development could be brought about in the countryside. You have always declared that the Government want to develop the villages. Though I belong to an opposition party, yet I say at every place that the 20-Point Programme can benefit the poor, but the M.Ps and M.L.As belonging to the ruling party are putting hurdles in its implementation. It is never discussed at the district level as to how the 20-Point Programme should be implemented. If your officers and your party-men implement it honestly, then many of the problems which we points out here in the House could be solved. But your own people are putting hurdles in its implementation.

I would like to submit that if the two projects, *i.e.* the Phalagu Project, Muhana dam and Punpun Ghaghra Irrigation Project, are implemented in our area, our area would become a granary.

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting Supplementary Demands for Grants I would like to submit two points. The entire House is aware of the fact that our country is a poor country and Bihar is the most backward State in the country, though there are huge deposits of minerals in Bihar. Our Government serve the entire nation without any discrimination and our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had made efforts to understand and remove

the backwardness of the country. Due to her efforts, projects in the field of irrigation and power are going to be undertaken. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Central Government that small-scale and cottage industries should be encouraged in our country, as we cannot make our country rich and prosperous without setting up such industries. By utilising the resources available in our State of Bihar, small industries could be set up and only then prosperity could be brought about in the country.

Secondly, I would like to submit that there are so many rivers in our State. There are no less than five rivers flowing any area but we have not been able to make proper use of river waters, which we should have done. I would therefore, like to suggest that a master plan should be formulated in this regard so that we could make headway in the field of irrigation. The land of Bihar is very fertile, but in the absence of irrigational facilities, we have not been able to make full use of the fertile land.

Thirdly, our Government want to remove poverty from the country. We want to lift those people above the poverty line who are at present living below the poverty line. The system of distribution of loans through the banks under N.R.E.P. and other programmes is defective. The local administration does not have any control over it. Banks are working in an arbitrary manner. The District Magistrate does not have any control over them. As a result, the people are not getting the benefit which they should have got otherwise. I would, therefore, like to suggest that special laws should be enacted and the banks should be brought under the control of the Collector and the B.D.O., so that the practice of demanding illegal gratification and the corruption prevalent in the banks at the time of sanctioning loans to the poor could be put to an end. Until the scheme of granting loans and assistance for purchasing cows, buffaloes, rickshaws, tongas and shops is brought under the control of the Collector, the people

would not get the desired benefits and the targets in this regard would not be achieved.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and I express my thanks for giving me two minutes' time to express my views.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Members of various opposition parties, who were expressing their views on Supplementary Demands for Grants, have left the House now.

I would like to congratulate our Government that they have made provision to meet the requirements of those State Governments which had drawn overdrafts in a wrong manner. It shows the large-heartedness of our Government. The Government of West Bengal and other State Governments had spent money in a wrong manner, even then our Central Government have provided funds to meet the requirements of the overdrafts. It is definitely a welcome measure.

The Central Government have provided funds for ways and means advances also. Government have also provided funds for the 20-Point Programme and for the schemes under the 20-Point Programme, like IRDP, NREP and PLEGP, etc. I think if this money is spent in a proper manner, then all the programmes which are going on in our country for the removal of poverty can definitely succeed in achieving their objectives. I recently visited certain States like Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and my home State Rajasthan. I have seen that these programmes are not being implemented properly and the funds are being misused. Such misuse of funds must be checked. If our Government do not take steps in this direction, then, I think, the policy of the Government aimed at removing the poverty from the country at this earliest could not prove to be successful. I would, therefore,

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

request the hon. Minister that he should take some concrete steps in this regard and stringent action should be taken against the people who misuse the funds. If such steps are taken, then it would definitely be a good thing.

It is your special responsibility to streamline the banking system. You are particularly looking after this Department. The programmes for removing poverty are being undertaken through the banks, and such programmes are to be made successful. If these programmes are to be made successful, then the banking system must be streamlined. The present condition of the banks is not good. I have made submissions to you in this regard many a time earlier also. There are no two opinions about it that you have visited banks at many places and encouraged them to work properly, but even then the condition of the banks is very bad there is an urgent need to improve their functioning. The hon. Member who spoke just before me was saying correctly that there was no checking authority at the district level to remove the minor grievances. If an officer misuses the amount of subsidy, there is nobody to check it at the district level. In the District level Committee, no M.P. or MLA or any Public representative has been included. Only Collector or your officers are included in it and hence no action could be taken against them. In this connection, request was made earlier also that public representatives should also be associated with these committees. You may not empower them to sanction the loans. You say that if you associate them with these committees, they would show favouritism to their own people. It might be possible, but there must be some machinery to take action against the people who indulge in corrupt practices or illegal acts, so that the system could function properly.

I would also like to submit that if money is advanced to millionaires and when it becomes irrecoverable, action

against them is delayed, but if a loan of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 is advanced to the poor and if it is not repaid in time, six or seven times the amount of the loan is recovered from them. What is the logic behind this policy of the Government? You say that there is no law regarding this in the banks and they charge compound interest from them. If a sum of Rs. 3000 is advanced as loan to a person, it becomes Rs. 15000 after five years. Due to this anomaly, your 20-Point Programme is not being implemented in a proper way. The lands and the houses belonging to the poor are being auctioned and all sorts of injustice is being done to them. A law should be enacted in this regard. There is a law in Civil Procedure Code in this regard. The law Minister is present here and it can be verified from him. Under the Moneylender Act, no money-lender can recover more than double the amount of the loan. Then how have the banks been allowed to recover five or seven times the amount of loan? Banks do not recover five or seven times the amount of loan from the rich persons who receive Rs. 5 Crores or Rs. 10 crores as loan. But they recover Rs. 15000 or Rs. 20,000 from those persons who had taken only Rs. 3000 as loan for boring a well. The poverty can not be eradicated in this manner, it would rather aggravate the problem. You must look into it so that the poor could get some relief. You would be applauded for it. The people would say that the Congress Party has done a commendable job by providing relief to the poor. I would request the hon. Law Minister to advise him in this connection so that a law could be enacted in respect of the banks in this regard and the poor could be saved from exploitation.

Mewar Textile Mill in my area is lying closed for the last one year. Meanwhile the Central Government had decided to take it over in consultation with the Rajasthan Government. Under the arrangement, an agreement was signed with the Trade Union that the Trade Union would not raise, any demand for wage increase during the next five years. Now this matter is pending with IDBI

for loan. 2500 workers are jobless for the last one year and if loan is advanced to the mill at the earliest, 2500 workers would be able to earn their livelihood and provide bread to their families.

Now I would come to regional imbalance in Rajasthan. The Central Government have made a very meagre investment in Rajasthan. You have provided only 1.5 per cent of funds to Rajasthan, which is a quite meagre. At least 6 or 7 per cent of the funds should be provided to Rajasthan.

There was a long-standing demand for setting up a Zinc Smelter Plant in Rajasthan and a decision has also been taken for its installation. Not only of India, but Asia's largest deposits of Zinc have been found in Rajasthan. Some interested people want installation of Zinc smelter 70 or 80 miles away from the site of the deposits, but installation of the plant at such a far away place from the site of the deposits would increase the cost of transportation. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Zinc Smelter Plant should be installed at Rampur-Aguncha where Zinc deposits have been found. With the installation of this Plant, we would be able to save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 30 crores per annum, which we spend on the import of Zinc and lead

every year. By saving this money you can make a great contribution towards making the country self-sufficient.

There is a long-standing demand for setting up a Mica factory at Bhilwara. A scheme must be formulated in this regard. The mica deposits found there is the gift of God for that area and the setting up of a factory there would help in removing the unemployment in the area and we would also be able to save foreign exchange.

With these words, I express my thanks to you and hope that the hon. Minister would definitely pay attention to the points raised by me. A legislation regarding the loans advanced by the banks must be brought so that the poor could get some relief.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

Now the House stands adjourned till tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Thank you very much.

19.15. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 7th August, 1985/Sravana 16, 1907 (Saka)