

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

1986-87 budget estimates, the latest, out of the gross revenue that I earn, out of every Rs. 100 that I get, Rs. 51 are given to the States; that is, out of the gross revenue. Out of every Rs. 100, Rs. 51 are given to the States...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ban-
kura) : Why not 75 ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I want to answer that. This is a basic question. I think, we should address ourselves to this. I think, the abstraction of State and Centre itself has caused a lot of anomalies in thinking. The country is one. Its economic reality is one. Its political reality is one. For purposes of management, we have organized ourselves into States and Centre under the Constitution. There is not one investment in the State which will not go to the benefit of the whole country, and there is not one beneficiary of the Central investment who does not belong to a State. Here, in the House, which represents the national political entity, do we not belong to some State ? I think, we should not be distinct too much. What is there ? Each has got very important areas of responsibilities in the economy. The Centre has to take care of Defence, core sector investments, heavy investments, ports, communications, Railways. The State has to take care of Agriculture, Education, Law and Order, etc. These are the packages for management. Both are very important. Both need resources, and it should be pooling of resources, how we augment in each. But if you pose a question like this, why not give 75 per cent, then you have to take a decision. Are you going to risk yourselves on this side of the national Defence, core sector investments, on power and on various other things ? The issue is this rather than of State and Centre I think, in this perspective, we should see this. With these words, I conclude

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-
nagar) : One point I have made is about the brazen manner in which the business houses are laundering their money abroad and bring that back to take over companies. I have referred to that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Anyway, I have just mentioned. I need not cover the ground again.

If we come across any such evasion of the law, we will come with full force on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. There will not be any end to it, at this rate. We go to the next item.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLIMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Shri Digvijay Singh...Not here.

Mr. Anna Namhi.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of A.I.A D.M.K I would like to place before this august House my viewpoints on Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1986-87 Sir, first of all, I welcome the Supplementary Demands for Grants. In the Supplementary Demands for Grants, a total amount of about Rs. 1318 crores has been set apart. It has been mentioned in the Document that out of this total amount, an amount of Rs. 256.24 crores is to be spent on Plan Expenditure and about Rs. 1062 crores will be spent on Non-Plan expenditure.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, it is difficult to understand how far this amount of Rs. 256 crores on Plan Expenditure is going to help about 78 crores of people living in this vast country. It is just like a drop in the ocean. I would therefore plead with the Government that this amount of Rs. 256.24 crores should be increased to at least Rs. 1000 crores. The Central Government is very keen to eradicate poverty and increase production in the country. The Centre has already approved drought relief programmes and promised to provide employment opportunities to the people of this country. But how could these programmes be implemented without allocating sufficient funds for the purpose?

Sir, for the last six months, Tamil Nadu has been experiencing drought due to failure of monsoon and the hot weather condition publicized in Madras weather report is ample evidence to the drought condition prevailing over there. In Tamil Nadu, Tanjore District, which is called the granecry of Tamil Nadu, has been facing acute drought condition and the rice cultivation there is coming to standstill. At this juncture, I am glad to mention that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. G. R. has been kind enough to sanction fund for those affected by drought and famine in this part of the State so that the affected families could get help and they are rehabilitated. The Tamil Nadu Government has already requested the Central Government to grant Rs. 310 crores for meeting the expenditure on relief measures. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that if the relief measures are not immediately provided, there is bound to be rise in prices of consumer goods and ultimately it will land us to chaotic economic situation. This will encourage black market and create black money. This situation will not only affect Tamil Nadu but the whole country will be put to difficult economic situation. The drought condition experienced in Tamil Nadu for the last six months will have repercussion on the production of rice in

the coming year. Therefore, I would request the Government to sanction more rice in Central Pool for Tamil Nadu for the coming year.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to what our young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, used to mention in his speeches. He has been telling the people of this country that we should increase food production as also provide irrigation facilities throughout the country. In this connection, I would like to refer to Kaveri River Water Agreement reached in 1924. Since the Karnataka State Government is not fulfilling the conditions in the Agreement, I request the Central Government to intervene and mediate on this matter with the Karnataka State so that they stick to 1924 Kaveri Water Agreement and follow it in letter and spirit. Otherwise, the Centre should take immediate step to implement the Ganga-Kaveri scheme. Moreover, all the rivers in the country should be brought under the control of the Centre. Only then will we be able to fulfil the wishes of the hon. Prime Minister regarding availability of water to all the States. By doing so, we will not only be able to increase food production but we will also become self-sufficient on economic front. Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R. has often been mentioning about the "Sethu" Canal Scheme. This scheme should be implemented immediately so that Tamil Nadu and a few other neighbouring States may get the benefit from the 'Sethu' Canal Scheme.

Another point I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister is that the Centre has been allocating money for the construction of National Highways in various parts of the country. But for the last 12 years, there has been no activity in regard to construction of National Highways in Tamil Nadu. I can bring this fact to the notice of the hon. Minister in charge of Surface Transport. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to set apart certain amount for the construction of National Highways in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, in the Document an amount of

[Shri R. Annanambi]

Rs. 70 crores has been shown towards expenditure on the establishment of new industries in the backward areas of the country. But it is not clear whether this amount would be spent only for the establishment of industries in a few areas or is it for large part of backward areas in the whole of the country? If this amount of Rs. 70 crores is for the whole country, then the hon. Minister should spell out and identify the industries to be established in backward areas in various States.

Sir, in the Document, an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for the rehabilitation of the textile workers. I do not know whether this major amount would be sufficient for the rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of textile workers in the whole nation. For instance in Coimbatore District, in Tamil Nadu, there are mills like Bhavani Textile Mill, Hari Hari Mill, Vasantha Textile Mill, etc. which have been closed down for the last two years and more and more mills are on the verge of closure. Thousands of workers are already thrown out of employment and they are in near starvation condition. Therefore, I would request the Government to take immediate action to either re-vamp the closed mills and put them back on the wheel or take them over and then nationalise them.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to mention one important point. In Peelamedu Airport, near Coimbatore, modernisation work is going on for the last two years and therefore air service is provided for the passengers at Sular Air Force Training Centre which is about 20 miles away from Coimbatore. The passengers have to pass through a railway level crossing to reach Sular airport. The railway level crossing is at Ondipudur and most of the time the traffic is closed at this level crossing in busy hours, sometimes for more than one hour. The passengers are not able to reach the airport in time and therefore they have to miss the flight many times. In this way, they lose their money and also their work is affected. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to allocate enough funds for Peelamedu Airport project and complete

the construction work before the end of the current financial year. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Supplementary Grants. I rise to support these Demands. Before I do so I would like to say a few words about the economic scene of the country. Just now our Finance Minister has very nicely surveyed the general economic scene of our country. The new economic philosophy undertaken by our Prime Minister and pursued by our Finance Minister has started yielding dividends. This policy in which they have removed too many restrictions, liberalised imports and trying to modernise industry has been praised not only in India but also abroad. "The Economist" a leading paper of England has paid a handsome tribute to the policy pursued by our country and I quote :

"While the economy of most of the developing countries has come to a standstill the economy of India is accelerating."

It is a very gratifying report. On different fronts we are doing well but there are certain draw-backs also.

Just now we have heard about the adverse balance of payment position. In that field we have to be more aggressive to boost our exports. As has been done by the Japanese we have to study the tastes of the different countries and produce accordingly and modify our exports accordingly. Recently the Finance Minister has said that to meet the resources of the Seventh Plan either 50 per cent of the funding should come from the public sector. If that is not coming, then we have to resort to raising the administered prices or indirect taxation or printing more money. We have already raised the administered prices and that has reached almost the top level and if we

increase it any further, it would be lethal for the general population. In this context, we must admit that ninety per cent of the benefit of the planning have accumulated in the hands of only ten per cent of our population. If there is a raise in the administered prices, that will affect our general masses. So, we have to do something to get more money and more resources from the public sector. We have heard the Finance Minister just now. We expect more return from the public sector, but we have not done anything very scientific to boost the production in the public sector. There should be a separate management cadre for the public sector. We have seen the condition in some public sector units in Bihar, where IAS officers have been posted. Every day they are thinking of their promotion, they are counting their days and how soon they could go to another place. They cannot concentrate there. Therefore, there should be a separate cadre of personnel for managing the public sector.

Secondly, the sickness of the public sector should also be watched in time. Now, it is only when a unit has become sick, all the efforts start. I will quote here one instance. One company in the private sector, the Peerless Company, have accumulated a lot of public money. They have done some herapheri in this money and there has been a lot of criticism in the newspapers. They have appointed directors with very bad records and if the Government does not do anything immediately, this company will become bankrupt after some time like Sanchayata. Only then, the Government will start thinking about it. In such matters, the Government should act in time and not afterwards, when it is not of much use.

Then, about imports. We can cut down our imports in certain commodities like oil, sugar, but here again efforts have to be very extensive in this field. If we have a look at the surveys, it is said that the Indian economy is doing very well; the per capita income has increased and the growth is about 4 percent, but when we see the situation in our State, Bihar, there appears to be an atmosphere of

economic gloom. More than fourteen thousand industries are sick in Bihar. Major industries like Rohtas Industries, have closed down possibly by the manoeuvring of the proprietor of the company. This question has been raised many times. Many labourers have died and are dying but no effort is being made either by the State Government or the Central Government in this regard. I have raised the problem of one cotton mill in Patna, Phulwari Cotton Mill, in this House earlier also. This mill has been sick for some time. Workers are dying and no efforts have been made to take any action.

Similarly, there is another problem in Bihar about irrigation facilities. For long the renovation plan for one of the oldest canals, the Son canal, has been lying with the Government. If this canal is not repaired immediately, after fifteen or twenty years, the whole area will be like a desert. Unless efforts are made and this canal is repaired immediately, the economic scene of that area will change. Already because of this, we are seeing signs of economic gloom in Bihar. Every day we read that in Bihar there are riots or there are killings etc. This is only because of the economic backwardness of the State.

The State of Bihar has many problems. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to look to them.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman. I rise to support these supplementary demands. While supporting it I want to bring to the notice of Minister two important points.

One of the demands pertains to crop insurance scheme and a demand for Rs. 15 crores has been placed before the House. Crop insurance has been a long standing demand of the farmers in this country. Most of the farmers are such who face ruin if their crops are damaged by natural calamity. Therefore this scheme

* The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayarahavan]

gives them a great amount of relief. The scheme has been put into operation from the kharif crop of 1985 and in Kerala it covers paddy. While I am supporting the scheme I want to point out one drawback in it. Today the crop loss is calculated by crop cutting at the taluq level. If crop cutting is done in one part of the taluq and an assessment is made on that basis we may not always reach the right conclusion. I will give you an example. Palghat is a district which has faced serious drought conditions and damage of crop. But after crop cutting at the taluq level it was found that there was no damage of crops in 1985-86 in any part of the district. This is contrary to facts. Damage to crops has taken place in many parts of each taluq in this district. Since the method of assessment is faulty the farmers who have suffered loss of crops did not get any compensation. Therefore, I want to make a suggestion. The present practice of assessing damage to crops by crop cutting at taluq level should be given up and should be done at the village level. Then only the deserving farmers will get the benefit. Therefore I request the Govt. to take steps to make suitable modifications in the system of assessment. I would also request the Govt. to extend the coverage to those farmers also who have not taken loans from the cooperative banks. Then the coverage of the scheme would be further extended to all the cash crops like coconut etc. which are earning us foreign exchange.

Secondly, I want to raise a point about the textile departments demand. There are proposals for setting up a fund for helping those small and marginal units which cannot stand on their own feet and are facing economic problems. The new textile policy says that such units will be helped. I want to say in this connection that there are units which due to inadequate capacity of spindles, are not viable and are facing serious economic crisis. According to the Government's own calculations a spinning unit must have 25,000 spindles in order to become viable. It is the duty of the Govt. to provide such units with adequate number of spindles. But the Planning Commission has taken a decision

that no more spindles should be added during the 7th plan. If that is so many such small units will close down resulting in large scale unemployment. Even the MRTP companies are being allowed to expand their capacity. There are applications from Kerala for the expansion of spindlages. I understand that no decision has been taken on such applications. Therefore, I would request the Govt. that these units should be provided the minimum spindles so as to remain viable. In an industrially backward State like Kerala effort should be made to see that the existing industries function without any problem.

Once again I support these supplementary demands.

*SHRI C. SAMBU (Baptla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary demands. Mention has to be made about the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. The State has been reeling under an unprecedented drought for the past 2 years. All the developmental activities have come to a standstill. The Central Govt. has deputed a study team twice or thrice to gauge the extent of drought in the State. These study teams, instead of visiting the drought hit areas during the day time had chosen to visit them during nights, that too travelling in cars. Their recommendations were based on what they saw during nights, but not during day time. Hence it is needless to say that the reports submitted by them do not reflect the real situation prevailing in the State. It was estimated that the loss was huge and a sum of Rs. 600 crores was needed to meet the situation. But the amount sanctioned was a paltry Rs. 40 crores. When Karnataka and Tamilnadu were facing similar situation, the Prime Minister visited the States himself and declared financial assistance on the spot. But it was not so in the case of Andhra Pradesh. The Prime Minister did not announce any assistance when he toured drought hit areas in Andhra Pradesh. It is painful to note that Prime Minister has discriminated against Andhra Pradesh in

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

regard to immediate financial assistance. At present now, I hope the Central Govt. would come forward and help the State Government by allocating substantial amount through the supplementary grants.

Sir, the cotton growers in the districts of Guntur and Parkasham are facing a crisis today. The entire cotton crop has been affected by white fly. I raised this issue on the floor of the House earlier also. No suitable remedy to control the new type of disease of cotton crop has been found out even to this day. I request the hon. Minister to take all the necessary precautions like supplying of pesticides to the growers before the commencement of next season.

Sir, farmers are facing too many problems today. The cotton growers, tobacco cultivators and other small marginal farmers are not able to repay their loans as there were no crops at all for the past many seasons. The short term loans should be converted into long term loans. They should also be given new loans. Unless this is done, the entire farming community in Prakasham and Guntur districts will suffer very much.

Sir, the Prakasam and Guntur districts in Andhra Pradesh are on the coastal belt. Fishermen and other backward communities constitute majority of the population in this area. This area is affected by cyclones and storms. Whenever there is a cyclone or a storm, these poor people will be the worst hit. There are no cyclone shelters. The construction of cyclone shelters has to be taken up immediately to save these poor people from the fury of nature. Also, the fishermen need boats, nets and other material necessary for fishing. The Govt. should extend all the financial assistance to them. They should be given loans on liberal terms. I hope the Govt. would take these steps soon.

In Chirala of Prakasam district, there are many handloom weavers. Because of the wrong policies pursued by the Govt. these weavers are on the verge of starvation. The Govt. is permitting more more

power looms which is threatening very survival of handloom weavers. This is the position of handloom weavers not only in Chirala but throughout the country. Weaving is the next most important profession in the country after agriculture. Because of the undue encouragement given to the power looms, the handlooms weavers were thrown out of their jobs. They are literally starving today. So I request the Govt. not to permit the power looms to produce items which are produced by the handloom weavers.

Sir, only the other day House has discussed the conditions of the beedi workers. Crores of rupees are being collected through cess for the welfare of beedi workers. But the Govt. is not utilising the money for the welfare of the beedi workers. I request that the money should be spent for bettering the lot of beedi workers. Welfare measures should be initiated at least now.

It was mentioned repeatedly that Andhra Pradesh is facing an acute drought. I request the hon. Minister to assess the situation accurately and extend the necessary help to meet the situation.

The Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh has unanimously favoured the single window system which is meant for the benefit of the farmers in the State. But so far the Union Govt. has not cleared the proposal. Already farmers are facing many difficulties. Hence I request you to clear the proposal of single window systems, as desired by Andhra Pradesh.

Many important Projects recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Govt. are pending before the Central Govt. These projects were not cleared in spite of repeated requests and pleas by the State Govt. Telugu Ganga, Pallavaram, Singur, Srisalem left canal are some of the important projects awaiting the clearance of the Centre. Providing water both for drinking and cultivation depends on the early execution of these projects. Rayalaseema is drought prone area. There is an acute drought prevailing in that area now

[Shri C. Sambu]

Besides helping to irrigate lakhs of acres of land in Rayalaseema, Telugu Ganga will also quench the thirst of Tamil brothers living in Madras. It is an important project. I request the Central Govt. to clear Telugu Ganga project at least now, in order to save the people of Rayalaseema and Madras.

Sir, the living conditions of the people did not change in the past 35 years of indifferent rule of Congress. The Congress Party is ruling in the same old manner as it used to 35 years ago. There is not much change in the functioning of the Govt. Certain districts in the country were not identified as industrially backward districts, though they are very backward. This is leading to a ever increasing unemployment problem. In Prakasam district where tobacco is grown extensively the Govt. should come forward to set up a cigarette factory in public sector. Tobacco growers will find a market for their produce. Thousands of unemployed will get employment. Similarly, Sir, this Coastal district is ideally located for setting up of a salt factory. It will contribute a lot in solving the unemployment problem in the district.

Sir, I have addressed atleast 15 letters to the Govt. requesting for a railway line between Nizapatnam and Ponnur. The survey was also conducted. But there is an inordinate delay in construction of the line. This railway line will help a great deal in exporting fish and cotton from the area. I earnestly request the Govt. to start construction of Nizam Patnam—Ponnur—Nidubrolu line immediately.

Chirala is on the main line of Madras and Hyderabad. The traffic has increased many fold. There is a constant demand for an over bridge near Chirala. The Govt. of AP has already recommended to the Central Govt. for the construction of the over bridge. I hope at least now the construction work will be taken up.

Sir, I hope and trust that Union Govt. will take note of all that I have said and take steps to solve them.

I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I rise to support the Demands. We all know that the Budget is a revolutionary one, and it is a common man's Budget. There is a provision in the Budget for a subsidy on food, to the extent of Rs. 1050 crores, and for fertilizers, to the extent of Rs. 1950 crores. This is a very heavy burden on the national exchequer. Steps should systematically be taken to reduce the subsidy and augment the balance of payments. There is a crop insurance scheme introduced now. But it must be made available, and extended to all farmers, not only to those farmers who take loans.

Now about the balance of payments position, both in the private and in the public sector, exports should be increased. As we know the private sector gets much benefit at the cost of cultivators and workers, and it gets a big chunk of foreign exchange, from inside and outside the country. But the foreign exchange which this private sector gets, is utilized for its own benefit. This should be looked into and steps taken to see that such foreign exchange is utilized for the benefit of the nation.

It is necessary to pursue the technological breakthrough in pulses and oil-seeds, so that we need not import edible oils.

What is necessary is to give a thrust on irrigation and generation of power. There is acute shortage of power in Orissa. The total theoretical generation capability of Orissa can be 722 MWs as against the requirement of 1205 MWs. The shortfall would be more than 400 MWs even after the 7th Five Year Plan. So the Thermal Power Stations in IB Valley and also at Talcher Supper Thermal Power Station requires immediate implementation. Besides to plan out a nuclear power plant in Orissa where facilities are available.

The economy of the State has been shaken and also it has affected every walk of life.

The problems of Paradip Port and the second Steels Plant in Orissa which are the genuine demands of the people should be looked into on priority basis. Rishikulya Command Area Development Scheme in Ganjam District of Orissa should be implemented immediately. The construction work of Harabhangi Project in Ganjam District of Orissa should be expedited, as huge amount is available. But it is not being utilized in time. The project cost has gone up to Rs. 43 crores instead of Rs. 10 crores, which was at the initial stage; and the scheme was that it should be completed by the end of 1985. If steps are not taken, it is doubtful whether the project can be completed by the end of 1990.

The survey of the railway line from Berhampur in Ganjam District of Orissa to connect the ongoing survey line from Khurda to Bolangir should be sanctioned because an assurance was given to the people by the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, so also our Prime Minister when he visited Orissa as a General Secretary of All India Congress Committee.

Black buck sanctuary which has been approved needs immediate attention and work should start forthwith to implement the same.

A local T.V. transmitter Centre at Bhanja Nagar in Orissa as well as a local radio station in Aska in Ganjam District Orissa should be established soon. The ICAR should take steps to expedite the implementation of the KVK Centre at Ganjam District in Orissa besides establishing an agricultural college.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary

Demands for Grants for 1986-87. I wholeheartedly support the Supplementary Demands. I agree that the welfare schemes for the poor involve expenditure. The hon. Prime Minister himself is monitoring the schemes and I think there is scope for formulating schemes and projects for the welfare of the poor, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, for the uplift of the backward classes particularly for the welfare of women and children. There is the need to modify all our policies to undertake these welfare measures. We must plug the loopholes also.

15 16 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The Government have formulated the New Education Policy as per its assurance given to the people of the country. There are many good things in this education policy. There are no two opinions that as a result thereof the future of the children will be bright. The new Navyng Schools which are particularly meant for the rural children, will improve the future of the children to a great extent. But besides this, the Government should make all possible efforts to effect improvement in the functioning of the existing schools, colleges and universities. There are a number of schools in my Karol Bagh Constituency which are in need of good building and lack drinking water facility. These schools do not have even adequate teachers. Therefore, such deficiencies which are there in these schools and colleges should be removed. A few days back, I draw the attention of the House to the press reports that in Delhi students are facing difficulty in getting admission in colleges and universities. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that resource constraint does not cause hindrance in the education programmes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the steps taken recently by the Central Government and the Delhi Administration in Delhi are praiseworthy. The *bandhs* dislocate the economy of the country which results in hardship to the

[Shrimati Sunderwati Nawal Prabhakar]

common man or the poor people. Recently, a *bandh* was organised in Delhi. The steps taken by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi to combat the activities of terrorists during the 'bandh' are praiseworthy. I would like to congratulate the Police that it had taken timely action and preventive measures. As a result of which there were no untoward incidents in Delhi except at one or two places.

I would also like to draw your attention towards one point which concerns the poor in Delhi. There is a big textile mill of DCM situated for a long time in the heart of Delhi. Not only have the proprietors closed the mill but are also striking another blow against the poor workers. The proprietors earn crores of rupees as profit only due to these workers who work hard and put their life in danger. They want to throw out the poor workers on the street who lead a hand to mouth existence. This is not a single occurrence but is the order of the day. I would plead with the hon. Minister to meet out justice to the workers whose children are dying of starvation. The proprietors of the mill want to construct flats for the big people by depriving the poor of their livelihood. I have got a blue print of the flats which I would like to show you just now. This will show what type of buildings they want to build. They want to evict the poor from the land and build huge buildings on it to earn more profit running into crores of rupees. I would like to plead that injustice should not be meted out to the poor. Justice should be done to them. It should not happen that first they are provided accommodation to live and later on they are evicted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this tantamounts to throwing dust in the eyes of the Government. These DCM people, want to make profit to the tune of crores of rupees at the cost of the public and the Government. I request the hon. Minister of Finance that he should not permit such a scheme which is injurious to the poor labourers and the Government.

I would also request the Government that it should make the Land Reform Programme a success and make all out efforts to achieve this end. This will accelerate our economy.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Supplementary Demands, I would first draw your attention towards the irrigation facilities. The small farmers face a lot of difficulties in getting a loan. First of all, they have to comply with all the formalities in the long process of getting a loan, then they have to stand in a number of queues and have to submit a number of certificates. And if somebody succeeds in getting a loan then he is asked to purchase the items from a specified shop, which has already been fixed by the Government, D. M. or any other big officer. In case he purchases from that shop he has to pay more than the market rates. If he buys the same item from the open market in cash, he gets it at cheaper rates but if he takes a loan from the Government and purchases the same items, he has to pay more. So, in this way he is exploited and harassed at many stages.

Secondly, a lot of land is lying barren in our country. If we implement the barren land reclamation programme in right earnest, we may be able to reclaim lakhs of acres of land. As the people in the villages do not have any land to cultivate, it would also solve this problem. If this barren land is distributed among them, it will not only increase the food production but would also provide employment to the people.

Thirdly, there is the problem of water-logging, almost all over the country. Big lakes have been formed at several places which remain waterlogged for 4 to 8 months in a year. If that water is drained out to big nullahs and rivers, we may get a lot of land for agricultural purposes, which in turn can be allotted to the farmers. It may also increase our food production.

Sir, the Government have chalked out and implemented a number of schemes to

remove unemployment, such as self-employment scheme and others, which are benefitting the people. But it has been my experience that the poor who are given a loan of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 get it after a lot of difficulties and thereafter they are so overburdened with debt that within a year the entire loan-money is spent. In Uttar Pradesh, a scheme is being implemented by the Faizabad Agricultural University under which a paltry sum of Rs. 500 is given to the poor farmers and they are advised to go in for poultry farming or other cottage industries. Sir, I have myself visited several places and found that they manage to earn Rs. 20 to 25 daily through manual labour. But on the other hand in spite of providing this much amount, we cannot improve their economic condition. On the contrary it becomes difficult even to recover the loan from them. Therefore, I want that a scheme like the one from Faizabad University should be implemented by the Government so that more and more people may be benefited from it.

Sir, almost everywhere in the country there is the problem of the bridges. For instance, if bridges are constructed on the bridges and nullahs of Barabanki, it may improve the means of communication which may lead to development. The whole country is facing this problem and this can be solved.

Sir, we have a good production of potatoes all over the country but we lack the cold-storage facility. If the same are constructed on cooperative basis, it might save lakhs tonnes of the potatoes which go waste at present. The facilities for export of potatoes should also be provided so that more area may be brought under potato cultivation.

Sir, the drinking water problem in villages has also not been solved so far. You must pay attention to this problem in order to ensure supply of potable water in the villages.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :
Hon. Chairman, Sir, in this way, how

many people can be given an opportunity to speak ?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request all the members to confine their speeches to five minutes.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I would like to know how much time you will give after he has finished his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five minutes each.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :
Sir, there is a big problem of seepage in our country today. Proper arrangements have not been made to control seepage along canal banks. The green revolution was ushered in to a large extent by digging canals. However, the farmers residing on its banks, are facing unemployment because their crops are being damaged due to seepage of water. Therefore, the problem of seepage along the canal banks should, therefore, be solved.

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

***SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda) :**
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of Central Government the acute drought situation in Andhra Pradesh. Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I will confine only to the existing drought in Andhra and immediate steps that are to be taken to meet the situation.

Sir, for the past 6 or 7 years Andhra Pradesh is reeling under acute and unprecedented drought. To put in one word, the State is "burning" due to acute drought problem. I need not dilate on the situation, for, the hon. House has

*The speech was originally delivered in Teulgu.

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

discussed the issue several times in the past. The situation was discussed threadbare.

In the second memorandum on the drought situation prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh and action plan for relief measures it is stated that "the Andhra Pradesh State is passing through a drought of rare severity this year. The situation has assumed alarming proportions as the State has been experiencing continuous drought for the past 6 years. 19 districts (including Urban Districts of Hyderabad) out of 23 districts in the State have been affected either fully or partially. 683 out of 916 Mandals in these 19 districts have been declared as drought affected."

This is the situation prevailing in the State. The problem is more severe and more acute this year. All the standing crops are badly damaged. The agricultural activity has come to a standstill. Hence the Government of India as permanent relief measure should immediately clear Polavaram, Telugu Ganga, Shri Ram Sagar, Thungabhadra High level canal, Sri Sailam left canal and Vamsadhara projects. Clearance of these vital projects will go a long way in not only controlling but wiping out drought from the State. AP Govt. has repeatedly requested the Central Govt. for speedy clearance of these projects. But, instead of clearing the projects, the Govt. is dilly dallying with the matter. It is playing with the lives of 6 crores of Telugu people. For the past 6 years, the State has been facing the acute drought. This year it is much worse. Yet, the Govt. is delaying the clearance. Already many people in the State have committed suicide as they could no longer withstand the pangs of hunger. Many starvation deaths have also taken place. Under the circumstances, the Union Govt. should delay this matter any further.

It is said that the hon. Prime Minister and Sri Shankaranand hon. Minister of Water Resources are already seized of the

subject and keen to solve the problem of clearance of various projects. May I hope, their efforts will bear fruit and clearance will be accorded without any further loss of time.

Thanking you for giving me the opportunity to speak, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this very important issue. I rise to support these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, especially to 2 or 3 points. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State of the country. But when the question of allocation of funds comes, then stepmotherly treatment is meted out to it and as a result, the on going schemes and projects are not implemented properly. I would like to give an example.

A major portion of the amount allocated for Uttar Pradesh, under the community development schemes, undertaken by the Department of Rural Development has not been released by the Centre. As a result, the work of free boring schemes, by which a large number of farmers were to be benefited, has come to a standstill. The Centre did not release about Rs. 805.76 lakhs which was its share in the aforesaid schemes. I would request that Uttar Pradesh should not be meted out such a stepmotherly treatment. Moreover the Centre must also release necessary funds for such schemes so that the farmers of the State are benefited.

Again, concerted action should be taken to ensure that projects are completed on schedule regardless of the fact whether they are undertaken by the Central or the State Governments. The Tanda Thermal Power Project of my constituency which was initiated in 1983, is still under construction. Although we have already spent Rs. 300 crores yet we have not been able to complete it. It is expected that we shall have to spend another Rs. 100 crores to make it operational.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Point of order. He should speak from his own place. This is the rule which he has to observe. Why is he speaking from that corner ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : There is no such rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : He himself raises objection and he is answering it and giving dictation. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : I would submit that the monitoring agencies appointed for on the spot study and implementation of the projects meant for the farmers and labourers should function effectively. Steps should be taken for the effective functioning of this agency, and it should be properly monitored so that the rural people are able to derive maximum benefit out of it.

Similarly, the programmes initiated for the backward cases are not being implemented properly. These projects are not benefitting them. Therefore, after a careful study of the situation, the Government should take decisions which would ensure their proper implementation and proper utilisation of funds.

This is all I have to submit, and as the time is limited, I conclude.

15.34 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : INTERIM
RELIEF TO THE WORKERS
IN SUGAR INDUSTRY**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.
SANGMA) :** The Government of India set up the Third Wage Board for Sugar

Industry workers on 17-7-85 under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) J. M. Tandon to consider the question of a further revision of the present wage structure in the sugar industry.

2. The following recommendations were made by the Wage Board by way of interim relief :—

- (i) The workers covered by the Second Wage Board Report shall be eligible for the interim relief;
- (ii) The workers reaching the maximum of the grade shall continue to earn annual increments in their existing time-scale till the submission of final award.
- (iii) The workers who have already reached the maximum of scale one year or more on the first of January 1986 shall be entitled to the next increment in the existing scale w.e.f. 1st January 1986.
- (iv) The workers shall be paid Rs. 45/- per month with effect from the date of the expiry of the last Agreement between the workers and the management or 1st January 1986, whichever is earlier till the submission of the final award.

3. Government have accepted the above recommendations of the Wage Board for grant of interim relief to the sugar industry workers. The recommended interim relief will have only a marginal increase in the cost of production which the industry can be expected to absorb in the revised price structure effective from 1-12-85. There would be no increase in the levy price of sugar.

4. About 3.80 lakh workers in the sugar industry would stand to benefit.

5. A Resolution notifying Government's decision is being published in the Official Gazette.
