

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now go to the next item No. 10 regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Motion moved :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.”

“Demands Nos. 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 25, 30, 31, 35, 39, 41, 44, 49, 52, 58, 70, 80, 83, 84, 90, 92 and 99.”

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

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
4-	Animal Husbandry and Diary Development	5,57,00,000	...
8-	Department of Rural Development	121,54,71,000	...
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
9-	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	2,00,00,000	14,54,04,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY			
11-	Foreign Trade and Export Production	10,10,000	3,45,80,000
12-	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	...	45,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION			
25-	Education	110,06,75,000	...
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
30-	Customs	6,00,00,000	...
31-	Union Excise Duties	12,50,00,000	...
35-	Currency, Coinage and Mint	...	55,38,00,000
39-	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	400,00,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
41-Department of food	250,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44-Medical and Public Health	3,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
49-Other Administrative and General Services	12,00,000	...
52-Delhi	5,00,00,000	75,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
58-Industries	27,50,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM		
70-Ministry of Petroleum	19,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
80-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	...	7,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL		
83-Department of Steel	...	300,00,00,000
84-Department of Mines	1,000	290,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90-Public Works	...	1,000
92-Housing and Urban Development	...	15,00,01,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
99-Department of Electronics	2,12,86,000	2,47,00,000

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : The first batch of the Supplementary Demands is before the House. It is within three months that these Demands amounting to Rs. 3,873 have been brought before the House though most of it is on Capital Account. I welcome some of the proposals, particularly the increase in capital outlay on the public sector projects, but I feel that with only Rs. 300 crores which were allotted to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plan, it will not be possible to take up all the schemes which have been initiated this year. It may require another Rs. 300 crores to complete the target.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Similarly, I find that Rs. 290 crores have been allotted to the Bharat Aluminium Company but I hope something more will be allotted to this company which is taking up the alumina project at Visakhapatnam. It is long time ago that a project report was prepared by the Soviet experts and it was thought that very soon the project will be sanctioned, but even though the project report is there for the last six years, the Government has not taken any action so far and it is said that negotiations are still going on with the Soviet experts and the Soviet Government.

* Coming to the question of overdrafts, I find that about Rs. 1628 crores have been provided as the medium-term loans to States into which the overdrafts of the States were converted last month. I welcome this because it has reduced the burden of the State exchequers. Ninety per cent of these overdrafts of Rs. 1628, as they stood on the 28th of January, 1985, have been converted into medium-term loans at 8 per cent rate of interest. It is certainly a good relief because the States were paying about 13 per cent interest on the overdrafts.

Similarly, I find that there is an increase of Rs. 400 crores on the ways and means advances. With this, the total outlay on the ways and means advances will go up to Rs. 1,200 crores. Originally it was Rs. 800 crores in the Budget

and with this amount of Rs. 400 crores, it will go up to Rs. 1,200 crores. But I feel that since you have stopped the overdrafts and given instructions to the Reserve Bank of India not to honour any cheques if there are no balances in the accounts of the State Governments, it would be very difficult for the States sometimes to meet the necessary expenditure unless the States get adequate ways and means advances sanctioned. Sometimes they get the revenues accepts only in certain months and these receipts are not enough to meet the payments these ways and means advances are not for a long period, they are for short periods of 15 days or one month. But all the same, these are available for the States when there is need for cash. Today we have about Rs. 800 crores as ways and means advances sanctioned to the States. Andhra Pradesh has got Rs. 60 crores as ways and means advance. I want that this should be further stepped up so that there will be no difficulty for the States in meeting cash commitments. Once this facility of overdrafts has been withdrawn, it becomes necessary on the part of the Central Government to provide additional ways and means advances to the States.

16.00 hrs.

I feel that ways and means advance or the overdraft is not different from the deficit financing. While the Centre has got the privilege of resorting to deficit financing, the States have no such facility and they have to depend on these overdrafts. According to the March Budget, it was estimated that we will have a deficit financing of Rs. 3,349 crores. But with these Supplementary Demands this may go up to about Rs. 6,225 crores. There may be certain receipts and there may also be certain recoveries. If that is taken into account, the net expenditure on these grants will be of the order of Rs. 2,876 crores. And how are you going to get this amount? There are only three ways—either you have to increase taxes or you have to raise additional loans. And if both of these are not possible, the third alternative is to resort to deficit financing. I do not want to dwell much on this point because much of the expen-

diture is on the Capital Account and I support this, but there are certain things which we have to look into while analysing these demands which have been placed before the House.

The House is aware that the Seventh Plan has not been finalised. The States have been told that they will have to raise additional resources. It is very difficult for the States to do it. In this connection I am reminded of a proposal before the Central Government regarding the imposition of consignment tax. As the House is aware, the States have been complaining for a very long time for an enactment in its favour. The Planning Commission and the Law Commission have recommended that such a tax should be imposed. And for this purpose the Constitution was also amended in 1982 by way of 46th Amendment which enabled the Central Government to bring forward a legislation for the purpose. For the last two years Government has been considering this, but no legislation has been brought forward before the House.

In this Connection, I would also like to point out that this has become necessary because of certain large scale evasion of State sales-tax, which is the only major tax of the State Governments. These evasions used to take place in the name of consignment and the people instead of paying tax send consignments and effected sale outside the borders of the State. They take the goods outside the State as consignment. They have bogus depot established in other States and they effect their sale there. This fact was brought to the notice of the Central Government again and again by the State Chief Ministers. A Conference of the State Chief Ministers set up a committee to go into this question and the Committee recommended that there should be a four per cent consignment tax imposed ; and for this purpose a Bill should be brought before the Parliament. But it is a pity that in spite of so many recommendations and so much of need for additional resources for the State Governments to take up their Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Government of India

has not come forward so far with a draft Bill for the purpose.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Has the National Development Council agreed ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes. National Development Council earlier agreed in principle. But if you have to place all the details of the Bill before the council, certainly I should say that you should call the National Development Council and place these before it. But the point is that in principle this was agreed to by the National Development Council, the Planning Commission and by the Law Commission. So, there is no hitch at all except pressure on the Central Government, I can understand the pressure from the traders because it is they who evade this tax. But the question is why should you yield to the pressures of the traders ? After all the Bill is to be brought forward only to see that such evasion should not take place. Why should they be yielding to such pressures ? I know that several people are coming and meeting the Finance Minister and Prime Minister and putting pressure that this should not be brought forward, this is a retrograde Bill, and all that. That is all bunkum. We all know that it is an important measure. The States are losing Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 crores on account of this thing. They will be benefiting by this ; particularly my State is going to be benefited immediately to the extent of about Rs. 150 crores which we are losing now, because of the evasion of sales tax. There should be no delay in bringing forward this Bill and this will go a long way in meeting the resources required. The Government have stopped the overdrafts and there is a resource-crunch. So, I urge upon the Government not to further delay the Bill.

In this connection, I wish to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for announcing a few days ago the scheme of Workers' purchasing shares. It is called the 'Stock Option Scheme' for the workers. I have gone through the Scheme which was laid on the Table of the House. I was very much disappointed, Sir, a solemn promise, was made on the

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

floor of the House by the Finance Minister while presenting the Budget, that such a scheme benefiting workers would be immediately taken up. But I find that the scheme is going to give some marginal benefit to the workers only after 5 years. It is not a scheme at all. We thought that he is going to introduce a scheme for the workers' participation in the management and also in the capital structure. But we find that this scheme is lifeless; it has no significance whatsoever because for 5 years, the workers will go on paying some contributions which will be credited in the name of the workers; and at the end of 5 years this amount will be transferred to the share capital account and he will be allotted the shares. Now, this type of scheme is no good. I would urge upon the Government to think seriously of the workers' participation not only in the capital structure but also in the management. The whole objective is that, by allotting of these shares, the workers will work hard; they will have interest in the organisation; they will not resort to strikes unnecessarily; and that efficiency and productivity will increase. But we find that this scheme which has been presented before us takes away all that spirit with which this scheme was brought forward.

In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there has been a lot of criticism about the Centrally sponsored schemes. I find in this Supplementary Demands for Grants that a lot of amount is being provided again to the NREP, RLEGP and so on and so forth. There has been a criticism that these schemes which are not so much wanted in the States, are being imposed on them and being implemented because we find that lot of distortions have taken place during the implementation of the schemes. There was criticism on the floor of this House that there should be a re-thinking on this subject and no further funds should be provided to these schemes. Many States were opposing this type of scheme. Instead of these schemes being imposed upon them, the States wanted that these

amounts should be transferred to them as block grants for other productive purposes.

I find from the Supplementary Demands for Grants that no outlay is made on the capital account regarding the several important projects which Andhra Pradesh has taken up. Several of these projects are pending sanction before the Central Government, such as, the Polavaram and Telugu Ganga projects. These should have been included in addition to some other projects and some taken grants should have been provided, so that it does not become a New Service. With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Demand No. 1 of the Supplementary Demands for grants, 1985 is under consideration of this House. While supporting the demand presented by hon. Minister, I would like to express my views in respect of some demands for grants. You have presented Demands for Rs. 3,872.54 crores this year in respect of 26 departments. Out of this Rs. 565.90 crores have been shown under the head 'Revenue' and Rs. 3,306.56 crores under the head 'Capital Accounts'. Rs. 1,628 crores have been earmarked to clear the overdrafts resorted to by the States. My hon. friend Mr. Reddy has supported it and I also support it. I feel that the States are facing financial difficulties. All these difficulties will end provided they utilise the amount properly and the Centre also exercises proper monitoring. The Centre should ensure that the State Governments utilise the amount properly and do not resort to overdrafts again. It should not be that on the one hand they receive the amount from the Centre and on the other they resort to overdrafts. The Centre has to keep an eye on it. In demand No. 25, Rs. 221 crores have been provided as plan outlay for education in Central Sector. It includes your various projects and schemes. In this connection I would like to draw

your attention towards Model School Scheme about which the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made an announcement recently. Certain changes will have to be brought about in the education system of our country. This scheme has been prepared keeping in view this announcement. I support it and would like to say that if our education system is not changed, we shall not be able to march ahead. The standard of education in particularly private institutions like public schools is very high. It is very costly also. Only big officers, industrialists and capitalists can benefit themselves from it. The result is that all the high jobs such as I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. and posts in public sector enterprises and private companies go to them only. In this way the gap between the rich and the poor widens. Government should frame a policy under which the children of people living in rural areas, tribal areas, hilly areas, etc. may be benefited. They should get equal opportunities in the matter of these high posts. I support the funds earmarked for this purpose.

Similarly, you have provided a sum of Rs. 56.75 crores for introducing computer literacy in schools. It is a welcome step. Our Hon. Prime Minister has stated that a shall enter the 21st century with computer and modern technology. Computer literacy will help in marching ahead.

I would like to bring to your notice a matter concerning education in our State. According to my information the Farooq Abdullah Government had sent a proposal for effecting changes in N.C.E.R.T. text books. He had made a recommendation in this regard. It is understood that this Government has also approved the proposal, but we are not aware of it. Such documents are kept top secret. I would like to request Government to make such documents public so that the people know the changes sought for.

We want that the books approved at national level should be the same for all

the States. No special books should be prescribed for a particular State. I demand that if there is something like this, it should be brought before the House so that one can know what changes have been sought for.

Some provision had been made for Customs and Union Excise Duty Department. This amount has been earmarked to provide incentives to a person or officer, who does commendable job in unearthing smuggling and hoarding activities or in seizing smuggled or hoarded goods. I support it.

In this connection many hon. Friends had expressed their views recently on a Bill to curb smuggling passed in the House. I feel that smuggling activities are going on in full swing on our borders particularly Indo-Nepal and Ladakh-Tibet borders which have so far been neglected by you. You should exercise greater vigilance in this regard.

It has come to our notice that goods are smuggled from Nepal via U.P. border very easily and then these goods are sold or disposed of in big cities of the country. You should keep a watch on it. So far no smuggling activities on the borders in Ladakh Sector came to our notice, but during the last about two years *pashmina* and wool, which are the main raw materials in Ladakh and which feed the handloom industry and shawl industry in the entire Kashmir Valley, are being smuggled into Ladakh via Tibet border in large quantity. Their prices have come down heavily because *Pashmina* and Wool are being smuggled from Tibet border in large quantity. According to our information, the Chinese forces have their own difficulties and with a view to solving them, they push these articles into our territory in exchange of foodgrains and other articles from our country. Government should pay attention towards this and take immediate steps to stop it because it is having adverse effect on the raw material available in our sector. Firstly, prices have come down and secondly stock of raw material has piled up here. Nobody is prepared purchase it there

[Shri P. Namagyal]

because export of *pashmina* from Jammu and Kashmir is legally banned.

Shawl industry in Kulu and wool industry of Basouli in Jammu and woollen factories and silk factories situated outside the State have been demanding that *pashmina* should either be mixed with silk or wool to manufacture other items, but the State Government does not agree to this as they want to protect their own *pashmina* shawl industry. The result is that *pashmina* producers are suffering losses. I would like the Central Government to pay attention towards it.

You are going to purchase new machinery to set up a new factory in NOIDA to mint coins and for this purpose you have made some imports also. It is a right step. Something should be done as early as possible as there is acute shortage of small currency notes and coins in the market. The shopkeepers have stated issuing tokens in lieu of small coins which is wrong. You must pay attention towards it and the shortage of coins and small notes should be removed.

Ninety per cent of the amount of Rs. 1,628 crores has been earmarked for conversion into medium term loans to States. It has been opposed by my friend Shri Madhav Reddy. He has stated that N.R.E.P. Schemes are being imposed. I feel that either he is under some sort of misunderstanding or he says this because these schemes are closely related to the 20-point programme. He may, therefore, be opposing these programmes to conceal his opposition to 20-point programme. In fact these schemes are meant for the welfare of the poor persons living in hilly, rural and tribal areas and not for the big guns living in urban areas. I feel that it is a good step. The State Governments should be asked to submit progress reports in respect of utilisation of funds allocated for these programmes and shortcomings, if any, should be removed.

In addition, you have provided some amount for upgradation and standardis-

ation of district administration as per the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission. By way of incentives every States was asked to prepare some new schemes and projects on the basis of its past performance as per the report of the Eighth Finance Commission. My constituency consists of two districts. The administration of one district had sent Rs. 1.94 crore scheme. Leh District administration had sent this scheme to the Central Government and the Central Government had sanctioned it. But the administration of other district of my constituency did not send any proposal due to laxity. They proved to be inefficient in this regard. The result was that they did not get anything. But when Leh District was going to get some money, the State Government asked the two district administrations to share this amount of Rs. 1.94 crores. Consequently the entire project of Leh District was jeopardized. I request Government to allocate some additional funds for the other district also. If a district has shown some good performance because of which it got some more funds as an incentive, sharing those funds with the other district does not seem to be proper. They worked hard and prepared projects for future. Its reaction will not be favourable. I request you to advise the State Government to compensate Kargil district out of its State Plan. The amount given to one district should not be allowed to be shared by the other district.

In my constituency-Ladakh—as I have already said, there are two districts. The funds received by them are 90 per cent in the form of grants and 10 per cent in the form of loans. The planning Commission has issued standing instructions that the plan proposals of the State Government for Ladakh region should to sanctioned in toto. Whenever the State Government is compelled to effect some cuts in the budget, no cuts should be effected in respect of Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh region. In spite of the directive being issued again and again, the State Government always violated the Centre's directive in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Namgyal, you have already taken 20 minutes. Please conclude in 2 to 3 minutes.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I am going to conclude in 5 to 7 minutes. Whenever some cuts in the Budget are to be made in respect of the State, the State Government include our two districts to save the burden of loan to the extent of 10 per cent. I request you not to effect any cut in respect of backward areas. Whatever has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission should be maintained.

Besides, I would like to say that our projects and schemes at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan this year should have been shown non-plan ones. On the commencement of Five Year Plan, they should have not been projected in Annual Plan. All the plan schemes in the last year of the Sixth Plan have been included in the plan. They have not been transferred to non-plan schemes as a result of which my constituency is suffering loss of Rs. 5 crores. There is no scope for us to undertake new schemes. I do not know about other States, but this is the directive in respect of our State. It goes against your fiscal policy. It should not be done like this. The schemes in the last year of the Sixth Plan should have been transferred as non-Plan schemes for the benefit of the State and the two districts of my constituency.

In respect of matter regarding food supplies, I would like to urge that Food Corporation of India is giving subsidy to augment the storage capacity at each district headquarter. A proposal for construction of storage godowns in my constituency has been under consideration, but the F.C.I. has not yet sanctioned the amount. The result is that surplus food is lying in the open and it is getting damaged. You should pay attention towards it.

You have made a provision of Rs. 25 crores for building infrastructure for setting up industries in hilly and tribal areas. In this connection, I would like

to submit to you that no big industries can be set up in hilly and tribal areas. Therefore, smaller factories like watch assembling factory, T.V. and Radio assembling units should be set up in such areas and such areas should be given preference which is not being done at present.

In the end, I would like to say a few words on Demand No. 48 and Demand No. 90. Protracted correspondence is going on between the Central Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the last four years regarding conferring a Scheduled Tribes status to the people of Ladakh region and this matter has also been raised in this House time and again. The Central Government is shifting the responsibility on State Government and the State Government is shifting its responsibility on the Centre. No result has been achieved even after four years of correspondence. I would request the hon. Home Minister to depute a Minister from the Centre to Srinagar and he should discuss this matter with the Chief Minister and the Cabinet and get Article 342 implemented in our State. I would request that there should be no further delay in its implementation. Our people are waiting very patiently. You already know that our district is on a very sensitive Border and you are also aware of the daily happenings in the Aksai Chin sector and the Kargil sector. You should keep this always in mind that our jawans are posted at the height of 20,000 to 22,000 feet and some of them have lost their arms or legs due to extreme cold. The soldiers are performing their duty for the security of the country. I do not know as to what are the hurdles in the way of the Central Government or the State Government in extending such a minor concession. This is a temporary measure and then this can be extended further for five to ten years as it is already being done in the case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We request the Central Government to pay attention to this aspect. If you look to the history of the country, you will see that our region has always been

[Shri P. Namagyal]

fighting for the country. Whenever any country has launched a war against our country, our region has always been loyal to the country. A war was fought in our sector in 1948, thereafter wars were fought in 1962, 1965 and 1971 and our people have always been on the fare front in all these wars. Our people have made sacrifices for the sake of the motherland. Many jawans have been killed. This does not however, mean that it is only our sector which fight the wars and would als fight wars alone in future. I appeal to you that you should pay attention towards this aspect and a decision should be taken at the earliest.

Now, I would like to touch one point regarding the people of the hilly areas. There is a special Central School at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad in U.P. in the school 20 to 50 children from the hilly regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh as also from Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur etc. are admitted every year. These children have been shifted to this school from their old schools recently but the condition of the builing of this school has started deteriorating. Electric fittings are in very bad shape and system of drainage is also not good. I request the Minister of Housing to visit the school and see for himself the condition of the school and take necessary steps in this regard.

With these words, I support the *Supplementary Demands for Grants* presented by the hon. Minister

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the *Appropriation Bill, 1985* which has been introduced in the House by the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, appropriate steps have been taken by the Departments to which funds have been allocated. The only lacuna is that no separate provision has been made in respect of growth rate of women although attention is being paid towards their development and our Prime Minister has also expressed his concern

for their development. He is of the view that there should be all round development of women; education should spread among them and their health should be good, but the only shortcoming in this Bill is that no separate provision has been made for all these things. It would have been better if separate allocation would have been made for the development of women. Even then I hope that the efforts of our Finance Minister to strengthen the economy are commendable.

I do not want to go into the figures, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a few points. Our Government is making huge investment in the development works, but due to increasing population, the people are not getting the benefit which they should have got otherwise. Even after so many years when we go to the countryside we find that drinking water is not available. Buildings of many *Secondry Schools* and *Primary Schools* are not in good condition. Even if buildings are there these are in very dilapidated condition and students attend the classes in the open even in the rains. There are no means of communication and women have to walk many miles to reach the *Sub-Health Centre*. This matter has to be given serious thought that what is the reason that such a situation is continuing despite six *Five Year Plans* and even after 38 years of independence. This shows that there has been some shortcoming or some defect somewhere in the policy itself, due to which the poor are not able to come above the poverty line and are not able to make satisfactory progress. Even now the standard of living of our rural people is not satisfactory.

I would, therefore, like to put forward some suggestions. My first suggestion is that the time for presentation of budget should be changed. At present what happens after presentation of the budget? During the month of May, huge funds are allocated by the State Government, for various schemes regarding irrigation, education and drinking water supply. Thereafter government procedure takes its own time, When a scheme reaches the block level from the Secretariats it takes

two or three months. Thereafter rainy season starts and all the projects come to a halt. Generally Engineers, contractors and the government officers are benefited and not the people,

I would like to cite one example here. In my constituency, Badhahiya-Mukama Tal Project has been going on for the last twenty or twenty two years. Every year a sum of Rs. 40,000/- or Rs. 50,000/- is allocated, but all the annual allocation is not spent on any development work. We do not know where all the amount is spent. This project has been going on for the last 20 or 25 years and has not yet been completed. The Government should look into this matter and find out if this scheme is effective or not. If this scheme is not fruitful, it should be abandoned and if it is really fruitful, it should be completed in a fixed time in a planned manner. I would like to cite yet another example. A crash scheme for drinking water supply had been formulated for our area. There was drought in my area in 1967 and the Central Government had granted crores of rupees to the State Government. Now it is 1985 and those projects have not yet been completed. When I was a member of the Assembly, even during those days I had raised this matter there. Thereafter, I raised this matter in this House in 1980 and again I am raising this matter here. I request that such projects which have been going in since 1967 should be completed at the earliest.

The Government had formulated a policy that roads would be constructed in every village having a population of 1,500 or more and such roads would be known as link roads. Work is going on even now, but the roads have not been completed. Every year, material worth lakhs of rupees is purchased, but work is not making any progress at all. In this manner, huge funds are spent in these projects, every year but no result has been achieved. The amount is multiplying from lakhs to crores but the benefit accrued to the people is almost nil. My first submission, therefore, is that time of budget session should be changed and

all the formalities should be completed by September, 85, what I mean to say is that budget should be presented every year in the month of July and all the formalities should be completed by September so that development work could be undertaken from September to May. My second suggestion is that long term project should be formulated. People in our country are suffering a lot due to floods and drought. This issue is discussed every year in this House and Government spends hundreds of crores of rupees on various schemes to check floods and drought. All of us know this fact that the real reason for floods and drought is imbalance in the Nature. No dredging is undertaken in our rivers and drains, as a result of which water level in the rivers is going up and this has been causing floods. Therefore, dredging corporations should be set up at State level and at Central level. These dredging corporation would remove the silt from the rivers and would clean them. The minor and small rivers would be cleaned by the State Governments and big projects would be undertaken by the Central Government. If such dredging corporations are set up in the States, the Central Government should keep a watchover them so that they may not meet the fate of State Tubewells Corporation or Electricity Boards. Their condition is very miserable and they cause more benefit to some other people than to the common masses. This should not happen in the case of dredging corporation. The purpose, for which this corporation is to be set up is to benefit the common people.

Thirdly, as our colleague has also said, the overall assistance provided by the Central Government to various States has been raised to 39 percent from 13 percent provided earlier. It is a very commendable thing. We hope that it would increase the opportunities of development further. It is absolutely correct that all the work has to be executed by the State Governments, but there is a heavy responsibility on the Central Government as well. The price rise in discussed about every day, but it is the responsibility of the State Government to take steps to check hoarding, so that it is

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

eliminated completely. The Central Government has formulated other schemes to check soil erosion. There is soil erosion for miles together and funds for the purpose are provided by the Central Government but after all projects have to be implemented by the State Governments. My submission is that when the Central Government provide the funds to the State Governments, the Central Government is accountable. It is all right that the State Governments have to execute the projects, but the responsibility of the Centre does not end with the allocation of funds. The Central Government has to ensure that the funds allotted for all these projects are not diverted to other projects. Maximum number of people should be benefited. Development oriented schemes should be formulated. In this Connection, I would like to say that there is a proposal to set up model schools in 100 districts of the Country. I would like to submit that such model schools should not be confined to only 100 districts, but instead they should be set up in every district of the country. I would request the hon. Minister that this scheme should be implemented at the district level throughout the country. Even if more funds have to spent for this purpose such funds must be provided for this purpose. Big projects would ~~continue~~ to be formulated and there is no need to interrupt their work, but I would like to submit that minor schemes are not being formulated these days. People say that development schemes at the block level would be undertaken by the local officials. But small works like cleaning of wells, boring of hand pumps or tube wells has come to a halt these days. No work is being undertaken and it appears that development of villages has come to a standstill. I would, therefore, like to draw your attention towards this matter.

In the end, I would like to say that if I refer to all the minor problems, there would be no end to it. If the disease is to be cured, the symptoms of the disease must be removed first. Unless the hon. Minister takes steps to root out the basic cause

of the disease, the disease is not going to be cured...(*Interruptions*). As I have said earlier, only guidelines have not to be issued to the State Governments, but they should be given a time bound programme and the State Governments should be made accountable. The State send their schemes, under RLEGP whether they are irrigation schemes or road plans. They say that they have to build 5000 k.m. of roads. This plan is approved and sent back. But my suggestion is that there should be block-wise master plans. We talk here of regional imbalance but there is developmental imbalance from block to block. Therefore, whether it is roads, whether it is schools, hospitals, we should prepare block-wise master plans. We should have master plans under our N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P. and similar other programmes which should incorporate schemes of different blocks and submitted to Central Government. They should have provisions by way of incentives and the blocks showing good performance should get incentives.

I express my gratitude to the Central Government that they have sanctioned a Rs. 200 crore Capro—Lactam Project for our regions. We hope that it will generate employment potential for good number of youngmen there. I would appeal that this project should be implemented as per schedule so that the hopes and aspirations that have been aroused in the people are fulfilled. This should be executed under a time bound programme or otherwise the cost will escalate with the passage of time.

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

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I spoke on the Budget in March this year, I had said that like last year 1984, the deficit which was shown in the Budget, would ultimately become three or four times. In 1984 Budget, the original deficit was shown about Rs. 1600 crores, which became three times at the end,

and my prediction was similar this year also. We have got the first instalment of that here in these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The original deficit in the Budget was, if I remember correctly, Rs. 3349 crores and now another Rs. 3872 crores is sought to be added to that deficit. We have to assume the whole of it as deficit, because there is no note contrary to that, no note saying that by virtue of the Government so-called effort of better implementation or better working of their taxation proposals, they will be able to recoup some of this deficit, and, therefore, the deficit will not be as much as it otherwise looks. In the absence of that kind of a statement or note in these papers, we assume that this amount will be added in the deficit which is already there in the Budget proposals.

This will mean further pressure on the prices. I am not against deficit financing, but look at the type of expenditure which we are going to make, and for which we are wanting this additional expenditure. I have nothing against the small transfer of resources for the rural sector through an increased grant of Rs. 121 crores for the National Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and NREP Programme. All right, but this does not explain your Rs. 3800 crores. Some of it, Rs. 1600 crores which is being given to the States as a medium-term loan to cover up ninety per cent of their overdrafts is an unnecessary exercise. It was not at all needed, because the States were taking their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank and you could have said that this was the ceiling, beyond which they could not go. This conversion into medium-term loan, I do not know, how it benefits and whom it benefits, and then saying that their ceiling is so much. For that again the ways and means advance to the States has to be made. I hope, the Finance Minister would be able to explain to us exactly whom it benefits. Is it just for the purpose of imposing some kind of a restriction on the States, disciplining the States, or whether it really benefits somebody in the way of financing,

in the way of economic situation? We would very much like to know that.

Then, there are certain proposals which, if already implemented, would not have imposed this additional burden. The Constitution was amended last year for the purpose of introducing a new source of revenue to the States. I think, that was Forty-Sixth amendment for introducing consignment tax. But that legislation has not yet been brought to the Statute Book. Only Parliament can do that. Nearly one year has gone by, and yet the Bill has not been introduced here. This might have obviated the necessity of giving States this money because the States would have had an additional source of finance. Although you passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill in a hurry, you have not introduced the Bill. You are thinking over it now.

Shri Poojari has gone on record, while answering to a question in Parliament; he has said that this is a new Government and therefore, this has to be rethought whether consignment tax should be introduced or not, as if when there is a new Prime Minister and a new Cabinet, Government loses its continuity. The earlier our Minister understands that Government is a continuous affair, the better for us and for the country. I hope that this consignment tax proposal Bill will not be left by the way-side and that it will be introduced to see that the States' resources are increased and the Central Government is not put to the necessity of reimbursing them or giving them more funds. They can always give them more funds and we have always claimed that the States need more funds to be able to discharge their constitutional duties in respect of Health, Education, Water Supply, Agriculture and what not in a better way, because they are closer to the people and they have to serve the needs of the people. But the resources have not been made available to the State Governments and the Central Government may do it immediately. Otherwise the State Governments will collapse.

There are certain expenditures which

[Shri Amal Dutta]

are incurred, only because the Government is incompetent. I can give you some examples. Subsidy to FCI is Rs. 250 crores. What is the difference between the purchase price of food grains and their sale price by the FCI? It is as much as 0.90 paise per KG, and still the FCI has to be given this subsidy. That means, their overheads are too much and that their losses are too much in handling, in storage and in everywhere. Therefore, this money has to go from the exchequer. This is incompetence.

Then, for the NJMC—National Jute Manufacturing Corporation, it is about Rs. 45 crores. Why? Again it is because of incompetence. The private sector jute mills of the size of the NJMC mills, have all made profits. There are seven or nine mills—I do not exactly remember—in the NJMC. They were the leaders of the jute industry. They fell sick because of mismanagement and because of siphoning of the resources by the private sector. With good management, these mills are capable of making profit and if the traditional market is no longer there, if the prices are not going up with the cost of production, there is always a possibility for diversification. I do not know why these mills, the best mills under Government control, cannot go for diversification, from which they could have made profits and by which they could have sustained the mills without any subsidy from the Government. Sir, I know that in Bangla Desh, new mills which are set up can produce jute carpets which are as good as woollen carpets. It is called woollenised jute. In Thailand, there are two jute mills, one of which is entirely used for the purpose of producing jute carpets. In India, in spite of our being the oldest in the industry and in spite of having the technology, we are not doing it yet. The Government cannot manage it either because the Government is incompetent or because it does not have the philosophy of making the public sector undertakings self-sustained, profitable and efficient.

There is a third one, a small amount of

Rs. 3.46 crores for nationalisation of sick tea units.

17.00 hrs.

These sick tea units have been under the management of Central Government for a very long time, for at least, the last 8 or 10 years and today they say that for nationalisation this amount of Rs. 3.46 crores is to be spent. Why? We have already spent much more than that, when they were under the management of the Government. Do you have to pay compensation to the owners who had abandoned and ran away? I have personally visited two of these gardens. One of them was Pashok Tea Gardens. I do not know how much compensation you have calculated for Pashok Tea Gardens. When I went there and asked what was the condition, before the Government took over the management, they said that the owner used to come only for two months in a year and used to get as much tea leaves as possible and then go away and only for those two months, they would pay some salaries to the workers, some wages to the workers, the next ten months the workers had to fend for themselves. Is it this kind of employers to whom you have to pay compensation for which you have allocated this 3.46 crores? Today, the condition of Tea industry is better and therefore, nobody should leave his tea gardens and go away making it abandoned tea garden. But ten years ago when TICI took over these tea gardens, they were in a very bad way and so the owners have abandoned them. Now for all these gardens, the Tea gardens which were abandoned then, you are keeping aside a sum of Rs. 3.46 crores for their compensation. So this is the total incompetency of the Government for they are frittering away wasting the public money. The second set of objections are against those which are truly and totally objectionable type of expenditure, for which the Government is asking for money. Four hundred crores for investment in nationalised Banks. Why? Can't the nationalised Banks generate funds? What is the amount lent by the nationalised Banks

in a year? Is it not something like 50,000 crores and out of 50,000 crores can't they generate enough profit to be able to meet the requirement for their self-generating growth and they want money for the public sector, why? It is totally either incompetence, lack of vision, lack of efficiency and lack of foresight, or the different combination of all these.

Then, loan to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for power generation is Rs. 75 crores. To which other State Government are you giving this loan of 75 crores or nearabouts? None. Why do you have to give this loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation? There are thousands of Municipal Corporations, there are at least 4 or 5 metropolitan cities where also people are suffering from lack of electricity, but you are not giving the money there. Are the public funds collected by the Government of India only for Delhi? People are suffering in all metropolitan cities for lack of electricity. The Capital does not mean that people here need more electricity or should enjoy more electricity. You just see that the Government offices have got electricity that is all. It is alright, you give 75 crores to all metropolitan cities, otherwise it is pure and simple discrimination.

Similarly, you are giving ways and means advance to DDA Rs. 15 crores. Why? There are the development authorities in every metropolitan city. Are you giving them any one paisa? No. You are giving only to Delhi. Delhi is already the best developed city in India and there you are giving more money.

Then another very peculiar thing today is that among the Government of India Undertaking the richest is ONGC. For ONGC to operate its offshore vessels a new shipyard is needed. For that shipyard, the Government has to bear Rs. 19 crores of expenditure. ONGC makes a profit of how much, Mr. Poojari? Is it Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 crores? But they cannot pay for this. I am not going item by item. I have picked up just

some of the items. But it seems to me that these expenditures are totally objectionable, because can't a Corporation which makes a profit of Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 900 crores pay for its own ship-yard which will be required only for it? It is stated here; it cannot be used for anybody else, i.e. except for the off-shore vessels of ONGC. For that, this shipyard is required, and the Government has to pay for that.

Then, the funniest thing is the import of coins. How many Mints do we have? I know for one thing that the Calcutta Mint does not work to full capacity. At one time, I had the opportunity of investigating that Mint. It does not work even up to one-fourth of its capacity. You do not utilize the facilities which are available in this country, but import coins from abroad. Even in British days, I think coins need not have to be imported from abroad. They were minted here. Government has reached at a stage when it cannot do even this.

Then there are certain expenditures I would classify as reckless, i.e. you are now going to spend Rs. 300 crores additionally for Vizag Steel Plant, and Rs. 290 crores additionally on National Aluminium Company. For one thing, you have got to explain what is the total estimated expenditure, how much has been spent; and with this addition, what will be the expenditure. We are quite in the dark as to what will be the effect of this expenditure. Will it be an expenditure whose fruits would be available next year or the year thereafter; or for the fruits of which we have to wait for ten years? What is the Government's programme to complete the Vizag Steel Plant? I am told that the total estimated expenditure is more than Rs. 7,000 crores; and with this addition of Rs. 300 crores, this year's expenditure on it, I think, will be about Rs. 485 crores. With that, what will you have achieved? Will that mean that this will be completed next year; or will it be completed ten years hence? If it was next year, I would give you full marks for spending this additional amount because you will get the fruits of that next year. But if

[Shri Amal Datta]

it is ten years hence, you need not have done it now, because you are already putting so much pressure on the economy by expenditures which are infructuous in their short run. This will not yield any result now ; you could have compressed the programme into 3 or 4 years ; and in that, you could concentrate all your expenditures, so that you get your results quicker.

I am not against Vizag Steel Plant. We want that steel plant. But revamping of the steel plants that we have got, will give us much better results. Government is not thinking on those lines. May be they are thinking, but they are not doing anything. We are to-day producing whatever steel we were producing 20 years ago. I think your total steel production in the public sector has not increased since Bokaro came in line, which was in 1970—15 years ago. So, this is the position ; and there, we are not able to utilize more than 60% of the capacity. So, why not utilize the rest of the capacity ? For that, we will have to put up huge industries which use steel. Whatever steel we are producing, if we produce another 5 million more, then there is a glut. Why ? Because there are not sufficient industries using steel. So, instead of putting money there, we should have industries which will increase the use of steel. We are putting money in making more steel, i.e. putting the cart before the horse, which is the usual way of Government's working.

I am calling them reckless expenditure, because of this reason that this is not a suitable time for going it. We have already put a pressure of about Rs. 3349 crores in the last Budget. Now you are putting an additional pressure of Rs. 3800 crores on the economy. You have already stated that this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for the current financial year. So, you are giving us a warning that there will be a second and a third batch of supplementary demands. This will not be the end. Next time you may come with Rs. 5000 crores and then again with something more. What I am trying to tell you is

that you take some guidance from this when you formulate next supplementary demand. Please do not go in for that kind of expenditure whose results will be available to us only 7 years, eight years, ten years hence. In supplementary demands you have to concentrate on that kind of expenditure which will yield immediate results. There are many projects which are held up for lack of Rs. 7 crores or Rs. 5 crores and like that. You please concentrate on them and finish them so that we get results instead of doing this kind of thing in the supplementary budget. Of course, getting sanction does not mean that you will be able to spend money ; I am sure, you will not be able to do that. The main thing which I find lacking here is an awareness of where the money is to be spent, that is, an awareness that 70 per cent of the Indians still live in the rural sector. So, it is rural industry, agriculture, etc. These are the sectors where money is to be spent. Out of Rs. 3,800 crores, how much money we spend in the rural sector ? That is not even Rs. 300 crores. This is how the government's total attitude is. This not people-oriented government ; this is a government which is big business oriented, and therefore the emphasis is on the steel plants ; it is not because there is a demand from Andhra ; it is because already they have got all the contracts ready ; these contracts have to be signed quickly. So, this money has to be approved by the Parliament. So, this is a big business oriented government. The original budget was that, and this supplementary budget is also like that.

This is, therefore, a big business oriented supplementary budget which you have placed before us, and for that reason, I oppose most of your demands, though not all, particularly I do not at all oppose those demands which are oriented towards the rural sector. Those I support and I wish that in the next batch of supplementary demands for which you have already given us a notice that you are going to bring one some time or the other, you please see that 50 per cent or more of the money that you get by way of supplementary demands does into the rural sector.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Chairman, I support the demands for supplementary grants. As you know, the public reaction to the Budget presented this year has been very encouraging. People belonging to different shades welcomed it. They turned it as a comprehensive and practical Budget they also expect many thing from it. The supplementary budget presented today is also welcome. As we all know, every head of a family has to prepare his annual budget, and it is a very difficult job for him to anticipate the income and expenditure for the whole year.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

One can early imagine how difficult, job it will to prepare a budget for the whole country for the whole year and those who condemn it out right have not given a serious thought to it.

Sir, to say that this Budget has pushed prices is wrong according to me because prices do not have any distant relation with it. This is very clear. There has been some price-rise and the factors are self-explanatory. This is of permanent nature, a purely temporary phenomenon and its effect will also not be.

80 per cent of the Indian people live in villages and subsist on farming. We should not raise eye brows if they are able to earn a partial income from the side of foodgrains. It is a fact the our entire energy, Governments Full night is directed towards lifting the poor above poverty line, ameliorating the lot of presants, tillers, small and marginal farmers or landless farmers and therefore, if there has been some increase in the price of food articles, I do not think there is anything wrong in it. It will improve the economic condition of the poor, it will make some difference.

So far as the landless poor are concerned, Government have made adequate

arrangements for them also. Fair price shops have been opened for them. I can talk of Madhya Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 200/- per capita is being spent through cooperatives. It is a stuperdous task. We are spending such a fabulous sum by giving it as grant for supply of goods through fair price shops. It follows that similar arrangements exist elsewhere. It is a good thing and there is need to augment this amount must be increased.

I shall fail in my duty if I do not mention the irregularities, malpractices being committed in these fair price shops. The articles meant for the part do not reach them and a very had situation is created. They do not get them at resonable price, such things have very bad effect. I shall appeal to the hon. Minister to provide for the most stringent punishment to the corrupt and him of imprisonment for fair price shop holders indulging in such serious irregularities. It is necessary that most deterrent punishment is awarded to these who swallow the good supplied for the poor. They should be dealt with firmly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are aware of shortage of small coins and currency notes of smaller denomination in the country and it is matter of pleasure that Government have taken effective steps so much so that they are being imported. But I would submit that arrangement should be made to manufacture them soon in the country and supply them in the market. You know the shortage of small coins, smaller notes forces the buyer to settle for round figure and the article priced at Rs. 1.10 is given for Rs. 2/-. This helps sudden price rise with serious consequential results. Steps should, therefore, be taken in this direction at the earliest.

You must have noted that the private sector progresses by leaps and bounds but it is reverse so far as public sector is concerned. The top heavy administration and undue over head expenditure is responsible for continued losses in the public sector. I shall suggest firm action to remedy the situation and cancellation of all transactions involving losses,

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

responsibility should be fixed to ensure that the person charged with the job does it properly and efficiently.

You know, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country and has several blocks and the State Government had sought clearance for creation of 110 new blocks, but for some reasons, the proposal is still pending. This should be expedited as you know we can lift many more poor people above poverty line by creating these blocks.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have little time at my disposal and so I shall restrict myself to say a few things about education. The problem of education is a big and current problem. It is before us. You know we have single teacher school system in our State in most of the areas. You will have to look into it. There is need to make them full-time school. We should expand the railway network throughout the country. The question of expansion of air services will have to be given a serious thought. Aerodromes will have to be constructed at various places to make available transport facilities. Setting up of television centres is being taken up vigorously. I come from a backward district of Sarguja. There is imperative need for opening a T.V. Centre there.

Similarly, positive steps should be taken to set up industries in No-industry districts. The country is far behind in matter of supply of drinking water. Adequate development is necessary on this front. Means of irrigation also need special attention. Lastly, I shall underline the importance of forests. They should be developed adequately.

With these words, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the supplementary demands but I shall like to say a few things in this connection. I am not a professional politician, I am a

journalist turned politician. I have come into politics from the world of journalism and therefore many things pinch me. When I visit my constituency or any other rural area I find to my dismay that even one per cent of the money being spent does not percolate to the poor... (*Interruptions*). I am talking of Bihar. I can prove that even one per cent of it does not reach the poor. It goes to the contractor, to the engineer or to the middleman who work as brokers. In the supplementary demands you have *inter alia* provided Rs. 121 Crore under R.L.E.G.P. and Rs. 42 crore under Rural Functional Library Project. I would like to know whether there is any agency to monitor, to surprise to overseas where the money is spent? I come from North Bihar where lakhs of people are affected by drought and crores of rupees are spent. A great scandal is going in there. The work of construction of roads is taken up just before floods and all those roads are washed away by floods. Nobody has ever tried to ascertain the number of roads constructed. This type of racketeering is going on there. Unfortunately none is realising the gravity of it. A small section is becoming richer. There is resentment over this. A civil engineers becomes a multi millionaire in a small span of five to six years, a B.D.O. becomes more of Crores. Will this system never end? We are forging the country ahead, we want to lift the people above poverty line, but we are far from reality. The benefit is not reaching the people. Our Chief Minister said yesterday that people of North Bihar are being ruined by floods because of Nepal and Uttar Pradesh. I shall not say anything about Uttar Pradesh because they are our own people, but so far as Nepal is concerned, I shall certainly say that there cannot be anything more painful than this that they should turn these floods as means of their income while thousands of people on our side get ruined. What is the fault of these people who are affected by floods who live on 'machans' (raised platform) or boats for three to six months in an year. Has anybody tried to look into this? They cannot live the life of human beings, the money provided for their relief goes into the pockets of bureaucrats, into the

pockets of other and they never get anything.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, it is 5.30 p.m. now. He can continue his speech tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am Deputy Speaker, I will do it. I will work to your interest. Please sit down.

Dr. Rajhans, if you want to Continue, you can continue tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Rise in Sugar Price

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we can take up half-an-hour discussion. The subject is rise in sugar prices. Shri Mool Chand Daga, please be brief and put question.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am raising the half-an-hour discussion on the reply given to my starred Question No. 85 on the 29th July.

The Sugar is selling at Rs. 8.50 per K.G. even today. I have with me the cash memo—Goyal Stores Groceries, General Provision Merchants, Krishna Menon Marg New Delhi—one K.G. Sugar—Rs. 8.50. It is the Cash Memo of day before yesterday and if you want I can lay it in the Table and you can verify it. While sugar is selling at Rs. 8.50 per K.G. here, it is available at Rs. 2/- per K.G. in London.

I should say Government have no Sugar policy. They say that they want

to sell sugar in controlled rates. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this sugar reaches the remote area consumers? There are three outlets of sugar—ration shops, Super Bazar and open market. What criteria here you adopted in releasing the imported sugar? The Sugar year starts from 1st October and ends on 31st December. At the beginning of the current year you had an opening stock of nearly 24 lakh tonnes of sugar and the production has been of the order of 60 lakh tonnes. There you decided to go in for import of ten lakh tonnes. You had thus a stock of 95 lakh tonnes as against the consumption of 83 lakh tonnes. I think this is totally wrong. However, what you say is correct.

AN HON. MEMBER : Wrong as well as correct.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, both. Sugar was cheap in the market. People used to consume more. Now it is no more sweet it is tasting butter. It is selling at Rs. 8.50 in the market. Hence no parties these days, neither from Keralites nor from the people of Karnataka. Dual official policy will not now work.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Official policy is responsible for this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Disorders are responsible. The 20-point programme requires us to supply essential commodities to those living in remote villages. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the statewide number of consumers and the quantity of sugar required for them? You said levy has been fixed for Sugar. There are 386 mills working at present which always under-weigh the goods. The *modus operandi* is secret. No body is there to check them the weight and Measurement Act has failed. Some people form their cooperatives and underweigh sugarcane. After weighment, the Sugarcane goes for Chemical processing, which is done after every two hours to ascertain the recover factor. But this chemical analysis is never done. When Sugar is ready it is